

Other Names	Andersen's Haulage System.	
Street Address	Off Maidenwell - Bunya Mountains Road	Bunya Mountains
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	48NPW873 (part of), 76SP112477 (part of), 77SP112477 (part of)	

Historical Context

Andersen's Tramway was established as part of the Wengenville Township and Sawmill in the early 1920s. The tramway, sawmill and town site were located on the cattle station, Tarong. The owner of the station, Tom Clapperton, realised the stands of Hoop and Bunya pines on his property – which included part of the Bunya Mountains – needed to be logged and milled after the Queensland Government placed a tax on standing trees that could be milled (in order to encourage the timber industry in the State). Tarong was established in the 1840s and by the early twentieth century it had been substantially reduced following resumptions made by the government; the resumed land was subdivided and sold in smaller blocks in order to encourage closer settlement. Other portions of the property that covered the Bunya Mountains were also excised by the government and established as timber reserves. Clapperton nonetheless bought back much of the land as freehold and the station continued to exist. The reduced size of the station undoubtedly prompted Clapperton to look for other means of income. Timber was also an important industry more widely in the South Burnett, particularly following the rush of closer settlement with the arrival of the railway to Kingaroy in 1904 and Nanango in 1911; clearing the land of trees could be a profitable exercise and local sawmills were needed to make sleepers for the railway and supply timber to the growing towns.

Clapperton invited the Esk sawmiller, Lars Andersen, to establish a sawmill and town on the bank of Wengen Creek. Andersen was born in Denmark and came to Australia in 1880 at the age of 20. Lars became a prominent sawmiller in the colony – owning up to ten sawmills and employing 500 people. He built the mill first (probably c1921). He then proceeded to construct a timber tramway from the top of the mountain where the best stands of timber were located. Andersen was not convinced that the system used to bring the logs to the base of the mountains – typically earthen 'chutes' – was ideal. He designed and built three tramway systems: at Pine Mountain, Beam Creek (near Somerset Dam) and the Bunya Mountains, in order to improve the transport of logs from the mountain to the mill.

The tramway consisted of a horse-drawn tramway, mountain tramway (which operated using gravity), a flying fox that transported logs from the nearby Little Saddletree Creek and a winder system to retrieve the logs from the flying fox. The operation was also supported through the construction of cuttings and bridges leading to the sawmill at Wengenville. All the timber for the tramway was sawn at the Wengenville mill. The tramway only operated until 1928, when the prominent sawmilling firm of Hyne and Son of Maryborough, purchased the mill and town. Apparently the tramway was too expensive to maintain relative to advantage gained by the system and Hyne and Son presumably removed the timber to the mill in the more typical fashion – chutes. Andersen remained in the sawmill business, based in Esk and died in 1941 at the age of 80.

The town of Wengenville was established in 1923. At its peak it consisted of 23 houses, single men's quarters, a shop (which included the post office and telegraph exchange), tennis courts, a cricket pitch, Anglican and Catholic churches, and community hall. A school was later built across the road from the town site. The town also served as a centre for local farmers in the area and, interestingly, the town was always referred to as 'the Mill', not Wengenville – illustrating the singular purpose for which the town existed. When the mill closed in 1961, it signalled the end of Wengenville. The buildings and land were sold and all of the buildings were removed from the town site.

A sign was installed at the site of the winder for the tramway by the Natural History Association, in 1995. The primary material evidence of the tramway is the cutting required to form its corridor. It is possible other material evidence remains extant, including evidence of the flying fox, winder system and associated infrastructure such as timber bridges.

Physical Description

Andersen's Tramway consisted of a horse and a mountain tramway, winder system and flying fox, together forming a system to transport the timber logs off the steep mountainous area. The site is located approximately 10 kilometres southwest of Wengenville generally on the western side of the Maidenwell – Bunya Mountains Road stretching northeast along Saddle Tree Creek. The terrain is steep and the area is mostly covered with native vegetation. The former winder section is in a cleared grassed break with some rocky outcrops. The site of the tramways, starting at the end of the winder section a short distance downhill is heavily overgrown. An interpretive sign provides information about the history of the tramway.

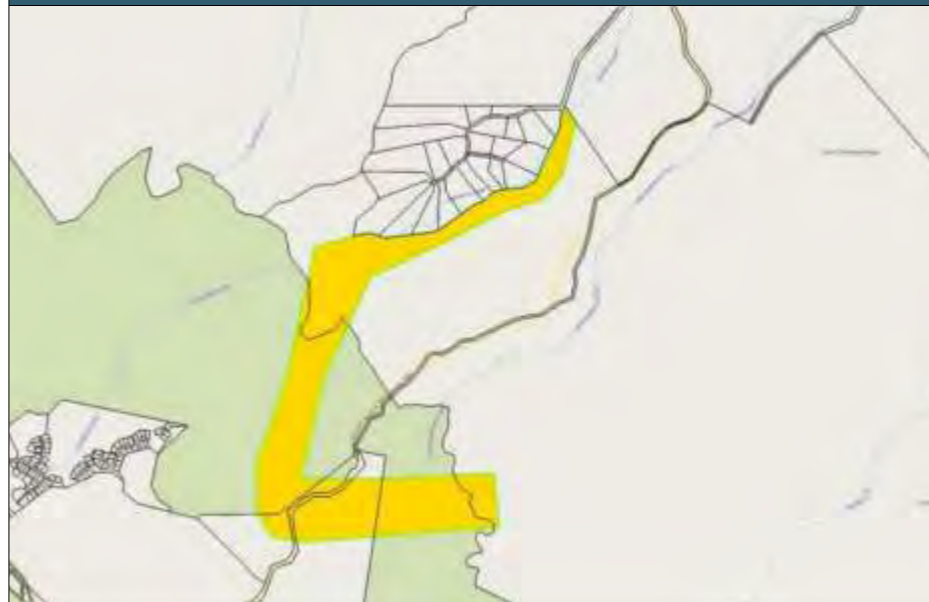
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	17/9/2015

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Andersen's Tramway demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as the site of the only timber tramway constructed in the South Burnett region.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Andersen's Tramway has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, including the location, extent and material evidence of the tramway.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Andersen's Tramway has a special association with the life and work of Lars Andersen, the designer of the tramway and the person responsible for establishing the sawmill and town at Wengenville.

Location Map



References

Bunya Mountains Natural History Association, Wengenville: The Little Timber Town in the Foothills of the Bunya Mountains, Bunya Mountains Natural History Association, 2015.

Maidenwell Centenary Committee, In the Shade of the Bunyas: A History of the Maidenwell-Wengenville District 1882-1982, Maidenwell Centenary Committee, 1982.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	218 Peterson Drive	Coolabunia
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	54FTZ37384	

Historical Context

Bethany is the home of the Bjelke-Petersen family. Carl Bjelke-Petersen and his family emigrated from Denmark to Hobart, Tasmania in 1891. After arriving in Australia, Carl was ordained a Lutheran Minister in the Scandinavian Lutheran Church. Carl moved to Brisbane in the mid-1890s and administered to newly-arrived Scandinavian immigrants. This role led Carl to travel widely, including to the South Burnett. Indeed, Carl established a church at Edenvale, near Taabinga, in 1901. In 1904, Carl moved to Norsewood, New Zealand, where he married Maren Poulson – whose parents lived near Taabinga. The couple returned to the South Burnett and selected land near Taabinga in 1913. They took up 160 acres, a common size for agricultural settlements in the South Burnett (and other parts of Queensland), and built a modest timber house. They named the property 'Bethany', presumably after the village of Bethany near Jerusalem, where Jesus is said to have raised Lazarus from the dead. Carl and Maren are both buried in Taabinga Cemetery.

Carl and Maren had two sons, Christian and Johannes, born 1908 and 1911 respectively, and a daughter, Agneta. Christian passed away as a young man in 1929; he was interred in Taabinga Cemetery and the Bjelke-Petersens planted a Hoop Pine in his memory at Bethany (which still stands today – a Hoop Pine was also planted to commemorate the end of World War I in 1918). Johannes became a successful farmer and entrepreneur, designing a widely-used peanut thresher and establishing contract ploughing and aerial spraying businesses. He became well-known for devising the method of using a chain strung between bulldozers to clear large tracts of land. He was elected to the Kingaroy Shire Council in 1946 and the next year he entered State Parliament as the Member for Nanango (later Barambah), representing the Country Party (later known as the National Party). In the 1950s, Johannes spent the decade searching for oil in Queensland. He married Florence Gilmour in 1952, and the couple built a brick house at Bethany, situated immediately adjacent to their parent's original house. Both houses remain extant.

Johannes' political career altered dramatically in the 1960s. In 1963, the then Premier, Sir Frank Nicklin, made Johannes the Minister for Public Works and Housing. Nicklin resigned in 1968 and Johannes was made Deputy Premier to Jack Pizzey. Pizzey died shortly after his move to the Premiership and, following a single week where the leader of the Liberal Party, Gordon Chalk, served as Premier, Johannes became the Premier of Queensland. Known as 'Joh' – it is unknown when he began using this moniker – he served as Premier until 1987, Queensland's longest serving Premier. Florence (known as 'Flo') also became a politician, serving in the Federal Senate from 1981 to 1993. Joh retained his ties with the South Burnett, moving back to Bethany after his resignation from politics (and indeed was often referred to as the 'peanut farmer' during his political career). He died in Kingaroy Hospital in 2005 and was interred at Bethany. He is survived by Flo. A Bunya Pine was planted on the property in memory of Joh on the first anniversary after his death, and another Bunya Pine was planted in 2013 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the selection of Bethany.

Bethany is now managed by John Bjelke-Petersen and his wife, Karyn. The property is mainly used to run cattle, but peanut, corn, sorghum and plantation timber are also grown. The property also includes Bed & Breakfast accommodation consisting of five cottages, known as 'Bethany Cottages'. John also stood for politics, joining the Palmer United Party.

Physical Description

Bethany Homestead is located in a fenced area on a rise and is part of a large pastoral property south of Kingaroy. The site includes the first homestead building, a brick residence, ancillary buildings and structures, significant plantings and also a private burial plot.

The first homestead building overlooks a mostly cleared pastoral landscape to the north and northeast and is set amongst established gardens. Located to the south are mature Hoop and Bunya Pine plantings followed by native vegetation. The weatherboard clad timber structure is elevated on low stumps and has a truncated corrugated iron clad pyramid roof with protruding gable on the northern elevation featuring decorative brackets and finial. A partially enclosed verandah covered by a separate roof wraps around the front and eastern elevation. A rectangular extension with corrugated iron clad gable roof is set on an east-west axis and is attached to the southern elevation. The building has a number of original sash windows, some protected by metal window hood. A weatherboard clad timber shed, formerly used in connection with dairying, is located to the southeast of the homestead. There are a number of further sheds and timber structures of varying heritage significance in this area.

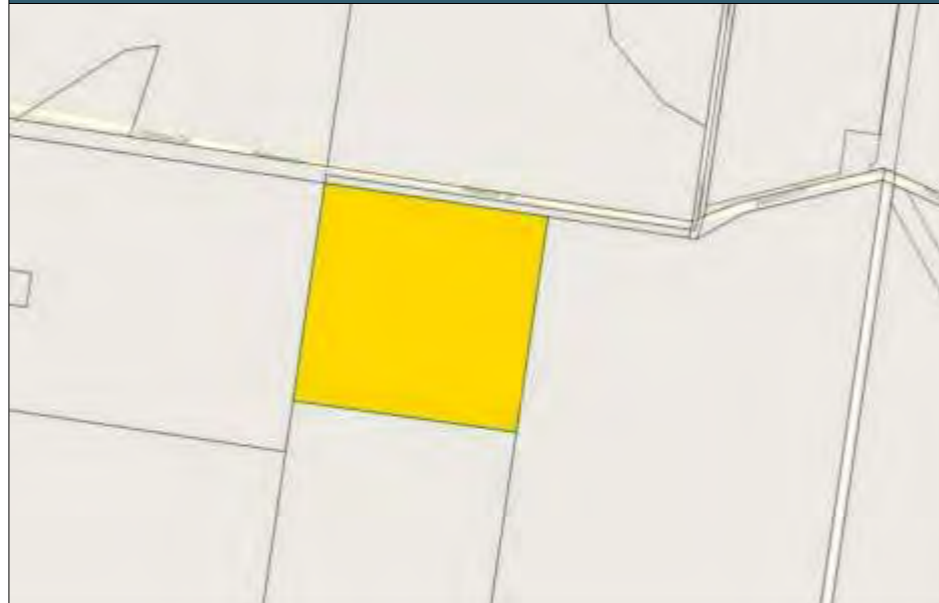
The brick residence is situated to the west of the first homestead building and is fronted by a mature Hoop Pine. The U-shaped bungalow has a hipped corrugated iron clad roof and a flat-roofed inset at the front.

The private burial ground is set amongst Hoop Pine plantings and is surrounded by a low timber log fence. The headstone comprises of a natural boulder.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Bethany is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. The selection taken up by Carl and Maren Bjelke-Petersen in 1913 reflect the process of closer settlement in the South Burnett that first began in the late nineteenth century and accelerated in the early twentieth century with the extension of the railway into the South Burnett. Carl's pastoral work and his establishment of the Lutheran church in Edenvale in 1901 also reflects the pattern of settlement in the region by people from Northern Europe, in particular Denmark, Sweden and Germany and the community need for religious services and places of worship.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Bethany has a special association with the life and work of Johannes ('Joh') and Florence ('Flo') Bjelke-Petersen. Joh was a significant entrepreneur in the South Burnett, known in particular for his peanut threshing machine design and method of land clearing. However, it is his role as politician and, most importantly as Premier of Queensland that Joh is best remembered for. His association with the South Burnett was reinforced by references to Joh as the 'peanut farmer' and his retirement and eventual burial at Bethany maintained the link with the man and his family home near Kingaroy. Bethany also has a special association with the Bjelke-Petersen family, in particular Carl and his early work in the region ministering to the Lutheran congregation and establishing the Lutheran church at Edenvale.

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	14/10/2015

References	
Pers. Comm John Bjelke-Petersen, 14 October 2015.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Intersection of Coulson and Hart Streets	Blackbutt
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	

Historical Context

The Blackbutt War Memorial was officially unveiled on the 24th of April, 1920. The ceremony included a church parade involving returned servicemen from neighbouring Cooyar, Yarraman and Nanango and a street procession through town from the Public Hall. The monument was made by Lowther and Sons, a Brisbane-based masonry firm (Charles Lowther also served in World War I). The memorial includes 98 names of men who served from the district.

The ceremony was organised by the Blackbutt sub-branch of the Returned Sailor's, Soldier's and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA). The sub-branch was formed in 1918. The venue for sub-branch meetings alternated between the Commercial and Grand (now Radnor) Hotels until the sub-branch acquired its own hall in the 1930s.

The memorial was originally surrounded by four upright posts. These have since been removed and replaced with a low border of concrete and garden edging blocks. The sub-branch appears to have approached the Nanango Shire Council in 1950 with a plan to move the memorial to a more suitable location – it seems due to fears of damage in the event of a traffic accident. However, the memorial does not appear to have been moved, and it remains in its original street location.

Physical Description

The Blackbutt War Memorial is positioned in the centre of the intersection of Coulson and Hart Streets, to the east of the Coulson Street Bridge and consists of a 'digger' statue set in a small circular garden bed.

The memorial is constructed of sandstone and comprises a life size digger statue on a tiered plinth resting on a circular concrete base. The sandstone components of the memorial and the concrete base are painted. The digger is facing east and is standing at ease with a rifle in his right hand and his left hand resting on a tree stump.

The rectangular tiered pedestal features four marble tablets (one on each side) listing the names of 81 soldiers from the Blackbutt district who died in World War I. On the eastern tablet a heading reads 'THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE'. Round pilasters are featured at the corners of the pedestal. A smaller tablet is located on the base of the east side of the memorial which lists the details of the unveiling.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register
Inspection Date	17/9/2015

References

SN Stocks, *Cradled in the Ranges: A history of Blackbutt, Benarkin, Taromeo and surrounding districts within the Nanango Shire 1842-1988*, Toowoomba, Blackbutt-Benarkin Bicentenary and Centenary Committee, 1988.

Tony Matthews, *Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett*, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

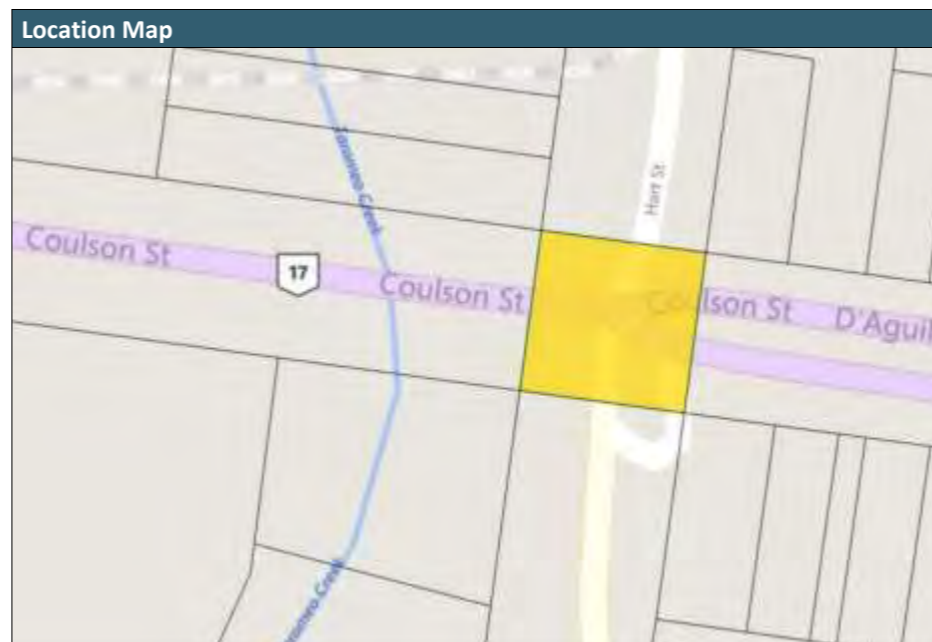
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Blackbutt War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of war memorials representing men who served from the district in World War I.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Blackbutt War Memorial demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, being one of only two World War I memorials located in the middle of an intersection at one entrance to the town (the other is in Murgon) and remaining in its original location.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Blackbutt War Memorial is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of war memorials constructed after World War I, particularly the use of a digger statue.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Blackbutt War Memorial is important because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in the middle of a road intersection at the northern entrance to Blackbutt and its relationship to the Radnor (formerly Grand) Hotel – both sites create an evocative tableau that reflects the early history and development of the town.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Blackbutt War Memorial has a strong association with the Blackbutt community as a focus for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies.



Other Names	N / A	
Street Address	Radunzs Road	Booie
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	117C8278	

Historical Context

The Booie Cemetery was officially gazetted in 1900. The European settlement of Booie began in 1882. It is believed that Booie began life as a teamster's camp comprised of Fred and James Birch, who carted goods from Nanango to Esk and Nanango to Kilkivan. At this time the South Burnett was largely comprised of large pastoral stations and the only town was that of Nanango.

More settlers began to arrive in the early 1890s. The Queensland Government had been progressively resuming sections of pastoral runs and breaking these into smaller agricultural or grazing selections to encourage closer settlement. Closer settlement had begun in Coolabunia by 1879 and Taabinga by 1891. The first settlers formed a diverse group: it included people from Germany, Sweden and Denmark, as well as settlers from Britain. One of the earliest settlers, John August Nystrom, was from Sweden. He selected land in 1899 and settled in Booie with his family. He organised the Kingaroy exhibit at the Royal National Show and was elected to the Kingaroy Shire Council twice. He passed away in 1933 and is buried at the Booie Cemetery.

The growth of the area is reflected in the establishment of education facilities. A provisional school was opened in Booie in 1892 as a result of the effort of the Booie Progress Association, and it eventually became a State school in 1907. The school's second teacher, Mary Jane McNicol, was only nineteen when she took up her duties in 1896. She struggled at first with the remote setting of the school and the arduous life amongst the selections, but she came to enjoy her teaching duties and found it difficult to leave when she married. She remained in the district, settling at Mount Hope. Mary moved to Kingaroy when her husband died in 1936. Nonetheless, she was buried at Booie Cemetery when she passed away in 1964.

The selectors at Booie turned their hand to various industries, primarily dairying and farming (particularly corn). The opening of the Kilkivan rail branch to Kingaroy in 1904 and the Kingaroy Butter Factory in 1905 provided an economic boost to the district, as it did to other surrounding districts. The community would often come together for dances and other social events at various houses in the district. A hall committee was formed in the 1920 to organise the construction of a community hall, which was completed in the early 1930s (and remains extant).

Physical Description

The marked graves occupy a small cleared section in the north east corner of the large reserve located in bushland, approximately 10 kilometres northeast of Kingaroy. The majority of graves show concrete or rendered brick edging and plate, some decorated with tiles and gravel. There are also some wrought iron fencing surrounds. Headstones include stelae in varying styles and materials, desk mounted tablets, crosses and simple slabs, displaying the name only. The burials reflect the multi ethnicity of the area including English, German and Scandinavian. It is possible that the cemetery includes unmarked graves.

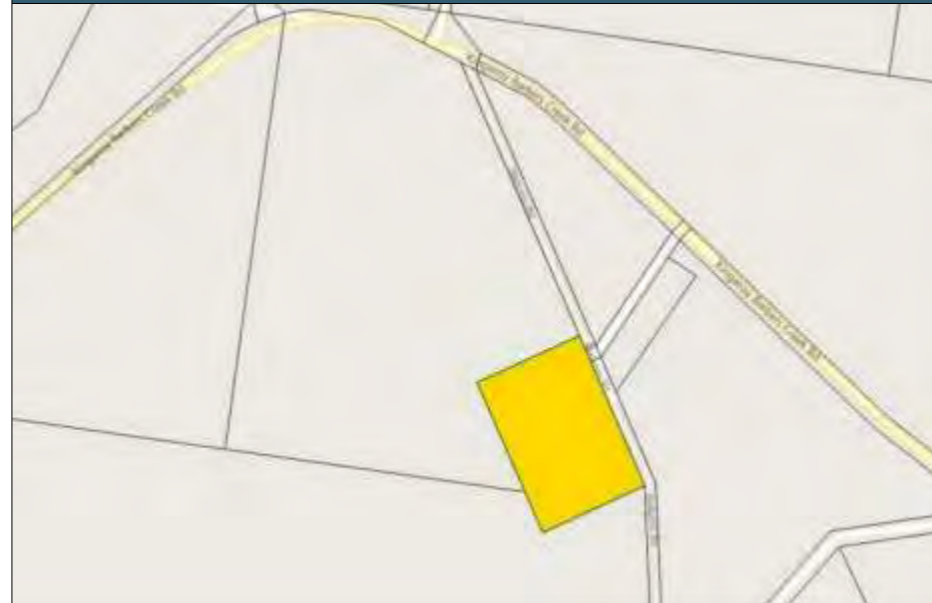
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	16/9/2015

References

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Booie Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, in particular the closer settlement of the Booie district, and also the pattern of the region's history, as cemeteries were generally established relatively early in the history of the settlement.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Booie Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Booie Cemetery has a special association with the members of the Booie community.

Location Map



Other Names	Boondooma Station Homestead.	
Street Address	Mundubbera-Durong Road	Wondai
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 600967.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600967.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600967.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland
Inspection Date	Not inspected.

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Boondooma station was established in 1846 by the Lawson brothers and Robert Alexander in the wake of Henry Stuart Russell's exploration of the Burnett River district in 1842. The Boondooma Homestead site stands as important surviving evidence of the early exploration and settlement of the Upper Burnett region, and its buildings are indicative of early pastoral life in Queensland. The physical growth of the site reflects periods of economic prosperity in Queensland, whilst periods of rural hardship can be reflected in the abandonment and sale of structures.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Boondooma comprises built elements that are now uncommon examples of construction methods and techniques. The principal historic buildings include an 1850s stone storehouse, which is both rare in its method of construction and an early example of the use of the metric standard in Queensland. The main house and the post office are also important surviving structures. The survival of interior finishes in the main timber house, including wallpapers and linoleums, contributes to its rarity.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The site remains a good example of the early vernacular homestead and contains a range of ancillary buildings in varying states of preservation. It provides present generations the opportunity to observe and understand the operation of early pastoral stations, and through further historical and archaeological research the site also has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of early European settlement in the Burnett region.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Boondooma site is an example of a homestead setting, with remnants of other structures including various outbuildings, fences, and mature trees. The relationship between these elements contributes to an understanding of early station life and as such it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Homestead site provides a relatively well-preserved and vivid example of vernacular architecture of the Queensland pastoral frontier and its aesthetic significance is enhanced by the ongoing preservation of the site. The individual buildings that remain reveal a high degree of workmanship and design. The use of local resources for building, as evidenced most notably in the stone building on the site in which rubble obtained from a nearby quarry and antbed are used for construction, demonstrates a high degree of skill and highlights the adaptive lifestyle of Queensland's pastoral pioneers.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Boondooma remains valued by the local community for its strong and very important links with early pioneers of the Burnett district, including the Lawson family.



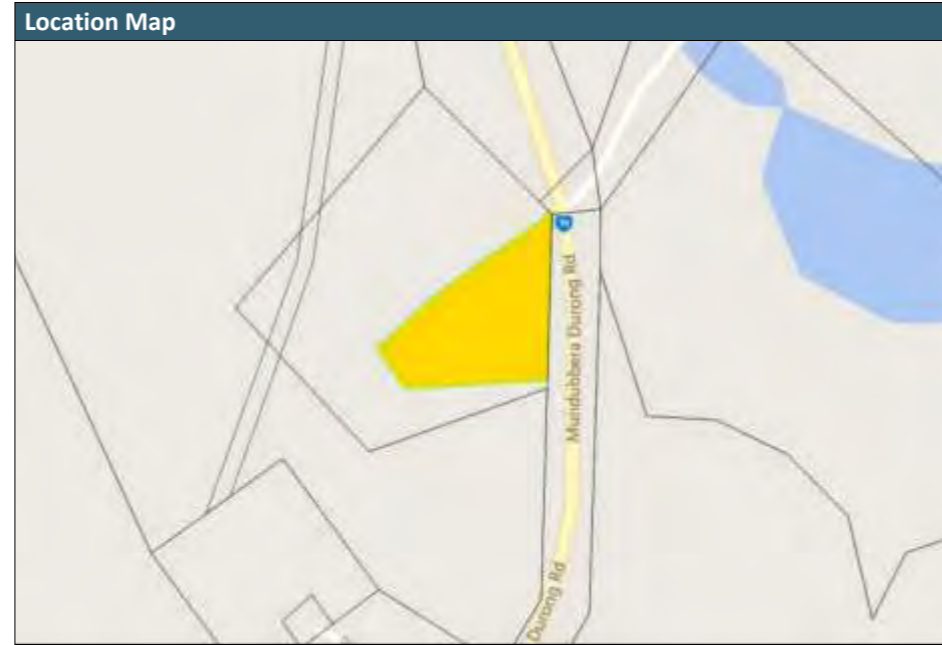
Image source: Boondooma Museum & Heritage Association Inc.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Image source: Boondooma Museum & Heritage Association Inc.



Other Names	Burrandowan Station.	
Street Address	Kingaroy Road / Burra Burri Road	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 600648.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600648.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600648.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)
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Inspection Date	Not inspected.
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Henry Stuart Russell took up Burrandowan run following his exploration of the Burnett River District in 1842. It was one of the first pastoral runs in the region and provided an impetus for further settlement. Burrandowan homestead illustrates the pattern of early European exploration and settlement of Queensland where the development of pastoral properties preceded agriculture and the establishment of towns. As an early pastoral property, which has remained in continuous use, Burrandowan has important associations with the development of the pastoral industry in Queensland.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Burrandowan has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history through historical and archaeological research. The buildings provide evidence of early building techniques and traces of other early structures remain on site and possibly below ground.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Burrandowan homestead complex incorporates structures from the early operation of the station brought together in their current formation in the early 20th century. These include residential and working buildings that are good examples their types and demonstrate the recycling of useful structures commonly made on pastoral properties.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Burrandowan homestead complex has aesthetic significance, comprising structures that are well made examples of traditional buildings that are pleasing in form, materials and detail.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Burrandowan homestead has special associations with the life and work of Henry Stuart Russell who took up the run, with Philip Friell who was responsible for the construction of the buildings and with members of the Borton family of whom three generations worked on the property.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Other Names	Carroll's Cottage, Dan Carroll's House.	
Street Address	6 Edward Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 601901.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601901.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601901.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)
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Inspection Date	14/9/2015
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>

Statement	Daniel Carroll's House is important in demonstrating the evolution and pattern of Queensland's history, reflecting the housing and living conditions of early settlers in rural districts. As the earliest dwelling to be constructed in Kingaroy, Daniel Carroll's House demonstrates the growth of the town from a rural selection to a thriving town around a railhead and later a regional administrative and commercial centre. Constructed in 1900, the house is conspicuous amongst surrounding interwar homes as being of an earlier period and contributes to an understanding of how the town developed.
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D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
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Statement	Daniel Carroll's House demonstrates the principal characteristics of a small, timber residence constructed in a then remote rural district. Key features include the simple rectilinear form of the building, steep, hipped roof, basic four-roomed plan and detached kitchen. The house provides a good illustration of the way in which houses have traditionally been extended in Queensland.
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E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
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Statement	Daniel Carroll's House has aesthetic significance derived from its simple design, diminutive scale, cottage-like form and unrefined use of materials. It is largely intact and its current use as a house museum has the ability to evoke an impression of the lives of early residents and other times.
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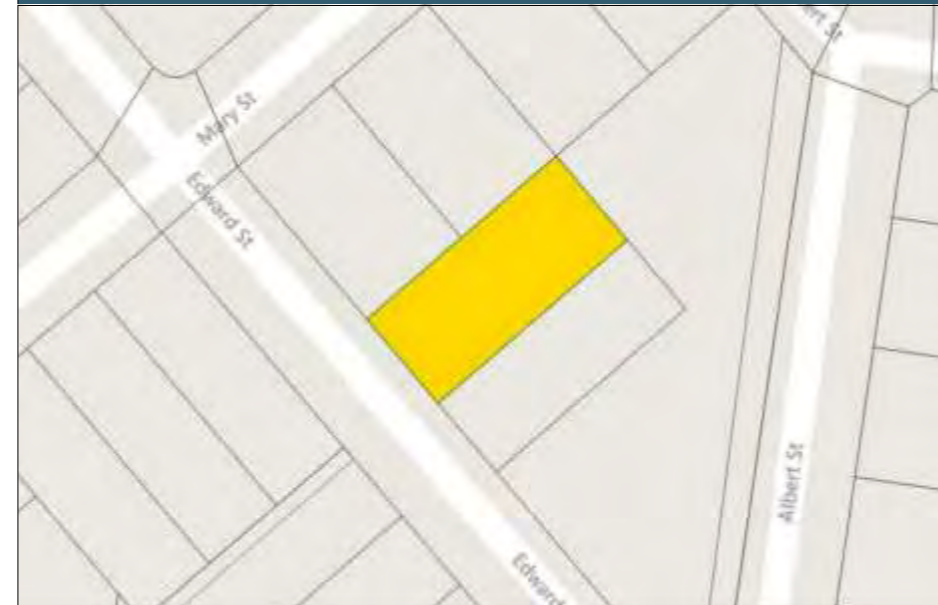
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
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Statement	Daniel Carroll's House has strong social value to the Kingaroy community, both as the earliest house in the settlement on its original site and also as part of a community museum complex maintained by the local historical society.
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H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
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Statement	The house has a special association with Daniel Carroll, a key figure in the establishment of Kingaroy.
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Location Map



Other Names	Miller's Carrollee Hotel, Brisbane's Carrollee Hotel	
Street Address	4 King Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2RP36987	

Historical Context

Daniel Carroll selected land in present-day Kingaroy in 1891. He was one of a number of settlers who took up land in the South Burnett from the 1880s, following the resumption of land from large pastoral stations by the Queensland Government. The portion of land selected by Carroll was adjacent to the so-called 'Kingaroy Paddock', a large area of land selected by the Markwell Brothers in 1878, and from which the town and shire drew its name.

Carroll was initially deemed eccentric by the residents of Nanango for having purchased where he did. Agricultural settlements had by this time begun to emerge at Booie (1882), Coolabunia (1879) and Taabinga (1891). Regardless, Carroll built a small hut and horse yards and, in 1900, replaced the hut with a small cottage in anticipation of his marriage to Bridget Pender (the hut is still extant and entered on the Queensland Heritage Register). It was reported that in the late 1890s Carroll was the only person living in the vicinity of what eventually became Kingaroy; he appears to have managed a butchery. Despite his supposed eccentricity, Carroll had the good fortune of having purchased land near the terminus of the Kilkivan branch railway, known only as the '56 mile peg', and completed in 1904.

In anticipation of the railway Carroll commissioned the construction of a hotel, called the Carrollee Hotel. The hotel was built in 1904 by Hans Peter Hansen and was one of only three buildings in the settlement at the time, the other two consisting of the railway station building and a store run by FC Petersen, which was located on the corner of Kingaroy and Haly Streets (occupied today by 'Miller's Corner'). The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1913. Carroll soon erected a new hotel to replace it, also called the Carrollee. The building was completed in 1915 and cost £3,000. Carroll also built a brick hall and billiard room on the same parcel of land. Other hotels were soon built in Kingaroy after the railway arrived, including the Kingaroy, Commercial and Club hotels. All of these buildings were destroyed by fire and eventually rebuilt, thus ensuring that the Carrollee Hotel remains the oldest extant hotel in Kingaroy.

Carroll was, by dint of timing but also intent, a significant figure in the early commercial and civic life of Kingaroy. Amongst other things, he served on the Kingaroy Shire Council from 1919, invested in the Kingaroy Butter Factory (1907, replaced with the current factory in 1926), foundation member of the Kingaroy Show Society and even donated blocks of land for soldiers returning from World War I. Carroll died in 1936 and his wife, Bridget, in 1944. Both Carroll and Bridget are buried in Taabinga Cemetery.

Physical Description

Carrollee Hotel occupies a prominent corner block in the Kingaroy Heritage Precinct, Carrolls Buildings joining on to the northwest. The site contains the hotel building, an extension to the northwest, extensions and ancillary structures to the northeast and a free standing building on the eastern boundary, currently used as bottle shop and not deemed to have any heritage significance.

The hotel building addresses King Street and consists of a rectangular double storey face brick structure with short sheeted corrugated iron clad skillion roof with two brick chimneys. The building shows a number of Federation style elements including a stepped, partially rendered brick parapet with highly decorative ornamentation spanning the front and wrapping around both sides. The lettering 'CARROLLEE HOTEL ESTD 1904' is displayed at the front. There are also a number of design features on ground level, including arched windows with accentuated architraves and a recessed main entrance area with decorative pillars. A verandah with separate curved corrugated iron clad roof supported by stop-chamfered posts, extending to ground level, runs along the front and wraps around the south-eastern side. Decorative features include ornamental brackets and a balustrade with cast iron panels. Access to the verandah is via several French doors. A single storey extension with skillion roof concealed by a straight parapet joins onto the main building on the north-eastern corner. A free standing brick chimney is located in front of this extension. At the rear of the hotel are a number of ancillary buildings as well as a double storey extension that appear to be of more recent construction date.

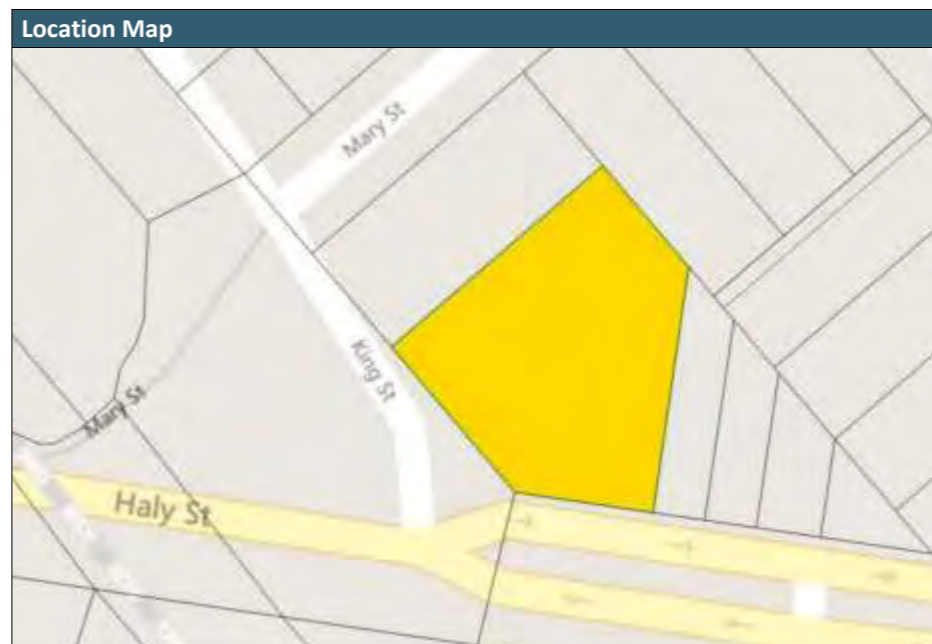
The extension in the northwest of the hotel consists of a narrow rectangular double storey face brick structure with rendered string courses and a short sheeted corrugated iron clad hipped roof with roof lantern. The roof is concealed by a parapet wrapping around the north-western side. At the front the parapet extends to a pediment and features decorative corner elements. On ground level is a shop front with recessed entrance, covered by an awning supported by stop chamfered posts of similar style as featured at the hotel. An enclosed verandah with separated corrugated iron clad roof is located at the first storey. A double storey extension covered under the main roof is attached at the rear. The ground level consists of concrete blocks and the first level is weatherboard clad.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Carrollee Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The first hotel was erected by Daniel Carroll, the first permanent resident of the area that became Kingaroy and the hotel was built in time for the completion of the Kilkivan branch railway in 1904, reflecting the significance of the railway on the settlement and economic development of the South Burnett. This significance applies to the second building, as a later iteration of the same hotel. The current Carrollee Hotel also demonstrates the pattern of the region's history, as early hotels were frequently destroyed by fire and rebuilt shortly after.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Carrollee Hotel demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as it is the oldest extant hotel in Kingaroy.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Carrollee Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The building occupies a prominent corner block and is located above Haly and Kingaroy Streets, historically the principal streets of Kingaroy. The building also features fine examples of Federation-style elements including highly decorative ornamentation.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Carrollee Hotel has a special association with the life and work of Daniel Carroll, who was the district's first European settler, built the first dwelling in what became Kingaroy and was instrumental in the commercial development of the settlement in its formative years following the construction of the Kilkivan railway branch in 1904.



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Register of the National Estate (archived), National Trust of Queensland
Inspection Date	16/9/2015

References	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Carroll Cottage', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 601901.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	92 Drayton Street	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP51973, 1RP53898	

Historical Context

The Commercial Bank erected the two-storey premises on the corner of Drayton and Fitzroy Streets in 1938. The bank, formed in Melbourne in 1866, first established premises in Nanango in 1906. Resumptions from surrounding pastoral stations to encourage closer settlement, the construction of a butter factory in 1905 and the potential for a rail connection with Kingaroy (opened in 1911) provided solid economic prospects for the region. The first premises were located in William Selby's store in Drayton Street. Selby was a prominent Nanango citizen: amongst other things, he opened a general store in George Street with his mother-in-law in 1885, later moving to the corner of Drayton and Fitzroy Streets. The bank built a new building on land associated with Selby (Selby's Machinery Store) in 1938. The solidity of the building and its classical detail reflect the importance of banks, but also confidence in the development of the town in that period. The building was used as a public library by the Nanango Shire Council in the 1950s, indicating that the bank had vacated the premises by this time.

Physical Description

The former Commercial Bank premises occupy a prominent corner block extending to a second lot along Fitzroy Street in the centre of town. The site contains the double storey rendered brick bank building and a single storey timber building, separated by a court yard that contains a recent shelter structure of no heritage significance. A scalloped picket fence delineates the courtyard on the Fitzroy Street side and continues on the southern and south-eastern boundary.

The bank building has a rectangular footprint and is set directly at the footpath on both Drayton and Fitzroy Streets. The building has a hip-and-valley roof configuration clad with corrugated iron sheeting. Visually the building presents two parts; the formal bank chambers on the corner and what appears to be the former offices/residence towards the rear on Fitzroy Street.

The bank chambers section shows free-classical style elements including symmetrical façades with pilaster ornamentation resting on stylised ashlar base and supporting an entablature and parapet, wrapping around the front and sides. There are a number of large windows on both levels, some with glazing bars. The entrance is via an aluminium/glass door on the south-western corner on Drayton Street. The former offices/residence at the rear consists of plain rendered brickwork without any embellishments. A small single storey extension with separate hipped roof is attached at the street front. A recent face brick infill, extending from the single storey extension to the eastern boundary, is of no heritage significance. There are several windows with glazing bars on both levels.

The low level L-shaped timber structure at the rear of the site has a corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the southern elevation and gabled at the western side. The building is clad with weatherboard and features a roller door on the western elevation.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References

Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

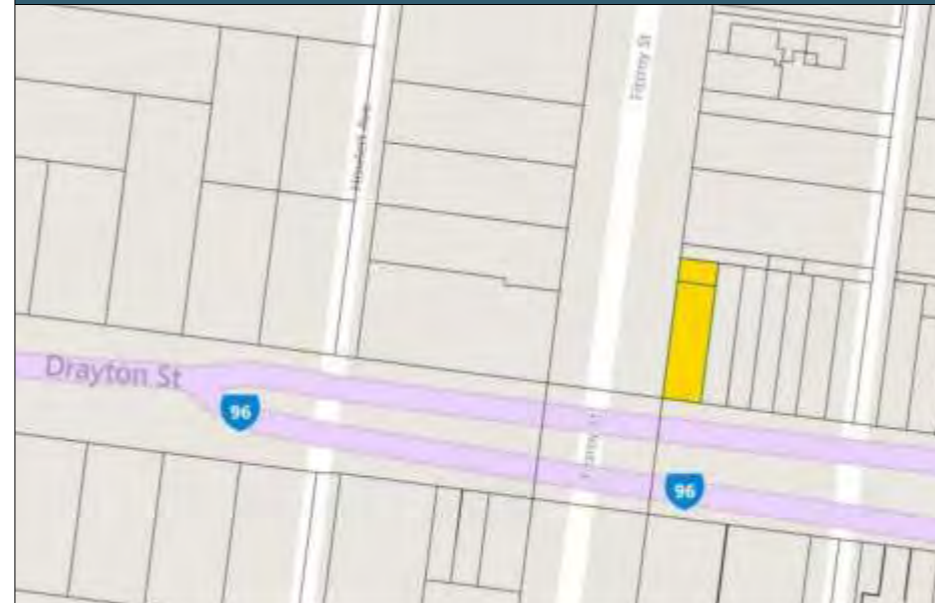
Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

Tony Matthews, *Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett*, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Commercial Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. The substantial premises reflects the continued growth of Nanango and the surrounding region in the early twentieth century and the role banks played in this process.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Commercial Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of banks constructed in the region in the early twentieth century, in particular the substantial brick construction with classical design elements, reflecting solidity and stability. These were (and remain) characteristics banking institutions projected to the local community in particular through architectural design.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Commercial Bank (former) is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a bank building illustrating free-classical architectural elements. It also occupies a prominent corner location and visually dominates the corner of Drayton and Fitzroy Streets, which is consistent with the image and importance projected by the bank and reflected in its classical architectural design.

Location Map



Other Names	Former Westpac building.	
Street Address	61 Haly Street	Wondai
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3RP61906, 1RP50808	

Historical Context

Wondai was originally part of the Mondure and Boondooma pastoral stations, which were selected in 1844 and 1846 respectively. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Wondai. The railway reached Wondai in 1903, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement. It was originally called 'Dingo Creek' and then 'Bushnell', the latter after a former manager of Mondure station, but it was quickly changed to Wondai, which was thought to be a local Aboriginal name for the dingo.

Improvements to the settlement occurred quickly. The first land sales occurred two weeks after the railway was opened, but some allotments had already been purchased and two hotels – the Mondure and Wondai – were already under construction by the time the land sales were held.

The development of the town proceeded rapidly. Timber was an early commodity, with numerous special trains required to take the vast hauls away for milling. Maize and dairy farms also proliferated, similar to the other farms in the region. A provisional school was established in 1905 and by 1909 the town was well established, serviced by hotels, butchers, bakers, chemists, mercers and hairdresser – to the extent that some opined that Wondai would overtake Kingaroy as the principal town of the of the South Burnett. Wondai formed the centre of the Wienholt Shire Council in 1910, which was renamed Wondai Shire Council in 1914.

The Commercial Bank opened a branch in Wondai in 1909. The bank was originally formed in Melbourne in 1866, and its branch in Wondai was only the second in the South Burnett (the first was at Nanango, established in 1906). Its establishment in 1909 occurred at the peak of the town's initial boom, reflecting the bank's confidence in the growth and prosperity of Wondai.

Physical Description

The former Commercial Bank building is located on the prominent corner of Haly and Scott Streets in the centre of town. The site contains the bank building in the southern half of the block and a recent steel shed of no heritage significance to the north, separated by a narrow court yard.

The bank building is a rectangular two storey rendered masonry structure, set directly to the footpath on both street elevations. Attached on the north-eastern side is a single storey extension, separated from the neighbouring building to the east (Haly Street side) by a narrow walkway.

The roof configuration of the main building is hipped and the eastern extension has a gable roof, both clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. A straight parapet resting on an entablature extends past the roofline and displays the original name of the place 'THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED', and beside this it states 'BUILT 1938'. The single storey extension has a simple parapet without embellishments, wrapping around the south-eastern corner and ending at a chimney; the main building also has a chimney at the north-eastern corner.

The façade of the main building at Haly Street features concrete pilasters resting on a stylised ashlar base. Double hung windows (some with glazing bars) are set in-between them at the upper and lower levels. Below the windows on the upper level are stylised banners and a stylised keystone features above one window on the lower level. The ornamentation is carried over to the extension on a simpler scale. A door is located at the south corner of the building, with two concrete steps leading from the paved footpath

Visually the southwest façade (Scott Street side) presents two parts; the formal bank chambers on the corner and what appears to be the former offices/residence towards the rear. The façade of the bank section mirrors the Haly Street façade (with slightly different text configuration at the parapet). The former offices/residence section consists of rendered brickwork without embellishments. There are several windows, some with glazing bars on both levels. A small single storey extension with separate hipped roof joins onto the building at the street front. The rear wall is clad with weatherboards on both levels. Entry is provided at the rear via timber stairs covered with a skillion roof supported with timber brackets. A recent ribbed steel panel gate delineates the property from Scott Street and joins onto the recent steel shed set directly at the footpath – both, the gate and shed are of no heritage significance.

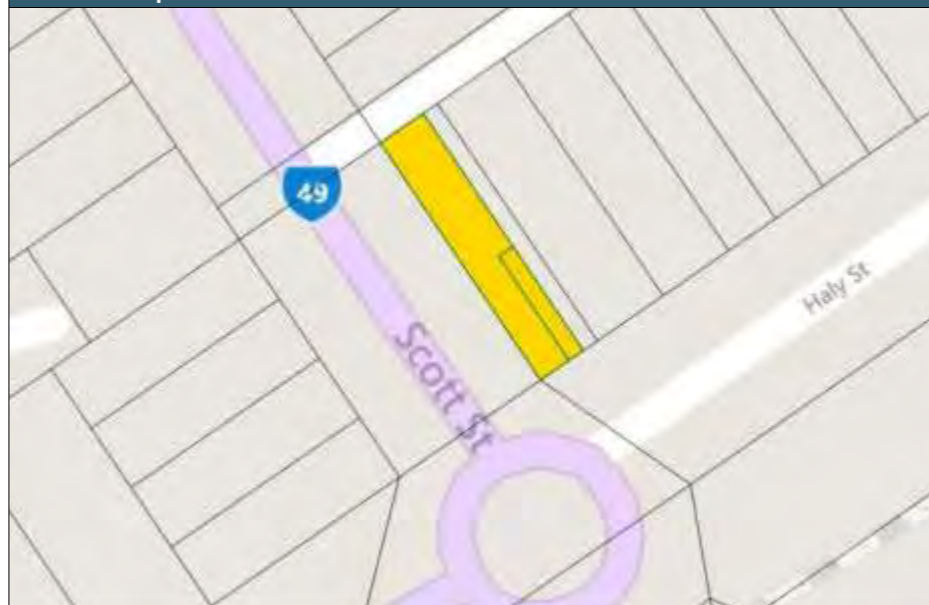
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Commercial Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. The substantial premises reflects the continued growth of Wondai and the surrounding region in the early twentieth century and the role banks played in this process.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Commercial Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of banks constructed in the region in the early twentieth century, in particular the substantial brick construction with classical design elements, reflecting solidity and stability. These were (and remain) characteristics banking institutions projected to the local community in particular through architectural design.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Commercial Bank (former) is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a good example of a bank building illustrating free-classical architectural elements. It also occupies a prominent corner location, which is consistent with the image and importance projected by the bank and reflected in its classical architectural design.

Location Map



References

Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	1 Edward Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1/RP103849	

Historical Context

Kingaroy was originally part of the Nanango Shire. The first public movement to break away from Nanango and form a separate shire began in 1908, reflecting the rapid growth of the town and surrounding district following the construction of the railway there in 1904. Plans for the separation were in place by 1911 and the Shire of Kingaroy was gazetted in 1912. The shire included areas formerly associated with the shires of Nanango, Wambo and Wienholt (which was renamed Wondai in 1914), and the overall size of the shire was doubled from its original boundaries over time. The first elections for the Kingaroy Shire Council were held in March 1912 and the first Council meeting was held in Miller’s Hall (the original location is currently unknown). The first purpose-built shire chambers was constructed in 1913 and the first meeting held on the 2nd of June that year.

By the 1930s, the original building was too small for its purpose. The council officers worked from the board room and were compelled to move when a council meeting was held. Moreover, smoke from the power station adjacent to the building would occasionally enter the council chambers. In 1937, Council approved plans to construct a new building, a handsome Art Deco design (which is entered on the Queensland Heritage Register). The new building reflected the prosperity of the district, based heavily on maize, peanuts and dairy (including the output of the Kingaroy Butter Factory). The original building was moved to its current location at this time. New Council administrative offices were built in 1979, adjacent to the Kingaroy Civic Centre (1961).

Physical Description

The site includes the first and second Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers and an amenity block of no heritage significance set in-between the two buildings in a landscaped area. The second Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers are described as part of the QHR listing ID 602810.

The first Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers were relocated from an adjacent lot on Haly Street to their present position facing Edward Street. The rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure on low stumps has a box gable roof clad with corrugated iron sheeting and topped with two ridge ventilators. The front gable is covered with pressed metal and framed by a deep moulding. A semi-circular sign is attached in the centre reading ‘KINGARROY • 1913 • SHIRE.COUNCIL’. The front entrance timber door is flanked by a sash window. A verandah with separate corrugated iron clad roof supported by stop-chamfered posts with decorative brackets wraps around the front and eastern side and features a balustrade. There is a small extension on the south-western corner. The building features a number of sash windows, some protected by window hood consisting of corrugated iron sheeting on timber frame.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, ‘Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers (former)’, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 602810.
 Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The First Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history. The creation of the Shire of Kingaroy reflected the immediate impact the extension of the North Coast Railway had on the development of the region and in particular the new town of Kingaroy. The first Shire Council Chambers remains as a tangible reminder of this period and the contrast of the modest timber building with the second chambers demonstrates the growth and prosperity of the district in the inter-war years.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The First Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s cultural heritage, as it is the only remaining original shire council chambers extant in the South Burnett.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The First Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early shire chambers in the region, primarily its modest timber construction relative to later chambers that were typically more substantial and constructed from brick.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The First Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers has a special association with work of the Kingaroy Shire Council from its creation in 1912.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	53 Fitzroy Street	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	6RP221118	

Historical Context

The Fitzroy Hotel was built in 1906 by N Lewis. The town, and indeed Shire, experienced rapid growth in the early 1900s with the resumption of land from the major pastoral stations, including the original Nanango station. The construction of the Fitzroy coincides with this period, and the extension of the railway from Kingaroy to Nanango in the 1910s further contributed to the growth of the town. The building remains the oldest extant hotel in Nanango - the current Palace Hotel was built in 1913 and the Commercial Hotel in 1940, both rebuilt after fire destroyed the original buildings.

Physical Description

The Fitzroy Hotel is located in the Nanango central business district and is bounded by Fitzroy Street to the east, Howlett Avenue to the west and other commercial premises to the north and south. Trees line the west border at Howlett Avenue and there is a beer garden to the rear of the hotel.

The Fitzroy Hotel is a rectangular two storey timber structure generally clad with weatherboard except for the lower level which is clad with fibrous sheeting. The hotel has a vented Dutch gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and supported by ornate timber soffit brackets. A short gable is positioned above the central entrance section and also features soffit brackets and timber detailing. There are finials at the ridge of the roof and gable.

A verandah with separate skillion roof fronts the building, creating an awning above the footpath. The verandah posts on the upper level feature timber mouldings and decorative cast iron lace brackets; the brackets on the lower level posts are of a different, simpler design. The balustrade appears not to be original and consists of latticework. The southern part of the verandah is enclosed with sheeting and shows casement windows with textured glass. Four sets of French doors with fanlights are set into the exposed framework with VJ lining and provide access to the upper level of the hotel from the verandah. Entry from the street is provided via two sets of double doors. The main entry is located in the centre of the façade and features glass panes around the sides and top of the timber doors. The windows on the south side of the building appear modern however the windows on the north side appear original.

A two storey section with separate roof is attached to the northwest of the main building, with a gap in between the roofline of the two sections. The details across these two sections match in regards to windows and cladding, the extension, however, has a hipped roof; it is likely that this part is original or early. A small, one storey add-on is attached to the north of the extension – this section is clad with sheeting and has modern windows. This section is not original. Other structures on site include a lowset rectangular building at the rear of the hotel that appears to be recent and not of heritage significance.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References

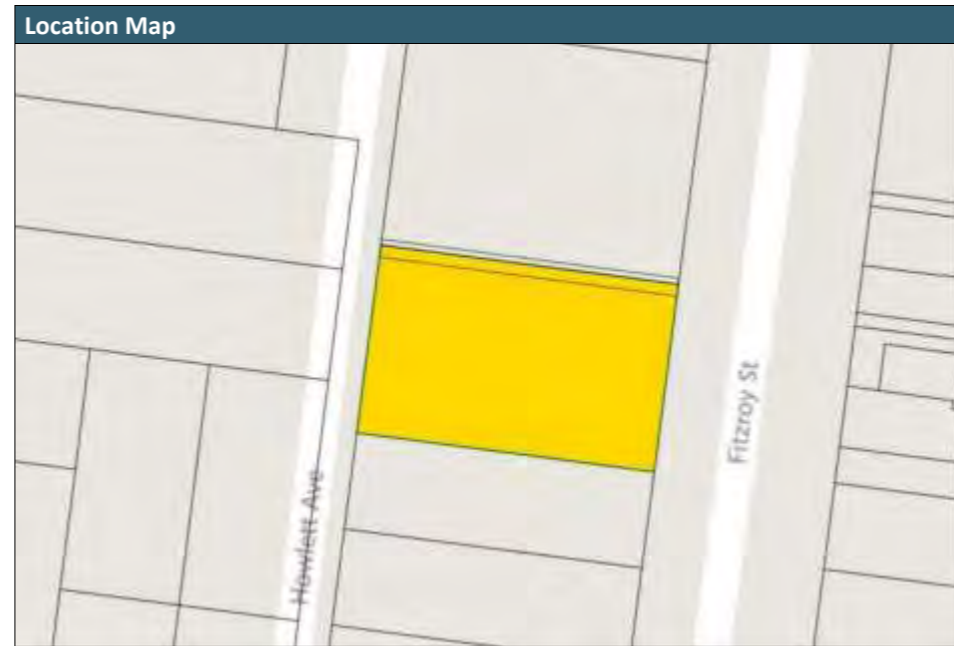
Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

Tony Matthews, *Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett*, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Fitzroy Hotel demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region's heritage, as the oldest extant hotel in Nanango.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Fitzroy Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a pleasing example of a Federation-era hotel with decorative elements such as cast iron and timber brackets.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	2 Frederick Street	Wooroolin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2W6023, 3W6023	

Historical Context

The closer settlement of Wooroolin began in c1898. The district was originally part of Taabinga Station, a large pastoral lease originally taken up in the 1840s. From the 1870s onward, the Queensland Government resumed sections of the pastoral holdings and divided the resumed sections into smaller agricultural and grazing farms in order to encourage closer settlement of the region. The Wooroolin district was available for selection in 1898, with the majority of the selections 160 acres in size. Maize was the principal crop grown on farms in the area and dairying and pigs soon grew in importance. Growth was slow, however. The only town in the region at the time was Nanango and the nearest railhead was located at Kilkivan. A school was opened in 1901, but there was not yet a great deal of development. The district's fortunes improved when the Kilkivan branch railway was extended to Kingaroy in 1904 (with a station at Wooroolin). By 1906 the town included two hotels, store, blacksmith and wheelwright. The district continued to grow, so much so that a second school was opened at West Wooroolin in 1929. Peanuts also became an important crop in this decade.

It is understood that the Grand Hotel was built in 1916. No other information has been located for the building. It is the last remaining hotel in Wooroolin.

Physical Description

The Grand Hotel occupies the southeast section of a block spanning two lots; the remainder of the site is taken up by a garden with mature trees in the southwest and grassed areas in the north. The former railway complex is located to the south and includes a park and rest area.

The hotel complex consists of the main rectangular building set on an east-west axis, addressing Frederick Street in the south and a number of extensions and a semidetached structure to the north. The main building is a two storey timber structure on low timber stumps with Dutch gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. The roof features scroll finials at the gables and acroteria at some corners. A two storey hipped roof extension joins onto the main building on the north-eastern corner. A verandah fronts the building on the upper level and wraps around the eastern elevation, creating an awning on ground level. The verandah is enclosed on both levels at the north-eastern corner and clad with weatherboard. At the front, the verandah is covered by a gable with decorative bargeboards and timber brackets projecting from the centre of the roof, also featuring acroteria. Skillion roofs are located either side of the gable, extending around the eastern side. The verandah posts feature decorative brackets. The balustrade is comprised of vertical timber balusters in-between timber top and bottom rails; the section under the gable resembles an entrance. The lettering 'GRAND HOTEL' is located at the front on a valance underneath the verandah. Both levels of the façade and eastern elevation show exposed framework lined with VJ timber boards (except for the enclosed section). There are sash windows and French doors on both levels. The main entry to the building is via a set of double doors with glass side panels. A single storey weatherboard clad extension and a skillion roof annex (also weatherboard clad) join onto the rear of the building on the eastern corner. The western side is weatherboard clad and the windows have skillion hoods. A timber stair case leads to the upper level. A short enclosed verandah with skillion roof is attached at the western corner at the rear, followed by a semidetached weatherboard clad building with pyramid roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. A recent awning of no heritage significance covers a rear patio area.

A weatherboard clad shed with skillion roof is located to the northeast of the hotel.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	18/9/2015

References

Centenary of Settlement Committee, Wooroolin Centenary of Settlement 1899-1999, no publisher, 1999.

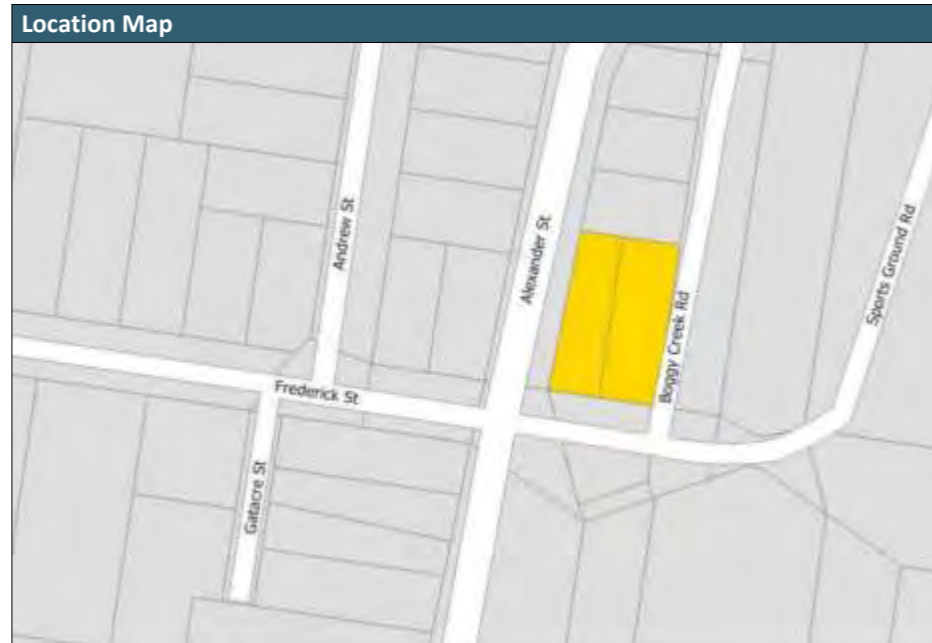
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Grand Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of hotels in settlements.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Grand Hotel demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region's history, as it is the last extant hotel in Wooroolin. It is also rare, as one of only three surviving two-storey timber hotels constructed in the early twentieth century in the South Burnett (along with the Wondai Hotel and the Fitzroy Hotel in Nanango).

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Grand Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of two-storey timber hotels constructed in the early twentieth century, including extensive use of timber cladding, galvanised iron roofing, verandahs and decorative elements including gables, acroteria and ornate timber brackets.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Grand Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a pleasing example of an early twentieth century timber and tin two-storey hotel with substantial decorative elements. It is also situated in a pleasant setting, surrounded by mature trees, accessed by a dirt road and addressing the general direction of the former Wooroolin railway station (no longer extant) rather than the street.



Other Names	Proston Hotel.	
Street Address	20 Main Street	Hivesville
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP137485	

Historical Context

The early European settlement of the Hivesville district was comprised of large pastoral holdings where sheep, and later cattle, were 'run'. These runs included Boondooma, Burrandowan, Barambah, Wigton and Mondure. The runs were progressively resumed by the Queensland Government in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, subdivided and offered as agricultural and grazing selections to encourage closer settlement. In the mid- to late-1890s, two smaller runs were excised from Mondure: Marshlands and Sunday Creek. Marshlands was purchased by Edward John McConnel, whose family was amongst the first pastoralists in what later became Queensland, taking up Cressbrook in the Brisbane River Valley in 1841. Sunday Creek was taken up by George Hives, after who Hivesville is named, in 1895.

Hives learnt the stock trade while working on Mondure station. His wife, Gwendoline, was the daughter of a Nanango stock inspector. Not long after Hives had taken up Sunday Creek, the government resumed more land, this time from Boondooma and Proston, in 1901 and offered smaller blocks for sale. In 1909, a group of English migrants took up land from the former Proston run. Sunday Creek formed the nucleus of the new community; it was the postal receiving office and Hives sold meat to the settlers. Hives served as a Councillor in the newly-formed Wondai Shire Council (created in 1910 – at the time known as Wienholt Shire) and Gwendoline was active in various community organisations, including the Queensland Country Women's Association (QCWA). Hives died in 1915 after falling ill with appendicitis.

The town of Hivesville began with the construction of a butcher shop and hotel in 1911. Interestingly, the local residents called the town 'Proston' at this time. Indeed, the hotel was called the Proston Hotel. By this stage the dairy industry was the key economic driver for the local district. Dairy farmers supplied their cream to the butter factories in Murgon and later Wondai and Proston. Maize was also grown.

The town developed further following the construction of the Murgon to Proston branch railway line. Local settlers had pressed the government to build the line after the railway was constructed from Kilkivan to Kingaroy. The distance from the nearest railway station – at the time Wondai – was such that the settlers agitating for the railway called themselves the 'Far Out Settlers'. Proposals to build the branch line from Wondai, then Goomeri, were eventually passed over in favour of a line from Murgon, which was completed in 1923.

Construction of the line began in 1916, but was held up because of World War I and the concomitant manpower and material shortages. A railway camp was established at Hivesville and a railway station was established at the town when the line was completed. A school was opened in 1917 and a café (1919) and Commercial Bank and blacksmith (1922) added to the services provided in the town, reflecting the importance of the railway to the town's growth. The Railway Department called the station Jaumbill, allegedly a local Aboriginal word, but the residents were not impressed and they convinced the government to change to Hivesville in honour of George Hives (by this time the decision had obviously been made by the Railway Department to call the terminus 'Proston'). By the late 1930s, the town was relatively substantial, including a hotel, public hall, general store, baker, butchers, garages, café, picture theatre, QCWA, church and post office.

The current Hivesville Hotel was opened in 1937 after the original hotel was destroyed by fire two years previously. Despite the name change of the settlement, the hotel remained known as the 'Proston Hotel', apparently causing confusion to rail travellers. Indeed, the hotel was not renamed the 'Hivesville' until 1953.

Physical Description

The Hivesville Hotel is situated on a prominent intersection of Main Street (Wondai – Proston Road) and Edward Street in the small town of Hivesville. The hotel building occupies the south-western section of the block that also contains further accommodation facilities of no heritage significance at the rear of the hotel.

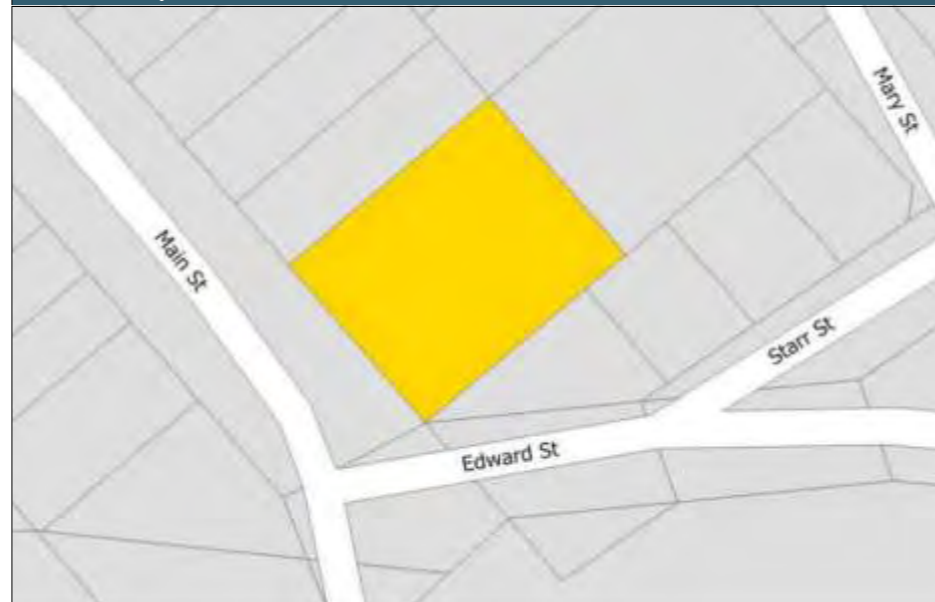
Hivesville Hotel consists of a two storey face brick building on concrete base with a single storey wing attached to either side at the front. A further single storey extension is attached at the northern (rear left) corner. The wings are hexagon shaped and also constructed of face brick (the north-western wing is partially rendered). The main building has a short sheeted corrugated iron clad half-hipped roof with a street facing gable and the wings have a hipped roof, also corrugated iron clad. A face brick verandah with separate corrugated iron clad skillion roof is attached to the front elevation of the main building, creating a portico on ground level. Both levels feature four arches; the upper level arches have a shallow curvature while the arches on ground level show a semi-circular curvature. The verandah has a brick balustrade consisting of recessed panels set into the lower part of the arches. The façade features the words 'HIVESVILLE HOTEL' painted onto the wall between the upper and lower arches.

Four French doors lead from the portico into the main building and there is also a side entrance to the south wing that accommodates the bar. The main access to the south wing is via double timber framed, glass doors on the south-eastern corner. There are several casement windows of varying sizes with glazing bars on the front of the wings and also on the

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Hivesville Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. Replacing the original timber hotel, the more substantial brick building reflects the growth of the town and district in the 1930s, promoted by the railway branch line from Murgon to Proston and the development of the dairy industry.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Hivesville Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is the most substantial building in Hivesville and it is located at the entrance to the town ensuring it projects landmark qualities. It is also an attractive hotel, illustrated by the use of red brick and arches, and also internal features such as decorative cornices and hand-painted pressed metal ceilings.

Location Map



sides of the hotel including the wings and rear extension.

Internally, the hotel features decorative pressed metal ceilings of various designs, and decorative cornices.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

References	
Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	52 Mackenzie Street,	Wondai
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3RP204514	

Historical Context

Wondai was originally part of the Mondure and Boondooma pastoral stations, which were selected in 1844 and 1846 respectively. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Wondai. The railway reached Wondai in 1903, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement. It was originally called 'Dingo Creek' and then 'Bushnell', the latter after a former manager of Mondure station, but it was quickly changed to Wondai, which was thought to be a local Aboriginal name for the dingo.

Improvements to the settlement occurred quickly. The first land sales occurred two weeks after the railway was opened, but some allotments had already been purchased and two hotels – the Mondure and Wondai – were already under construction by the time the land sales were held. The Mondure was established by James Alexander Slater, who sold it not long after its construction; it was demolished in the 1960s and replaced by the Warana Hotel Motel.

The development of the town proceeded rapidly. Timber was an early commodity, with numerous special trains required to take the vast hauls away for milling. Maize and dairy farms also proliferated, similar to the other farms in the region. A provisional school was established in 1905 and by 1909 the town was well established, serviced by hotels, butchers, bakers, chemists, mercers and hairdresser – to the extent that some opined that Wondai would overtake Kingaroy as the principal town of the of the South Burnett. Wondai formed the centre of the Wienholt Shire Council in 1910, which was renamed Wondai Shire Council in 1914.

The only other hotel constructed in the town was the Hotel Cecil. The hotel was built in 1911. There was a surge of licensing applications in 1911 to open a new hotel; at the licencing hearings, evidence was provided that there was insufficient accommodation in the town – although this was rejected. Nonetheless, the interest in a new hotel reflected the growth and economic prosperity of the town and district. Slater, who had established the Mondure Hotel, was one of those who applied for a licence. He persisted and was successful, beginning construction of the Hotel Cecil in 1911. The bricks were locally manufactured, with the clay drawn from a gully near the former rifle range. The only substantial change to the building over the course of its history was the removal of two internal walls in c1994 to facilitate the creation of a convention room and restaurant.

Physical Description

The site contains the hotel building fronting the street and some ancillary structures at the rear of the block. On the western boundary are a number of mature plantings.

The hotel is set on an east-west axis and consists of a double storey ashlar rendered brick building with corrugated iron clad roof and chimney. The roof is concealed by a parapet wrapping around the front and sides, where it steps down. At the front, the parapet features a central triangular pediment with the lettering 'SLATERS BUILDINGS' in the top section and 'HOTEL.CECIL' underneath, flanked by two arched pediments with the inscription '1911'. Former orb-shaped ornaments on top of pilasters are no longer extant. A verandah with separate curved corrugated iron clad roof, supported by stop-chamfered posts extending to ground level, spans the entire front, creating an awning over the footpath. Both, the verandah and awning, are decorated with cast iron brackets and lace friezes and the verandah also features cast iron balustrade panels. Access to the verandah is via several French doors. There are a number of entrances into the individual sections of the building on ground level. The section located towards the south-western corner features decorated cast iron posts and pressed metal ceilings.

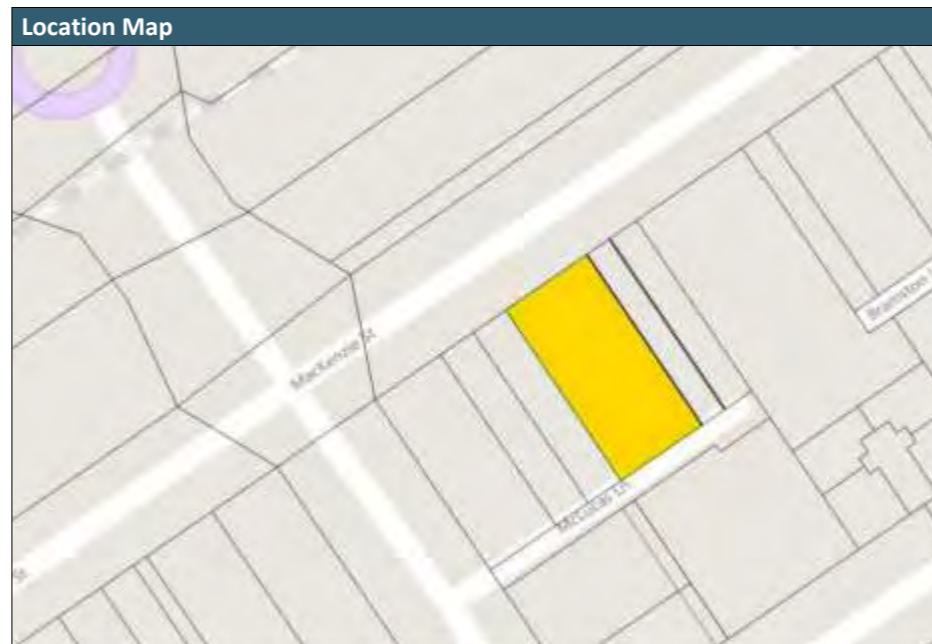
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

References

Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Hotel Cecil is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The town of Wondai grew rapidly following the extension of the railway there in 1903. The town formed the centre of a new shire in 1910 and the interest in establishing a third hotel in town – and indeed the economic conditions that made the investment attractive – reflects the prosperity of the town in this period.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Hotel Cecil is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of a brick hotel constructed in the early twentieth century and its size and location ensure it is a prominent feature of the Wondai's townscape. Various decorative features also contribute to its aesthetic significance, including the parapet, cast iron balustrading, timber bracketing, pressed metal ceilings and stained glass.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Maidenwell-Cooyar Road	Maidenwell
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 602747.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602747.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602747.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
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Inspection Date	17/9/2015
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>The former King's Boarding House (1889) is important in demonstrating the pattern of development in the South Burnett associated with the beginnings of closer settlement in the region from the 1880s. In addition to being a family residence, by 1899, the place operated as a boarding house for travellers on the Jondaryan-Nanango route, and as a mail receiving office and store for the growing settler community, until the establishment of the Maidenwell township in the 1910s.</p> <p>King's Boarding House (former) is important in illustrating the evolution of transport and communications links in the Wide Bay-Burnett district. Located on a road in use as mail route by the 1850s, the provision of a boarding house for travellers, and a receiving office and store demonstrates the expansion of roadside services along the route in response to the establishment of coach services and increased closer settlement in the district during the 1890s.</p>
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	<p>King's Boarding House (former) is important as a once common, now uncommon surviving example of a coach stop established on a historically important travel route. Coach stops/changing stations and the services they provided were a critical component of road infrastructure throughout Queensland, prior to the emergence of the motor vehicle in the twentieth century. While some alterations have occurred over time, the place is relatively intact and retains sufficient fabric in its layout and materials to demonstrate its functions as a boarding house, mail receiving office and store.</p>
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>King's Boarding House (former) is important for its potential to contribute to our understanding of horizontal timber slab construction, and to assist in the comparative analysis of similar places built in 19th century Queensland.</p>
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>The former King's Boarding House is an important surviving example of a coach stop established on a historically important travel route. Its setting, along a flat section of a predominantly hilly road, easily visible to travellers and near a water crossing, is a good example of a favourable site for a coach stop/changing station on a coach route. While some alterations have occurred over time, the place is relatively intact and retains sufficient fabric in its layout and materials to demonstrate its functions as a boarding house, mail receiving office and store.</p>
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	<p>King's Boarding House (former) is important for its strong aesthetic appeal. Located in a quiet rural setting, the place has been a prominent roadside landmark on the Maidenwell-Cooyar Rd for well over a century.</p>





Other Names	Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen Airport.	
Street Address	Warren Truss Drive	Taabinga
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3SP249643	

Historical Context

The town of Kingaroy was created following the construction of the Kilkivan branch railway to the '56 mile peg' in 1904 – the site of Kingaroy. The railway prompted a substantial building boom in the new settlement. At the time the railway station was completed, there were only two other buildings: the Carrollee Hotel, erected by Kingaroy's first European settler, Daniel Carroll, and FC Petersen's store (where Miller's Corner now stands on the corner of Haly and Kingaroy Streets). Land sales were held the same day the railway was officially opened, symbolically reinforcing the importance of the railway to the settlement and economic development of the district. Indeed, an arch over the approach to the station read: 'Welcome to the Railway, and Prosperity' (quoted in Matthews, 1997: 344). Within the next few years major banks established branches in the town, hotels were constructed and a butter factory built (1907). Kingaroy became a shire in 1912 and the first shire council chambers was constructed in 1913. The produce of the region – primarily maize, peanuts and dairy – underpinned the economic prosperity of the town, ensuring it became the centre of the South Burnett.

Aerodromes were constructed in the South Burnett in the 1920s and 1930s. The first aerodrome near Kingaroy was opened close to Taabinga Village, south of Kingaroy, in 1931. It was poorly constructed and maintained, however, and pressure from commercial airlines and the Australian Department of Defence prompted the Kingaroy Shire Council to develop a new aerodrome. Land near Taabinga was selected and the new aerodrome was completed in 1940.

The aerodrome was used by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) during World War II as part of the Empire Air Training Scheme (EATS), one of 36 similar bases across Australia. The Kingaroy aerodrome largely replaced the recently constructed Amberley RAAF base – pilots were transferred from training facilities at Archerfield (near Brisbane) and Tamworth (New South Wales) where they had trained in Tiger Moth planes to facilities such as Kingaroy, where they learnt to fly Australian-made Wirriways and British Avro-Ansons, before leaving for the war (towards the end of the war, pilots were flying Mosquito and Beaufighter aircraft as well). The war-time facilities included 96 buildings including barracks, hangars, water towers, garages, sick bay and morgue, and a machine gun testing pit. The dam at Gordonbrook – Kingaroy's water supply after its construction – was also built to supply water to the aerodrome.

When the war ended, the aerodrome returned to civilian use. The majority of the buildings were removed from the aerodrome, with a number of barrack buildings being transferred for use as pavilions to the Kingaroy showgrounds in the 1950s. The site has continued to be upgraded, particularly during the tenure of Joh Bjelke-Petersen – he frequently used the aerodrome as it was near his property, Bethany. Various buildings and features from the use of the aerodrome during World War II remain extant, including the morgue, radio telegraph shack, motor pool, vehicle wash bay, ambulance station and a Bellman Hangar, the style of hangar constructed by the RAAF during World War II.

Physical Description

The Kingaroy Aerodrome is bounded by Peterson Drive in the south, Kingaroy Cooyar Road in the west, Warren Truss Drive in the north and Edendale South Road in the east. The site is 257.9 hectares and is comprised of a bitumen landing strip and a grass landing strip, bitumen taxiway, helipad and various hangars and buildings.

The entrance to the aerodrome features a face brick wall with decorative pillars at either side of the entry road – the section on the left side has basic interpretative signs about the former use of the place as a RAAF Base in World War II and the section on the right side displays the name of the aerodrome 'SIR JOH BJELKE-PETERSEN AIRPORT' in individual letters.

Within the grounds of the airport is a Roll of Honour on a stone and slate tiered plinth, set in a concrete base. A marble plaque lists 24 names of 'service personnel who died in the Burnett serving their country 1942-1945'.

Various buildings are located at the airport including some that date from the World War II period. Some of the historic buildings are identified by a sign stating their former use and a number.

Buildings of heritage significance include:

In close proximity to each other in the north of the site are:

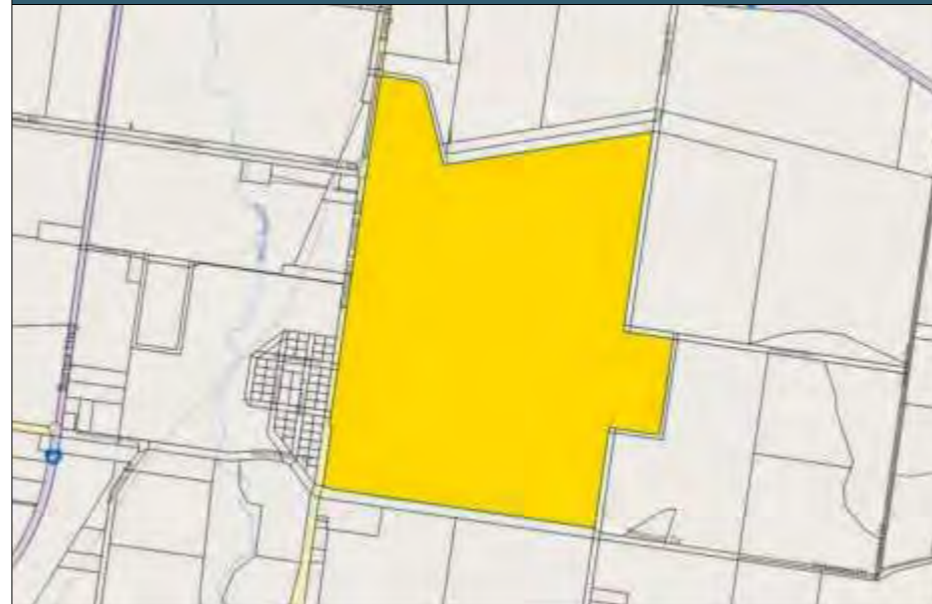
- The Airport Morgue (#142), a small square building set on a concrete base with pyramid roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and a roof vent at the apex. The walls are clad in fibro sheeting and timber (VJ) double doors provide access.
- The radio telegraph shack, a small rectangular dilapidated fibro structure with a gable roof and large timber double doors adjacent to the morgue building.
- The Motor Pool Building (#148), a rectangular lowset shed set on a concrete base and clad with corrugated iron sheeting. The building has a skillion roof and large timber doors on the western elevation. The southern section appears to be an office and features a single entrance door and a number of casement windows. A small tank on a low timber stand is located at the rear. A weathered bitumen carpark is located at the front of the building.
- The vehicle wash bay, a concrete slab with water tap and centrally positioned drainage covered by a grid.
- The Ambulance Station (#167), a tall rectangular building with a flat roof, clad in metal sheeting (flat and corrugated)

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Aerodrome demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region's history, as many of the features located in the aerodrome and associated with its use during World War II have been removed.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Aerodrome has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly archaeological and landscape features relating to the aerodrome's use during World War II and how these reflect the nature of activities undertaken there and the importance of these activities relative to the South Burnett's role during the war.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Aerodrome is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of World War II era buildings, particularly the standardised design of buildings constructed during the war.

Location Map



and set on a concrete base. A large door is located at the front.

Located a short distance to the southeast from building #142, 148 and 167 is:

- The Bellman Hangar, a large double storey rectangular structure with low-pitched gable roof. Both, walls and roof are clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. The entire front of the building (except for the gable) consists of large sliding doors.

Located on a cleared site within a lightly forested area to the east is:

- The hospital complex, comprising the hospital building, ambulance garage and isolation ward. The hospital building consists of a lowset rectangular timber structure with corrugated fibrous cement sheeted gable roof and fibro and weatherboard clad walls. An extension with skillion roof spans the entire front and features louvre windows and the centrally located entrance door. A small extension with gable roof is located at the rear. The ambulance garage is situated to the west and consists of a tall rectangular shed clad with vertical timber boards. Large timber double doors provide access from the front.

Other reported structures of heritage significance include a relocated meteorological hut, a locker room and a roofless concrete machine gun test butt building; these were not inspected.

Modern features of no heritage significance include hangars, sheds and other airport buildings.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	16/9/2015

References

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Haly Street, Edward Street, King Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP36987, 1RP103849, 11RP208831, 3RP55126, 2RP55126, 1RP55126, 5RP36992, 4RP103849, 3RP103849, 2RP36987, 6FY1221, 4RP55126, 2RP103849, Road Reserves	

Historical Context

The Kingaroy Heritage Precinct reflects the early development and economic growth of Kingaroy. It contains a number of early buildings, and buildings that represent the growth and evolution of the town and indeed the South Burnett region.

The first building in Kingaroy was Daniel Carroll’s cottage, now entered on the Queensland Heritage Register as ‘Carroll’s Cottage’. Daniel Carroll selected land in present-day Kingaroy in 1891 and he was one of a number of settlers who took up land in the South Burnett from the 1880s following the resumption of land from large pastoral stations by the Queensland Government. The portion of land selected by Carroll was adjacent to the so-called ‘Kingaroy Paddock’, a large area of land selected by the Maxwell Brothers in 1878, and from which the town and shire drew its name. Indeed, the corner of ‘Kingaroy Paddock’ was located somewhere between the second Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers and the Peanut Silos across the road (both sites are entered in the Queensland Heritage Register).

Carroll had the good fortune of having selected land in proximity to the terminus of the Kilkivan branch railway, known only as the ‘56 mile peg’, and completed in 1904. In anticipation of the railway Carroll commissioned the construction of a hotel, called the Carrollee Hotel. The hotel was built in 1904 and was one of only three buildings in the settlement at the time, the other two consisting of the railway station building and a store run by FC Petersen, which was located on the corner of Kingaroy and Haly Streets (occupied today by ‘Miller’s Corner’). The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1913. Carroll soon erected a new hotel to replace it, also called the Carrollee. The building was completed in 1915 and remains extant today.

The original Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers was located further along Haly Street. Kingaroy was originally part of the Nanango Shire. The first public movement to break away from Nanango and form a separate shire began in 1908, reflecting the rapid growth of the town and surrounding district following the construction of the railway there in 1904. Plans for the separation were in place by 1911 and the Shire of Kingaroy was gazetted in 1912. The first council chambers was constructed in 1913. It was replaced in 1938 and moved to its current location at that time.

The shire council began investigating the establishment of an electricity scheme in Kingaroy in 1920. The council approached the State Government for a loan, but was unsuccessful. By 1923 a much larger loan amount was available, but the proposed scheme was controversial (due to concerns about the financial viability of the proposed scheme). The council conducted a poll of residents to determine if it should press ahead. The poll was a success and construction on the network and the powerhouse soon began. Kingaroy was the first place in the South Burnett to receive electricity when it was officially switched on in January 1925. Electricity was gradually taken up throughout the South Burnett, supplied by the Kingaroy powerhouse; first the shire of Wondai (1939) and then Nanango (1948), as well as other smaller settlements such as Wooroolin and Memerambi. The South Burnett Regional Electricity Board was established in 1947 to oversee electricity supply in the region, with the Board’s headquarters located in Kingaroy. The Board was short-lived; it was merged with the Wide Bay Board in 1951 and the Howard power station (near Maryborough) took over supply for the South Burnett in the 1950s. The Tarong power station eventually replaced Howard. Nonetheless, the former Kingaroy power station and the Board premises remain extant on Haly Street.

The precinct also includes several other historic buildings, most of which appear to have been built by Daniel Carroll or his family. The buildings immediately adjacent to the Carrollee Hotel include two identical shopfronts constructed by Carroll in 1913, the same year the first Carrollee Hotel was destroyed by fire. One of the buildings is occupied by JA Carroll and Son Solicitors, a continuing link with Daniel Carroll and the early settlement of Kingaroy. A smaller shop is nestled between these and the hotel; it was originally larger, but half of the building (i.e. one shopfront) appears to have been demolished to allow the extension of the hotel on that side. The ‘Carrolls Buildings’, a single structure comprised over various shopfronts, is located further along King Street. These were built in 1930.

Thomas William O’Neill was Kingaroy’s first Shire Chairman and served in that role from 1912-8 and again from 1921-4. A memorial pillar was erected in memory of O’Neill immediately after he died in 1926 (indeed, so soon after his death that a public function was not contemplated). The pillar was topped with three lights, set in a concrete base and a plaque affixed with the inscription: ‘Erected in honour of T. W. O’Neill, Esq., Chairman Kingaroy Shire Council, 1912-24’. It is unclear if the memorial is in its original location; if it is, then it is located on the site of Kingaroy’s public square at the time it was erected, and therefore the existing square maintains the site’s early civic function.

Physical Description

The Kingaroy Heritage Precinct encompasses a number of sites in a triangle in the centre of town bordered by Haly Street in the south, Edward Street in the northeast, Mary Street in the northwest and King Street in the southwest. Significant

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Heritage Precinct is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history. The collection of buildings and places included in the precinct reflect the earliest European settlement in what became Kingaroy and its growth and prosperity in the first half of the twentieth century, including places associated with the primary figure responsible for its early development, Daniel Carroll, the early history of the Kingaroy Shire Council and the first generation of electricity in Kingaroy and indeed the South Burnett.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Heritage Precinct demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region’s heritage. The relatively intact precinct includes the earliest built structure in Kingaroy through to substantial civic, commercial and industrial buildings that reflect some of the key historic themes of Kingaroy’s history. The relative intactness of the precinct and the buildings included in it is uncommon in the region.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Heritage Precinct is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. Collectively, many of the buildings reflect key architectural periods in the early history of Kingaroy, from a simple timber cottage (Carroll Cottage, 1900) through to the handsome Art Deco Shire Council Chambers (1937). Their location along Haly and King Streets in particular lend the buildings a prominent aspect, particularly when entering the precinct from Kingaroy Street or along Haly Street. O’Neill Square also occupies a prominent place in the former centre of Kingaroy and, as a town square, reflects the arrangement of the town in the first half of the twentieth century when the civic buildings such as the council chambers were located along Haly Street and the principal street of the town was (as it remains) Kingaroy Street. The intactness of the precinct evokes an aesthetic response to the historical development of the town.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Heritage Precinct has a special association with the life and work of Thomas William O’Neill, who was Kingaroy’s first Shire Chairman.



buildings and site are located on

- **Haly Street:** The former Electricity Board building, second Kingaroy Shire Council building, former powerhouse and paddock corner.
- **Edward Street:** The first Kingaroy Shire Council building and Carroll Cottage.
- **King Street:** Carrolls Buildings, row of shops and the Carrollee Hotel.
- **Road reserve:** O'Neill Square.

Other buildings and structures located within the area are of no heritage significance (although the overall setting should be considered when new development is to occur, i.e. height).

Haly Street

The significant buildings along Haly Street all show Art Deco style elements including straight lines, geometric configurations, façades segmented by pilasters, stepped parapets and Art Deco lettering.

The former Electricity Board building is located towards the corner of Haly and King Streets and consists of a low set face brick structure with Dutch gable short sheeted corrugated iron clad roof. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet, also constructed of face brick. The entrance door on the left is flanked by two large panel windows, all of recent make and covered by a straight steel suspended awning. Two banks of windows are located on the right consisting of two tall rectangular tripartite hopper windows covered by straight window hood. There are several similar banks of windows on the sides, some without window hood. At the rear is an extension with a rear entrance into the building.

The State heritage listed second Kingaroy Shire Council building occupies the adjoining block to the east and addresses Haly Street (for a detailed description refer to the QHR listing). Sandwiched between the second Kingaroy Shire Council building and the former powerhouse on the corner of Haly and Edward Streets is a recent concrete, steel and glass building of no heritage significance.

The former powerhouse is set parallel to Haly Street and consists of a rectangular double storey industrial structure, clad with corrugated iron and vertical timber boards and covered by a corrugated iron clad gable roof. A single storey extension spans the entire Haly Street front and has a rendered façade with stepped parapet. The front is divided into six panels by pilasters extending to columns at the parapet. Each panel features a narrow horizontal window. A panel located slightly off centre to the right features a moulded frame displaying the lettering 'KINGARROY ELECTRIC AUTHORITY' in Art Deco font at the parapet, flanked by decorated pilasters with flagpoles. Entrance to the former powerhouse is from the sides and the rear via an annex.

The former Kingaroy paddock corner is located in the road reserve on the corner of Haly and Edward Street. Currently, there is no visible marker or other identifier.

Edward Street

The significant buildings addressing Edward Street relate to an earlier period in the history of the town. The first Kingaroy Shire Council building has been moved from Haly Street and now faces Edward Street. The comparatively modest single storey timber and tin building displays some decorative elements (for a detailed description refer to the individual placecard). The State heritage listed Carroll Cottage is located on the northern side of Edward Street. The simple low set timber and tin residence with ancillary buildings is the oldest surviving building in town (see QHR listing for detailed description).

King Street

The significant buildings along King Street include commercial premises dating from the early 1900s to 1930s. Carrolls Buildings occupies the north-western corner of Mary and King Streets and consists of a double storey partially rendered brick structure with Art Deco style elements similar to the buildings on Haly Street. A sign with Art Deco lettering reading 'CARROLLS BUILDINGS 1930' is fixed to the stepped parapet and diamond shaped ornaments are displayed on the façade. A row of shops extends to the southeast from the corner of Mary and King Streets, consisting of joined single storey rendered brick buildings with a high curved parapet at the front and northern side. The building façades are highly decorated and features include arched pediments, an inverted arch, roughcast render, columns and ashlar pilasters, moulded cornices, accentuated window sills and an oriel side window. Two panels are located on two of the pediments reading 'FIRM EST. BY J.A.CARROLL.1931.' and 'BUILT BY DAN CARROLL 1913'. A narrow shop with simpler decoration is attached on the southern side. Carrollee Hotel joins onto the shops on the corner of King and Haly Streets. The façade features highly decorative Federation style ornamentation (for detailed description refer to individual placecard).

O'Neill Square (Road reserve)

O'Neill square occupies the corner section of the precinct bordered by King Street in the northeast, Haly Street in the south, the railway line in the southwest and the former railway station in the northwest. The landscaped terraced square consists of paved and concreted sections with lawn and garden beds in the northeast and east. Trees of various species and stages of maturity are located throughout and on the perimeter. A large covered stage is situated on the north-western corner. A memorial in the form of a tripartite street lamp is located on the south-eastern boundary. The lamp consists of an ornate post on a square rendered masonry plinth. A cast iron plaque attached to the front reads 'ERECTED IN HONOUR • OF • T.W.O'NEILL ESQ. • CHAIRMAN • KINGARROY SHIRE COUNCIL • 1912-1924'

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References	
Harold Mears, <i>The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy</i> , eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.	
JE Murphy and EW Easton, <i>Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950</i> , Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.	
Tony Matthews, <i>Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett</i> , 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	Kingaroy Soldiers Memorial Rotunda, Kingaroy Memorial Gates, Kingaroy Stone of Remembrance.	
Street Address	Burnett, William, Alford and Haly Streets	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	7RP47277	

Historical Context

The land for the park was donated to the Kingaroy Shire Council by Arthur Youngman. Youngman was the owner of Taabinga Station from 1887 and he was responsible for converting the station from sheep to cattle. In 1889, he purchased 'Kingaroy Paddock' from James Markwell, on which some of the town of Kingaroy was eventually located and named after. (Kingaroy Paddock was created after portions of Taabinga were resumed by the Queensland Government to encourage closer settlement. The origin of the name 'Kingaroy' is unknown, although theories have been proposed.) Youngman was active in the local community; he donated land for the post office, police paddock and School of Arts, helped raise funds for a hospital via hospital fetes held at Taabinga, and was heavily involved in raising money for a War Loan during World War I.

Kingaroy Memorial Park was developed in at least four stages. In 1919, the Kingaroy Repatriation Committee decided that a park was the most suitable memorial to those who had served and fallen in World War I from the Kingaroy district. The site selected was donated by Youngman, who was also the President of the Repatriation Committee at the time. Some effort appears to have been expended on beautifying the park; the curator of the Toowoomba Botanic Gardens, JJ Leadbetter, provided advice on landscaping the park in 1921. Trees were planted by 1922 and more planned.

More permanent memorial features were planned for the park. Memorial gates were erected early in 1922 and the foundation of a monument was to be unveiled on Anzac Day that year. It is unclear if a foundation was in fact unveiled that year, and what the design of the monument was to consist of. Indeed, it was another ten years until the current bandstand (rotunda) and 'Stone of Remembrance' were unveiled. By this time the park was managed by the Kingaroy Shire Council. The WJ Lang Memorial Olympic Pool was opened in the park in 1953. Lang served three terms as Chairman of the Kingaroy Shire Council. The 'memorial' aspect of the pool does not appear related to war commemoration, rather Lang's civic service to Kingaroy.

Physical Description

The Kingaroy Memorial Park spans 4.367 hectares and is bounded by Burnett, William, Alford and Haly Streets and features the Kingaroy War Memorial towards the eastern boundary comprising various components including memorial gates, memorial walls, a plinth with roll of honour, a soldier statue, war memorial, flagpole and a mural. Further elements of the park are landscaped areas including mature plantings, a swimming pool, children's playgrounds and picnic facilities and amenities.

Items related to the war memorial include the memorial gates (1922), rotunda (1932), a plinth known as the 'Stone of Remembrance', a flag pole (1994), memorial walls (2010), 'digger' statue (2015) and a mural. The memorial area is paved and features date palms planted in a circle around the area.

The Memorial Gates are located at the corner of Haly and William Streets entrance to the park and consist of painted concrete pillars and timber gates. Two tall pillars with square profile topped with pyramid shaped caps with globes at the apex are flanked by similar pillars of lesser height. Curved double timber gates are suspended from metal hinges between the taller pillars. Hinges protruding on the opposite sides suggest that there were single gates located between the main and side pillars.

The rotunda is constructed of rendered masonry and is painted. It features a domed roof resting on an entablature showing a frieze supported by eight columns. The frieze displays the names of places of war involvement including 'GALLIPOLI; FRANCE; COCOS ISLANDS, EGYPT, PALESTINE; NEW GUINEA; SINAI and BELGIUM. Access is via concrete steps.

The 'Stone of Remembrance' is a replica of the Imperial War Grave stone that was designed by British architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens. The stone is positioned in front of the stairs to the rotunda (west of rotunda) and is also painted. The stone features brass laurel wreaths and a brass rolls of honour (one of each on either side of the stone), naming the soldiers of the Kingaroy district that served in World War I, World War II, the Malayan Emergency, Korean War and the Vietnam War. A 'Rising Sun' badge is featured on each plaque.

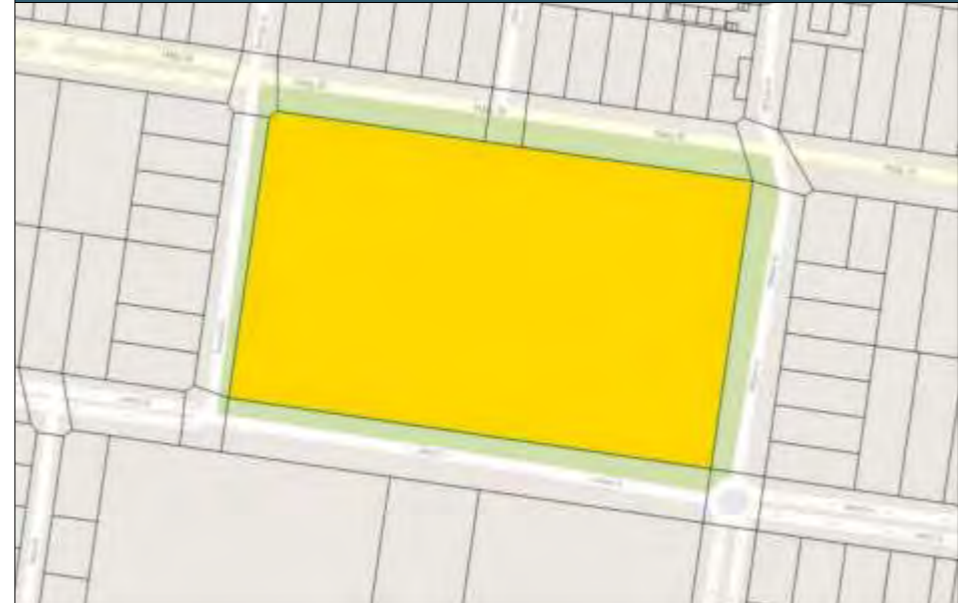
The two Memorial Walls are constructed of sandstone blocks on a tiered sandstone base, set in concrete. They are located to either side of the Stone of Remembrance. They feature plaques about the restoration and unveiling. One of the plaques reads 'THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE' and another 'LEST WE FORGET'. Other plaques feature information about the dedication and military badges.

A life size 'Digger' statue is located to the west of the Stone of Remembrance. The statue is constructed of granite and set upon a sandstone base, which is set in paving and concrete. The digger is standing at ease with a rifle in his right hand and is gazing into the parklands. A plaque provides details of the unveiling and dedication on Anzac Day 2015.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Kingaroy Memorial Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, as it was common for communities to establish memorials for soldiers from the local district who fought in World War I. The extent of memorialisation reinforces the significance of Kingaroy as the South Burnett's principal town.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Kingaroy Memorial Park demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as it is the most substantial expression of war commemoration in the region, consisting of a park, memorial gates, rotunda and 'Stone of Remembrance'.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Kingaroy Memorial Park is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The memorial gates, mature plantings and arrangement of the rotunda and 'Stone of Remembrance' are organised in an aesthetically pleasing manner, although the effect is impacted by later development, in particular a brick toilet block.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Kingaroy Memorial Park has a special association with the Kingaroy community as a focus for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Kingaroy Memorial Park has a special association with the life and work of Arthur Youngman, who was integral to the development of Kingaroy and its community in the early twentieth century.

Location Map



A mural is located south of the rotunda. It features painted images of soldiers on horses, heavy artillery, helicopters, planes and other war scenes. The mural is set in a garden, surrounded by a sandstone retaining wall.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register
Inspection Date	18/9/2015

References	
Darling Downs Gazette 12 October 1906, 8.	
Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 15 March 1922, 3.	
Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 4 July 1932, 2.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	
Warwick Daily News, 4 July 1919, 4.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	117-131 Haly Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 602764	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602764.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602764.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
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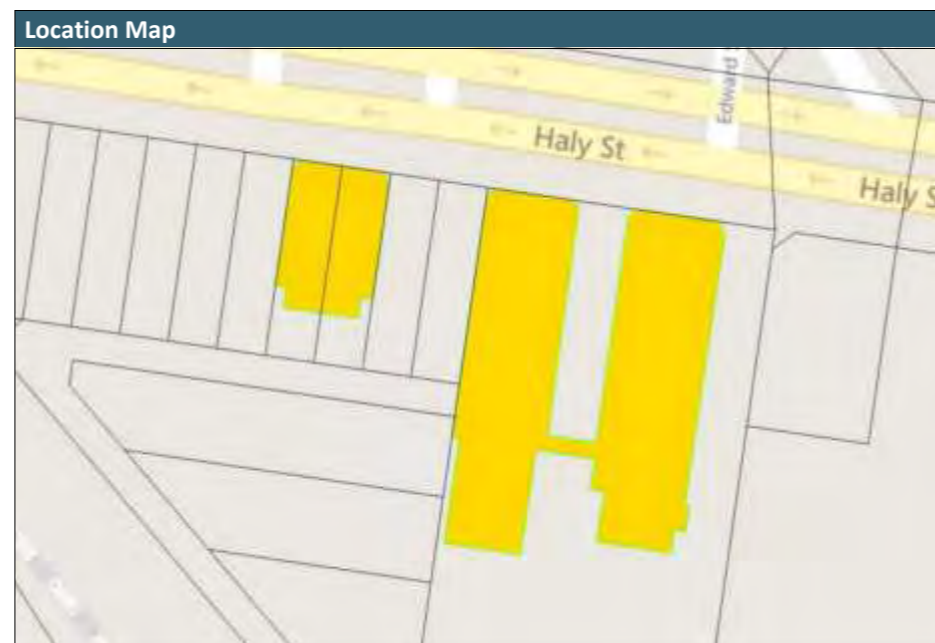
Inspection Date	16/9/2015
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>The Kingaroy Peanut Silos are important in illustrating the large-scale development of the peanut industry in Queensland. Since the 1920s the South Burnett district has been the headquarters of the Queensland peanut industry, a major agricultural industry for the State.</p> <p>These silos were built in 1938, 1948 and 1951 and reflect the constant growth of the peanut industry in that period.</p> <p>The Kingaroy Peanut Silos are a striking physical manifestation of the Peanut Company of Australia and its precursor organisations, with the headquarters of the company located in Kingaroy, since 1927. These organisations have controlled and developed the peanut industry in Queensland and Australia since its inception.</p>

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The intactness, integrity and magnitude of the Kingaroy Peanut Silos, configured in cylindrical and star-shaped bins, and their proximity to the railway line make them an exceptional example of storage silos.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	<p>Standing tall above the Kingaroy skyline these 42 metre high silos dominate the townscape and the landscape of the South Burnett as a landmark visible from great distances. Lit by the rising and setting sun they glow dramatically at dawn and dusk transforming their appearance from functional structure to monumental sculpture.</p> <p>Their recognition as an aesthetic landmark for the region is evidenced by the use of artistic images of the silos for tourism promotional purposes.</p> <p>The Kingaroy Peanut Silos are important for their symbolic quality and aesthetic contribution to the South Burnett landscape. The silos are a long-standing and an easily recognised symbol of Kingaroy and have value to the people of south-east Queensland as a distinctive symbol of Kingaroy, the headquarters of the Australian peanut industry.</p>



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Corner of Haly and King Streets	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	15SP109081, 14SP109081, 12SP122187, 2SP243209	

Historical Context

The railway was first extended into the South Burnett, from the line between Gympie and Maryborough, in 1886. The branch was built only from Dickabram to Kilkivan (the latter town considered the ‘gateway’ to the South Burnett), but nonetheless connected the South Burnett with the port of Maryborough. Community plans and government planning assumed the railway would continue to Nanango, but the direction it should come from – Esk, to the south, or from Kilkivan – was hotly debated. Gayndah and communities in the North Burnett also argued that they should receive rail before the South Burnett, further complicating the discussion. A Nanango Railway Association was formed in the late 1890s to represent the community and the Queensland Government conducted surveys of potential routes from Kilkivan in 1899. Despite this progress, the government had not committed to build the railway.

The government formed a Railway Commission in 1900 to investigate proposed rail routes throughout Queensland, including the South Burnett. The commission quickly determined that the route from Kilkivan was preferred to that from Esk. However, they also believed that the railway only needed to extend to the Coolabunia Scrub near Taabinga, rather than Nanango, as the latter town did not possess great agricultural prospects, but had rather simply developed because it was located at the junction of key roads when the pastoral stations were established in the region. The commission therefore recommended that the line extend from Kilkivan at a total of 56 miles – ending at what became the settlement of Kingaroy – and effectively decided that the settlement would eventually become the capital of the South Burnett. The decision was a costly blow to Nanango, especially as investment and construction in the town had increased in anticipation that the town would be terminus of the railway. This situation was contrasted with that of the Coolabunia district, where farms were quickly enlarged and plans for dairy farms and a cheese factory mooted. The railway was eventually extended to Nanango in 1911, and branch lines constructed from Kingaroy to Tarong (1916), Murgon to Proston (1923) and Murgon to Windaera (1925).

The railway reached Kingaroy in 1904, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement. At the time the railway station was completed, there were only two other buildings: the Carrollee Hotel, erected by Kingaroy’s first European settler, Daniel Carroll, and FC Petersen’s store (where Miller’s Corner now stands on the corner of Haly and Kingaroy Streets). Land sales were held the same day the railway was officially opened, symbolically reinforcing the importance of the railway to the settlement and economic development of the district. Indeed, an arch over the approach to the station read: ‘Welcome to the Railway, and Prosperity’ (quoted in Matthews, 1997: 344). Within the next few years major banks established branches in the town, hotels were constructed and a butter factory built (1907). Kingaroy became a shire in 1912 and the first shire council chambers was constructed in 1913. The produce of the region – primarily maize, peanuts and dairy – underpinned the economic prosperity of the town, ensuring it became the centre of the South Burnett.

The importance of the railway gradually declined from the mid-twentieth century, particularly due to the increased ownership of motor vehicles and trucks. The branch from Kingaroy to Tarong was closed in 1963 and the line between Kingaroy and Nanango closed in 1964. The other branch lines were progressively closed, although the line to Kingaroy continued to operate until 2009. The railway station building was moved to a site adjacent to O’Neill Square in 2001 as part of the redevelopment of that site.

Physical Description

Kingaroy Railway Precinct encompasses a number of sites along the former Kingaroy branch line in the centre of town at the intersection of Haly and King Street including the former railway station, remnant railway infrastructure and a line of Camphor Laurel trees.

Railway station

The railway station building, originally positioned along the railway tracks, has been moved and now faces O’Neill Park to the southeast. The elongated chamferboard clad timber structure is covered by a corrugated iron clad gable roof featuring ornate circular roof ventilators. The roof extends on the south-eastern side to an awning, supported by curved decorated brackets. A large opening featuring similar curved brackets leads into the former waiting area with ticket window. Several doors, some with fanlight lead into the various sections of the building. Windows are mainly sash configuration, covered by window hood with ornate timber brackets on the western side. Positioned north of the station building is a modern amenities block reflecting style elements of the station building including some chamferboard cladding.

Remnant railway infrastructure

Despite the relocation of the station building the Kingaroy railway area is still highly interpretable. The railway line crosses Haly Street at the junction with Kingaroy Street and proceeds northwest parallel to King Street. Approximately 200 meters to the north, one section branches off towards Haly Street while a return line from Haly Street joins onto the main line. There are a number of tracks still in place and where removed, the path of the former line is undisturbed. Adjacent to Haly Street is the former station sign reading ‘KINGARROY’. Other extant railway structures include a platform and a ‘water stop’.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Railway Precinct is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history. The construction of the railway contributed enormously to the settlement and economic development of the South Burnett from the early twentieth century. It was also responsible for the creation of towns and settlements along the line; the location of the terminus in Kingaroy (and prior to the extension of the railway to Nanango) ensured that Kingaroy became the principal town of the South Burnett.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Railway Precinct is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of railway station buildings and associated railway infrastructure such as rail lines and platforms in the region and constructed in the early twentieth century.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Railway Precinct is important because of its aesthetic significance. The former railway corridor forms a distinct line into and away from the centre of Kingaroy and is further flanked by mature Camphor Laurel trees, which also contribute to the visual appreciation of a corridor. Remnant railway infrastructure contributes to an evocative appreciation of the importance and eventual decline of the railway in the history of Kingaroy and the South Burnett in general.

Location Map



Camphor Laurel trees
A number of mature Camphor Laurels line the southern side of the railway line in a grassed vacant block.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	16/9/2015

References
Brisbane Courier, 4 January 1926, 5. Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	130 Haly Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR ID 602810.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602810.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602810.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
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Inspection Date	15/9/2015
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>

Statement The Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers (former) are important in demonstrating the growth, prosperity and consolidation of Kingaroy as an important regional centre in the Wide Bay-Burnett. It illustrates the pattern that occurred in Queensland after towns on branch railways developed as service centres for regions transformed by the interconnected processes of government-initiated closer settlement and increased primary production. Built and opened in 1938, the Shire Chambers are a tangible expression of a pronounced period of prosperity in the township, resulting from the rapid expansion of dairying, peanut production and other agricultural activities in the surrounding region.

The Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers (former) are important in demonstrating the widespread pattern in Queensland of expressing civic pride through building council chambers and town halls during the 1930s. Many of these buildings, including the Kingaroy Shire Chambers, are important in demonstrating the influence and spread of modern architectural styles in Queensland townscapes during the interwar period, illustrated by its use of decorative vertical banding and geometrical motifs.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
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Statement The Kingaroy Shire Chambers (former) are important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of shire council chambers. The building is prominently positioned on a principal thoroughfare of the township. Internally, the place features a front central space for public transactions, flanked by a small number of rooms, with the rear of the building housing the highly intact and finely crafted meeting room and record storage area. This spatial arrangement illustrates the requirements that facilitated the day-to-day operations of a shire council. Finely crafted interior joinery remains intact including the meeting room's table and chairs, dais, public seating and map cabinet.

Externally, the building's vertical banding and geometric motifs on its main elevation demonstrates the use of such architectural elements in Queensland shire chambers and town halls of the 1930s.

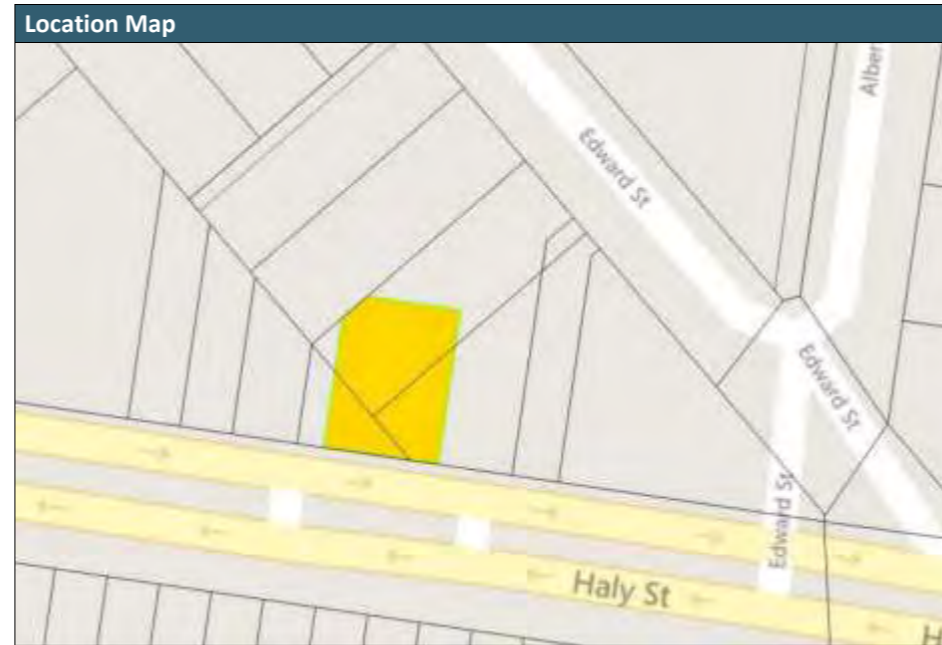
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
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Statement The Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers is important because of its aesthetic significance. It is a modest but elegant and well-proportioned building. These qualities are in contrast to its setting with the monumental peanut silos opposite forming a dramatic counterpoint.

The building's prominent position on a principal thoroughfare of the township expresses the centrality and importance of local government to the community, while its design expresses civic pride and the confidence of Kingaroy Shire at the time of construction.

The Kingaroy Shire Council Chambers is also significant for the outstanding craftsmanship of the meeting room. The chambers contains many finely crafted elements and timber joinery including walls panelled in silky oak and floors finished with tulip and rose gum parquetry, dais, meeting table, swivel oak meeting chairs and public seating and map cabinet.





Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Youngman Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2FY840999, 1FY520, 75RPS3924, 2FY2635	

Historical Context

The Kingaroy Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial Society was established in 1905 following a meeting at FC Petersen's store, the first store in Kingaroy and located on the corner of Haly and Kingaroy Streets (where Miller's Corner now stands). The society was comprised of the principal settlers in the nascent town, including Daniel Carroll, the first European settler in Kingaroy, FC Petersen (the first shopkeeper) and TW O'Neill, the first Chairman of the Kingaroy Shire Council (from 1912). The first show was held at the rear of the Kingaroy Hotel in 1906 and it featured 800 entries. The formation of the society and first show occurred rapidly, given that the extension of the Kilkivan branch railway to the '56 mile peg' – future Kingaroy – was only completed in 1904. However, the rapidity of its establishment reflected the pre-existence of surrounding agricultural settlements such as Taabinga, Boobie and Coolabunia.

The town of Kingaroy quickly grew and so too did the show. Arthur Youngman, owner of Taabinga station, donated approximately 15 acres to the society (with an additional portion to be set aside as a public reserve, but this appears to be no longer extant). Youngman was the owner of Taabinga from 1887 and he was responsible for converting the station from sheep to cattle. In 1889, he purchased 'Kingaroy Paddock' from James Markwell, on which some of the town of Kingaroy was eventually located and named after. (Kingaroy Paddock was created after portions of Taabinga were resumed by the Queensland Government to encourage closer settlement.) Youngman was active in the local community; he donated land for the post office, police paddock, war memorial park and School of Arts, helped raise funds for a hospital via hospital fetes held at Taabinga, and was heavily involved in raising money for a War Loan during World War I.

The show continued to grow over time and subsequently more land was needed. The society purchased an additional 15 acres from Youngman, in part to construct a race track. Youngman continued to demonstrate his generosity, returning half of the purchase money for the land on condition it went towards the construction of a grandstand. A further 37 acres were purchased by the society and in the 1930s it gained freehold over the land originally donated by Youngman. In the 1950s, a number of Royal Australian Airforce buildings from the Kingaroy airfield (in use from late 1941/early 1942 through to the end of the war in 1945) were removed to the show grounds for use as pavilions. A former railway station building and station master's house, believed to have been from the Coolabunia station, were also moved to the show grounds. The former railway station is now used as the administration building.

Physical Description

The Kingaroy Showgrounds consists of a largely grassed site with trees lining the roads and tracks and around part of the oval, which is fenced with high wire mesh. The site also includes a caravan park. Structures of varying heritage significance are located at the showgrounds including the caravan park office, former Coolabunia railway station building and station master's house, pavilions, World War II huts, spectator stands, stables, amenities and ancillary structures.

The caravan park office is located on the south-eastern boundary, adjacent to the entrance. The former Coolabunia railway station master's house consists of a lowset chamferboard clad timber structure with a hip-and-valley short sheeted corrugated iron clad roof. Access is via a small annex with skillion roof. There are a number of windows including sash and louvre windows that appear to be original. Adjacent to the caravan park office and set parallel to Youngman Street is the former Coolabunia railway station building, now used as the 'South Burnett National Show Society Kingaroy Inc.' Secretary's Office. The rectangular chamferboard clad timber structure on low stumps has a short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof that extends to an awning on the north-western elevation covering a small landing accessed by steps from the sides. Other features include decorative timber brackets supporting the awning, sash windows, ticket window and timber doors with fanlights.

The 'Kucks Pavilion', is located to the southwest of the former railway station building and is set parallel to Youngman Street. The building consists of two joined lowset rectangular weatherboard clad structures, each covered by a gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. Access is via a roller door surmounted by a sign reading 'KUCKS PAVILION'. There are also two double doors at the gable side (one appears to be recent). There are a number of windows and two tall rectangular openings at the gable and also three large recent windows on the side. The pavilion is surrounded by lowset gardens.

Adjacent to the 'Kucks Pavilion' in the southwest and set at a right angle is the 'C. E. Edwards Pavilion'. The lowset timber structure has a corrugated iron clad three-part sawtooth roof and is clad with chamferboard and weatherboard with ventilation panels in the upper section. An arched pediment above a skillion awning at the entrance reads 'C.E.EDWARDS PAVILION' and two stylised rooster cutouts are fixed to the roof above.

A row of former military huts are located to the northeast of the entrance and are set at a right angle to Youngman Street. Generally, the huts are rectangular timber structures on low timber stumps, clad with weatherboards to waist height followed by fibro sheeting. The huts are covered with corrugated cement sheeted gable roofs with ventilators. Access is

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Showgrounds is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the importance of agricultural and pastoral industries and the creation of show societies and showgrounds to present the produce of the region.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Showgrounds demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's history, with former RAAF and railway buildings used on site for pavilions and related show purposes.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Showgrounds have a strong connection with the Kingaroy Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial Society and its successors who have used the showgrounds since their establishment.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kingaroy Showgrounds have a special association with Arthur Youngman who donated the initial land for the establishment of the showgrounds and supported its expansion over time.

Location Map



from the gable side on the front and rear via single/double doors and concrete and timber steps and ramps. The buildings include a variety of window configurations including casement and hopper windows either single, in banks or extending along the entire length of the buildings, with some of the windows painted over.

The first two buildings (from the entrance) are detached and the southernmost building has a small extension off its western side. A roof and front awning cover part of the gap between the two huts. Following on to the northeast are two sets of two huts joined on the side. A narrow, smaller section is set in-between, joining the two sets. From the rear it appears as one large building but from the front it appears as two halls, the 'Trade Hall' and 'Education Display' buildings. The smaller section that connects that two halls is set back at the front. A mural depicting a show is located on the rear of the building on the small section in the middle.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	16/9/2015

References	
Harold Mears, <i>The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy</i> , eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.	
Heathwood Cardillo Wilson Architects, Town Planners, Interior Designers, 'A Survey of Historic Sites: Shire of Kingaroy', December 1987.	
JE Murphy and EW Easton, <i>Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950</i> , Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.	
Tony Matthews, <i>Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett</i> , 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	Maidenwell Hotel	
Street Address	18 Main Street	Maidenwell
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	6SP229731	

Historical Context

The Maidenwell district was first settled in the early 1880s following the resumption of land from Tarong Station. The resumptions were part of Queensland Government land policy designed to stimulate closer settlement throughout the state by breaking up the large pastoral stations. Until the 1880s, the only European presence in the area was that of a shepherd and his family, and the hut that formed their abode. Two unmarked graves are located near the former King's Boarding House (see below) for Ann Cameron, the wife of the shepherd, and their son John, both of whom died in 1854.

Three selectors took up land in 1882 when it was offered for sale: John and James King, and William McConnell. The most influential in the area was John King. He and his family took up their selection and built a slab hut and sunk a well – the first in the district, hence 'Maidenwell'. John's brother and McConnell eventually left their properties.

The selection was located on the Jondaryan-Nanango road, from which the mail to and from Brisbane was directed after the Western Railway reached Jondaryan in 1867. King built a more substantial homestead in 1889 and at least by 1899 (and possibly earlier) it functioned as a boarding house for coach travellers, a store and the Pimpimbugie Receiving Office, in addition to being a residence. The stop was known as 'King's Boarding House' – the title was painted on the side of the house and the lettering, although faint, can still be seen.

The closer settlement of Maidenwell and the surrounding district increased following further resumptions of pastoral land in the early 1900s. King purchased the land on which the village of Maidenwell was established in 1912. Two years later, he constructed the King's Hotel (later known as the Maidenwell Hotel), which was the first building in the village. The hotel was built using timber from the Kowitz Saw Mill on Middle Creek, which was located in Pimpimbugie, near Maidenwell. King died in 1934 and his son, Jim, took over the hotel. By the 1950s, the King family had sold their properties, including the hotel, ending their association with the district.

Physical Description

The King's Hotel occupies the north-eastern corner of a block at the intersection of Maidenwell-Bunya Mountain Road and Kingaroy-Cooyar Road at the small rural town of Maidenwell. The remainder of the block is a grassed area with some mature trees.

The King's Hotel is a lowset timber building on stumps, clad in weatherboard and covered with a hipped roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and a small gable above the verandah at the corner entrance. A chimney with decorative brick pattern is positioned at the ridge of the roof. The name of the hotel, 'KING'S HOTEL' is located at the gable in small lettering set into ornate fretwork. A verandah showing exposed framework runs along the street front and extends a short distance around the north-eastern corner. The verandah is covered with a recent bullnose corrugated iron clad roof supported by timber posts. Access to the verandah is provided via timber steps from the front and on the corner. The main entrance to the hotel is on the corner via French doors with glazing bars and fanlight. The second entrance features a timber and glass door with fanlight and rippled glass side panels. Two windows at the front also have rippled glass side panels.

Two of the original double hung windows on the southwest side of the building have metal window hoods. There are some original windows on the northeast side but the hoods are no longer extant.

The building has various extensions, including an add-on and a deck on the north-eastern side, and at the rear, constructed of various materials – these extensions are not of heritage significance.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	17/9/2015

References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'King's Boarding House (former)', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 602747.
 Judith A Grimes, Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	King's Hotel (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The hotel demonstrates the growth of the village of Maidenwell and the surrounding district in the early twentieth century following resumptions of land from the surrounding pastoral stations.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	King's Hotel (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a single-storey timber hotel constructed in the region in the early twentieth century, including features such as a corner entrance, verandahs and evidence of former accommodation.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	King's Hotel (former) has a strong connection with the King Family and especially John King, who was instrumental in the establishment of the town of Maidenwell.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	29-31 Bell Street	Kumbia
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	14/K62319 (Part of Lot)	

Historical Context

The town of Kumbia was created to serve the needs of settlers in the surrounding Benair, Mannuem (Creek), Reedy Creek and Alice Creek districts. The name 'Kumbia' appears to be derived from 'Coombia', a section of the Taabinga pastoral station. Taabinga was taken up by Charles and William Haly c1846, part of the extension of the pastoral frontier in the South Burnett that included other stations such as Taromeo, Nanango and Burrandowan. Arthur Youngman, the owner of Taabinga Station from 1887, was a key figure in the history of Kingaroy; he donated land for the Kingaroy post office, police paddock and School of Arts, helped raise funds for a hospital via hospital fetes held at Taabinga, and was heavily involved in raising money for a War Loan during World War I. He also witnessed the resumption of virtually the entire Taabinga station by the Queensland Government. The government passed legislation in the second half of the nineteenth century aimed at breaking up the large pastoral stations that covered the colony and creating smaller blocks and villages that encouraged closer settlement. The resumptions continued into the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The north-west section of Taabinga was opened for selection in 1906 and settlers took up land in the Mannuem and Reedy Creek districts. Settlement in the Benair district occurred from 1908 and Alice Creek was created following another resumption of Taabinga in 1911. In 1911, the Mannuem and Reedy Creek settlers formed the Reedy and Mannuem Creek Progress Association to represent the district. Mannuem is in particular known for the Mannuem Maize Company, which was formed in 1920. Located on Mannuem Creek Road, it was for a time during its operation the largest maize company in Australia, reflecting the importance of maize in the economy of the South Burnett (an importance which is often overshadowed by peanuts). Other crops raised in the district included navy beans, peas and – peanuts. Timber and dairy were also important industries.

One of the key items for the association was the establishment of a town in the district. The association was successful in convincing the government and the town of Kumbia was soon surveyed, with the first town blocks sold in 1912. The Kumbia Hotel, butcher shop and a small dance hall were built in 1913 and a school established in 1914 (schools were also established in the Mannuem, Benair and Reedy Creek districts). The dance hall also served initially as a small store until a purpose-built store was constructed. The Royal Bank of Queensland opened a branch in the hotel, later erecting a bank building. The town also received a police station.

The Kumbia Memorial School of Arts was opened in 1922 at a cost of £1200 as a memorial to the men from the district who died fighting in World War I. At the end of the war, communities contemplated the erection of memorials to commemorate those who served and died. The decision as to what memorial to build was a difficult one for many communities. Some favoured simple memorials, such as the so-called 'digger' statues, while others felt practical expressions of commemoration were more useful, such as halls and School of Arts buildings. The School of Arts were part of a public educational movement that began in the early 1800s and provided libraries to local communities before these were taken over by local councils (generally in the second half of the twentieth century). More 'practical' memorials were much less common, typically because they were much more expensive, but they nonetheless served a vital community function as a library and public hall. Wooroolin, north of Kingaroy, also erected a memorial School of Arts in the same year. The hall was extended in 1934.

Physical Description

The Kumbia Memorial School of Arts building occupies the south-eastern corner of a reserve on slightly sloping terrain in the centre of town. Other buildings and structures at the rear of the reserve are not included in this listing. There are two mature trees at the street front either side of the building.

The timber building faces Bell Street and consists of a T-shaped core structure on low and medium height timber stumps with a number of additions on the sides and at the rear. The main building has a corrugated iron clad gable roof with three decorative ridge ventilators. The exterior walls are clad with vinyl wood grain chamferboards. The façade has a symmetrical configuration showing a central gable and a simple parapet either side concealing the side gables. The lettering 'KUMBIA & DISTRICT MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS INC. EST. 1922' is displayed in the middle section. The main entrance is via a covered porch flanked by two windows with window hoods. Fronting the porch is a memorial consisting of a stelae mounted on a three tiered base, showing the inscription 'MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS 1914-1918 ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN OF KUMBIA & DISTRICT'.

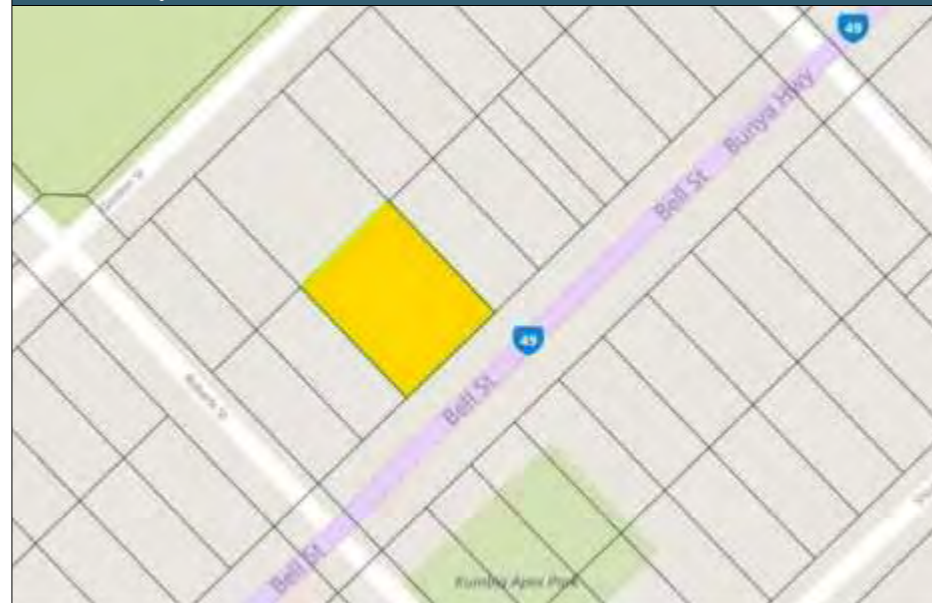
An addition with corrugated iron clad gable roof extends perpendicular from the middle of the core building on the eastern elevation and connects to an enclosed verandah in the south. An extension with lower pitched corrugated iron clad gable roof attaches to the rear of the core building.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Kumbia Memorial School of Arts Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, especially the erection of war memorials to local servicemen and women who served during World War I.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Kumbia Memorial School of Arts Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's heritage. The residents of Kumbia decided to erect a practical monument rather than a purely commemorative one, the latter approach adopted by surrounding towns such as Murgon, Kingaroy and Nanango. Moreover, it is a rare example of a School of Arts building in the region. The only other building constructed with a similar purpose and still extant is the Wooroolin Memorial Hall.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Kumbia Memorial School of Arts Hall has a special association with the Kumbia community and surrounding districts, as a hall and library, amongst other uses, since its erection in 1922, as well as a war memorial honouring the local district's soldiers who served in World War I and other conflicts throughout the twentieth century.

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register
Inspection Date	14/9/2015

References

Harold Mears, *The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy*, eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Tony Matthews, *Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett*, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Memerambi Cemetery Road	Memerambi
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	296FY175	

Historical Context

The closer settlement of the Memerambi district began in 1889. The district was originally part of Taabinga Station, a large pastoral lease originally taken up in the 1840s. From the 1870s onward, the Queensland Government resumed sections of the pastoral holdings and divided the resumed sections into smaller agricultural and grazing farms in order to encourage closer settlement of the region. The Memerambi district was available for selection from 1889, with further land resumptions the following year.

It appears the first European settlement in the district occurred in 1893, but, like the nearby settlements of Wooroolin and Tingoora, growth was significantly limited until the advent of the Kilkivan railway branch, first to Wondai in 1902 and then Kingaroy in 1904 (at which time Memerambi received a railway station). Dairying became a major industry in the region around this time, with the Kingaroy Butter Factory opening in 1905. A cream shed was erected at Memerambi in c1907, then a railway goods shed with a weighing machine; and a small cheese factory was established in 1916. The town began to emerge shortly after: the Memerambi Hotel was built in 1908, and a store and school built around the same time. By 1910 the town boasted a hotel, two stores, a saddlery, butchery and a branch of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. In addition to dairying, the district was well-known for fruit, pigs, peanuts and timber. Indeed, the town has a place in the peanut history of the region: the move to establish a Peanut Marketing Board in 1924 followed a meeting held at the Memerambi School.

The Memerambi Cemetery was gazetted in 1904, illustrating the importance of the Kilkivan branch railway to the settlement of the district. The cemetery includes the graves of Arthur and Frances Postle, early store keepers in the town's history. Arthur was a member of the first Shire of Kingaroy Council, established in 1912. One of their sons, Arthur (junior), became a world-famous sprinter known as the 'Crimson Flash', holding numerous world records in the early twentieth century.

Physical Description

Memerambi Cemetery is situated on a rise in undulating terrain in farmland, bounded by Memerambi Cemetery Road to the east. The 2.185 hectares site contains bushland in the west (fenced off with barbed wire), marked graves and monuments and a columbarium in the central area and open grassed areas to the east. A bitumen access road is provided from Memerambi Cemetery Road into the cemetery.

A polygon shaped timber framed gazebo with a corrugated steel roof set on a concrete base provides shelter for a polygon shaped face brick columbarium. Each side of columbarium is designated by area including; Memerambi, Wooroolin, Gordonbrook, Dangore, Crawford and Corndale. Timber seats are provided on three sides of the gazebo.

The graves are divided into rows and are generally surrounded by a low concrete border. Some of the older graves are bordered by wrought iron fencing. The headstones and monuments vary in size and style across the cemetery – they range from tall elaborate columns to low set simple headstones. Stonemasons represented in the cemetery include A.L. Petrie of Brisbane, Ziegler and Wagner, both of Toowoomba.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	18/9/2015

References

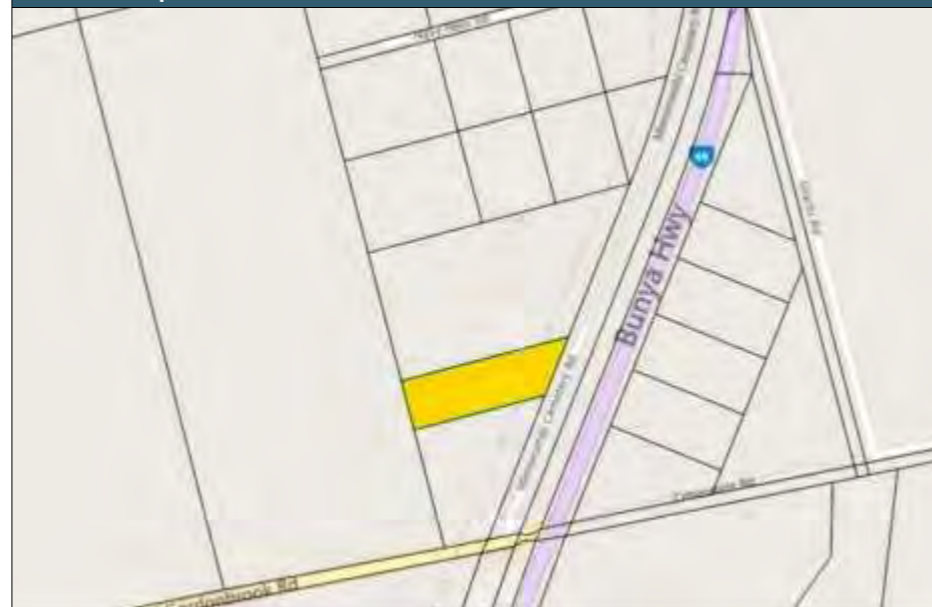
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Memerambi Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, in particular the closer settlement of the Memerambi district and the importance of the railway to this process, and also the pattern of the region's history, as cemeteries were generally established relatively early in the history of the settlement.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Memerambi Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Memerambi Cemetery has a special association with the members of the Memerambi community.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	205-219 Kingaroy Street (Corner of Haly and Kingaroy Streets)	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	48RP7914	

Historical Context

The Miller’s Corner building was constructed in 1935. It stands on the site of the first store in Kingaroy. The railway from Kilkivan was extended to Kingaroy in 1904 and at the time the railway station was completed, there were only two other buildings in the nascent settlement: the Carrollee Hotel, built by Kingaroy’s first European settler, Daniel Carroll, and FC Petersen’s store on the corner of Kingaroy and Haly Streets – and directly across from the railway station. Petersen had come from Brisbane where he had also operated a store, and he initially opened a store at Edenvale, a small farming community located just outside of what became Kingaroy (and so-named by him). Petersen eventually retired and the original building was destroyed by fire in 1910. The site remained empty for some time; it is unknown if another building was erected there prior to the construction of the present Miller’s Corner. Given the proximity of the railway station, and the substantial nature of the Miller’s Corner building, it is clear that the corner of Haly and Kingaroy Streets remained a prime commercial location long after the establishment of Petersen’s store in the early 1900s.

Physical Description

The Millers Corner building is located on the corner of Kingaroy and Haly Streets and includes the two storey main building on the corner and two single storey shops on either end. A narrow alley separates the building from the neighbouring shop on Haly Street, but on the Kingaroy Street side the building directly abuts the adjacent brick building.

The inter-war period L-shaped building is face brick with a rendered façade and a hipped tiled roof. The roofs of the one storey sections are also hipped and clad with corrugated iron. The façade of the main building has decorative pilasters on the upper level and stepped pediments on the corner section and on the Kingaroy Street elevation, featuring the text ‘MILLER’S CORNER’ and the date ‘1935’. Parapets extending to stepped pediments of similar design as the main building conceal the roofs of the shops and display the date ‘1935’ in a moulded frame on the Haly Street elevation and an empty frame only on Kingaroy Street. There are a number of casement windows located on the upper level. Steel suspended awnings are attached to the façade of the main building and also at the shops.

There is a corner entrance featuring timber and glass double doors. The fanlight above the doors has been replaced with an air-conditioning unit. What appears to be an original entrance is positioned towards the joint of the main building and shop on Haly Street and consists of a glass and timber double door with fanlight that shows Art Deco influences in the geometrical arrangement of the glazing bars. The entrance door to the shop at this elevation mirrors the corner door, but without the fanlight. Large recent glass and aluminium windows and a sliding door extend from the original entrance to the corner entrance.

All of the shopfront windows and doors on Kingaroy Street have been replaced and are aluminium framed. The walls of the shop are tiled.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References

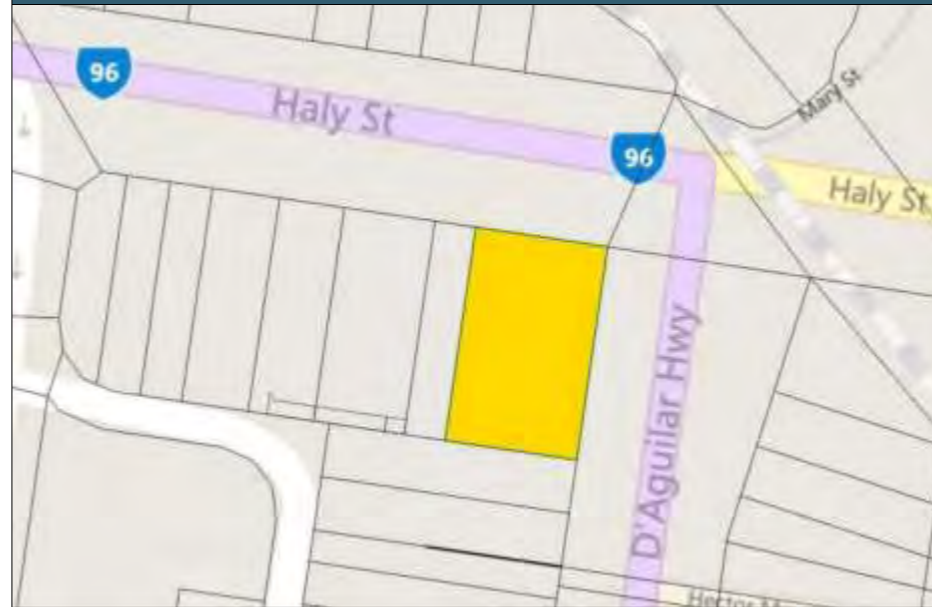
Harold Mears, The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy, eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Miller’s Corner is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history. It was the site of the first store (and only third building) in the settlement of Kingaroy and the current buildings reflect the increasing prosperity of the district and the continuing commercial importance of the corner of Kingaroy and Haly Streets throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Miller’s Corner is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It occupies a prominent corner location in an early and important part of the central business district of Kingaroy. Its size and handsome appearance continues to evoke the prosperity of Kingaroy in the first half of the twentieth century and the significance of the corner of Haly and Kingaroy Streets.

Location Map



Other Names	Murgon Public Hall, Murgon Town Hall Group.	
Street Address	62-70 Lamb Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 602812.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602812.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602812.

Statutory Listings	National Heritage List
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Non-Statutory Listings	Register of the National Estate (archived)
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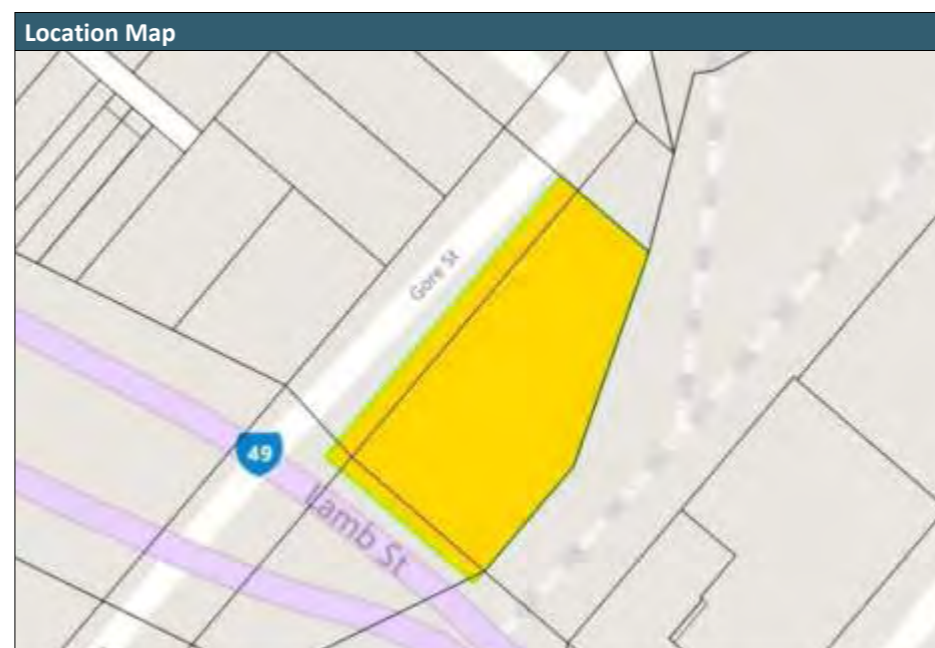
Inspection Date	18/9/2015
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>Murgon Civic Centre (1938) is the result of the growth of Murgon as a major service town in the South Burnett region in the inter-war period. It is important in demonstrating the development of agricultural settlements and establishment of their service towns in rural Queensland up to World War II through the Queensland government's policy of closer settlement of the land facilitated by branch railway lines.</p> <p>The Murgon Civic Centre is also important in demonstrating the widespread pattern in Queensland of expressing civic pride through building council chambers and town halls during the 1930s. While some were Depression-era relief projects, others, such as Murgon Civic Centre, were built in the latter part of the decade, when economic conditions had improved and expectations for a prosperous future were high.</p>

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>The Murgon Civic Centre is a good, representative and intact example of a regional Art Deco and Moderne-inspired civic centre. It is one of a group of fine town and shire halls built throughout Queensland in the 1930s in response to improved economic times post-Depression.</p> <p>The Murgon complex displays the principal features of these civic buildings, combining a public hall, library (now offices) shops and a clock tower. Like other town hall complexes, it is the focal point of the community and is located near the centre of the town on the corner of Murgon's principal streets.</p>

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	<p>The Murgon Civic Centre is important for its contribution to the townscape of Murgon. Situated at the principal intersection the clock tower is designed to address the corner and ensure the complex's prominence in the streetscape. The Art Deco influences - linear form, stepped skylines, chevron motifs and decorative horizontal banding - enhance the aesthetic appeal of the complex.</p>



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	88 Lamb Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2RP4224	

Historical Context

The site of Murgon was originally a siding on the Kilkivan branch railway extending to the '56 mile peg' – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Prior to the railway, the land was part of Barambah pastoral station, a large sheep station established in the 1840s. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Murgon.

The plans for the railway to Kingaroy prompted the Queensland Government to resume more land from pastoral stations and offer agricultural and grazing selections for sale. Land was resumed from Barambah and land sales occurred in 1902. Land had been resumed earlier from the station – in 1877 – and offered for sale, but it does not appear that anyone purchased land at this time. The first known European settler to take up a selection offered at the land sale was George Nutt; he selected three blocks and named his holding Castra. Nutt's house is now located in the Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum, Murgon. The railway arrived at the site of Murgon in 1903 and the town of Murgon was surveyed in 1906, with the sale of town lots occurring in the same year.

In 1906, the town of Murgon – although surveyed – was virtually empty except for a rudimentary railway station building, cream shed and a small store, effectively a tin hut, owned by William and Mary Gray. The shop was located on Macalister Street, near the railway station. The Gray's shop was the first commercial enterprise in Murgon, although it appears it was quickly followed by two other shops operated by well-known town pioneers: Patrick James Tiernan's 'Ready Money Store' and Joseph and Martha Angel's butcher shop. Tiernan remained a prominent Murgon businessman, eventually owning the Royal and Australian Hotels. The Angels also became central to the early history and development of the town of Murgon, opening Angel's Universal Provider on (or near) the site originally occupied by Gray's shop.

The growth of Murgon began slowly in the first few years of settlement, but expanded quickly at the close of the decade and in the 1910s. The Bank of New South Wales opened a branch in the town in 1909; it was the first bank branch and its establishment reflected positively on the growth and future promise of Murgon. The final resumptions from Barambah and associated land sales occurred in 1913 and the Shire of Murgon was created in 1914. The economy of the district also developed rapidly, particularly due to the dairy industry. A cream receiving depot was built in Murgon and the cream forwarded to the Tiaro Dairy Co-operative Company butter factory in Tiaro. By 1912, 84% of the cream sent to the factory came from Murgon and the surrounding districts and the company decided to relocate their factory to Murgon in 1913. Reflecting the geographical shift, the company was renamed the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Company.

It was in this context that the Queensland National Bank opened a branch in Murgon, the second bank in the town. The branch was opened in 1914; the opening of the butter factory and constitution of the shire undoubtedly reinforced the view of the town that the Bank of New South Wales had arrived at five years earlier. The first bank building was a small timber structure located on the southern side of Lamb Street (now the Bunya Highway). The original Bank of New South Wales building was destroyed by fire in 1916 and the new building, relocated to the Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum in Murgon in the 1980s, was built in 1918. The Bank of New South Wales and Queensland National Bank were the only two bank branches in Murgon until the 1950s.

The bank erected a new premises on the other side of Lamb Street in 1923. The building was constructed from brick instead of timber, reflecting the growth of the town and surrounding districts since the establishment of the first bank building in 1914. Once again, the decision to open a new branch building by the bank reflected a key point in the history of Murgon's development. In that year, the Proston branch railway was completed. The railway was started in 1916, but was delayed primarily because of World War I and its economic effects in the immediate post-war period. The extension of the railway had an important economic effect on the shire and the timing of its completion with the erection of the new Queensland National Bank building is not coincidental. The change in material – from timber for the original building, to brick for the second – also embodies the progress of the town during the 1910s and early 1920s. The optimism of the bank expressed in the architecture of their new branch was validated over the next two decades. The butter factory was extended in 1929 and by the early 1930s it was the fourth largest butter factory in Queensland. The impressive Murgon Civic Centre was constructed in 1938 and by the 1940s, the population of Murgon was second only to Kingaroy in the South Burnett.

Physical Description

The former Queensland National Bank is situated on a long narrow block in the Murgon central business district and addresses Lamb Street to the south. The eastern elevation directly abuts the adjacent building, while there is a lane at the north and a walkway on the west side of the former bank. The building is set in an unusual angle, stepping back from the street front towards the southwest corner.

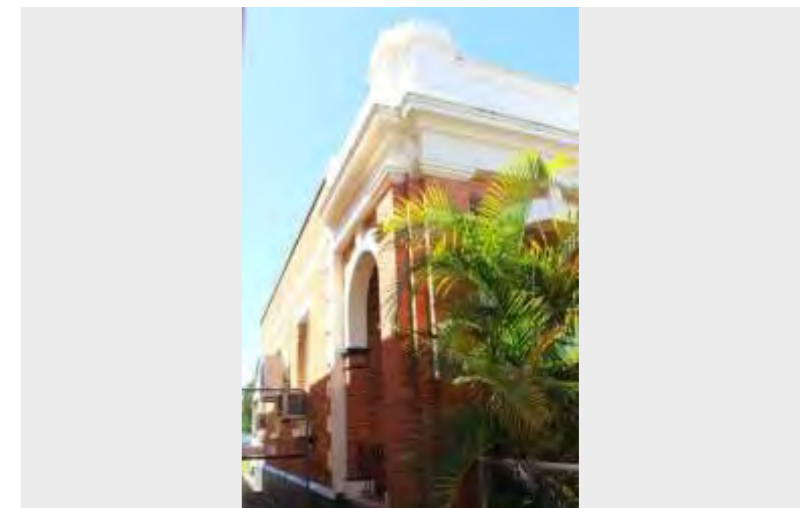
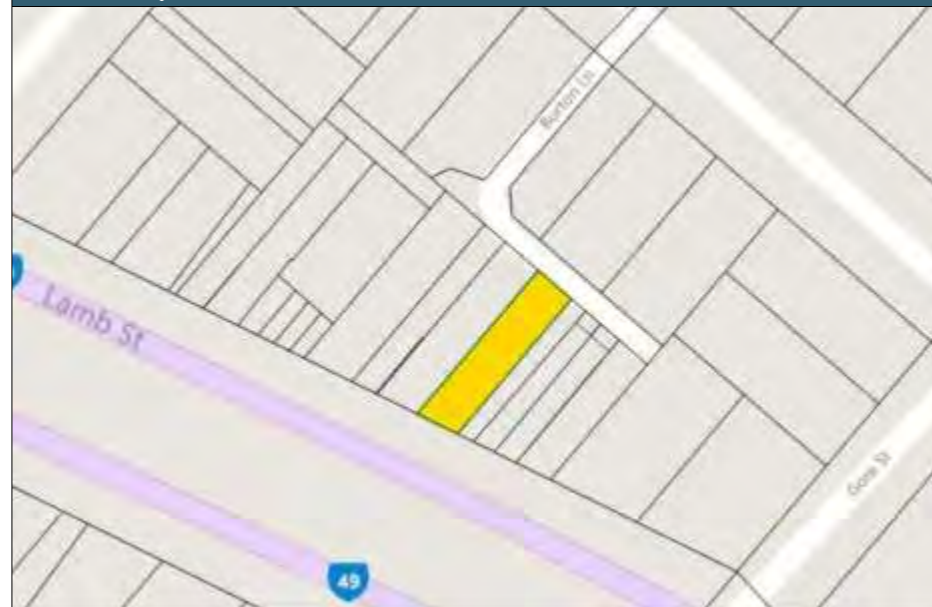
The single storey lowset building is constructed of face brick and is partially rendered. The front elevation features a portico consisting of three arches and four pilasters, with steps leading into the central arch from the footpath. A rendered stepped parapet, concealing a half-hipped roof, extends from the portico and features a pediment with the

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Queensland National Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The use of brick, contrasted with the original timber building across the street, reflected the growth and increasing prosperity of Murgon and its surrounding districts in a formative period of its history.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Queensland National Bank (former) demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as it is the only bank building established in Murgon in the first half of the twentieth century and built during the formative period of the town's and district's growth that remains in its original location. The Bank of New South Wales, the other bank building erected in this period, was relocated to the Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum in the 1980s.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Queensland National Bank (former) is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is situated at an unusual angle to the surrounding buildings and its unusualness is further highlighted by its small stature relative to other commercial buildings in Lamb Street. Although its size suggests quaintness (and its angle a certain quirkiness), its free classical architectural elements reflect a common design of banks, which incorporated classical design elements in order to project qualities such as strength and solidity.

Location Map



inscription '1923' above the central arch. The main entrance into the building is via double timber doors with fanlight. Windows are positioned to either side of the door in the portico and there are also windows on the western elevation. A fourth arch leads into the portico from the alley in the west, featuring a wrought iron fence. The western arch is mirrored on the eastern elevation, but here the arch is blocked-off.

Various decorative details are applied to the building including quoining on the west side near the portico entrance, accentuated stringcourse, lintels and sills and accentuated mouldings on the arches including keystones, the pilasters, the parapet and the pediment.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Register of the National Estate (archived)
Inspection Date	18/9/2015

References	
Cleo Goodchild & Susan Tsicalas, Murgon in Focus: A photographic record of Murgon and district from 1900s to 1950s, Murgon, Murgon Shire Council, 2001.	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 650003.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Macalister Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	4SP119874, 3SP119874, 6SP121412, 6SP119874, 1SP204385, 4RP891040, 11SP119280, 174SP119279 (Part of), 191SP119284 (Part of), Road Reserves	

Historical Context

The site of Murgon was originally a siding on the Kilkivan branch railway extending to the '56 mile peg' – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Prior to the railway, the land was part of Barambah pastoral station, a large sheep station established in the 1840s. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Murgon.

The railway was first extended into the South Burnett, from the line between Gympie and Maryborough, in 1886. The branch was built only from Dickabram to Kilkivan (the latter town considered the 'gateway' to the South Burnett), but nonetheless connected the South Burnett with the port of Maryborough. Community plans and government planning assumed the railway would continue to Nanango, but the direction it should come from – Esk, to the south, or from Kilkivan – was hotly debated. Gayndah and communities in the North Burnett also argued that they should receive rail before the South Burnett, further complicating the discussion. A Nanango Railway Association was formed in the late 1890s to represent the community and the Queensland Government conducted surveys of potential routes from Kilkivan in 1899. Despite this progress, the government had not committed to build the railway.

The government formed a Railway Commission in 1900 to investigate proposed rail routes throughout Queensland, including the South Burnett. The commission quickly determined that the route from Kilkivan was preferred to that from Esk. However, they also believed that the railway only needed to extend to the Coolabunia Scrub near Taabinga, rather than Nanango, as the latter town did not possess great agricultural prospects, but had rather simply developed because it was located at the junction of key roads when the pastoral stations were established in the region. The commission therefore recommended that the line extend from Kilkivan at total of 56 miles – ending at what became the settlement of Kingaroy. The decision was a costly blow to Nanango, especially as investment and construction in the town had increased in anticipation that the town would be terminus of the railway. The railway was eventually extended to Nanango in 1911.

The plans for the railway to Kingaroy prompted the Queensland Government to resume more land from pastoral stations and offer agricultural and grazing selections for sale. Land was resumed from Barambah and land sales occurred in 1902. Land had been resumed earlier from the station – in 1877 – and offered for sale, but it does not appear that anyone purchased land at this time. The first known European settler to take up a selection offered at the land sale was George Nutt; he selected three blocks and named his holding Castra. Nutt's house is now located in the Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum, Murgon. The railway arrived at the site of Murgon in 1903 and the town of Murgon was surveyed in 1906, with the sale of town lots occurring in the same year. The final resumptions from Barambah and associated land sales occurred in 1913 and the Shire of Murgon was created in 1914. Part of Barambah was also set aside as the Barambah Mission Station in 1901 and known as Cherbourg from 1932. The impressive Murgon Civic Centre was constructed in 1938, reflecting the substantial growth of the town and district in a relatively short period of time. Indeed, by the 1940s, the population of Murgon was second only to Kingaroy in the South Burnett.

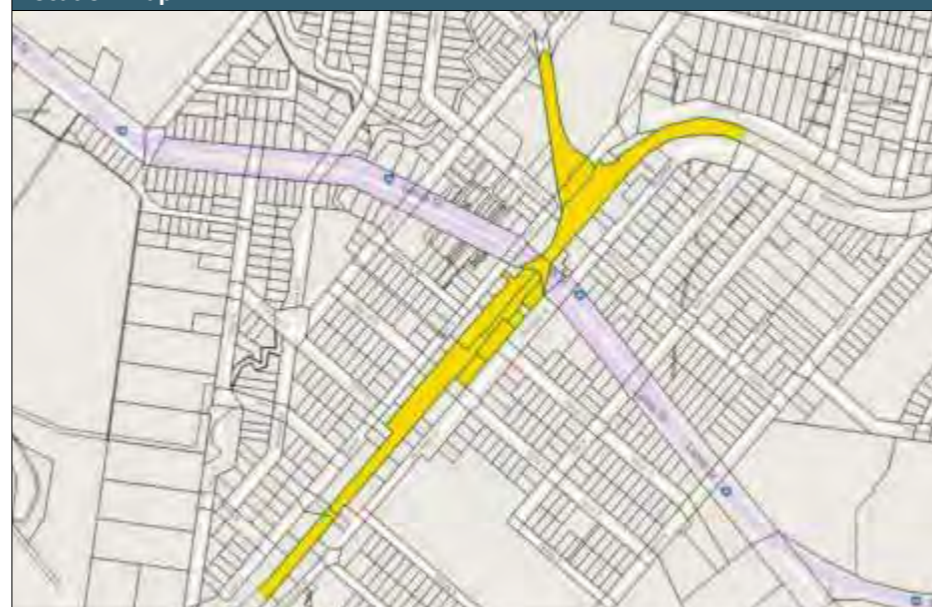
The economic development of the district relied on timber, maize, pumpkins, pigs and dairy. Indeed, the dairy industry, like much of the South Burnett, was crucial to the growth of Murgon. A cream receiving depot was built in Murgon and the cream forwarded to the Tiaro Dairy Co-operative Company butter factory in Tiaro. However, by 1912 84% of the cream came from Murgon and the surrounding districts and the company decided to relocate their factory to Murgon in 1913. Reflecting the geographical shift, the company was renamed the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Company in 1914. The factory was extended in 1929 and by the early 1930s it was the fourth largest producer of butter in Queensland. The company opened a branch factory at Proston in 1934. By this stage there were five butter factories in the South Burnett: Murgon, Proston, Wondai, Kingaroy and Nanango. Other industries have also added to the economic development of Murgon and its surrounding districts. Meat processing emerged with the establishment of the South Burnett Meat Works Co-operative Association in the late 1950s and the erection of a meat processing plant in the 1960s. The wine industry has become prominent since its establishment in the district in the 1990s, with extensive vineyards in the Moffatdale area.

The railway complex at Murgon nonetheless took some time to develop. The station building was originally nothing but a 'tin humpy' (Goodchild & Tscalas 2001: 5). The current railway station building appears to have been built by c1906-7, following the standard design of station buildings in Queensland at this time. A cream shed was also built, but Murgon's settlers demanded that a goods shed also be constructed to store maize; it was finally built c1908. The railway complex grew in size and by 1912 it included the station building, platform, cream shed, at least two sheds (one of which was the goods shed), a large crane and the station master's house. The growth of the complex over this period reflected the wider development of Murgon and the surrounding district, from a few settlers in 1902 through to a town in 1906 and a shire in 1914. Branch lines from Murgon were extended to Proston in 1923 and Windaia in 1925 respectively, further reinforcing the importance of the Murgon railway complex in the development of the region.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The construction of the railway contributed enormously to the settlement and economic development of the South Burnett from the early twentieth century. It also provided the impetus for the establishment of towns and settlements along the line, including Murgon.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Railway Complex demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as it includes the earliest railway station in the region still located in its original setting.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Railway Complex has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular remnant fabric that illustrates the extent and nature of the railway complex from its earliest period. Some of the material that remains extant includes the platform, station building, station master's house, goods shed and rail line corridors, including evidence of the branch line to Proston. The complex was originally much larger and other material – primarily archaeological – may be present that assists in understanding the overall size of the complex, reflecting its importance as a major railway complex in the region.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of railway infrastructure, including a timber station building, goods shed, station master's house and rail lines in the region and constructed in the early twentieth century.

Location Map



The importance of the railway gradually declined from the mid-twentieth century, particularly due to the increased ownership of motor vehicles and trucks. The branch from Kingaroy to Tarong was closed in 1963 and the line between Kingaroy and Nanango closed in 1964. The other branch lines were progressively closed, although the line to Kingaroy continued to operate until 2009. The Murgon station complex is unique in that it is the earliest of the original railway station buildings in the South Burnett that remains in its original setting – all the other railway stations from this early period were moved or replaced (Nanango was moved to the Race Club, Kingaroy to O’Neill Square and Wondai was replaced by a new station building in the 1980s).

Physical Description

The Murgon Railway Complex and corridor is located in the centre of Murgon. The railway corridor includes the Murgon to Kingaroy section of the Kilkivan branch line extending south from the railway station past the former South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association Factory and the Murgon to Theebine section extending northeast. The Murgon to Proston branch line runs to the northwest past the Civic Centre and the Murgon State School. The railway complex includes the former railway station, station master’s residence, a former goods shed, ancillary structures, platforms, some extant railway tracks and watertank stand remains.

The railway station is set in slightly sloping terrain and is bounded by the railway corridor to the west and Macalister Street to the east. Bottle trees line Macalister Street out the front of the station. The railway lines are still evident outside the railway building but have been removed in other parts of the corridor. A bitumen car park is located at the east side of the railway station building, and a modern shed and large steel span carport are located in the carpark. A Southern Cross windmill, appearing to be recent, is located at the site. The railway station is bounded by a tall steel and wire fence. Remnants of a timber post and rail fence with wire mesh partially delineate an area to the northeast of the station building and what appears to be remnants of the former concrete watertank stand are located in an otherwise cleared site to the southwest.

The station building is a lowset rectangular timber structure clad with weatherboard and chamferboard and covered with a short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof, extending to awnings at the front (east) and rear (west). The rear awning covers part of the platform and both are supported by decorative timber brackets. A low extension with separate gable roof is attached at the southern elevation. A set of timber steps provides access at the front of the building and access to the platform is via recent concrete ramps and single steps. There are five doors in total on the platform side, four single timber doors and a double timber slat door at the goods section on the southern elevation. The building appears to have been enclosed or extended at some point. The north end of the building is clad with weatherboards and the southern end has chamferboards – this is evident on both sides (east and west) of the building. Many of the windows are double hung, and the window at the northeast side has a window hood supported by decorative brackets while a second hood above the door on the eastern side is metal. An original timber and cast iron bench is located under the awning at the platform.

The station master’s residence is set on the corner of Macalister and Lamb Streets and consists of a rectangular timber structure on stumps with a number of extensions at the rear. The building is weatherboard clad and has a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The front verandah facing Lamb Street has been enclosed. The building features several windows, some with window hood, vertical shades and security screens. A small weatherboard clad annex with skillion roof is attached at the rear on the south-eastern corner. Joining onto the annex and the rear of the main building to the southwest is a larger chamferboard clad extension with corrugated iron clad gable roof changing to skillion configuration at the joint with the main building. Timber steps lead into this section on the north-western elevation.

A former goods shed is situated on the north-western side of the railway lines (separated by a high mesh and barbed wire security fence) and borders onto a carpark in the northeast and a vacant area in the southwest. The building consists of a rectangular timber structure on low stumps. The shed has a gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron extending to an awning on the southern elevation, covering a timber platform with access via steps on either end. The platform extends past the north-eastern corner. The walls are clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and there is large timber door facing the platform towards the north-eastern corner. A small recent shed of no heritage significance is located a short distance to the southwest.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	14/10/2015

References

Cleo Goodchild & Susan Tsicalas, Murgon in Focus: A photographic record of Murgon and district from 1900s to 1950s, Murgon, Murgon Shire Council, 2001.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, ‘Murgon State School’, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 650003.

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	Murgon Picture Theatre.	
Street Address	46 Lamb Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	4RP207095	

Historical Context

The site of Murgon was originally a siding on the Kilkivan branch railway extending to the '56 mile peg' – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Prior to the railway, the land was part of Barambah pastoral station, a large sheep station established in the 1840s. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Murgon.

The plans for the railway to Kingaroy prompted the Queensland Government to resume more land from pastoral stations and offer agricultural and grazing selections for sale. Land was resumed from Barambah and land sales occurred in 1902. Land had been resumed earlier from the station – in 1877 – and offered for sale, but it does not appear that anyone purchased land at this time. The first known European settler to take up a selection offered at the land sale was George Nutt; he selected three blocks and named his holding Castra. Nutt's house is now located in the Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum, Murgon. The railway arrived at the site of Murgon in 1903 and the town of Murgon was surveyed in 1906, with the sale of town lots occurring in the same year.

In 1906, the town of Murgon – although surveyed – was virtually empty except for a rudimentary railway station building, cream shed and a small store, effectively a tin hut, owned by William and Mary Gray. The shop was located on Macalister Street, near the railway station. The Gray's shop was the first commercial enterprise in Murgon, although it appears it was quickly followed by two other shops operated by well-known town pioneers: Patrick James Tiernan's 'Ready Money Store' and Joseph and Martha Angel's butcher shop. Tiernan remained a prominent Murgon businessman, eventually owning the Royal and Australian Hotels. The Angels also became central to the early history and development of the town of Murgon, opening Angel's Universal Provider on (or near) the site originally occupied by Gray's shop.

The growth of Murgon began slowly in the first few years of settlement, but expanded quickly at the close of the decade and in the 1910s. The Bank of New South Wales opened a branch in the town in 1909; it was the first bank branch and its establishment reflected positively on the growth and future promise of Murgon. The final resumptions from Barambah and associated land sales occurred in 1913 and the Shire of Murgon was created in 1914. The economy of the district also developed rapidly, particularly due to the dairy industry. A cream receiving depot was built in Murgon and the cream forwarded to the Tiaro Dairy Co-operative Company butter factory in Tiaro. By 1912, 84% of the cream sent to the factory came from Murgon and the surrounding districts and the company decided to relocate their factory to Murgon in 1913. Reflecting the geographical shift, the company was renamed the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Company and further expanded its facilities in 1929. Indeed, the 1920s and 30s were important decades for Murgon; railway branches from Murgon to Proston (1923) and Winda (1925) increased freight travel and cream from dairy farms – by the early 1930s the butter factory was the fourth largest in Queensland. Further reinforcing the prosperity of this period was the construction of the impressive Civic Centre in 1938. By the 1940s, the population of Murgon was second only to Kingaroy in the South Burnett.

The Star Picture Theatre was constructed in or around 1930. It was the first and only purpose-built picture theatre in Murgon (although the former School of Arts was also used to show movies, but it was not built for that purpose). The theatre played movies, but it also hosted balls and dances. Indeed, the venue continued to be used for social gatherings even after the construction of the Civic Centre (which included a concert hall), as the Star Picture Theatre was larger. The theatre was also popular during World War II, when soldiers stationed outside of the town would come to see the movies. The theatre became a skating rink sometime in the latter half of the twentieth century, and then a furniture shop (possibly the shop that currently occupies the premises). The building is distinguished by the use of pressed metal to the façade and the mimicking of key classical architectural motifs such as pilasters, moulded capitals and pediment. Much of the interior also remains intact despite its change in use over time.

Physical Description

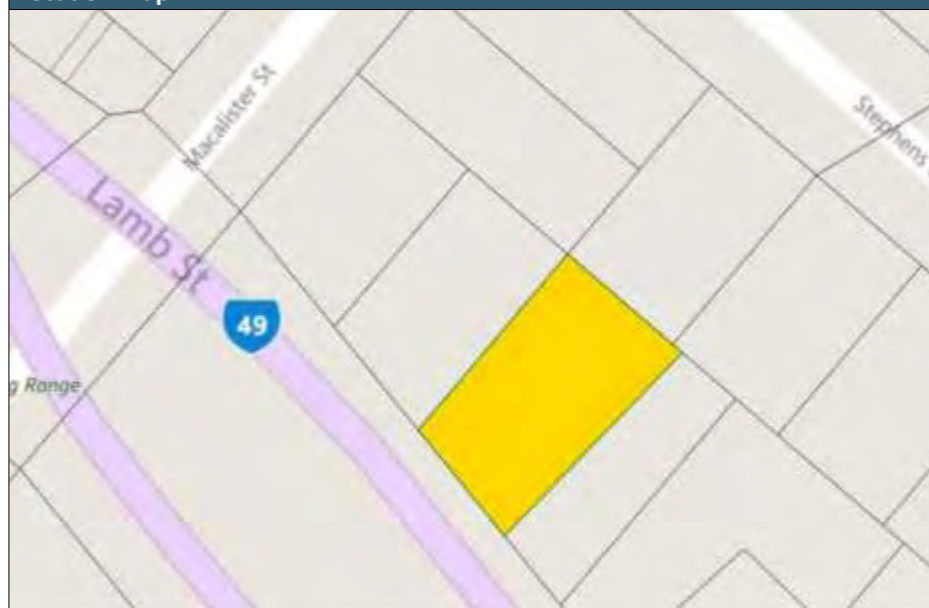
Murgon Picture Theatre addresses Lamb Street in the west of Murgon. The double storey timber building has a short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof featuring five circular ridge ventilators with decorative elements and two rotating vents. The building is clad with metal sheeting including flat, small and large ribbed and also ornate pressed metal. The most striking feature is the façade clad with pressed metal sheeting and framed by two pilasters, decorated with pressed metal sheeting simulating a sandstone appearance, extending above wall height and ending in moulded capitals. The gable is framed by mouldings and extends to a triangular pediment topped with a five-pointed star. A framed triangular space in the gable centre displays the current business name. The main entrance door is flanked by boarded-up windows. A small single storey annex with skillion roof is attached on the south-eastern elevation and an extension with separate roof is attached at the rear of the building. There are a number of windows in the main building including louvre and casement. The interior of the buildings appears to be largely unaltered.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Star Picture Theatre (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. It was the first and only purpose-built picture theatre in Murgon, illustrating the growth of the town in a formative period of its history.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Star Picture Theatre (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of picture theatres which were important to the region throughout the twentieth century. The characteristics include the elongated shed at the rear of the façade and, internally, space for the projection room and screen (also including space for a stage).

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Murgon Star Picture Theatre (former) is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The use of pressed metal at the façade mimicking of classical architectural motifs creates a unique façade, emphasised by the large star situated on top of the pediment.

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	14/10/2015

References	
Cleo Goodchild & Susan Tsicalas, Murgon in Focus: A photographic record of Murgon and district from 1900s to 1950s, Murgon, Murgon Shire Council, 2001.	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 650003.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	Murgon Rural School.	
Street Address	91 Gore Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 650003.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 650003.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 650003.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
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Inspection Date	Not inspected.
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>Murgon State School (established in 1908 as a provisional school) is important in demonstrating the evolution of state education and its associated architecture in Queensland. The place retains excellent examples of standard government designs that were architectural responses to prevailing government educational philosophies.</p> <p>The Suburban Timber School building (1917, extended 1935-36, Block A) demonstrates the evolution of timber school building designs to provide adequate lighting and ventilation; while its 1930s modifications, in particular the rearrangement of windows to provide southern light, illustrate the adaptability of timber schools and the influence of the highly successful Sectional School type upon Queensland school designs from the 1920s to 1950s.</p> <p>The Teachers Residence (1914) demonstrates the Queensland Government's policy of providing residences for married male head teachers in rural areas.</p> <p>The Playshed (1927) demonstrates the education system's recognition of the importance of play in the curriculum.</p> <p>The Domestic Science Building (1935-36) and Blacksmith's Shop (1930, extended 1936) are important surviving evidence of the establishment of rural schools in Queensland, a popular initiative to provide a practical education for country students and encourage them to stay on the land. They demonstrate the Queensland Government's focus on vocational education as a way of ensuring the state's economic prosperity.</p>
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	<p>The former Blacksmith's Shop and Domestic Science Building are rare and important surviving examples of building types that were once common, and demonstrate the emphasis placed on vocational training in Queensland Schools in the early-20th century, particularly in rural communities.</p> <p>The former Blacksmith's Shop (1930, extended 1936) is a very rare and intact example of its type. No other surviving Queensland example with this level of intactness has been identified to date.</p>
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

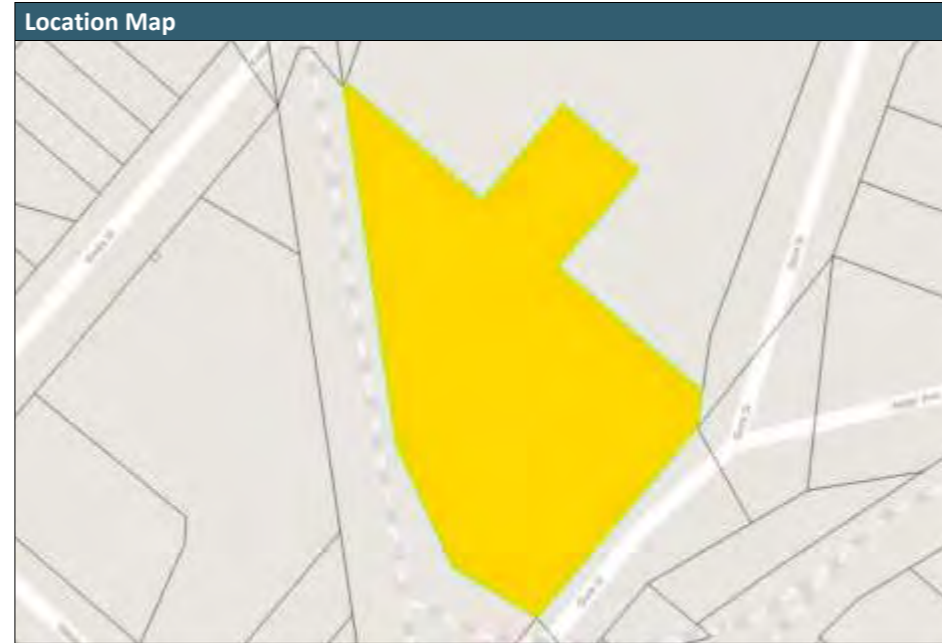


Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Statement	<p>Murgon State School is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Queensland state schools with their later modifications. These include: highset timber-framed teaching buildings of standard designs that incorporate understorey play areas, verandahs, and classrooms with high levels of natural light and ventilation; and generous, landscaped sites with mature shade trees and assembly/play areas. The school is a good, intact example of a regional school complex comprising a range of standard and vocational teaching buildings.</p> <p>The Suburban Timber School building (1917, Block A) with its later additions (1935-36) is a good, intact example of its type, retaining its highset form with play space beneath, timber-framed and -clad construction, generous verandahs (now enclosed), gable roof, teachers rooms, surviving early joinery, coved ceiling lined with pressed metal sheeting, and natural lighting and ventilation features.</p> <p>The Small Timber School building (1935-36, part of Block C) retains its gable roof, southeast verandah (now enclosed), some early joinery and decorative timberwork.</p> <p>The teacher's residence (1914) is an excellent, intact example of the residence type of its period, retaining its hip-roofed, timber-framed and -clad form and comprising a front verandah, a four room core, large dining verandah and rear wing containing a kitchen, bathroom and former servant's room.</p> <p>The former Domestic Science Building (1935-36) is a rare, intact example of a vocational building built to a standard plan, retaining its lowset form, gambrel roof, and large, airy classroom flanked by a former laundry room and an enclosed verandah.</p> <p>The Blacksmith's Shop (1930, extended 1936) is a very rare and intact example of its type, retaining its skillion-roofed and corrugated metal-clad form, earth floor, and its location away from the main teaching building to minimise noise disruption.</p> <p>The Playshed (1927) retains its hipped, timber-framed roof form supported on timber posts, and two walls enclosed with corrugated metal sheeting.</p> <p>These buildings are set within landscaped school grounds with mature plantings, including Pepperina trees (<i>Schinus molle</i>).</p> <p>The former Court House (1939-40) is an excellent, intact example of a regional timber court house, retaining its T-shaped plan of former offices and courtroom, hipped and gabled roof, generous verandahs, and early joinery and decorative features.</p>
G	<p><i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i></p>
Statement	<p>Schools have always played an important part in Queensland communities. They typically retain significant and enduring connections with former pupils, parents, and teachers; provide a venue for social interaction and volunteer work; and are a source of pride, symbolising local progress and aspirations.</p> <p>Murgon State School has a strong and ongoing association with the Murgon community. It was established in 1908 through the fundraising efforts of the local community and generations of Murgon children have been taught there. The place is important for its contribution to the educational development of Murgon and is a prominent community focal point and gathering place for social and commemorative events with widespread community support.</p>



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Intersection Lamb and Gore Streets	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	

Historical Context

The site of Murgon was originally a siding on the Kilkivan branch railway extending to the '56 mile peg' – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Prior to the railway, the land was part of Barambah pastoral station, a large sheep station established in the 1840s. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Murgon.

The plans for the railway to Kingaroy prompted the Queensland Government to resume more land from pastoral stations and offer agricultural and grazing selections for sale. Land was resumed from Barambah and land sales occurred in 1902. Land had been resumed earlier from the station – in 1877 – and offered for sale, but it does not appear that anyone purchased land at this time. The first known European settler to take up a selection offered at the land sale was George Nutt; he selected three blocks and named his holding Castra. Nutt's house is now located in the Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum, Murgon. The railway arrived at the site of Murgon in 1903 and the town of Murgon was surveyed in 1906, with the sale of town lots occurring in the same year.

In 1906, the town of Murgon – although surveyed – was virtually empty except for a rudimentary railway station building, cream shed and a small store, effectively a tin hut, owned by William and Mary Gray. The shop was located on Macalister Street, near the railway station. The Gray's shop was the first commercial enterprise in Murgon, although it appears it was quickly followed by two other shops operated by well-known town pioneers: Patrick James Tiernan's 'Ready Money Store' and Joseph and Martha Angel's butcher shop. Tiernan remained a prominent Murgon businessman, eventually owning the Royal and Australian Hotels. The Angels also became central to the early history and development of the town of Murgon, opening Angel's Universal Provider on (or near) the site originally occupied by Gray's shop.

The growth of Murgon began slowly in the first few years of settlement, but expanded quickly at the close of the decade and in the 1910s. The Bank of New South Wales opened a branch in the town in 1909; it was the first bank branch and its establishment reflected positively on the growth and future promise of Murgon. The final resumptions from Barambah and associated land sales occurred in 1913 and the Shire of Murgon was created in 1914. The economy of the district also developed rapidly, particularly due to the dairy industry. A cream receiving depot was built in Murgon and the cream forwarded to the Tiaro Dairy Co-operative Company butter factory in Tiaro. By 1912, 84% of the cream sent to the factory came from Murgon and the surrounding districts and the company decided to relocate their factory to Murgon in 1913. Reflecting the geographical shift, the company was renamed the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Company. The Queensland National Bank opened a premises in 1914, further illustrating the growth of the town and districts.

The year 1914 also marked the beginning of World War I. Thirty six men from the district died during the conflict and their names were commemorated on the Murgon War Memorial. (Local communities generally chose one of two options when commemorating the soldiers from the district: only name those who died, or list everyone who served.) The foundation stone for the memorial was laid on Anzac Day 1920 and the memorial unveiled on the 13th of November 1921, two days after Remembrance Day.

The space in which the monument is located has undergone change over time. Initially, the memorial was surrounded by a simple concrete border. It was also located in the middle of the intersection of Lamb and Gore Streets, a prominent intersection that included the town's two hotels and School of Arts (on the site of the current Civic Centre). At this time, there was no kerbing, channelling or landscaping around the monument. A substantial concrete and rail fence was erected around the memorial shortly after its construction and by the 1930s, it was also surrounded by a grassed area as the roads were kerbed and channelled. The fence was undoubtedly installed to protect the memorial from vehicular traffic, especially as motor vehicles began to grow in number in this period.

The brick and rail fence remains extant, but the rear of the memorial now abuts the road – originally there was a space of grass behind the memorial, but later road widening removed it, reflecting the growth of the town over the course of the twentieth century. Nonetheless, the area in front of the memorial has been preserved (albeit paved now instead of grassed), and indeed, the total area has been increased. The other major change to the memorial was the inclusion of names of soldiers from the district who died during World War II.

The location of the memorial in the middle of Lamb Street reflects the design of the town of Murgon, which incorporated a wide street with park space in the middle. The park areas were divided by roads at various intervals that enabled people to turn into either direction of Lamb Street. Space was allocated for the park areas along Lamb Street from the beginning of the town to its exit (in either direction) and the areas remain more or less intact today. The areas were surrounded by fences by at least 1909 – only three years after the town was surveyed. The area closest to the war memorial (to its west) included a flag pole, extant at the time the war memorial was unveiled in 1921. Trees were also planted in the park areas from an early date, establishing the areas as a key civic amenity in the main street of town. The memorial is thus located in a key civic space in the town centre created at the time the town was surveyed.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Murgon War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of war memorials representing men who served and died from the district in World War I.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Murgon War Memorial demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, being one of only two World War I memorials located in the middle of an intersection at one entrance to the town (the other is in Blackbutt) and remaining in its original location.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Murgon War Memorial is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of war memorials constructed after World War I, particularly the use of a digger statue.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Murgon War Memorial is important because of its aesthetic significance. This importance is embodied in two particular characteristics. First, its location in the middle of a road intersection at the eastern entrance to Murgon (the principal entrance for people travelling to the South Burnett by road) presents a strong civic statement, embodying the significance of the war and the contribution of men from the district to Australia's national identity and fighting reputation. The intersection is also the principal intersection in Murgon; the memorial is flanked by the Civic Centre and the town's two hotels. The width of Lamb Street and creation of park space along its length further contributes to the importance of the memorial's location and its central position in Murgon's thoroughfare.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Murgon War Memorial has a strong association with the Murgon community as a focus for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies since its unveiling in 1921.



Physical Description

The Murgon War Memorial is set in a stamped concreted area in the centre of the intersection of Lamb and Gore Streets in the Murgon central business district. 'Memorial Place' joins onto the east and consists of a small landscaped triangular section dedicated to the Prisoners of War of all conflicts.

The memorial is manufactured of marble by Lowther & Sons, Brisbane, and consists of a 'digger' statue on a tiered plinth mounted on a tiered base. The digger faces east and stands with his head bowed, his rifle on his right side and his left hand resting on a stylised tree trunk at the rear. The plinth is decorated with corner pilasters. Two sides show marble tablets with the inscription 'FOR THEIR COUNTRY THEY DIED' followed by the dates and the names of the citizens killed in World War I and World War II. The memorial is set on a concrete base and fronted by the marble foundation stone. A low square concrete pillar and pipe fence surrounds the memorial.

Queen Elizabeth II Park is located in the centre of Lamb Street and comprises grassed areas with mature trees, a rotunda, seating and amenities.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register
Inspection Date	14/10/2015

References

Cleo Goodchild & Susan Tsicalas, Murgon in Focus: A photographic record of Murgon and district from 1900s to 1950s, Murgon, Murgon Shire Council, 2001.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 650003.

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	George Street	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 602525.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602525.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602525.

Statutory Listings Queensland Heritage Register

Non-Statutory Listings No non-statutory listings

Inspection Date 15/9/2015

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The 1927 Nanango butter factory, built on a site that was used for butter production from 1906 to 1977, is evidence of the growth and decline of the dairy industry within the Nanango Shire, and within Queensland.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The decline in the Queensland dairy industry in the 1960s and 1970s, and the resulting closure of small town butter factories, means that ex-butter factories that are relatively intact are now becoming uncommon.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The layout of the factory, with its large internal space, loading bays, cold room, engine room, exterior water tanks, office building and other secondary structures demonstrates the principle characteristics of a early twentieth century butter factory.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	53 Appin Street West	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	213FY2647	

Historical Context

Early burials in the South Burnett were located at various places. The early pastoral stations in the region established private cemeteries near the respective homestead. Many other burials occurred in the bush; some of the earliest are that of a shepherd's wife and her son, believed to have been buried across the road from the former King's Boarding House in Maidenwell.

However, the first cemetery outside a pastoral station was the Burnett Cemetery, now known as the Pioneer Cemetery. It is unclear when it was established; it is possible burials occurred at the cemetery as early as the 1850s, but the first recorded burials took place in 1862, shortly after the official survey of the town in 1861. The location of the cemetery reflects the site of early Nanango. The nascent settlement formed around Goode's Inn, established in 1849, the site of which is now marked by a cairn just outside the State School grounds in Burnett Street. The majority of the commercial and government buildings were located in the vicinity of George, Burnett and Drayton Streets, located on either side of Sandy Creek. The town later developed west of George Street following the break-up of the major pastoral stations in the region in the early 1900s, and the extension of the railway from Kingaroy to Nanango in the early 1910s.

The Pioneer Cemetery ceased to be used after the gazettal of the current cemetery in 1876. It is unclear why the original cemetery was no longer used, although it is relatively low lying and close to Sandy Creek, so flooding may have been an issue. The Nanango Cemetery was managed by a Cemetery Trust until 1912, when the Nanango Shire Council assumed control.

Physical Description

The cemetery includes a monumental section, incorporating a pioneer section, a lawn cemetery and a columbarium wall. The perimeter is partially lined with mature trees and there are a few feature trees located throughout the grassed site.

The majority of the monumental section is organised according to denominations and the gravesites are arranged in rows. There is a wide variety of grave ornaments reflecting funerary customs from the late 1870s to the present day. Grave surrounds are predominantly concrete or rendered brick borders, some with highly decorative elements, but there are also wrought iron fencing surrounds. Headstones include desk mounted tablets, stelae and crosses, some on a tiered base. The monumental section also includes some timber crosses and an elaborate angel statue. Stonemason represented include AL Petrie, Toowong.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References

Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

Tony Matthews, *Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett*, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

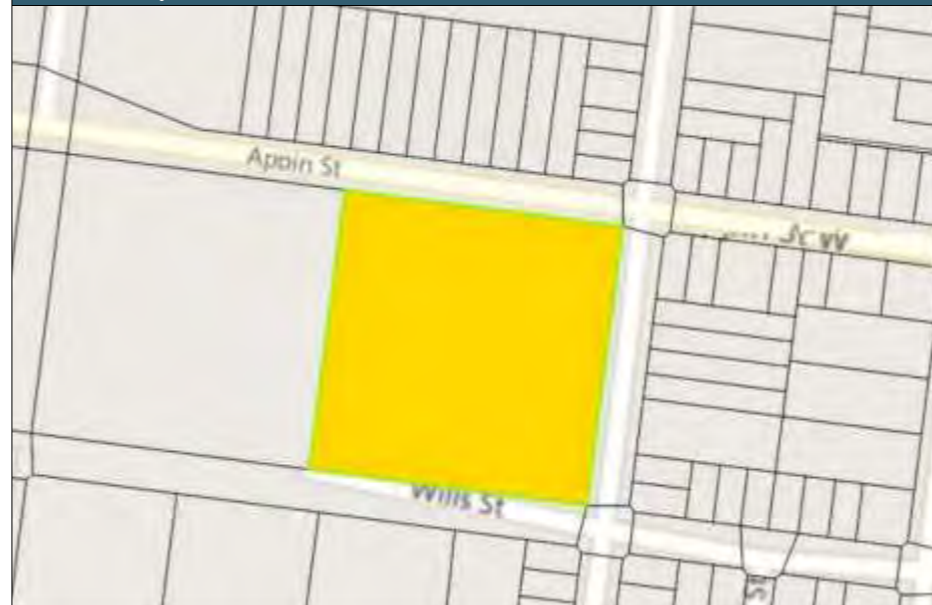
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nanango Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, especially the need for a larger cemetery for the growing settlement of Nanango and surrounding districts.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Nanango Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Nanango Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance as the collection of 19th and 20th century headstones and monuments of the monumental cemetery creates an evocative memorial landscape, reflecting the long history of Nanango and its settlement.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Nanango Cemetery has a special association with the members of the local community, which is demonstrated by its continued use since 1876.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	30 Henry Street	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 601571.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601571.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601571.

Statutory Listings Queensland Heritage Register

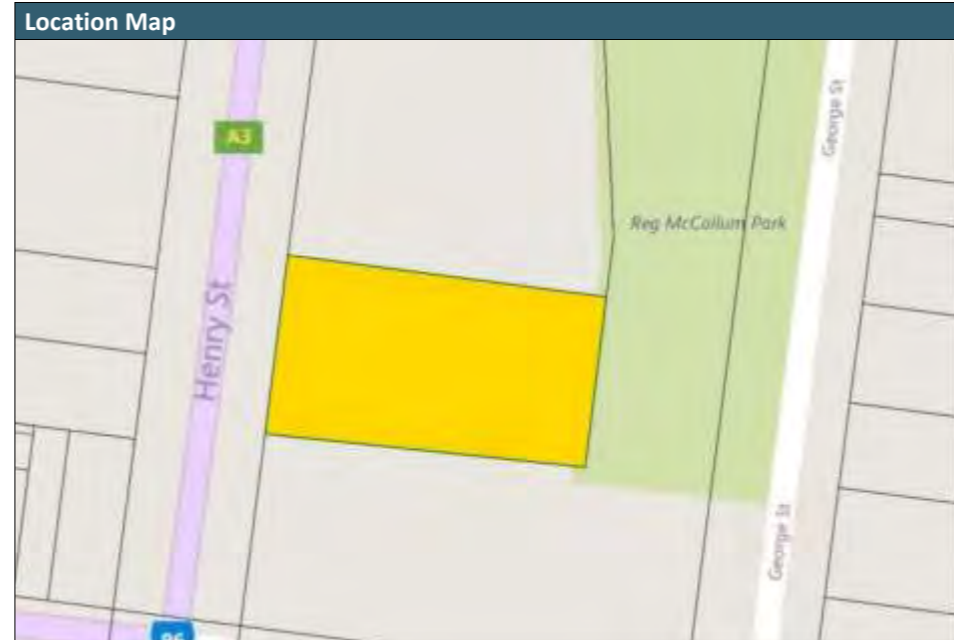
Non-Statutory Listings Register of the National Estate (archived)

Inspection Date 15/9/2015

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Erected in 1937, the Nanango Court House survives as an important illustration of the pattern of Nanango's development as an official centre for the South Burnett district of Queensland.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Nanango Court House is a good example of a timber court house in a provincial centre. It reflects the high standard of Government buildings in Queensland, designed by the Department of Public Works during the early-mid 20th century.



Other Names	Lee Park.	
Street Address	Racecourse Road	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	174FY803924	

Historical Context

Horse racing in the South Burnett began as early as 1850 and is the earliest form of organised sport in the region. Some of the major pastoral stations in the region – Taabinga, Tarong and Nanango – had race tracks by this time. The Nanango Race Club was formed in 1859 and the first official meeting was held at Nanango station on Boxing Day that year. By 1864, the races were held at a course by ‘Steamer Lagoon’ (so-called because of the mist that rose from its surface), approximately 15km from Nanango.

The current race course was established in 1879. By the late 1870s, the pastoral stations were progressively broken up by the Queensland Government to encourage closer settlement. The Steamer Lagoon race course was located on land opened for selection, and so the club was forced to secure a new track. The government surveyed a ‘Race Course and Recreation Reserve’ of approximately 84ha near the town and the club moved there in 1880.

The races attracted interest from around the region. The race meeting was originally called the ‘Nanango Plate’, which was changed to the ‘Nanango Cup’ in 1869. By the 1890s, people attended the races from as far as Kilkivan, Toowoomba and Gympie. The hotels in town were full for these events and other social events, such as balls, were held at the time. The races were suspended during World War I (1914-1918); the race club reformed in 1918, but it ceased to exist in 1936. The original grandstand and office were destroyed by fire in 1937.

The race club was reformed in the 1960s. The first race meeting of the new era occurred in 1967, with close to 2,500 people in attendance. The club purchased the Nanango railway station building and watertank – the last train left from the station in 1964 – and converted it into the club office and ticket counter. Railings and horse stalls were constructed in 1968. The club received a Racing Development Grant in 1987 and further improvements were made, including a bookmaker’s ring; grandstand; bar and barbecue areas; enclosure of the canteen and refreshment rooms; and a new administration area.

Physical Description

The Nanango Race Club is located on the Nanango racecourse, a fenced part of Lee Park, an 82ha reserve in the southwest of town bounded by an industrial estate in the north and bushland to the east and south. Also located on the lot is the Nanango Airport runway in the northwest. The levelled block is mostly cleared with some native vegetation remaining in the east and south. The centrally located racecourse track features railings and a grassed inner area. Situated to the south west of the track is the former Nanango railway station building, a rectangular single storey timber structure on timber stumps clad with chamferboard. The building has undergone some changes during the conversion to a ticket hut and club office. Original features include ornate brackets on the side awning and a window hood and a roof vent atop the short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof. Other infrastructure include grandstand, judge’s box, horse stalls and ancillary buildings.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	17/9/2015

References

Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

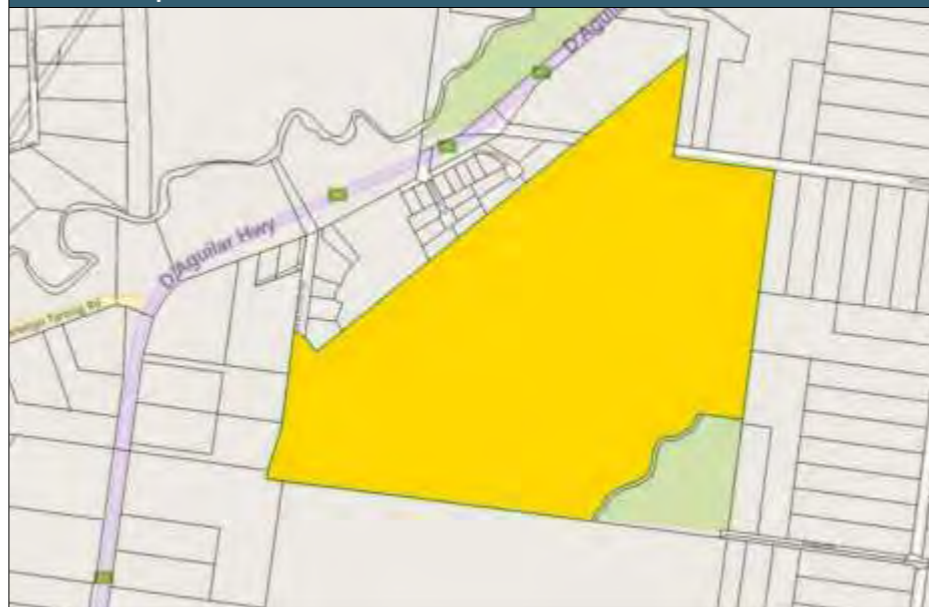
Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Race Club is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history. It was the first race club formed in the South Burnett and, except for a hiatus between the 1930s and 1960s, it has existed since 1859. The club’s race track was also the first officially gazetted race track in the South Burnett and it remains the oldest race track in the region.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Race Club is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of horse racing tracks, which historically have been, and remain, important to the South Burnett.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Race Club has a special association with the Nanango community because of its historic social function, and also the members, owners of race horses, jockeys and officials associated with the club and its races over time.

Location Map



Other Names	Pioneer Park, Immanuel Lutheran Church.	
Street Address	Railway Lane	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	9N2358, 3RP196855, 2RP196855, 348SP119869, 201N231	

Historical Context

The railway was first extended into the South Burnett, from the line between Gympie and Maryborough, in 1886. The branch was built only from Dickabram to Kilkivan (the latter town considered the 'gateway' to the South Burnett), but nonetheless connected the South Burnett with the port of Maryborough. Community plans and government planning assumed the railway would continue to Nanango, but the direction it should come from – Esk, to the south, or from Kilkivan – was hotly debated. Gayndah and communities in the North Burnett also argued that they should receive rail before the South Burnett, further complicating the discussion. A Nanango Railway Association was formed in the late 1890s to represent the community and the Queensland Government conducted surveys of potential routes from Kilkivan in 1899. Despite this progress, the government had not committed to build the railway.

The government formed a Railway Commission in 1900 to investigate proposed rail routes throughout Queensland, including the South Burnett. The commission quickly determined that the route from Kilkivan was preferred to that from Esk. However, they also believed that the railway only needed to extend to the Coolabunia Scrub near Taabinga, rather than Nanango, as the latter town did not possess great agricultural prospects, but had rather simply developed because it was located at the junction of key roads when the pastoral stations were established in the region. The commission therefore recommended that the line extend from Kilkivan at total of 56 miles – ending at what became the settlement of Kingaroy – and effectively decided that the settlement would eventually become the capital of the South Burnett. The decision was a costly blow to Nanango, especially as investment and construction in the town had increased in anticipation that the town would be terminus of the railway. This situation was contrasted with that of the Coolabunia district, where farms were quickly enlarged and plans for dairy farms and a cheese factory mooted. The railway reached Kingaroy in 1904, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement.

People continued to agitate for an extension of the branch to Nanango after the completion of the rail to Kingaroy. Routes to Nanango and Tarong were surveyed in 1905. The agitation eventually paid off; the first sod was turned on the extension in 1910 and the railway was completed in 1911. The opening of the railway was the culmination of three decades of interest and representation to the government. The banner over the railway on the day of its opening read: 'Advance Nanango'. The complex included a railway station, platform, Station Master's residence, rail loop and engine and carriage shed. A goods siding and shed were construction in 1930. Sidings were also built to the Nanango butter factory, Muller and Co sawmill (later the Timber Corporation) and the nearby stockyards. Cream sheds were also established along the line and within the former Nanango Shire, including Hodgeleigh and Darli. Several timber rail bridges were also constructed over creeks.

Following the opening of the railway, district residents turned their attention to a connection with Yarraman and from there to Esk. This became a pressing issue at the time because ships were getting progressively larger and investment to maintain port facilities was directed to Brisbane and not Maryborough (despite the construction of a pier at Urangan in 1917) – meaning that Brisbane, rather than Maryborough, was a more important connection. Neither this plan, nor an alternative line to Bell and therefore the Western Railway, came to fruition. The line from Esk ended at Yarraman (constructed 1913) and a trucking company eventually served as a transport link between Nanango and Esk in lieu of the railway. Rail construction in the South Burnett nonetheless continued for some time, with additional branches extended from Kingaroy to Tarong (1916), Murgon to Proston (1923) and Murgon to Windaera (1925).

The importance of the railway gradually declined from the mid-twentieth century, particularly due to the increased ownership of motor vehicles and trucks. The branch from Kingaroy to Tarong was closed in 1963 and the line between Kingaroy and Nanango closed in 1964. The last of the southern branches in the region were the first to close. The Nanango railway station building was moved to the Nanango Race Club. The remainder of the railways in the region also closed over time; the Yarraman branch ceased in the late 1980s and the line to Kingaroy closed in 2009.

Physical Description

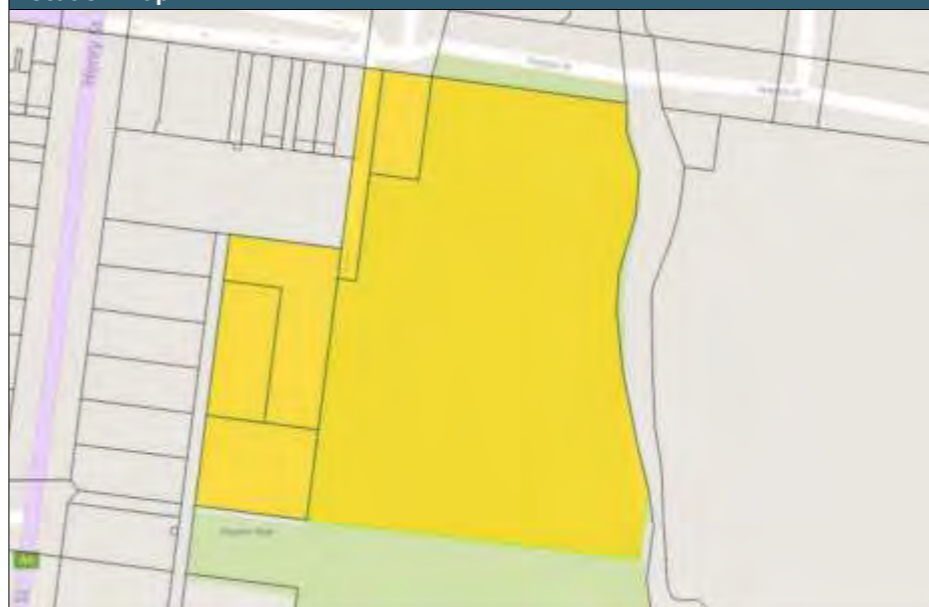
The Nanango Railway Complex is located at the intersection of Railway Lane and Drayton Street and is bounded by a creek in the east. The site includes the former station master's house addressing Drayton Street, which is now used as a church, a former train platform and other remnants associated with the railway, including a dam. A residence of unknown provenance, picnic and shelter structures and a recent amenities block are of no heritage significance. Mature native vegetation is situated throughout the grassed site, particularly in the east and south.

The former station master's house is a timber structure set on timber stumps with metal ant caps – the stumps are not original. The building has a truncated pyramid roof with hipped gable extension at the south-western corner and is clad with short sheeted corrugated iron and features a round ventilator. The western, southern and south-eastern walls are clad with chamferboards and the norther-eastern wall shows fibrous sheeting. A verandah, covered under the main roof and showing exposed framework with VJ lining fronts the building. Two entries are provided to the verandah, one at the western side via a concrete ramp and at the centre of the verandah via a set of timber stairs. The verandah posts are stop

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. Railways were considered vital to promote economic growth in the South Burnett and agitation for the construction of a railway to Nanango began in the 1880s. The railway, when completed in 1911, reflected the development of rail infrastructure in the region that began in the early 1900s.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Railway Complex has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular material evidence of existing and former structures associated with the railway including the former platform, sidings and sheds.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Station Master Residences in the region. The former Nanango Station Master's residence remains in its original location and relatively intact, providing a good example of such a residence constructed in the region in the early 1900s.

Location Map



chamfered and feature ornate brackets and panels at the front entrance. The balustrade is comprised of a timber top and bottom rail with vertical dowel timber balusters in-between. There are two doors (one set of French doors and a single timber door) at the façade and a window (double hung, timber framed) – these all appear to be original. The windows on the northwest (sheeting clad) side of the building are all modern aluminium and feature simple window hoods made of timber frames and corrugated iron skillion roofs. What appears to be an original window configuration at the southwest (weatherboard clad) side consists of a sash window with corrugated iron skillion roof on decorative timber brackets. There are three further windows at the southern elevation, all with window hoods (skillion roof on timber frame) while there is a single sash window with metal hood on the south-eastern corner. The building appears to have been modified and adapted over time, as evidenced by the changes in cladding.

An old gate post is located to the east in front of the house – it features a broad arrow carving at the top.

The former train platform bears a timber sign that reads 'NANANGO'. The raised platform has a concrete and brick retaining wall that slopes to ground level at the north end. A metal fence is located at the edge of the concrete behind the sign. Steps are provided from the former platform to the modern brick toilets below. Remnants of a train stopper are located at the southern end of the former platform. The dam is situated in the south-eastern corner of the site within native vegetation.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References	
Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, <i>The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire</i> , Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.	
JE Murphy and EW Easton, <i>Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950</i> , Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.	
Judith A Grimes, <i>Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire</i> , Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.	
Tony Matthews, <i>Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett</i> , 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	129 Drayton Street	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	198FY1776	

Historical Context

The Nanango Agricultural, Pastoral and Mining Society (Nanango Show Society) held the first Nanango Show in 1901. The show was held in the former Nanango stockyards, on Drayton Street and opposite the current showgrounds (these were the second stock yards in the town). It was the first, and for a time, the only agricultural show held in the South Burnett.

The Queensland Government provided the current showground site to the Society in 1902. The first district exhibition competition was held in 1904 and the first campdraft in 1919. By 1907, crowds were reaching over 1,000 people, reflecting its importance in the region. By the close of the first decade, wood chopping competitions were added to the schedule and dairy displays became increasingly prominent, reflecting the growth of the dairy industry in the district (the Nanango Butter Factory, for example, was opened in 1905). The show was attended, and often opened, by prominent Queensland politicians in this period, including the Minister for Lands in both 1903 and 1904, the State Governor, Sir William McGregor in 1912 and the Queensland Premier in 1914, further demonstrating the show's importance.

The showgrounds have undergone various improvements and additions over time. The site was fenced in 1901 – the original fence remained extant until 1949. The first pavilion was erected by 1906. This was replaced by the current pavilion in 1912, and a grandstand (since demolished) was built in the same year. Cattle yards were constructed for campdrafting in 1945. The majority of the current structures, including the ring and yards, were constructed in the second half of the twentieth century. Alterations were made to the pavilion, including the installation of a toilet block and secretary's office in the 1960s. The catering building was built in 1991. The secretary's office was modernised in 1994 and new toilet and shower blocks erected also that year. In 1993, a sales ring was constructed in front of the cattle yard and an earthen bank created on the northern side of the arena. The arena was later surrounded by a metal fence.

Physical Description

The Nanango Showgrounds occupy a large grassed block in the west of town with mature native trees in a number of areas throughout. The site contains several arenas; the largest is the oval in the northeast, surrounded by a timber and wire fence. Several recent structures of no heritage significance including bar/canteen, amenities, covered seating areas and widespan sheds are located on the eastern side of the oval.

The 'Heritage Pavilion' is situated to the northeast of the oval and consists of a rectangular double-storey weatherboard clad timber structure on low stumps. The building has a short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof with separately clad clerestory extension decorated with an acroterion on either side. The features of the northern and southern elevation are similar, including a central timber entrance door, four elongated windows with glazing bars on the upper level and a single window of the same design at the gable. An enclosed extension with corrugated iron clad skillion roof spans the entire eastern elevation; access is provided via a central timber door. A further add-on with skillion roof extending to an awning spans part of the western elevation and there is also a recent amenity block of no heritage significance located on this side.

A rectangular low set pavilion on concrete base is located towards the eastern boundary. The structure has a corrugated iron clad gable roof and is clad with vertical timber boards, showing ventilation gaps in the upper section. The gables are clad with weatherboard incorporating a central ventilation panel. An extension with skillion roof is attached at the southern elevation.

Other buildings and infrastructure include judge's box, ticket booth and refreshment kiosks and holding yards.

Statutory Listings No statutory listings

Non-Statutory Listings No non-statutory listings

Inspection Date 15/9/2015

References

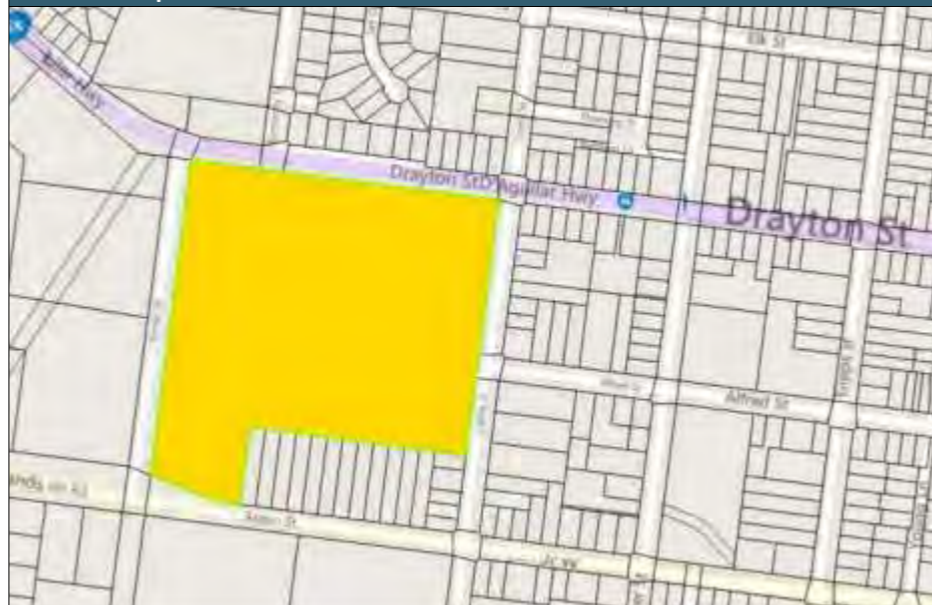
Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Showgrounds is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, as it was the first agricultural show in the region.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Showgrounds demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as the pavilion is the earliest, purpose-built show pavilion in the region.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Showgrounds is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of showgrounds in the region, in particular the presence of a pavilion and arena, as well as other related elements.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nanango Showgrounds has a strong association with the Nanango community, as the location for the town and district's agricultural show since 1901 and campdrafting since 1919.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Corner of Drayton and Fitzroy Streets	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Road Reserve	

Historical Context

The Nanango War Memorial was unveiled by Sir William Glasgow, who achieved the rank of Major General during World War I, on the 29th of January, 1920. The memorial was prepared by AL Petrie & Sons, Queensland's most prolific manufacturer of 'digger' memorials after World War I, and the digger statue itself was made in Italy (a relatively common practice given the large number of memorials required in Australia after World War I, and the relative shortage of experienced masons and sculptors in Australia to fulfil the quota). The memorial listed the names of men from the district who had fallen during the conflict. It was surrounded by a white picket fence at least by the 1930s, based on photographic evidence.

The memorial was not the first, or only, example of commemoration in Nanango. The community held a 'Peace Celebration' in 1919, with 700 people attending a picnic and later planting pepperina trees in memory of each of the fallen in Nanango Park, now Pioneer's Park. The park was specifically created as a memorial park in 1919. Nanango's second School of Arts was also located behind the digger statue in the original school building (now located at Ringsfield House) – it too was deemed a memorial to the soldiers from the district. The second Shire Council Office was constructed next to the School of Arts and the section of Drayton Street retains its civic function today, further highlighting the significance of the location of the memorial.

The memorial and its surrounds have been modified over time. The plaques on the memorial itself now carry the names of every man who enlisted from the district during World War I – rather than only those that died. The white picket fence was eventually removed and posts were installed around the memorial sometime during or before 1949. Plaques were added to the posts in 1967 commemorating those who enlisted for World War II. A metal arch incorporating 'NANANGO' was placed over the memorial, probably during, or somewhat earlier than, the 1970s. It nonetheless remains in its original position.

Physical Description

The memorial is located on the street corner in front of the RSL building and consists of three elements; a 'digger' statue, an ornamental fence surrounding the statue and a metal arch fronting the monument.

The marble statue consists of a digger standing at ease with his rifle on his right side, looking towards the street crossing. The digger stands on a tiered plinth showing ornamentation typical for the work of AL Petrie and Sons including decorative corner pilasters. The names of the soldiers from the Nanango district who lost their lives during World War I are displayed on a marble tablet at the front of the plinth under the heading 'THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE'. Inscriptions on the lower tiers provide information about the conception and unveiling of the memorial. The names of those who enlisted in World War I are displayed on marble tablets on the remaining three sides and include five nurses and a chaplain. The statue rests on a tiered granite base with metal plaques commemorating the fallen from World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War attached.

The statue is surrounded by a fence consisting of chains suspended between concrete obelisk pillars. Plaques displaying the names of those enlisted from the district in World War II are attached to the pillars (soldiers killed in action are marked by a star) and one plaque provides information about the unveiling of this part of the memorial.

The metal arch showing the lettering 'NANANGO' is supported by two metal towers with decorative lights on top.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References

Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

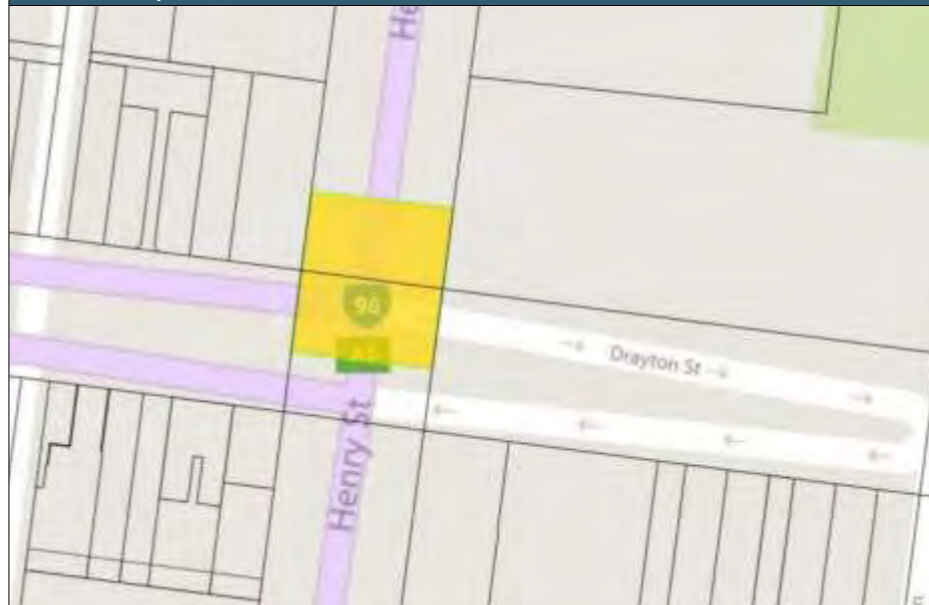
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Nanango War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, particularly the establishment of war memorials representing men who served from the district in World War I.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nanango War Memorial is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of war memorials constructed after World War I, particularly the use of a digger statue.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Nanango War Memorial is important because of its aesthetic significance. It occupies a prominent corner location on a busy intersection, and its proximity to the former Shire Council office and library reflects the significance of this section of Drayton Street in the civic history of the town.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Nanango War Memorial has a strong association with the Nanango community as a focus for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies.

Location Map



Queensland War Memorial Register, 'Nanango War Memorial (Digger),
<http://www.qldwarmemorials.com.au/memorial/?id=908>, accessed 11/11/2015.

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	Burnett Cemetery	
Street Address	Off Hospital Terrace	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	347FY2445	

Historical Context

Early burials in the South Burnett were located at various places. The early pastoral stations in the region established private cemeteries near the respective homestead. Many other burials occurred in the bush; some of the earliest are that of a shepherd’s wife and her son, believed to have been buried across the road from the former King’s Boarding House in Maidenwell.

However, the first cemetery outside a pastoral station was the Burnett Cemetery, now known as the Pioneer Cemetery. It is unclear when it was established; it is possible burials occurred at the cemetery as early as the 1850s, but the first recorded burials took place in 1862, shortly after the official survey of the town in 1861. The location of the cemetery reflects the site of early Nanango. The nascent settlement formed around Goode’s Inn, established in 1849, the site of which is now marked by a cairn just outside the State School grounds in Burnett Street. The majority of the commercial and government buildings were located in the vicinity of George, Burnett and Drayton Streets, located on either side of Sandy Creek. The town later developed west of George Street following the break-up of the major pastoral stations in the region in the early 1900s, and the extension of the railway from Kingaroy to Nanango in the early 1910s.

The cemetery ceased to be used after the gazettal of the current cemetery in 1876. It is unclear why the original cemetery was no longer used, although it is relatively low lying and close to Sandy Creek, so flooding may have been an issue. In the 1930s, the local Catholic Priest, Patrick McGinley, made an effort to care for the cemetery. However, it was not until the 1970s that the local Council took an interest; in 1974 Council began restoration work on the cemetery and it was formally gazetted the following year, approximately 120 years after it was first used.

Physical Description

The grassed levelled site occupies the bottom area of the sloping, partially cleared reserve with some mature native vegetation and reportedly includes 33 gravesites; all except one are unmarked. One sandstone headstone is situated in the area containing the graves, delineated by a low timber barricade. A paved area fronts the barricade and includes a timber water trough and a plaque reading ‘BURNETT CEMETERY • IN MEMORY OF THE PIONEERS OF NANANGO BURIED IN THIS CEMETERY’ followed by the names and death dates of the buried.

Statutory Listings No statutory listings

Non-Statutory Listings No non-statutory listings

Inspection Date 15/9/2015

References

Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

Tony Matthews, *Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett*, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance

Criteria **Definition**

A *The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.*

Statement Pioneer Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, especially the settlement of Nanango and surrounding districts. As the first Nanango cemetery it also demonstrates the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of cemeteries in new settlements.

C *The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.*

Statement Pioneer Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district.

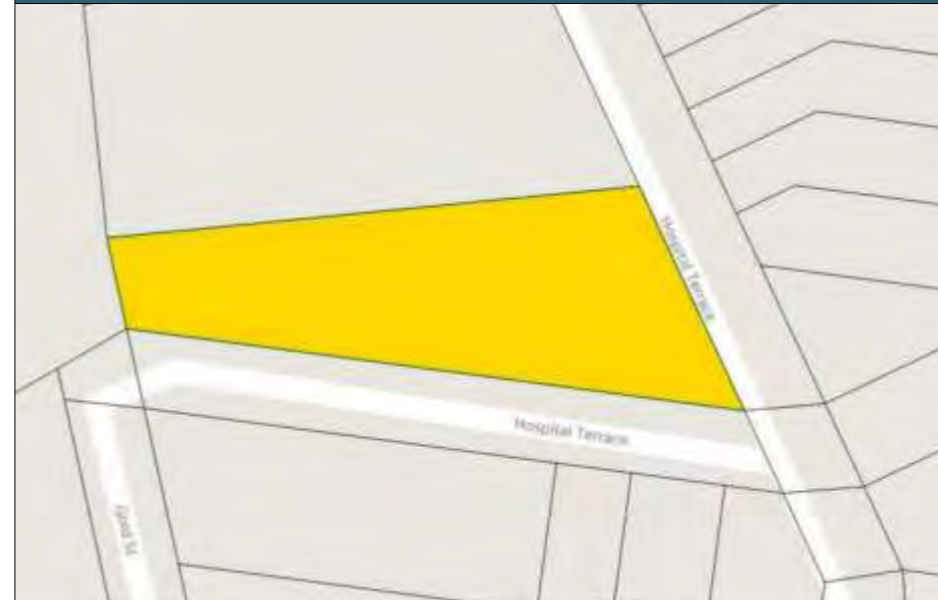
E *The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.*

Statement Pioneer Cemetery has aesthetic significance as the sparsity of headstones and the setting amongst native vegetation evokes a sense of isolation in what is today part of the residential area of Nanango.

G *The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.*

Statement Nanango Cemetery has a special association with the members of the local community demonstrated by the formal gazetting and restoration efforts undertaken in the mid 1970s, approximately 120 years after the cemetery was first used.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Murphey's Way	Proston
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	8SP178843	

Historical Context

The closer settlement of Proston occurred in the early twentieth century. Up until this time, the district was comprised of numerous pastoral holdings (or 'runs'), including Boondooma, Burrandowan, Barambah, Wigton, Mondure and Proston, after which the town and district was eventually named (although the town is located on land originally within the Wigton run). The runs were progressively resumed by the Queensland Government in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, subdivided and offered as agricultural and grazing selections to encourage closer settlement. The first land sales for blocks taken from Boondooma and Proston occurred in 1901. In 1909, a group of English migrants took up land from the former Proston run. Other runs were broken up and sold as agricultural and grazing farms in this period in the surrounding region.

The emerging agricultural district was relatively distant from the Kilkivan branch railway that terminated at Kingaroy (in 1904). Local farmers – collectively known as the 'Far Out Settlers', referring to their distance from the towns emerging along the new railway – began pressing the government for a branch railway from Wondai. The group met the Queensland Premier in 1911 when he opened the first Wondai Agricultural Show and presented a case for the line. The government showed some interest, but the line from Wondai did not eventuate. By 1913, the farmers, now represented by the Goomeri/Proston Railway League, argued for a line from Goomeri to Proston. This line, like the one from Wondai, was not constructed.

The government committed to a railway and eventually settled on a line from Murgon instead. The first sod was turned for the new line in 1916 by the Queensland Minister for Railways, John Adamson. However, World War I affected available manpower to build the line and the material, especially steel, required to construct it. The only work undertaken was preliminary, presumably clearing and preparing the proposed corridor. After the war had ended, the local community anticipated work would recommence, but this was not the case. It was not until 1922 that construction of the line recommenced, with the line opened in 1923.

The railway complex formed the nucleus of the development of the town. The complex itself consisted of a concrete railway station, a common design for railway stations in Queensland in the 1920s and replacing the earlier timber variety, as well railway employees' quarters, Station Master's residence, goods shed and cattle yards. Soon after the railway appeared, refreshment rooms, a public hall, store, hotel and school were erected.

The South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association constructed a butter factory in Proston in 1934. The dairy farmers in Proston and surrounding districts found it difficult to get their cream to the butter factories in Murgon, Kingaroy or Nanango (the Wondai Butter Factory was built in 1932 – it was not extant when the planning for the Proston factory commenced). The cream had to be transported from the farms to the station at Proston and then transported to the nearest factory. However, the train only ran three times a week, which meant the cream was often left to sit for days until it could be collected. The South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association, which owned the butter factory in Murgon, decided that a factory was viable in the town, despite criticism that there were already sufficient factories in the South Burnett (and the results of a recent Queensland Government study that found smaller factories were generally economically unviable). The factory was a significant development in the town, reflecting the prosperity of the district and a building boom in the 1930s. The dairy industry declined in the post-World War II period and the butter factory closed in 1969 (reflecting a trend repeated across the State). The site was used as a stock feed mill after its closure.

Physical Description

The Proston Butter Factory is located on a 2.976 hectare block at Murphey's Way adjacent to the Proston Railway Complex, along the old railway line, in the small country town of Proston. The site is largely cleared with some mature vegetation in areas to the west of the buildings and at the boundaries. Trees at the street facing boundary include a young bottle tree, and mature camphor laurels, cedar, eucalypt, pine and fig trees. The site contains a number of structures, all located in the northeast including the factory, a separate brick building, a weigh bridge and a fuel pump.

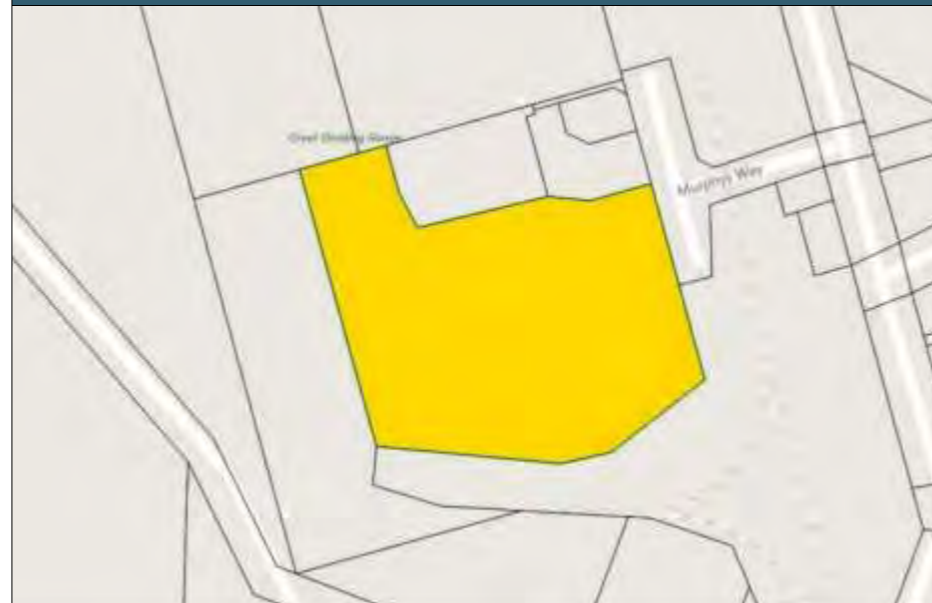
The face brick and steel factory building, which appears to have been constructed in stages, is clad in various materials. The roof of the former butter factory is clad with corrugated fibrous cement sheeting with a fibrous cement sheeting clad roof lantern with windows and louvres. A brick façade spans the east side and features several loading bays with roller doors and a concrete loading platform with metal handrails around it as well as doors and gates. Concrete lintels are positioned over the large doors and windows on this façade. The northern gable of the factory is face brick and an extension on this elevation is clad with steel and has a short sheeted corrugated iron clad skillion roof with curved roof lantern. Steel gates and a roller door provide access to this section. The southern gable is clad in F.C sheeting and an extension on side is clad with corrugated iron sheeting and has a skillion roof with a number of ventilators. A free standing brick chimney with square configuration is located to the west of the factory.

A small brick building is located to the east of the former butter factory. It is set on a concrete base and has a corrugated

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Proston Butter Factory is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. Major butter factories were established in the region following the construction of the Kilkivan branch railway, at Murgon, Wondai, Kingaroy and Nanango. The interest in, and eventual construction of, a butter factory at Proston reflects this pattern of development in the region.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Proston Butter Factory has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, particularly the design of a smaller butter factory in the region (when compared to the more substantial factories in Murgon, Kingaroy and Nanango).

Location Map



fibrous cement sheeted roof. The building is accessed via sets of concrete steps. Concrete lintels are positioned above all the doors and windows. A concrete weighbridge is located in-between this building and the former butter factory. The remains of a fuel pump are located beside the bitumen driveway leading to the factory.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

References	
Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Rodney Street	Proston
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	5RP904174	

Historical Context

The closer settlement of Proston occurred in the early twentieth century. Up until this time, the district was comprised of numerous pastoral holdings (or ‘runs’), including Boondooma, Burrandowan, Barambah, Wigton, Mondure and Proston, after which the town and district was eventually named (although the town is located on land originally within the Wigton run). The runs were progressively resumed by the Queensland Government in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, subdivided and offered as agricultural and grazing selections to encourage closer settlement. The first land sales for blocks taken from Boondooma and Proston occurred in 1901. In 1909, a group of English migrants took up land from the former Proston run. Other runs were broken up and sold as agricultural and grazing farms in this period in the surrounding region.

The emerging agricultural district was relatively distant from the Kilkivan branch railway that terminated at Kingaroy (in 1904). Local farmers – collectively known as the ‘Far Out Settlers’, referring to their distance from the towns emerging along the new railway – began pressing the government for a branch railway from Wondai. The group met the Queensland Premier in 1911 when he opened the first Wondai Agricultural Show and presented a case for the line. The government showed some interest, but the line from Wondai did not eventuate. By 1913, the farmers, now represented by the Goomeri/Proston Railway League, argued for a line from Goomeri to Proston. This line, like the one from Wondai, was not constructed.

The government committed to a railway and eventually settled on a line from Murgon instead. The first sod was turned for the new line in 1916 by the Queensland Minister for Railways, John Adamson. However, World War I affected available manpower to build the line and the material, especially steel, required to construct it. The only work undertaken was preliminary, presumably clearing and preparing the proposed corridor. After the war had ended, the local community anticipated work would recommence, but this was not the case. It was not until 1922 that construction of the line recommenced, with the line opened in 1923.

The arrival of the first train was a significant event in the life of the local community, particularly given the number of years it took to secure its construction. There was little in the way of a ‘town’ in Proston at this time, primarily huts and some houses surrounded by the bush. A party gathered to wait for the train and someone shouted ‘it’s coming’ and soon ‘the spectators could see the clouds of smoke billowing through the trees’ (Matthews 2008: 327). The contrast of the bush and the rudimentary settlement with the spectacle of the train’s arrival underscored the significance of the railway to the development of the district. The line also facilitated growth in other settlements located along its length, including Mondure and Byee. Other branch lines constructed in the region included Kingaroy to Tarong (1916) and Murgon to Windaera (1925).

The railway complex formed the nucleus of the development of the town. The complex itself consisted of a concrete railway station, a common design for railway stations in Queensland in the 1920s and replacing the earlier timber variety, as well as railway employees’ quarters, Station Master’s residence, goods shed and cattle yards. Soon after the railway appeared, refreshment rooms, a public hall, store, hotel and school were erected. A butter factory was built by the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association in 1934 close to the rail yards, highlighting the importance of the dairy industry to the district. Cotton was also an important crop after the railway appeared.

Physical Description

The Proston Railway Complex is located on an irregular shaped block in the small country town of Proston. The site borders Rodney Street in the east, bushland reserve to the southwest, the former Proston butter Factory to the west and Murphey’s Way to the north. The former railway line follows Rodney Street to the south end of the property’s boundary. A number of buildings and former railway items are extant on the site including the old station building, the rail corridor and brick footings from a former building. Other buildings and structures on site include a large hall, an amenities block at Rodney Street and a playground in the centre of the site – these are not of heritage significance. The QCWA hall, built in c1926, is also located on the site. A timber sign is located to the east of the former station building reading ‘RAILWAY PARK’.

The former station building is a rectangular structure, consisting of prefabricated concrete, with external framework. The gable roof is clad in short sheeted corrugated iron, and extends to a skillion awning on the platform side in the west. On both gables of the building are signs reading ‘PROSTON’. The platform has been paved and edged with concrete, which is not original. There are three timber doors leading into the building from the platform and a modern roller door. The windows are double hung and timber framed. A very small sign is attached to the east side of the building which reads ‘PROSTON HERITAGE TRAIL 21’. A garden is planted at the front of the building.

The former rail corridor is a dirt path, after the railway tracks have been removed. A rock cairn is located next the former station building with a plaque informing about the history of the site and redevelopment as a park and arts and crafts

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Proston Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history. Railways were seen by the local community as vital to the growth and prosperity of the region. After the Kilkivan branch railway was constructed, with Kingaroy as its terminus, various local communities, established following the resumption of pastoral stations and distant from the main branch line, pressured the government to construct more branch lines. The Murgon to Proston line was one of these, and its construction helped facilitate the growth envisioned by the local community.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Proston Railway Complex demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s cultural heritage, as it includes the only extant concrete railway station in the region, reflecting the construction of the branch line in the 1920s when this style of railway station building was common.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Proston Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of concrete railway station buildings, which are rare in the region.

Location Map



venue under the heading 'PROSTON HERITAGE TRAIL, PROSTON RAILWAY STATION'.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

References	
Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	2 Sommerville Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	320FY2740	

Historical Context

The Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum was opened in 1988, Australia’s Bicentenary year. It provides interpretation of the history of Murgon via early buildings relocated to the grounds and various artefacts that reflect the key industries of the district and the life of early settlers. To understand the value of the buildings and objects in the museum grounds, it is important to understand the context for the establishment of Murgon and closer settlement at the turn of the twentieth century.

The site of Murgon was originally a siding on the Kilkivan branch railway extending to the ‘56 mile peg’ – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Prior to the railway, the land was part of Barambah pastoral station, a large sheep station established in the 1840s. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Murgon.

The plans for the railway to Kingaroy prompted the Queensland Government to resume more land from pastoral stations and offer agricultural and grazing selections for sale. Land was resumed from Barambah and land sales occurred in 1902. Land had been resumed earlier from the station – in 1877 – and offered for sale, but it does not appear that anyone purchased land at this time. The first known European settler to take up a selection offered at the land sale was George Nutt; he selected three blocks and named his holding Castra. Nutt’s house is now located in the Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum, Murgon. The railway arrived at the site of Murgon in 1903 and the town of Murgon was surveyed in 1906, with the sale of town lots occurring in the same year. The final resumptions from Barambah and associated land sales occurred in 1913 and the Shire of Murgon was created in 1914. Part of Barambah was also set aside as the Barambah Mission Station in 1901 and known as Cherbourg from 1932. The impressive Murgon Civic Centre was constructed in 1938, reflecting the substantial growth of the town and district in a relatively short period of time. Indeed, by the 1940s, the population of Murgon was second only to Kingaroy in the South Burnett.

The economic development of the district relied on timber, maize, pumpkins, pigs and dairy. Indeed, the dairy industry, like much of the South Burnett, was crucial to the growth of Murgon. A cream receiving depot was built in Murgon and the cream forwarded to the Tiaro Dairy Co-operative Company butter factory in Tiaro. However, by 1912 84% of the cream sent to the factory came from Murgon and the surrounding districts and the company decided to relocate their factory to Murgon in 1913. Reflecting the geographical shift, the company was renamed the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Company in 1914. The factory was extended in 1929 and by the early 1930s it was the fourth largest producer of butter in Queensland. The company opened a branch factory at Proston in 1934. By this stage there were five butter factories in the South Burnett: Murgon, Proston, Wondai, Kingaroy and Nanango. Other industries have also added to the economic development of Murgon and its surrounding districts. Meat processing emerged with the establishment of the South Burnett Meat Works Co-operative Association in the late 1950s and the erection of a meat processing plant in the 1960s. The wine industry has become prominent since its establishment in the district in the 1990s, with extensive vineyards in the Moffatdale area.

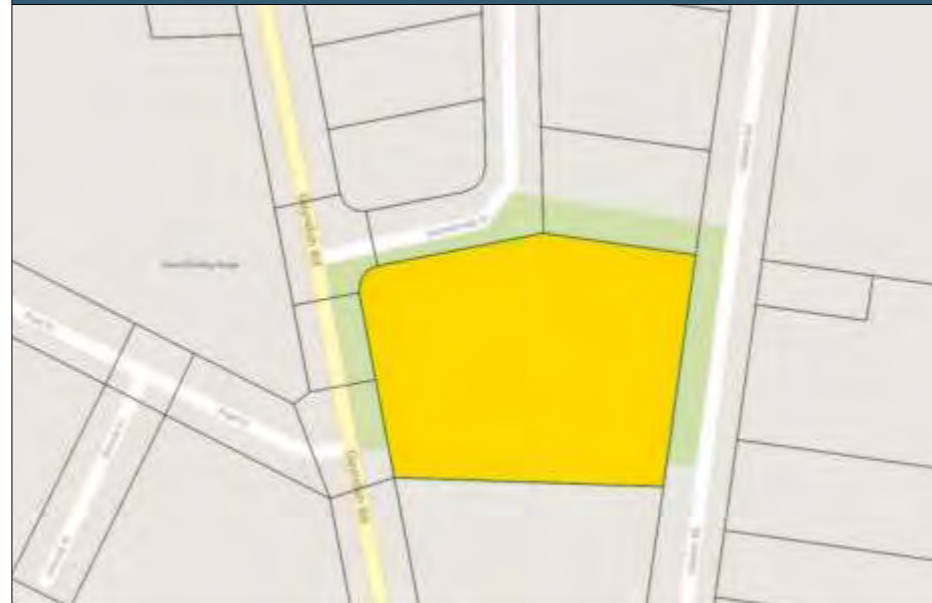
The museum was established in the former Bank of New South Wales building. The bank established a branch in Murgon in 1909 and became the first bank in the new settlement. This building was destroyed by fire in 1916 and a new building was completed in 1918 – this is now in the museum. Other buildings have been relocated to the site over time. Nutt’s house, Castra, was moved there, as well as Trinity, a c1893 slab house. Both Trinity and Castra provide an interesting contrast; Trinity’s slab construction is consistent with isolated settlement in the district in the 1890s (when the proposal for the railway was still uncertain), while Castra is more substantial and reflects the optimism of settlers who took up selections in the district in 1902, with the knowledge that the railway was under construction (and the economic benefit this would entail). A church was moved from nearby Hivesville and is now used as a chapel. Various artefacts are displayed, including early agricultural implements and, in particular, former dairy machinery, some from the former butter factory.

By its nature, the museum reflects the passage of time in the town and district and the changes that occurred over the twentieth century. In particular, the dairy industry – once central to the district’s economy and now a primary focus of the museum – has no longer a significant presence. The butter factory diversified in the 1940s and produced cheese (prompted by wartime demands during World War II) and milk in addition to butter and, as the major factory in the region, it was also the last of factories to close in the South Burnett. The dairy industry gradually declined in the second half of the twentieth century across Queensland. The Nanango and Kingaroy factories closed in 1977, but Murgon continued on until 1995. The closure of the factory defined the end of an era in which the dairy industry underscored the prosperity of Murgon and the surrounding districts. Interestingly, it was this economic and population growth that progressively removed evidence of the earliest settlement in the region, increasing the value of buildings such as Castra and Trinity in conveying the living conditions of those who took up land in the district in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history. The creation of the museum and the focus on the dairy industry and early settlement reveal the change that has occurred in Murgon and the surrounding district over the twentieth century, in particular the decline of the dairy industry towards the end of the twentieth century, but conversely the growth and prosperity of the district as a result of the dairy industry (and other industries) over the twentieth century and the replacement of earlier commercial buildings and houses as a consequence of that growth.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of particular classes of cultural places important to the region. Trinity and Castra illustrate architectural and building styles selected by early settlers in the region at the turn of the twentieth century. The former Bank of New South Wales also provides good evidence of the architectural classicism selected by banks in order to convey importance and stability to the community. The former church from Hivesville also demonstrates the architectural style of small bush churches constructed in the region in the first half of the twentieth century.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum has a special association with the volunteers that established and continue to manage the museum since its inception in the 1980s.

Location Map



Physical Description

The Queensland Dairy and Heritage Museum is set in a rural area in the small country town of Murgon. The irregular shaped 1.42 hectare site is bounded by roads on three sides – Murgon-Gayndah Road at the west boundary, Somerville Street at the northwest boundary and Gesslers Road at the east boundary. In the north and south, the museum borders onto vacant lots. Mature trees line the south boundary and trees and established gardens are located across the site.

A sign at the entrance to the museum reads ‘QLD DAIRY INDUSTRY MUSEUM’. Artwork featuring metal cow sculptures is located along the front fence. The museum operates as an open air historic village and includes several relocated buildings from the region, namely:

- Bank of New South Wales building
- Trinity House
- Castra cottage
- Hivesville Church

Other displays include a dairy, machinery sheds, outbuildings and railway items.

The Bank of New South Wales was relocated from Lamb Street, Murgon. The weatherboard clad timber building is set on a masonry block base and has a gable corrugated iron clad roof. The southern façade mirrors elements of an imposing sandstone bank building albeit executed in timber and on a modest scale, including ornate corbels at the gable section that also features the words ‘BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES’, decorative posts and balustrades at the verandah and a protruding centrally located entrance with double timber doors with double hung windows located to either side.

‘Trinity House’ is a timber slab homestead building on low timber stumps with a hipped roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. The building has wide wrap-around verandah with separate roof and timber steps at the front and rear. The windows are double hung and the doors are timber. Various period items are on display in and around this building.

The cottage, ‘Castra’, was relocated to the site from Murgon. It is a small timber building, clad in weatherboard, with a double gable corrugated iron clad roof. The gables are decorated with finials and also feature ornate barge board. The building is set on concrete and timber stumps. A verandah spans the entire western elevation showing exposed framework. The verandah is covered by a concave roof supported by decorative timber posts, brackets and side panels. There are three sets of French doors providing entry from the verandah. The steps leading to the verandah are timber and positioned in the centre. The double hung windows at the sides of the building are shaded with metal window hoods. A partially enclosed porch also with decorative elements, is located at the rear of the building. The cottage contains furniture from the period. Cottage gardens surround the building and it has a white picket fence at the rear. An example of a split rail fence is located nearby.

The former Hivesville church is a timber building on low timber stumps, clad in weatherboard with a gable corrugated iron roof. There are vents at the peak of each gable on the sides. The front access (north elevation) is via a partially enclosed porch with gable roof and there is also a side entrance (eastern elevation) via a projected, enclosed section with a separate gable roof, with access via a ramp. The windows are timber framed, each with four stained glass panes. A church bell, set between two timber posts is located at the side entrance. The church is surrounded by low garden beds and there is a modern water tank located at the rear of the building.

The museum also contains a large number of movable cultural heritage items relating to dairying, farming and railway.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	14/10/2015

References

Cleo Goodchild & Susan Tscalas, Murgon in Focus: A photographic record of Murgon and district from 1900s to 1950s, Murgon, Murgon Shire Council, 2001.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, ‘Murgon State School’, Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 650003.

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	The Grand Hotel.	
Street Address	Coulson Street	Blackbutt
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	42RP32376	

Historical Context

The Radnor Hotel was originally called the Grand Hotel and is located on the corner of Hart Street and Coulson Street (once the main street of the town, now part of the D’Aguilar Highway). The hotel was built by HG Sutton, noted as a pioneer of the town in a newspaper article about Blackbutt published in 1912 – coinciding with the extension of the railway to the town. The article states that the hotel was ‘one of the latest additions’, indicating that it must have been constructed around this time (quoted in Matthews 1997: 212). Sutton had owned the Blackbutt Stores before erecting the hotel and becoming its first licensee. By 1920, there were five hotels in town. At least three of these hotels were destroyed by fire (the fate of the other, the Imperial, is not clear). The Grand – now the Radnor – is the only remaining hotel built in the formative stage of the town’s growth.

Physical Description

The Radnor Hotel is located on an intersection, bounded by Coulson Street (the D’Aguilar Highway) to the north and Hart Street to the west. A service road runs to the south of the hotel and a shop directly abuts the east side of the hotel. Parking is provided at the rear of the building.

The hotel is a rectangular two storey timber building with exposed framework lined with horizontal boards and short sheeted corrugated iron clad roof, hipped at the northern elevation and with Dutch gable configuration at the southern elevation. A gable with decorative timber details is located on the western side and there are ornate timber soffit brackets. A verandah with separate corrugated iron clad roof wraps around the northern and western side on the upper level, creating an awning at ground level. The verandah has stop chamfered posts with decorative features including ornate cast iron brackets at both levels, timber mouldings on the upper level and a frieze on ground level. The verandah balustrades are timber. An enclosed verandah extends along the eastern elevation.

On ground level are three sets of double doors; the main entrance on the corner and the Hart Street entrance feature fanlights. There are a number of windows on ground level. Access to the verandah is provided via several French doors with fanlights and there are also a number of windows on this level. The rear of the building is clad with weatherboard and there are external timber stairs providing access to the upper level.

The main part of the hotel is connected to a smaller rectangular two storey building at the south east corner. The attached building has a hipped corrugated iron roof and is clad with weatherboard. A gable protrudes from the northeast corner creating a small enclosed verandah.

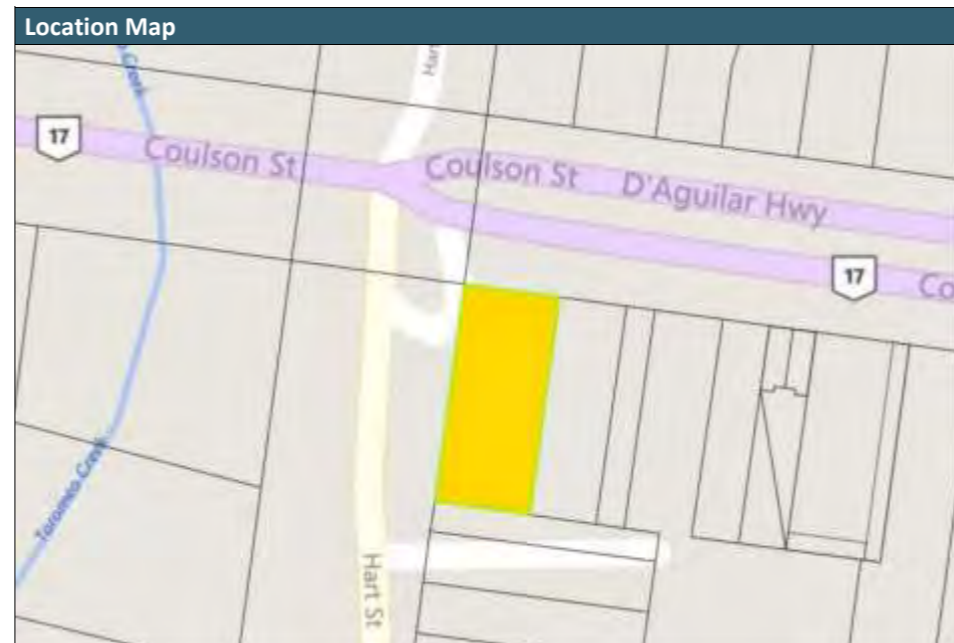
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	17/9/2015

References

SN Stocks, Cradled in the Ranges: A history of Blackbutt, Benarkin, Taromeo and surrounding districts within the Nanango Shire 1842-1988, Toowoomba, Blackbutt-Benarkin Bicentenary and Centenary Committee, 1988.

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Radnor Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history. Substantial hotels were constructed in the early stages of a settlement’s growth and reflected a key social venue for the community.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Radnor Hotel demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region’s cultural heritage, as it is the last surviving hotel in Blackbutt constructed in the formative years of the town’s existence. The other hotels built in that period were destroyed by fire or removed.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Radnor Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a timber and tin hotel constructed in the region in the early twentieth century; in particular, exposed external timber framing, decorative balustrading and associated joinery, corner entrance and verandah extending around the street frontage of the first floor of the building.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Radnor Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The hotel is a fine example of a timber and tin hotel constructed in the early twentieth century, demonstrated in particular by decorative balustrading, skirting and the projecting gable facing Hart Street. The hotel also occupies a prominent corner location at the entry to Blackbutt from the north, a position further enhanced by the proximity of the war memorial at the intersection of Hart Street and Coulson Street (D’Aguilar Highway).
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Radnor Hotel has a special association with the life and work of HG Sutton, a noted pioneer of Blackbutt.



Other Names	Taabinga - Burrandowan Road	
Street Address	Taabinga - Burrandowan Road	Mannuem
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	396/FY2057	

Historical Context

The Reedy Creek Reserve is a permanent water hole that lies on the original boundary between the Taabinga and Burrandowan pastoral stations. The pastoral frontier quickly expanded north from the Darling Downs following exploration in the district by the renowned pastoralist and explorer, Henry Stuart Russell. The first established station was Taromeo, in 1842; Burrandowan was established in 1843 by Russell and Taabinga by 1846 by the Haly Brothers. Both Burrandowan and Taabinga were sheep stations, but later transferred to cattle as sheep did not fare well, suffering from various problems such as scab. The only town in the South Burnett until the early 1900s was Nanango, which was first established in 1848 with the erection of Goode’s Inn.

The stations required land routes to major towns such as Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane to receive mail, supplies and send wool for sale. At least three roads entered the South Burnett from the South, all of which converged on Nanango. The earliest route, established in the 1840s, went from Esk to Taromeo Station (near Benarkin and Blackbutt) and then north to Nanango, which is now known as the ‘Old Esk Road’ or ‘Old Coach Road’. A second route developed in the early 1860s from Dalby – by this time becoming a sizable settlement – and passing near Burrandowan and Taabinga stations. A third road travelled north from Jondaryan, site of the Jondaryan Woolshed, via Maidenwell from approximately 1867, when the Western Railway (extending west from Toowoomba) reached the locality. The King’s Boarding House, established in the 1880s and entered on the Queensland Heritage Register, provides physical evidence of this particular route.

The second route undoubtedly provided access to and from Burrandowan and Taabinga, as well as Nanango. The route, referred to in the Kingaroy Shire Heritage Study (1987) as the ‘bush road’ and identified from Queensland Government land maps, directly passed the waterhole, suggesting that it was in use since at least the 1860s (and possibly earlier). A road was surveyed just above the ‘bush road’ in c1885, connecting Taabinga and Burrandowan to Nanango. This road is now known as the Kingaroy-Burrandowan Road, but initially it passed through Taabinga, 20km to the south of Kingaroy. In 1945, a section of the original track was declared a route and the Reedy Creek Reserve was utilised as a key water supply (and possibly designated a reserve at this time). It is estimated that between 5,000-8,000 cattle were watered at the waterhole annually during the peak operation of the route.

Physical Description

The site encompasses an area of mostly levelled terrain of bushland adjacent to Reedy Creek west of Kingaroy. Vegetation includes grass and native trees and shrubs of varying stages of maturity. Dirt tracks lead into and through the area.

Statutory Listings No statutory listings

Non-Statutory Listings No non-statutory listings

Inspection Date 18/9/2015

References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, ‘Reported Places South Burnett Regional Council’, October 2015.

Harold Mears, The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy, eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.

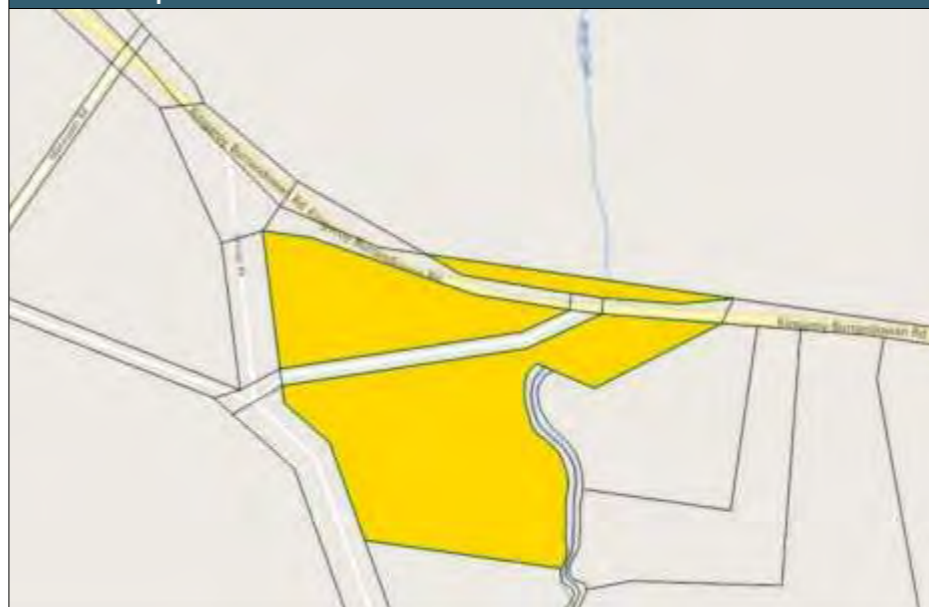
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Reedy Creek Reserve is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history. The pastoral stations established in the 1840s required access to major towns and ports and, in return, supplies, and roads – and permanent water supplies – were crucial. The survey of roads and establishment of stock routes taking advantage of natural water supplies is also consistent with the pattern of road development in the South Burnett given its pastoral history.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Reedy Creek Reserve has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history. Given the extensive period of time the waterhole has been used – since at least the 1860s – there is potential that artefacts and other physical evidence of use of the waterhole remain extant on both the surface and sub-surface of the reserve.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Reedy Creek Reserve is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of waterholes in the region used for watering stock and situated along key transport routes. The importance of the waterhole is reflected in its creation as a reserve and therefore it remains more or less as it would have appeared in the 1860s.

Location Map



Other Names	Ringsfield House.	
Street Address	41/45 Alfred Street	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	6N2316, 7N2316, 8N2316, 5SP156194	

Historical Context

Ringsfield House was constructed in 1908 for Florence and James Graham, and was designed by the prominent Queensland architect Robin Dods. The Grahams moved to Nanango in 1906. James worked as a government officer and it is believed that Florence inherited a substantial sum of money, enabling the commissioning of Dods to design the house. The property originally included all the land in the block bounded by Cairns, Appin, Chester and Alfred Streets. The house was surrounded by a low fence and other improvements included two small dwellings for the house servant and groundsman/groomsman respectively, stables, gazebo and tennis court. The interior of the house included numerous built-in features: cupboards (including a secret passageway from the parlour to bedrooms), sideboard and bathroom furniture. The furniture was supplied by the Brisbane firm, F. Tritton and Co. Deliveries to the house were received via a gate from Cairns Street.

James died in 1912 and Florence and her daughter, Dorothy, continued to live in the house. Florence married Frank Sullivan in 1922 and in this period the house became a social hub in Nanango. Fetes and functions were often held in the grounds, in particular by the Red Cross (Frank was a returned serviceman) and the tennis parties were also popular. Florence was active in the community; she established the Nanango branch of the Queensland Country Women's Association in 1925, held shares in Grey's Luck gold mine near the town and owned a shop on the corner of Henry and Alfred Streets. The Sullivans lived away from Nanango for a period of time in the early 1930s, at which time it is believed the house was rented to the owners of the Commercial Hotel and a doctor (who operated a practice from the house). The Sullivans returned to Ringsfield in 1936 and lived there until 1942. Florence died in Brisbane in 1949.

The house underwent various changes of use since the Sullivans left. The house became a maternity hospital from 1942. At first, it was rented by Matron Flo Rickertt and operated as a private hospital. In 1946, the South Burnett Hospitals Board purchased the house from the Sullivans and assumed management of the hospital. The function of the rooms necessarily changed in this period; the former parlour and dining, drawing and smoking rooms became wards, as did two of the bedrooms. The maternity hospital closed in 1970. The Hospitals Board approached the Nanango Shire Council about the sale and use of the building and, after community consultation, the Council purchased the house. From 1973 to 1993 the house was occupied by Lifeline Brisbane, which converted the house into a women's refuge.

In 1993, the Council decided that the house should become a museum. The building was restored by the Nanango Shire Historical Society with the majority of funding provided by the Council. The original gazebo was restored and a substantial garden created in front of the house in 1996. Most of the house restoration work was completed by 1998. Some additions to the house, including a ramp at the rear of the building, an archive room under the house and renovation of the kitchen were completed in 2001. Various buildings have also been added to the grounds, including a coach house constructed from timber recovered from the Nanango Show Society grandstand (dismantled in 2001); a shepherd's hut (built c1850s, from former Colinton Station), the original State School building (1866), dairy cream shed and the former Nanango Presbyterian Church. Two marble tablets commemorating Walter Scott of Taromeo Station and John Mortimer of Manumbar Station have been installed in a brick wall adjacent to the house; these were originally associated with the Presbyterian Church. The former school building has also been used for various purposes, including a time as the Memorial School of Arts.

Physical Description

Ringsfield Historic House Complex occupies the corner block bounded by Cairns and Alfred Streets in the centre of town. Located on the block is the historic complex and also a number of units situated along Cairns Street that are of no heritage significance.

The site includes extensive landscaped gardens at the front along Alfred Street and there are also landscaped areas throughout the site. A curved semi-circular bitumen driveway leads to Ringsfield House and continues towards the rear on the eastern side. A face brick memorial wall is situated near the south-western corner and includes three ornate marble tablets commemorating John and Jane Mortimer, Sarah Ann Hamilton and Walter Scott.

The complex encompasses Ringsfield House in its original location and there are also four additional relocated buildings, including:

- Original Nanango State School
- Presbyterian Church (former)
- Shepherd's hut
- Dairy cream shed

A further structures, the Coach House, has been added using repurposed material from the demolished Nanango Showgrounds grandstand.

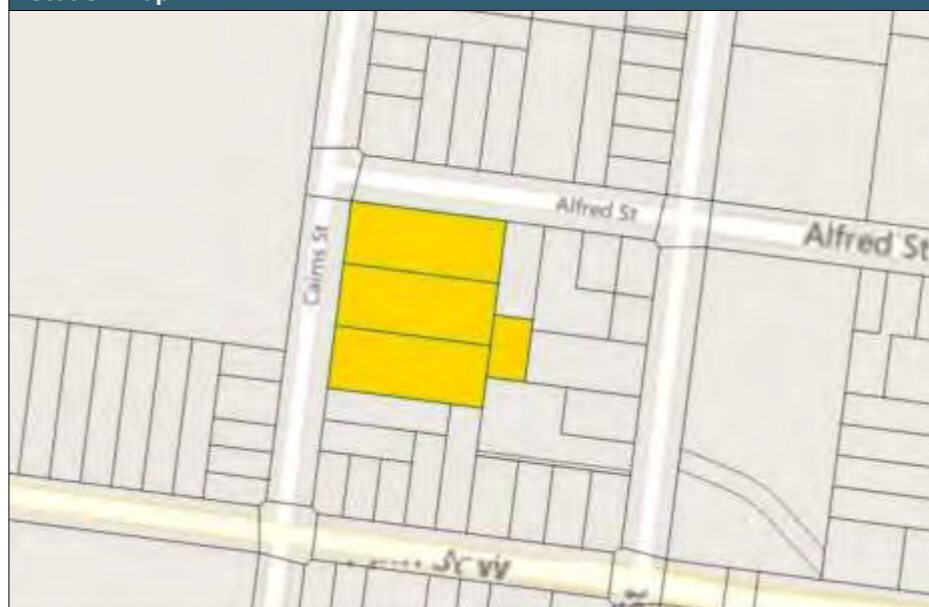
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Ringsfield Historic House Complex demonstrates rare aspects of the region's history, in particular the original State School building dating from 1866.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Ringsfield House is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of a Federation style residential house designed by the prominent Queensland architect, Robin Dods. It is an outstanding feature of the town's landscape and the house includes ornate decorative elements and unique features, such as built-in furniture, that further contribute to its aesthetic significance.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Ringsfield Historic House Complex has a special association with the Nanango Historical Society, whose members restored the house, established its garden and continue to manage the property as a museum.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Ringsfield House has a special association with the work of the architect Robin Dods, who was a prominent Queensland architect noted for his residential designs, and who also designed other houses in the South Burnett region including Marshlands and Barambah homesteads.

Location Map



Ringsfield House

The centrally positioned single storey Queenslander Federation style building on low to medium high stumps addresses the front gardens. The core building has a rectangular configuration with short sheeted corrugated iron clad Dutch gable roof decorated with acroteria and with two brick chimneys. Two weatherboard clad wings extend perpendicular from the south-eastern and south-western corner respectively. The western wing extends a little further than the eastern wing and includes the former servants' quarters on a mezzanine level at the rear part. Both wings have a corrugated iron clad gable roof and there is a further chimney on the western wing. The core building is clad with chamferboard and has a wide verandah at the front and sides, covered under the main roof and supported by stop-chamfered posts and ornate brackets. A balustrade with vertical timber slats runs along most of the front and western side verandah. On the eastern corner the verandah is enclosed with horizontal weatherboards to balustrade height extending around the side where the upper section is further enclosed with windows and leading to the fully weatherboard lined south-eastern corner. The main access is via a central front porch with gable featuring a decorative circular gable vent. The upper section of the timber entrance door is framed by an arch with glass panels. Three bay windows protrude from the main building towards the verandah, two at the front and one on the western side. Other windows including sash and casement configurations, all with glazing bars. There are further entrances on the eastern and western side (from the verandah) and the rear verandah, which is enclosed. Rear access to the western wing is via a covered partially enclosed verandah and also from the side. Interior original features include fire places, timber panelling and joinery, doors and architraves (including a concealed passageway and an ornate built-in dining room sideboard) and possibly some of the polished floorboards.

Original Nanango State School and Presbyterian Church

The school and church occupy a separate lot on the eastern boundary of the main block. The school consists of a rectangular weatherboard clad timber frame structure on low stumps with short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof. Access is via a gabled porch onto a verandah covered under the main roof that runs along the western elevation. Two timber doors lead from the verandah into the building that shows exposed framework with VJ lining on this side. The former church consists of a low set weatherboard clad timber structure showing Carpenter Gothic style elements including pointed arch windows and doors. The building has a short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof with decorated barge boards and finial. There are three pointed arch windows at the front gable. Main access is via a gabled covered porch on the southern side.

Shepherd's hut, dairy cream shed and coach house

These structures are located at the rear of the site. All buildings are simple timber structures.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	15/9/2015

References

Hilary Franklin and George Groves, Ringsfield House 1908-2008, Nanango Historical Society, Nanango, 2008.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	72 Lamb Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	313M5512	

Historical Context

The site of Murgon was originally a siding on the Kilkivan branch railway extending to the '56 mile peg' – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Prior to the railway, the land was part of Barambah pastoral station, a large sheep station established in the 1840s. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Murgon.

The plans for the railway to Kingaroy prompted the Queensland Government to resume land from pastoral stations and offer agricultural and grazing selections for sale. Land was resumed from Barambah and land sales occurred in 1902. Land had been resumed earlier from the station – in 1877 – and offered for sale, but it does not appear that anyone purchased land at this time. The first known European settler to take up a selection was George Nutt; he selected three blocks and named his holding Castra. Nutt's house is now located in the Murgon Queensland and Dairy Museum. The railway arrived at the site of Murgon in 1903 and the town of Murgon was surveyed in 1906, with the sale of town lots occurring in the same year.

In 1906, the town of Murgon was virtually empty, except for a rudimentary railway station building, cream shed and a small store, effectively a tin hut, owned by William and Mary Gray. The store was located on Macalister Street, near the railway station. The Gray's shop was the first commercial enterprise in Murgon, although it appears it was quickly followed by two other shops operated by well-known town pioneers: Patrick James Tiernan's 'Ready Money Store' on Gore Street and Joseph and Martha Angel's butcher shop, located on Macalister Street.

Tiernan was an early pioneer of the town of Murgon. In addition to his Ready Money Store, he also established the Royal Hotel in 1908, directly across from the Australian Hotel. Tiernan did not operate the hotel, however, leaving its management to others. His store was located only one shop away from the hotel. (The location of Tiernan's shop in Gore Street and the other early shops in Macalister Street indicate the original commercial landscape in Murgon was focused on the railway and the railway station, although Lamb Street nonetheless quickly developed once the town was surveyed.) The proximity of the shop to the hotel proved to be disastrous; a fire broke out in Tiernan's store in January 1928, eventually destroying the shop and the Royal Hotel (and presumably the shop in-between).

Tiernan sold the title to the land on which the hotel and his shop once stood after the fire. The title to the land (and Tiernan's shop) was sold to LL Quin who set about building a new hotel on the site – completed in 1929. The impetus to rebuild reflected the prosperity of Murgon in this period. Murgon's economy focused on the local butter factory (the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Factory), established in Murgon in 1914 (although it was originally established in Tiaro). The butter factory was extended in 1929 and by the early 1930s it was the fourth largest butter factory in Queensland. The impressive Murgon Civic Centre was constructed in 1938 and by the 1940s, the population of Murgon was second only to Kingaroy in the South Burnett.

The iteration of the hotel built in 1929 remains largely intact today, albeit with various changes reflecting use and maintenance over a nearly 80 year period, including a timber extension to the eastern (Gore Street) elevation.

Physical Description

The Royal Hotel occupies the north-western corner block on the prominent intersection of Lamb and Gore Streets in the centre of town that includes the State heritage listed Civic Centre, the Murgon War Memorial, Tiernans Australian Hotel and QEII Park. The site contains the hotel with some extensions on the northern corner and a shop facing Lamb Street. Located on a separate lot on Gore Street is a beer garden and parking areas – not included in the curtilage.

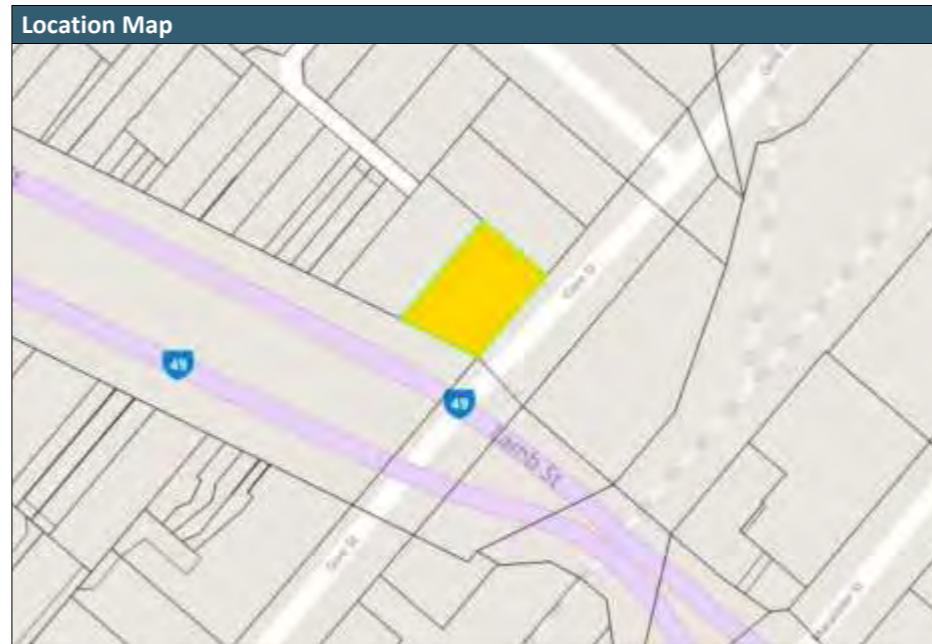
The Royal Hotel consists of a rectangular double storey brick structure set along Gore Street. The building has been modified over time. A parapet conceals the roof and features decorative mouldings and a triangular pediment on the corner above the main entrance, displaying a sign reading 'ROYAL HOTEL', and on the Gore Street elevation above the side entrance. A partially enclosed timber verandah with skillion roof runs along both street frontages, creating an awning supported by decorative timber posts over the footpath. The verandah features a small gable facing Gore Street and a timber clad balustrade with scalloped timber slat valance underneath. Access to the building from the verandah is via a number of French doors with fan lights. The north-western section on Gore Street is enclosed with chamferboard and sheeting and features a number of casement windows. External access is provided via stairs from the rear. There are a number of windows including casement and sash configuration on ground level and access is via timber doors on the corner and on Gore Street. A square double storey brick structure is attached to the main building on the northern corner.

The shop building joins onto the hotel on the south-western side and consists of a single storey rendered brick structure, featuring a stepped parapet and a wide awning spanning the footpath.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Royal Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. Substantial hotels were constructed in the early stages of a settlement's growth and reflected a key social venue for the community. They were also often destroyed by fire, and the ongoing significance of the Royal Hotel as a commercial enterprise, due in particular to prosperity of Murgon at the time, and in the community more generally was reflected in the move to rebuild almost immediately after the fire.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Royal Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. This is primarily expressed in its prominent corner position at the southern entrance to Murgon. Hotels were prominent buildings in towns and this prominence remains important today. Its prominence is further enhanced by its spatial relationship to Murgon's other significant historic hotel, Tiernan's Australian, and the 1930s Civic Centre and war memorial, all of which are also located at the entrance to the town. These buildings also illustrate the early importance of Macalister and Gore Streets relative to the railway in the commercial and civic development of the town.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Tiernan's Australian Hotel has a special association with the life and work of Patrick James Tiernan, who opened one of the earliest commercial premises in Murgon and who was closely associated with the town's growth and development in a formative period of its history.



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	14/10/2015

References	
Cleo Goodchild & Susan Tsicalas, Murgon in Focus: A photographic record of Murgon and district from 1900s to 1950s, Murgon, Murgon Shire Council, 2001.	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 650003.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Old Esk Road	Nanango
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	569CSH2449, 6RP165761, 2RP165761, 2RP838599, 63CSH1389, 186CSH1340, 470CSH2134, Road reserve	

Historical Context

Gold was first discovered near Nanango at the so-called Seven Mile gold field in 1866. The colony of Queensland, formed in 1859, relied exclusively on wool as an export commodity in the first years of its existence. The colony was wracked by an economic depression in 1866, lasting until 1871, prompted by a fall in the price of wool and exacerbated by a severe drought, the collapse of several banks and a subsequent decline in the population. The Australian colonies were in the grip of gold fever since the discovery of gold near Bathurst, Victoria in 1853. Gold had been discovered at Canoona, near the Fitzroy River and northwest of Rockhampton, in 1858; but the field was not rich and interest gradually ebbed away. The Queensland government believed a major gold discovery could help drag the colony out from depression and it offered a reward for the discovery of a substantial gold field in 1867.

The announcement of the discovery of gold near Nanango in 1866 was therefore met with considerable public interest. The discovery was attributed to Robert Perry, who was working at the time as a 'ringer' on the Nanango pastoral station (although another version of the story claims John Nash, who subsequently discovered the Gympie gold field, was responsible). Perry fossicked in his spare time and claimed to have discovered 'colour' at what became the Seven Mile Diggings, located near the Esk Road (now 'Old Esk Road') – the name refers to the distance of the field from the Brights' Burnett Inn, the first building in Nanango (originally Goode's Inn, 1849). He then met a businessman, Zachariah Skyring, at the Burnett Inn, whom he told of his discovery. Skyring took the gold that Perry had mined to Brisbane and directly to the Premier, Robert Herbert, and then to the Governor, George Bowen.

Perry and Skyring secured the mining claim and they soon began mining operations. The population of the field expanded quickly, with up to 500 miners working the area at its peak (possibly as high as 700 according to Murphy and Easton 1974: 43). However, despite exaggerated claims to the contrary, the yield of precious metal was disappointing and by 1867 the number of miners had dropped to approximately 200. It was virtually abandoned when gold was discovered at Gympie in the same year. Apparently only Chinese miners remained to work the field. The ephemerality of the field is reflected in the fact that a town was not established in its vicinity, as typically occurred on other gold fields around the colony.

Despite the poor results, small-scale mining continued at the diggings up until the twentieth century. Indeed, there was a renewed interest in the Seven Mile in the 1930s, with three sluicing operations established in 1933. The field was eclipsed by other local mines, in particular 'Hooper's Luck' on the immediate outskirts of Nanango (est. 1876) and the Golden King (est. 1901). Both of these mines were worked through the establishment of shafts, rather than alluvial mining (as was the case for the Seven Mile Diggings). Commercial interest in the Seven Mile Diggings was revived in the 1980s, but the Nanango Shire Council objected to the proposal – partly because of community interest in the area for recreational purposes, and all concerns over impact to the local water supply – and eventually succeeded in preventing mining on the field. The Seven Mile Diggings remains a local recreational area attracting fossickers, bushwalkers and campers.

Physical Description

Seven Mile Diggings are located in hilly terrain in bushland southeast of Nanango with access via Old Esk North Road, a dirt track in the section of the diggings. The road is eroded and only suitable for high clearance 4WD vehicles in some places. Cooyar Creek bounds the area in the east and south and Yarraman Creek in the southwest. Yarraman creek runs in a deep bed lined with boulders and features dramatic rock formations. Sections of the Seven Mile Diggings are used for recreational purposes and there are some bush camping spots.

Remnants of early mining activities reportedly include test pits, shafts, terraced landscaping, stone markers for drains, pathways and tent sites as well as some remains of a sluice.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	17/9/2015

References

DW de Havelland, *Gold and Ghosts*, Volume 3, 1987.

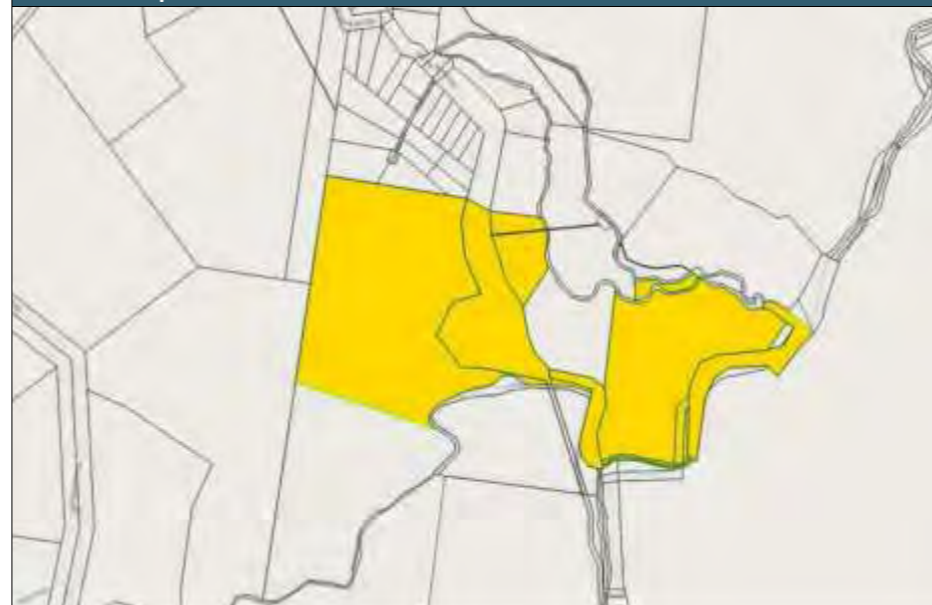
Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, *The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire*, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Seven Mile Diggings is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. It was the first gold discovery in the South Burnett and it consequently encouraged further exploration for gold, resulting in the opening of various gold mines in the vicinity of Nanango from the 1870s through to the early twentieth century.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Seven Mile Diggings demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's history, as it was the earliest gold field in the South Burnett and the only field to have attracted alluvial gold miners in a substantial number (around 500 at its peak).
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Seven Mile Diggings has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular archaeological evidence of the occupation of the field and methods of gold extraction from the 1860s through to the 1930s. The information may include evidence of early camp sites such as hearths, bottle dumps and other evidence of material culture; landscape modifications such as depressions and mullock heaps; and other evidence of gold mining technology such as remnants of sluices.

Location Map



Judith A Grimes, *Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire*, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

South Burnett Energy & Visitor Information Centre, Nanango, Pamphlet '7 Mile Diggings'.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cnr Drake Street and Wondai Road	Proston
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 602813.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602813.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602813.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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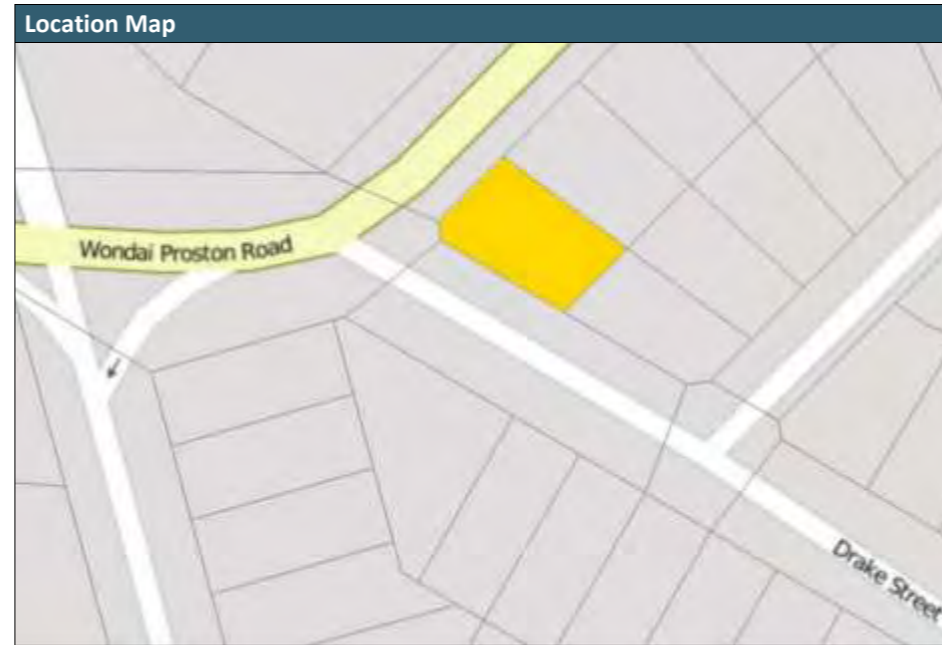
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
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Inspection Date	9/10/2015
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>The Shepherd Memorial Church of St Peter (St Peter's Church) (1939) is important in illustrating closer settlement of Queensland through the development of agricultural settlements and establishment of their service towns in rural Queensland until World War II. These towns were the result of the Queensland government's policy of closer settlement of the land and its use of branch railway lines to facilitate this objective.</p> <p>St Peter's Church demonstrates the establishment phase of town development during which permanent places of worship were built. The church was designed and built during a boom period in Proston's development when the town and region were significant producers of dairy products in Queensland.</p> <p>St Peter's Church, is important as an early example of modernism in Queensland church architecture, an architectural style which did not become popular for this application until after World War II.</p>
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>The Shepherd Memorial Church of St Peter is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an Anglican Church in its form and liturgical furniture, while its simplicity and interior treatment represent the 'low church' form of Anglican worship.</p> <p>The church is rectangular in form and comprises a nave which seats a congregation of 100, an east chancel, square tower with a colonnaded lantern, an entrance and an organ gallery above, and on the north side, a vestry.</p> <p>Both externally and internally St Peter's Church remains substantially unchanged since completion of construction in July 1939.</p>
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	<p>St Peter's Church has strong aesthetic value. Its scale and austere fabric and form have been influenced by Romanesque massing principles and twentieth century Scandinavian architectural detailing. The modernist aesthetic of the church juxtaposed with the rural townscape of Proston evokes extreme surprise.</p> <p>It is significant for its high quality workmanship in particular the face brickwork, which shows the influence of the Modern Movement popular in the 1930s.</p> <p>The Shepherd Memorial Church of St Peter is an outstanding example of church design for its period and location. Its massing and high quality brickwork are features of the design which show European and Scandinavian influences. The church is also significant for the way it was designed for the climate, through the use of an unusual ventilation system.</p>
F	<i>The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period for the region.</i>
Statement	<p>St Peter's Church demonstrates a high level of creative achievement. Its architectural excellence and exceptionality is illustrated by its winning the 1940 RAIQ Queensland Chapter Award for Ecclesiastical and Institutional Buildings including Educational Buildings and Hospitals - Country Division, which was awarded every five years.</p>





Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Macalister Street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 602811.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602811.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602811.

Statutory Listings Queensland Heritage Register

Non-Statutory Listings No non-statutory listings

Inspection Date 9/10/2015

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>

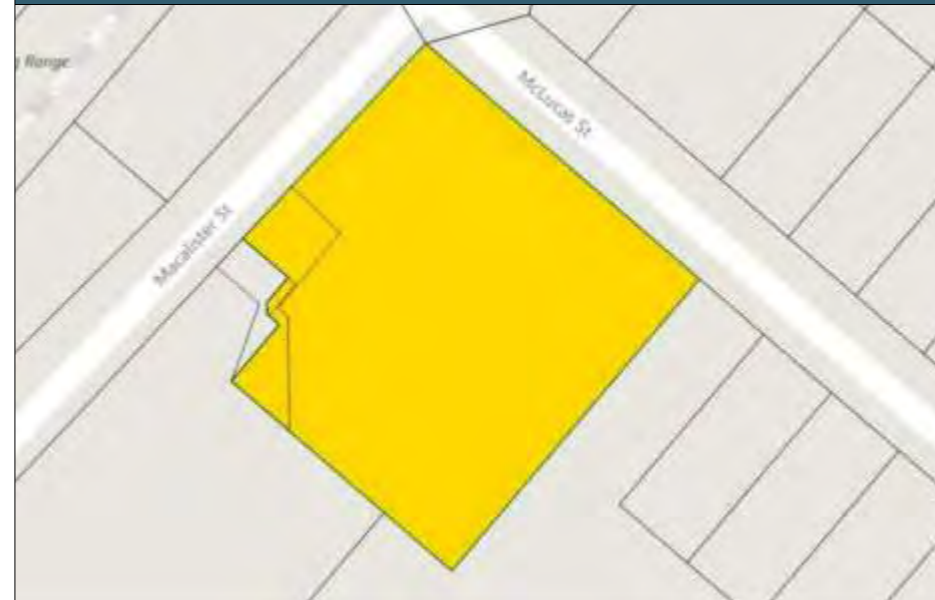
Statement The South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association Factory (former) in Murgon, a site used for dairy production from 1913 to 1995, is important in demonstrating the growth and evolution of the Queensland's dairy industry during the twentieth century. The factory was one of Queensland's largest butter producers during the dairying boom of the interwar period and throughout its history was one of the Wide Bay-Burnett's largest and most important dairy manufacturing outlets.

The remaining fabric of the Tiaro butter factory (1908) shifted to Murgon in 1913, reflects the rapid increase in dairy farming in the South Burnett region in the early 1900s, while the 1929 extension of the factory, illustrates the response to the ongoing expansion of cream production and the adoption of modern manufacturing processes in Queensland butter factories during the interwar period. Adaptations and additions to the factory from the 1940s onwards reflect the shift from concentrating on butter manufacturing to processing cheese and milk products, in response to the changing market requirements of Queensland's dairy industry.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
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Statement The South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association Ltd Factory (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics and processes of a dairy factory. The place is situated adjacent to a railway line, formerly served by a siding to enable transportation of its products. The internal arrangement of interconnected buildings incorporate loading areas for receiving dairy supplier's produce, large rooms used at different periods of its history to manufacture butter, milk and cheese products, and cold storage and packing areas. The 1929 engine room and its remaining fittings (ammonia compressor and piping), and other extant elements of the factory's plant (large brick chimney, boilers, sheds) demonstrate the industrial requirements of the complex over time.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Kawl Kawl Road	Mondure
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP41719	

Historical Context

The early European settlement of the Mondure district was comprised of large pastoral holdings where sheep, and later cattle, were 'run'. These runs included Boondooma, Burrandowan, Barambah, Wigton and Mondure after which the district and town were later named. The runs were progressively resumed by the Queensland Government in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, subdivided and offered as agricultural and grazing selections to encourage closer settlement. In the mid- to late-1890s, two smaller runs were excised from Mondure: Marshlands and Sunday Creek. Sunday Creek was taken up by George Hives, after who Hivesville is named, in 1895, and Marshlands was purchased by Edward John McConnel, whose family was amongst the first pastoralists in what later became Queensland, taking up Cressbrook in the Brisbane River Valley in 1841.

The remainder of Mondure was resumed or sold by its owner, Arnold Wienholt, in the early twentieth century (the Wondai Shire was originally called Wienholt Shire, reflecting the importance of Mondure to the region). The government offered agricultural selections in 1901, a Mondure Framers' Progress Association was established in 1904 and the Mondure Estates Ltd offered a large number of selections for sale in 1909, the latter comprising the area now occupied by Wheatland. A railway branch from Murgon to Proston was opened in 1923 and the town of Mondure was located along its length (an earlier town had been planned – sited in a location that was eventually away from the proposed branch railway. It was not substantially developed and apparently there is nothing left of it).

The McConnels were active in the emerging community. Anglican Church services were held at Marshlands in the first decade of the twentieth century, and the McConnels donated land in North Mondure for the erection of a church in c1910, and paid for the design and construction of the building. The church, named St Faith's, was opened in 1912 and was designed by the Brisbane architect Phillip Martin. The McConnels, like their neighbour George Hives, represented elite landowners who acted as benefactors to the emerging agricultural community in the surrounding district by providing social facilities, services and land before towns were established.

The church was moved to Mondure in 1924, on land also donated by the McConnels. The move occurred one year after the railway branch extension to Proston and the creation of the current town of Mondure (it is therefore likely that the church was original located in the first town site). Both Edward and Jane were buried in the cemetery behind St Faith's, as is one of their daughters, Sarah Victoria McConnel.

Physical Description

The cleared, grassed site is located within farmland on the outskirts of town and contains the church building on the eastern boundary and the cemetery towards the western side. A number of mature trees and shrubs are situated along the eastern boundary and on the south-eastern corner. There are two timber gateposts on the north-eastern corner.

The church consists of a low set weatherboard clad timber structure on timber stumps, set on an east-west axis, the main entrance facing west towards the cemetery. The building has a short sheeted corrugated iron clad gable roof with barge boards at the gables. The western gable extends a short distance in the upper section. The church shows a number of decorative elements including arched coloured glass windows and doors/openings and decorative timber brackets at the front gable. The main access is via a porch covered by separate gable roof on the western side and there is a rear entrance into the Sacristy attached to the building on the north-eastern corner and covered by a skillion roof. The eastern elevation also features a panel of three arched coloured glass windows in the gable section and a painted Christian cross underneath. A watertank on stand is located on the northern elevation.

The cemetery contains only a small number of marked graves. The burials are arranged in rows and most are surrounded by a concrete or rendered brick edge, some decorated with tiles. Headstones include stelae, desk mounted tablets and crosses mounted on a tiered base. The cemetery includes the graves of Edward and Jane McConnel of Marshland, and also that of their daughter Sarah Victoria. There is potential for unmarked graves.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

References

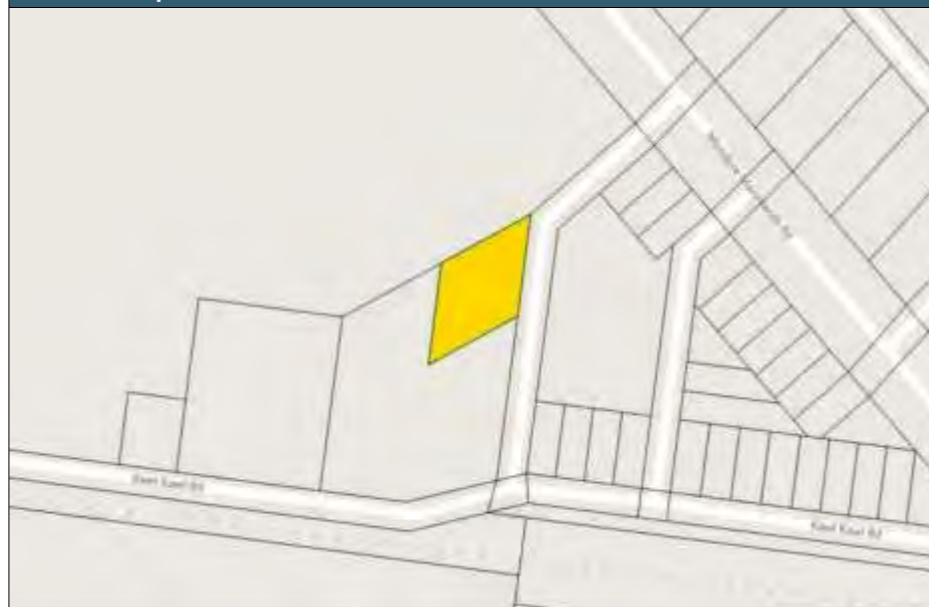
Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Faith's Church and Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. Churches were an intrinsic element of the social fabric in this period and their construction was an important and common marker of the progress of the community (it was also very common for church services to initially be held in a non-consecrated venue, such as a local homestead or even a hotel).

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	St Faith's Church and Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The church is characterised by a simple architectural style that reflects its location in an emerging, rural context, but also incorporates particular decorative elements that provide it with a pleasing appearance. Particular features of note include arched stained glass windows and door openings, decorative timber bracketing and the use of gables, including a separate gabled porch.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Faith's Church and Cemetery has a special association with the life and work of Edward and Jane McConnel, the owners of Marshlands Station. The McConnels played an integral role in the establishment of the Mondure community following agricultural selection in the early twentieth century and also the wider Wondai community.

Location Map



Other Names	Modure Lutheran Cemetery, Wheatland Cemetery	
Street Address	19 Russel Lane	Mondure
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	14RP27668	

Historical Context
N/A, Unknown

Physical Description
The cemetery is located on a mostly cleared site surrounded by farmland. There is only a small number of marked graves, situated in the north-western corner featuring some mature plantings.
The graves are arranged in rows and mostly surrounded by concrete or rendered brick edging and plate, some decorated with tiles or gravel. Headstones include stelae and heart-shaped desk mounted tablets. Stonemason represented is Ziegler, Toowoomba. Burials include some of the founding members of the former St John's Lutheran church. It can be reasonably assumed that there are unmarked graves located in the cemetery.

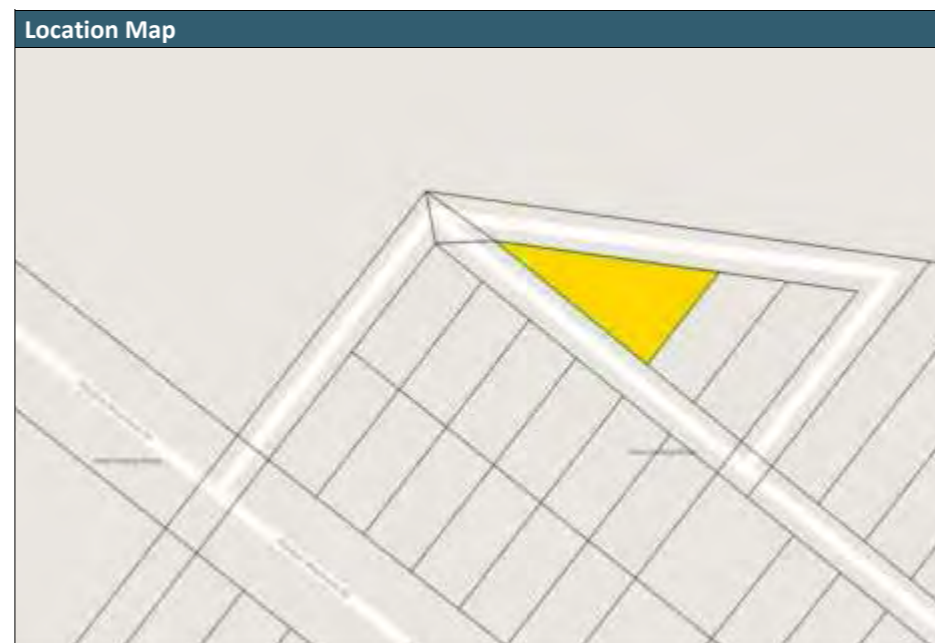
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
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Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
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Inspection Date	9/10/2015
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References

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
Statement	



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	2-6 Alford Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to Place ID 602763.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602763.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 602763.

Statutory Listings Queensland Heritage Register

Non-Statutory Listings Register of the National Estate (archived)

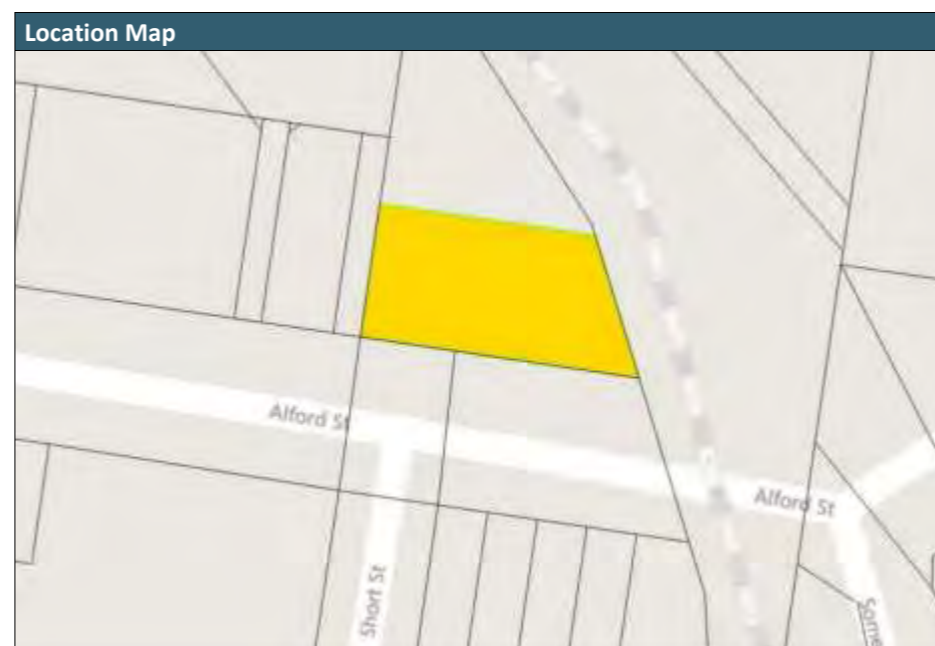
Inspection Date 18/10/2015

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	<p>St Michael and All Angels Anglican Church illustrates the growth and prosperity of the township, which resulted from the extension of the railway line to Kingaroy in 1904. Kingaroy's role as the terminus of the rail line for the subsequent seven years consolidated its position as the major town of the South Burnett region, which evolved into one of Queensland's major agricultural districts during the first decades of the 20th century.</p> <p>The construction of St Michael and All Angels Anglican Church between 1910 and 1911, to serve the spiritual needs of Kingaroy's rapidly expanding population, is associated with this period of significant growth in the district.</p>

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	<p>St Michael and All Angels Anglican Church is an excellent example of a timber-framed church, which at the time of construction was considered one of the best timber buildings in the Brisbane Diocese. Highly intact, it demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early 20th century Anglican church utilising a Latin cross plan with the northern transept accommodating a chapel, the southern transept a vestry and the western end an entry porch.</p>

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	<p>St Michael and All Angels Church has considerable aesthetic value being a well composed building in a cruciform plan. The Church is significant for its high degree of creative achievement in its interior craftsmanship. The highly intact, unpainted timberwork of the roof framing, walls and ceiling linings displays great artistic value. The church contains many finely crafted elements including an exposed roof frame which dominates the interior, ornate timber colonnades, rood screen, chancel arch, carved English oak altar, pulpit, bishop's chair, pews, panels of the angels and crucifix. Elaborately decorated candlesticks, chalice and paten and a painting of St Peter are also housed in the church.</p> <p>Its steeply pitched roof crested with an ornate bellcote makes a strong impact in the streetscape.</p>



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Bunya Highway	Benair
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	187FY872	

Historical Context

The St Paul's Lutheran Church site, Cemetery and Hall are located in the district of Benair. Benair was first settled in 1908 on land resumed from Taabinga pastoral station. Taabinga was taken up by Charles and William Haly c1846, part of the extension of the pastoral frontier in the South Burnett that included other stations such as Taromeo, Nanango and Burrandowan. Arthur Youngman, the owner of Taabinga Station from 1887, was a key figure in the history of Kingaroy; he donated land for the Kingaroy post office, police paddock and School of Arts, helped raise funds for a hospital via hospital fetes held at Taabinga, and was heavily involved in raising money for a War Loan during World War I. He also witnessed the resumption of virtually the entire Taabinga station by the Queensland Government. The government passed legislation in the second half of the nineteenth century aimed at breaking up the large pastoral stations that covered the colony and creating smaller blocks and villages that encouraged closer settlement. The resumptions continued into the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The north-west section of Taabinga was opened for selection in 1906 and settlers took up land in the Mannuem and Reedy Creek districts. Settlement in the Benair district occurred from 1908 and Alice Creek was created following another resumption of Taabinga in 1911. In 1911, the Mannuem and Reedy Creek settlers formed the Reedy and Mannuem Creek Progress Association to represent the district. One of the key items for the association was the establishment of a town in the district. The association was successful in convincing the government and the town of Kumbia was soon surveyed, with the first town blocks sold in 1912. Early settlers in the region came from a variety of places, including northern Europe (often via other places in the colonies, from the 1860s).

St Paul's Lutheran Church and cemetery was established in 1921. Settlers from Central and Northern Europe tended to worship in the Lutheran Church, as the branch of Christianity spread in particular from Germany (where the theologian Martin Luther was based and who started the Protestant Reformation in the Holy Roman Empire in the sixteenth century) to northern Europe. The first burial in the cemetery occurred in 1921 and a new church was built and dedicated in 1950, replacing the original church. A hall was added in 1958 – an ex-army building removed from a location on Gregory Terrace, Brisbane. The church building has since been removed, leaving the hall and cemetery. The church and grounds are associated in particular with the Fleischfresser family, early settlers in the region pivotal in the establishment of a school and also the church.

Physical Description

The fenced site contains a hall on the south-western corner, a small cemetery on the north-western corner and a memorial at the location of the former church building in the centre. A rotunda of no heritage significance is situated adjacent to the memorial and a timber clad amenities block is close to the northern boundary. There are some feature trees on the perimeter of the site as well as of the cemetery section.

The hall consists of a low set T-shaped timber clad structure on stumps, concealed by a low face brick wall, and features a corrugated concrete sheeting clad gable roof. The main entrance faces the site of the former church and features a porch covered by a gable roof.

The graves in the separately fenced cemetery are arranged in rows and feature concrete or rendered brick surrounds and plates, some decorated with tiles and gravel. Headstones include stelae in a variety of styles and material, desk mounted tablets and some tiered ornaments. There is a large representation of names of German origin, in particular the Fleischfresser family, and also some German euphemism.

The memorial consists of a steel cross mounted on a concrete base. The foundation stone of the former church and a plaque providing information about the church building are fixed to a low brick cairn in front of the cross.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	14/9/2015

References

- Harold Mears, The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy, eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.
- Heathwood Cardillo Wilson Architects, Town Planners, Interior Designers, 'A Survey of Historic Sites: Shire of Kingaroy', December 1987.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Paul's Lutheran Church site, Cemetery and Hall is important in demonstrating pattern of the region's development. The cemetery and hall (and former church) reflect the pattern of closer settlement in the region following the resumption by the government of land from the large pastoral holdings and the establishment of places of worship and cemeteries in new settlements. It also reflects the pattern of settlement in the region, with a substantial number of settlers having their origin in northern European countries such as Sweden, Denmark and Germany.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	St Paul's Lutheran Church site, Cemetery and Hall has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history particularly burial practices related to the Lutheran denomination and wider cultural background of early settlers in the area that emigrated from northern Europe.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Paul's Lutheran Church site, Cemetery and Hall has a special association with the members of the local Lutheran community as a place of burial.

Location Map



JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Tony Matthews, *Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett*, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Pioneer Road	Taabinga
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	99FY2233	

Historical Context

Taabinga Village was named after the Taabinga pastoral station. Taabinga was taken up by Charles and William Haly c1846, part of the extension of the pastoral frontier in the South Burnett that included other stations such as Taromeo, Nanango and Burrandowan (Haly Street in Kingaroy is named after the Halys). The Queensland Government introduced land legislation in the second half of the nineteenth century that enabled it to resume portions of the large pastoral stations; the government then subdivided the resumed portion and sold the lots as grazing or agricultural holdings in order to encourage closer settlement. A portion of Nanango was resumed in 1886 and a village scheme was applied to the resumed section (the village takes its name from the close proximity to the Taabinga homestead, as Nanango already existed as a town – and was so named – in the 1880s). The scheme, overseen by Henry Jordan MLA, Queensland Minister for Land and Works 1887-8) began in 1888 and was intended to establish an agricultural settlement by creating a village amidst farm land. Settlers took up a farm block and a town block and they were encouraged to make their home in the town. Only a handful of places were selected for the scheme and it was the only example of the scheme in the South Burnett (other resumptions outside the village scheme resulted in the establishment of Booie and Coolabunia).

To facilitate the scheme, the village of Taabinga was surveyed in 1887 and the first settlers arrived in 1888. The early settlers to the region were diverse. Settlers came from Denmark, Germany and Sweden in addition to Great Britain. They grew maize and raised pigs, and took their produce to the railhead at Kilkivan for sale. According to a newspaper article in 1897, the majority of the settlers lived on their village allotments and in close proximity to the school, which had recently opened (Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 8 December 1897, 2). There appears to have been a store in the village by this time, and by 1902 there were two hotels (both subsequently destroyed by fire). The village included a dam, but a severe drought in 1902 emptied the water supply. The cemetery was presumably surveyed at the same time as the village in 1887.

One of the key issues for the settlement was the lack of a railway to promote development of the area. Nanango residents had been agitating for a railway to Nanango since the early 1890s and the government considered options of extending the line from Esk to Nanango or from Kilkivan, the latter branch line having opened in 1886. The government eventually decided on extending the branch line from Kilkivan but, in a blow to Nanango, decided to stop well short of the town. Indeed, the railway was only extended to the ‘56 mile peg’ – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Kingaroy thus developed as the main settlement in the South Burnett, not Taabinga. Regardless, the village continued to grow; by 1911 the population was 526, compared with 129 in 1901. However, by this time villagers began to forfeit their land. The railway was extended from Kingaroy to Nanango in 1911 and a branch to Tarong – which ran through Taabinga – was completed in 1916. However, by this time, the railway was not enough to revive the fortunes of the village. Most of the buildings were removed to Kingaroy and by the early 1930s the population was 123, even less than in 1901. The village had all but ceased to exist.

In a curious twist, the settlement of Taabinga remains in the public consciousness because of the cemetery that, despite the prominence of Kingaroy throughout the twentieth century, retained the name Taabinga. It remains the principal cemetery for Kingaroy and the surrounding district.

Physical Description

The 8.09 hectare site is bounded by Pioneer Road to the north and farmland to the east, south and west sides. A private funeral centre is located adjacent to the cemetery at Pioneer Road. The cemetery has bitumen access roads throughout. These roads are lined with trees including pine, palms and eucalypt. The entrance features a rendered brick fence either side of the road, with the words ‘TAABINGA’ on the left and ‘CEMETERY’ on the right.

The site is divided into four main sections and various subsections. Monumental graves are located in sections 1, 3 and 4. Section 2 is the lawn cemetery.

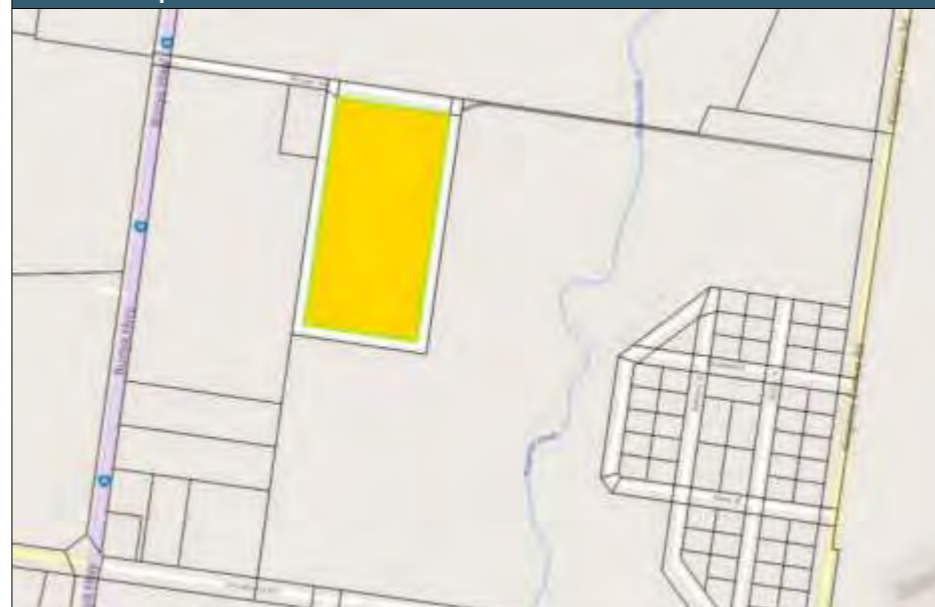
The monumental graves sections feature ornate headstones and monuments including angels, crosses and broken columns – made of various materials such as concrete, sandstone and marble. Most of these graves are bounded by a lowset rendered brick/concrete wall, some with ornate decorations. There are also some wrought iron fence surrounds. Stonemasons represented at the Taabinga cemetery include AL Petrie, Toowong and J Simmonds, Brisbane. The burials reflect the multi-ethnic population of the area with many names from a non-English background including Scandinavian and German.

The lawn cemetery includes a war cemetery in a fenced area containing military graves, gardens and gravel paths. The fence around this sub-section is white steel with red brick columns supporting the gate. A sign on one of these columns reads ‘KINGAROY WAR CEMETERY’. Face brick columbarium niche walls divided by region and including Taabinga, Coolabunia, Burrandowan, Booie, Wooroolin and Mannuem are also located in the lawn cemetery surrounded by gardens. A bitumen carpark is located in the centre of the cemetery, with amenities provided in a new Colorbond clad building.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Taabinga Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution and pattern of the region’s history. Taabinga Village was the first and only village settlement scheme initiated in the South Burnett and it is an early example of closer settlement created from the resumption of land from pastoral stations (along with other places, including Booie and Coolabunia) in the South Burnett in the nineteenth century. The cemetery and its name remain the key physical evidence of this settlement. The decline and eventual disappearance of the village reflects the rising prominence of Kingaroy in the early twentieth century, which was the result of the government decision to terminate the railway at Kingaroy instead of Taabinga. The cemetery also reflects the pattern of the region’s history, as cemeteries were typically established following the closer settlement of an area.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Taabinga Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history particularly burial practices, which illustrate the religious and cultural patterns of settlement and life in the district from the late nineteenth century through to the present. This would include the background of earlier settlers to the area, many of whom came from northern Europe.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Taabinga Cemetery has a special association with the members of the Kingaroy community and surrounding areas as the principal place of burial in the area.

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	16/9/2015

References	
Harold Mears, <i>The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy</i> , eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.	
http://queenslandplaces.com.au/taabinga	
JE Murphy and EW Easton, <i>Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950</i> , Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.	
Maryborough Chronicle, <i>Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser</i> , 8 December 1897, 2.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	7 Old Taabinga Road	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 600647.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600647.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600647.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)
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Inspection Date	Not inspected.
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Taabinga station was established in the 1840s by the Haly brothers in the wake of Henry Stuart Russell's exploration of the Burnett district in 1842. The development of Taabinga is an important part of the pastoral history of Queensland, and the site stands as testimony to the emergence of Taabinga as one of the earliest principal pastoral holdings in the Burnett district. The physical expansion of the site, especially during the 1890s and early 1900s, reflects the growth of the Queensland rural economy during this period.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The principal built elements of Taabinga include the main residence built between the 1840s and 1850s, as well as the kitchen; dairy; single men's quarters; meat house; carpenter/blacksmith's workshop; garage and chauffeur's residence; storehouse; grain shed; and cemetery. Most of these structures were built during the 1890s and early 1900s. The stables, reputedly erected around the same time as the main residence, are now located on an adjoining lot. The survival of these structures in a well-preserved state provides an example of an early homestead setting, and the relationship between these elements contribute to an understanding of early station life and as such it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Homestead site provides a well-preserved example of vernacular architecture of the Queensland pastoral frontier and its aesthetic significance is enhanced by its picturesque setting within mature landscaped gardens. The main residence exhibits a high degree of workmanship and design, and its use of local resources for building highlights the adaptive lifestyle of Queensland's pastoral pioneers.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Taabinga has a special association with brothers Charles Robert and William O'Grady Haly, who were early pioneers of the Logan and Burnett regions. The site also has a special association with the Youngman family. Arthur Youngman was responsible for the development of the homestead complex during the 1890s and early 1900s and the property remains in the Youngman family.



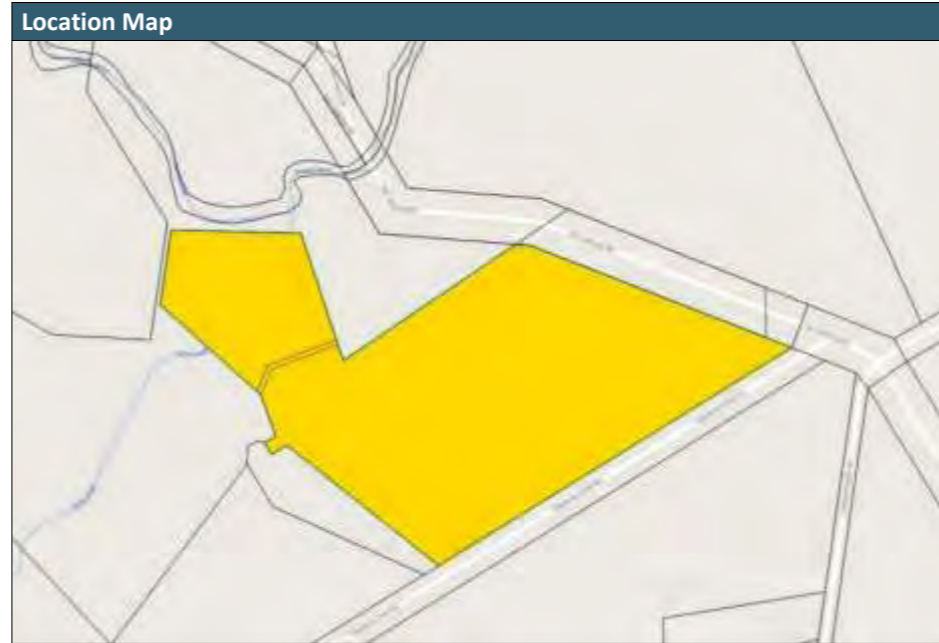
Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Other Names	Taromeo Station, Taromeo Homestead.	
Street Address	Off D'Aguilar Highway / Taromeo Road	Benarkin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 601123.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601123.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 601123.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)
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Inspection Date	Not inspected.
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

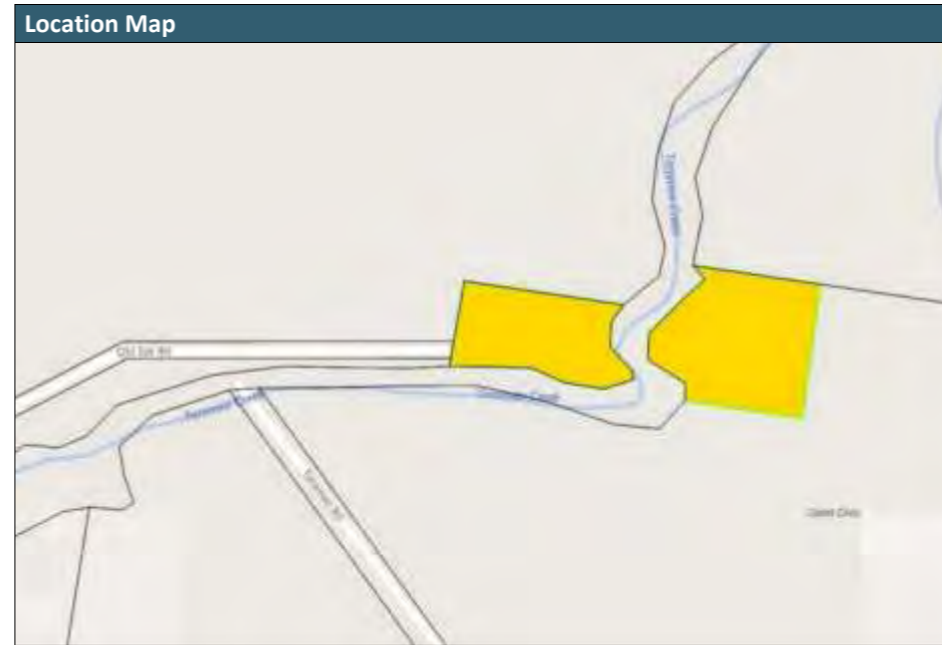
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Taromeo Station was established by Simon Scott in about 1842 and is thought to have been the first run taken up in the Wide Bay/Burnett area. The run demonstrates the development of Queensland, particularly this area from the establishment of pastoral holdings in 1840s to closer settlement from the 1870s. The property illustrates the development of pastoral practices in Queensland, particularly the development of the beef industry in the South Burnett Region.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Taromeo has a number of rare built elements including a stone walled private cemetery, thought to be one of only two stone walled family cemeteries in Australia.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The early date of Taromeo with its many extant features suggest that a potential exists for further historical and archaeological research which may yield information which will contribute to an understanding of early Queensland station life.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The station complex at Taromeo is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an early Queensland pastoral station. The arrangement of the early buildings and their relationship to each other provides important evidence of early station life.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Taromeo has aesthetic significance; the site has a picturesque quality resulting from the layering of traditional buildings of various styles, materials and periods of construction set amongst granite outcrops and large trees.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Taromeo has special associations with the South Burnett community as one of their first settled stations and as a place of employment for local residents and their families many of whom remain in the area. The place is associated particularly with the Scott family who are important pioneers in the area.



Image source: Brisbane Valley Heritage Trails.



Image source: South Burnett Regional Council.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cooyar Road	Tarong
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 600759.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600759.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600759.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland
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Inspection Date	Not inspected.
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

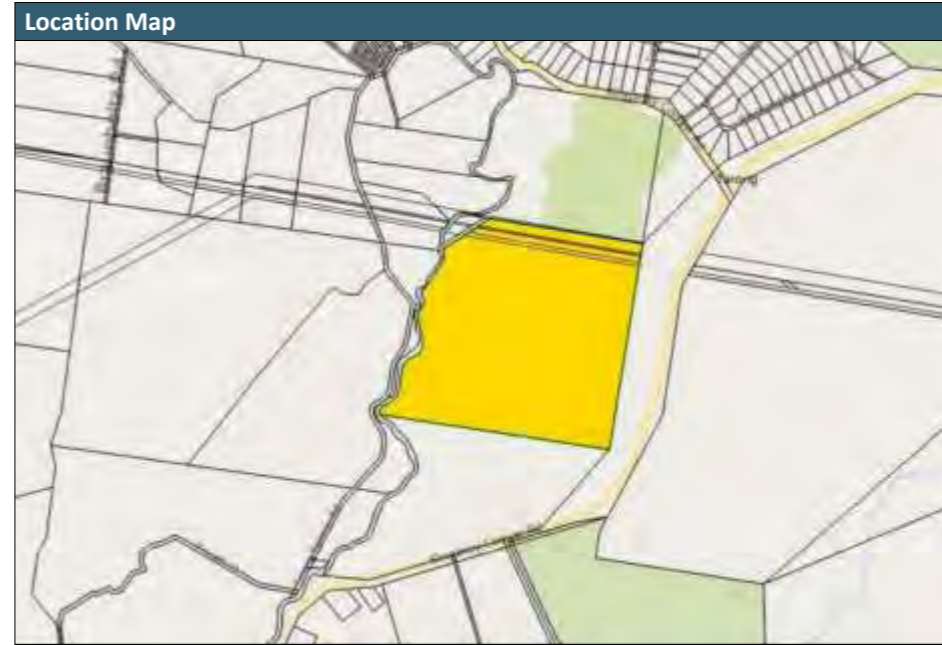
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Tarong Homestead was established by John James Malcolm Borthwick in about 1842, one of the first runs taken in the Wide Bay/Burnett area. The run demonstrates the development of Queensland, particularly this area from the establishment of pastoral holdings in 1840s to closer settlement from the 1870s. The property illustrates the development of pastoral practices in Queensland, particularly the development of the beef industry in the South Burnett Region.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Tarong has many rare built elements including an 1840s slab hut; an 1859 slab kitchen and surviving wallpaper in six rooms probably dating from the late nineteenth century. The site remains remarkably intact, despite continual additions.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The early date of Tarong with its many extant features and extensive early documentation suggest that a potential exists for further historical and archaeological research which may yield information which will contribute to an understanding of early Queensland station life.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an early Queensland pastoral station. The arrangement of the early buildings and their relationship to outbuildings provides important evidence of early station life. The buildings comprising the residence demonstrate three nineteenth century methods of timber construction; with two forms of vertical slab construction and a later horizontal slab building.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Tarong has aesthetic significance; the entire site has a picturesque quality resulting from the layering of various periods of building construction over many years and the siting of these buildings overlooking the surrounding flats. The residence has architectural significance for its composition and planning, producing an environmentally sensitive and comfortable building.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Tarong has special associations with the South Burnett community as one of their first settled stations and a place of employment for local residents and their families many of whom remain in the area.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The place is associated with the Clapperton family who have owned Tarong since 1857 and were instrumental in the development of the South Burnett region and the town of Nanango.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Old Esk Road	Taromeo
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	5SP165353, BAP22238, Road Reserve	

Historical Context

The pastoral frontier rapidly expanded in the early 1840s in the Darling Downs and the Wide Bay and Burnett regions. The first pastoral stations in the South Burnett region were Tarong, Nanango and Taromeo, all established c1842. Taromeo, which is entered on the Queensland Heritage Register and possibly the first run established in the Wide Bay and Burnett region, is located near Benarkin and Blackbutt. The road from Taromeo to Nanango is known as the 'Old Esk Road' or 'Old Coach Road' and it was the earliest route to Nanango station and eventually the town itself, which developed around Goode's Inn (est. 1848). Wool from the stations was transported on the road, along with supplies and passengers bound for the stations. A coach service was established in the 1870s, which used Taromeo as an overnight stop and the mail run from Esk to Nanango began in 1873. The telegraph line to Nanango also ran along the road, making it the major transport and communication route into the South Burnett region in the mid-late nineteenth century.

The road appears to have become less travelled in the early twentieth century. Travellers from Esk to Blackbutt and Yarraman could catch the train with the extension of the railway to the two towns in 1912 and 1913 respectively. In 1925, the D'Aguilar Highway route was created as the primary route between Blackbutt and Nanango, ensuring that the 'Old Coach Road' was no longer required. Today, a substantial section of the road is part of Bicentennial National Trail and is utilised by horse riders and cyclists. Part of the road passes the former Seven Mile Diggings, a gold field discovered near Nanango and worked sporadically from the 1880s through to the early 1900s.

Teamsters' Park, including Jesse's Well, was opened on Australia Day, 2000. The well and associated watering trough were built in the 1890s and restored by the Blackbutt & District Historical and Heritage Society for the opening of the park. The well was an important water source for 'coach travellers, horses, bullock teams and early pioneers arriving in the Benarkin area' (Caffrey & Groves 2007: 140). The 'Old Coach Road' was clearly still in use at this time. The reason for the name 'Jesse's Well' is unknown.

The well also supplied water to residents of the village that sprung up around Taromeo Sawmill, located directly across the road. The timber industry was very important in the history of the Blackbutt and Benarkin area because of the substantial stands of hoop pine and ironbark, and a large number of sawmills were established in the early 1900s. The Taromeo sawmill was established by AJ Raymond in 1910, and then sold to the State Government in 1915. It remained a State-owned mill until 1933 and for a long period of time was known as 'Muller's Sawmill', named after its owner, Les Muller. The mill continues to operate, the last remaining sawmill in the Blackbutt and Benarkin area. The small timber building located in the park was originally a bank building from the mill. Water was also drawn from Jesse's Well for the mill's steam engines when the mill's water supply ran out.

Physical Description

Teamsters' Park is located on the southern end of Old Esk Road, 2.5km north of the D'Aguilar Highway and 2.5 km east of Benarkin North. The park occupies a grassed, levelled and mostly cleared part in the east of a reserve spanning app. 3.5ha of partially cleared bushland and is bounded by bushland in the west and Old Esk Road in the east. Jesse Creek runs through the site in a north-south direction. There are a number of mature native trees and shrubs situated throughout the site. On the opposite side of Old Esk Road is the Taromeo sawmill and a number of former mill workers' cottages.

The park contains a number of structures including the restored Jesse's Well, the small former bank building from the Taromeo mill, a shelter containing a large timber sign, contemporary picnic shelters and a toilet block with rainwater tank. There is also a small footbridge crossing the creek and a base of an old wagon set on a concrete footing.

Jesse's Well is located close to the road and consists of a hand pumped well covered by an open structure with gabled shingle roof supported by four large bush timber posts. The well is surrounded by a post and rail fence with mortice and tenon joints. A timber trough fashioned from a large log joins onto the fence. A timber sign reading 'JESSE'S WELL • EARLY 1890'S PIONEERS • BULLOCK AND HORSE • TEAMS WATERING POINT' is suspended on a chain from the roof.

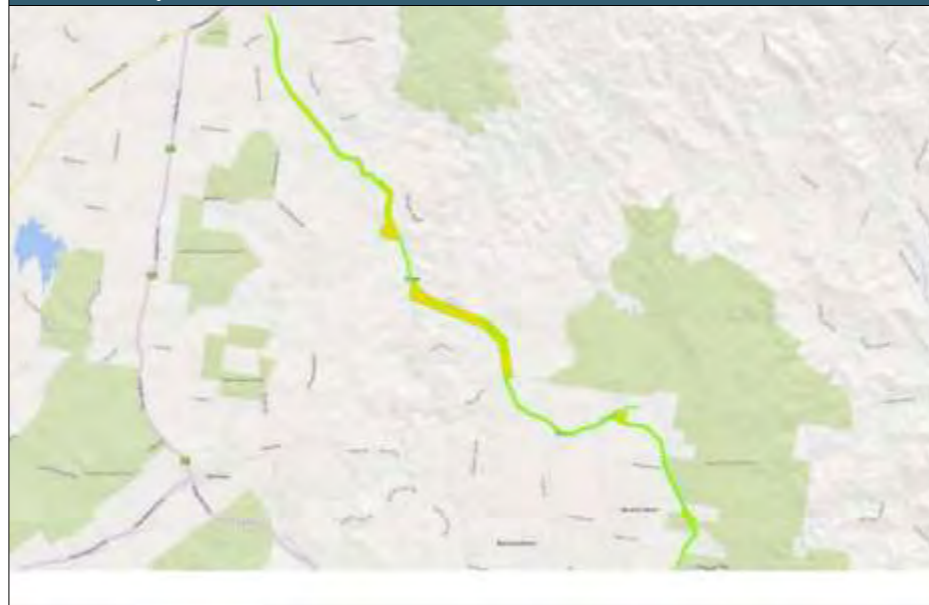
The relocated former bank building, located towards the southwest, consists of a small timber framed weatherboard clad building with corrugated iron clad gable roof on low timber stumps. The building has three timber doors, each accessed via some steps, and a sash window.

Old Esk Road extends from the turn-off from the D'Aguilar Highway approximately three kilometres northeast of Benarkin to Nanango, where the road joins onto South Street. Sections of the road lead through bushland and past the Seven Mile Diggings and include early road infrastructure including dry stone walls, cuttings, corduroy roads and bridges.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Teamster's Park and the Old Esk Road are important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. The Old Esk Road represents the earliest road in the South Burnett, dating from the 1840s and the primary route in and out of the South Burnett to the south until the early twentieth century. Sources of water such as Teamsters' Park were important to early travellers as they travelled between towns and stations and were established along key transport routes such as the Old Esk Road.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Old Esk Road demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as the earliest road in the South Burnett. Teamster's Park also demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as Jesse's Well is the only remaining, intact water infrastructure associated with the early transport routes in the region.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Old Esk Road has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history, in particular early methods of road construction such as dry stone walls, cuttings and corduroy roads and bridges. Teamster's Park also has scientific potential, in particular the construction of water wells in the late nineteenth century and archaeological material related to the place's use since the late nineteenth century.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Teamster's Park has a special association with the Blackbutt & District Historical and Heritage Society, which was instrumental in the restoration of the well and water trough, and for the promotion of the park as an important example of the early settlement of the area.

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	17/9/2015

References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Taromeo Homestead Complex and cemetery', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 601123.

Elizabeth Caffery & George Groves, The Gathering of the Waters: A short history of the Nanango Shire, Nanango, Nanango Shire Council, 2007.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

John Kerr, Forest Industry Heritage Places Study: Sawmills and Tramways, South Eastern Queensland, Brisbane, January 1998.

Judith A Grimes, Pioneering into the Future: A history of Nanango Shire, Maryborough, Wise Owl Research Publishers, 1998.

SN Stocks, Cradled in the Ranges: A history of Blackbutt, Benarkin, Taromeo and surrounding districts within the Nanango Shire 1842-1988, Toowoomba, Blackbutt-Benarkin Bicentenary and Centenary Committee, 1988.

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	Murgon Hotel, Australian Hotel, Reilly's Hotel.	
Street Address	65-69 Lamb street	Murgon
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	4RP82298	

Historical Context

The site of Murgon was originally a siding on the Kilkivan branch railway extending to the '56 mile peg' – the eventual site of Kingaroy. Prior to the railway, the land was part of Barambah pastoral station, a large sheep station established in the 1840s. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Murgon.

The plans for the railway to Kingaroy prompted the Queensland Government to resume land from pastoral stations and offer agricultural and grazing selections for sale. Land was resumed from Barambah and land sales occurred in 1902. Land had been resumed earlier from the station – in 1877 – and offered for sale, but it does not appear that anyone purchased land at this time. The first known European settler to take up a selection was George Nutt; he selected three blocks and named his holding Castra. Nutt's house is now located in the Murgon Queensland and Dairy Museum. The railway arrived at the site of Murgon in 1903 and the town of Murgon was surveyed in 1906, with the sale of town lots occurring in the same year.

In 1906, the town of Murgon was virtually empty, except for a rudimentary railway station building, cream shed and a small store, effectively a tin hut, owned by William and Mary Gray. The store was located on Macalister Street, near the railway station. The Gray's shop was the first commercial enterprise in Murgon, although it appears it was quickly followed by two other shops operated by well-known town pioneers: Patrick James Tiernan's 'Ready Money Store' on Gore Street and Joseph and Martha Angel's butcher shop, located on Macalister Street.

Tiernan was an early pioneer of the town of Murgon. In addition to his Ready Money Store, he also established the Royal Hotel in 1908, directly across from the Australian Hotel. Tiernan did not operate the hotel, however, leaving its management to others. His store was located only one shop away from the hotel. (The location of Tiernan's shop in Gore Street and the other early shops in Macalister Street indicate the original commercial landscape in Murgon was focused on the railway and the railway station, although Lamb Street nonetheless quickly developed once the town was surveyed.) The proximity of the shop to the hotel proved to be disastrous; a fire broke out in Tiernan's store in January 1928, eventually destroying the shop and the Royal Hotel (and presumably the shop in-between). Tiernan sold the title to the land on which the hotel and his shop once stood after the fire. The Royal Hotel was rebuilt, and this iteration of the hotel remains largely extant today.

Tiernan remained in the hotel business despite the loss of the Royal, having purchased the Australian Hotel one year earlier in January 1927. Tiernan had in fact become the licensee of the hotel even earlier, in 1922. The Australian Hotel was also established in approximately 1908 by JJ Murphy, at the time known as the Murgon Hotel – the same year as the Royal. The two hotels occupied the dominant position at the important southern entrance to the newly-surveyed town. The hotel was not new, but rather was moved from its original location in Kilkivan. It was originally a single storey building; Murphy added a second story in 1910, and he also gained a license for billiards. The hotel was licensed to J Reilly in 1910 and he renamed it the Australian Hotel.

Tiernan made further changes after he purchased the hotel. He added another section to the hotel in the 1930s, along the Lamb Street frontage – an entire hotel, this time removed from Tiaro. The

expansion of the hotel in this decade reflects the general prosperity of Murgon at the time. Murgon's economy focused on the local butter factory (the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Factory), established in Murgon in 1914 (although it was originally established in Tiaro). The butter factory was extended in 1929 and by the early 1930s it was the fourth largest butter factory in Queensland. The impressive Murgon Civic Centre was constructed in 1938 and by the 1940s, the population of Murgon was second only to Kingaroy in the South Burnett.

The hotel retains the overall form completed in the 1930s, albeit with various changes reflecting use and maintenance for over a century, including the reconstruction of sections of the ground level of the hotel with brick rather than timber.

Physical Description

Tiernan's Australian Hotel occupies the south-western corner block on the prominent intersection of Lamb and Gore Streets in the centre of town that includes the State heritage listed Civic Centre, the Murgon War Memorial, Royal Hotel and QEII Park. The site includes the hotel complex and a carpark area at the rear.

Tiernan's Australian Hotel consists of a number of double storey brick and timber structures with corrugated iron clad roofs, including the rectangular corner building with hipped roof along Gore Street, a rectangular structure with half-hipped roof to the west facing Lamb Street, followed by a smaller rectangular building with gable roof. A smaller rectangular structure with hipped roof joins onto the rear of the buildings and faces Gore Street. A stepped parapet with arched pediment runs along Lamb Street and finishes in a triangular pediment above the corner entrance. A wrap-around

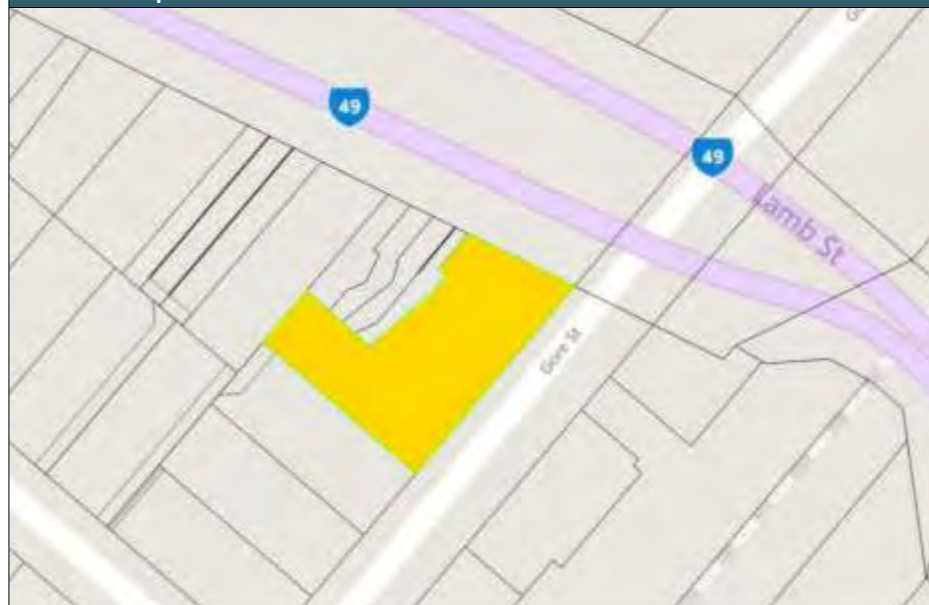
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Tiernan's Australian Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history. Substantial hotels were constructed in the early stages of a settlement's growth and reflected a key social venue for the community.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Tiernan's Australian Hotel demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's history, as much of the hotel was originally constituted from other hotels in the region, specifically Kilkivan and Tiaro, rather than built specifically for the site. In this respect, there is a connection with the former South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Factory, the original factory having been relocated from Tiaro to Murgon in the 1910s. It also demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's history, as the only hotel built at the time of Murgon's foundation that remains extant – the Royal Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1928.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	Tiernan's Australian Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. This is primarily expressed in its prominent corner position at the southern entrance to Murgon. Hotels were prominent buildings in towns and this prominence remains important today. Its prominence is further enhanced by its spatial relationship to Murgon's other significant historic hotel, the Royal, and the 1930s Civic Centre and war memorial, all of which are also located at the entrance to the town. These buildings also illustrate the early importance of Macalister and Gore Streets relative to the railway in the commercial and civic development of the town.

H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	Tiernan's Australian Hotel has a special association with the life and work of Patrick James Tiernan, who opened one of the earliest commercial premises in Murgon and who was closely associated with the town's growth and development in a formative period of its history.

Location Map



timber verandah with ornate stop chamfered posts, brackets and balustrade runs along both street frontages, creating an awning supported by stop chamfered timber posts with decorative brackets over the footpath. A straight timber slat valance runs along the awning. The verandah features a gable on each street frontage decorated with ornate brackets and balustrade (on Lamb Street). Access to the building from the verandah is via French doors with fanlights. There are a number of windows on ground level and access is provided on the corner, from Lamb Street and from Gore Street. There are a number of additions and extension of varying age at the rear of the main buildings and along Gore Street.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	14/10/2015

References	
Cleo Goodchild & Susan Tsicalas, Murgon in Focus: A photographic record of Murgon and district from 1900s to 1950s, Murgon, Murgon Shire Council, 2001.	
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 'Murgon State School', Queensland Heritage Register Place ID: 650003.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	35 High Street	Tingoora
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	110T5491	

Historical Context

Tingoora was primarily settled following the extension of the Kilkivan branch railway to Kingaroy in 1904. The town developed in a similar pattern to the nearby settlements of Wooroolin and Memerambi; there was some settlement prior to the railway (represented in particular by the Home Creek Farmers' Progress Association, which existed from as early as 1902), but the majority of development occurred after the railway was constructed. The Tingoora Hotel was the first public building in the settlement, constructed in 1907. A store soon followed in 1908, then a school and the railway station. The industry of the district included mixed farming such as maize and dairying. The farmers were represented by the Tingoora Farmers' Progress Association from 1908, which was instrumental in securing the construction of Tingoora Dam in 1910. The dam signalled a rapid increase in the progress of the town; the Queensland National Bank opened a branch in Tingoora in 1911. A second hotel was built in 1911, but it was destroyed by fire in 1937. The Tingoora Public Hall was erected in 1933. Tingoora was originally located within the Kilkivan Shire government area, then Wondai (initially called Wienholt) Shire Council after 1910.

Physical Description

The Tingoora Hotel is located on the south-eastern fringe of the small rural town of Tingoora and is set on the south-western part of a block bordered by High Street (the Bunya Highway) in the southeast, Main Street in the southwest and Coase Lane in the northwest. A grassed area joins onto the building to the northeast and there are some mature trees along the street in the south, including feature palm trees.

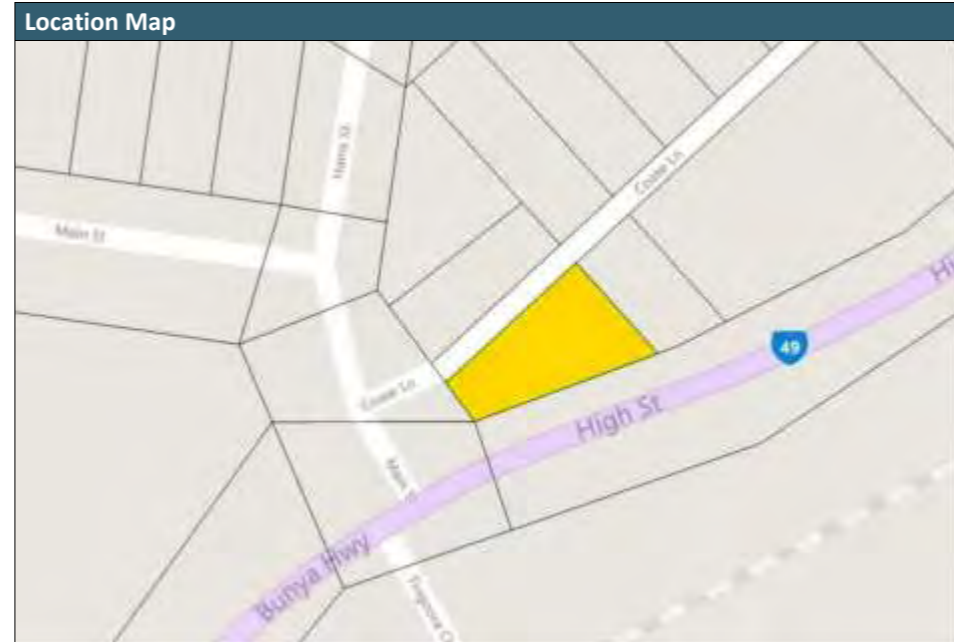
The L-shaped low set timber building with exposed framework has a hipped corrugated iron clad roof, which appears to be original or early. 'TINGOORA HOTEL' is painted onto the roof on the southeast and southwest sides. A verandah covered under a separate corrugated iron clad roof runs along the southern street front, ending just short of the south-western corner. The verandah balustrade is timber with a top and mid rail and vertical balusters. Access is via some timber steps onto the verandah; a number of French doors lead into the building from here. The former verandah and corner entrance on the south-western elevation have been replaced by a modern weatherboard clad extension with separate corrugated iron clad roof. Access to this section is via a timber ramp.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	18/9/2015

References

Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Tingoora Hotel is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, as the first commercial (and public) building in the settlement of Tingoora, which largely developed after the extension of the Kilkivan branch railway to Kingaroy in 1904.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Tingoora Hotel demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region's history, as the second earliest extant hotel in the South Burnett local government area (the earliest extant hotel being Wondai Hotel).
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Tingoora Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a single-storey timber hotel constructed in the region in the early twentieth century, in particular the profile of the roof and extensive use of galvanised iron sheeting.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Dicks Road	Kumbia
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	11FY907	

Historical Context

The town of Kumbia was created to serve the needs of settlers in the surrounding Benair, Mannuem (Creek), Reedy Creek and Alice Creek districts. The name 'Kumbia' appears to be derived from 'Coombia', a section of the Taabinga pastoral station. Taabinga was taken up by Charles and William Haly c1846, part of the extension of the pastoral frontier in the South Burnett that included other stations such as Taromeo, Nanango and Burrandowan. Arthur Youngman, the owner of Taabinga Station from 1887, was a key figure in the history of Kingaroy; he donated land for the Kingaroy post office, police paddock and School of Arts, helped raise funds for a hospital via hospital fetes held at Taabinga, and was heavily involved in raising money for a War Loan during World War I. He also witnessed the resumption of virtually the entire Taabinga station by the Queensland Government. The government passed legislation in the second half of the nineteenth century aimed at breaking up the large pastoral stations that covered the colony and creating smaller blocks and villages that encouraged closer settlement. The resumptions continued into the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The north-west section of Taabinga was opened for selection in 1906 and settlers took up land in the Mannuem and Reedy Creek districts. Settlement in the Benair district occurred from 1908 and Alice Creek was created following another resumption of Taabinga in 1911. In 1911, the Mannuem and Reedy Creek settlers formed the Reedy and Mannuem Creek Progress Association to represent the district. Mannuem is in particular known for the Mannuem Maize Company, which was formed in 1920. Located on Mannuem Creek Road, it was for a time during its operation the largest maize company in Australia, reflecting the importance of maize in the economy of the South Burnett (an importance which is often overshadowed by peanuts). Other crops raised in the district included navy beans, peas and – peanuts. Timber and dairy were also important industries.

One of the key items for the association was the establishment of a town in the district. The association was successful in convincing the government and the town of Kumbia was soon surveyed, with the first town blocks sold in 1912. The Kumbia Hotel, butcher shop and a small dance hall were built in 1913 and a school established in 1914 (schools were also established in the Mannuem, Benair and Reedy Creek districts). The dance hall also served initially as a small store until a purpose-built store was constructed. The Royal Bank of Queensland opened a branch in the hotel, later erecting a bank building. The town also received a police station.

The Lutheran Church in the Kumbia district was established by the Trinity Evangelical Congregation, formed in 1909. Settlers from Central and Northern Europe tended to worship in the Lutheran Church, as the branch of Christianity spread in particular from Germany (where the theologian Martin Luther was based and who started the Protestant Reformation in the Holy Roman Empire in the sixteenth century) to northern Europe. The church was located adjacent to the cemetery. The church and cemetery were established prior to the creation of the town of Kumbia; in 1959 the congregation built a new church in the town and the original church was demolished. The land for the original church and cemetery was donated by the Winter family; the road the cemetery is located on is called Winter Road.

Physical Description

The Trinity Evangelical Congregation Church site and cemetery is set in bushland and includes a monumental and a lawn section. The marked graves are situated in the north-western corner of the partially cleared, grassed, slightly sloping fenced block. There are some feature trees in the vicinity of the graves. Most graves are surrounded by concrete or rendered brick borders, but there are also wrought iron fencing surrounds. Headstones include stelae, desk mounted tablets and crosses. Similar to the St Paul's Lutheran cemetery there is a large representation of burials relating to persons of German descent, in particular the Winter Family, and there is also some German euphemism. Stone masons include AL Petrie, Toowong, and Ziegler and Wagner, both of Toowoomba.

Statutory Listings No statutory listings

Non-Statutory Listings No non-statutory listings

Inspection Date 18/9/2015

References

Harold Mears, *The First 100 Years: The story of early Kingaroy*, eds. Elgin and Thea Reid, Kingaroy, Kingaroy Shire Council, 1995.

Heathwood Cardillo Wilson Architects, Town Planners, Interior Designers, 'A Survey of Historic Sites: Shire of Kingaroy', December 1987.

JE Murphy and EW Easton, *Wilderness to Wealth in the Shires of Nanango, Kingaroy, Wondai, Murgon, Kilkivan and Portion of Rosalie 1850-1950*, Brisbane, Smith & Paterson, 1974.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Trinity Evangelical Congregation Church site and Cemetery is important in demonstrating pattern of the region's development. The cemetery (and former church) reflect the pattern of closer settlement in the region following the resumption by the government of land from the large pastoral holdings and the establishment of places of worship and cemeteries in new settlements. It also reflects the pattern of settlement in the region, with a substantial number of settlers having their origin in northern European countries such as Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.</i>
Statement	Trinity Evangelical Congregation Church site and Cemetery has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history particularly burial practices related to the Lutheran denomination and wider cultural background of early settlers in the area that emigrated from northern Europe.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	Trinity Evangelical Congregation Church site and Cemetery has a special association with the members of the local Lutheran community as a place of burial.

Location Map



Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	194 Kingaroy Street	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	45RP116831	

Historical Context

The construction of the railway and its terminus at Kingaroy quickly promoted development in the district. Consequently, banks soon appeared to help fund investment and manage people’s money (not long after hotels). The Royal Bank of Queensland was the first bank to establish a branch in Kingaroy, in 1904; however, it operated only as a receiving branch for the bank in Nanango. Other banks that operated in Kingaroy included the Commercial Bank (from 1909), Bank of Australasia (from 1911) and the Bank of New South Wales and Commonwealth Banks (both from 1937).

The Union Bank opened the first full time bank in Kingaroy, in 1906. The bank initially conducted its business from the Carrollee Hall (next to the Carrollee Hotel). The bank then constructed its own purpose-built building in c1909-10 in Kingaroy Street. The bank offices and customer service area were located on the ground floor and a residence on the first floor. A garage was erected on the southern elevation of the building at a later date. Although unstated, it would appear that there was commercial rivalry between the Union Bank and the Royal Bank of Queensland, as the latter opened their first permanent branch in Kingaroy only a day after the Union Bank’s opened in 1910. The construction of substantial bank buildings reflected the growing prosperity of the town.

Physical Description

The former Union Bank of Australia occupies the western half of a block and fronts Kingaroy Street. A single storey building is located at the rear of the former bank building – this building appears to be of recent construction and is not of heritage significance. The site is separated from the adjacent buildings, to the north and south, via alleyways. A bitumen car park is located adjacent to the east border of the site, from which the rail corridor can be seen. Trees are located at the front of the building on the footpath. A block wall is located at the north boundary in the alleyway, with a side gate to provide access to the site. A mature tree is located between the building and the block wall at the north boundary.

The lowset double storey rendered masonry building has a Dutch gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. The gables are vented and a brick chimney projects from the north end of the roof. The upper level façade features a verandah supported by ornate corbels and decorated with elaborate timber detailing including decorative fretwork arches, double posts and trims. Internally, the verandah has been enclosed with timber louvres and awning windows. At the lower level, the façade features two arched windows flanking an arched entrance via a portico, all showing elaborate moulded detailing. The windows appear to be original – they are timber framed sash windows with glazing bars and arched fanlights in the top section. The original portico has been enclosed with a recent glass panel door. Arched windows are also located on the sides of the building at the lower level; three at the north side and one at the south side. Access to this side is provided via an enclosed porch showing similar fretwork arches as the verandah. The porch is covered with skillion roof. The windows on the sides of the building at the upper level are narrow rectangular shaped double hung windows, which are timber with glazing bars.

A single storey extension joins onto the rear of the side porch. A further double storey rendered masonry extension joins onto the rear of the main building. Access to the upper level at the rear of the building is provided via a metal staircase. A flat roof provides shelter at the upper rear entrance, and a small water tank is located on this roof. The windows are of similar configuration as on the sides.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings	
Non-Statutory Listings	Register of the National Estate (archived)	
Inspection Date	15/9/2015	

References

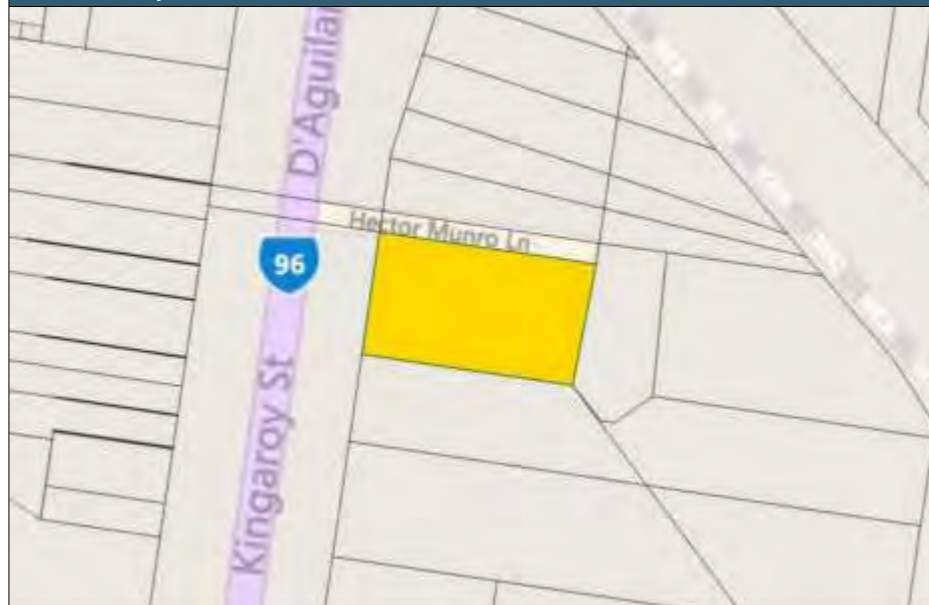
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Union Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history. Banks were established relatively quickly in the history of new settlements, especially if they showed promise (as connection to a railway did). The building is also important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history. The substantial premises was the first of its kind in the town and it reflects the rapid growth of Kingaroy in the period following the construction of the railway in 1904.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Union Bank (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of banks constructed in the region in the early twentieth century, in particular the substantial brick construction with classical design elements, reflecting solidity and stability. These were (and remain) characteristics banking institutions projected to the local community through architectural design, but also in return reflected the prosperity of the town.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Union Bank (former) is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. The building displays elaborate design features including ornate arches, corbels and decorative timber detailing, often reflected in bank buildings of that era. As it is also the last remaining bank building from this era in Kingaroy Street (in which historically there were located other substantial, classically-styled bank buildings) it occupies a prominent position in the streetscape due to its bulk and scale, further emphasised by its classical architectural elements.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	35 Haly Street	Wondai
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	16RP6086	

Historical Context

Wondai was originally part of the Mondure and Boondooma pastoral stations, which were selected in 1844 and 1846 respectively. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Wondai. The railway reached Wondai in 1903, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement. It was originally called 'Dingo Creek' and then 'Bushnell', the latter after a former manager of Mondure station, but it was quickly changed to Wondai, which was thought to be a local Aboriginal name for the dingo.

Improvements to the settlement occurred quickly. The first land sales occurred two weeks after the railway was opened, but some allotments had already been purchased and two hotels – the Mondure and Wondai – were already under construction by the time the land sales were held. The Mondure Hotel was demolished in the 1960s and replaced by the Warana Hotel Motel. The only other hotel constructed in the town was the Hotel Cecil (c1911), which remains extant.

The development of the town proceeded rapidly. Timber was an early commodity, with numerous special trains required to take the vast hauls away for milling. Maize and dairy farms also proliferated, similar to the other farms in the region. A provisional school was established in 1905 and by 1909 the town was well established, serviced by hotels, butchers, bakers, chemists, mercers and hairdresser – to the extent that some opined that Wondai would overtake Kingaroy as the principal town of the of the South Burnett. Wondai formed the centre of the Wienholt Shire Council in 1910, which was renamed Wondai Shire Council in 1914.

Physical Description

The Wondai Hotel is located opposite to the former railway corridor and is bounded by Haly Street at the southeast and Cosy Dell Lane to the northwest, with other commercial premises to the southwest and northeast sides. The building is located on the southern corner of the 2023 m2 site, with the remainder of the site largely cleared grass areas with a few mature trees at the boundaries and a shed in the northwest corner.

The two storey hotel is constructed of timber and has a Dutch gable roof clad with short sheeted corrugated iron. Decorative roof features include a central front gable with timber detailing, ornate soffit support brackets and finials. The lettering 'WONDAL HOTEL' is located below the roof line. The timber framework is exposed at the façade at both levels, and here the building is lined with horizontal timber boards. A verandah spans the entire front, creating an awning on street level, and is covered by a separate short sheeted corrugated iron roof supported by stop chamfered posts with mouldings and decorative cast iron brackets. The verandah balustrade is timber with vertical balusters. Seven sets of French doors with fanlights provide access into the building from the verandah. The street level posts also show decorative cast iron brackets and a slatted frieze joins onto the verandah. The main entrance to the hotel is located at the centre of the façade at the lower level. It appears that a former entrance at the north end of the façade has been partially enclosed and replaced by a set of casement windows. There are several sash windows, some with glazing bars and coloured glass panes.

The side elevations are clad with weatherboards. The windows at the southwest side have decorative metal window hoods. There is a bay window with glazing bars and coloured glass panes at the northeast side of the building – the rest of the windows on this side are double hung with plain glass. At the rear is a double storey weatherboard clad extension with skillion roof and a further extension joins onto the northwest corner and features a hipped roof.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

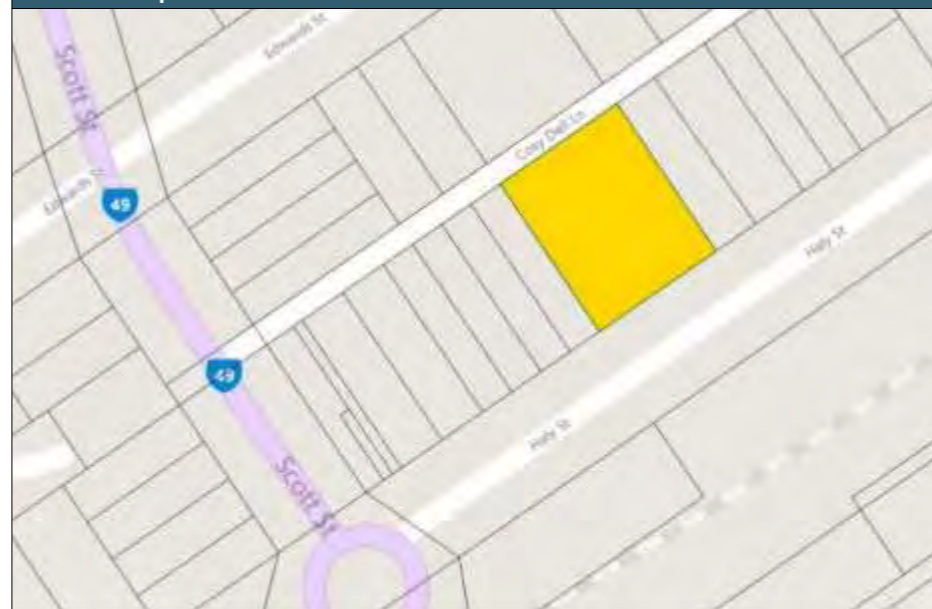
References

Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Hotel is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's settlement, as hotels were typically constructed in new settlements. Construction of the hotel began before land sales were even held, illustrating the importance of hotels in the early settlement history of the region's towns.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Hotel demonstrates an endangered aspect of the region's heritage, as it is the oldest extant hotel in the South Burnett. It is also one of only three timber two-storey hotels in the region (the other two are the Fitzroy Hotel in Nanango and the Radnor Hotel in Blackbutt).
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Hotel is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of two-storey timber hotels in the region, which were once the predominant type of hotel (most were destroyed by fire and replaced by brick hotels). Features include exposed timber framing and decorative timber and cast iron elements.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Hotel is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a pleasing example of a Federation-era hotel with extensive decorative elements.

Location Map



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Corner of Mackenzie, Scott and Haly Streets	Wondai
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3CP904146 (Hall)	

Historical Context

Wondai was originally part of the Mondure and Boondooma pastoral stations, which were selected in 1844 and 1846 respectively. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Wondai. The railway reached Wondai in 1903, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement. It was originally called 'Dingo Creek' and then 'Bushnell', the latter after a former manager of Mondure station, but it was quickly changed to Wondai, which was thought to be a local Aboriginal name for the dingo.

Improvements to the settlement occurred quickly. The first land sales occurred two weeks after the railway was opened, but some allotments had already been purchased and two hotels – the Mondure and Wondai – were already under construction by the time the land sales were held.

The development of the town proceeded rapidly. Timber was an early commodity, with numerous special trains required to take the vast hauls away for milling. Maize and dairy farms also proliferated, similar to the other farms in the region. A provisional school was established in 1905 and by 1909 the town was well established, serviced by hotels, butchers, bakers, chemists, mercers and hairdresser – to the extent that some opined that Wondai would overtake Kingaroy as the principal town of the South Burnett. Wondai formed the centre of the Wienholt Shire Council in 1910, which was renamed Wondai Shire Council in 1914.

The comparison between Wondai and Kingaroy extended to the design and construction of a new town hall, opened in April 1940. The Wondai Memorial School of Arts opened in December 1927. Like other School of Arts, it functioned as a library, meeting place and picture theatre, with the added significance as a memorial to servicemen from the district who fought in World War I, and the Australian Expeditionary Force more generally. However, by 1937, the hall was proving to be too small and the School of Arts committee suggested an extension of the hall. Instead, the Wondai Shire Council proposed the erection of a new memorial hall and library that also incorporated the Shire Council chambers.

The town, like much of the surrounding district, was prospering and particular attention was drawn by advocates for the new hall to reflect the growth of Wondai in the decade since the School of Arts was constructed. Moreover, and perhaps just as importantly, Kingaroy and Murgon were in the process of erecting new council chambers (and in the case of Murgon, a hall as well). The construction of new civic buildings in the 1930s reflected a similar process throughout Queensland. Indeed, new shire council buildings in Dalby and Monto, either recently built or under construction, were used as key examples to argue for a new building in Wondai. The local Chamber of Commerce supported the idea of a new hall and chambers and architectural plans were prepared by the Brisbane architectural firm of Lucas and Cummings.

Frederic Bruce Lucas and Robert Percy Cummings' design eschewed the Art Deco inspired designs adopted for the Kingaroy and Murgon chambers and civic centres and instead opted for a modernist building. The architectural style of 'modernism' emerged from avant-garde movements in Europe in the 1910s, including Futurism and Constructivism. Modernism, as the label suggests, celebrated modernity (a desire for progress and a sense of 'the future' distinct from earlier styles and philosophies) and modernisation (constant experimentation with, and utilisation of, new materials and building techniques, especially reinforced concrete). The idea of modernism was expressed in many different forms, but key characteristics of the style included: asymmetrical compositions; cubic or cylindrical shapes; flat roofs; large windows in horizontal bands; and the absence of ornament or mouldings.

Lucas and Cummings were representative of the modernist architectural movement in Queensland in the 1930s and 40s, inspired in particular by Dutch modernist architects. A prominent example of the architects' work is the First Church of Christ Scientist, North Quay, Brisbane, completed in 1941. Built only one year after the Wondai Civic Centre, the stylistic similarities between the two buildings are obvious, especially the cubic design, flat roofs, large windows in horizontal bands and the lack of ornamentation and moulding. Lucas and Cummings also supervised the construction of the Shepherd Memorial Church of St Peter in Proston, completed in 1939 – another excellent example of modernism in architecture, made surprising given its setting in a rural town.

The local embrace of a modernist design, although superficially surprising, nonetheless reflected the innate faith the people of Wondai had in the progress and future of Wondai Shire in this period. To this extent, the Art Deco inspired civic buildings in Murgon and Kingaroy also expressed this fundamental ebullience, albeit in a more ornamental style (Art Deco is often associated with Modernism as it is a distinctly 'modern' architectural form compared with earlier, 'classical' or 'colonial' architecture, but the prominence of ornamentation is in direct contrast to the more common elements of modernism as a distinct architectural style). The buildings were expressions of faith in the future, the prosperity of the present and reinforced the competitiveness between the towns in the South Burnett.

The Wondai Memorial Town Hall and Civic Centre was opened in April 1940. The original cost of the building was intended to be £4,000, but it instead cost close to £10,000. The architects successfully argued that 'the style of building desired did

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Memorial Town Hall and Civic Centre is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The size, cost and architectural style of the building reflect the increasing prosperity of the Wondai district and the sense of progress its citizens held in this period. It also reflects the civic building program embarked on by the Kingaroy and Murgon Shire Councils at the time, which both constructed new council chambers and civic centres. These buildings were likewise expressions of the prosperity and confidence held by the respective councils and therefore much of the South Burnett.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Memorial Town Hall and Civic Centre is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of council chambers and civic centres constructed in the South Burnett in the 1930s and early 1940s. The key examples are Wondai, Kingaroy and Murgon. Each of the buildings incorporated modern architectural styles and the selection of the particular style and relative lavishness of the buildings all reflected the overall prosperity of the region in this period.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Memorial Town Hall and Civic Centre is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. Although not aesthetically pleasing in a more conventional sense (in that it is 'pleasing' or 'beautiful'), it nonetheless expresses key characteristics of the modernist architectural design that, when contemplated, creates for the viewer an appreciation and understanding of the underlying philosophy of the modernist architectural movement and the values that it stood for. Nonetheless, conventional aesthetic components exist in the building, including the foyer to the hall (in particular the glass entrance doors), the ticket office, timber panelling throughout the building and the timber stair case to the first floor.
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Memorial Town Hall and Civic Centre has a special association with the returned service community and their descendants, as a memorial hall dedicated to the memory of their service during World War I.
H	<i>The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Memorial Town Hall and Civic Centre has a special association with the architectural firm of Lucas and Cummings. These architects were prominent exponents of modernist architectural design in Queensland in the 1930s and 1940s and are associated with both the Wondai Civic Centre and the Shepherd Memorial Church of St Peter in Proston, two prominent modernist buildings in the South Burnett region.



not permit curtailment' (Maryborough Chronicle, 23 February 1938: 2). The building was officially opened by the Queensland Minister for Agriculture and Stock, Frank William Bulcock, who stated that the 'hall and associated buildings ... were a permanent illustration of the value and progressiveness of the district' (Courier Mail, 20 April 1940: 13). The same article included a description of the new building: 'The centre is of brick. On the ground floor are the council's general office, board room, and clerk's and engineer's offices, and upstairs are the Diggers' room, school of arts library, reading room, and picture projector and rewinding rooms. The auditorium is 80ft. By 48ft. With a stage 36ft. By 15ft., a vestibule 39ft. By 10ft., two dressing rooms, a supper room, 63ft. By 17ft., kitchen and service room, sweets stall and porch' (Ibid). The bricks, timber and joinery were manufactured in the Wondai district, and the building was constructed the local builder, LG Smith.

These changes have not substantially affected the overall design philosophy of the building, although some internal fabric has been impacted, including removed.

Physical Description

The Wondai Memorial Town Hall and Civic Centre occupies a corner block in the centre of town, bounded by the former Kingaroy to Murgon railway line in the northwest, Scott Street in the east, Mackenzie Street in the southeast and the Wondai RSL building in the west. The footprint of the buildings extends to most of the site with a driveway and car parking area in the west and northwest. On the eastern and south-eastern boundaries are landscaped grassed areas. A World War II memorial consisting of a porphyry cairn is located on the south-eastern corner.

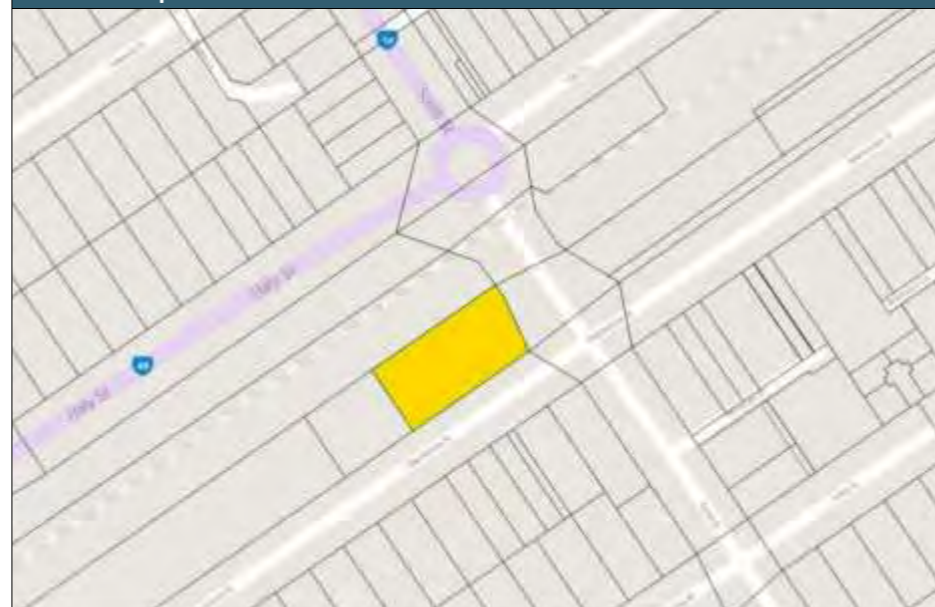
The building comprises two parts, the auditorium and the council offices, and shows strong modernist style elements including cubic design, symmetrical configuration, window arrangements in bands and general lack of ornamentation.

The auditorium consists of a rectangular two storey brick structure set along Mackenzie Street. The corrugated iron clad gable roof is partially concealed by a parapet, stepped on the long, and straight on the short elevations. A double storey extension protrudes at the front (east elevation), creating a link to the office building, and features three short windows. A single storey extension fronts this section, creating a balcony on the first storey. The main entrance is on the eastern side via a recessed porch supported by octagonal columns and protected by a quarter-circular awning. The lettering 'WONDAL MEMORIA HALL' is displayed on the wall to the left and a plaque at the rear provides information on the opening, dedication and construction of the hall. Three bevelled glass panelled timber doors with fan lights lead into a foyer. The foyer features what appears to be the original timber and glass panel ticket booth with rear access from the hall. Fixed to the wall above is a framed marble plaque reading 'THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE' flanked by two stylised flame lights. The auditorium (including the stage) appears to be largely original with the exception of acoustic panelling on the upper walls and ceiling. At the rear are dressing rooms and amenities. The south-eastern elevation of the hall shows bands of small windows and several side entrances. The rear of the hall is symmetrically arranged with a low-set double storey brick extension on either side, also with parapet and banded windows. In the centre of the rear elevation is a tower-shaped extension with skillion roof. A single storey weatherboard-clad extension with skillion roof joins onto the hall at the north-western elevation and contains the 'Diggers Room'.

The council office building consists of a rectangular two storey brick building with a considerably smaller footprint than the hall. The corrugated iron clad hipped roof is concealed by a straight parapet, giving the building the appearance of a flat roofed structure. The building joins onto the northern corner of the auditorium. The main entrance is covered under the quarter-circular awning and access is via a large glass panel door flanked by sash windows either side. The upper storey features three sash windows covered under a short awning that continues to the link with the hall to the left and also around the corner to the eastern and north-western elevation covering windows on these sides. A door flanked by windows on both sides and protected by an awning is located on the eastern elevation. A single storey brick extension was added to the north-western elevation of the building at some stage and features large windows facing northeast. Access is from the south-western side. The office building, although extended and modified over time, contains a number of what appears to be original features internally including the staircase, some doors/door hardware, build-in cupboards, lighting fixtures and some movable heritage (table in meeting room).

To the northwest of the memorial hall on the northern side of the former railway line is the Andrew McLucas Memorial, located in a park setting framed by mature trees in the south, east and west and set in a garden bed. The memorial consists of a tall tiered plinths featuring a decorative light fixture on top. A brass plate is attached to the eastern side reading 'ANDREW McLUCAS • 1864 – 1932 • COUNCILLOR SHIRE OF KOLAN 1907 – 1908 • CHAIRMAN SHIRE OF WONDAL 1917, 1919 – 1924, 1927 – 1932 • ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE SHIRE OF WONDAL IN APPRECIATION OF HIS GENEROSITY AND DEDICATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WONDAL HOSPITAL IN 1915 AND HIS INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS.'

Location Map



Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	13/1/2016

References

Courier Mail, 20 April 1940.

<http://brisbaneopenhouse.com.au/u/lib/cms/bohfactsheet-firstchurch.pdf>, accessed 25 February 2016.

<https://www.architecture.com/Explore/ArchitecturalStyles/Modernism.aspx>, accessed 25 February 2016.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 23 February 1938.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 27 December 1927.

Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser, 30 October 1937.

Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	12 Mackenzie Street	Wondai
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3RP178260	

Historical Context

Wondai was originally part of the Mondure and Boondooma pastoral stations, which were selected in 1844 and 1846 respectively. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Wondai. The railway reached Wondai in 1903, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement. It was originally called 'Dingo Creek' and then 'Bushnell', the latter after a former manager of Mondure station, but it was quickly changed to Wondai, which was thought to be a local Aboriginal name for the dingo.

Improvements to the settlement occurred quickly. The first land sales occurred two weeks after the railway was opened, but some allotments had already been purchased and two hotels – the Mondure and Wondai – were already under construction by the time the land sales were held.

The development of the town proceeded rapidly. Timber was an early commodity, with numerous special trains required to take the vast hauls away for milling. Maize and dairy farms also proliferated, similar to the other farms in the region. A provisional school was established in 1905 and by 1909 the town was well established, serviced by hotels, butchers, bakers, chemists, mercers and hairdresser – to the extent that some opined that Wondai would overtake Kingaroy as the principal town of the South Burnett. Wondai formed the centre of the Wienholt Shire Council in 1910, which was renamed Wondai Shire Council in 1914.

The Wondai Post Office was erected in 1912. Up until this time, the railway station functioned as a temporary post office. The post office offered telephone and telegraph facilities in addition to the receipt and delivery of mail (the original sign under the front gable read 'Post & Telegraph Office'). The construction of the post office in 1912 coincides with the formative period of Wondai's growth. The post office remains in use today. The exterior of the building has undergone some modification over time, including the following: it appears the left entrance verandah was enclosed and the stairs removed; a verandah has been added to the western elevation and a ramp installed (the original awning and timber brackets have been removed in the process) and the original sign has been altered to read 'Wondai Post Office'. However, the overall form and appearance of the post office remains largely unchanged, including the distinctive decorative spire protruding from the roof.

Physical Description

The Wondai Post Office is located at the corner of Bramston and Mackenzie Streets, opposite the former railway complex and adjacent to St John's Catholic Church. A reserve borders the site on the northeast side. The post office occupies the southwest part of the block and the remainder is taken up by a yard/garden and a semi-circular driveway providing access from Mackenzie and Bramston Streets. What appears to be the original picket fence with diamond top rail edges the property at sections of the street sides. A hedge replaces the fence at the Mackenzie Street front, and is parted in the middle to display a decorative cast iron pot on a pedestal, replacing the weighing machine that appears to have previously been located in this spot. There are a number of metal gates, both pedestrian and vehicular, and one timber gate. Some trees and shrubs are located mainly on the south-eastern and north-western boundary.

The Wondai Post Office is a lowset rectangular timber building on stumps, clad in weatherboard with a short sheeted corrugated iron clad hipped roof. There are two corrugated iron clad gables on the north-eastern corner; one projecting to Mackenzie Street and the second addressing the yard/garden in the northeast. The main roof features a decorative lantern vent at the ridge. The gable facing Mackenzie Street has barge boards and decorative timber detailing. The façade has a recessed middle section featuring a bank of casement windows covered by a skillion awning supported by decorative timber brackets. Above is a panel displaying the lettering 'WONDAI POST OFFICE' and two small windows are placed towards the sides. The northeast gable section features banks of hopper windows on the corner and there are also casement windows on this elevation. Access is via two doors with timber steps. A verandah with skillion roof extends from the corner to around two-thirds of the Bramston Street elevation with access via stairs (Mackenzie Street side) and a ramp (Bramston Street side). The verandah balustrade is timber with a decorative baluster in the centre of each section (between the verandah posts). There are several casement windows with fanlight. The southern section of the Bramston Street elevation appears to be the former residence and features a timber and glass door flanked by two casement windows with glazing bars, covered by a skillion window hood. Two adjacent sash windows (one at the rear) are also covered by a skillion window hood. An extension with skillion roof is attached at the rear.

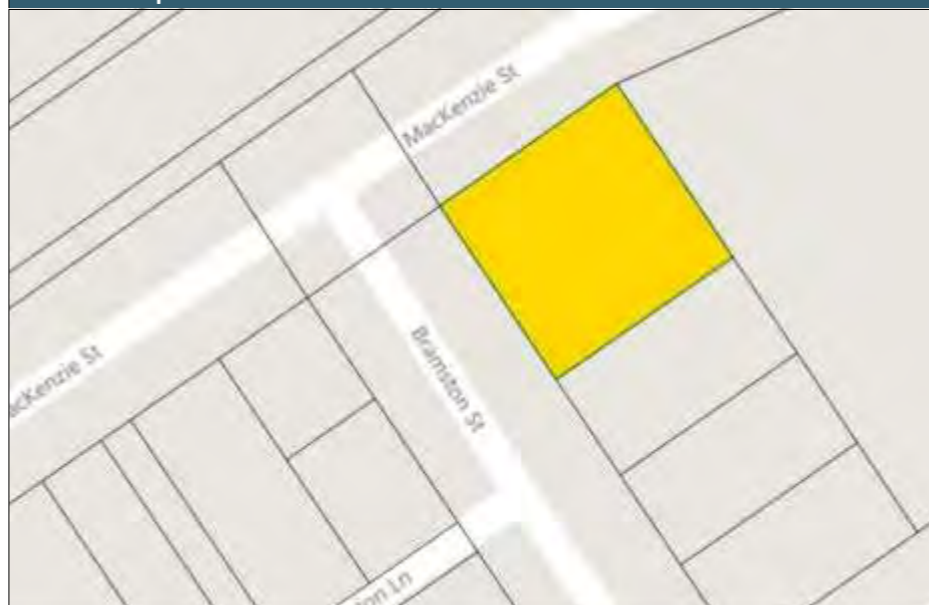
A small timber structure with skillion roof set on a concrete footing is located adjacent to the building in the northeast.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Post Office is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The town of Wondai grew rapidly following the extension of the railway there in 1903. The town formed the centre of a new shire in 1910 and the new and substantial post office, along with other improvements to the town, reflected the prosperity of Wondai in this period.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Post Office is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of substantial timber post offices constructed in prominent regional centres in this period, in particular the substantial size of the building, dual entrances illustrating the various functions of post offices in the period, decorative timber features and distinctive roof spire.

Location Map



References

Tony Matthews, Heartbreak, Hope & Harmony: A history of Wondai Shire, Hervey Bay, Wondai Shire Council, 2008.

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Haly, Scott and Mackenzie Streets	Wondai
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	18SP276640, 19SP276640, 12SP131875, 15SP131874, 16SP131874, 14SP131875, 17SP131875, 13SP257246	

Historical Context

Wondai was originally part of the Mondure and Boondooma pastoral stations, which were selected in 1844 and 1846 respectively. However, it was the advent of the railway that led to the closer settlement of the district and the establishment of the town of Wondai.

The railway was first extended into the South Burnett, from the line between Gympie and Maryborough, in 1886. The branch was built only from Dickabram to Kilkivan (the latter town considered the 'gateway' to the South Burnett), but nonetheless connected the South Burnett with the port of Maryborough. Community plans and government planning assumed the railway would continue to Nanango, but the direction it should come from – Esk, to the south, or from Kilkivan – was hotly debated. Gayndah and communities in the North Burnett also argued that they should receive rail before the South Burnett, further complicating the discussion. A Nanango Railway Association was formed in the late 1890s to represent the community and the Queensland Government conducted surveys of potential routes from Kilkivan in 1899. Despite this progress, the government had not committed to build the railway.

The government formed a Railway Commission in 1900 to investigate proposed rail routes throughout Queensland, including the South Burnett. The commission quickly determined that the route from Kilkivan was preferred to that from Esk. However, they also believed that the railway only needed to extend to the Coolabunia Scrub near Taabinga, rather than Nanango, as the latter town did not possess great agricultural prospects, but had rather simply developed because it was located at the junction of key roads when the pastoral stations were established in the region. The commission therefore recommended that the line extend from Kilkivan at total of 56 miles – ending at what became the settlement of Kingaroy. The decision was a costly blow to Nanango, especially as investment and construction in the town had increased in anticipation that the town would be terminus of the railway. The railway was eventually extended to Nanango in 1911, and branch lines constructed from Kingaroy to Tarong (1916), Murgon to Proston (1923) and Murgon to Windera (1925). The railway had an enormous impact on the region, prompting the establishment of new towns and transforming the economic activities and prosperity of the South Burnett.

The railway reached Wondai in 1903, leading to a substantial building boom in the new settlement. It was originally called 'Dingo Creek' and then 'Bushnell', the latter after a former manager of Mondure station, but it was quickly changed to Wondai, which was thought to be a local Aboriginal name for the dingo. The first land sales occurred two weeks after the railway was opened, but some allotments had already been purchased and two hotels (the Mondure and Wondai – the latter still extant) were already under construction by the time the land sales were held. Timber was an early commodity, with numerous special trains required to take the vast hauls away for milling. Maize and dairy farms also proliferated, similar to the other farms in the region. A provisional school was established in 1905 and by 1909 the town was well established, serviced by hotels, butchers, bakers, chemists, mercers and hairdresser – to the extent that some opined that Wondai would overtake Kingaroy as the principal town of the South Burnett. Wondai formed the centre of the Wienholt Shire Council in 1910, which was renamed Wondai Shire Council in 1914.

The railway yard was subject to improvements. The original railway station was from Childers via Kilkivan (it is unclear if a new one was constructed in this early period - the current railway station building was built in 1983). Refreshment rooms were built in 1911. The extent of the ancillary structures in the rail yard is unclear; a good shed still remains and loading yards were also built, but these were dismantled in 1999. A weigh bridge was also installed and remains extant in the former yard. The original station master's residence, built in the early 1900s, today houses the Wondai Regional Art Gallery.

The importance of the railway gradually declined from the mid-twentieth century, particularly due to the increased ownership of motor vehicles and trucks. The branch from Kingaroy to Tarong was closed in 1963 and the line between Kingaroy and Nanango closed in 1964. The other branch lines were progressively closed, although the line to Kingaroy continued to operate until 2009.

Physical Description

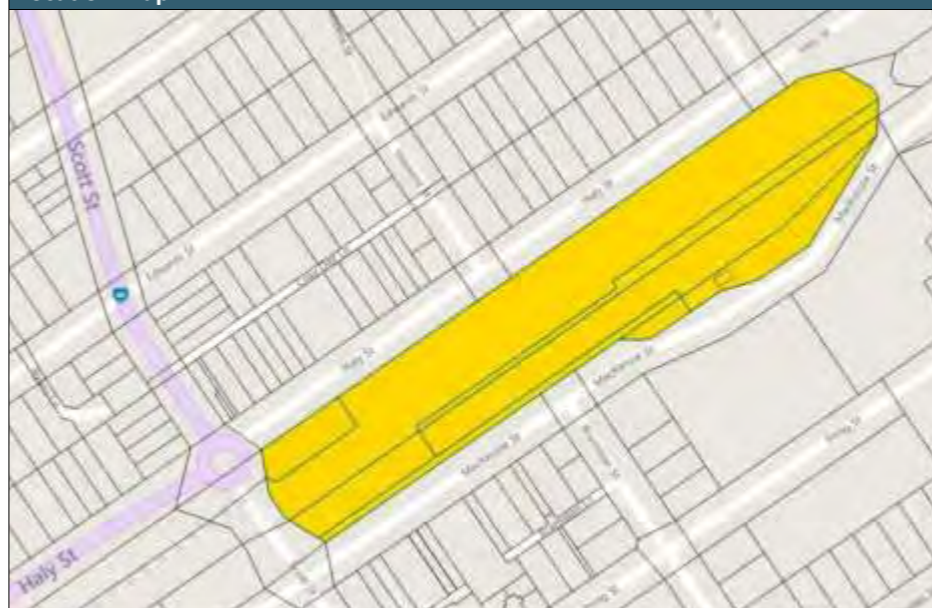
The Wondai Railway Complex extends from the town centre towards the northeast and includes the former station master's residence, goods sheds, former railway station building and platform, weighbridge, remnant railway tracks and loading platforms. There are also a number of recent sheds and silos of no heritage significance located within the curtilage.

The former station master's residence and associated buildings are located on the corner of Haly and Scott Streets in the north-west and are set in landscaped gardens. The buildings are currently used by the Wondai Regional Art Gallery. The low-set weatherboard clad timber structures have corrugated iron clad gable roofs and extensions with skillion roof on both sides. A small timber building also with gable roof is located on the south-eastern elevation. Most windows are protected by metal window hoods.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history. The construction of the railway contributed enormously to the settlement and economic development of the South Burnett from the early twentieth century. It also provided the impetus for the establishment of towns and settlements along the line, including Wondai.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Railway Complex demonstrates a rare aspect of the region's cultural heritage as a railway complex containing several extant original elements including goods shed, weight station, platforms, rail lines and the station master's residence is uncommon.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Wondai Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of railway infrastructure, including a goods shed, weight station, platforms, rail lines and station master's residence in the region and constructed in the early twentieth century.

Location Map



A large rectangular goods shed is situated parallel to the railway tracks close to MacKenzie Street. The double storey corrugated iron clad timber structure on low stumps has a wide corrugated iron clad gable roof with seven circular ridge ventilators and a ducting system on the south-eastern elevation. On the north-western elevation is a loading platform. Several large doors provide access. A more recent tall corrugated iron clad shed on concrete footing is set in close proximity to the earlier good shed on the north-eastern elevation. Two small weatherboard clad structure on individual concrete footings covered under a single corrugated iron skillion roof are situated at the south-western elevation.

The former railway station is set parallel to the tracks on the northern side and consists of a low set face brick structure with flat metal roof fronted by a concrete platform. Features include loading ramps, roller doors and ticket window.

A short distance to the northeast is a weighbridge consisting of large cast iron plates prostrate on the ground and surrounded by a cast iron frame with the lettering 'W & T AVERY LTD BIRMINGHAM TO WEIGH 12 TONS'. The scales are located in an adjacent timber housing, protected by a corrugated iron clad timber structure with skillion roof.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings
Inspection Date	9/10/2015

References	
Museum & Gallery Services QLD, Profile Wondai Regional Art Gallery, no date, in: www.magsq.com.au/_dbase_upl/Wondai10.pdf , accessed 9/12/2015.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	Wooroolin Memorial School of Arts.	
Street Address	31 Alexander Street	Wooroolin
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	490FY2838	

Historical Context

The closer settlement of Wooroolin began in c1898. The district was originally part of Taabinga Station, a large pastoral lease originally taken up in the 1840s. From the 1870s onward, the Queensland Government resumed sections of the pastoral holdings and divided the resumed sections into smaller agricultural and grazing farms in order to encourage closer settlement of the region. The Wooroolin district was available for selection in 1898, with the majority of the selections 160 acres in size. Maize was the principal crop grown on farms in the area and dairying and pigs soon grew in importance. Growth was slow, however. The only town in the region at the time was Nanango and the nearest railhead was located at Kilkivan. A school was opened in 1901, but there was not yet a great deal of development. The district's fortunes improved when the Kilkivan branch railway was extended to Kingaroy in 1904 (with a station at Wooroolin). By 1906 the town included two hotels, store, blacksmith and wheelwright. The district continued to grow, so much so that a second school was opened at West Wooroolin in 1929. Peanuts also became an important crop in this decade.

The Wooroolin Memorial Hall was opened in 1922 and extended in 1928. Wooroolin's populace was affected by World War I, as was with most other districts throughout Australia. At the end of the war, communities contemplated the erection of memorials to commemorate those who served and died. In Wooroolin, the first recorded memorial committee meeting was held in March 1919. The memorial was to be constructed using community subscriptions, and a subscriber meeting in June that year settled on the plan to build a School of Arts.

The decision as to what memorial to build was a difficult one for many communities. Some favoured simple memorials, such as the so-called 'digger' statues, while others felt practical expressions of commemoration were more useful, such as halls and School of Arts buildings. The School of Arts were part of a public educational movement that began in the early 1800s and provided libraries to local communities before these were taken over by local councils (generally in the second half of the twentieth century). More 'practical' memorials were much less common typically because they were much more expensive. A new committee was created to oversee the design and construction of the Memorial School of Arts. A site was purchased and a design settled on. The building was constructed from locally-made bricks prepared by voluntary labour. Work began in 1921 and the public was invited to lay a brick for 5 shillings each.

The Memorial School of Arts was officially opened in November 1922. The building was, amazingly (given its size) opened free of debt – having cost £2000 (estimated in today's value at nearly \$150,000, and this figure does not take into account the extent of voluntary labour). An honour board was installed in the building in 1923. The building was divided into rooms and these were designated: library, reading and meeting rooms (at the front of the building); billiard room, gymnasium and youth room at the rear; and a museum in the entry corridor. A hall was added to the rear of the building in 1928 to serve as the local community hall. Up until that time the community hall had been located at the Commercial Hotel and, later, the Grand Hotel.

The building has undergone some modifications over time. Various alterations and interior and exterior painting were undertaken in 1960. The local National Bank of Australia branch relocated to the building in 1961. Bitumen was laid at the front of the building in 1962, septic toilets installed in 1963 and the entire building repainted in 1967. A drinking fountain was installed at the front of the building in 1969 to mark the extension of a reticulated water supply to the town that year. A kitchen was added to the building in the late 1970s and a time capsule installed in 1972.

Physical Description

The Wooroolin Memorial Hall is located on Alexander Street (Bunya Highway) in the small town of Wooroolin. A shop is located directly adjacent to the hall on the south, separated by a narrow walkway with a timber gate between the two buildings. There is a driveway at the north side of the hall with a waist height steel and wire mesh fence at the border. The former drinking fountain at the front of the building is no longer extant. A time capsule was placed in a cairn at the front of the site in 1972, with instructions on the plaque to open it in 2022.

The building consists of two sections: a brick building at the street front (Memorial School of Arts, 1922) and a timber structure (community hall, 1928) joining at the rear. The front part consists of a lowset single storey rendered brick structure with low pitched gable roof, concealed by a stepped parapet. The configuration of the façade is symmetrical and features four decorative pilasters and a slightly protruding central entrance section leading into a portico. Tiled steps provide access to the portico from the paved footpath. The portico has two concrete round columns, flanked by brick pilasters. Each column features a tile mosaic, one bearing the date '1899' and the other '1999'. The columns and pilasters support an entablature displaying the lettering 'WOOROOLIN MEMORIAL HALL', followed by a cornice and finishing in an arched central pediment. The main entrance door at the rear of the portico features two glass and timber doors separated by a fixed glass/timber panel and surmounted by louvre fanlights. Further doors lead from the portico into each side of the building. There are windows with accentuated sills to either side of the portico. Windows with similar design are located on both side elevations.

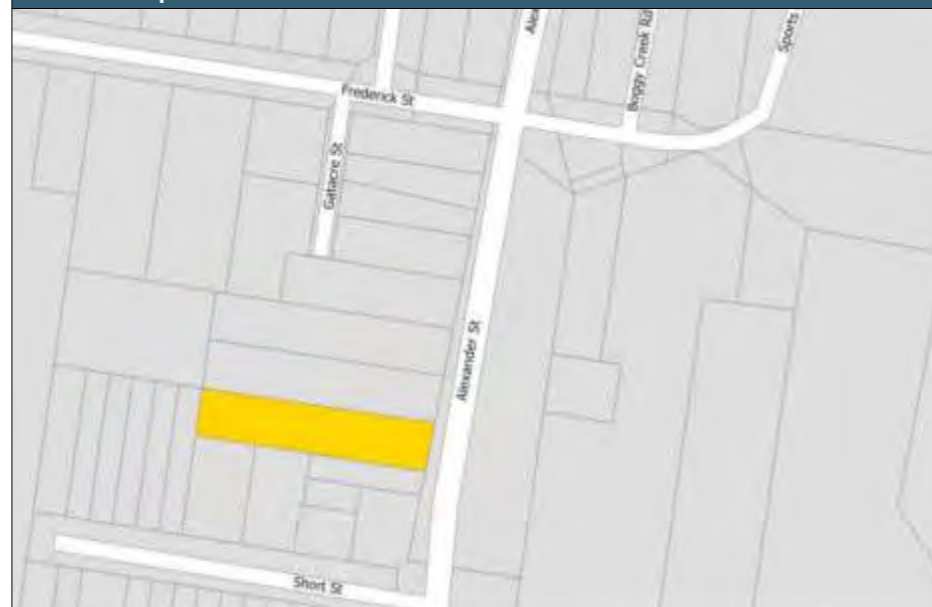
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Wooroolin Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region's history, especially the erection of war memorials to local servicemen and women who served during World War I.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Wooroolin Memorial Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region's heritage. It is a substantial building, where other communities typically erected simpler memorials, and furthermore the planning and construction was undertaken by what was a relatively small community in the region at the time.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
Statement	The Wooroolin Memorial Hall is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. It is a substantial brick building illustrating classical architectural elements. Its size, construction material and design contribute significantly to the streetscape of Wooroolin.

G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Wooroolin Memorial Hall has a special association with the Wooroolin community, as a hall and library, amongst other uses, since its erection in 1922, as well as a war memorial honouring the local district's soldiers who served in World War I and other conflicts throughout the twentieth century.

Location Map



The community hall at the rear consists of a timber structure set on stumps and clad in weatherboard. The building has a short sheeted corrugated clad iron roof with two ventilators at the ridge. The roof pitch is significantly steeper than the roof at the front section. Window configurations include casement and louvred. There is a skillion roof extension at the rear and also a small slightly lower set annex on the northern elevation.

Statutory Listings	No statutory listings
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register
Inspection Date	18/9/2015

References	
Centenary of Settlement Committee, Wooroolin Centenary of Settlement 1899-1999, no publisher, 1999.	
Tony Matthews, Landscapes of Change: A history of the South Burnett, 2 volumes, Brisbane, South Burnett Local Government Association, 1997.	

Other Names	Wyaralong, Wylarah Homestead.	
Street Address	South Burrandowan Road	Kingaroy
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	Refer to QHR Place ID 600646.	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600646.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register Place ID 600646.

Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register
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Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)
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Inspection Date	Not inspected.
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References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>

Statement	Wylarah is significant in demonstrating rare aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage, namely: it is an uncommonly intact example of a late 19th century homestead complex which served a medium-sized pastoral property; and the homestead is unusual and idiosyncratic in its construction, plan form, distinctive central hall, unpainted interior and exterior, and varied use of timber. Wylarah demonstrates the principal characteristics of a 19th century homestead complex on a pastoral property and its layout, unpainted materials, setting and harmonious colours of buildings and landscape exhibit aesthetic characteristics which are valued by the community.
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B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
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Statement	Wylarah is significant in demonstrating rare aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage, namely: it is an uncommonly intact example of a late 19th century homestead complex which served a medium-sized pastoral property; and the homestead is unusual and idiosyncratic in its construction, plan form, distinctive central hall, unpainted interior and exterior, and varied use of timber.
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D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
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Statement	Wylarah demonstrates the principal characteristics of a 19th century homestead complex on a pastoral property.
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E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance.</i>
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Statement	Its layout, unpainted materials, setting and harmonious colours of buildings and landscape exhibit aesthetic characteristics which are valued by the community.
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Location Map

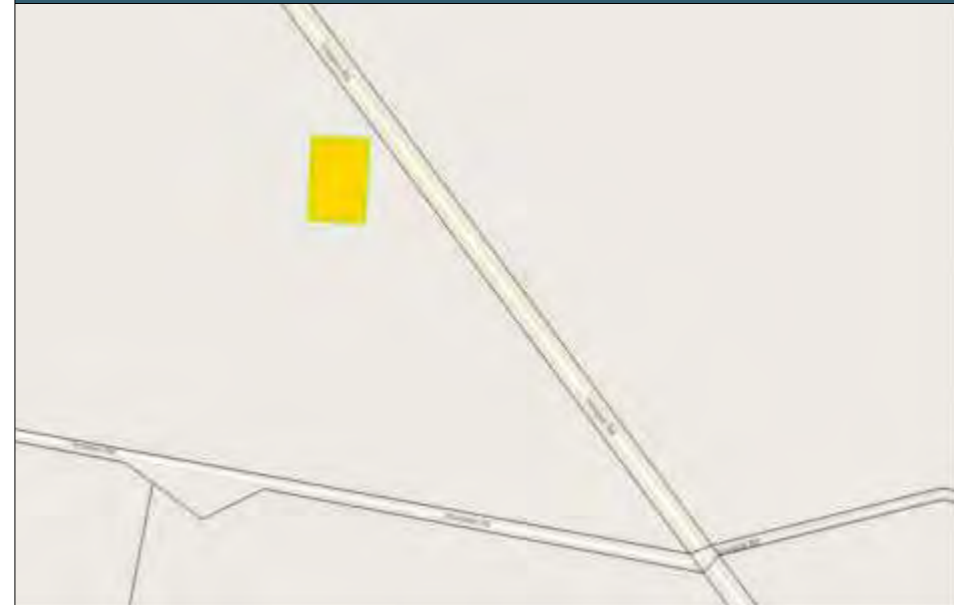


Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



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Image source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.