

VOLUME 2  
PART 2

MEMOIRS OF THE  
QUEENSLAND MUSEUM  
CULTURAL HERITAGE SERIES

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Museum), 2002

PO Box 3300, South Brisbane 4101, Qld Australia  
Phone 61 7 3840 7555  
Fax 61 7 3846 1226  
[www.qm.qld.gov.au](http://www.qm.qld.gov.au)

National Library of Australia card number  
ISSN 1440-4788

NOTE

Papers published in this volume and in all previous volumes of the Memoirs of the Queensland Museum may be reproduced for scientific research, individual study or other educational purposes. Properly acknowledged quotations may be made but queries regarding the republication of any papers should be addressed to the Editor in Chief. Copies of the journal can be purchased from the Queensland Museum Shop.

A Guide to Authors is displayed at the Queensland Museum web site  
<http://www.qm.qld.gov.au>

A Queensland Government Project  
Typeset at the Queensland Museum

## QUEENSLAND POLICE AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

MARGARET KOWALD

Kowald, M.V. 2002: Queensland police at the turn of the century. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, Cultural Heritage Series* 2(2): 251-260. Brisbane. ISSN 1440-4788.

This paper profiles the Queensland Police Force at the turn of the twentieth century, and highlights recruitment and training, conditions, remuneration, duties, administrative structures and the influence of Commissioner Parry-Okeden. The life of a Queensland policeman was highly controlled, such that the occupation rarely attracted the upper strata of society, the wealthy, highly educated or faint-hearted. Yet an analysis of police duties shows them to be also social workers, psychologists, carpenters, painters, undertakers and health workers. The Force was neither autonomous nor a pace-setter, but drew its strengths and weaknesses from the people it served. Given the closeness between the police and the community at the turn of the century, it was difficult for the public not to get to know their local policeman, even if they were law abiding citizens. He encroached on their lives in many ways: patrolling on beat duty, collecting statistics from their farms, or checking electoral rolls. His obvious presence and standing in the community was open to scrutiny from all levels of society. This approach worked satisfactorily when Queensland was predominantly a collection of small rural communities and the concept of the 'village cop' was alive and well. □ *Police, Queensland, Parry-Okeden, Native Police, Trackers.*

Margaret Kowald, *Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, PO Box 155, Brisbane, Albert Street 4002, Australia; received 16 September 2001.*

This paper<sup>1</sup> profiles the Queensland Police Force<sup>2</sup> at the turn of the twentieth century, with emphasis on the recruitment, role, duties and life of the ordinary policeman. The influences of Commissioner Parry-Okeden, the government, and the Queensland community and environment are explored. The life of a Queensland policeman was highly controlled, and yet an analysis of his duties shows the multi-faceted nature of the occupation. The Force was neither autonomous nor a pace-setter, but drew its strengths and weaknesses from the people it served.

The training of police officers in this period was entrusted to a three-fold system; training for three months; followed by on-the-job training usually in a country location; and disciplinary supervision. The typical Queensland police recruit of 1901 was male, twenty to twenty-four years old, single, Catholic, approximately 5 feet 9 inches tall, was Queensland-born and, prior to joining the Force, had been either a farmer, stockman or drover.<sup>3</sup> Men who had fought in the South African War and those who belonged to voluntary militia organisations were given some preference.

There were minimum requirements: a maximum age of thirty, a height of 5 feet 8 inches, a 36 inch chest; and the ability to pass a short examination in reading, dictation and arithmetic. This standard was at least equal to that of the average in the community. In 1901, only 73.14 per cent of the male population could read and

write.<sup>4</sup> The ability to ride a horse well was important, also the production of suitable testimonials of character. A reference from a politician always helped.<sup>5</sup> Married men were not eligible to join the Force and on the recruitment form, as well as giving physical details, there were ratings for horsemanship, cycling, foot and mounted drill, rifle and revolver shooting, swimming, and whether the recruit had been through the Police Museum.

All Australian Police Forces experienced an Irish influence, although to varying degrees. The Queensland Force had the highest proportion of recruits of Irish extraction, representing 83.52 per cent of recruits in 1866-67.<sup>6</sup> This figure diminished markedly to 23.4 per cent in 1893-94, although, by comparison with the general population, the Police Force was still disproportionately Irish in the 1910s. Along with the proportion of men of Irish descent came the correspondingly high proportion of Roman Catholics; 54.6 per cent of the Force in 1905 compared with 23.98 per cent of the Queensland population. Promotions were similarly proportioned. In 1908, for example, 64.4 per cent were Catholic men, partly because so many had come from the highly rated Royal Irish Constabulary.<sup>7</sup> The religion factor tended to be raised whenever a Commissioner was appointed.

Recruitment was centralised in Brisbane, with all potential recruits being interviewed by the

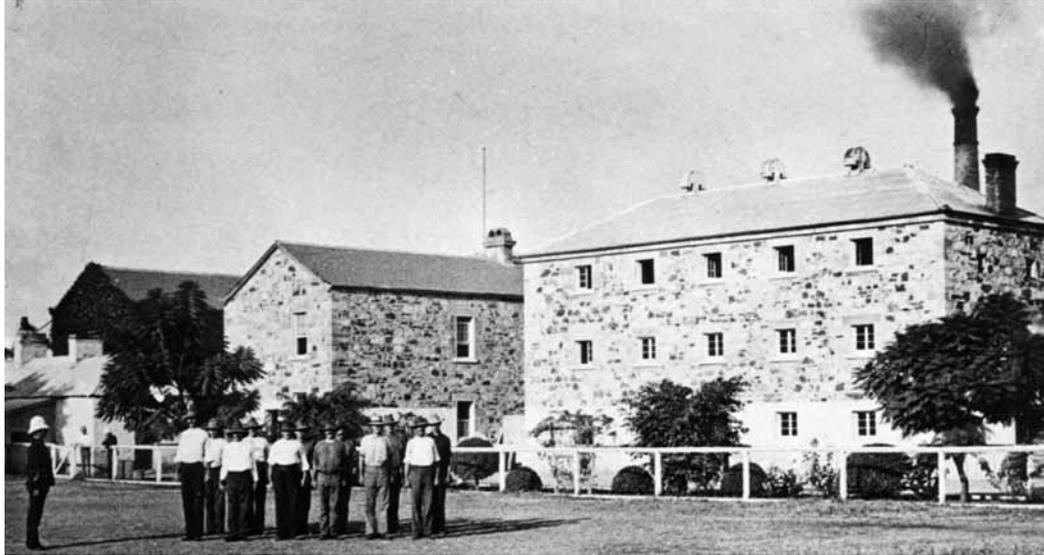


FIG. 1. Drill instruction, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane, 1902. The old gaol is in the background. (Queensland Police Museum, neg. no. PM874)

Commissioner at his office in George Street (the office was moved after 1901 to the Church Institute, on the corner of Elizabeth and George Streets). Training took place at the Police Depot in Petrie Terrace (Fig. 1). This was despite complaints from country hopefuls of their inability to travel to Brisbane.<sup>8</sup> The men were accommodated in barracks, dormitory style.

The Commissioners paid particular attention to the training of recruits, with no man being sworn in until he had completed the three months of drill and instruction. The drop out rate was fairly high. In 1901, of the seventy-eight recruits taken on during the year, fourteen resigned and five were discharged.<sup>9</sup> No more than thirty could be properly accommodated at any one time, which caused a problem for in-coming Commissioner Cahill in 1905 when he increased the number of recruits to 86.<sup>10</sup>

A well-equipped gymnasium was provided at the Depot and the Police Rifle Club provided useful recreation. Men were encouraged to join Athletics Clubs. But it was drill, held in the open parade ground up to three times a day, which provided the most exercise.<sup>11</sup> Indeed, the stress of shouting commands at the recruits contributed to health problems of at least two of the instructors.<sup>12</sup> In the absence of written examinations, the recruits were asked verbal questions while on parade.<sup>13</sup> For those selected

for mounted duty, training also included instruction in horse riding and care of horses.

Uniforms were part of the tools of trade, even more so since they had to be worn both on and off duty. Commissioner Parry-Okeden changed the uniform in 1896 with the introduction of a tunic to be worn in towns and a khaki uniform for country use. White helmets were worn during the day and caps at night. Mounted men wore Bedford breeches, black Napoleon boots and leggings. Chevrons were worn on sleeves to denote rank.<sup>14</sup> A light cavalry sword was part of the dress uniform although it was not worn in the field. Police were able to display their military and police medals on their uniforms. The khaki uniform proved very popular and when the men wanted to wear khaki in Brisbane in the summer, Parry-Okeden disallowed this saying that the 'serge uniform looked better'.<sup>15</sup> He also had the excuse that in khaki, police could not be distinguished from the Defence Force.<sup>16</sup>

William Edward Parry-Okeden was Police Commissioner between 1895 and 1905. After education at Grammar Schools in Melbourne, he was articled to a solicitor. In 1870, he was appointed to Queensland as an Inspector of Border Patrol where he engaged in customs duties and at times police work. He was Police Magistrate and Land Commissioner at Charleville and Gayndah, and Gold Warden at the

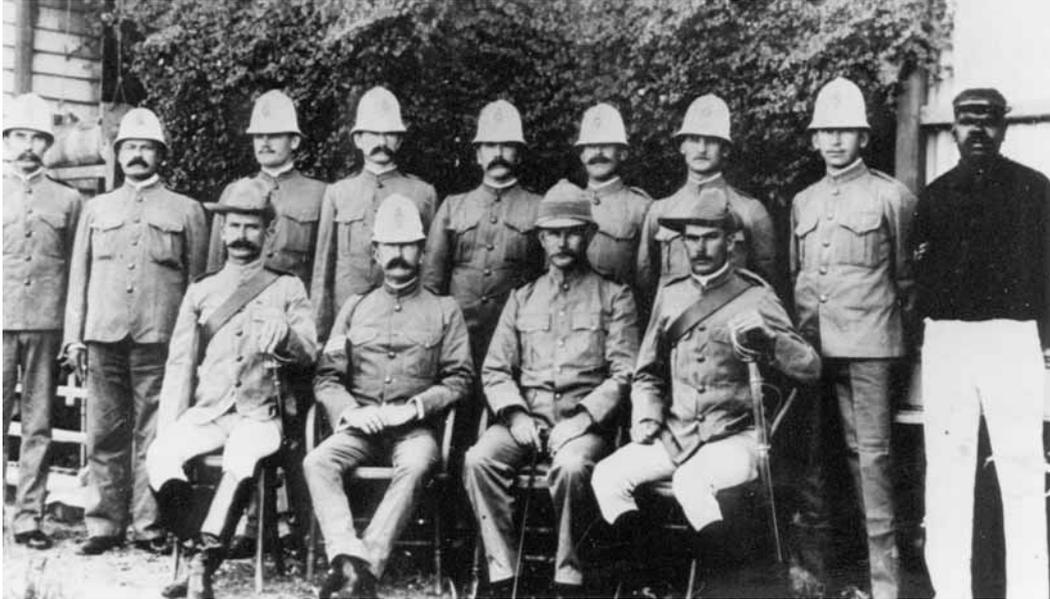


FIG. 2. Sub-Inspector Quilter (front, third from left) and his men at Longreach, circa 1906. The Tracker is Sam Johnson (far right). (Queensland Police Museum)

latter. Appointed Colonial Under Secretary in 1889, six years later he became Police Commissioner.<sup>17</sup>

In late 1896 Parry-Okeden visited north Queensland to inquire into the efficiency of the Native Police and their relations with Aboriginal people. He secured the appointment of Dr Walter Roth as a Protector of Aborigines and his suggestions contributed to the *Aborigines Protection Act* of 1897. Yet despite his accomplishments and past experience as a police magistrate, Parry-Okeden was condemned for trusting 'too much to the representations of his officers'.<sup>18</sup> His broad intelligence and varied experience in the colony was an advantage however, and he largely escaped the wrath of the Commissioners of the 1899 Royal Commission into the Police Force.<sup>19</sup>

Parry-Okeden was a sociable man and it was during his time that the Police Band was encouraged and social trips were taken by police members and their families on either the government steamer, the *Lucinda*, to Moreton Bay, or by railway to places such as Cleveland.<sup>20</sup> He was particularly gifted when it came to organising official visits. In 1896, he arranged a most imposing procession through the streets of Brisbane for the arrival of Lord Lamington as Governor of Queensland. This was followed by a series of

historic events which included the Queen's Diamond Jubilee (1897), the despatch of the first troops to the South African War (1899); the inauguration of the Commonwealth and the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, both in 1901.

As to the structure of the Force, there were other branches besides the mounted and foot police. The Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB), the Water Police and the Native Police were sections of the Force that were often treated quite separately. Known as the Detective Force until 1895, the CIB was established to detect rather than prevent crime. The men received no special training. It was rather a case of those showing potential in this area being taken on.

The transfer of the Water Police to the general police did not occur until 1893. They were actually river police, having the facilities to patrol only the Brisbane River but often called upon to patrol Moreton Bay. Inspector Urquhart criticised their facilities during the 1899 Royal Commission: 'They paddle about in a little boat with two oars; but I really do not think they are of much use. They should have a steam launch'.<sup>21</sup> Not until 1907 was the timber launch, *Patrol*, purchased for use by the Police Department.<sup>22</sup> After repeated requests, a motor launch was finally provided at Townsville in 1910 for rescue



FIG. 3. Police Station under canvas, Duchess, 1912. Note the handcuffs to the tree stump – the lock up. Only one officer was stationed at Duchess at this time, the other in the photograph had been sent to assist in setting up the camp. (Queensland Police Museum)

work, the policing of the federal *Immigration Restriction Acts* and the detection of the illegal trade of opium.<sup>23</sup>

The phasing in of Trackers occurred very slowly, with the Native Police being finally disbanded by the early 1900s. The Native Police had been an expedience devised by Europeans to exert power and control over Aboriginal people in the absence of a formal declaration of war. To this end the native force was successful, but by the late nineteenth century its practices and philosophy were being questioned. By then, the need to control Aborigines had been supplanted by a concern for protecting them from starvation, exploitation by whites and opium-related problems. The full implementation of the protection policy was instituted with legislation in 1897.

Native Police and Tracker numbers peaked in 1899 with 135, but decreased greatly after 1902 when the Native Police were gradually disbanded.<sup>24</sup> Some Native Police became Trackers, their most valuable duty being in tracking lost people, cattle thieves and criminals. They also assisted with the horses at police stations, often a very time-consuming task because of the absence of fences. They were often in charge of a station during an officer's absence

and the Trackers' wives provided valuable unpaid domestic help. The expertise of Queensland Trackers was known both interstate and internationally. At least one Tracker was sent to South Africa during the Boer War and Trackers were sent to Victoria in the search for the Kelly gang. Six were detailed for service in New South Wales to search for brothers Jim and Joe Governor in 1900.<sup>25</sup>

The Tracker was guide, philosopher and friend to any policeman who made an attempt to understand him and treat him fairly and, on more than one occasion, Trackers were responsible for saving a policeman's life. Queensland's most celebrated and longest-serving Tracker was Sam Johnson, who served in excess of twenty years (Fig. 2). His evidence in the trial of the notorious criminals, the Kenniff brothers, was instrumental in convicting them for the murder in 1902 of Constable George Doyle and Albert Dahlke, as Anthony Morris records in this issue. Threatened for years with retaliation by Kenniff supporters, Johnson was the only Tracker allowed to go on patrol armed with a revolver.<sup>26</sup>

After swearing in, policemen were sent to country areas. They were then promoted through the ranks, at the same time being moved around

the state. Each man knew that he was almost certainly going to be promoted to senior rank at some future date if he stayed. There was a major problem within such a promotional structure, however, because of the outside influence on promotions from politicians, influential business men, senior public servants and, to a lesser degree, the public. The Police Force, however, was not alone in this. It persisted in all areas of the Public Service. Promotion by merit and seniority with a system of competitive examinations was suggested by Commissioner Seymour as early as 1874, but such a scenario did not eventuate.<sup>27</sup>

An internal infrastructure of rules and regulations within the Police Force kept the working and private lives of the men well in check. Punishments for police varied from cautions, reprimands and fines, to reduction in rank, transfers, suspensions and finally dismissal. While drunkenness was by far the most common offence, other offences included: drinking on duty; absence from beat; loitering and gossiping; asleep under arms; sitting down in uniform on beat; overstaying leave; marrying without permission; refusing to go on transfer; allowing a prisoner to escape; assaulting a South Sea Islander; fathering an illegitimate child; fighting; 'abusive language'; an unclean rifle and losing handcuffs.<sup>28</sup> Some other offences were actually a cover for drunkenness, and so widespread was this problem that in 1906 Cahill issued a General Order that 'there is no such offence as "being under the influence of drink". A policeman must be regarded as either drunk or sober'.<sup>29</sup>

The lowly Constable was at the mercy of his superior officers, especially the Inspector in charge of his District. If he wanted to complain to the Commissioner, he had to do so in writing through his Inspector. With no way of appealing any decisions made against him and the Police Union not being established until 1915, he was defenceless. Police were also hamstrung in expressing their political opinions because they were not allowed to vote until 1905.<sup>30</sup>

When the men were transferred to remote areas of the state they were confronted by harsh living conditions and environmental influences. Infectious diseases that caused death, such as diphtheria, tuberculosis, bubonic plague and dengue and scarlet fever, had no boundaries. Patrols had to proceed no matter the weather, the season or the terrain. Infantile paralysis appeared in 1904 and the eye disorders of sandy blight and ophthalmia were prevalent in the west and were often the cause of men applying for transfers. The Force's vulnerability to the environment was

shown clearly in the Great Drought of 1898-1903. Police horses died,<sup>31</sup> and forage had to be sent to far-out stations at great cost. Patrols in country areas went out only on urgent matters.

The unpaid contribution by police wives has often been overlooked or underestimated. They gave assistance in many ways, from preparing meals for prisoners and caring for the sick, to looking after the stations when their husbands were away. This was at a time when mounted patrols were frequent, distances between stations vast and the police worked seven days a week. Indeed, Sundays were often the busiest day of the week, with Sunday trading to be policed. Such was the plan of buildings in one-man stations that the whole family often had to put up with drunks yelling abuse in the adjoining lock up at all hours of the night.

Marriage of policemen was regulated. Men faced dismissal if they married without permission or before the suitability and background of the prospective bride had been checked by a superior officer.<sup>32</sup> Furthermore, police could marry only after a certain time had elapsed after joining the Force, presumably to economise on transfer expenses. Seymour instituted the first limit of three years,<sup>33</sup> while Parry-Okeden changed this in 1896 to four years.<sup>34</sup>

Although by 1895 Aborigines were still a 'problem' in some northern and western districts, residents in the west sought protection mainly against cattle thieves, while city-dwellers found larrikins and ruffians more a problem. A signed petition from residents generally led to a police presence, albeit in the form of a 'station under canvas' (Fig. 3). Portable stations prefabricated in Brisbane were used as temporary buildings, being particularly useful in mining and railway construction camps in which populations fluctuated. If such locations took on some permanency, buildings were established.

The Department was always on the look out for unoccupied government buildings that could be used for police purposes. Rather than build police premises, private houses were rented both for accommodation and stations. Despite complaints from politicians of false economy and unfairness to local tradesmen, police often carried out repairs themselves.<sup>35</sup> Indeed, painting of police buildings was regularly carried out as a duty.

Notwithstanding the fact that the men generally worked twelve hours a day and at least six days a week, police pay in 1895 was not a cause for complaint.<sup>36</sup> By 1905, however, it was a cause of



FIG. 4. Police Station and gold escort, Thallon. (Queensland Police Museum, neg. no. PM2367)

grievance, as Queensland police were poorly paid in comparison to their colleagues in other states.<sup>37</sup> With the relatively low pay in the 1900s, monetary rewards from the government and private individuals for the apprehension of criminals and recovery of lost property was very welcome.

Annual leave did not exist and, when granted, never exceeded fourteen days a year. Men took leave only when absolutely necessary. By 1912, leave had been formalised to some extent with periods up to three weeks allowed in one year.<sup>38</sup> Queensland police retired at sixty years of age and received pensions according to their length of service. After retiring they were required to live in Queensland,<sup>39</sup> presumably to be 'on call' if needed in an emergency. In 1899 there were only four men to the Commissioner's knowledge who had been given permission to live overseas;<sup>40</sup> to live interstate was also generally refused. In any case, retired police had to appear personally to collect their pensions. There were regulations even after they retired.

Police widows and their children were destined to lower living standards, with eviction from the married accommodation that had been provided. The loss of the husband's wage was devastating. In many cases, women were forced to work, at a

time when the average wage for women working in factories was £46 per year<sup>41</sup> while the salary for a Constable was about £140 per year. Not until 1921 was there any pension for police widows and their dependents.

General police duty covered a multitude of tasks. The most time consuming were investigating complaints and mediating in disputes. Other duties included: inspecting mobs of livestock for their correct way bill; investigating sudden deaths; looking for lost people; locating husbands for wife desertion; shoeing horses and repairing saddles; gold escorts (Fig. 4); looking for unlicensed timber getters; attending District and Supreme courts; rescuing people; escorting prisoners and mentally disturbed people; attending the annual races; blanket distribution to Aborigines; truant officer for school children; checking for unlicensed hawkers; overseeing Sunday trading in hotels; arranging for neglected children to be sent to orphanages; and escorting pay trains for the Commissioner of Railways. Protection of Queensland's fauna also fell to the police<sup>42</sup> and the *Firearms Act* of 1905 made it unlawful to sell or supply firearms to any person under fourteen years. From 1896, the burial of paupers was arranged and paid for by the Police Department<sup>43</sup>

and after 1905, police had authority to hold post mortem examinations.<sup>44</sup> Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the control of vehicular traffic emerged as a new function for police.

The *Immigration Restriction Acts* of 1901 ensured that a close watch was kept on the Chinese population. Larrikins in the towns were also a group to be controlled. In Brisbane, they congregated on streets such as the corner of Albert and Queen Streets and in inner suburbs such as Woolloongabba.<sup>45</sup> The *Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act* of 1905 was an attempt to control such behaviour, although it was described as 'grandmotherly legislation' and its provisions were generally ignored.<sup>46</sup>

An important avenue where police could increase their wage was in allowances paid for extraneous duties such as Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mining Registrar, Inspector of Slaughter Houses and Border Customs Officer.<sup>47</sup> Complaints by the Commissioner about the increased workload of these extraneous duties had no effect: the government, in particular the Home Secretary, had absolute control of this aspect. Police were required to collect statistical returns for other Departments – agricultural, census and electoral, and act as Inspectors for these Departments – of slaughter houses, protected animals, hotels, crown lands and nursing homes. The number of extraneous duties continued to grow, from twenty in 1901 to fifty-one in 1910.<sup>48</sup>

The workload increased greatly after Federation because the Police Department was the only government agency with officers distributed throughout the State. By 1915, there were eighteen tasks that were undertaken for the Commonwealth, ranging from supervising exams for the Postal Department to reporting on applications for naturalisations.<sup>49</sup> It was difficult to put police work first when statistics had to be collected by certain dates.

The work and efficiency of the police was crucially affected by the equipment supplied by the government, especially horses.<sup>50</sup> Police saddles were made at the St Helena Prison, although they were repaired by the police unless there was a qualified saddler in the town. Until 1896, police received an allowance for the shoeing of horses but this was often abused; horses were often being reshod once a month even in grassy country.<sup>51</sup>

Bicycles introduced in 1895 proved very useful for both day and night patrols and were even used by Commissioned Officers.<sup>52</sup> Urgent calls could

be attended more promptly without the hassle of finding and saddling a horse. Increasingly they were used for the supervision of beats although, as with typewriters, the men often used their own. Bicycles were also used in the west, although there were problems with tyres in the heat and thorns causing punctures.

Arms used but not always carried by the police included Snider carbines, Martini-Henry rifles and carbines, Winchester rifles, Lee-Enfield rifles, Adams revolvers and Webley revolvers. The Snider was considered obsolete by the 1890s and was being phased out in preference to the Martini-Henry. The police rarely used their arms, although they were necessary for self defence and in defence of others. Arms were essential, of course, for the escort of gold, both a revolver and a rifle being at the ready. There were parades under arms each time a station was inspected, and seldom-used weapons were often found in a neglected state.

The turn of the century was a time when the Police Force was advancing technologically. Photography was introduced into policing in 1893 and by 1898 Inspector Urquhart had established a scheme for the classification and registration of criminals through personal descriptions of race and height. Fingerprinting was introduced in 1903<sup>53</sup> and by 1910 most stations in Queensland had fingerprint equipment.

The Queensland Police Force in 1901, however, was a conservative institution that changed only when forced to do so. On a personal level, policemen were large, confident figures, but as a group they were a slow, ambling bureaucracy held in check by regulations which governed almost every aspect of their lives. The men were always under authority, whether to the law, a superior officer or to the government of the day, hence their conservatism. While the Force rarely attracted the upper strata of society, they were generally well respected in the wider community. In some ways, little has changed in one hundred years. In 1901, Queensland police dealt with juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, child neglect, racial tensions and drug (opium) abuse. Today's police face similar challenges.

#### ENDNOTES

1. This paper is based on original research from M.V. Kowald, *The Queensland Police Force, 1895-1910*, MA thesis, University of Queensland, 1989.
2. 'Queensland Police Force', the title used in 1901, was changed in the 1990s to Queensland Police Service.

3. Kowald, The Queensland Police Force, 1895-1910, pp. 54-74.
4. Census of Queensland, 1901, *Queensland Parliamentary Papers (QPP)*, 2 (1902), p. 1072.
5. Recruitment circular, A/44759, Queensland State Archives (QSA).
6. R. Haldane, *The People's Force* (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1986), p. 82.
7. Statistics – promotions, appointments, punishments, A/45436, QSA; Census of Queensland 1901, *QPP*, 2 (1902), p. 1133.
8. Inspector Lamond to Commissioner, 14 September 1896, Recruits, A/44759, QSA.
9. Annual Report 1901, *QPP*, 1 (1902), p. 1020.
10. Annual Report 1906, *QPP*, 2 (1907), p. 276.
11. Parades were an important part of instilling discipline into the Force. The men when going on beat and traffic duty would parade at large stations, march to the city or town area and then separate as they took up their respective posts. Inspection parades were also considered important at country stations, although the formality varied with the officer in charge and the size of the station.
12. Personnel file, W. Maguire, A/40532, QSA.
13. W. Maguire, 'Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Constitution, Administration and Working of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Police Force of Queensland', *Queensland Votes and Proceedings (QVP)*, 4 (1899), p. 540.
14. The ranks of the Force during this period included Commissioner, the commissioned officers of Chief Inspector, Inspector, and Sub-Inspector, and the lower ranks of Senior Sergeant, Sergeant, Acting Sergeant, Constable, Supernumerary, and Native Tracker.
15. Parry-Okeden, Report of the Royal Commission, *QVP*, 4 (1899), p. 327.
16. *Queensland Parliamentary Debates (QPD)*, 85 (1900), p. 1071.
17. Personnel file, W.E. Parry-Okeden, A/47922, QSA. Born 13 May 1840, awarded the Imperial Service Order 1903, retired from the Commissionership 31 March 1905, died 30 August 1926.
18. Report of the Royal Commission, *QVP*, 4 (1899), p. 167.
19. Observations by the Commissioner of Police on the report, dated 29th November, 1899, of the Royal Commission...', *QVP*, 5 (1900), pp. 570-73.
20. H.C. Perry, *A Son of Australia, Memories of W.E. Parry-Okeden, 1840-1926* (Brisbane: Watson, Ferguson), p. 263.
21. F. Urquhart, Report of the Royal Commission, *QVP*, 4 (1899), p. 225.
22. Based in Brisbane until 1917, *Patrol* was then sent to Rockhampton and used there until 1921. It was sold in Brisbane in 1921. File 105M, Queensland Police Department.
23. Annual Report 1910, *QPP*, 2 (1911-12), p. 631.
24. Annual Reports, 1898-1910.
25. Annual Report 1900, *QVP*, 4 (1901), p. 1036.
26. R. Good, 'Ketching the Kenniffs: the origins and exploits of the infamous Kenniff Brothers – Patrick and James', typescript, private possession, 1987.
27. Annual Report 1874, *QVP*, 1 (1875), p. 617.
28. Crimes and Punishments, 1906-07, A/45436, QSA.
29. General Order 754, 18 January 1906, A/36277, QSA.
30. Report of the Royal Commission, *QVP*, 4 (1899), p. 787.
31. Annual Report 1901, *QPP*, 1 (1902), p. 1020.
32. General Order 728, 3 June 1905, A/36294, QSA.
33. General Order 212, 3 October 1866, *Queensland Police Gazette*, p. 83.
34. A five-year limit was imposed between 1906 and 1909, with decreasing increments until 1915 when the limit was one year. General Order 681, 25 August 1896, A/36294; General Order 765, 4 October 1906, A/36294; General Order 806, 15 November 1915, A/36294, QSA.
35. C. McDonald, *QPD*, 73 (1895), p. 817.
36. Parry-Okeden, Report of the Royal Commission, *QVP*, 4 (1899), p. 260.
37. Police Pay, A/44808, QSA.
38. Return showing Pay and Emoluments of Queensland Police Force, 1 July 1912, A/44808, QSA.
39. General Order 771, 26 March 1908, A/36277, QSA.
40. Parry-Okeden, Report of the Royal Commission, *QVP*, 4 (1899), p. 263.
41. *Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia 1901-17* (Melbourne: McCarron Bird & Co., 1918), p. 500.
42. The *Game and Fishes Acclimatisation Act* of 1898 (62 Vic. No. 17); *The Native Animals Protection Act* of 1906 (6 Edw. VII No. 5); *The Native Animals Protection Act Amendment Act* of 1910 (1 Geo. V No. 17).
43. Parry-Okeden to Inspectors, 31 August 1904, A/36277, QSA.
44. General Order 740, 7 September 1905, A/36277, QSA.
45. Chairman of Woolloongabba Divisional Board to Colonial Secretary, 14 November 1887, A/41535, QSA.
46. *QPD*, 96 (1905), p. 1491; circular memo 987, 15 March 1917, A/36279, p. 370, QSA.
47. Blue Book, 1895, p. 192.
48. Annual Reports, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910.
49. Duties, Commonwealth, State, A/44741, QSA.
50. Sergeant A. McDonald to Sub-Inspector Little, 4 January 1888, POL 9A/G1, QSA; R. Clyne, *Colonial Blue: A History of the South Australian Police Force, 1836-1916* (Netley: Wakefield Press, 1987), pp. 194-95.
51. Circular memo 215, 29 May 1896, A/36276, QSA.
52. Toowong Police Station, A/41507, QSA.
53. Annual Report 1905, *QPP*, 1 (1906), p. 1543.