The residents of Goodna erected three ANZAC cottages to provide for widows and children of servicemen killed in World War 1.

In March 1918, two four-room ANZAC cottages were opened in View Street Goodna (Nos 3 and 5). They were built by voluntary labour on land donated by George Armstrong with materials supplied by the Queensland War Council.

The cottages named Jellicoe Cottage and Beatty Cottage were occupied by widows of soldiers at a nominal rent. The first occupants were Mrs Mitchell and Mrs Coogan.

A third cottage occupied by Mrs Hiller was built a little later around the corner at 48 William Street.

Cottages were also built at Booval and Dinmore.
**Carroll House**

16 Queen Street, Goodna

John and Mary Carroll purchased their Queen Street retirement home in 1906. John and Mary were married in 1863. They had 7 sons and 2 daughters.

Two of their children, Edward and Daniel Carroll were cinema and theatre entrepreneurs, being involved in the establishment of the cinema company Birch Carroll & Coyle.

John was the first teacher and principal at Redbank Plains School. He had been head-teacher for 40 years when he retired in 1909. Mary was an assistant teacher at the school.

A famous visitor to the house in 1925 was entertainer Sir Harry Lauder who enjoyed scones with “Granny Carroll”.

**Historic Gum**

In 2013, the historic gum-topped box tree in Goodna was recorded as being 385 years old. The tree predates Ipswich and is one of the oldest in the City. It has survived the known floods of 1893, 1974 and 2011 and being located next to a former sawmill site.

**Goodna Pillar of Courage**

The Goodna Pillar of Courage was unveiled in Alf Harris Park on 11 January 2012 by Prime Minister Julia Gillard, Premier Anna Bligh, Mayor Paul Pisasale and Governor Penelope Wensley.

The monument marks six major floods that have hit Goodna since 1890 with each flood level marked by a different colour.

In 1893 there were two floods two weeks apart. Purple marks the first flood and green the second. Inscribed on the monument are the words: Resilience, Community, Strength, Heroes, Caring and Unity.

**Bomb explosion**

A bomb detonated at Goodna's St Patrick's Convent School in 1943. It killed 12 year old John Watson and injured 7 others. The children had been playing with an unexploded bomb they had found.
6 St Francis Xavier Church, Goodna

The ceremony for the laying of the foundation stone for the new catholic church was performed by Bishop O’Quinn in 1880. Reverend Dr. O’Quinn was Queensland’s first Bishop.

The sandstone church opened in 1881. The church was designed by architect Andrea Stombuco. The stone was from a Goodna quarry owned by Mr Joshua Jeay, thought to have been in what is now Stuart Street.

The church was originally dedicated to St Patrick but the name was changed to avoid confusion with the other St Patrick’s Churches in the diocese.

7 Richardson Park
Brisbane Terrace, Goodna

Each October, the purple Jacarandas and gold Silky Oak trees come into bloom at the same time - a sight that is well worth a look. The beautiful avenue was planted during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The Terrace was originally the main road to Brisbane but this was changed in 1955 to the present route of the Ipswich Motorway. The original main road followed the alignment of Brisbane Terrace through Goodna and along Brisbane Road through Redbank.

8 Goodna Racecourse

Goodna once had its own racecourse, opposite the present-day Gailes Railway Station (then known as Dingo Hill). On race days, trains stopped to load and unload horses and passengers. Races were run by the Goodna Amateur Race Club.
Anchorage Farm
Endeavour Road, Riverview

The farm has been used as a home for both migrant boys and juvenile offenders. From 1893, it was a boys’ home and its use by English migrants began in 1926.

The earliest building on the site is believed to be the manager’s residence, thought to have been built in the late 1880s to early 1890s. The site’s main structure, the hostel building “Canaan”, was built afterwards, probably during the early 1890s.

Accommodation was expanded in the 1950s by the relocation
of a Federation style house from Bundamba and the construction of barracks adjoining Canaan.

River water was the main source of water until the 1950s, with an underground tank installed. Potatoes and pumpkins have been the main successful crops of the farm.

General William Booth founder of the Salvation Army planted a hoop pine (Araucaria cunninghamii) during a visit in October 1891.
The first recorded coal mine in Queensland was started by John Williams in 1843. It supplied coal for the steamship Sovereign. The mine, called Pioneer Mine was located on the south bank of the Brisbane River at Redbank, near the junction of Six Mile Creek.

It is reported that Williams experienced considerable difficulties in the mining of the seams which, it is said dipped sharply, presenting mining and haulage problems.

Mining was carried on for four years when it is reported that the workings became flooded and were abandoned. Williams, however, still retained his faith that ultimate success could be achieved in the mining of these seams and, not disheartened by his previous failure, he, in the year 1848, opened a new mine on the opposite side of the river at Moggill.

During the Great Depression, Local Governments and the State Department of Main Roads played a significant role in unemployment relief. In 1935, the Moreton Shire Council proposed a 10,000 pound scheme to construct footpaths along the main road between Bundamba and Redbank.

The remnant kerbing and guttering from an early road demonstrates the skill used in preparing the stones and the lasting quality of the workmanship. The sandstone is believed to have been quarried locally from the Woogaroo Sandstone Quarry.

The first strike in Queensland took place in 1861 at the Redbank Mine owned by Campbell and Towns. A deputation of miners confronted Mr Campbell demanding a pay rise of an extra shilling for a ton of coal. Campbell rejected the claims, the miners went on strike and were arrested and charged with illegally conspiring to injure the owners’ business, but a sympathetic jury found them not guilty.
Redbank Mine Disaster

Three men were below ground making an inspection on Easter Monday 1928 when there was a huge explosion and flame shot from the mouth of the mine. All three men were killed.

Fortunately the mine was idle for the day, otherwise the loss of life would have been very considerable. Experienced mining officials expressed the opinion that the explosion occurred through the presence of gases in the mine.

Despite this, the mine continued on until its final closure in 1932. The equipment was dismantled and removed, the shafts were sealed, and in 1985 the last remnants on the site disappeared. The mine was located in the vicinity of what is now the Redbank Plaza.
Brick Kiln at Redbank

Queensland Potteries

A brick kiln with a distinctive bottle-shaped top can be seen from the Ipswich Motorway. William Milner senior began Refractory Industries at Enoggera, making tableware and later industrial porcelain.

The firm purchased the Redbank site in 1933 and built the existing kiln. The business later made specialist products including electric jugs and industrial porcelain. The bottle-shaped kiln is a rare example of this kind of kiln in Australia. The site was also the first in Queensland to produce electric and industrial porcelain.

Redbank School of Arts

Opened in 1914, it initially included a hall, a library of 700 volumes and a shop at the front. The School of Arts was an important centre for the community and has been used for picture shows, dances, debutante balls and official dinners.

Redbank Railway Station

Rail link Ipswich to Brisbane

The ceremony of 'turning the sod' for the first rail link between Ipswich and Brisbane took place at Six-Mile Bridge near Redbank in 1873. Many people from both Ipswich and Brisbane came by road and by paddle steamer to watch the ceremony. The section of line was completed in 1874 and the railway was opened for use in 1875.

During World War II, the Railway Station was the departure point for soldiers from Redbank Army Camp.

The current passenger station was constructed in 1914 and renovated in 1994. The station was once busy with traffic generated by the coal mines and meatworks.
Redbank rifle range

Under the Defence Act of 1903, the commonwealth developed rifle ranges for the use of clubs. This site was acquired by the Department of Defence in 1911.

The Redbank rifle range opened in 1912. It was built as part of a government program to introduce compulsory military training and create a reserve defence force.

The rifle range was also used for military camps and during World War II, was a training area.

It has been used as a small mortar firing range, machine gun range and rifle range. Redbank was important to Australia’s Defence during both the first and second world wars.

The mounted infantry had a large camp in the rifle range paddock during the 1914-1918 war. The site was sold by the Commonwealth after World War II, possibly in the early 1950s and it closed ca. 1980.

Source: Argus Newspaper Collection of Photographs, SLV, ID 49203052

Source: Argus Newspaper Collection of Photographs, SLV, ID 49341077
The Redbank Workshops was opened in 1958 to ease pressure on the busy Ipswich Railway Workshops. The new workshop would be for locomotive construction and repair, leaving the Ipswich Workshops to cater for carriages and wagons.

Although it was initially intended as a centre for steam locomotive production and repair, its construction coincided with the change to diesel and it became the centre for diesel locomotives.

Later, most of the work from Ipswich was transferred there.
The Lilley chimney

A chimney is all that remains of the Lilley family home “Violet Farm”. William Lilley and his brother David enlisted in the Boer War. The two brothers joined the 5th Queensland Imperial Bushmen unit, William as a private and David an acting Corporal. William was killed in January 1902 at the age of 20, shot through the heart in a fight with Boer troops at Onverwacht. William is thought to be the only volunteer from this area killed in action. Another Ipswich soldier died of illness on the ship home.

20 The Lilley chimney

A chimney is all that remains of the Lilley family home “Violet Farm”. William Lilley and his brother David enlisted in the Boer War. The two brothers joined the 5th Queensland Imperial Bushmen unit, William as a private and David an acting Corporal. William was killed in January 1902 at the age of 20, shot through the heart in a fight with Boer troops at Onverwacht. William is thought to be the only volunteer from this area killed in action. Another Ipswich soldier died of illness on the ship home.

19 Redbank Memorial Wall

Army Camp established, World War 2

A large Army camp was rapidly established at Redbank in 1939 after war was declared. Many thousands of recruits received their training here. The memorial wall contains bricks from the former pistol range at the camp.

The first contingent of 400 men marched in on 20 October and the initial quota of 2500 was reached soon afterwards. At this time, 12 prefabricated huts were ready but 60 were completed within 2 weeks.

The Redbank Camp and the surrounding area involved many branches of the army including cavalry, artillery, machine gun, anti-tank, transport, medical staff and the Australian Light Horse, as well as playing host to American troops later on in the war.

The camp itself developed into a small community and included a hospital and facilities such as a recreation hall, bank and post office. Today, only a few scattered remains and the nearby memorial wall indicate that a huge military training camp once existed here.
Seventeen miners were killed in an underground explosion at Box Flat mine in the early hours of the morning on 31 July 1972. The men remain buried in the mine and a memorial plaque bearing their names was erected at the mine entrance. When underground mining ceased in this area, a park was formally set aside as a memorial.
Swanbank Power Station site

In 1965, the first unit of Swanbank ‘A’ Power Station was completed with additional units built over the next few years. The gas-fired Swanbank ‘E’ unit was commissioned in 2002. Swanbank ‘A’ was decommissioned in 2005. The three 133 metre high 7,000 tonne concrete smoke stacks were demolished in 2006. Swanbank ‘B’ was slowly phased out between 2010 and 2012 as it reached the end of its operational life. Along with its 137 metre high smoke stacks, Swanbank ‘B’ was demolished in 2015.
White Rock today exists as a protected conservation estate and is situated at the end of School Road, Redbank Plains, one of the oldest suburbs.

White Rock was a heavily wooded area that had a number of valuable timber species. When the suburbs of Goodna and Redbank were settled logging in the area was common.

Activity at Redbank intensified during the second world war. An extensive area of bushland and open country from Ripley through to Greenbank was used for training by both Australian and American troops.

The Americans mounted machine guns on and around the White Rock outcrop and a number of gun emplacements were built in the area and used for training.

During this time many of the soldiers carved their names into White Rock with their bayonets, some of whom never returned to Australia after the war.

After the area had fulfilled its role as a training facility many of the trees could no longer be used for timber due to the large number of bullet fragments in their trunks, therefore logging ceased and the conservation of White Rock began.

Even today, spent cartridge cases can be found in these areas and there are recognisable remains of gun emplacements near White Rock.
Oakleigh, 11 Brittans Road, Redbank Plains (Mel Bonum Apiary)

Oakleigh was built in 1886-1887 for Dan Jones and his wife Bess (nee Josey). The house was later owned by Henry Jones who developed the famous ‘Mel Bonum’ apiary.

Henry imported Italian bees and bred queen bees for sale throughout Australia and New Zealand. He established a factory to build bee-keeping equipment and set up a sawmill at Goodna to cut timber for bee boxes.

His apiary was said at the time to be the largest queen-bee breeding establishment in the Southern Hemisphere. Henry was President of the Queensland Bee-keepers Association 1904-1920.

According to family stories, the most famous visitor to the apiary was the creator of Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in 1921. In one of Doyle’s stories Sherlock Holmes retired to the country to write books and keep bees.

Eden Station, site of the Josey property, Eden Station Road, Brookwater

James Josey started life in Australia as a convict and ended as a respected citizen. Josey was known as the “Father of Redbank Plains” after becoming the largest landowner in the District owning almost 3,000ha.

In 1840, he was convicted for robbing a wagon and sentenced to 15 years penal servitude. He travelled on the convict ship “Eden” to Australia and arrived in Moreton Bay in 1841. James received his ticket of leave in 1847 which saw him enter into a partnership with carpenter William Vowles to build a house which became the Red Cow Inn in Bell Street. Vowles and Josey were involved in building many of the early houses in Ipswich.

In 1859, he started farming at Redbank Plains. Eden Station was the name given to the main property on which James and his family resided. The farm initially produced timber and cattle, and later sugar and cotton crops.
World War II plane crashes
RAAF Wirraway bomber
A20-162 crash
18 January 1941

Pilot, Leading Aircraftman Donald Andrew Veitch was tragically killed when the Wirraway A20-162 of 3 Service Flying Training School (3SFTS) Amberley crashed into the ground 6 miles south of Goodna.

LAC Veitch had been engaged in a solo height test flight when it crashed. The Wirraway was completely destroyed with wreckage scattered over a large area.
RAAF Beaufort bomber A9-670 crash
10 April 1945

Beaufort bomber A9-670 of 32 Squadron RAAF, based at Lowood Airfield, crashed at Greenbank south west of Brisbane, killing the crew of four. The aircraft crashed after completing an air to ground gunnery practise exercise at the nearby Gailes Gunnery Range which is now part of the Greenbank Military camp. The A9-670 and two other Beauforts, A9-492 and A9-638, were taking part in the training.

The crew members who lost their lives in the crash were Pilot Flying Officer Eric David Stephenson, Wireless Operator Air Gunner, Flight Sergeant Neville James Barron, Observer, Pilot Officer John George Harvey and Passenger, Leading Aircraftman Raymond Patrick McGuigan.

RAAF Beaufort Mk VIII of the type flown by A9-670's crew

The crew of the RAAF Beaufort bomber
Source: http://www.defence.gov.au
Photograph courtesy of Sandra Knight
Explore Further

If you have enjoyed this guide to the eastern suburbs of Ipswich, there are many other brochures, heritage trails and booklets to help you explore further.

These are available at the Ipswich Visitors Information Centre located at Queens Park, 14 Queen Victoria Parade (Brisbane Road), Ipswich. Access is from Chermside Road and Queen Victoria Parade.

The centre is open seven days a week. Staff can help you plan your day in Ipswich and can make bookings for accommodation including modern motels and historic homestays. It can also provide a guide service for groups.

For further information contact:
Ipswich Visitor Information Centre (07) 3281 0555
or visit our website: www.discoveripswich.com.au

People Places Events brochures can be downloaded free from the council website: www.ipswich.qld.gov.au/about_ipswich/heritage

Please Note:
This symbol indicates that there is a ‘Historical Marker’ (brass plaque) at this site.

Following abbreviations of photographic sources:
NLA - National Library of Australia
PI - Picture Ipswich
JOL - John Oxley Library
SLQ - State Library of Queensland
SLV - State Library of Victoria