

# Local Heritage Register

26 November 2018



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## Scenic Rim Local Heritage Register

### 1. About the Scenic Rim Local Heritage Register

Scenic Rim Regional Council has prepared a Local Heritage Register in accordance with the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. A local heritage register is a register of places that have local **cultural heritage significance**. Local heritage registers are managed by local Councils.

Cultural heritage significance is a term used to describe the value of a place in heritage terms.

Local heritage places can include:

- buildings
- relics (both on land and in water)
- works (e.g. a bridge)
- streetscapes (including street trees)
- towns
- rural landscapes
- moveable items

Local heritage places reflect aspects of local cultural history dating from the time of European settlement through to the present.

Places of heritage value, or of cultural heritage significance are usually those places that provide some evidence of the past that is considered important enough to be conserved for the future.

While a place of cultural heritage significance can be a site where an important event happened, a place of significance in most cases is a physical structure or building. A vacant site where a building was located or where some famous event occurred is not usually considered to be a place of cultural heritage significance, as there are no conservation outcomes that arise.

### 2. Criteria for determining local cultural heritage significance

The cultural heritage significance of a place is determined by undertaking an assessment of the place against the following criteria:

- (a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history;
- (b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage;
- (c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history;
- (d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;
- (e) the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;
- (f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

- (g) the place has a strong or special association with a particular local community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history.

For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet **one or more** of the above criteria. These criteria are adapted from those in the Queensland Heritage Act which were informed by the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999* (Burra Charter). The Burra Charter is the best practice guideline for managing heritage places in Australia.

### 3. Why protect places of cultural heritage significance?

Local heritage places provide an opportunity for the public to gain an understanding and appreciation of the history of a place. The Scenic Rim has a rich and diverse history that is evident in the physical fabric of our towns and villages, rural landscapes, and our strong connection to the land which has been fundamental to our region's prosperity.

It is important that we recognise and protect places that provide an important physical connection to our past. In this way, future generations can continue to enjoy our unique heritage and character that has contributed to making the Scenic Rim an attractive place to live and visit.

Council also has a legal obligation to have a local heritage register. Sections 112 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Heritage Act) requires a local government to keep a register of places of cultural heritage significance in its area.

### 4. What information is included on the inventory sheet for places on the local heritage register?

Each inventory sheet for a place on the local heritage register includes the following information:

<b>Item No.</b>	Each item is assigned a reference number for record keeping purposes.
<b>Theme</b>	<p>Each item is linked to a historical theme for Queensland. Historical themes are determined by the QLD Heritage Council and provide a useful framework for understanding the context of heritage places. They ensure that places can be understood, assessed and presented within the context of a broad theme, rather than as single items of interest.</p> <p>The Scenic Rim Regional Themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peopling places</li> <li>- Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land</li> <li>- Developing secondary and tertiary industries</li> <li>- Working</li> <li>- Moving goods, people and information</li> <li>- Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings</li> <li>- Maintaining order</li> <li>- Educating Queenslanders</li> <li>- Providing health and welfare services</li> </ul>
<b>Name</b>	The name by which the place is commonly known.

<b>Other name</b>	An alternate name that some places may be known as (e.g. former School of Arts).
<b>Category</b>	Each place is categorised relating to the type of place, e.g. place of worship, monument, school, etc.
<b>Address</b>	The street address of the property, where applicable.
<b>RPD</b>	This refers to the Real Property Description of the place, i.e. the lot on plan number.
<b>Location Map</b>	A map showing the location of the place and the RPD is provided so that the place can be identified in relation to its surroundings. The local heritage places are shaded on the maps.
<b>History</b>	A brief history from secondary sources is included to provide information that will support the listing. This section is not intended to provide a full historical summary of the place.
<b>Description</b>	A brief physical description of the place and its setting.
<b>Assessment of Significance</b>	This section indicates which criteria each place satisfies to demonstrate that it has local cultural heritage significance. These criteria are adapted from the criteria used for identifying places for the Queensland Heritage Register.
<b>Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The Statement of Cultural Significance is a statement that explains why the place is important to the Scenic Rim. It is based on an assessment against the criteria for determining cultural heritage significance.</p> <p>The Statement of Cultural significance underpins the value of the place to the local community and any development occurring on a local heritage place must ensure that these values are conserved.</p>
<b>Components of Significance</b>	This provides details about the significant components of the site - mostly buildings and structures that provide the physical evidence of the significance of the place.

**Important Information:**

Heritage inventory sheets are not intended to provide a comprehensive history of local heritage places and the historical information contained therein is obtained from secondary sources and should be regarded as a general guide only.

An inventory sheet with little information does not imply that a place has less significance, it may simply indicate that there has been no building work done recently or there is a lack of readily accessible recorded information about the place.

Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

## 5. Index of places on the Scenic Rim Local Heritage Register

NO.	SUBURB	NAME	ADDRESS	RPD	COMPONENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE	PAGE
1	ARATULA	St Stephen's Anglican Church	25 Elizabeth Street	14 RP21007	Church building	9
2	BARNEY VIEW	Barney View Church and Cemetery	101 Mount Barney Road	2 & 3 RP29856	Timber church building and cemetery	11
3	BEAUDESERT	Beaudesert Racecourse and Grandstand	3180 Beaudesert-Boonah Road	60 WD4191	Timber grandstand structure and grass racecourse	13
4	BEAUDESERT	Beaudesert Showgrounds	Albert Street	1-8 RP7563; 19-20 RP7563; 21 SP121123	Whole lot; Timber grandstand and wrought iron entry gates	15
5	BEAUDESERT	Scenic Rim Regional Council Chambers	82 & 84 Brisbane Street	77 WD4386 & 138 WD4338	Brisbane Street facades	18
6	BEAUDESERT	St Thomas' Anglican Church	7-9 Albert Street	138-140 RP7562	1950s brick and tile church	21
7	BEAUDESERT	Beaudesert Hotel	80 Brisbane Street	2 RP817932	Brisbane and Short Street facades and roof of the main building	23
8	BEAUDESERT	Beaudesert Masonic Centre	33 Brisbane Street	1 RP7574	Masonic Hall	26
9	BEAUDESERT	St Mary's Catholic Church	Bromelton Street	1 RP7507; 1 WD2884	Church building	28
10	BEECHMONT	Beechmont Church	2-4 McInnes Court	1 RP49728	Timber church building	31
11	BOONAH	Flavour's Café	8 Railway Street	23 RP841582	Timber café building with verandah	33
12	BOONAH	Australian Hotel	32 High Street	32 SP102739	Two storey timber hotel	35
13	BOONAH	Christ Church	8-10 Church Street	17 RP17902; 5 RP17899	Brick church building with tiled roof and timber church hall	38
14	BOONAH	Commercial Hotel	39 High Street and Yeates Avenue	7 & 8 RP17969	Two storey timber hotel building facade	40
15	BOONAH	Boonah Showgrounds	Cossart Street and Macquarie Street	119 CP853080; 152 WD1862	Whole lot	43
16	CANUNGRA	Canungra Police Station Reserve	33-41 Kidston Street	137 WD3310	Timber police house and lock-ups	45
17	CANUNGRA	St Luke's Anglican Church	15-21 Kidston Street	1 RP209751	Timber church	48
18	CANUNGRA	Former Canungra Ambulance Station	13-15 Appel Street	18 RP32081	Timber and corrugated iron dwelling	51
19	CANUNGRA	St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church	51-57 Kidston Street	3 RP45627	Timber church	54

NO.	SUBURB	NAME	ADDRESS	RPD	COMPONENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE	PAGE
20	CANUNGRA	Uniting Church	31 Appel Street	66 RP32081	Timber church buildings	56
21	CANUNGRA	Canungra War Memorial	1-3 Christie Street	2 RP55412	War memorial and 10 metre radius	58
22	CANUNGRA	Canungra Sports and Recreation Ground (entry gates)	Showground Road	112 RP32085	Entry gates	60
23	CHRISTMAS CREEK	Catholic Church and Cemetery	1441 Christmas Creek Road	6 RP32565	Timber church and cemetery	62
24	DUGANDAN	Dugandan Hotel	124 Boonah Rathdowney Road	3 RP15054	Timber hotel	64
25	DUGANDAN	Trinity Lutheran Church and Cemetery	237 Boonah-Rathdowney Road	1 RP15082; 1 RP15083;	Church building and cemetery	67
26	HARRISVILLE	Former Royal Bank	35 Queen Street	17 RP21418	Former bank building	70
27	HARRISVILLE	Masonic Hall	16 Hall Street	12 RP21457	Timber masonic hall	73
28	HARRISVILLE	School of Arts	5 Hall Street	4 RP21456	Timber School of Arts building	75
29	HARRISVILLE	Courthouse and Police Lock-up	13 Church Street	75 CC2699	Timber courthouse, police station and lock-ups	77
30	HARRISVILLE	Commercial Hotel	34 Queen Street	1 RP21439	Timber hotel building	79
31	HARRISVILLE	Memorial Park	43-47 Queen Street	2 RP48583	Brick and concrete war memorial	81
32	HARRISVILLE	Royal Hotel	1-5 Wholey Drive	1 RP209502	Timber hotel	83
33	HARRISVILLE	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	54-58 Queen Street	36-37 RP21437	Church building	85
34	KALBAR	St John's Lutheran Church	Teviotville Road	1 RP21196	Timber church building and cemetery	87
35	KALBAR	School of Arts and Memorial Hall	63 - 65 Edward Street	1 & 2 RP21117	Timber School of Arts building	89
36	KERRY	St John's Church and Cemetery	1823 Kerry Road	69 W311438	Church and cemetery	91
37	MAROON	Maroon School of Arts	Newlove Road	1 RP27260	Timber School of Arts building	93
38	MAROON	St Andrew's Anglican Church	Boonah-Rathdowney Road	1 RP27260	Timber church building	95
39	MOUNT ALFORD	Mount Alford General Store	898 Reckumpilla Street	1 RP849218	Timber shop building	97
40	MOUNT ALFORD	Mount Alford School of Arts	889 Reckumpilla Street	1 RP15156	Timber School of Arts building	99
41	PALEN CREEK	St James Catholic Church and cemetery	11605 Mt Lindesay Highway	1 RP223763	Timber church and cemetery	101
42	PEAK CROSSING	Peak Crossing Public Hall	33-35 Fassifern Street	16 RP21401; 17 RP21401	Timber hall	104
43	PEAK CROSSING	Flinders Uniting Church	93 Flinders Street	1 RP21474	Timber church building	107
44	RATHDOWNEY	St Joseph's Catholic Church	157-159 Mt Lindesay Highway	1 RP50654	Timber church building	109
45	RATHDOWNEY	St David's Church of England	8-12 Hardgrave Street and 14-18 Prior Street	5 & 6 RP25542	Timber church building	111

NO.	SUBURB	NAME	ADDRESS	RPD	COMPONENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE	PAGE
46	ROSEVALE	Rosevale Retreat Hotel	903 Rosevale Road	1 RP31240	Timber and corrugated iron hotel	113
47	ROSEVALE	St Paul's Lutheran Church	572 Rosevale Road	1 RP90911	Timber church building	115
48	TAMBORINE	Tamborine House	869 Mundoolun Connection Road	1 RP141768	Timber homestead (refer to inventory sheet for curtilage details)	117
49	TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN	Former Presbyterian Church	2-4 Geissmann Street	2 RP44749	Timber church building	120
50	TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN	Former Mountain Crest Guesthouse	6-8 Main Street	1 RP231547	Timber former guesthouse building	122
51	TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN	Zamia Theatre	22 Main Street	1 RP77682	Timber former theatre building	124
52	TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN	Tamborine Showgrounds and Hall	386-398 Main Western Road	7 SP182961	Timber hall	126
53	TEMPLIN	Former Templin School	397 Boonah-Fassifern Road	1 RP808034	Former Templin School building	128
54	WILSONS PLAINS	Trelawney Cheese Factory Refrigerator Shed	422 Wilsons Plains Road	11 RP28761	Brick and corrugated iron former refrigerator building	130
55	TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN	Knoll Road and Old Knoll Road	Knoll Road, North Tamborine and Tamborine National Park	1 SP228339, plus Knoll Road (Road reserve-seg/pars 32974/1; 32973/2; 32973/39 and 14602/354)	Road route and alignment	133
56	CANUNGRA	Cemetery at Finch Road	28 Finch Road, Canungra	3 SP161073	Existing fence around graves and memorials and additional grave of William Murray under camphor laurel tree.	140
57	TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN	Weir over Plunkett Creek	23 Roslyn Court, Tamborine Mountain	10 SP120946	Concrete weir over waterway	143



## St Stephen's Anglican Church, Aratula



<b>Item no.</b>	1
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Stephens Anglican Church, Aratula
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	25 Elizabeth Street, Aratula
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 14 RP21007

### Location Map



0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

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### History

The St Stephen's Anglican Church was dedicated in 1954. The church building was constructed through a fund raising drive, voluntary labour and the donation of materials. The furniture was generously donated by members of the congregation. Prior to the building of the church, services were held in the School of Arts building. Church services were discontinued in 1965.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, *Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2*, p.236

### Description

The St Stephen's Anglican Church is a small rectangular timber and fibro building in the style of the early Federation Gothic with interesting Dutch parapet gabling.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St Stephen's Anglican Church provides evidence of the development of the Anglican congregation in Aratula from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a small rural church of the Federation Gothic style with an interesting Dutch gable and contributes to the streetscape of Elizabeth Street. The church has social significance as the former meeting point for the Anglican congregation of Aratula.

### Components of Significance

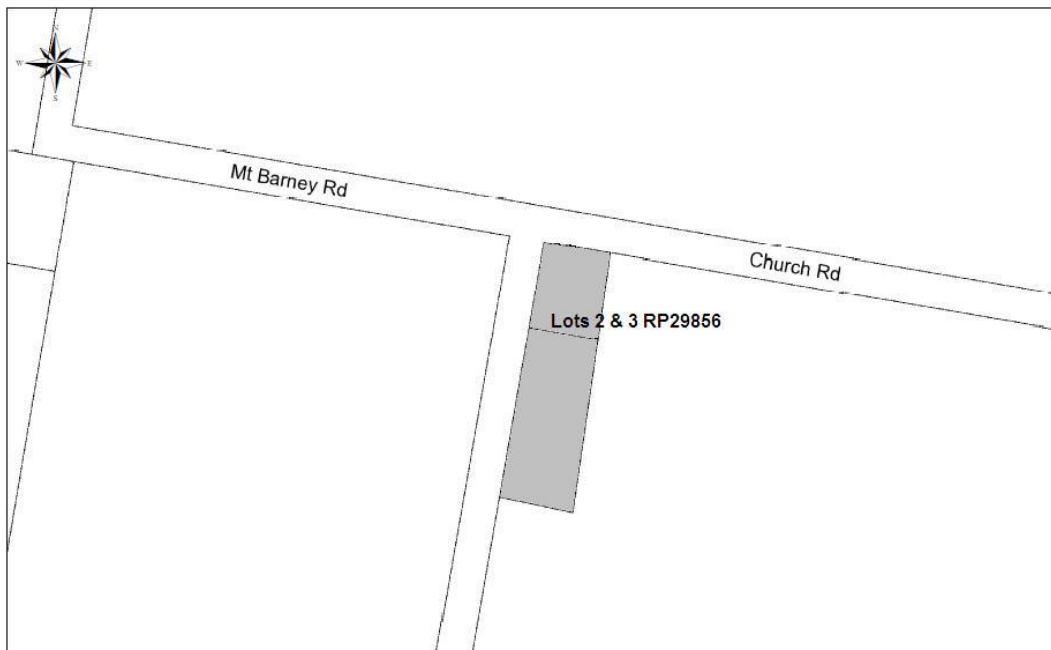
Church building.

## Barney View Church and Cemetery



<b>Item no.</b>	2
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	Barney View Church and Cemetery
<b>Other name</b>	Barney View Uniting Church
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	101 Mount Barney Road (Corner Church Road), Barney View
<b>RPD</b>	Lots 2 & 3 RP29856

## Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

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### History

The church opened on 14 June 1908 as the Thulumbah Methodist Church. Prior to 1908, the services were first held in the homes of Mr John Evans and later, W Harper and J Davis alternated. A committee was formed to build a church money was raised by the collections of Mrs Harper and Elise Davis, and the concert held on the night of the opening. Even though there were Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians on the building committee, the Church could only be registered in one denomination and owing to the fact that Rev Heaton and Mr Whitney, Chairman and Secretary of the committee, represented the Methodist Church, it was registered as Methodist. It was resolved though, that the other Denominations could hold services when required with the Baptists and Salvation Army doing so from about 1938 for about twenty years.

Until 1901, the district was known as Thulumbah and was later changed to Barney View as there was confusion with the town 'Thulimbah' in the Granite Belt. The Thulumbah Methodist Church changed its name to Barney View Methodist Church in 1952.

The adjacent cemetery was established in 1908 and is now managed by the Barney View Cemetery Association.

Source: Klan, Lesley (comp.), 2008, *Thulumbah 1908 - Barney View 2008: A Brief 100 Year History of the Methodist Uniting Church*.

### Description

Small timber Federation church on stumps with corrugated iron roof.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Barney View Church and Cemetery provides evidence of the settlement of the Barney View township and the development of the church in the local community from the early twentieth century. The place is representative of a small rural timber church and cemetery and has landmark qualities at Mount Barney Road. The church has social significance as a gathering place in the Barney View area.

### Components of Significance

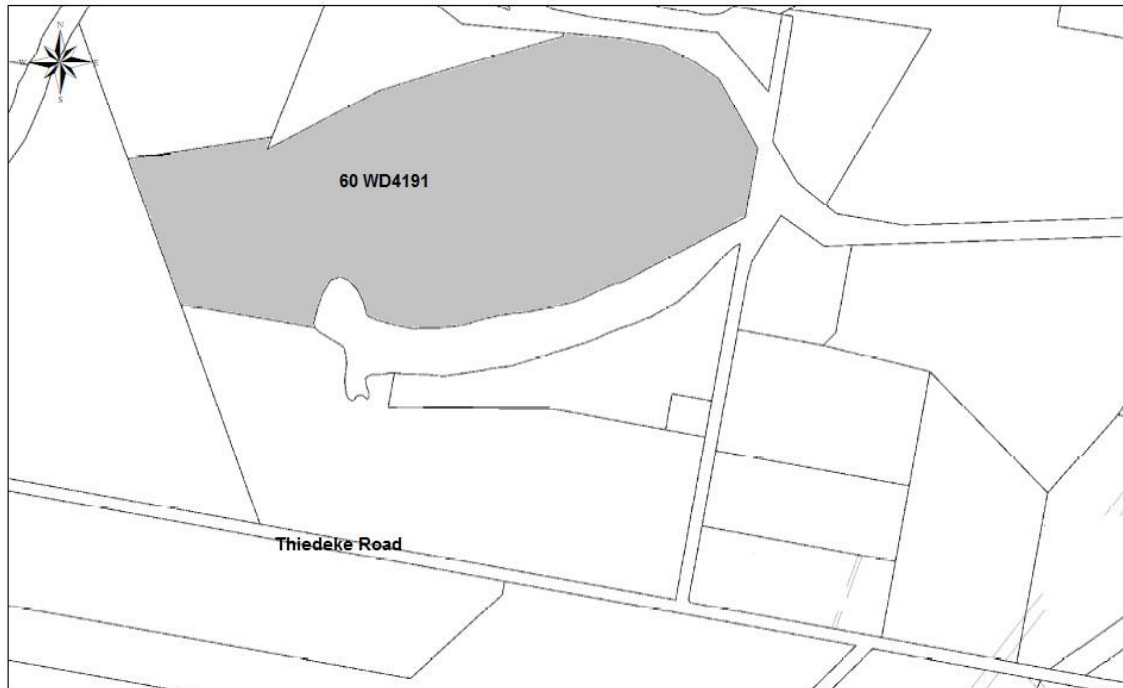
Timber church building and cemetery.

## Beaudesert Racecourse and Grandstand



<b>Item no.</b>	3
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	Beaudesert Racecourse and Grandstand
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Sport and Recreation
<b>Address</b>	3180 Beaudesert-Boonah Road, Beaudesert
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 60 WD4191

## Location Map



0 75 150 300 450 600 Meters

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### History

The Logan and Albert Jockey Club held its inaugural meeting in Howard's Beaudesert Hotel in April 1879. Early races were held on Markwell's property about two miles out of town. In 1881, 120 acres were set aside as the reserve for the racecourse near Ilbogan Lagoon. However, it would seem that the club continued to use the private land because it considered the Ilbogan site unsuitable and lobbied to be allowed to sell it for agriculture. This did not occur and the first race meeting on the site was held in September 1901.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.18.

### Description

Timber grandstand with bar area underneath and fenced racecourse. Stables and amenities are also situated on the site.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Beaudesert Racecourse and Grandstand provides evidence of the development of the horseracing industry in Beaudesert and popular leisure pursuits from the late 1800s. The grandstand is representative of a timber grandstand structure with popular design elements from the Federation period. The place has social significance as the venue of a popular leisure activity in the region that has continued for over a century.

### Components of Significance

Timber grandstand structure and grass racecourse.

## Beaudesert Showground



<b>Item no.</b>	4
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	Beaudesert Showgrounds
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Sport and Recreation
<b>Address</b>	Albert Street, Beaudesert
<b>RPD</b>	Lots 1-8 RP7563; Lots 19-20 RP7563; Lot 21 SP121123

## Location Map



0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Meters

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## History

The Logan and Albert Agricultural and Pastoral Association was formed in 1889 and held its first show in Beaudesert in October. The show grounds and sports ground were reputedly allocated for the purposes in the will of Ernest White, who had died in 1884. The donation had a sunset clause and the committee hurriedly organised the show. There were no buildings on the site, apart from a temporary shelter for perishable goods, but the occasion was a resounding success. The grandstand was erected in 1905. Extensive horse and cattle yards were built between 1904 and 1906, which were later used in stock sales.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 19.



Beaudesert Show at the Albert Street Showgrounds, Beaudesert, c. April 1927. Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3306811.

## Description

The Beaudesert Showgrounds comprise a collection of buildings and structures for agricultural show purposes, including a show-ring at the centre of the grounds. The timber grandstand and entry gates are the key structures on the site that have aesthetic significance.

The Beaudesert Showground grandstand is a timber structure with a corrugated iron roof. There is a small office on the western side. The style of the timber posts and the finials on the roof is typical of the Federation style of architecture.

The entry gates at Albert Street comprise thick brick Art Deco columns with wrought iron gates with the Beaudesert Show Society inscription.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria



### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Beaudesert Showgrounds provide physical evidence of the development of Beaudesert as an important rural township and as a host of the popular agricultural show. The grandstand and entry gates are representative of the buildings and structures associated with showgrounds in Queensland from the early twentieth century and the Art Deco style gates have landmark qualities in the Albert Street streetscape. The grandstand also has aesthetic significance as it is a timber grandstand in the Federation style and is the dominant built element of the showground. The showgrounds have social significance as the venue of extremely popular events for the local community such as the Beaudesert Show, camp drafts and rodeos for over a century.

### Components of Significance

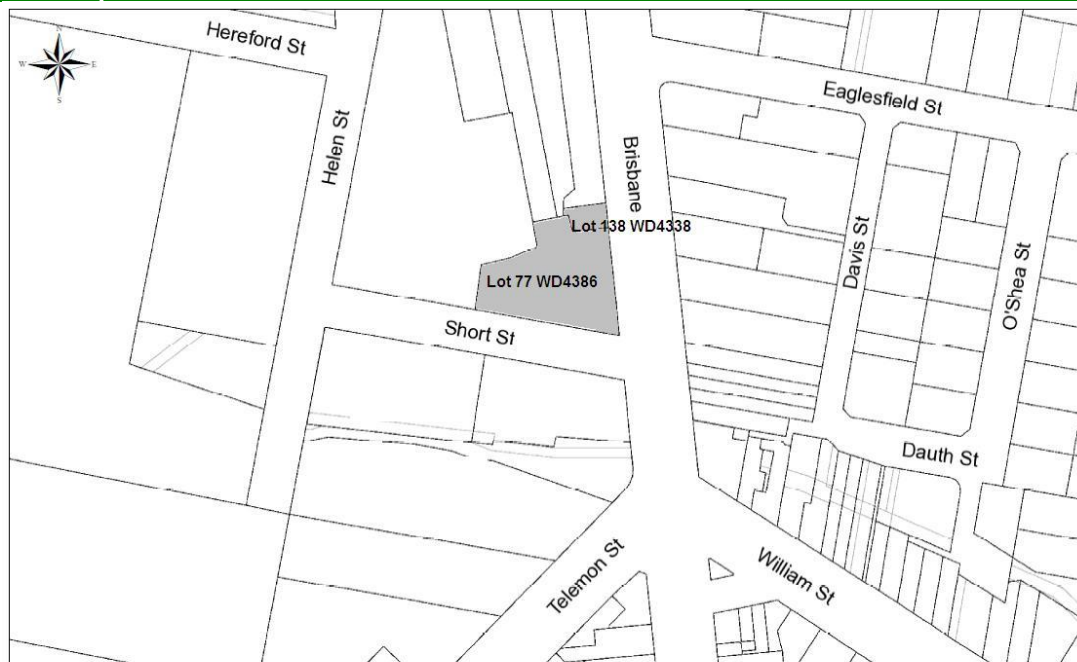
Whole lot; timber grandstand and brick and wrought iron entry gates.

## Scenic Rim Regional Council Chambers



<b>Item no.</b>	5
<b>Theme</b>	Maintaining Order
<b>Name</b>	Scenic Rim Regional Council Chambers
<b>Other name</b>	Former Beaudesert Shire Council Chambers and Baby Clinic
<b>Category</b>	Government and administration
<b>Address</b>	82 and 84 Brisbane Street, Beaudesert
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 77 WD4386 (Council building) Lot 138 WD4338 (Former baby clinic)

### Location Map



0 20 40 80 120 160 Meters  
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## History

In 1948/9 part of the Waterford Shire and Tamborine Shire were merged into Beaudesert Shire. In 1950, much controversy reigned over the proposal to build a new civic centre, which was planned to include council chambers, a public hall including a returned soldier's room, a library, clinic, and public lavatories. Residents requested a poll be held to gain public support for the proposed expenditure of 785 pounds for the preparation of plans. At the time the council business was conducted in a 50 year old timber building, too small for the purposes. The poll was successful and in November it was announced that the plan preparation would proceed for the project, expected to cost 31,000 pounds. The project was delayed for some years, and in 1958, the cost estimate had risen to 63,000 pounds and the council continued to debate the merits of the project.

Architects Hall, Phillips and Wilson were keen to proceed, and had already completed the design and commenced construction of a baby clinic on an adjoining site. The foundation stone for the civic centre was laid on the same day the baby clinic opened; 11 October 1958. Tenders were called and Marberete's price of 50,189 pounds was accepted. Stage one of the new civic centre included the council chambers and the supper room. The first council meeting in the new building was held on 25 August 1959, with the official opening later that year. Tenders were then called for the construction of phase two, which would include the auditorium, estimated to cost 35,000 pounds. The former School of Arts was to be sold to help finance the new building, which would include a library room. The completed Civic Centre opened in 1962. The event was marked with an exhibition of painting and photography of Canungra artist Edwin Bode.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 16.



Former Beaudesert Shire Council building, c. 1959. Source: Scenic Rim Regional Council Library, Image No. qbsc00005.

## Description

Two storey brick council buildings and low set brick former baby clinic with tiled roof (now used as an administration centre). Rear and interior of both buildings have been extensively modified with the remodelled Arts Centre and large extension and car park to the rear.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Scenic Rim Regional Council Chambers provide evidence of the development of Beaudesert as the administrative centre of the Beaudesert Shire and the growth and development of the town from the late 1950s. The building has aesthetic significance as a civic/administration centre of the post-war modern style. The main building is also a dominant feature of the Brisbane Street streetscape. The building has associational significance for its association with the former Beaudesert Shire Council and the Scenic Rim Regional Council.

### Components of Significance

Brisbane Street facades.

## St Thomas' Anglican Church



<b>Item no.</b>	6
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Thomas' Anglican Church
<b>Other name</b>	War Memorial Church
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	7-9 Albert Street, Beaudesert
<b>RPD</b>	Lots 138-140 RP7562

### Location Map



0 35 70 140 210 280 Meters

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### History

In 1889, the foundation stone of the St Thomas' Church of England was laid by Miss Bradford, whose father Thomas Bradford, had donated the land. A rectory and parish room were built in 1898. The large brick and tile church was built on the site in the late 1950s and was officially opened on 10 November 1957.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.17.

The architects of the church were Ford Hutton & Newell and the design of the church was by T.B (Theo) Hutton. The structural engineer was John Gray. The working drawings of the church (excluding the spire and lichgate) were by P.D Paulsen and were dated 23 June 1954. The contract of the church was signed and witnessed by T.B Hutton on 29 August 1956 and the amount of the contract was approximately 20, 000 pounds. The drawings for the spire were prepared by T.B. Hutton in 1956 and 1957. The drawings of the lichgate were prepared in dated 23 May 1957 by T.B. Hutton.

Source: Fryer Library Brisbane - researched by B.D. Paulsen (2014).

### Description

Brick church with continuous reinforced concrete wall beams at two levels with wide overhanging eaves. Tiled roof, stained glass windows. Designed by Ford Hutton and Newell.

Older church building, rectory and parish room also on the site.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St Thomas' Anglican Church, Beaudesert provides evidence of the development of the Church of England in Beaudesert from the late nineteenth century. The church has aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities in Albert Street and social significance as a gathering place for the local Anglican community since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

1950s brick and tile church.

## Beaudesert Hotel



<b>Item no.</b>	7
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary institutions
<b>Name</b>	Beaudesert Hotel
<b>Other name</b>	Beaudesert Jockey Club Hotel
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	80 Brisbane Street, Beaudesert
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 2 RP817932

## Location Map



0 20 40 80 120 160 Meters

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## History

The building occupies the site of the original Beaudesert Jockey Club Hotel built by Albert Jennings in 1885. He died in 1886 and his widow Agnes took over the licence. She remarried John Markwell and then leased and later sold the property to her son George. He died in 1918 and it was transferred to his wife Charlotte, who also sub leased the property numerous times. During the interwar years, a number of other parcels of land were added to the original hotel site, which presumably included an extended structure. In 1935 the property was acquired by Queensland Brewery Ltd. A new brick hotel was designed by Addison & McDonald and built by K Morris in 1941.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.11.



Previous Beaudesert Hotel building, Beaudesert, c. 1927. Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3306829

## Description

Brick two storey hotel with function and guest rooms of the Inter-war modern style. Interior has been extensively modified, however, the façade has largely retained its original appearance. Original fenestration has mostly been retained.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

## Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Beaudesert Hotel provides evidence of the development of the popular hotel which has had a landmark presence in Brisbane Street since the mid twentieth century. The building embodies the key elements of a local hotel in the Inter-War Modern style and is both rare and representative of its type.



Key features include the curvilinear brick façade, horizontally oriented timber sash windows and parapeted roof. The hotel has social significance as a popular place of leisure and social gathering in Beaudesert at this location since the late nineteenth century.

#### **Components of Significance**

Brisbane and Short Street façades and roof of the main hotel building.

## Beaudesert Masonic Centre



<b>Item no.</b>	8
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Beaudesert Masonic Centre
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community Hall
<b>Address</b>	33 Brisbane Street, Beaudesert
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP7574

## Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

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### History

The land for the Masonic Lodge was originally given by Thomas Brayford in 1910 to trustees of the Theodore Unmack (Irish) Masonic Lodge. It is estimated that the building was designed and constructed in the 1950s.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Places of Possible Heritage Significance - Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.4.

### Description

Two storey fibro cement building with timber sash windows and corrugated iron roof. The design of the building uses Masonic symbology throughout, such as the three-tiered windows and the angular façade representing the Masonic compass.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Beaudesert Masonic Lodge provides evidence of the development of Beaudesert as a centre for cultural institutions such as the Masons from the mid twentieth century. The building has aesthetic significance as an interesting example of a two storey fibro building with timber fenestration and is an important landmark of the Brisbane Street streetscape. The building is associated with the masons in the local community.

### Components of Significance

The masonic hall.

## St Mary's Catholic Church



<b>Item no.</b>	9
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Mary's Catholic Church
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	Bromelton Street, Beaudesert
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP7507; Lot 1 WD2884

## Location Map



0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Meters

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## History

In 1874, Father Benedict Scortechini was appointed to the Logan Mission, which included Beaudesert, to become its first resident priest. The first baptism that he entered in the parish Baptismal register is dated 28th December of that year. Father Scortechini resided at Logan Village for the next nine years. In 1889, Archbishop Dunne laid the foundation of a new church at the prettily-situated and fast-growing town of Beaudesert. That same year, the church dedicated to Our Lady of the Purification, and known as St Mary's ever since, was blessed and opened by the Archbishop. It was not long before the original church became too small for the ever-growing catholic population and a decision was made to shift the church to Kerry and replace it in Beaudesert with a new building. The old church has been at Kerry since 1907 and is now know as St John's. St Mary's was blessed and opened on 15 September 1907. The foundation stone had been laid on the 2 February in the same year. Designed by G H M Addison, the timber gothic church boasted a bell tower. The building was raised and restumped in the 1920s, with brick front steps added in the 1950s.

Source: St Mary's Beaudesert: <http://www.stmarysbeaudesert.com/index.php?page=history-10>



St. Mary's Catholic Church, Beaudesert, c.1910. Source: Gold Coast City Council Local Studies Collection, Identifier: LS-LSP-CD997-IMG0006GLASS0018CD997-IMG0006.

## Description

Ornate timber church in the popular Carpenter Gothic style. Ornate timber gable and bell tower.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St Mary's Catholic Church provides evidence of the development of the Catholic church in Beaudesert from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a large timber church in the carpenter gothic style of architecture that was popular for churches from the late nineteenth century. Features include the ornate gable decoration, vertically oriented stained glass windows, and asymmetrical façade with bell tower. The design demonstrates a high degree of creative and technical achievement. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the local Catholic community since the late nineteenth century.

### Components of Significance

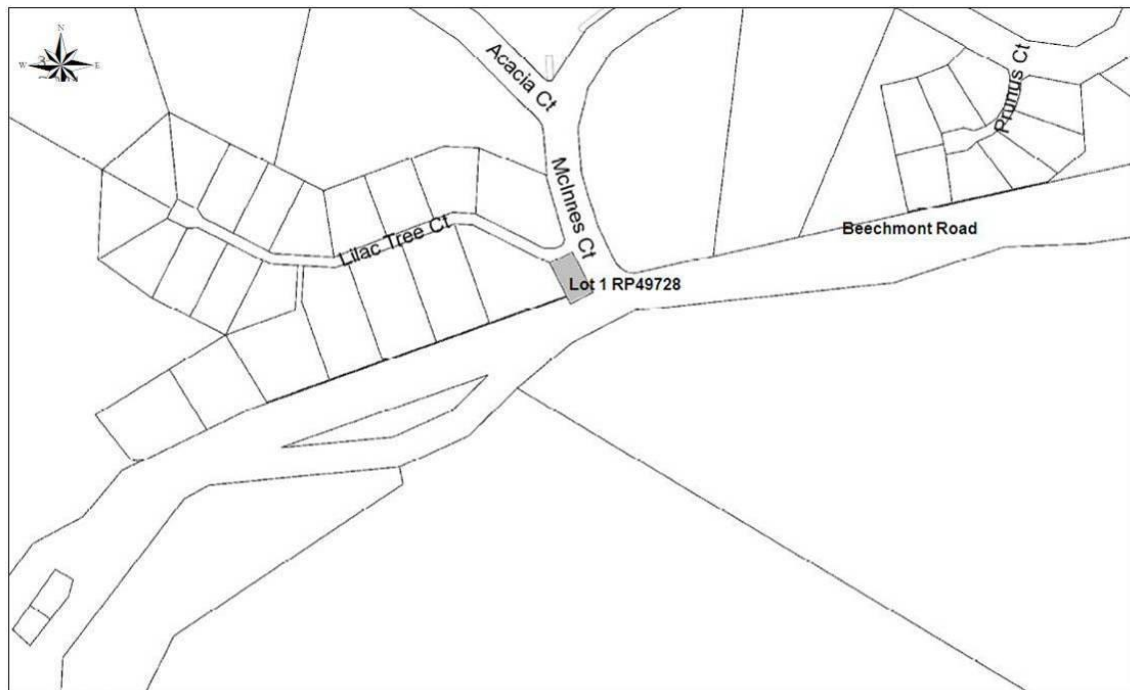
The church and its immediate setting only (other buildings at the St Mary's School are not included).

## Beechmont Church



<b>Item no.</b>	10
<b>Theme</b>	Developing social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Beechmont Church
<b>Other name</b>	St John's Church
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	2-4 McInnes Court, Beechmont
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP49728

## Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

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### History

St Johns Presbyterian Church was built circa 1932, although the land was not transferred until 1940. It was the first church in Beechmont.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.54.

### Description

Small timber church. Currently used for bed and breakfast accommodation.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Beechmont Church provides evidence of the growth of the Beechmont community in the 1930s and the development of community buildings, such as the church. The building embodies the key characteristics of a modest timber gothic church that was popular in rural towns and has aesthetic significance as part of the visual landscape at Beechmont.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building.



## Flavours Café, Boonah



<b>Item no.</b>	11
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Flavours Cafe
<b>Other name</b>	Queensland Farmers' Co-operative Association building
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	8 Railway Street, Boonah
<b>RPD</b>	23 RP841582

## Location Map



0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

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### History

The building was constructed in the early 1930s as the offices of the Qld Farmers Co-operative Association which operated the Butter Factory opposite. The building was officially opened in 1933 at the same time as the extensions to the butter factory.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Places of Possible Heritage Significance - Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.6

### Description

Timber building on corner lot with deep verandah with timber columns. Lower ground storey at the rear. Interior has been modified to accommodate the use as a café.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Flavour's Café Boonah provides evidence of the buildings that supported the development of Boonah as an important centre for rural industry during the first half of the twentieth century. The building is associated with the Qld Farmers Co-operative Association who operated the Boonah Butter Factory. The café is also a well-known meeting place for Boonah residents and visitors, and has landmark qualities at the southern entry to the town.

### Components of Significance

Timber café building with verandah.

## Australian Hotel, Boonah



<b>Item no.</b>	12
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Australian Hotel
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	32 High Street, Boonah
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 32 SP102739

## Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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## History

This building has been part of the High Street streetscape since it was built in 1888 by the Blumberg brothers.

The Australian Hotel has had extensive renovations during its lifetime. Its ornate façade of street verandahs broken by a pediment entrance and second storey open verandahs with decorated cast iron balustrade has been replaced by a cantilevered awning. The street level façade has remained intact. The upper verandah has been partly enclosed.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.34



Australian Hotel, Boonah, ca. 1902 Scenic Rim Regional Council, 2007-10-08 Image number: ba0236

## Description

The Australian Hotel is an extensive two-storey timber building with a corrugated iron gable roof. The building addresses the street to the west. Consideration should be given to the reinstatement of the traditional verandahs on this building. The interior has retained many important elements including the original timber stair.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Australian Hotel provides evidence of the growth of Boonah as an important rural town from the late nineteenth century. The hotel is representative of a two storey timber hotel from the late Victorian period. It has aesthetic significance as it contributes to the collection of Federation and Victorian buildings in High Street and embodies the principle characteristics of a timber Victorian Queenslander hotel, albeit slightly modified. The place has social significance for its association with the development of the cultural and social life of Boonah.

### Components of Significance

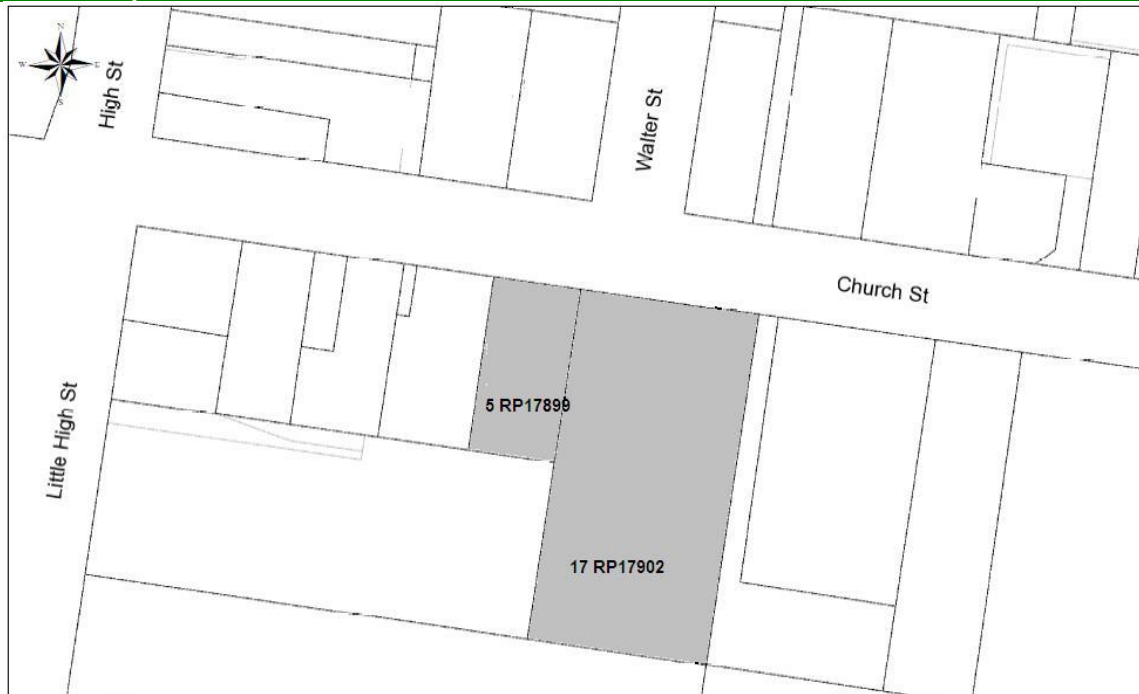
Two storey timber hotel building.

## Christ Church, Boonah



<b>Item no.</b>	13
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Christ Church, Boonah
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	8-10 Church Street, Boonah
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 17 RP17902; 5 RP17899

## Location Map



0 10 20 40 60 80 Meters

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### History

The first Anglican Church was built on the land donated by John Hooper in 1890. In 1956, the first church (timber building) was moved to the west side of the land and a new brick church was built on the original site. The new brick building was dedicated with great ceremony in September 1960.

C Pfeffer, *The Fassifern Story*, Boonah Shire Council, 1997, p. 279

### Description

The large 1960 church building was based on the English Gothic with side buttresses. The gable roof is tiled. The entrance is dominated by the belltower.

The small 1890 church building is a typical timber church of the gothic style. A timber access ramp has been added to the front entrance.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Christ Church, Boonah provides evidence of the development of the Anglican Church in Boonah from the late nineteenth century. The buildings have aesthetic significance as dominant elements in the Boonah town centre and have social significance for their association with the Anglican congregation of Boonah for over a century.

### Components of Significance

Brick church building with tiled roof and timber church hall.

## Commercial Hotel, Boonah



<b>Item no.</b>	14
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Commercial Hotel
<b>Other name</b>	Former Royal Exchange Hotel
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	37 High Street and Yeates Avenue, Boonah
<b>RPD</b>	Lots 7 & 8 RP17969

## Location Map



0 5 10 20 30 40 Meters

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## History

The hotel is a two-storey timber building. The main building has exposed framing, open verandahs at the upper level and a street verandah supported on decorated posts. The upper verandah has fine iron lace balustrading. The building relates to the popular Federation Filigree period 1890-c1915.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.46

The hotel opened in 1905 and the building was commissioned by Johann Carl Streiner, who on opening his new hotel, commissioned the refurbishment of his old hotel (originally called the Dugandan Hotel on its opening in early 1883, later became the Royal Exchange Hotel) which was sited where Boonah Toys Music and More now stands.

Source: Supplied.



Otto Behncken's Commercial Hotel in Boonah John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, Undated Negative number: 38961

## Description

Two storey timber hotel with galvanised hipped roof and two storey verandahs. The main building has exposed framing, open verandahs at the upper level and a street verandah supported on decorative posts. Much of the original fenestration has been retained.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Commercial Hotel provides evidence of the growth of Boonah as an important rural town from the late nineteenth century. It is a rare and intact example of a timber Queenslander hotel with wrought iron filigree detailing. The building has aesthetic significance for its contribution to the streetscape in the Boonah town centre and it embodies the key characteristics of a timber Queenslander hotel that was popular from the late nineteenth century. It also has social significance as a popular leisure venue in Boonah for over a century.

### Components of Significance

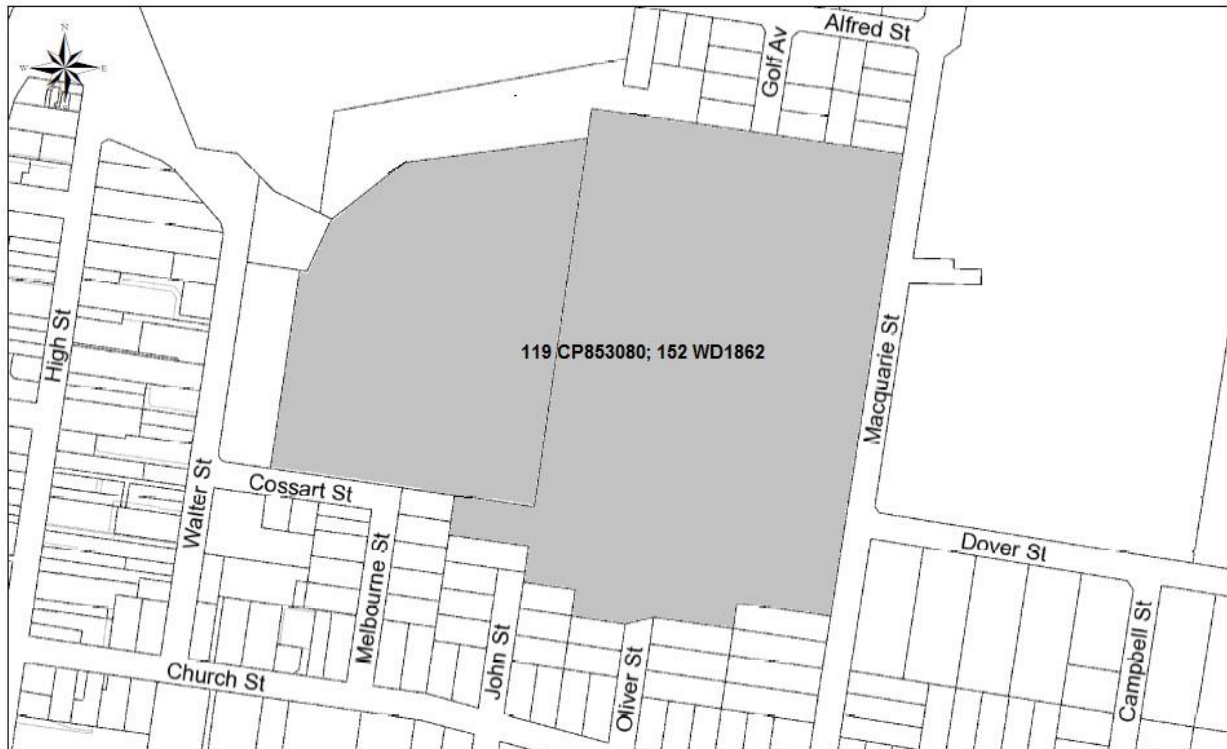
Two storey timber hotel building façade.

## Boonah Showgrounds



<b>Item no.</b>	15
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Boonah Showgrounds
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Sport and Recreation
<b>Address</b>	Cossart Street and Macquarie Street, Boonah
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 119 CP853080; Lot 152 WD1862

## Location Map



0 37.5 75 150 225 300  
Meters

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### History

The Boonah Show Ground was developed after 1911 when the original grounds on Park Street, west of the primary school, proved unsuitable. The first annual Fassifern and Dugandan Agricultural Pastoral Association Show was held in April 1898. The new site was on flatter land to the south of the Boonah Central Business District. The grounds incorporate the Boonah Sale Yards to the north, sports fields on the northwest corner facing Coronation Drive.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.78

### Description

The grounds contain a show-ring and numerous buildings, including the main timber pavilion and grandstand with an igloo shaped roof, the smaller weatherboard Cake Pavilion, agricultural sheds, and the elevated show society offices. A portion of the site is also used as a caravan park. It is noted that the main timber pavilion and grandstand is in poor physical condition.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Boonah Showgrounds provide evidence of the importance of agriculture in the Fassifern region from the late nineteenth century and the importance of Boonah as a rural centre. The buildings and layout of the site are representative of agricultural show grounds from the early twentieth century. The showgrounds have social significance for their association with generations of the Boonah community as the venue of a popular leisure activity.

### Components of Significance

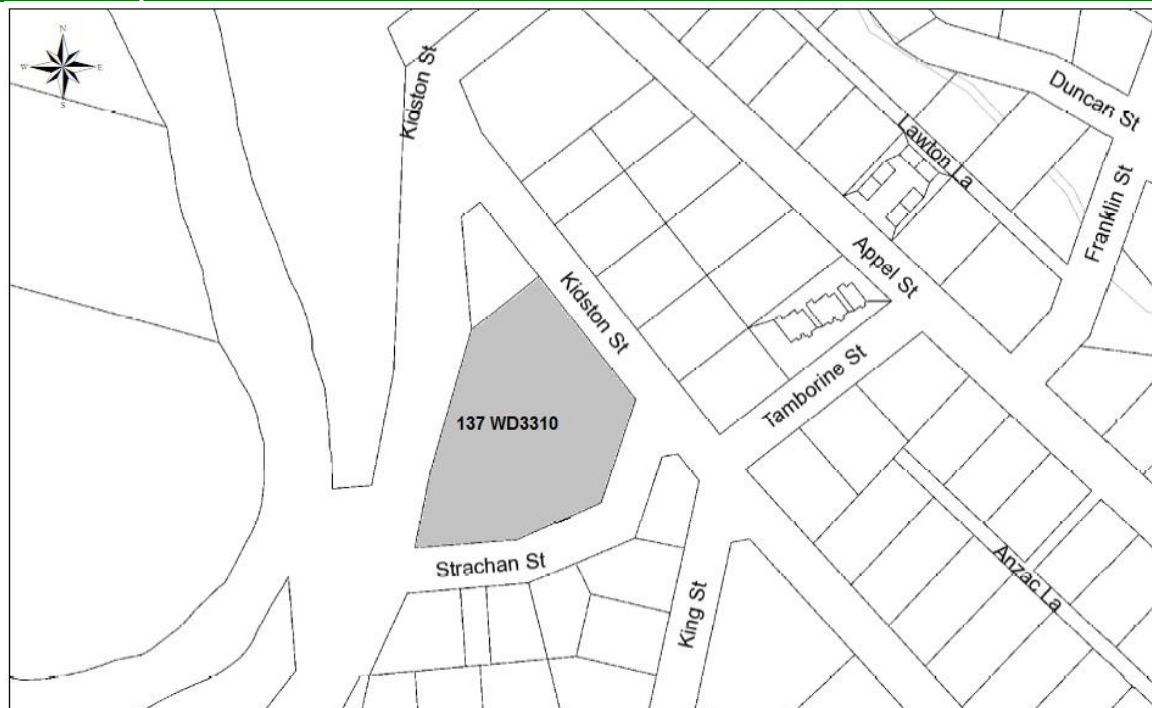
Whole lot and show buildings.

## Canungra Police Station Reserve



<b>Item no.</b>	16
<b>Theme</b>	Maintaining Order
<b>Name</b>	Canungra Police Reserve
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Government and Administration
<b>Address</b>	33-41 Kidston Street, Canungra
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 137 WD3310

## Location Map



0 20 40 80 120 160 Meters

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### History

Tenders for the construction of the Canungra police station, lock up and stables in Kidston Street were called in August 1915. The Police Commissioner had initially asked for the construction of a station similar to that at Rathdowney, to be built in 1924, but the land could not be acquired until the Canungra Railway land had been resumed. The successful tender was from Mr Irwin, at a cost of £680. The building was reported as complete in March 1916.

Power was connected to the police station in 1934. Problems with the water supply occurred during 1941 due to drought, so an arrangement was made with the licensee of the Canungra Hotel, Charles Eden, to supply water to the police station. Eden drew water from the creek and ran a 6 – inch diameter pipe past the police station to a 20,000 gallon tank on Lahey’s Hill overlooking the town.

In 1944, the police station was extended, extending the office situated on the front verandah, a further six feet towards the street and the creation of a porch accessible to the public by a stairway to the side of the building.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Canungra Thematic History*, p. 17.

### Description

Timber police station, lock-up, stables, and outside toilet. A demountable building housing the police station and a carport are also on the site.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area’s history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area’s cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area’s history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area’s history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Canungra Police Station Reserve provides evidence of the development of Canungra and the provision of service from the early twentieth century. The buildings on the site are representative of police station complexes that were constructed in Queensland towns in the early twentieth century and they embody the key characteristics of Federation style buildings. The buildings also have a strong association with the development of the Queensland Police Force.

**Components of Significance**

Timber police house and lock-ups.

## St Luke's Anglican Church, Canungra



<b>Item no.</b>	17
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Luke's Anglican Church, Canungra
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	15-21 Kidston Street, Canungra
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP209751

### Location Map



0 20 40 80 120 160 Meters

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## History

The first Church of England service in Canungra had been held on the site of the Masonic Temple in Appel Street from about 1917. The type of early church building is unknown, but was reported to have been moved south of Appel Street when the Masonic Temple opened in March 1929. By this time the church committee had collected around £900 in its building fund. A parcel of land was acquired from the Lahey family. Architect Raymond C Nowland was appointed to draw plans for a new church. The construction contract was awarded to Gordon Rhodes, and was supervised by architect Thomas Percy. The church was opened by Archbishop Wand on 18 October 1936.

At the time of opening, the church, of English Gothic style, was described by supervising architect Thomas Percy as 'a cameo against the dark green of the wooden hills... its steeple... terminates with a slender, WWII-proportioned rayed Celtic cross of copper... above the small belfry'. The timber church had redwood shingles in the gables with pan tiles on the roof, reputedly second hand to provide the aged look. The tiled roof in mellowed tones blended perfectly with the redwood shingles, and the dark browns, light buffs and creams of the walls and the barge boards. The external boards up to the sills were treated with creosote. The interior was lined in red cedar. The windows were double casements filled with diamond lead-lights, with deeply tinted Cathedral glass.

The interior wood had been oiled. The altar rails, pews with gothic ends, and all other furnishings, except for the altar, were all in oiled red cedar. The altar rail was pierced with quatre-foil panes, with central gates leading to the sanctuary.

The bell in the belfry was given by RM Collins of Nindooinbah about 30 years prior to the opening of the church.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Canungra Thematic History*, p.11.



St Luke's Church of England, Canungra, c.1936.

Source: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, November, 1936, Image No:114820.

## Description

Low set timber church in the 'Carpenter-Gothic' style of architecture. Tiled roof.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St Luke's Anglican Church provides evidence of the growth of Canungra during the first half of the twentieth century and the development of religious institutions catering for the growing local community. The church is representative of the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture which was popular at the time and contributes to the collection of early twentieth century buildings in the Kidston Street streetscape. The church has social significance as a place of gathering for the Anglican congregation of Canungra since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

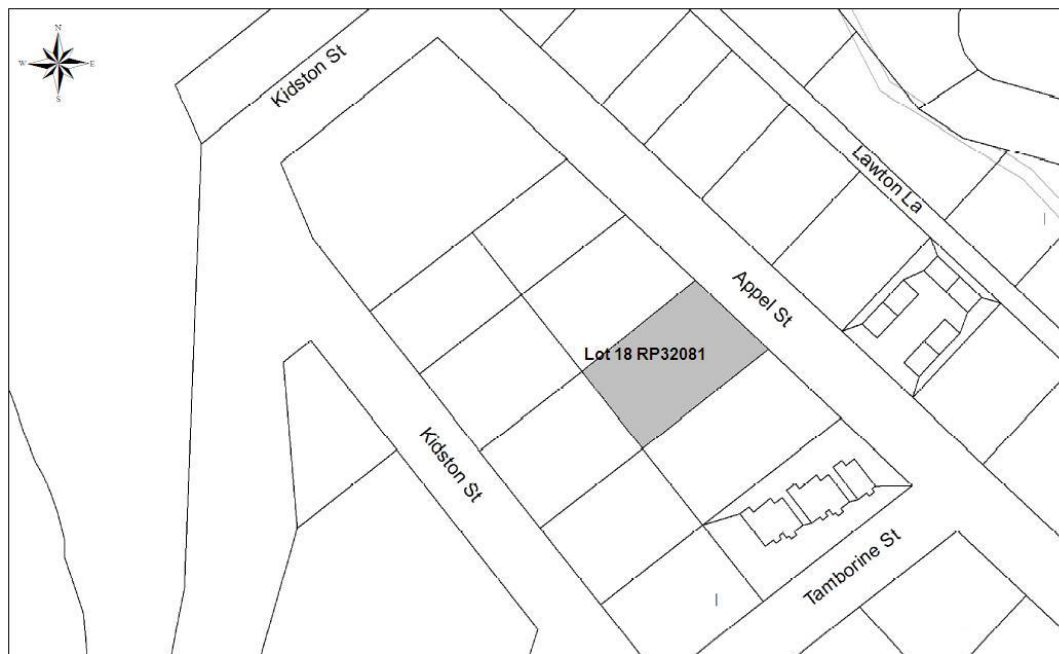
Timber church building.

## Former Canungra Ambulance Station



<b>Item no.</b>	18
<b>Theme</b>	Providing health and welfare services
<b>Name</b>	Former Canungra Ambulance Station
<b>Other name</b>	Canungra Ambulance Station
<b>Category</b>	Government and Administration
<b>Address</b>	13-15 Appel Street, Canungra
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 18 RP32081

## Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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## History

The first official Canungra Ambulance Sub-Centre opened on 18 May 1914, adjacent to Lahey's sawmills. The tiny building housed a combined casualty room and office. However, an ambulance service had operated prior to this, possibly as early as 1903. A newspaper report of a meeting held in March 1913, referred to a private ambulance corps. It became affiliated with the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (QATB) in March 1914, just before the opening of its sub-centre.

Land for a new ambulance station was given by the Lahey family. Lot 18 was vested with trustees A J Thynne, Digby Denham and Reg Freshney in June 1916. The designer and builder of the new building are unknown. The work of the station had continued to grow as the town developed, and the treatment of road accident victims became more common. No exact date is available for the opening of the new centre, although a photograph of it was published in the Brisbane Courier on 2 September 1916 (p.13).

The Canungra Ambulance was the first in Queensland to receive a new design of ambulance sulky in April 1917. Despite the fact that motor vehicles were becoming more common, it was thought that only a horse and sulky could negotiate hilly country, of which Canungra was surrounded. However it did receive its first motor vehicle in February 1918, and second in 1922.

The ambulance station was the location for the immunisations against the influenza pandemic in May 1919. By June, Ambulance senior bearer Mr Braiden had succumbed. Seventeen cases were being treated at the hospital, which had been set up in the school.

In 1923, the subscribers to the Canungra Ambulance requested a meeting with QATB management from Brisbane, in an attempt to revert to a self-governing centre. This did not occur and the centre continued to treat local people and developed further honorary centres at Boyland, Tamborine and North Tamborine. At the Annual General Meeting of the Committee in August 1927, Mr Braiden was thanked for his ten years of service and Mr Smith, the committee chairman, for almost twenty years of service (which suggests that the service had operated since around 1903).

In 1929, the Canungra Ambulance station was closed, reputedly because of lack of local support. The Ambulance bearer, Don Smith, the vehicle and equipment were transferred to Beaudesert. According to Lahey biographer Shirley Lahey, David Lahey's diary indicates that the Brisbane management took the service away, sold the building, paid for by Canungra people, without consultation. In fact the home secretary had advised that under the new Hospitals Act, there was provision for ambulance services to be amalgamated into the hospital activities, and as Beaudesert had a hospital (established 1900) it was probably considered expedient to amalgamate the services under the one umbrella. The newspaper reported that the building had sold to Amos Finch, who installed a doctor in the house, Dr C P Ledward. The property has been privately owned since May 1929.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Canungra Thematic History*, p.15 & 16.



Queensland Ambulance Station in Appel Street, Canungra, c.1917 Source: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, Image no: 111867.

### Description

Two storey timber building with garages and carport at the front. Corrugated iron roof. Original fenestration and verandah detail.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The former Canungra ambulance station provides evidence of the provision of the first ambulance service in Canungra in the early twentieth century. The building has aesthetic significance as a Federation Queenslander purpose-built for ambulance uses and is associated with the Queensland Ambulance service.

### Components of Significance

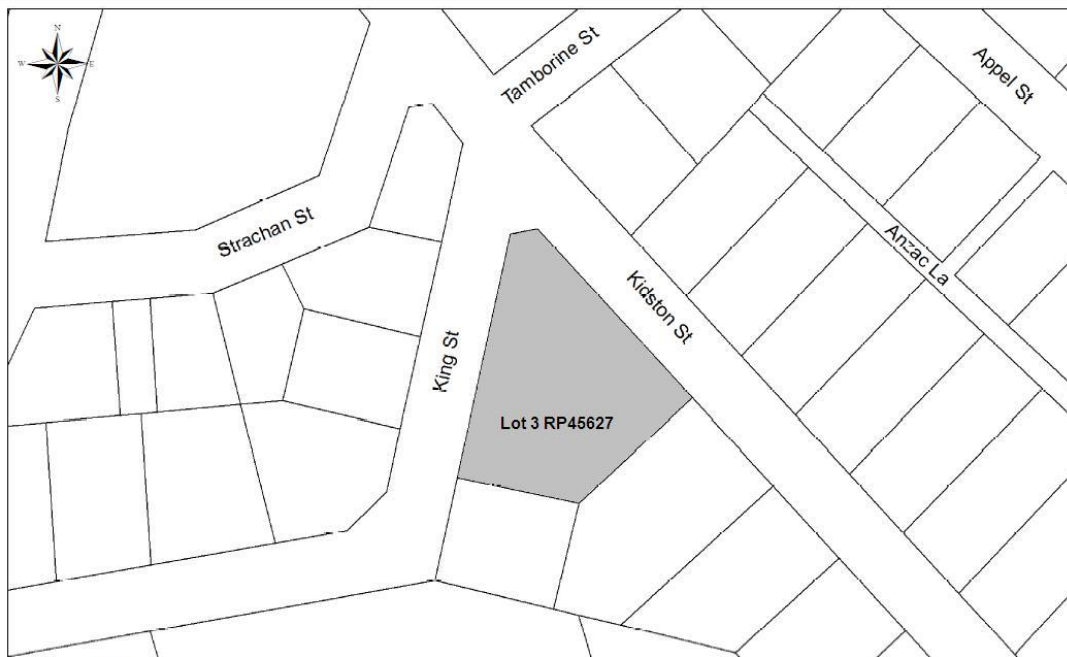
Timber and corrugated iron dwelling.

## St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church, Canungra



<b>Item no.</b>	19
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church, Canungra
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	51-57 Kidston Street
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 3 RP45627

### Location Map



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0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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### History

The Catholics of the Canungra district attended Mass in various locations, including private homes and the School of Arts before this church was built. It was designed by J. P. (Jack) Donaghue and built by B. Robertson, and was opened by Archbishop Duhig on 24 June 1934. The land had been acquired from Jane Jemima Lahey in 1933. The building project, including land and furnishings cost £930.

Internally, the building was described as having two sets of rafters: one to hold the roofing iron and a second set underneath to hold the cove designed ceiling. The sanctuary floor is raised above the church floor and all flooring is polished red stringybark. The altar is polished silky oak while the pews are polished pine.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Canungra Thematic History*, p.13.

### Description

Timber church with corrugated iron roof at the top of the hill at Kidston Street.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church provides evidence of the development of the Catholic congregation in Canungra from the early twentieth century. The Church is representative of a small timber church from the Inter-War period in a style that was popular in the rural areas of Queensland. It is located in a prominent position at the southern end of Kidston Street. It has associational significance for its connection with the Catholic congregation of Canungra.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building.

## Uniting Church, Canungra



<b>Item no.</b>	20
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Canungra Uniting Church
<b>Other name</b>	Canungra Methodist Memorial Church
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	31 Appel Street, Canungra
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 66 RP32081

## Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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### History

Methodist services in Canungra had been held in the Baptist Church in Finch Road until that building was relocated to Mt Gravatt. Then the School of Arts was the venue until it burnt down in 1946. The congregation then used the Masonic Temple before land was acquired by Fred Day further up Appel Street. The land was transferred to the trustees of the church in December 1953. The Canungra Methodist Memorial Church was opened on 5 June 1954. One of the buildings on site was relocated from the Caswell property, having served the Wonglepong district since it was built in 1906. The pews and pulpit, made by the Caswell and Franklin families were transferred to the new location. A Sunday School was later built adjacent to the church.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Canungra Thematic History*, p.14.

### Description

Two modest timber church buildings. Low rise masonry and steel fence along front boundary.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Canungra Uniting Church provides evidence of the development of the Methodist Congregation in Canungra from the early twentieth century. The buildings are representative of modest Inter-War timber church buildings that were popular in rural areas in Queensland. The place has social significance for its association with the Baptist congregation in Canungra.

### Components of Significance

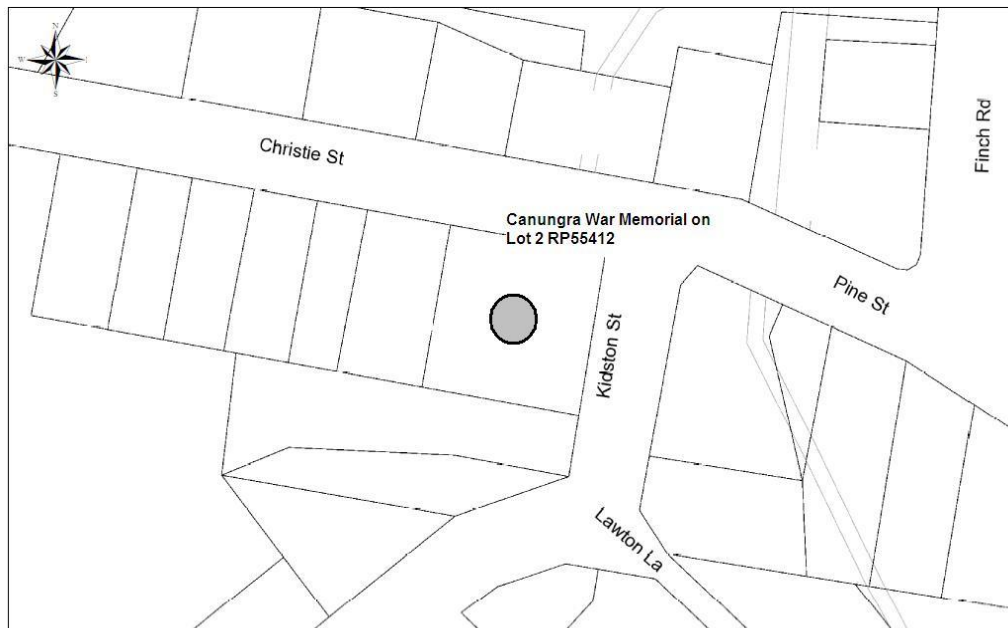
Timber church buildings.

## Canungra War Memorial



<b>Item no.</b>	21
<b>Theme</b>	Peopling places
<b>Name</b>	Canungra War Memorial
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Monument
<b>Address</b>	1-3 Christie Street, Canungra
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 2 RP55412
<b>Boundary</b>	War memorial and 10 metre radius around it

## Location Map



0 10 20 40 60 80 Meters

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### History

The Canungra War Memorial was unveiled on the eve of WWII. Fund raising had commenced at the end of WWI, but the decision on the type of memorial led to quite a delay in its construction. The design by A. Petrie and Sons, costing 200 pounds, was unveiled on Anzac Day, 1938.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Canungra Thematic History*, p.2.

### Description

Stone cairn/obelisk in a fenced and landscaped area in the centre of Canungra War Memorial Park.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Canungra War Memorial provides a record of the Canungra community who served in the world wars and provides evidence of the era of widespread Australian patriotism that was particularly strong in country townships such as Canungra. The monument has aesthetic significance as it is a dominant landmark in the Canungra townscape. It has a strong association with the community as evidence of the impact of major historic events.

### Components of Significance

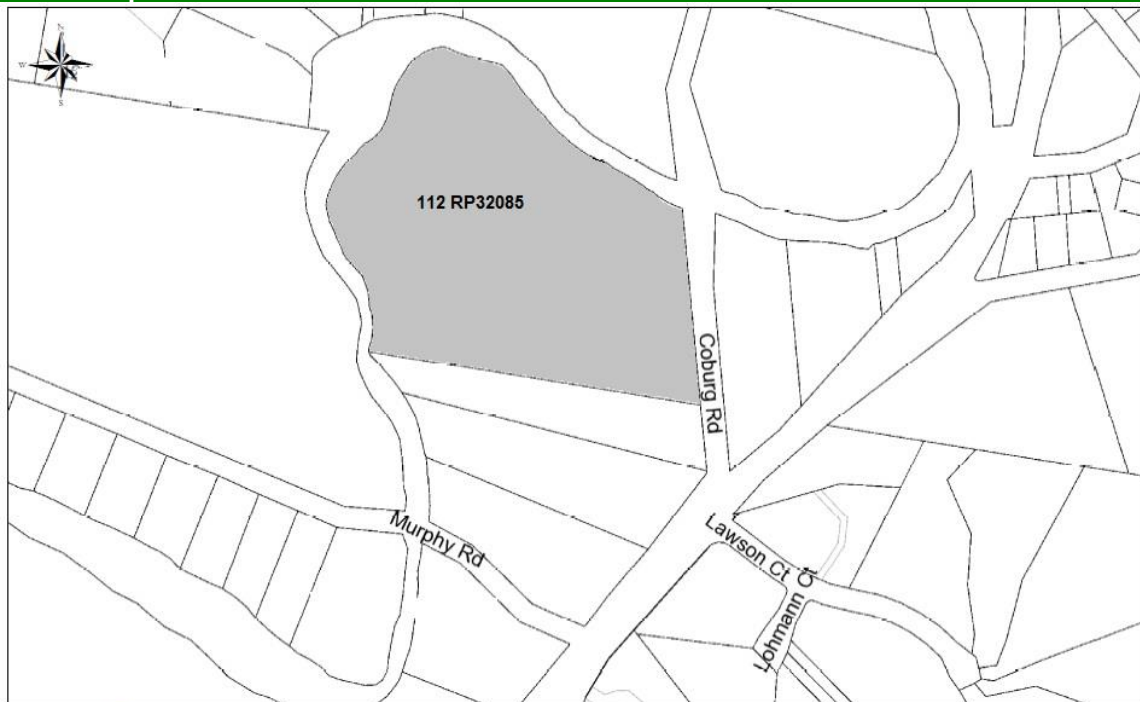
War memorial and 10 metre radius around it.

## Canungra Sports and Recreation Ground



<b>Item no.</b>	22
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Canungra Sports and Recreation Ground
<b>Other name</b>	Canungra Showground
<b>Category</b>	Parks and Recreation
<b>Address</b>	Showground Road, Canungra
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 112 RP32085

### Location Map



0 45 90 180 270 360 Meters

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### History

Land allocated in 1926 – used for football, cricket, annual shows – memorial gates commemorate the thirty years of service to the Canungra Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Society by Amos Finch.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Places of Possible Heritage Significance - Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.11.

### Description

Playing fields/oval with some timber buildings, fencing and memorial gates. The gates include a memorial plate with the inscription: 'These gates are in memory of Amos Finch and Elizabeth Ann Finch'.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Canungra Sports and Recreation Grounds provide evidence of the development and importance of the agricultural show society in Canungra that has continued to the present day. The entry gates particularly have aesthetic significance as they are characteristic of prominent showground entry gates that were popular in Queensland during the Inter-War period. The place has a strong association with the Canungra Show – a popular event in Canungra since the early twentieth century and the gates also signify the association of the place with Amos Finch and his wife, Elizabeth Anne Finch, who were important figures in the early settlement of Canungra.

### Components of Significance

Entry gates only.

## Christmas Creek Catholic Church and Cemetery



<b>Item no.</b>	23
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Christmas Creek Catholic Church and Cemetery
<b>Other name</b>	Sacred Heart Church, Christmas Creek
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	1441 Christmas Creek Road, Christmas Creek
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 6 RP32565

### Location Map



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### History

St Joseph's Catholic Church was established circa 1901 when the land was transferred to the Catholic Bishops. The church was renamed Sacred Heart in the 1920s.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 56.

### Description

Timber church with corrugated iron roof and timber decorated gable. A cemetery is adjacent.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Christmas Creek Catholic Church and Cemetery has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the settlement of the Christmas Creek township and the development of the Catholic church in the local community from the early twentieth century. The place is representative of a small rural timber church and has landmark qualities at Christmas Creek Road. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the local Catholic congregation.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building and cemetery.

## Dugandan Hotel



<b>Item no.</b>	24
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Dugandan Hotel
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	124 Boonah-Rathdowney Road, Dugandan
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 3 RP15054

## Location Map



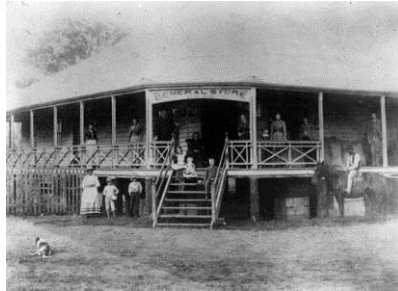
0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

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## History



Carl Stumer's store, Dugandan, 1886, Scenic Rim Regional Council, 2007-10-08 , Image number: ba0135

This building, the former Dugandan General Store was erected by Carl Stumer in 1886. It survived the major floods of 1887 but was raised on higher blocks and in 1913; the interior was extensively renovated to function as a hotel and renamed the Dugandan Hotel. The first hotel to carry the name Dugandan Hotel was in the area of Park, Railway and High Streets. The building was one of the substantial structures erected at Dugandan township.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.88

## Description

The building resonates of an early period of timber and iron building construction in Boonah. The Dugandan Hotel is of the timber Federation design, with decorated batten railed open verandah, under a stepped-down roof. The main building is entered through various doorways. The hotel addresses the corner of Boonah-Rathdowney and Mt French Roads.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Dugandan Hotel has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the early development of the Dugandan township from the late nineteenth century. The place has aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities on the Boonah-Rathdowney Road and also embodies several key attributes of a late nineteenth century timber building, including exposed timber frame and hipped, corrugated iron roof. The place has social significance as a popular venue for leisure and gathering since the late nineteenth century.

### Components of Significance

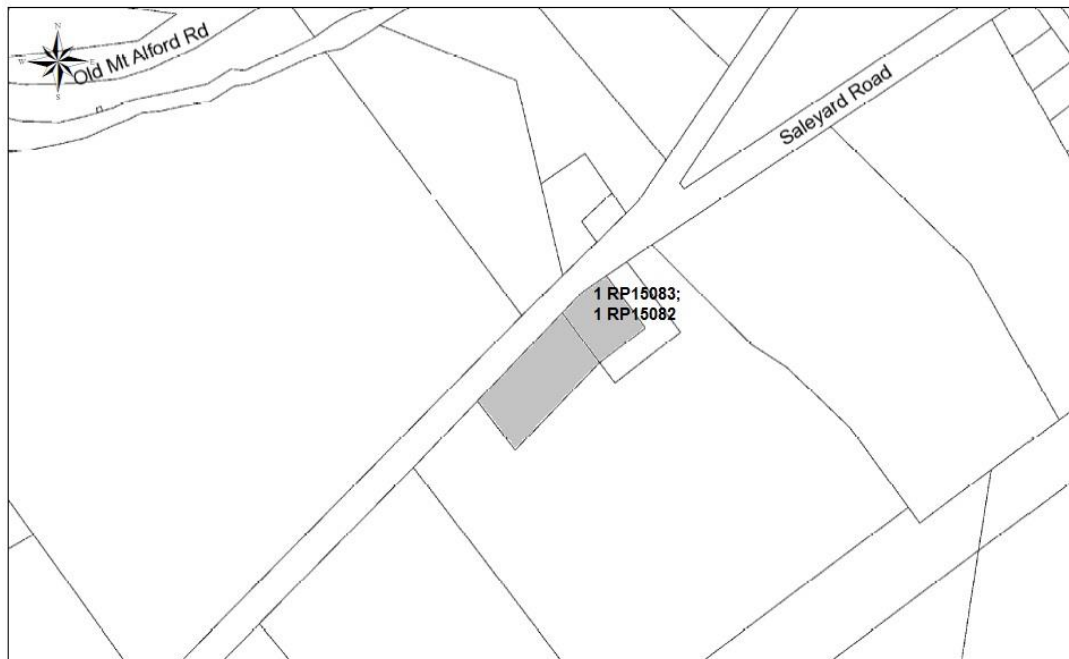
Timber hotel building.

## Trinity Lutheran Church and Cemetery



<b>Item no.</b>	25
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Trinity Lutheran Church and Cemetery
<b>Other name</b>	St Paul's Lutheran Church, Dugandan
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	237 Boonah-Rathdowney Road, Dugandan
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP15083; Lot 1 RP15082

### Location Map



0 45 90 180 270 360 Meters

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### History

The Trinity (St. Paul's) Lutheran Church is one of the many churches built throughout the Fassifern District as a celebration of the Lutheran Faith. Most were small buildings with a small congregation and have since closed with the practice of centralised gatherings. The first church was built on the site in 1889. The building has had several extensions and renovations over its life. The majority of the work done in 1939. The large church (at the rear) was built in the grounds in 1953.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.90



Church gathering at Dugandan St Pauls, C Pfeffer The Fassifern Story, Boonah Shire Council 1997 p. 285

### Description

The Trinity Lutheran Church is a complex of timber and corrugated iron buildings set in extensive grounds. The church is in the form of the cross, with an extended sanctuary at the east end. Each side wall has a suite of six lancelet windows. The hall is timber and rectangular in plan. Cemetery on Lot 1 RP15082.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Trinity Lutheran Church has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the growth of Dugandan from the late nineteenth century and the development of religious institutions catering for the growing local community. The church is representative of the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture which was popular at the time. The church has social significance as a place of gathering

for the Lutheran congregation in Dugandan since the late nineteenth century.

**Components of Significance**

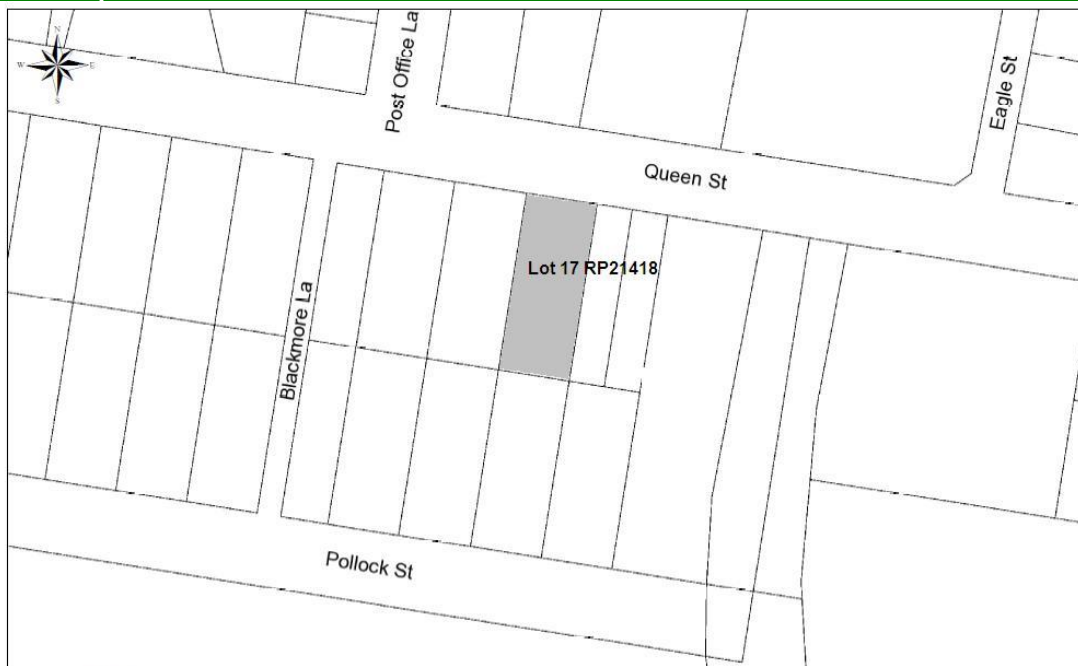
Timber church building and cemetery.

## Former Royal Bank, Harrisville



<b>Item no.</b>	26
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Former Royal Bank, Harrisville
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	35 Queen Street Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 17 RP21418

## Location Map



0 12.5 25 50 75 100  
Meters

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## History



Source: Ipswich City Council, 1997 , Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study, p. 989

The former Royal Bank opened in 1905 as the Royal Bank of Queensland and successively operated as The Bank of Qld Ltd (1917-22), the National Bank of Australasia (1922 onwards). Since it closed as a bank, it has been used as a residence and antique shop.

Source: Ipswich City Council, 1997 , Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study, p. 988

## Description

A lowset timber building with open front and side verandahs in the federation style. The hipped roof has a centrally-placed gable with decorative fretted bargeboard and overhanging eaves supported on paired timber corbels. The building is clad in chamferboard and has French doors and large double-hung windows. The building is enhanced with timber decoration of the period. The original entry to the banking chamber is on the left-hand side and has painted timber pilasters.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The former Royal Bank provides evidence of the early development of the town of Harrisville. The building is representative of a country town bank and residence from the Federation period and is important in exhibiting a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community, in particular the building's traditional form, scale and materials. It also makes an important contribution to the townscape.

### Components of Significance

Timber former bank building.



## Harrisville Masonic Hall



<b>Item no.</b>	27
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Harrisville Masonic Hall
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community Places
<b>Address</b>	16 Hall Street Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 12 RP21457

## Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

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### History

The first lodge meeting of the Freemasons was held in the Harrisville School of Arts in May 1894. It was known as Fassifern Kilwinning No. 808. On April 12 1901 the first meeting was held in the Masonic Temple built in Hall Street under Wor. Master William H. Ewing.

Source: Centenary Celebrations Management Committee, 1963, Harrisville District Centenary 1863-1963 p.28.

### Description

Gable ended simple structure with gabled front porch and extension with skillion roof on north. High-set pivoting timber casements along southern wall and at front.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Harrisville Masonic Lodge provides evidence of the development of Harrisville as a centre for cultural institutions such as the Masons from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a modest community hall building from the early twentieth century and exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community, in particular the building's traditional form, scale and materials. The building is associated with the masons in the local community.

### Components of Significance

Timber masonic hall.

## Harrisville School of Arts



<b>Item no.</b>	28
<b>Theme</b>	Developing social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Harrisville School of Arts
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community places
<b>Address</b>	5 Hall Street Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 4 RP21456

## Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

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### History

The school of Arts started in 1889, using rented premises. The trustees bought land in February 1891 and one of the trustees, Robert Dunn, is said to have advanced the money to allow building to begin. The first part constructed was the central portion. In 1893, the committee asked for a stage licence and the building was described as "a wooden building with an iron roof, hardwood frame and pine walls, 50ft long and 28ft wide. It is furnished with forms and chairs. There would be seating accommodation for about 200 people."

In 1907, a report stated that the School of Arts had been improved so this might be when the sides were extended with reading and library rooms. About 1911 or 1912, side verandahs were added and an internal wall was removed to increase seating capacity. The kitchen was enlarged in 1963. There has been conjecture that Ipswich builder/architect Samuel Shenton designed the building, as he was asked to prepare plans for a "Victoria Hall" in 1881. However, Shenton retired in 1889 - before the School of Arts was built.

Source: Ipswich City Council, 1997, Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study, p. 962.

### Description

Low set timber building clad in chamferboards facing the main street. It has three decorative roof ventilators and elaborate fretwork pediment over the front entrance. The building sits on cylindrical concrete stumps. The original 1890s gable-roofed structure is flanked on both sides by lower gable-roofed wings added c1907. Side verandahs have been enclosed. There are aluminum windows on the west side and timber framed windows on the east side.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Harrisville School of Arts has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of Harrisville as an important rural township from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a timber Federation community hall and exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community - particularly the traditional form, scale and materials. It also makes an important contribution to the townscape of central Harrisville. The place has social significance as an important venue for gathering and social events.

### Components of Significance

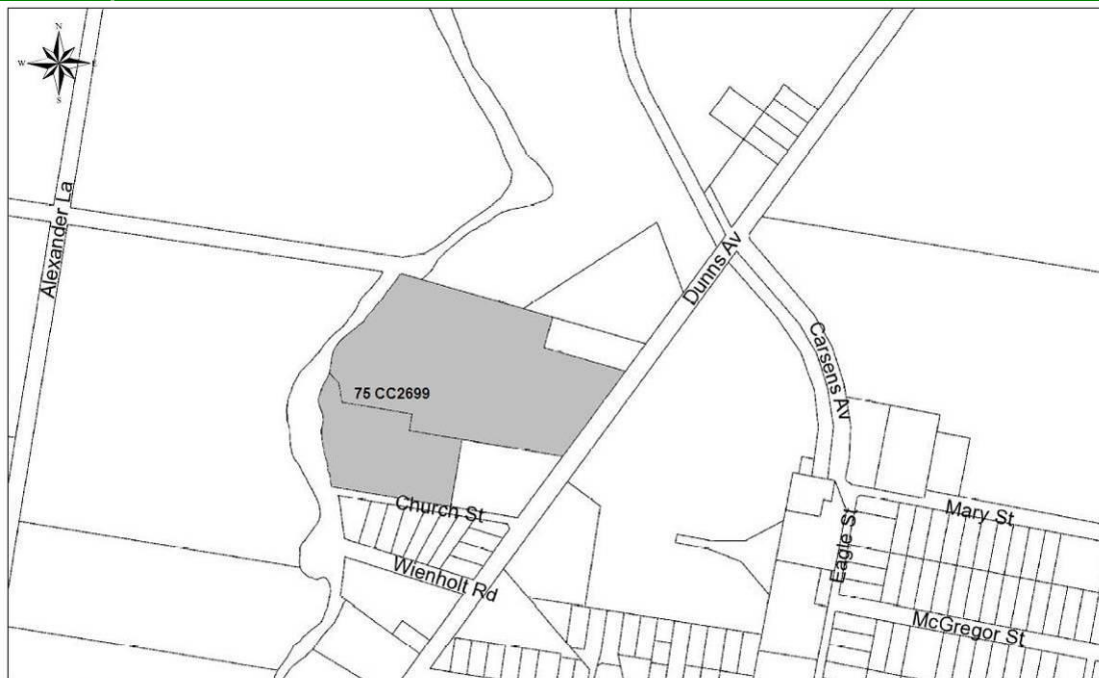
Timber School of Arts building.

## Harrisville Courthouse and Police Lock-up



<b>Item no.</b>	29
<b>Theme</b>	Maintaining Order
<b>Name</b>	Harrisville Courthouse and Police Lock-up
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Government and administration
<b>Address</b>	13 Church Street, Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 75 CC2699

## Location Map



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### History

The police station began operating in 1871 as a reserve station of the Ipswich district with Sgt William Carson as the first policeman. It officially became Harrisville Police Station in 1872. The lockup was built in 1896.

Source: Ipswich City Council, 1997, Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study, p. 1014.

### Description

House: High-set timber house with enclosed verandahs on three sides. The hipped roof extends across the verandahs in unbroken pitch. The walls are clad in weatherboard. The under storey is enclosed in vertical timber battens.

Lockup: Small gable-ended structure containing two cells and an open front verandah. The cell doors retain original exterior bolts and peepholes.

Police Station: Lowset timber framed building with half-gable roof extending in unbroken pitch across verandahs on three sides. The outer walls are exposed stud frame and have double hung six-pane windows. The verandahs have cross balustrading. The room at the western end projects with a gable roof. The building sits on concrete stumps.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Harrisville Police Station complex has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of Harrisville as an important rural town from the late nineteenth century. The buildings are excellent examples of a country police complex, demonstrating the evolution of police services and the typical elements of a police complex. The individual buildings are examples of standard government designs of the period. The buildings exhibit a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community, in particular the building's traditional form, scale and materials, and they make an important contribution to the townscape.

### Components of Significance

Timber courthouse, police station and lock ups.

## Commercial Hotel, Harrisville



<b>Item no.</b>	30
<b>Theme</b>	Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries
<b>Name</b>	Commercial Hotel, Harrisville
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	34 Queen Street Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP21439

## Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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### History

A licence was granted to Ellen Butler in 1901. The original hotel burned down in 1939 and the present two-storey building was constructed later the same year.

Source: Ipswich City Council, *Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study 1997*, p.1008.

### Description

Two storey timber hotel with top level verandah projecting across the footpath and supported on paired timber posts. The hotel entry is accentuated by an upper level gable projecting out from the top verandah. French doors and windows are of timber construction.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Harrisville Commercial Hotel has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the commercial development of Harrisville from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a double storey timber hotel from the Inter-War period and embodies aesthetic features that are valued by the community such as the timber verandah and original fenestration. The hotel has social significance as a popular social venue for the Harrisville community for over a century.

### Components of Significance

Timber hotel building.



## Harrisville Memorial Park



<b>Item no.</b>	31
<b>Theme</b>	Peopling Places
<b>Name</b>	Harrisville Memorial Park
<b>Other name</b>	NA
<b>Category</b>	Parks
<b>Address</b>	43-47 Queen St Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 2 RP48583

## Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120  
Meters

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### History

Harrisville Memorial Park and Gates honours the fallen of World War I. In June 1922, the Harrisville District Welfare Committee and Returned Soldiers League amalgamated and pooled their funds amounting to 200 pounds for the purpose of erecting a suitable war memorial for the shire. A property in the heart of town was purchased for the purpose of a park. The committee hoped to raise 1000 pounds and make the memorial park to honour fallen soldiers in the Great War.

Source: National Library of Australia Image Database: oai:monumentaustralia.org.au:91567

### Description

The entrance gates to this small park facing Queen Street are a World War I Memorial. The park is enclosed by a plastered brick wall with engaged piers extended upwards at the double-gated entry to support a lintel inscribed with the words "In Remembrance".

Inside the park is a brick wall with sundial, flagpole a centenary plaque 1863-1963, honouring the centenary of Harrisville and early settler Robert Dunn.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Harrisville Memorial Park has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the public spaces developed for the Harrisville community from the early twentieth century. The park has aesthetic significance as it contributes to the Queen Street streetscape. The park gates are associated with wartime service by Harrisville residents and the park memorial is associated with the history of Harrisville and its early settlers.

### Components of Significance

Brick and concrete war memorial.

## Royal Hotel, Harrisville



<b>Item no.</b>	32
<b>Theme</b>	Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries
<b>Name</b>	Royal Hotel, Harrisville
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	1-5 Wholey Drive, Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP209502

## Location Map



0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

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### History

The hotel opened in 1875. It burned down prior to 1920 and was replaced by the current building.

Source: Ipswich City Council, Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study 1997.

### Description

Single storey timber hotel with detailed verandah and corrugated iron roof. French doors dominate the front façade.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Harrisville Royal Hotel has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the commercial development of Harrisville from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a single storey timber hotel from the Inter-War period and embodies aesthetic features that are valued by the community such as the timber verandah and original fenestration. The hotel has social significance as a popular social venue for the Harrisville community for over a century and is a fine example of a country hotel.

### Components of Significance

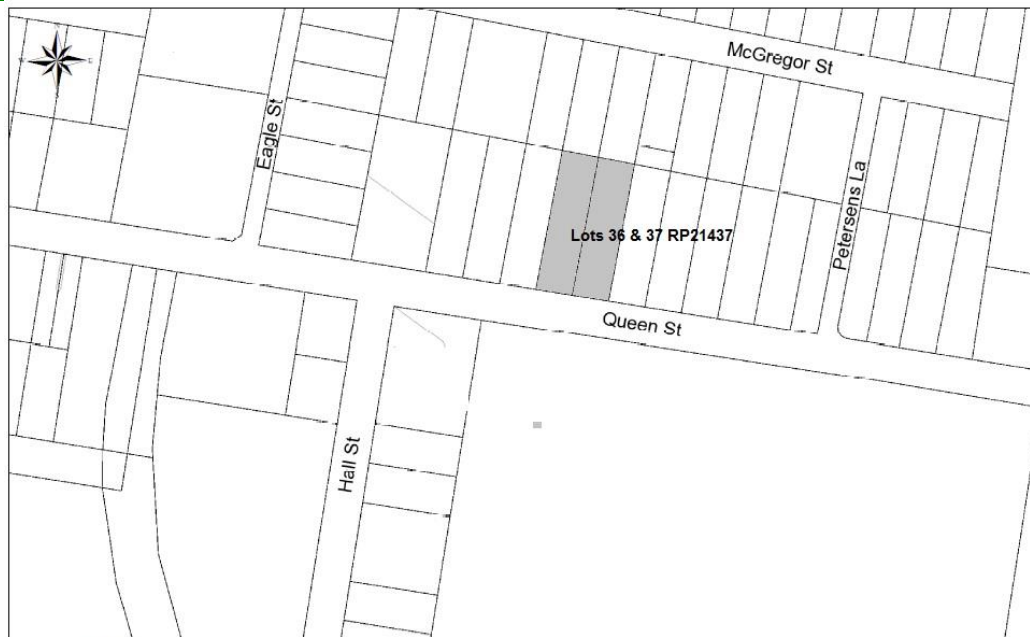
Timber hotel.

## Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Harrisville



<b>Item no.</b>	33
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	Sacred Heart Catholic Church
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	54-58 Queen Street, Harrisville
<b>RPD</b>	Lots 36 & 37 RP21437

### Location Map



0 20 40 80 120 160 Meters

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### History

Mass was first celebrated in Harrisville in 1873 in a local hotel. The present church was opened 1909 and at one time, was regarded as “one of the prettiest country churches in the Archdiocese”.

The church originally had decorative timberwork in the main and porch gables, three dormer ventilators in the roof on each side and stepped buttresses along each side.

A plaque at the front indicates that the church was renovated in 1987.

Source: Ipswich City Council, *Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study*, 1997, p.940

### Description

Timber church, now vinyl clad. Gable ended, step buttresses in timber at corners, separate gable-ended porch, corrugated galvanised iron roof. Rudimentary rose window above porch. Concrete stumps. Large fig tree on eastern boundary and a row of conifers along the front boundary.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Harrisville provides evidence of the development of the Catholic community in Harrisville from the early twentieth century. The building has landmark qualities in Harrisville and exhibits a range of features of the carpenter gothic style. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the local Catholic community since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

Church building.

## St John's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, Kalbar



<b>Item no.</b>	34
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	St John's Lutheran Church and Cemetery
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	Teviotville Road, Kalbar
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP21196

### Location Map



0 30 60 120 180 240 Meters

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### History

The first Church was known as Domjahn's Church. It was moved three times. After a congregational split, St John's was formed and dedicated in 1885. The three divisions of the Church reunited and in 1901, the Church was rebuilt. In 1903 a huge storm destroyed the Church and school but again, it was rebuilt. The Church building was sold in 1929 and a new Church built. In 1907 the Church bell was donated. The Bell Tower was designed and built by Eddie Venz and dedicated in 1930. In 1972, a 14 ft extension was added to the vestry.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.160.

### Description

The Church building is a rectangular planned Church entered through an entrance below a prominent bell tower, built using locally milled materials. The Church has a suite of six lancelet windows. The vestry is a low gable extension at the rear of the building.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St John's Lutheran Church, Kalbar provides evidence of the development of the Lutheran community in Kalbar which settled the area in the late nineteenth century. The building has landmark qualities in Kalbar and exhibits a range of features of the carpenter gothic style, including the timber construction and steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the local Lutheran community since the late nineteenth century.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building and cemetery.



## Kalbar School of Arts and Memorial Hall



<b>Item no.</b>	35
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Kalbar School of Arts and Memorial Hall
<b>Other name</b>	Kalbar School of Arts
<b>Category</b>	Community places
<b>Address</b>	63-65 Edward Street, Kalbar
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 & 2 RP21117

### Location Map



0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

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### History

The original School of Arts was destroyed by fire in 1920. A new School of Arts was erected in 1922. An Honour Board and WWI trophies are housed in the Hall. Its name was changed to Kalbar School of Arts & Memorial Hall in 1926. A flag pole was installed and a side verandah added in 1936. When Engelsburg School was moved the School of Arts building was used as a school in 1955. It is still used for community social activities.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.212



Picture" First School of Arts, Kalbar, ca. 1906. Source: Scenic Rim Regional Council, 2007-10-08 ,Image number: ba1144

### Description

The Kalbar School of Arts and Memorial Hall is an extensive timber building, extended at various times since construction. The front elevation features twin gables connected by an open pedimented verandah with broom stick balustrade. The building is stumped to follow the land level.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Kalbar School of Arts and Memorial Hall has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the growth of the town of Kalbar and the facilities provided for the community from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a community hall from the Inter-War period and it exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community. The place has social significance as the venue of cultural events and meetings for the Kalbar community since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

Timber School of Arts building.

## St Johns Church and Cemetery, Kerry



<b>Item no.</b>	36
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	St John's Church and Cemetery, Kerry
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	1823 Kerry Road, Kerry
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 69 W311438

## Location Map



0 85 170 340 510 680 Meters

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### History

St John's Church was originally located at the site of St Mary's Church in Beaudesert and was opened there in 1889. In 1908, it was shifted to its present location and renamed St John's. It replaced a smaller Church which ended up as a barn on one of the Plunkett properties. On October 5 2008, the Centenary of St John's Church at Kerry was celebrated.

Source: St Mary's Catholic Church: <http://www.stmarysbeaudesert.com/index.php?page=st-john-s-kerry>

### Description

Timber church with corrugated iron roof in the Carpenter Gothic style. The Church is on brick foundations. The small cemetery is located at the rear.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St John's Church and Cemetery at Kerry has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the settlement of Kerry and the growth of the Catholic parish in Beaudesert from the early twentieth century. The place is representative of a small rural timber church of the Carpenter Gothic Style and has landmark qualities on Kerry Road. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the local Catholic congregation and is associated with the St Mary's Catholic Church at Beaudesert.

### Components of Significance

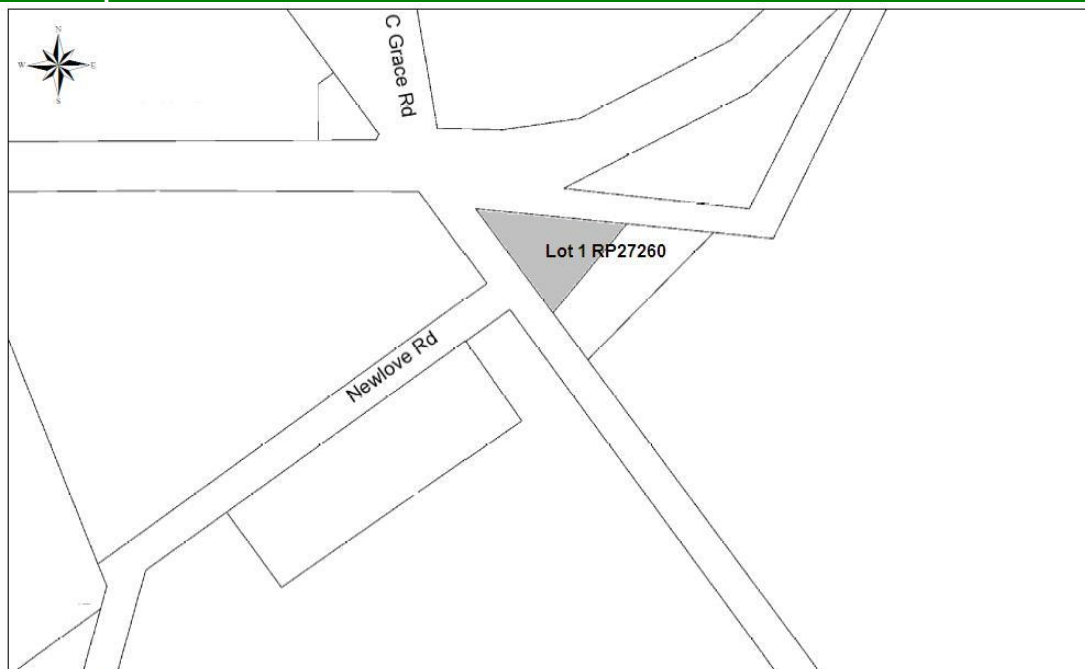
Church and cemetery.

## Maroon School of Arts



<b>Item no.</b>	37
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Maroon School of Arts
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community places
<b>Address</b>	Newlove Road, Maroon
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP27260

## Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

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### History

The Maroon School of Arts Hall was originally constructed in 1903-04. The original building was 30 ft x 24 ft. The timber building has had extensive renovations during the intervening years. The Maroon School of Arts Memorial Board is housed in the building.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.384

Picture: School of Arts in 1988. Source: C Pfeffer, The Fassifern Story, Boonah Shire Council 1997 pg 161



### Description

The School of Arts Hall is a low-set timber building with a multi-gabled roof dressed with corrugated iron sheeting. The building, renovated in 1909-1931 and 1954, is elevated to the north. The building is in good condition.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Maroon School of Arts has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the growth of the township of Maroon and the facilities provided for the community from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a community hall from the Federation period and it exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community. The place has social significance as the venue of cultural events and meetings for the Maroon community since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

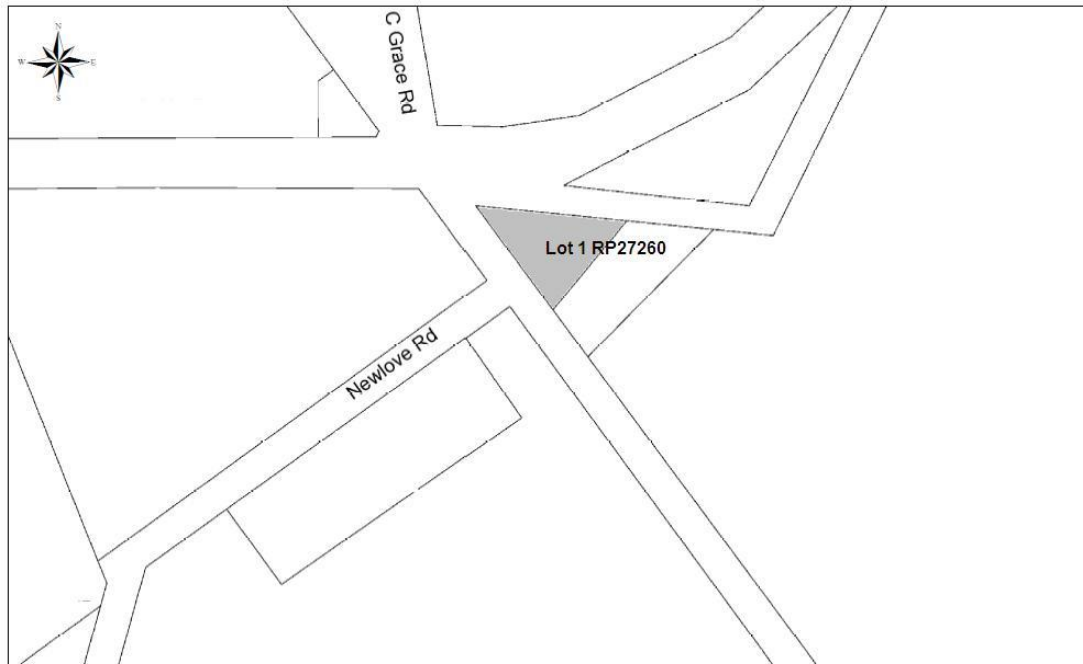
Timber School of Arts building.

## St Andrew's Anglican Church, Maroon



<b>Item no.</b>	38
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Andrew's Anglican Church, Maroon
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	Boonah-Rathdowney Road, Maroon
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP27260

### Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200  
Meters

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### History

Before being built, services were held at Maroon Homestead. The first recorded service was at the School of Arts in 1906. Land was donated by Mr J. Prout and the church erected in 1907. The builder was Mr Fred Cook. The roof was originally of 12 000 spotted gum shingles, the alter carved from cedar from Maroon Homestead and parquet flooring. On the 50th Jubilee, the shingles were replaced and renovations were made internally and externally. In 1959 pencil pines were planted to commemorate the Queensland Jubilee and Diocesan centenary. A new ceiling was donated by Mrs J. Gray in 1964.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.386

### Description

A small rectangular carpenter gothic Church with a steeply pitched gable roof. The church yard is surrounded by a white post and rail fence.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

St Andrew's Anglican Church has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the settlement of the Maroon township and the development of the church in the local community from the early twentieth century. The place is representative of a small rural timber church of the Carpenter Gothic Style and has landmark qualities on the Boonah-Rathdowney Road. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the local Anglican congregation.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building.

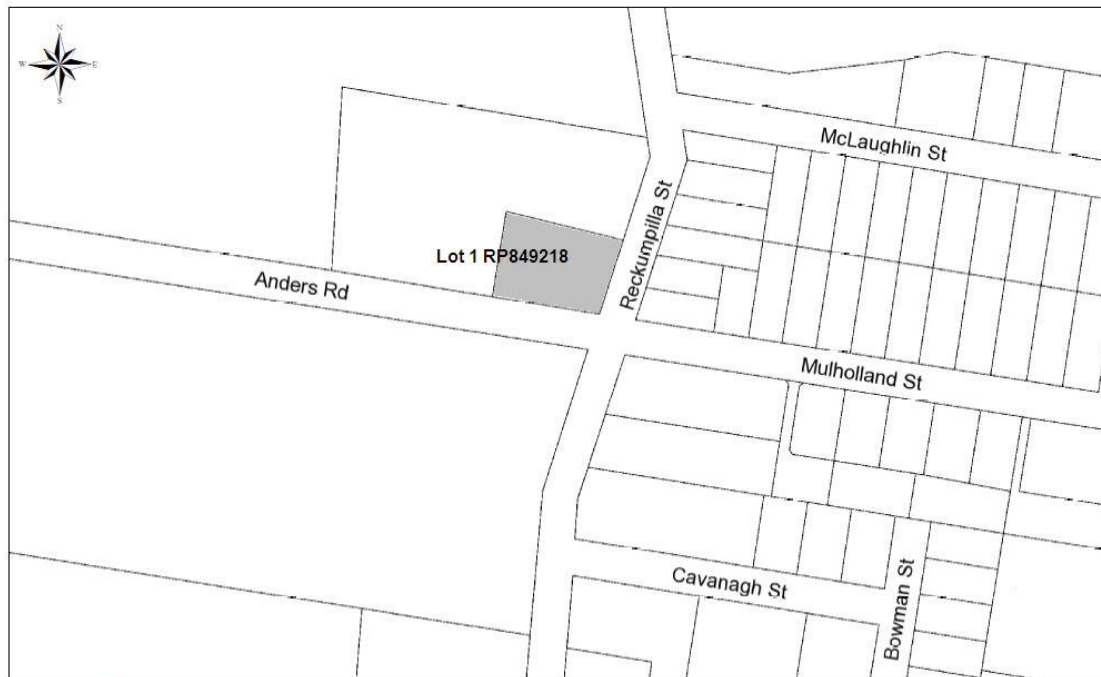


## Mount Alford General Store



<b>Item no.</b>	39
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Mount Alford General Store
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	898 Reckumpilla Street, Mt Alford
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP849218

## Location Map



0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

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### History

The Mt Alford General Store was first opened by August Anders in c1888. In the 1870s August Anders owned four acres of Portion 230. The store was also used as the 'Reckumpilla' Receiving Office for some years. There was also a telephone exchange to the right of the building. The building was rebuilt in 1913 following its sale by the Anders family. It then operated as the 'Temple of Commerce', Commercial Street, Mt Alford. The Post Office was moved from the store in 1913 but returned in the 1920s. Originally there was a complex of store, houses and old creamery on Anders Road.



Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.302

Picture: General store of J. E. Henry, Mount Alford, ca.1918. Source: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, ca. 1918  
Negative number: 11220

### Description

The Mt Alford General Store is a timber structure; low-set with iron sheeted gable roof behind a flat faced pediment used for the place name. The front entrance and display windows are protected by a street verandah. An old shed is behind the store in Anders Road.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Mount Alford general store has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of the township of Mount Alford from the late nineteenth century. The building is representative of an early Federation shop and exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community, in particular the building's traditional form, scale and materials, particularly the parapeted roof and bull-nosed verandah roof.

### Components of Significance

Timber shop building.

## Mount Alford School of Arts Hall



<b>Item no.</b>	40
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Mount Alford School of Arts Hall
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community Places
<b>Address</b>	899 Reckumpilla Street, Mt Alford
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP15156

## Location Map



0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

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### History

The Mt Alford School of Arts was constructed by the raising of funds in the general community. It was built "to serve the community as a meeting place, dance hall and general recreation". All inclusive the building and fixtures cost £900. The hall quickly took on the life for which it was intended—Polling Booth, wedding receptions, wartime send-offs and welcome homes, harvest festivals, Church services and picture theatre. By the early 1920s the hall was too small to meet the community's needs. In 1931 a new hall was opened on the same site. The hall has been extended and 'modernised' at various times.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.304

### Description

The hall is a timber building, weatherboard lined. The gable roof has corrugated iron sheeting. The main entrance is via a covered walkway. Windows are protected by weather shades.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Mount Alford School of Arts has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the growth of the township of Mount Alford and the facilities provided for the community from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a timber community hall from the Inter-War period and it exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community including the battened gable decoration and window hoods. The place has social significance as the venue of cultural events and meetings for the Mount Alford community since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

Timber School of Arts building.

## St James' Catholic Church and Cemetery



<b>Item no.</b>	41
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St James' Catholic Church
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	11605 Mt Lindesay Highway, Palen Creek
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP223763

### Location Map



0 65 130 260 390 520 Meters

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## History

St James Catholic Church, Palen Creek was opened by Beaudesert priest, Father James Enright in October 1903.



St James Catholic Church, Palen Creek. Source: John Oxley Library, Image No. 204149.



St James Catholic Church, Palen Creek. Source: John Oxley Library, Image No. 204147.

## Description

Timber church of the carpenter gothic style. Cemetery adjoining.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The St James Catholic Church, Palen Creek has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of religious institutions for the Palen Creek community since the early twentieth century. The building is a good example of a simple country church and exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community - in particular the building's traditional form, scale and materials. The church has landmark qualities on the Mt Lindesay Highway.

### Components of Significance

Timber church and cemetery.

## Peak Crossing Public Hall



<b>Item no.</b>	42
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Peak Crossing Public Hall
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community Places
<b>Address</b>	33-35 Fassifern Street, Peak Crossing
<b>RPD</b>	Lots 16 & 17 RP21401

## Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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### History

- On Monday 3 November 1924, a meeting was held at Peak Crossing State School to discuss the possibility of building a public hall in the township of Peak Crossing.
- On 18 November 1924 a letter was forwarded to Brisbane to ascertain the cost of a ready-to-erect hall.
- Land on which the hall now stands was purchased from Mr W. Althaus for 20 pounds in 1925.
- The plans were drawn by architect Mr Wyman at a cost of 6 pounds, 2 schillings and 9 pence.
- The contract to build the hall was let to Mr A. F. Schelbach for 525 pounds, 5 schillings and 9 pence.
- The Grand Opening Ball was held on Friday 20 August 1926. Campbell's Jazz Band provided the music at a cost of 6 pounds. Admission to the Ball was: Gents 3 schillings, ladies 2 schillings and children 1 schilling. The profit from the ball was 25 pounds.
- A piano was purchased in 1927 at a cost of 50 pounds.
- The hall was painted in 1928 at a cost of 28 pounds.
- The hall was lined in late 1929 at a cost of 178 pounds, 6 schillings.
- In 1949-50, a separate supper room was added on the southern side of the building, as a memorial wing to soldiers who had served their country in war.
- In February 1971, the hall was extended to the north by Mr F. Ward at a cost of \$3154.
- Town water was connected in September 1971.
- The toilet block was built in October 1973 by Clifton Meiers for \$2806.
- The wall was removed between the main hall and the supper room to make a completely open area during the 1970s.
- The flooring of the original building was replaced in 1997 with a Tallow Wood floor.
- In December 2013, the original building was reroofed, levelled and restumped with adjustable steel stumps at a cost of \$24, 576.64. A concrete mowing strip and wooden battens were added to the front of the hall at this time.

Source: From the records of the Peak Crossing Public Hall Association, May 2014.

### Description

Lowset timber-framed public hall with a gable-ended roof and separate gabled front porch. Both front gables have original decorative infill. The posted front porch has a curved timber valance and decorative capitals. The double front stairs are not original. Front windows of the original building are multi-paned colonial sashes. The original hall has been extended on both sides by skillion-roofed wings with timber casement windows. The whole building is clad in timber weatherboards.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Peak Crossing Public Hall has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of community facilities for Peak Crossing at the time of significant growth of the town. The hall is representative of a rural timber community hall and contributes to the Fassifern Street streetscape. The place has social significance as the venue for popular leisure activities and gatherings for the Peak Crossing community since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

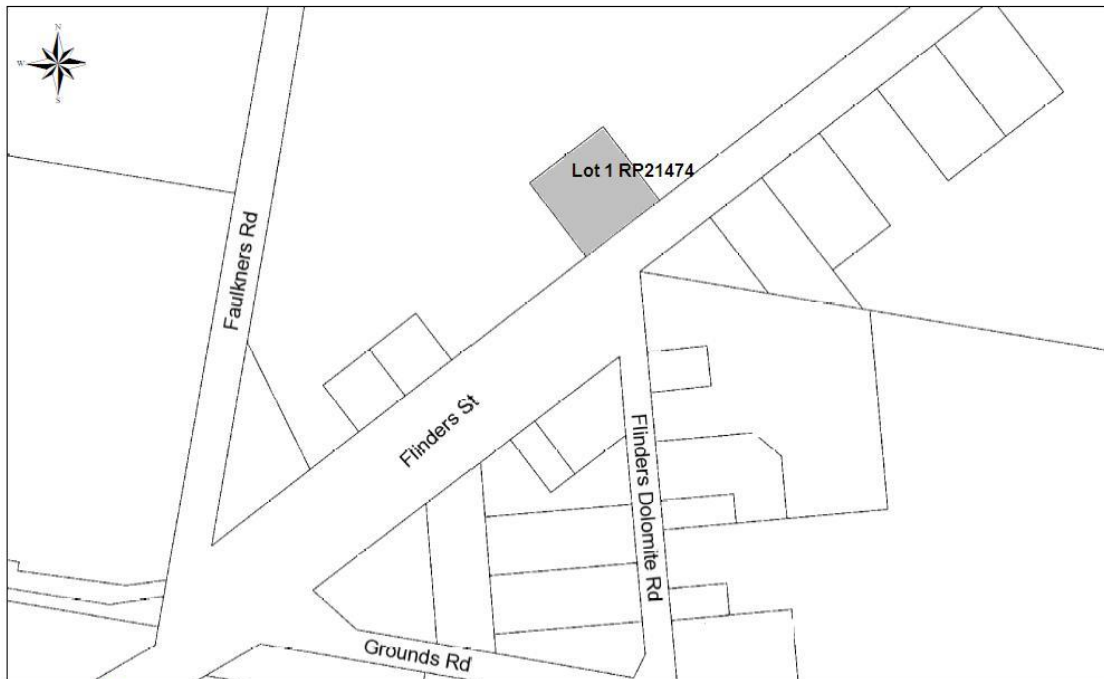
Timber hall.

## Flinders Uniting Church, Peak Crossing



<b>Item no.</b>	43
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Flinders Uniting Church
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	93 Flinders Street Peak Crossing
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP21474

### Location Map



0 30 60 120 180 240 Meters

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### History

Flinders Congregational Church was opened in 1872. The current church building replaced it in 1929 and was built by local builders Walter Florence and Charlie Meier. The old church was sold for removal to the Lutheran congregation at Rosevale whose own church had burned down in 1928. The church became a Uniting Church at the time of church amalgamation in 1977. A building was relocated to the site for use as an additional hall in the 1970s; this building was formerly a home built c1925 by Tom Forsyth and later owned by Heatherings.

Source: Ipswich City Council, 1997 , Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study, p. 880.

### Description

Lowset chamferboard building with front porch. The main and porch gable ends have prominent barge boards and a bell is suspended within the apex of the main gable. The porch stairs have wrought iron handrails and a side stair has timber balustrade.

A simple hall building is also on the block and has metal window hoods over the side windows.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Flinders Uniting Church has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of religious institutions for the Peak Crossing community since the late nineteenth century. The building is a good example of a simple country church and exhibits a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community - in particular the building's traditional form, scale and materials. It also makes a contribution to the Peak Crossing streetscape and is closely associated with the local Uniting Church community.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building.

## St Joseph's Catholic Church, Rathdowney



<b>Item no.</b>	44
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Joseph's Catholic Church, Rathdowney
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	157-159 Mt Lindesay Highway, Rathdowney
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP50654

### Location Map



0 65 130 260 390 520 Meters

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### History

St Joseph's Catholic Church was opened in September 1929. The church was designed by Cavanagh and Cavanagh and built by S. J. Tierney. It was a joint fundraising effort with the Church of England.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 67.



St Joseph's Catholic Church, Rathdowney, 1929. Source: John Oxley Library, Image No. 159744

### Description

Elevated timber church. The church has a corrugated iron roof with dormer windows.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The St Joseph's Catholic Church, Rathdowney has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the early development of the township of Rathdowney from the early twentieth century and the development of religious institutions for the local community. The place is representative of a modest timber church and has landmark qualities in Rathdowney. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the Catholic congregation in Rathdowney for almost a century.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building.

## St David's Church of England, Rathdowney



<b>Item no.</b>	45
<b>Theme</b>	Creating Social and Cultural Institutions
<b>Name</b>	St David's Church of England
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	8 – 12 Hardgrave Street and 14-18 Prior Street, Rathdowney
<b>RPD</b>	Lots 5 & 6 RP25542

### Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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### History

St David's Church of England was built by G. Rhodes of Corinda and opened in July 1929. The construction of the church was a joint fundraising effort with the Catholic Church.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 67.



St. David's Church of England, Rathdowney, 1929. Source: John Oxley Library, Image No. 201014.

### Description

Small timber church with timber gable decoration and corrugated iron roof. Small timber guild room/Sunday School building also on site.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The St David's Church of England, Rathdowney has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the early development of the township of Rathdowney from the early twentieth century and the development of religious institutions for the local community. The place is representative of a modest timber church and has landmark qualities in Rathdowney. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the Anglican congregation in Rathdowney for almost a century.

### Components of Significance

Timber church building.



## Rosevale Retreat Hotel, Rosevale



<b>Item no.</b>	46
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Rosevale Retreat Hotel
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	903 Rosevale Road, Rosevale
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 2 RP31240

### Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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## History

The main section of Rosevale Retreat Hotel was originally built as a private home on the farm of William Currier. The building became an unofficial hotel as early as 1900. The building was close to the banks of the Bremer River and subject to periodic flood. In 1908 the building, then under new ownership, was moved to the present site on Queens Street (Aratula Road). The new owner, Mrs Driscoll, also had a hall constructed next door to her hotel. The hotel has had a number of owners and licensees.

Source: Conservation Management Planners & Associates, September 2002, Draft Boonah Shire Council Cultural Heritage Study Volume 2, p.288



Booval Motor Bus Company vehicle in front of what is thought to be Rosevale Hotel, Rosevale, 1919 Ipswich Library & Information Service, Ipswich City Council, 1919 oai:picture.ipswich.qld.gov.au:9386

## Description

The Retreat Hotel is a complex of low-set timber and iron buildings addressing Queens Street (Aratula Road). It has an open front verandah and the rear of the building opens into an extensive tree shaded Beer Garden, accommodation rooms are free-standing timber buildings.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

## Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The hotel has strong associations with the local community and is regarded by the community with great affection; most people of the region consider that it epitomises the typical bush pub. It demonstrates the characteristics of a country hotel and this type of hotel from the early twentieth century. Its form and the row of trees at the front make an aesthetic contribution to the landscape.

## Components of Significance

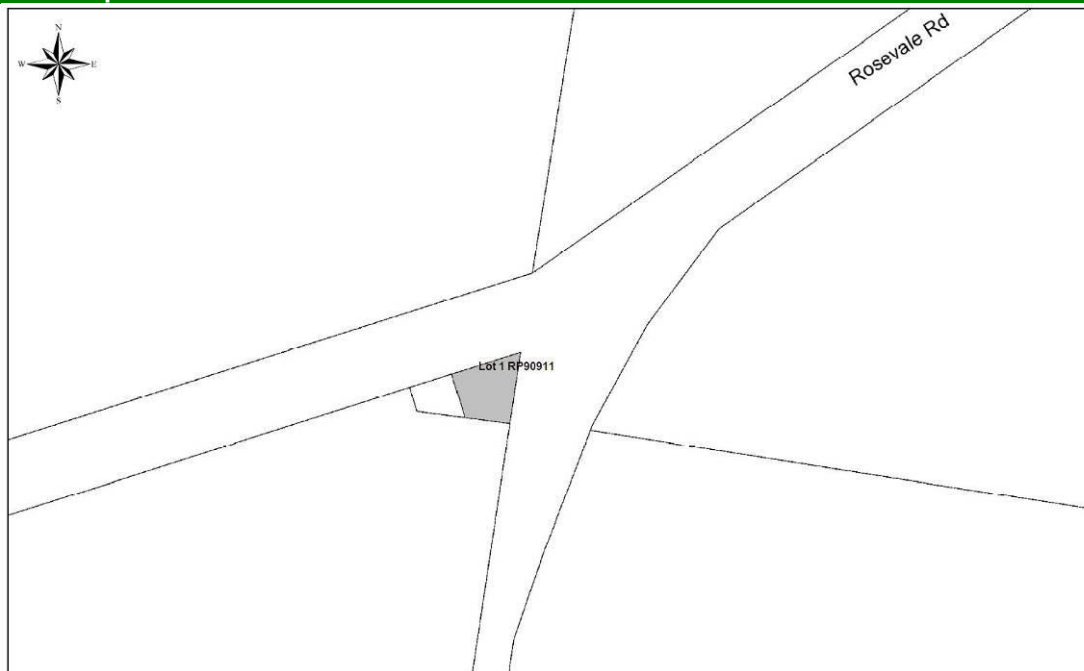
Timber and corrugated iron hotel building.

## St Paul's Lutheran Church, Rosevale



<b>Item no.</b>	47
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	St Paul's Lutheran Church, Rosevale
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Address</b>	572 Rosevale Road, Rosevale
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP90911

## Location Map



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### History

The first Lutheran Church, St Laurentius, was erected in 1881 in what is now known as Lutheran Church Cemetery Rd. The Rosevale congregation was a foundation member of the United German and Scandinavian Lutheran Synod of Queensland which it joined in 1885. It severed its ties with this Synod in 1904 and joined the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, then in 1921, was part of the amalgamation of Synods.

In 1928, St Laurentius Church burned down. Services were held in the Rosevale Methodist Church until a new church was built and dedicated as St Paul's in May 1929.

Until 1936, German was the official language of the church.

Because the original site was difficult to access, a new church was built on the current site in 1958. A work room was added at the rear in 1968.

Source: Ipswich City Council, 1997, Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study, p. 724.

### Description

The church building is an elevated timber framed building clad externally with weatherboards and roofed with corrugated iron. The building is of the crucifix form, with two porches forming the cross section. The front wall has a suite of three lancelet windows. The building appears to be in good condition.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The church has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of Rosevale from the late nineteenth century. The church is important for its association with the German-speaking community of Rosevale. Built in 1928, it provides continuity with the typical form and materials of a country church. With its prominent and picturesque position, it makes a significant aesthetic contribution to the landscape.

### Components of Significance

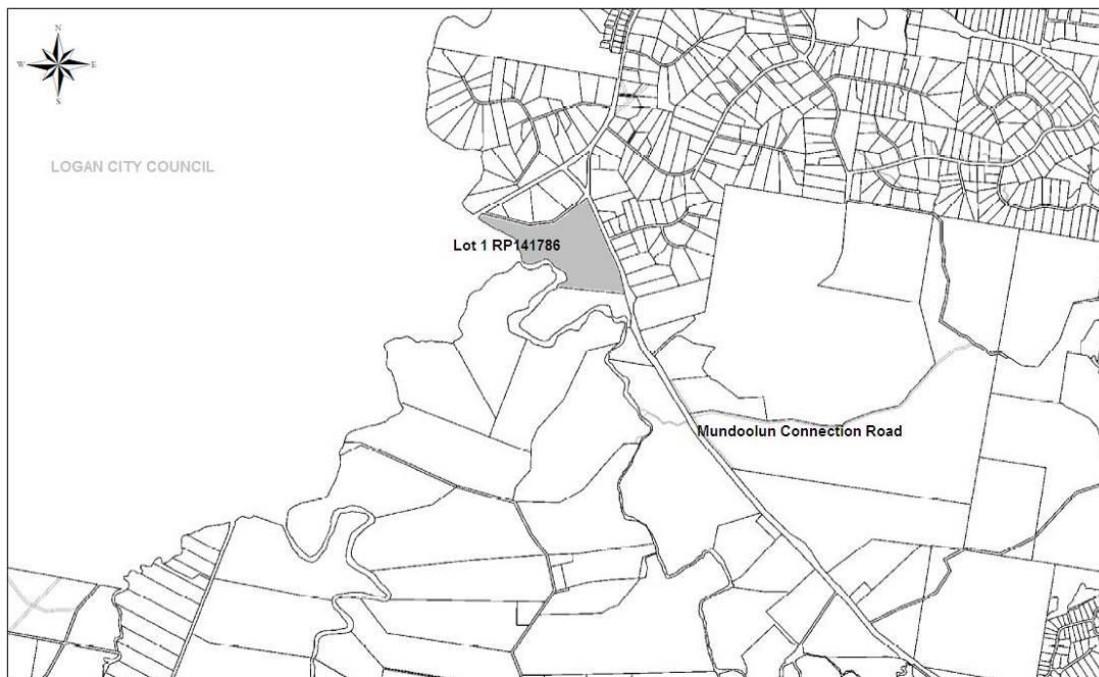
Timber church building.

## Tamborine House



<b>Item no.</b>	48
<b>Theme</b>	Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings
<b>Name</b>	Tamborine House (part of Albert River Winery)
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	869 Mundoolun Connection Road, Tamborine
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP141768 (refer to map 1 for listing boundary)

## Location Map



0 435 870 1,740 2,610 3,480 Meters

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## History

Joseph Henry Delpratt took up a number of selections here in partnership with Matthew Goggs. Delpratt originally came to Queensland with Claudius Whish, working for him for two years before working on Beaudesert Station, then returning to England to undertake military service. He came back to Queensland aboard the Indus in July 1870, aged 25. He married Ada Haggard in 1873, and was noted as being of Tamborine at this time. They had 13 children. The house is thought to have evolved from a two roomed structure dating back to the early selection of the property in the late 1860s. The land was not freehold until 1872. The property was used for horse breeding. Delpratt suffered financially during the Federation Drought, taking out mortgages on the property in 1902. He was councillor of the Tamborine Divisional Board/Shire Council for fifteen years, and chairman for seven years. He was committee member of the Logan and Albert Jockey Club and vice president of the Beaudesert Agricultural Society. Following his death in 1914, his son Cecil managed the property and the house was extended to accommodate his family, as well as his mother and siblings. It was renovated in 1989.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Places of Possible Heritage Significance - Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p.8.

## Description

Tamborine House is a large timber homestead with verandahs on each side and an extended wing to the road. Currently used as a reception/function centre. The restored and relocated Auchenflower House and a wedding chapel (relocated) are also part of the Albert River Wines complex.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

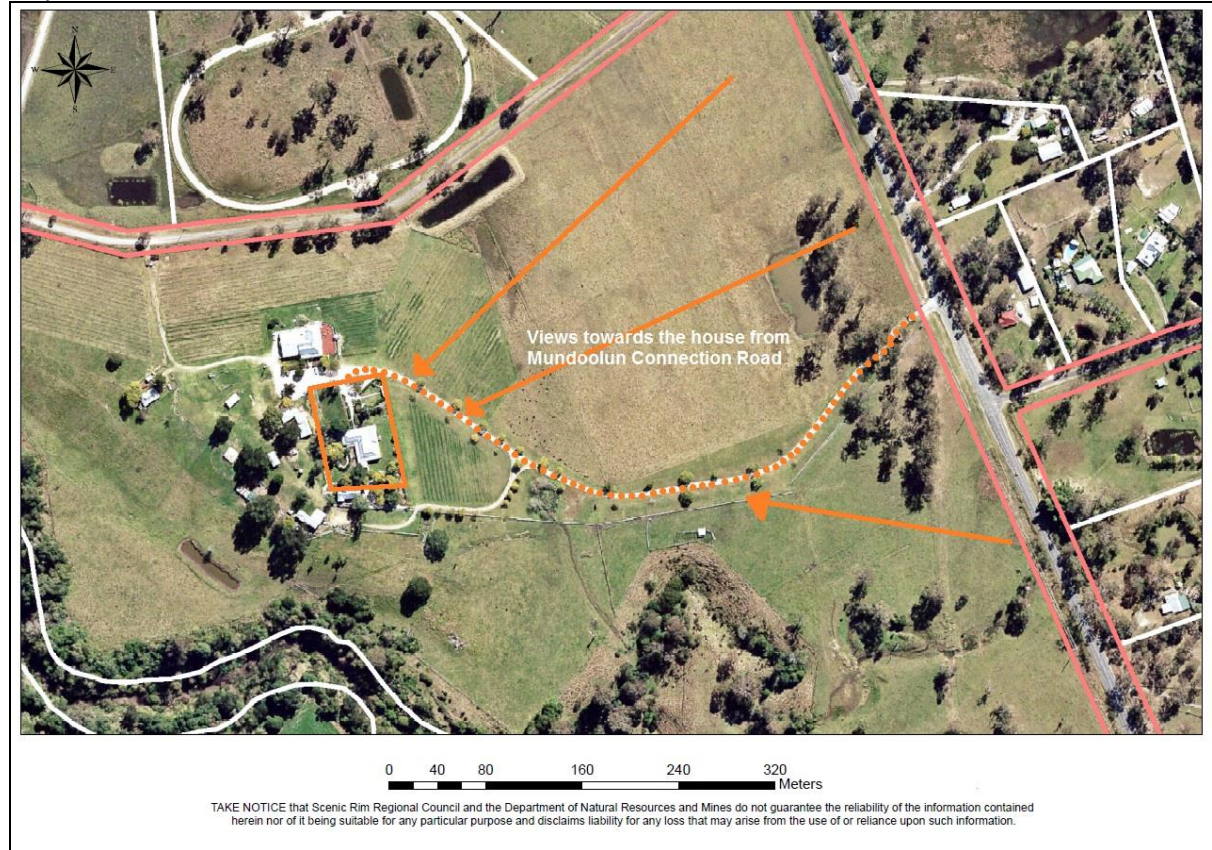
## Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

Tamborine House provides evidence of the settlement of the Tamborine area from the mid nineteenth century and the nature of homesteads on large rural estates. The building is representative of a rural homestead established during the early settlement of the Tamborine area. The homestead embodies the key elements of a homestead from the late nineteenth century, including the use of deep verandahs, corrugated iron roofing and timber French doors. Many elements of the original interior have been retained in Tamborine House, including ceilings and architraves and it is a rare example of a fine dwelling from the 1870s in the region.

### Components of Significance

The boundary of the heritage listing is limited to Tamborine House and its immediate landscaped setting, including mature vegetation, the driveway to the house, and views towards the house from Mundoolun Connection Road. The listing does not include the adjacent Auchenflower House, the Wedding Chapel, or any other buildings or structures on the site.

Map1



## Former Presbyterian Church, North Tamborine



<b>Item no.</b>	49
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Former Presbyterian Church
<b>Other name</b>	Presbyterian Church
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	2-4 Geissmann Street, North Tamborine
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 2 RP44749

### Location Map



0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

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## History

The United Protestant Church opened on the mountain in 1926. The church was managed by the Presbyterians, but was open to all denominations. In 1931, the former church was the first Presbyterian church to be opened on the mountain. A new church was opened on Main Street in 1975 to house the church services.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 51.



Presbyterian Church, North Tamborine c.1950. Source: Queensland State Library: Image number: qbsc00008

## Description

Timber church building with decorated gable and timber fence surrounding the property.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

## Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The former Mount Tamborine Presbyterian Church has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the settlement of Tamborine Mountain and the development of the church in the local community from the early twentieth century. The place is representative of a small rural timber church and has landmark qualities at Main Street. The church has social significance as a gathering place for the local protestant community.

## Components of Significance

Timber church building.

## Former Mountain Crest Guesthouse



<b>Item no.</b>	50
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Former Mountain Crest Guesthouse
<b>Other name</b>	Mountain Crest Guesthouse
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	6-8 Main Street, North Tamborine
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP231547

## Location Map



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### History

The former Mountain Crest guesthouse was a well-known guesthouse during the Inter-War period when Tamborine Mountain became a popular tourist destination within the region. The place is now a private home and office on the corner of Capo Lane.



Mountain Crest Guesthouse, c. 1930s. Source: Queensland State Archives, Image ID: 22937

### Description

Early timber guesthouse from the Inter-War period.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The former Mountain Crest guesthouse has historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of Tamborine Mountain as a popular tourist destination attracting visitors from the Brisbane region from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of an early timber guesthouse and has aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities at Main Street and design qualities from the Inter-War period such as the timber decorated gable, playful roof form and detailed fenestration.

### Components of Significance

Timber former guesthouse building.

## Zamia Theatre



<b>Item no.</b>	51
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Zamia Theatre
<b>Other name</b>	North Tamborine Public Hall
<b>Category</b>	Community Places
<b>Address</b>	22 Main Street, North Tamborine
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 RP 77682

## Location Map



0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

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### History

The Zamia Theatre was built in 1923 as the North Tamborine Public Hall. The hall was restored in 2009 funded by the Q150 Grant.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 52.



Zamia Theatre in Mount Tamborine, c. 1940. Source: John Oxley Library, record no, 110264

### Description

Timber hall /theatre.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Zamia Theatre has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of community facilities for the growing population of Tamborine Mountain from the early twentieth century. The building is representative of a timber public hall from the Inter-War period and has landmark qualities in Main Street. The Zamia Theatre has social significance as a venue for popular cultural and social activities for the Tamborine Mountain community since the early twentieth century.

### Components of Significance

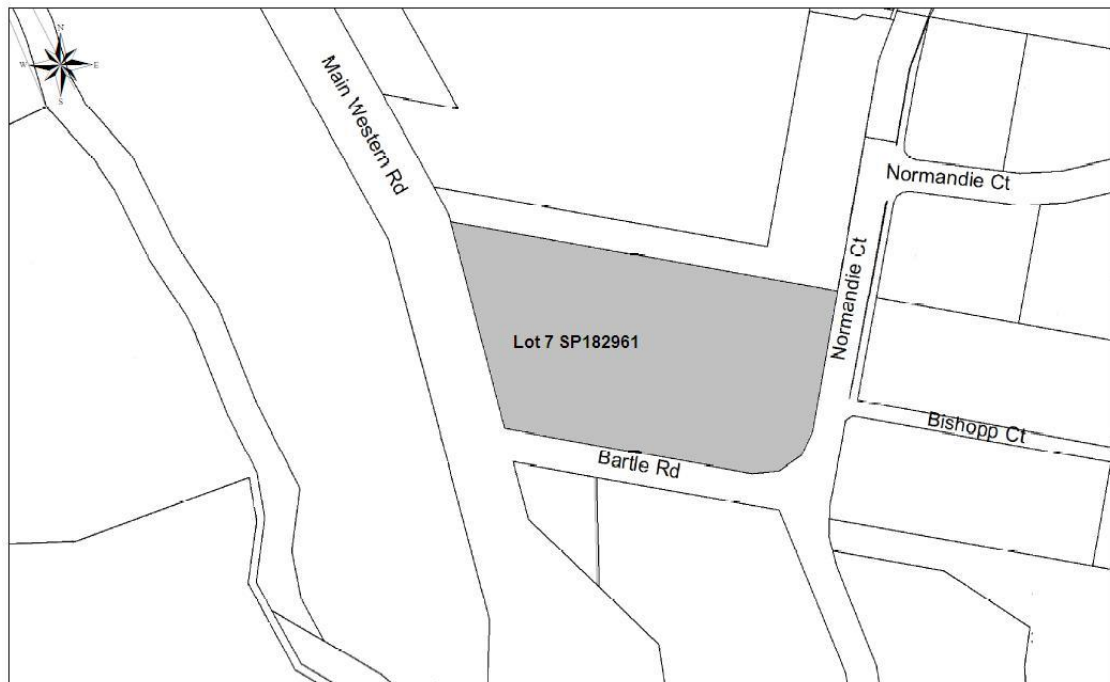
Timber former theatre building.

## Tamborine Showgrounds and Hall



<b>Item no.</b>	52
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Tamborine Showgrounds and Hall
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community Facilities
<b>Address</b>	386-398 Main Western Road, Tamborine Mountain
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 7 SP182961

## Location Map



0 30 60 120 180 240 Meters

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### History

The Tamborine Agricultural and Horticultural Society established in 1928 and purchased land for its showgrounds, but did not build the show hall until 1932. The first show was held in the North Tamborine Public Hall in 1930. The Hall, known as the Soldier's Memorial Pavilion, was built by Howard Smith of North Tamborine. At the same time, Miss Jessie MacDonald donated a parcel of land for a School of Arts. In 1939, tenders were called for extensions to the show society buildings.

Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, December 2012, *Draft Scenic Rim Region Contextual and Thematic History*, p. 52.

### Description

Showgrounds with entry gates at Main Western Road, Timber halls and toilet facilities.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Tamborine Showgrounds and Hall have local historical significance as they provide evidence of the development of agricultural show activities at Tamborine Mountain. The hall is representative of the buildings and structures associated with showgrounds in Queensland from the early twentieth century. The showgrounds have social significance as the venue of popular events for the local community.

### Components of Significance

Timber hall.

## Former Templin State School



<b>Item no.</b>	53
<b>Theme</b>	Creating social and cultural institutions
<b>Name</b>	Former Templin State School
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Community Facilities
<b>Address</b>	397 Boonah-Fassifern Road, Templin
<b>RPD</b>	1 RP808034

## Location Map



0 35 70 140 210 280 Meters

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### History

The Templin State School was completed in November 1891 with the first students commencing in January 1892. The teacher's residence was built at the same time as the school and the play shed was constructed in 1897. When the school closed due to falling numbers in 1974, the Fassifern and District Historical Society was given the use of the Templin State School site to manage a historical village and since then, nine buildings have been moved to the site.

Source : Fassifern Historical Society

### Description

Timber school buildings (teacher's residence, classroom and play shed). There are also several other buildings and structures on the site that function as part of the Templin Historical Village.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The former Templin State School has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the development of the German settlement of Templin from the late nineteenth century. The school reflects the influence of not only the German settlement in the region but that of settlers from other countries and shows their determination to achieve success for themselves and their children in their new country. The place is representative of a typical small rural school from the late nineteenth century and has aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities on the Boonah-Fassifern Road. The place has social significance as part of the former Templin school.

### Components of Significance

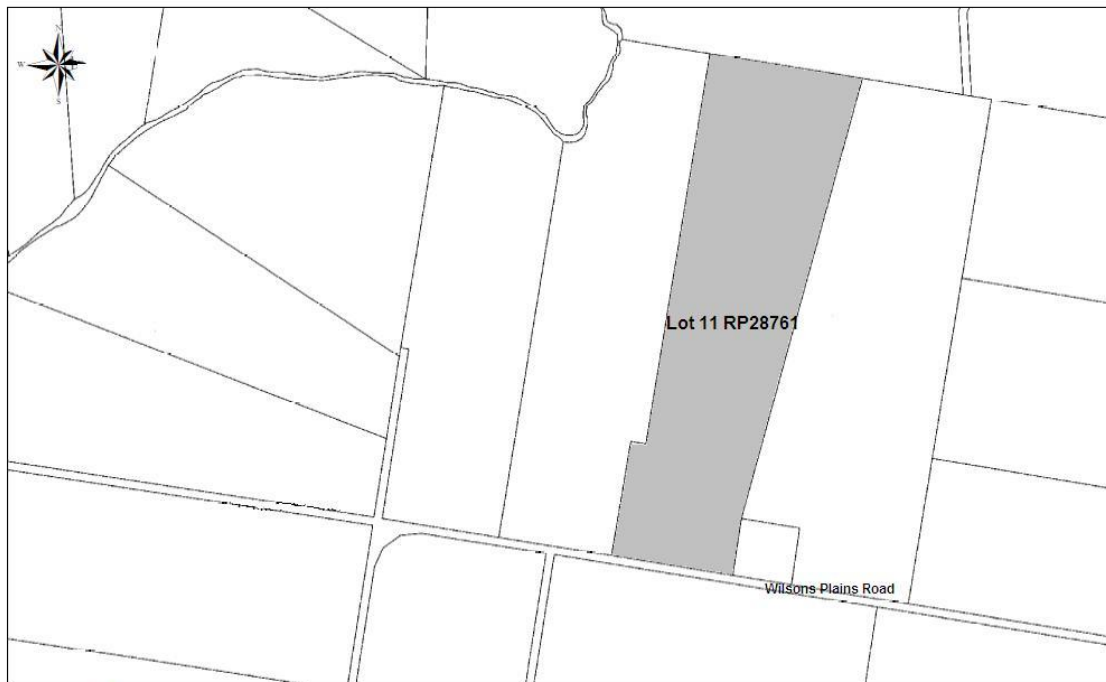
Former Templin School building (pictured) only.

## Trelawney Cheese Factory Refrigerator Shed



<b>Item no.</b>	54
<b>Theme</b>	Developing secondary and tertiary industries
<b>Name</b>	Trelawney Cheese Factory Refrigerator Shed
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Commercial
<b>Address</b>	422 Wilsons Plains Road, Wilsons Plains
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 11 RP28761

## Location Map



0 115 230 460 690 920 Meters

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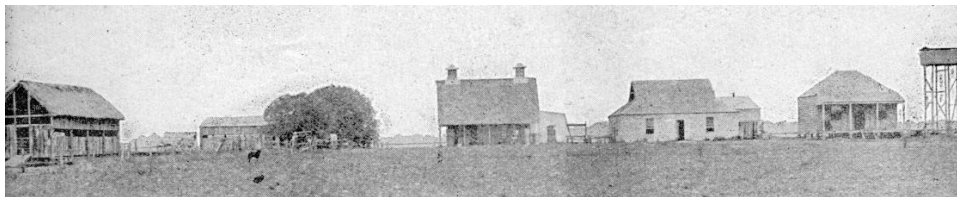
## History

The refrigerator is the remaining building of the Trelawney Estate dairy and cheese factory. Trelawney Estate was regarded as the pioneer of intense dairying in this district. The estate had been owned by E.A. Bullmore. In the 1880s, the estate was engaged in cultivation of lucerne but Bullmore sent his manager C. Sealey to visit southern dairies and on his return, set up a cheese factory. When Bullmore died, Sealey and B. Malcolm of the Bodalla Estate in New South Wales became partners and leased the estate.

A high quality dairy herd was established and an efficient milking shed with 36 bails. A milk shed was near the milking shed, and a tramline led to the cheese factory.

The refrigerator was said to be the most important part of the process maintaining an even temperature in the cheese-maturing room. It was described in 1899 as being of brick with 12 inches (about 100cm) of insulation on the interior and covered with a very thick thatch roof. It could store about 30 tons of cheese.

Source: Ipswich City Council, 1997 , Expanded Ipswich Heritage Study, pg 1018



Nestle's Condensed Milk Factory, Trelawney, Harrisville District, 1908. Source: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, 1908 Negative number: 34268

## Description

Face-brick structure with prominent, steeply-pitched gable roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The roof projects on two sides and is supported on simple timber posts. The side walls have tall window openings and the northern wall has a central entrance door. Remains of a tank stand exist on the western side. Other penetrations through the outer walls appear to derive from the functional requirements of the building.

It is an unusually stylistic and well-proportioned building designed for a technological purpose. It is in reasonably good condition, apart from some cracking of brickwork and some deterioration of external verandah timberwork. The setting includes a pair of very tall bunya trees.

## Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Trelawney Cheese Factory Refrigerator Shed has local historical significance as it provides evidence of the growth of the dairy industry in the local area from the late nineteenth century. The building provides evidence of the early dairy technology which is becoming increasingly rare in the local area. The place is important in exhibiting a range of aesthetic characteristics valued by the community, in particular the building's traditional form, scale and materials.

### Components of Significance

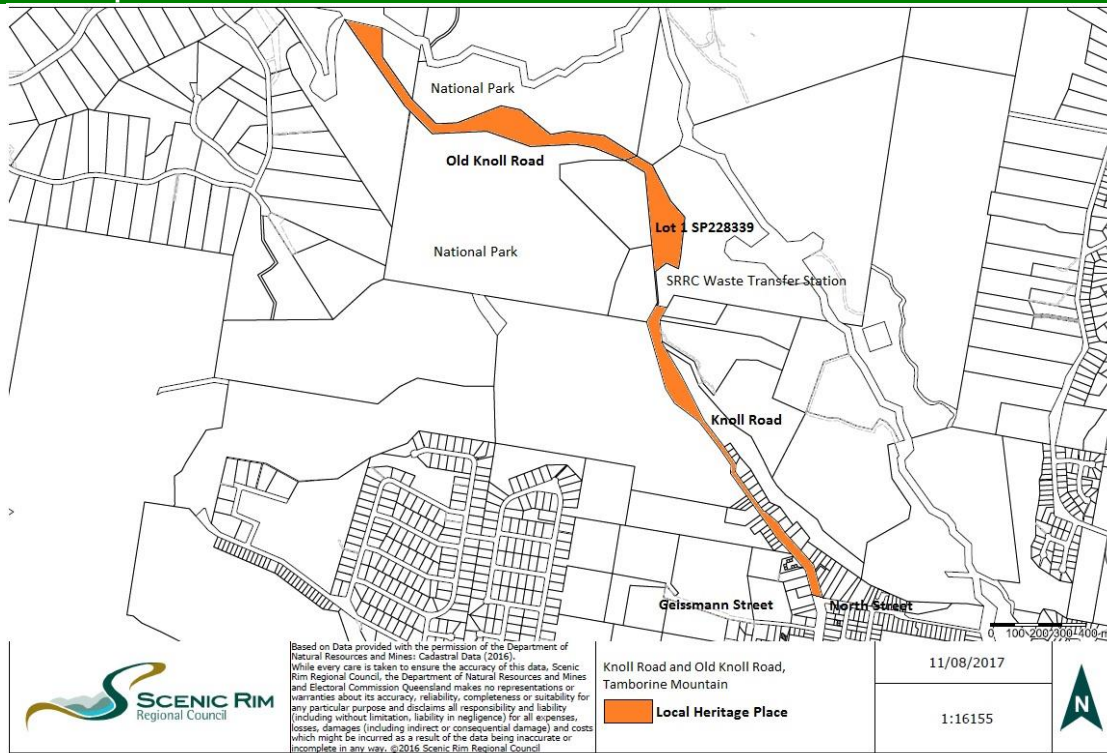
Brick and corrugated iron former refrigerator shed.

## Knoll Road and Old Knoll Road, Tamborine Mountain



<b>Item no.</b>	55
<b>Theme</b>	Moving goods, people and information
<b>Name</b>	Knoll Road and Old Knoll Road, Tamborine Mountain
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Road
<b>Address</b>	Knoll Road, North Tamborine and Tamborine National Park
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 1 SP228339, plus Knoll Road (Road reserve- seg/pars 32974/1; 32973/2; 32973/39 and 14602/354)

### Location Map



## History

**Source:** History prepared by the Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 8/12/2014

Knoll Road (a bitumen sealed road) and Old Knoll Road (unsealed) are two sections of a road (jointly referred to as Knoll Road for the purposes of this history) that was originally formed in 1877. The sealed section of Knoll Road runs northwest from the north end of Main Street, North Tamborine, and ends at a council waste transfer station. The route then continues as a rough unsealed track down the north side of Tamborine Mountain, through Tamborine National Park, to Tamborine Mountain Road [QHR 602365] As the first road used by settlers on the mountain Knoll Road has local significance as a facilitator of farming and tourism on the plateau of Tamborine Mountain (spelt 'Tambourine' until 1939).[1] It was the only route from Tamborine Village up to the north end of Tamborine Mountain until 1924, when it was replaced by Tamborine Mountain Road. Mount Tamborine is the country of the Wangerriburra clan of the Yugambeh language group. Initial European settlement of the area occurred in 1843, when the Burton Vale (later Tambourine) pastoral run was occupied.[2] Timber getters started working on Tamborine Mountain in the 1860s, and formed some tracks on the mountain. Access was so difficult that a number of logs were left on the mountain, and were later discovered by settlers. [3] The first applications for selections on the north end of the mountain occurred in late 1875, although not all selectors resided on their land. While surveys occurred from 1877, no townships were laid out on the plateau at this time.[4] John O'Callaghan was the first European to live on the mountain (Portion 79) from November 1875.[5] The second European resident of the plateau was Edmund Curtis, who selected Portion 100 in April 1877. Prior to his marriage, a lonely Edmund visited his parents at their property on the Albert River by following what became the route of Knoll Road.[6]

Early roads up to the plateau were steep and basic dirt tracks, making it difficult for settlers to get their produce to market. As a result, a number of selectors left the mountain. Prior to 1879, Queensland's main roads were constructed by the Department of Public Works, while local roads were funded either by local authorities in towns, or by local landholders forming road trusts. The latter could then seek government funding for approved works.[7] From 1880 the responsibility for road building shifted to the newly created Divisional Boards, with government financial assistance.[8] The Tabragalba Divisional Board was formed in 1879, with Tambourine Division separating from the Tabragalba Division in 1890.[9] Part of Tamborine Mountain was included in the Coomera Division.

In 1874, travellers ascending Tamborine Mountain from the Sandy Creek (north) side referred to an old timber-getters track up a gorge,[10] and newspaper articles in 1874-75 noted that roads would be required once selectors took up land on the mountain.[11] In early 1876, a petition was made to the Minister for Works, for money to be allocated to make a road to the top of Tamborine Mountain. Route options included: from the head of navigation on the Coomera River; up Cedar Creek or Sandy Creek; or from 'Tambourine Head Station'.[12] When estimates were moved in the Legislative Assembly in November 1876, they included £200 for 'Tambourine Mountain Road',[13] and by July 1880, the same amount of expenditure was referred to in an article describing 'not a very bad road' (Knoll Road) which provided the only accessible entrance to the top of the mountain for horse or dray traffic.[14]

The road is stated to have been cut by local labour.[15] However, there appears to have been a delay in its official surveying. In 1882 it was stated at the Tabragalba [Divisional] Board meeting, that mountain selectors had 'absolutely no road to their holdings from Tambourine', [16] and that any communication between Tamborine and the mountain was due to kindness of Messrs McDonnell [Portion 33], Egan [Portion 92] and Cusack [Portion 90], allowing access through their private land. Complaints about a lack of government action on the road continued throughout 1882, until a survey began in November that year.[17] By 1887-88, maps show a surveyed Knoll Road.[18] Farmers at the north end of the mountain used Knoll Road to get their produce to Tamborine Village, and Clifford Curtis also used Knoll Road to visit his parent's home on the Albert River, according to his 1880-91 diary entries. He also mentions use of a bullock team on Knoll Road in 1889.[19]

Settlers at the south end of the mountain soon developed their own roads. Selections were made at the south end of the plateau in 1875 and 1878; and by 1882 land was being cleared by WV Brown (Portion 59) for growing sugar cane.[20] From the mid-1880s mountain residents travelled on roads to

the Coomera River. Like the unsealed section of Knoll Road, some of these may survive as remnant tracks. In 1883, Surveyor Wood was surveying a road on Tamborine Mountain to provide access to the Coomera River, Southport and Nerang,[21] and by 1885 the Coomera Divisional Board was constructing a road down the mountain to the Coomera River. At this time there was 'only a bridle track up the mountain [on the side accessed by horse from the Tamborine Hotel], the heavy traffic going to Navigation on the Coomera'.[22]

By the late 1880s there were several surveyed 'roads' up the mountain, as well as Knoll Road. One ran from Eagle Heights, along Wonga Wallen Road to the east, coming out between Guanaba and Maudsland on the Coomera River (possibly the road built in the mid-1880s by the Coomera Divisional Board);[23] and one ran from St Bernards, descending via Guanaba Road, then east towards Maudland, to the north of today's Henri Robert Drive.[24] The St Bernards road was later worked on by the Coomera Divisional Board in 1891-92.[25] On the west side of the mountain, Bambling Road is shown on an 1887 map as joining up with Bartle Road on the plateau.[26] In addition, at the north end of the plateau a road ran along the McDonnell Ridge (the first part of the late 1950s road to Oxenford via Wongawallen), although this was not surveyed all the way down the mountain by the 1880s.[27] Other local routes over time have included a track from Wilson's Lookout to Clagiraba, and one from Lahey's Lookout to Canungra.[28]

Although Knoll Road facilitated early tourist accommodation at North Tamborine, other tourist accommodation on the mountain predated guest houses at North Tamborine. Tourists travelled to the mountain to enjoy the views, waterfalls, and cooler climate. These attractions were mentioned in the mid-1880s,[29] and by 1892 tourists were walking from Oxenford, up the mountain by a road to 'St Bernard House', where accommodation was provided to visitors by Mr and Mrs Pindar. Although locals had recently made some cuttings, assisted by a grant from the local authority, there were still steep sections.[30] In 1896, a group cycled up the mountain from Tamborine, and then on to St Bernards, where Mr Binstead was by then the host.[31] In 1905 the approaches to the mountain were from Beenleigh or Oxenford, with the most comfortable way being by coach from Logan Village, to the mountain top three times a week. [32]

Due to the natural beauty of the mountain and its flora and fauna, a number of National Parks were later declared on parts of the mountain; the first being Witches Falls (1908). They were later incorporated within today's Tamborine National Park. The Knoll section of Tamborine National Park was first proclaimed in 1954.[33]

At the north end of the mountain, tourist accommodation was first built in the 1890s. John and Robert Pindar (who had selected Portions 82 and 82A respectively, west of today's Main Street, North Tamborine, in 1880) sold their land in 1893 to John Cameron, who then built a boarding house, 'Yuulong'.[34] In 1898 the Geissmann family arrived in North Tamborine. Having purchased Cameron's land, they built a boarding house, 'Capo Di Monte', and later dismantled 'Yuulong' and added it to Capo Di Monte.[35] The latter was advertised in 1900 as a health resort, patronised by Lord and Lady Lamington;[36] and the Queensland Governor, Sir William MacGregor, also stayed at Capo Di Monte in 1912, having come up the mountain from Oxenford, via St Bernards.[37] Three early hotels also operated on the mountain. John Siganto built the current St Bernards Hotel about 1912;[38] Inglethorpe, built in 1919 at North Tamborine, operated as a guesthouse, and then a hotel from 1938, before burning down in 1957; while the Eagle Heights Hotel (built c.1924) burnt down in 1964.[39] For many years, the population of the mountain was limited by the poor state of the roads.[40] Until the Geissmanns arrived, the Tucker family were the only residents at North Tamborine, as Edmund Curtis's family lived in Maudsland on the Coomera River from 1888 to 1899, farming on the mountain on the weekends.[41] Land sales on the mountain slowly increased from around 1907.[42] At this time, access to the mountain from Tamborine Village was still via Knoll Road, and the business area of North Tamborine later centred on Knoll Road and its continuation south (now Main Street).

The lack of properly formed roads with gentle grades made early car trips to Tamborine Mountain hazardous. The first car up the mountain was a 5 horsepower Oldsmobile, carrying Messrs J Kniep and J Macmillan, which came via Knoll Road in January 1907.[43] With grades of one in three to

climb, the assistance of William Curtis, Barney Geissmann, and their horses was required to help the car get up to Capo di Monte.[44] The downward trip required extra braking power, provided by tying two stout saplings to the rear axle. In August 1915 a Ford car travelled from Tamborine Village up the mountain, apparently by Knoll Road. 'Owing to extreme steepness this route had long fallen into disuse, even for vehicular traffic, by the residents in the district, consequently what originally comprised the mountain road is now but a succession of rough, stony tracks, frequently interspersed by water channels and fallen timber'.[45]

Other roads also provided vehicle access to the mountain. Another Ford car travelled from Southport in April 1915, via the Upper Coomera, to the St Bernard Hotel and back, in 5.5 hours road time;[46] while in August that year the car which had ascended via Knoll Road travelled to St Bernards, then descended down the Coomera side of the mountain the same evening.[47] The first road down the mountain suited to regular vehicle traffic was located at the south end of the mountain, to provide residents with a connection to the railway line that was extended to Canungra, from Logan Village via Tamborine Village, in 1915. The road replaced an existing track to Canungra, and provided residents with an alternative to the St Bernards Road to the Coomera River. Construction of the road to Canungra commenced in 1918 and it was completed by December 1919.[48] Called 'The Goat Track', it was not bitumen sealed until the 1980s.

Around the same time, lobbying for a trafficable road on the north side of the mountain intensified. In July 1918 a deputation from the Tambourine Mountain Progress Association (established 1915), to the Tambourine Shire Council meeting, called for a better road to Tamborine railway station, for shipping out fruit and dairy produce.[49] That year the Tambourine Shire Council apparently spent £170 on the existing Tamborine to Tamborine Mountain road.[50] By 1922 the St Bernard's road was 'out of repair', and the two routes for wheeled traffic were Knoll Road and the Canungra Road. [51] As a result of this lobbying effort, the first all-weather (bitumen) road to the plateau was Tamborine Mountain Road [QHR 602365]. The route was surveyed in 1920; in December 1921 it was gazetted as one of Queensland's first seven Main Roads, and the Main Roads Board (established 1920) made funds available to the Tambourine Shire Council for its construction. [52] The new road, which ran from Sandy Creek eastwards, and then up the western side of Cedar Creek to North Tamborine, was completed in 1924, while the road linking Sandy Creek to Tamborine railway station was completed in 1925. The Main Roads Commission (established 1925, to replace the Main Roads Board), then sealed the road surface with bitumen.[53] As the 'benefited area' was supposedly only the northern part of the mountain, ratepayers in this area were heavily hit for the cost of the road - despite the road also benefiting the rest of the mountain and tourists from Brisbane. In 1929, it was reported that 90% of traffic on the new road was tourists.[54] As an attempted solution, an unpopular road toll was instituted from 1930 to 1945.[55]

The Tamborine Mountain Road represented an end to the pioneering period of isolation, and stimulated development on the mountain; 1918-25 was the busiest period of subdivision prior to 1958.[56] The townships of North Tamborine and Eagle Heights date from c.1920, and there was a house building boom in the mid-1920s. A hall was built at North Tamborine in 1923 and a new school in 1924. The adult population on the mountain was 221 in 1921, but 589 by 1933.[57] Lobbying continued for more road access to the plateau. From 1936 locals pushed for a better road east to the coast, this time via Wonga Wallen Road and the Coomera River. Opened in 1939, this unsealed road later fell into disrepair.[58] A road was later constructed from 1958, along the McDonnell Ridge to the head of the Wonga Wallen Valley, and opened in 1966 (the current road to Oxenford). Henri Robert Drive, to the south of the original St Bernards Road to the Coomera River, was built in the 1980s. Although the steep original route up the mountain to the Knoll was no longer used by vehicles after 1924, the section of Knoll Road between the Knoll and North Tamborine continued to be used to access the Knoll section of Tamborine National Park, and the residences built alongside the road. In the late 1970s there were plans to cut down the trees lining this section, and turn it into a straight two-lane road, but locals opposed this, and the present scenic, winding sealed road was formed instead.[59] The unsealed section down the mountain from the Knoll is only used by Queensland Parks and Wildlife, the SES, and Rural Fire Brigade vehicles. It is also a designated horse trail, and attracts some bush walkers. Land to the north of the unsealed section was once a forest reserve, but is now national park.



**References:**

- [1] The current spelling will be used throughout this history, unless referring to pre-1939 organisations, or directly quoting contemporary sources.
- [2] Curtis E, 1988. The turning years: ATamborine Mountain History. Eve Curtis, North Tamborine, p.3
- [3] Curtis, The turning years, p.5
- [4] Stevens, JF, and Harrison, A, 1962. 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba'. Unpublished manuscript, p.20.
- [5] Curtis, The turning years, pp.8-9; Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', p.20.
- [6] Curtis, The turning years, p. 9.
- [7] Nissen, J. 'Contextual History of Roads & Bridges in Queensland', report for the EPA, May 2008. Nissen Associates Pty Ltd, pp. 20-21.
- [8] Nissen, 'Contextual History of Roads & Bridges in Queensland', pp.22, 24.
- [9] Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', p.18. The Tambourine Shire Council was formed in 1903.
- [10] 'The East Moreton Selections', The Queenslander, 11 April 1874, p.12.
- [11] 'Logan and Albert', The Queenslander, 25 April 1874, p.9; 'Logan and Albert', The Brisbane Courier, 27 June 1874, p.6; 'Logan and Albert', The Queenslander, 18 September 1875, pp. 6-7.
- [12] 'Country News, Logan and Albert', The Queenslander, 22 April 1876, p.6.
- [13] 'Legislative Assembly', The Queenslander, 18 November 1876, pp. 7-8.
- [14] 'A Run up Tambourine Mountain', The Brisbane Courier, 26 July 1880, p.5. The article notes that the first sign of settlement was where Mr Carter [Portion 112] had commenced building. Further on, men were clearing a site for the residence of the bailiff of Miss Ryan [portion 102], and Mr T. [O]Callaghan [Portion 91] already had a residence, piggeries, and stockyard; this confirms the route was Knoll Road.
- [15] Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', p.28.
- [16] 'Logan and Albert', The Queenslander, 25 February 1882, p.231.
- [17] 'Country News', The Queenslander, 18 March 1882, pp.327-28; 'Logan and Albert', The Brisbane Courier, 6 July 1882, p.3; 'Country News', The Queenslander, 21 October 1882, p.553; 'Logan and Albert', The Brisbane Courier, 2 November 1882, p.3; 'Logan and Albert', The Brisbane Courier, 30 November 1882, p.5.
- [18] Moreton 40 Chain, AG2 series, sheet 10 south, 1887, and Moreton 40 Chain, AG2 series, sheet 9 south, 1888.
- [19] Curtis, E. 2007. 'A History of Old Knoll Road', pp.6-7.
- [20] 'Logan and Albert', The Brisbane Courier, 2 November 1882, p.3.
- [21] 'Country News', The Queenslander, 29 December 1883, pp. 1030-32.
- [22] 'A visit to Tambourine Mountain', The Brisbane Courier, 26 February 1885, p.3.
- [23] Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', p.29.
- [24] Moreton 40 Chain, AG2 series, sheet 10 south, 1887; also see Moreton 2 Mile, AGI Series, Sheet 1, 1912. St Bernards was originally built by Robert Muir in the early 1880s as worker accommodation. 'St Bernards House', [www.stbernardshotel.com.au](http://www.stbernardshotel.com.au) (accessed 23 September 2014). It later became a boarding house, and was located to the east of the current St Bernards Hotel. Muir had purchased Brown's Portion 59, plus Portions 75 and 77 on the southeast side of the mountain, to grow sugar. He also subdivided the St Bernard Estate into small lots for sale in 1885. Muir and his son drowned in 1887 while attempting to cross the Albert River. His land was purchased by Parbury, Lamb and Company, who established a Village Settlement Scheme on Muir's former property. The first settlers arrived in 1891, but all had left by 1901. Curtis, The turning years, pp. 19-21; Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', pp.21-2.
- [25] 'Current News', The Queenslander, 8 October 1892, p.714; Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', p.29.
- [26] Moreton 40 Chain, AG2 series, sheet 10 south, 1887.
- [27] Moreton 40 Chain, AG2 series, sheet 10 south, 1887.
- [28] Curtis, The turning years, p.51.
- [29] 'A local health resort', The Brisbane Courier, 16 May 1885, p.S.
- [30] 'A ramble on Tambourine', The Brisbane Courier, 11 November 1892, p.6. The railway had reached Oxenford in 1889.
- [31] 'Cycling notes', The Queenslander, 16 May 1896, p.928.
- [32] 'A Holiday on Tambourine Mountain', The Queenslander, 16 December 1905, p.17.
- [33] Curtis, The turning years, p.132.
- [34] Curtis, The turning years, pp.23, 28.
- [35] Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', p.25; Curtis, The Turning years, p.29;
- [36] The Brisbane Courier, 17 December 1900, p.7.
- [37] 'Tambourine Mountain: Visit of the Governor', The Queenslander, 28 December 1912, p.8. A provisional school also operated at Capo Di Monte from 1900 to 1905, and from 1907-1915.
- [38] 'Tambourine Mountain: Visit of the Governor', The Queenslander, 28 December 1912, p.8.
- [39] 'Auction sales and property lists', The Brisbane Courier, 5 July 1924, p.12; Curtis, The Turning years, pp.79-81.
- [40] The electoral roll for 1900 lists only four men living on the mountain. This later rose to 45 men and women by 1915, after female suffrage and compulsory voting. Curtis, The turning years, p.7.
- [41] Curtis, The turning years, p. 17; Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', pp.21, 25.
- [42] Curtis, The turning years, p.41.
- [43] 'Mountain climbing by Motor Car', The Brisbane Courier, 22 January 1907, p.7.
- [44] Curtis, 'A History of Old Knoll Road', p.8.
- [45] 'Tambourine Mountain Climbed by Ford Car', The Brisbane Courier, 24 August 1915.
- [46] 'Mount Tambourine Trip by Motor', The Brisbane Courier, 21 April 1915, p.6.
- [47] 'Tambourine Mountain Climbed by Ford Car', The Brisbane Courier, 24 August 1915.
- [48] 'Tambourine Road: work to be commenced at once', The Brisbane Courier, 2 July 1918, p.4; Curtis, The turning years, p.55.
- [49] Curtis, The turning years, p.57.
- [50] Curtis, 'A History of Old Knoll Road', p.9.

- [51] 'Fascinating Tambourine', The Brisbane Courier, 3 April 1922, p.9.  
[52] 'Tamborine Mountain Road/Geissmann Drive', QHR 602365.  
[53] 'Tamborine Mountain Road/Geissmann Drive', QHR 602365.  
[54] 'Tamborine Main Road', The Brisbane Courier, 7 June 1929, p.21.  
[55] Curtis, The turning years, pp.57-61  
[56] Curtis, The turning years, p.67.  
[57] Stevens and Harrison, 'The Pioneers of Tamborine and Jimboomba', p.18.  
[58] Curtis, The turning years, p.133.  
[59] Curtis, A History of Old Knoll Road', p.11.

## Description

Knoll Road and Old Knoll Road form a 3.5km route winding northwest from the town of North Tamborine. The first part of the route is Knoll Road, which begins at the north end of Main Street on the northern edge of town. Knoll Road winds past trees growing close to the road, and includes earth cuttings. It is sealed with bitumen, and descends gradually for 1.6km, including about 200m through the Council waste transfer station (this station is not included in the heritage listing - a dirt track skirts its western perimeter for use by horses and hikers). About half of the distance to the waste transfer station, Knoll Road is a residential street, bordered by houses. The Knoll Section of Tamborine National Park is located to the west of Knoll Road, with part of the Joalah section of the Tamborine National Park to the east. The Knoll itself is a rounded high point at the northern edge of the mountain, just north of the waste transfer station.

After the road passes through the waste transfer station, a metal gate marks the start of the unsealed part of the route (Old Knoll Road). This passes through a densely forested area of Tamborine National Park and descends for 1.9km, steeply to begin with, and then at an easier grade. It is then crossed by Tamborine Mountain Road, a sealed highway.

The current unsealed dirt track, used only by official vehicles, has four deviations from the original route. The upper section has an S bend with cuttings, to the west of the original, steeper and straighter route of Old Knoll Road; and part of this later track is outside the road reserve. The original upper section, no longer used by any vehicles in 2014, also includes cuttings, and steep drops provide scenic views.

In the less steep middle section, two smaller deviations from Old Knoll Road occur as it turns to the northwest, but these seem to stay within the road reserve. Old Knoll Road then runs in a westerly direction. This section has no cuttings, but does contain later 'whoa-boys', earth banks built across the track to divert water off to the sides, to minimise scouring.

Near the bottom of Old Knoll Road, the current track deviates from the road reserve to meet Tamborine Mountain Road to the east of the original route. However, the original route is still visible as a cleared area south of Tamborine Mountain Road. The original route is also marked for most of its course up the mountain by modern steel posts with yellow tops, indicating a buried line of Telstra cables.

The formation of Old Knoll Road continues for 0.5 km to the north of Tamborine Mountain Road, looping to the west, but this section does not form part of the heritage listing.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The route of Knoll Road (bitumen sealed) and Old Knoll Road (unsealed) is important in demonstrating the role of roads in facilitating agricultural settlement and tourism on Tamborine Mountain. As the first road up to the plateau of the mountain, and the only access for wheeled traffic between Tamborine Village and the north end of Tamborine Mountain between 1877 and 1924, it has recognised local heritage significance.

The course of the unsealed Knoll Road enables an understanding of the difficulties for early settlers on Tamborine Mountain in accessing their land.

Knoll Road has aesthetic value due to the picturesque qualities of its winding course through the forest, while the steepest, upper section of Knoll Road has aesthetic value due to the views to distant mountains obtained from it. Overall, the route has local heritage significance for the access it allows through the forest.

There is a demonstrated local attachment to the route of Knoll Road and Old Knoll Road due to its role in the early settlement of the mountain and its scenic attributes.

### Comments

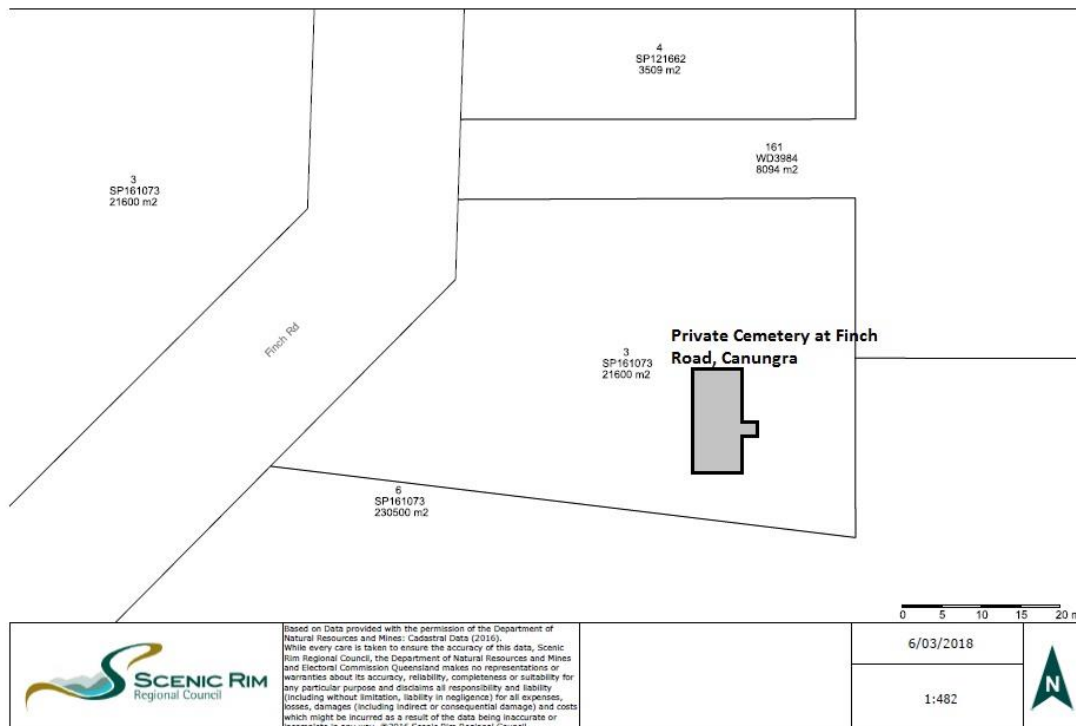
Exemption made under section 75 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* applies.

## Cemetery at Finch Road, Canungra



<b>Item no.</b>	56
<b>Theme</b>	Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings
<b>Name</b>	Cemetery at Finch Road
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Cemetery
<b>Address</b>	28 Finch Road, Canungra
<b>RPD</b>	Lot 3 SP161073
<b>Boundary</b>	Existing fence around graves and memorials and additional grave of William Murray under camphor laurel tree.

### Location Map



### History

The land on which the cemetery is located was part of the original land owned by Robert Christie, who received his deed of ownership from the Queensland Government in 1873 for two schillings and sixpence an acre, and after whom Christie Street in Canungra is named. Robert Christie erected a house on this land and built stockyards. The family was engaged in general farming and besides a small dairy, they ran pigs, selling bacon and also arrowroot.

Mrs Catherine Duncan was the first shopkeeper in Canungra and it was a depot for mail from Tamborine in the 1870s. Her husband, John Duncan, had property and was also in the timber industry.

The first school in Canungra was built on land owned by J.W. Duncan, Catherine Smith (nee Duncan) and Robert Duncan. David John Smith and wife Catherine were storekeepers and Canungra's D.J Smith Park is situated on land donated by his wife after his death in 1935.

### Description

The cemetery at 28 Finch Road, Canungra is located on private property. A tubular steel fence with a gate surrounds the cemetery (approximately 5m x 25m) which contains 18 graves and 4 memorials of the following people:

1. Catherine Christie (1890)
2. Robert Christie (1892)
3. Catherine Duncan (nee Christie) (1924)
4. Charlotte Duncan (1927)
5. David John Smith (1935)
6. Catherine Smith (1943)
7. M.J. Duncan (war grave) (1943)
8. Jabez Duncan (1946)
9. Robert Martin Smith (1951)
10. David Richard Duncan (1953)
11. George Francis Duncan (1954)
12. Eileen Louisa Duncan (1959)
13. John William Smith (1963)
14. Robert Duncan (1965)
15. Vera Evelyn Smith (1984)
16. Desmond Clyde Marsden (2010)
17. William Malcolm Orr Murray (1906)
18. Sarah Murray (1916)
19. Coral Jones (nee Divine) (1975) (memorial only)
20. Catherine Agnes Hull (1986) (memorial only)
21. Beryl Eileen Marsden (1986) (memorial only)
22. Leslie Allan Duncan (2005) (memorial only)

An additional grave for William Malcolm Orr Murray is located under the large camphor laurel tree outside the fenced area.

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	the local area's history	
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The cemetery at 28 Finch Road, Canungra has local historical significance as it contains the graves of some of the early European settlers of Canungra. The people buried on the site made a significant contribution to the early growth and development of the town from the 1870s and there are several streets and landmarks named after these people in Canungra. The place has a special association with the lives of important people as the family burial place of the Christie, Duncan, Marsden, Murray and Smith families, who, over several generations, contributed to the growth and development of the town of Canungra.

### Components of Significance

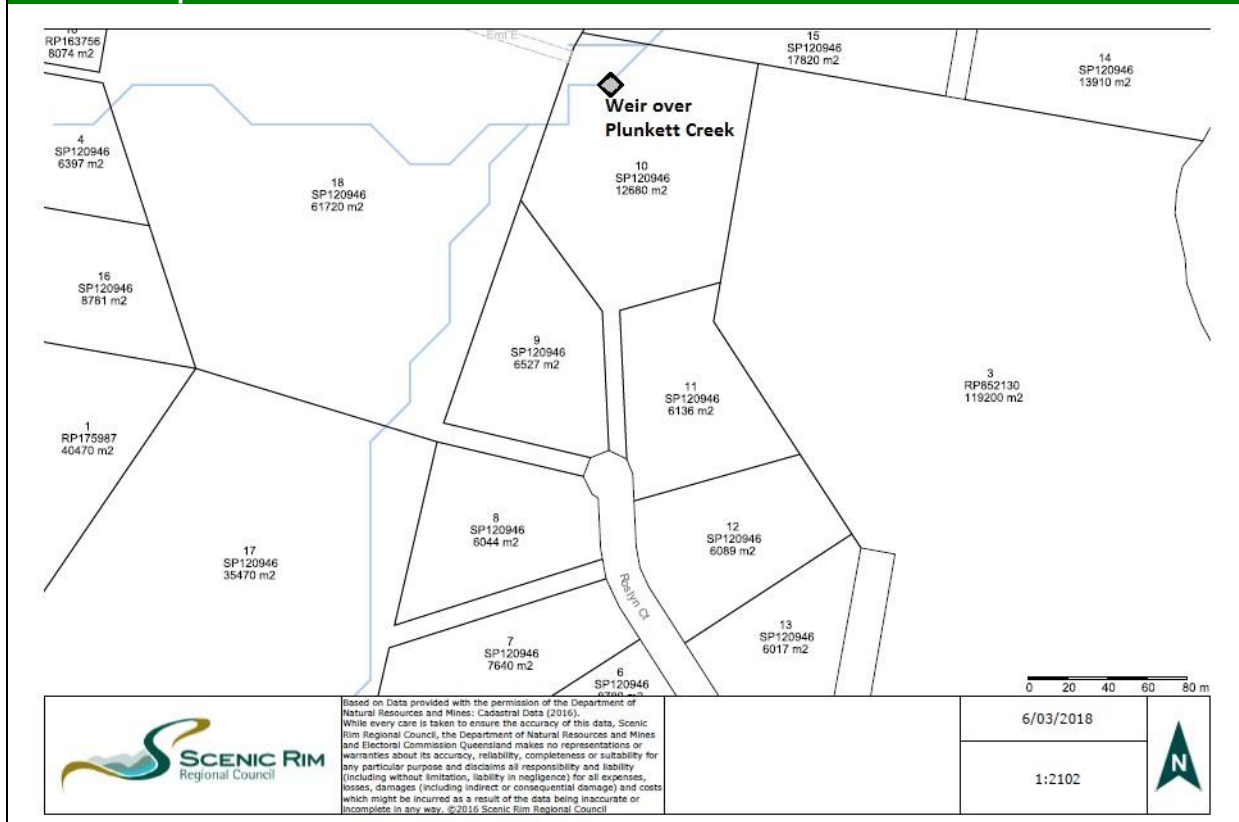
Graves and memorials within the fenced area on the site as well as the grave of William Murray under the camphor laurel tree.

## Weir over Plunkett Creek, Tamborine Mountain



<b>Item no.</b>	57
<b>Theme</b>	Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings
<b>Name</b>	Weir over Plunkett Creek
<b>Other name</b>	N/A
<b>Category</b>	Infrastructure
<b>Address</b>	23 Roslyn Court, Tamborine Mountain
<b>RPD</b>	10 SP120946
<b>Boundary</b>	Concrete weir over the waterway on Lot 10 SP120946

### Location Map



### History

A licence to construct the weir over Plunkett Creek to facilitate water supply and irrigation was obtained by Norman and Vonda Youngman in June 1958 from the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission of the Queensland Government. The Licence Application stated that the concrete weir would be replacing an existing earth dam. At the time, the land was used for grazing, dairying and minor cropping. It is currently a private residence.

### Description

The weir over Plunkett Creek is a rectangular weir of concrete construction that is 5' high, 25' long, 2' wide at the top and with a 3" outlet pipe incorporated at bed level and a bywash 5' above bed. It has an estimated capacity of 200 000 gallons. It is located within the waterway known as Plunkett Creek on the property at 23 Roslyn Court. The weir is used for water storage and irrigation.



*View over the concrete weir from the eastern bank of Plunkett Creek.*

### Assessment of Significance\*

(a)	the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b)	the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c)	the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(d)	the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	
(e)	the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	
(f)	the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	
(g)	the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	
(h)	the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the local area's history	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

\* For a place to have cultural heritage significance at a local level, it must meet one or more of the above criteria



#### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance**

The weir was constructed by Norman and Vonda Youngman in 1958 for irrigation and water supply and provides important evidence of the infrastructure associated with cropping and grazing pursuits on Tamborine Mountain during the mid-twentieth century. The place is associated with the Youngman family who made a significant contribution to the development of Tamborine Mountain, with Vonda Youngman representing Tamborine Mountain as a Councillor for the Beaudesert Shire Council in the 1970s and 80s. It is the only known weir on Tamborine Mountain and provides evidence of construction techniques for small scale water infrastructure in the mid twentieth century.

#### **Components of Significance**

Concrete weir over waterway.

## Places in the Scenic Rim local government area on the Queensland Heritage Register

A small number of places in the Scenic Rim are listed on the Queensland Heritage Register. The Queensland Heritage Register is a list of places that have cultural heritage significance at the State level.

Under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* approval must be obtained from the Queensland Heritage Council to develop or change a Queensland Heritage Place and the management of the assessment of heritage places is the responsibility of the Department of Environment and Science of the Queensland Government.

Owners of properties entered in the Queensland Heritage Register considering changes such as subdivision, change of use, renovation or demolition must apply for an approval before carrying out any such works. Exemptions for some forms of building work may apply.

Name	Street Name	Town/Suburb
All Saints Memorial Church	Tamrookum Church Road	TAMROOKUM
Beaudesert War Memorial	William Street	BEAUDESERT
Binna Burra Cultural Landscape	Binna Burra Road	BEECHMONT
Boonah War Memorial and Memorial Park	Park Street	BOONAH
Coochin Coochin Homestead	J Bell Road	BOONAH
Cotswold Cottage	Boonah Road	MAROON
Fassifern Homestead	1008B Boonah-Fassifern Road	KALBAR
Lahey's Canungra Sawmill Complex	10-26 Finch Road	CANUNGRA
Lahey's Canungra Tramway Tunnel		CANUNGRA
Mutdapilly State School	4 Mutdapilly-Churchbank Weir Road	MUTDAPILLY
Nindooinbah Homestead	Nindooinbah Connection Road	NINDOOINBAH
Normanby Homestead	Cunningham Highway	WARRILL VIEW
St Patrick's Church and Graveyard	Rosewood - Aratula Road	ROSEVALE
Tamborine Mountain Road/Geissmann Drive	Geissmann Drive	NORTH TAMBORINE
War Memorial & Memorial Enclosure	Boonah - Rathdowney Road	MAROON
Wiss Brothers Store & Dwelling (former)	99 George Street	KALBAR
Wiss House (former)	7 Ann Street	KALBAR
Wonglepong QCWA Hall	Beaudesert-Nerang Road	WONGLEPONG
Wyambyn	Tabragalba House Road	TABRAGALBA

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