

NORTH BURNETT LOCAL HERITAGE REGISTER



Biggenden Butter Factory (former)

Other Names	Biggenden Engineering Works	
Street Address	11 Edward Street, Airstrip Road	Biggenden
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	87CK535	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Biggenden, located in a corner of the former Degilbo pastoral station (established in the late 1840s), was settled following the extension of the railway from Maryborough to the district in 1891. The town supported the various industries in the region, including agriculture, dairying and timber. The town was particularly well-known for the state experimental farm established on the outskirts of town in 1898, the Biggenden Mine and the butter factory. The town also includes a substantial sale yard and show grounds.</p> <p>The Biggenden Butter Factory was established in 1911 by the Maryborough Co-operative Dairy Association. The butter factory serviced an area of approximately 50,000ha and by 1939 the factory was supplied by 421 farms and produced 1407 tons of butter annually. The factory was remodelled in 1929; it appears to have been effectively reconstructed as a significantly larger and more modern factory, illustrating its success. Indeed, the factory won a number of awards, including first prize at the Islington Dairy Show, London, in 1929. The factory’s success was contingent on the Burnett Railway, as the butter was sent to Brisbane for distribution from the Hamilton Cold Store, located on the Hamilton Reach of the Brisbane River. The former Paradise School of Arts building was also apparently used as an extension of the Butter Factory structure. The butter factory closed in 1972. The building is currently occupied by an engineering firm.</p>

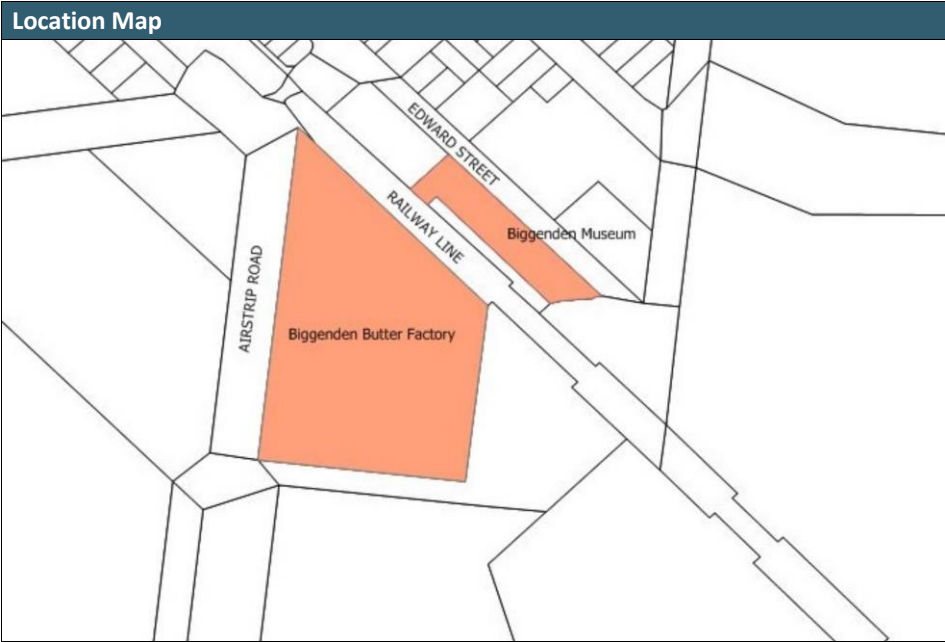
Physical Description
<p>The Biggenden Butter Factory is located in the south east of the township bounded by Airstrip Road and the railway line on a fenced, triangular shaped, levelled four hectare block. Located south of the building in the centre of the property is a dam. The area is sparsely vegetated with grass and some trees and there are a number of tracks around the building and leading to the dam.</p> <p>The rectangular cross-shaped building is located in the north west of the site, the front facing Airstrip Street and the eastern side facing the railway. The structure features clad walls and a gable roof covered with corrugated iron. The roof shows three roof lanterns, one each spanning the front and rear of the long transepts and a third on the short transept of the cross-shaped layout. The front displays the main entrance covered by a steel suspended awning featuring a sign reading BIGGENDEN ENGINEERING WORKS. On the western side is a small annex with skillion roof. Located on the rear end of the western side is a small rectangular building with gable roof clad with corrugated iron. The eastern side of the building displays a number of roller doors and windows.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.
Pragnell, J., Cheshire, L., Quirk, K., Paradise: Life on a Queensland Goldfield, Brisbane, University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit, 2005.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Biggenden Butter Factory is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the significance of the dairying industry to the development of the town of Biggenden and the broader 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 Biggenden Butter Factory is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a butter factory.



Other Names	Biggenden Courthouse (former)	
Street Address	8 Edward Street	Biggenden
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	5CK3511	

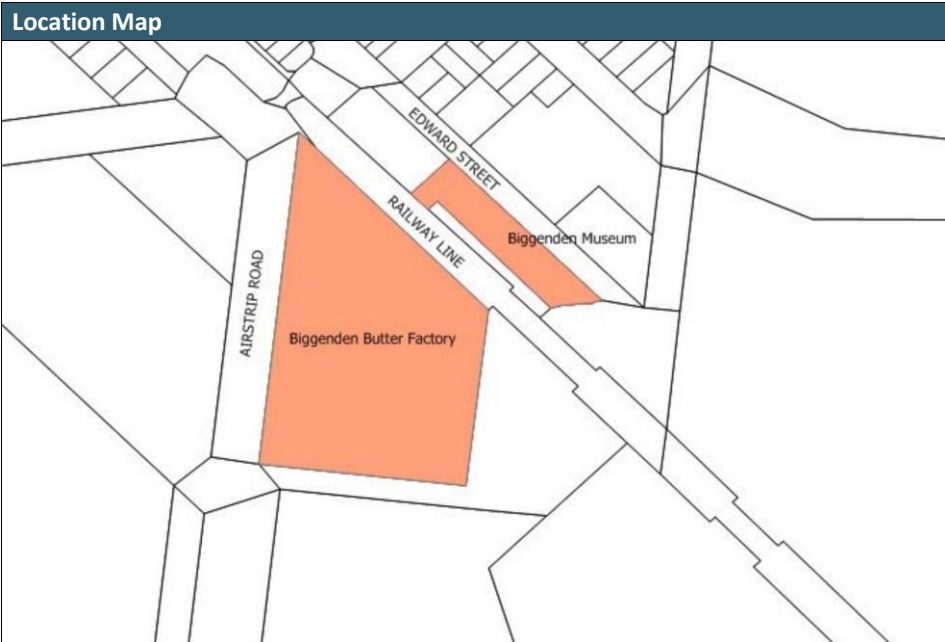
Historical Context
<p>The town of Biggenden, located in a corner of the former Degilbo pastoral station (established in the late 1840s), was settled following the extension of the railway from Maryborough to the district in 1891. The town supported the various industries in the region, including agriculture, dairying and timber. The town was particularly well-known for the state experimental farm established on the outskirts of town in 1898, the Biggenden Mine and the butter factory. The town also includes a substantial sale yard and show grounds.</p> <p>The Biggenden Museum building was originally the top floor of the Paradise Court House. The town of Paradise owed its existence to a gold reef on the eastern bank of the Burnett River, extending from Paradise Creek to Finney’s Creek. The discovery of the gold deposit by the brothers James and Thomas Allen in 1889 led to the proclamation of the Paradise Goldfield in November 1890 and caused a gold rush that attracted around 700 people. The town was surveyed in 1891 and it consisted of a range of businesses and services, including hotels, shops, industrial workshops, a post office and court house. The population of the town peaked at approximately 2000 people. The field was very rich in gold, but the mineral was difficult to extract. Yields declined rapidly in the late 1890s and the town ceased to exist from the early twentieth century, with most of the buildings removed to other settlements in the surrounding district, including Biggenden, Mount Shamrock and Mount Perry. The remaining physical evidence of the town was submerged under the Paradise Dam in 2005.</p> <p>The Biggenden Museum building functioned as the Biggenden Courthouse until the latter half of the twentieth century. The Biggenden Historical Society was formed in June 1980 and the former courthouse building was donated to the Society by the Queensland Department of Works and Housing on the 5th of August, 1980, in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the creation of the Biggenden (formerly Degilbo) Shire.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Biggenden Museum building is located at the southern end of Edward Street in the centre of Biggenden on a levelled grassed site and forms part of the Biggenden Historical Museum complex. The block borders onto a sports green in the northwest, the railway line in the southwest, Edward Street in the northeast and bushland in the southeast and is secured by a high metal post and chain-wire fence with added barbed-wire support on top. The large lowset single-storey timber structure on stumps shows a corrugated iron clad hipped roof and exposed framework. Access is via a set of stairs from the front onto the wrap-around verandah which is incorporated under the main roof and features a two-rail balustrade. Located on the north western side is a ramp. There are a number of doors leading into the building as well as several windows. Adjacent to the main building at the rear is a small square building with a pyramid roof. A number of ancillary buildings and structures are located to the southeast of the main building.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.
Pragnell, J., Cheshire, L., Quirk, K., Paradise: Life on a Queensland Goldfield, Brisbane, University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit, 2005.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Biggenden Museum building is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the ephemeral nature of mining settlements and the relocation and reuse of buildings from abandoned towns in the region, and the emergence of historical societies in the Burnett region in the second half of the twentieth century.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Biggenden Museum building demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s cultural heritage as a surviving structure from the former town of Paradise.
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 Biggenden Museum building has a special association with the Biggenden Historical Society, as it was donated to the historical Society shortly after its inception in 1980 and it has housed the Society’s museum collection since that time.



Source: Biggenden Historical Society Inc. and Museum.



Source: Biggenden Historical Society Inc. and Museum.



Biggenden QCWA Building

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Edward Street	Biggenden
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	7SP114662	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Biggenden, located in a corner of the former Degilbo pastoral station (established in the late 1840s), was settled following the extension of the railway from Maryborough to the district in 1891. The town supported the various industries in the region, including agriculture, dairying and timber. The town was particularly well-known for the state experimental farm established on the outskirts of town in 1898, the Biggenden Mine and the butter factory. The town also includes a substantial sale yard and show grounds.</p> <p>The Biggenden Queensland Country Women’s Association (QCWA) Rooms were opened in 1928. The Biggenden branch of the QCWA was established by Mrs. Ruth Fairfax, the first State President of the QCWA, in 1926. The land on which the Rooms are located was leased from the Railway Department. The Rooms were used for a variety of purposes over time. For example, they were used by the Department of Maternal and Child Welfare from 1937. The Rooms were also utilised in support of the war effort during World War II; members organised food parcels for delivery to Britain, collected salvage and manufactured camouflage nets. The building was extended in 1959 as a Queensland Centenary project.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Biggenden QCWA building is located in the centre of town on a levelled grassed site and is bounded by Edward Street in the north and the railway complex to the west and south. Situated at the front are three trees as well as a table and bench setting. The single storey timber structure on low concrete stumps, covered with antcaps, features a gable corrugated iron clad roof. Attached at the front facing Edward Street is a verandah, partially enclosed on the eastern corner, with corrugated iron clad skillion roof and featuring a large protruding gable slightly offset to the west. Access is via a set of stairs at the gable part leading through a double door opening, featuring half-height wrought iron gates and decorative brackets. The entrance is flanked by balustrades showing solid panels and curved brackets. The top part of the gable is clad with timber panels in a cassette fashion and the QCWA emblem is displayed in the centre. On the left side is a sign reading BIGGENDEN QCWA and stating the opening hours. The western part of the verandah also shows a balustrade with solid panels and decorative brackets. To the left of the gable is a ramp leading onto the verandah. Attached at the rear of the building is an annex with corrugated iron clad skillion roof. The building features a number of windows, some with window hoods.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.
Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Biggenden QCWA building is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the aesthetically pleasing architectural features such as the gable and verandah balustrading finished in traditional QCWA colours.

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 Biggenden QCWA building has a special association with the QCWA, which remains an important community institution in the North Burnett region.

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 Biggenden QCWA building has a special association with the life and work of Mrs Ruth Fairfax, who was one of the founding members of the QCWA and the first QCWA State President.



Binjour Apostolic Cemetery



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Church Road	Binjour
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP7789	

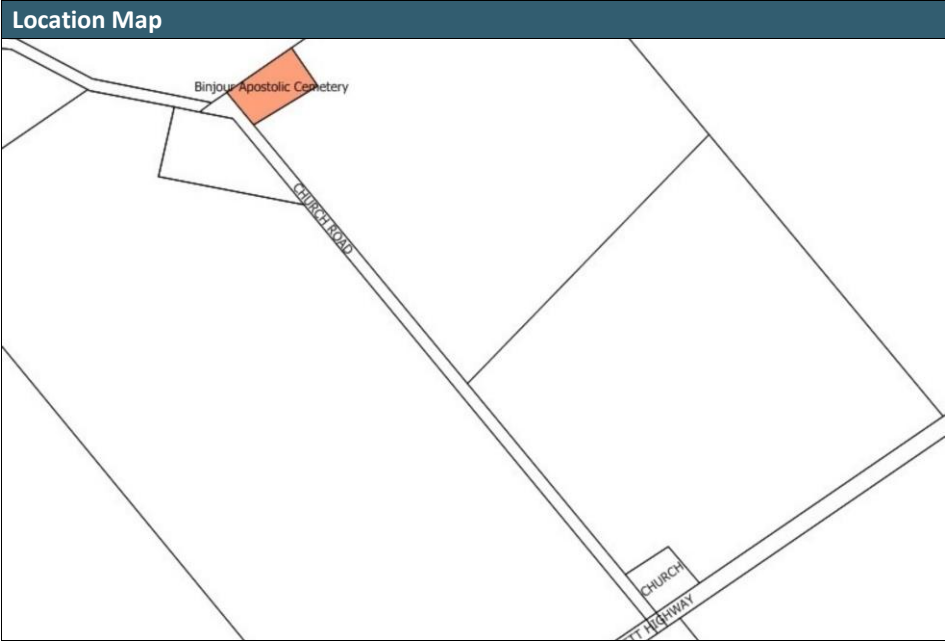
Historical Context
<p>The Binjour Plateau was settled by German immigrants in 1909. The immigrants were encouraged to emigrate to Australia by the Apostolic Pastor HF Niemeyer, who was directly responsible for an Apostolic Church community in Hatton Vale, west of Ipswich, but also effectively established the Apostolic Church in Queensland. Niemeyer facilitated the immigration of hundreds of German people to Queensland in the early twentieth century, the majority of who settled in the districts of Baffle Creek, Bundaberg and Gayndah (including the Binjour Plateau). The immigration scheme was supported by the Queensland government as it encouraged the closer settlement of rural areas and promoted the development of agrarian communities. The government paid for the passage of the immigrants to Queensland, supplied building material, water tanks and stoves to the settlers and employed them to clear the scrub and build roads in order to establish the settlement. The scheme attracted primarily families and the settlers typically came from farming and trades backgrounds, including carpenters, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, butchers, bakers, bricklayers and coalminers. The immigrants who settled on the Binjour Plateau were part of the largest group of German immigrants to arrive in Queensland since the 1880s.</p> <p>The settlement of Binjour progressed rapidly following the arrival of the immigrants. The settlers worked co-operatively to prepare one block for settlement before moving to the next. A store was quickly established by Mr Stephenson, a grocer from Gayndah.</p> <p>The Apostolic Church was first held in a slab hut in 1911 and a cemetery was surveyed. The slab hut was replaced by a more substantial timber church in 1915. The district’s first school was opened in 1913. The settlers first concentrated on growing maize, but by 1914 many had also established dairy farms, leading to the construction of a cheese factory. A new brick Apostolic church was built in 1978 on the corner of Church Road and the Burnett Highway.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The cemetery is located on a slightly sloped grassed area of around one hectare off Church Road approximately two kilometres west of Binjour surrounded by farm land. Except for some vegetation in the southeast corner the site is cleared with some mature trees adjacent to the northeast boundary. The rectangular site is surrounded with a post and barbed-wire fence with access through a large metal gate. The grave sites are located in the northwest and are set out in rows. Most graves are covered with a concrete plate, some decorated with tiles. Grave markers include simple wooden and metal crosses and a variety of headstones, the majority of which are featuring granite slates set on an oblique backing. A number of the inscriptions on the headstones are in German or bi-lingual, German and English. The earliest inscription found is 1910.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	01/08/2012		

References
<p>Binjour Plateau State School 75th Anniversary Committee, 1988, Binjour Plateau State School 75th Anniversary, 1913 -1988. Queenslander, 3 April 1909, 34.</p> <p>www.apostolicchurchqld.org.au/subpages/ChurchHistory.htm, accessed 12/5/2014</p> <p>www.apostolische-geschichte.de/wiki/index.php?title=Apostolic_Church_of_Queensland, accessed 17/8/2012</p> <p>www.archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUS-QLD-SE-Germans/2011-06/1307619949, accessed 17/8/2012.</p> <p>www.germanydownunder.com/they-came-and-they-stayed/, accessed 17/8/2012</p>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Binjour Apostolic Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution and pattern of the region’s history, including the settlement of the Binjour Plateau, the establishment of settlements encouraging agriculture and the importance of German immigrants to the development of 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 Binjour Apostolic Cemetery has the 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. The cemetery provides a rare opportunity to study an exclusive German Apostolic cemetery and the adaptation of the Anglicised Germanic culture in the region over time.
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 Binjour Apostolic Cemetery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a cemetery.
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 Binjour Apostolic Cemetery is significant for its spiritual and symbolic value to the Apostolic Church community of the Binjour Plateau.



Binjour Cemetery



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Redvale Road	Binjour
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	246BON519	

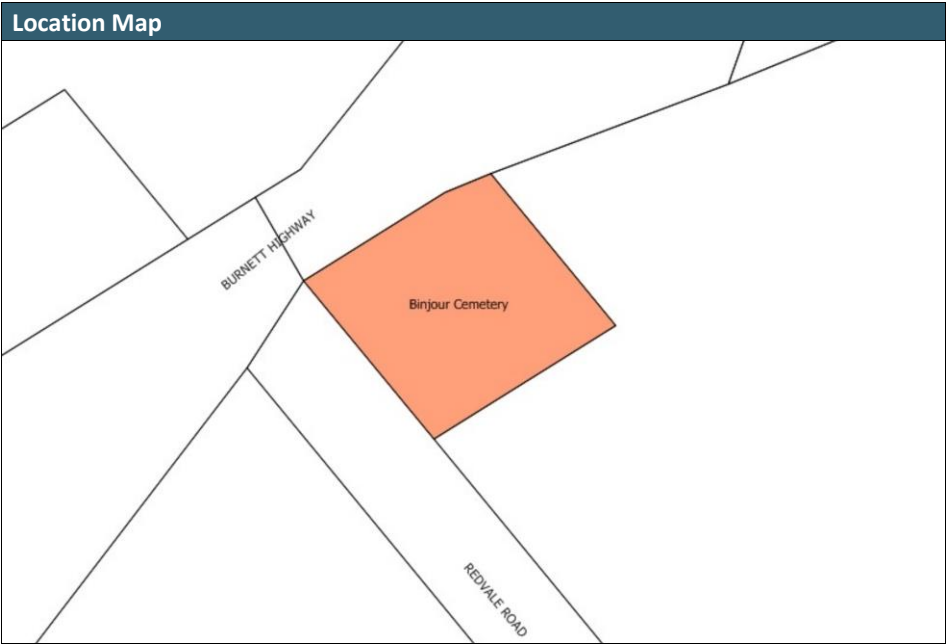
Historical Context
<p>The Binjour Plateau was settled by German immigrants in 1909. The immigrants were encouraged to emigrate to Australia by the Apostolic Pastor HF Niemeyer, who was directly responsible for an Apostolic Church community in Hatton Vale, west of Ipswich, but also effectively established the Apostolic Church in Queensland. Niemeyer was responsible for the immigration of hundreds of German people to Queensland in the early twentieth century, the majority of who settled in the districts of Baffle Creek, Bundaberg and Gayndah (including the Binjour Plateau). The immigration scheme was supported by the Queensland government as it encouraged the closer settlement of rural areas and promoted the development of agrarian communities. The government paid for the passage of the immigrants to Queensland, supplied building material, water tanks and stoves to the settlers and employed them to clear the scrub and build roads in order to establish the settlement. The scheme attracted primarily families and the settlers typically came from farming and trades backgrounds, including carpenters, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, butchers, bakers, bricklayers and coalminers. The immigrants who settled on the Binjour Plateau were part of the largest group of German immigrants to arrive in Queensland since the 1880s.</p> <p>The cemetery was formally gazetted by the State government in 1914, although it may have been used earlier. The only extant headstone in the cemetery is for Christian Gossling, who died in 1915. It is believed that small grave markers associated with graves were removed in the 1980s during a clean-up of the cemetery.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The cemetery is located on slightly sloped terrain on the intersection of Redvale Road and the Burnett Highway approximately four kilometres southwest of Binjour. The grassed area spans just over one acre and is surrounded by pasture. There is some mature native vegetation on the boundary with the Burnett Highway extending around the corner along Redvale Road and also on the southeast corner of the site. Except for a large tree with some smaller offshoots in the centre the area is cleared. The square site is surrounded by a post and barbed-wire fence with access from Redvale Road through a gap in the fence.</p> <p>Located in the centre and arranged in two rows are five grave sites distinguishable by low concrete painted borders. One grave shows a cross, set on a tiered base, with the German inscription ‘Christus ist mein Leben’ (Christ is my life) set within stylised ivy. A second grave is marked by what appears to be the tiered base of a monument only. The other sites do not show any markers.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	1/8/2012		

References
<p>Binjour Plateau State School 75th Anniversary Committee, 1988, Binjour Plateau State School 75th Anniversary, 1913 -1988.</p> <p>Bundaberg Genealogical Association, 1997, Lone Graves and Lost Burials, Bundaberg, vol. 2, Bundaberg Genealogical Association.</p> <p>Paish, M and Robinson, S, no date, Plateau Pioneers.</p> <p>Pastor Herman Bramer, ‘Binjour Plateau Group’, in Gayndah and District Historical Society, 1992, Our Heritage: Historical Articles, Gayndah, Gayndah and District Historical Society.</p> <p>Queenslander, 3 April 1909, 34.</p> <p>www.apostolische-geschichte.de/wiki/index.php?title=Apostolic_Church_of_Queensland, accessed 17/8/2012</p> <p>www.archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUS-QLD-SE-Germans/2011-06/1307619949, accessed 17/8/2012.</p> <p>www.germanydownunder.com/they-came-and-they-stayed/, accessed 17/8/2012</p>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Binjour Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution and pattern of the region’s history, including the settlement of the Binjour Plateau, the establishment of settlements encouraging agriculture and the importance of German immigrants to the development of 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 Binjour Cemetery has the 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.
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 Binjour Cemetery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a cemetery, particularly an early cemetery in a remote rural setting.
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 Binjour Cemetery is significant for its spiritual and symbolic value to the community of the Binjour Plateau, and the descendents of the German settlers.



Brick Cottage



Other Names	Gayndah Museum		
Street Address	8 Simon Street	Gayndah	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2RP73036		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID No 602185.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID No 602185.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID No 602185.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID No 602185.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID No 602185.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Byrnestown Commune and Cemetery



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Gayndah-Mount Perry Road	Byrnestown
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	150MCK37130	

Historical Context
<p>Byrnestown Commune was one of a number of co-operative communities established under the Queensland Co-operative Communities Land Settlement Act 1893. The objective of the Act was to establish communes for the working class based in particular on the ideas of the Queensland utopian, William Lane (who established a utopian commune in Paraguay in 1893 called ‘New Australia’). Under the Act, a minimum of thirty native-born or naturalised men were required before the commune could be established and a lease of up to sixty-five hectares provided to each member. Once the initial conditions were met, the Government provided £20 per member to buy food, tools and stock. Women were not allowed to become members in their own right and could only join a commune as part of a family. Three communes were established in the Burnett region: Byrnestown, Resolute (adjacent to Byrnestown, to the east) and Bon Accord (near Ideraway, close to Gayndah and on the banks of Barambah Creek).</p> <p>The Byrnestown communal settlement was registered on 24 February 1894. The settlement was named after The Honourable Thomas Joseph Byrnes, Queensland Attorney General and the most senior Roman Catholic in the government at the time. In March 1894, six single men and twenty-eight families, a total of 175 individuals, settled on 1,900 hectares on Wetherton Creek. Conditions were difficult, as the settlers were forced to live in basic accommodation whilst enduring a cold and wet winter. Nonetheless, crops were soon planted and a Provisional School was opened in September 1895, which catered for children from the Byrnestown commune, as well as the nearby Resolute commune.</p> <p>The communal experiment was short-lived. To support the group financially, half of the men undertook work in the sugar industry around Childers while their families remained in the community. According to the group’s statutes, all earnings were the property of the commune. The majority of the members had no experience in communal work and lacked the spirit of co-operation and a bitter dispute erupted regarding private and communal money, distribution of supplies and the management of the commune in general. A serious rift developed in the community and several members left or were expelled. The Queensland government determined that the communes were unsuccessful and introduced amendments to the Act in 1895 that extinguished the communes’ land titles, cancelled all communal rights and obligations and returned all land and assets to the Crown. The Byrnestown commune formally ceased to exist on 23 December 1895, although sixteen former community members remained in the area on individually selected properties.</p> <p>On 12 May 1894, Margaret Matthews, a three months old baby, died of pneumonia and was buried on a stony ridge a short distance from the camp. Margaret was the first recorded death in the Byrnestown commune. Her burial formed the nexus of the commune’s cemetery and the burial ground was subsequently officially gazetted as the Byrnestown Cemetery.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Byrnestown Cemetery is located adjacent to the Gayndah-Mount Perry Road in the north east of the former settlement on approximately two hectares of cleared bushland on a ridge, bordering onto the road in the north. The slightly sloped site features native grasses and some trees and shrubs and is surrounded by a post and four wire fence. Access is through a wide metal gate with wrought iron feature suspended between two timber posts with square profile featuring decorative tops. The graves are located in the northern part of the site divided into three sections in the east, west and centre and are arranged in rows. Grave surrounds include concrete, wrought iron and metal pipes structures. There are a variety of grave markers including metal stakes and concrete plaques. Memorials feature headstones of varying shapes, materials and conditions, including crosses, tiered ornaments, memorial plaques on oblique concrete bases and a cairn. The location of the cemetery on a ridgeline provides an excellent view over the site of the former commune.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		

References
Metcalf, B, 1998, The Gayndah Communes, Central Queensland University Press.
www.archives.qld.gov.au/Researchers/Exhibitions/Top150/076-100/125Items/item-doc-img-090.jpg

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Byrnestown Commune and Cemetery is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly as the region was the focus of the significant government-sanctioned social experiment of co-operative communities in Queensland in the 1890s. It is also important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the promotion of agrarian ideals in the Burnett region.
C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Byrnestown Cemetery has the 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, and archaeological material associated with life in the district.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Byrnestown Commune and Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, as it demonstrates evocative qualities of a harsh, simple and isolated life in rural Queensland in the late 1800s, particularly as the cemetery is located on a stony ridge, which overlooks the site of the Byrnestown commune and the surrounding rural setting.
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 Byrnestown Commune and Cemetery has a special association with the Byrnestown community, especially as members of the commune continued to live in the region after the commune was disbanded, as well as their descendents.



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Burnett Highway	Ceratodus
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	N/A	

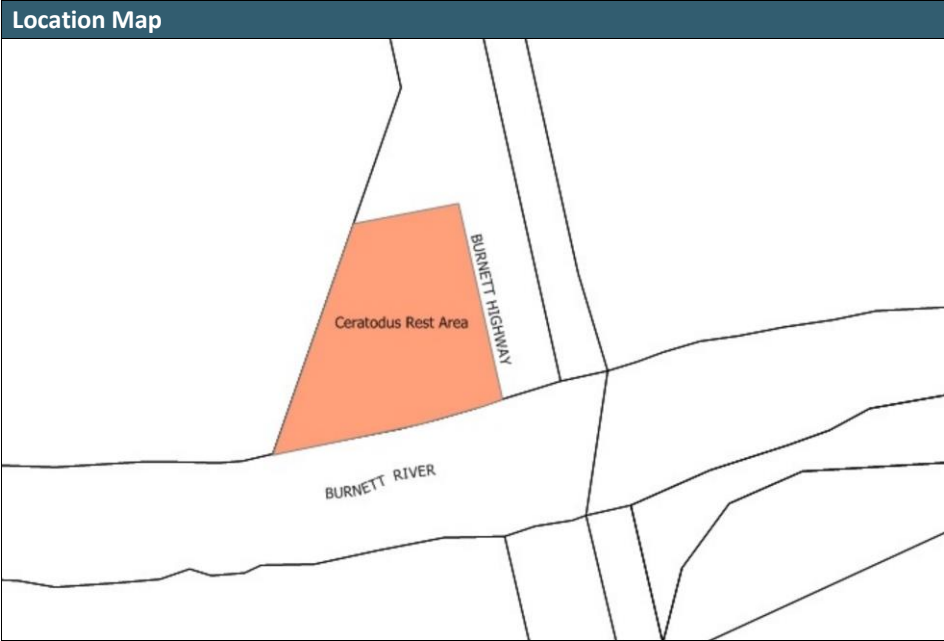
Historical Context
<p>The Ceratodus Rest Area includes two features that relate to the history of the surrounding district. Firstly, the area includes a stone cairn that indicates the approximate location of the Native Police Barracks, approximately “1 mile downstream” along the Burnett River. The first European settlers entered the Burnett region in the late 1840s and early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. Relations between local Aboriginal people and the new settlers were difficult and turned increasingly violent in the early 1850s, as the pastoral stations took up huge swathes of land and the Aboriginal people retaliated by killing sheep and attacking shepherds (reflecting a broader pattern of conflict that extended throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett region). A detachment of Native Police was established at Traylan in 1851, near the junction of the Nogo and Burnett Rivers, in response to the conflict. The Native Police were formed in the late 1840s to quell Aboriginal resistance and facilitate the expansion of the frontier, and consisted of European officers and Aboriginal troopers. The Police quarters were constructed in 1852 and included a barracks, sergeant’s hut, armoury, kitchen and Commandant’s house. In addition to quelling Aboriginal resistance, the Native Police carried the mail between the district and Port Curtis (Gladstone), which was established in 1854. The Native Police were removed from the district in 1857, apparently due to sickness, and the buildings removed to a local pastoral station. Several troopers and two children were apparently buried at Traylan, although the precise location of the barracks and grave sites is unclear.</p> <p>The Rest Area also features the former Ceratodus Railway Station building. Settlers in Gayndah and the surrounding districts agitated for a railway connecting the region to the North Coast Railway from the mid-1870s. Gayndah, as the principal town in the region, was the preferred terminus of the line. Construction of the railway began in 1886 and it reached Gayndah in 1907. Work on extending the line further west began in 1909; first to Mundubbera and, by the 1920s, Monto. The line was eventually connected to the Boyne Valley railway, south of Calliope. The line to Ceratodus was constructed in April 1924 and the station was opened seven months later.</p> <p>These features were installed by local citizens who wished to conserve aspects of the region’s history for future generations. The cairn indicating the site of the Native Police barracks was erected by the Eidsvold and District Historical Society in 1987. The railway station building was moved to the rest area through the efforts of the Ceratodus Relocation Committee in 1997.</p>

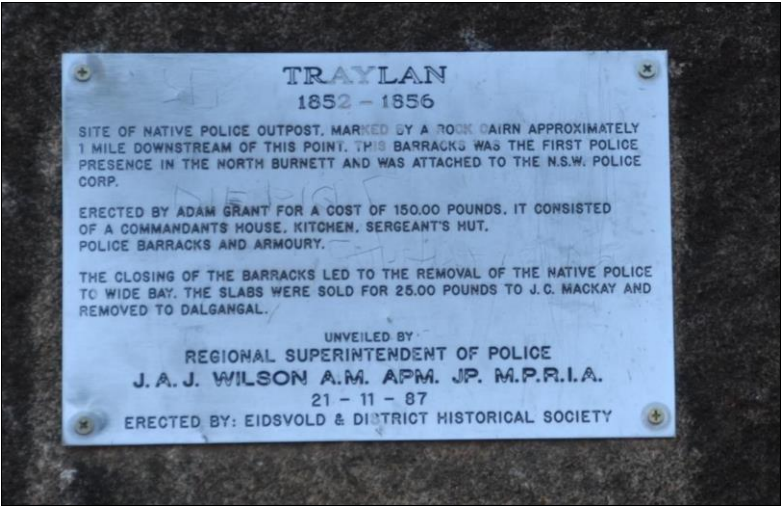
Physical Description
<p>The Ceratodus Rest Area is located on the western side of the Burnett Highway on the northern bank of the Burnett River, approximately eleven kilometres north of Eidsvold. There are a number of mature trees mainly on the perimeter on the otherwise cleared grassed area with access from the highway via a bitumen ring road.</p> <p>In the centre of the rest area is a partially enclosed hexagonal timber structure with corrugated iron roof, containing interpretative displays, two tourist information signs and a small open picnic shelter. Situated on the south-eastern side of the ring road is the former Ceratodus Railway Station, a lowset timber structure on concrete base with a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. The building, separated from the road by a fence featuring capped timber posts connected by railway paraphernalia, includes a waiting area and an enclosed ticket and station masters office.</p> <p>Situated on the southern side of the ring road is a large boulder featuring a metal plaque containing information on the Traylan Native Police Camp.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	6/11/2013		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.
O’Sullivan, Doreen, 1995, Gayndah on the Burnett, Toowoomba, Doreen O’Sullivan.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Ceratodus Rest Area is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, by providing tangible and intangible evidence of two key historical processes that were significant in the region, namely the use of Native Police and the construction of the railway in the early twentieth century. The site is also important in demonstrating the emergence of community interest in the history of the locality, illustrated by the erection of the cairn to the Native Police and the relocation of the former Ceratodus Railway Station building and its ongoing maintenance.
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 Ceratodus Rest Area has a special association with two community groups, the Eidsvold and District Historical Society and the Ceratodus Relocation Committee, both of which were (and in the case of the historical society, remain) important community organisations committed to preserving and communicating the history of the region.

Location Map




Chowey Cemetery



Other Names	Mount Shamrock Cemetery	
Street Address	Chowey Cemetery Road, off Gooroolba Biggenden Road	Didcot
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	220CK57	

Historical Context
Chowey was located near the road between Gayndah and Maryborough. Gold was discovered on Chowey Creek in the 1872; shafts were quickly sunk, but it was not until 1875 that a serious effort to mine the reef was initiated and the first crushing occurred in 1876. Silver was also discovered on the creek, with silver mines opened in 1886. The Chowey Creek diggings were approximately a mile distant from Mount Shamrock and the gold mines located there. A town emerged at Mount Shamrock in the late 1890s and it formed the civic centre of the district. Nonetheless, the Chowey cemetery was utilised by the town’s populace, illustrating the close connection. Construction of the Burnett Railway between Maryborough and Gayndah began in 1889; the railway reached Biggenden in 1891 and Degilbo in 1893. Chowey became a siding on the railway, probably in 1894-5. Land appears to have first been selected in the Chowey district from approximately 1902 and by 1906 it was reported that most of the land was taken up and improved with fences and buildings. Sugar cane emerged as the primary industry in the Chowey area in the early twentieth century; Chowey and the nearby parish of Muan supplied the Maryborough Sugar Mill with the bulk of its sugar cane in 1911, more than any of the nearby Wide Bay settlements, including Pialba and Dundowran.

Physical Description
Chowey Cemetery is located in bushland featuring mature native vegetation on a rectangular 4.5 hectare block bordering onto the Gooroolba-Biggenden Road in the north and the Chowey Cemetery Road in the west. The gravesites are located to the south west in a small cleared triangular grassy area on levelled terrain. The cemetery is surrounded by a timber post and barbed-wire fence and access is via a large metal gate with wrought iron decoration. There are only a few marked graves which are arranged in rows and located to the east of the clearing. Most sites are surrounded by a concrete border and covered by a concrete plate. One burial features a wrought iron fence, while another site is marked by a simple timber cross. There is a variety of different headstones, some featuring granite tablets. Located near the entrance gate, separated from the other graves is a rectangular metal frame structure.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

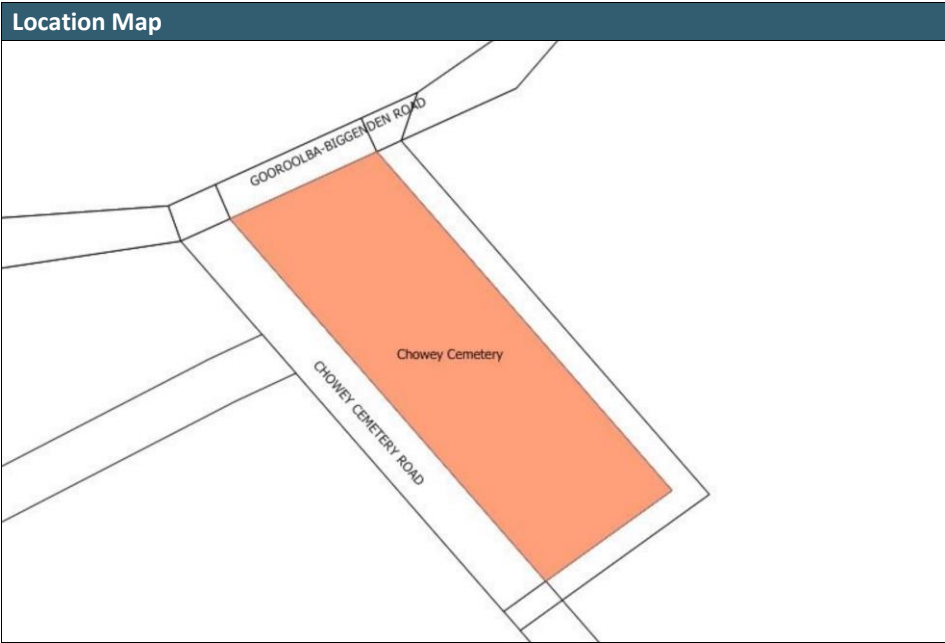
References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society. Queenslander 14 January 1911: 33.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Chowey Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of mining and the ephemeral mining settlements that emerge to support the mines, as well as increased closer settlement following the resumption of land from the early pastoral stations in the 1880s.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Chowey Cemetery has the 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 Chowey and Mount Shamrock districts. There is also potential for unmarked graves.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Chowey Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its bush setting in an isolated location.

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 Chowey Cemetery is significant for its spiritual and symbolic value to the Chowey community and the descendants of the people buried there.



Coalstoun Lakes Cemetery



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Corner Glenview Street and Cemetery Road	Coalstoun Lakes
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	189CL6011, 53CL6011	

Historical Context

Coalstoun Lakes is named after the volcanic crater lakes located between Biggenden and Ban Ban Springs. The district was opened for closer settlement in 1908 as settlers sought to exploit the value of the volcanic soil for farming (however, the earliest inscription in the cemetery is 1899, suggesting some earlier settlement). By 1909, hundreds of selections had been taken up and land cultivated predominantly with Lucerne and maize. The dairy industry was important in the history of Coalstoun Lakes. The prominent local farmer, JT Radel, successfully grew Rhodes grass in the district, which was ideal for dairy cattle. Dairy farms soon appeared and the cream was supplied to the Biggenden Butter Factory (established in 1911) and, later, the Coalstoun Lakes Cooperative Cheese Factory, which was opened in 1924. The factory closed in 1962, but was replaced (on the same site) by a peanut factory in 1969 and the peanut industry more generally became a prominent industry in the district. The community initially formed around the district’s first school, which was opened in 1909; the building was also used as a public meeting place and dance hall for the community until the opening of a dedicated community hall in 1916. The hall was extended after World War I and renamed the Coalstoun Lakes and District Soldiers Memorial Hall in honour of the men who served and died in the war from the district.

Coalstoun Lakes Cemetery dates back to the late nineteenth century, with the earliest inscription sighted being 1899. The grave of early settler and local dignitary J T Radel is located in the cemetery.

Physical Description

The cemetery is located on Glenview Street in the west of Coalstoun Lakes surrounded by farmland. The flat, rectangular grassy site of around 1.5 hectares is fully enclosed with a roll-top-mesh fence at the front boundary and post and barbed-wire fence on the other sides. A signpost at the entrance reads ‘COALSTOUN LAKES CEMETERY’. Access is through a double metal gate displaying the words ‘COALSTOUN LAKES CEMETERY’ in wrought iron letters.

The majority of gravesites are located in the southeast corner of the cemetery with some burials situated on the northeast corner. The graves are arranged in rows and many feature concrete surrounds, filled in with gravel or concrete and some decorated with tiles. There is a variety of headstones of varying materials, including sandstone and granite. There is also an open-sided shelter with benches and table as well as watertank on the left side of the gate outside the fence.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

References

Coalstoun Lakes State School Centenary Committee, 2010, Coalstoun Lakes State School Centenary 1910-2010.

Queenslander, 14 September 1912: 8.

www.austcemindex.com/cemetery.php?id=697.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Coalstoun Lakes Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the closer settlement of the Coalstoun Lakes district.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Coalstoun Lakes Cemetery has the 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	The Coalstoun Lakes Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.

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 Coalstoun Lakes Cemetery has a special association with the Coalstoun Lakes community and former residents, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.



Coalstoun Lakes Memorial Hall



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Corner Isis Highway and Glenview Street	Coalstoun Lakes
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	168MZ509	

Historical Context
<p>Coalstoun Lakes is named after the volcanic crater lakes located between Biggenden and Ban Ban Springs. The district was opened for closer settlement in 1908 as settlers sought to exploit the value of the volcanic soil for farming (however, the earliest inscription in the cemetery is 1899, suggesting some earlier settlement). By 1909, hundreds of selections had been taken up and land cultivated predominantly with Lucerne and maize. The diary industry was important in the history of Coalstoun Lakes. The prominent local farmer, JT Radel, successfully grew Rhodes grass in the district, which was ideal for dairy cattle. Dairy farms soon appeared and the cream was supplied to the Biggenden Butter Factory (established in 1911) and, later, the Coalstoun Lakes Cooperative Cheese Factory, which was opened in 1924. The factory closed in 1962, but was replaced (on the same site) by a peanut factory in 1969 and the peanut industry more generally became a prominent industry in the district.</p> <p>The community initially formed around the district’s first school, which was opened in 1909; the building was also used as a public meeting place and dance hall for the community until the opening of a dedicated community hall in 1916. The hall was extended after World War I and renamed the Coalstoun Lakes and District Soldiers Memorial Hall in honour of the men who served and died in the war from the district.</p> <p>In 2002, a memorial and plaque in memory of George R Witton and all local men who fought in the Boer War (1899-1902) was erected in the grounds of the hall. Witton initially served in the Boer War with the Victorian Imperial Bushmen. In 1901, he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Bushveldt Carbineers, an irregular unit (amongst many) formed to counteract the guerrilla tactics employed by Boer soldiers. Witton served with the infamous Harry ‘Breaker’ Morant and was tried, along with Morant and several other Carbineers, for the murder of a number of Boer prisoners and a German missionary who allegedly witnessed the shootings. Witton, Morant and Peter Joseph Handcock were found guilty and sentenced to death, but Witton received a reprieve, while Morant and Handcock were executed. Witton was transferred to a prison in England, where he was pardoned and released in 1904. He returned to Australia and eventually settled in Coalstoun Lakes in 1910, where he grew pineapples and later became a dairy farmer.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Coalstoun Lakes Memorial Hall is located on a corner block of approximately 0.8 acres, facing the Isis Highway and running along Glenview Street in the rural township of Coalstoun Lakes. The terrain is slightly sloping to the west with grassed areas and a number of mature trees at the front of the building.</p> <p>The rectangular single storey timber structure is set on low stumps and is clad with horizontal chamfer boards. The building displays a gable roof with corrugated iron sheeting and bargeboards. On the northern side facing Glenview Street runs an extension from the front to the rear featuring a skillion roof. This timber structure is also set on low stumps and clad with horizontal chamfer boards.</p> <p>The main entry to the hall is via a covered porch at the front of the building with access via a ramp. This timber structure displays cassette panelling, an arched doorway with some ornamental features and a gable iron clad roof. The front gable shows two signs, one reading ‘IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN’ below two crossed flags and the other ‘COALSTOUN LAKES’. The façade of the main building shows one elongated window on either side of the porch and there is also a small ventilation opening on the northern corner. The extension displays a double door with an elongated window either side. Along the front there are several mature trees including cyprus pine, which form a landscaping component in relation to the hall and create a park setting. Located on the southern corner is a memorial in honour of George Ramsdale Witton and all locals who fought in the Boer War, consisting of an inscribed plaque mounted onto a large oblong boulder with a small fenced garden bed. The main access into the extension is via a double door on the northern side. This part also shows four single and one double window. The southern side of the building features a double door and three casement windows. On the southwest corner is a small whether board clad annex with skillion roof, set on medium high stumps, displaying one casement window facing south. The back of the building features a door accessed via a set of stairs into the main building, which shows higher stumps than at the front. There is a covered door leading into extension and two windows protected by metal window hoods, one on the extension and the other on the annex. There are two watertanks, one on a tank stand. There are two further structures on the site, a toilet block on the southern boundary and metal shed displaying a sign ‘COALSTOUN LAKES RURAL FIRE BRIGADE’ on the western side.</p>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Coalstoun Lakes and District Soldiers Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of the Coalstoun Lakes community in a formative period of its history and the erection of memorials in memory of local men who served Australia during 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	Coalstoun Lakes and District Soldiers Memorial Hall is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a rural community hall constructed in the 1910s-1920s, as well as its designation as a memorial hall to soldiers.
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	Coalstoun Lakes and District Soldiers Memorial Hall has a special association for the Coalstoun Lakes community as a centre of community activities, as well as a memorial to men from the district who served Australia in war.
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	Coalstoun Lakes and District Soldiers Memorial Hall has a special association with George R Witton, who is particularly famous for his involvement with the Bushveldt Carbineers and his association with Harry ‘Breaker’ Morant and the fact that Witton settled in the district in a formative period of its history.



Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		
References			
Coalstoun Lakes State School Centenary Committee, 2010, Coalstoun Lakes State School Centenary 1910-2010. Queensland, 14 September 1912, 8. www.deakin.edu.au/alfreddeakin/spc/exhibitions/wittonscapegoats.php			

Court House, Gayndah

Other Names	N/A		
Street Address	20 Capper Street	Gayndah	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2G1346		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601294.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601294.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	7/09/2012		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601294.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601294.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601294.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601294.



Dallarnil Cemetery

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	On Isis Highway	Dallarnil
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP15853, 2RP15853, 3RP15853, 4RP15853, 5RP15853, 6RP15853, 9RP15853	

Historical Context
<p>Dallarnil is a small rural settlement located approximately fifteen kilometres north of Biggenden. The land in which Dallarnil is located was originally part of the Degilbo pastoral station, which was established in the late 1840s. The Queensland Government resumed land from the pastoral stations in the district in the 1880s to encourage closer settlement and the development of agriculture and settlers began selecting land in Dallarnil toward the end of the 1890s. A school was established in 1901, with two more schools – one in North Dallarnil and the other in North West Dallarnil – opening in 1904 and 1906 respectively, illustrating the burgeoning population of the district. The town of Dallarnil was surveyed in the early 1900s and the first town allotments were auctioned in 1908.</p> <p>Settlers selected land in the district primarily to grow sugar cane. To make the growing of cane viable, the settlers petitioned the State government to construct a railway connecting the town to the Isis branch line and therefore the Isis Sugar Mill, which had opened in 1894. The government approved the line and it was opened in 1913. Sugar cane farms soon proliferated, and South Sea Islanders laboured on some of the farms. Other settlers established dairy farms (prompted by the opening of the Biggenden Butter Factory in 1911, although initially the cream was sent by rail to Bundaberg), cut timber and cultivated mixed crops such as maize and pumpkins. Despite the best efforts of the farmers, sugar cane did not flourish in the district and dairying soon predominated, particularly as vehicular transport enabled farms to supply the Biggenden Butter Factory. The railway eventually became redundant and the line was closed in 1955.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The cemetery is located approximately 1.5 kilometres south of Dallarnil on the Isis Highway spanning seven consecutive lots comprising a total of 2.8 hectare. The cemetery consists of a cleared grassed site on slightly sloped terrain, which is bordered by bushland with native trees and shrubs and the Isis Highway to the front. The area is surrounded with a timber post and wire fence on three sides and a roll-top mesh fence at the front with access through a double metal gate. Located at the entrance is a sign reading DALLARNIL CEMETERY and a public notice regarding access to the site. Adjacent to the left, next to a large specimen tree is a shelter with concrete table and seats and a watertank. The majority of the gravesites are located to the southeast of the site and are arranged in rows. There is an ornamental and a lawn section as well as a Wall of Remembrance/Columbarium. Most graves are surrounded by a concrete border and covered with a concrete plate or filled in with gravel. Grave markers include a variety of headstones designs and materials.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

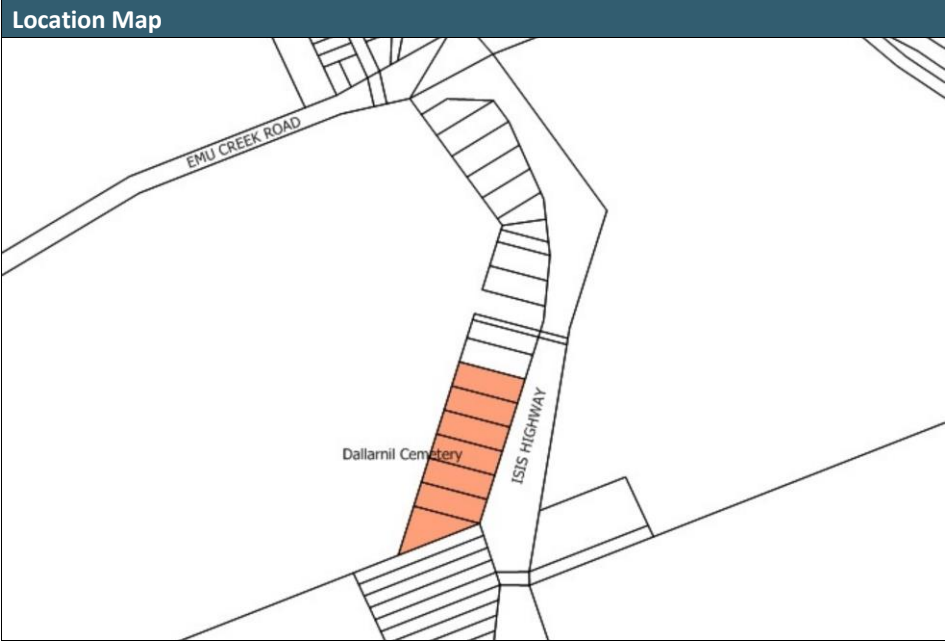
References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Dallarnil Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the closer settlement of the Dallarnil district following the resumption of early pastoral runs.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Dallarnil Cemetery has the 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	The Dallarnil Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a rural, bush setting.

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 Dallarnil Cemetery has a special association with the Dallarnil community and former residents, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.



Dallarnil Hall and Sports Grounds

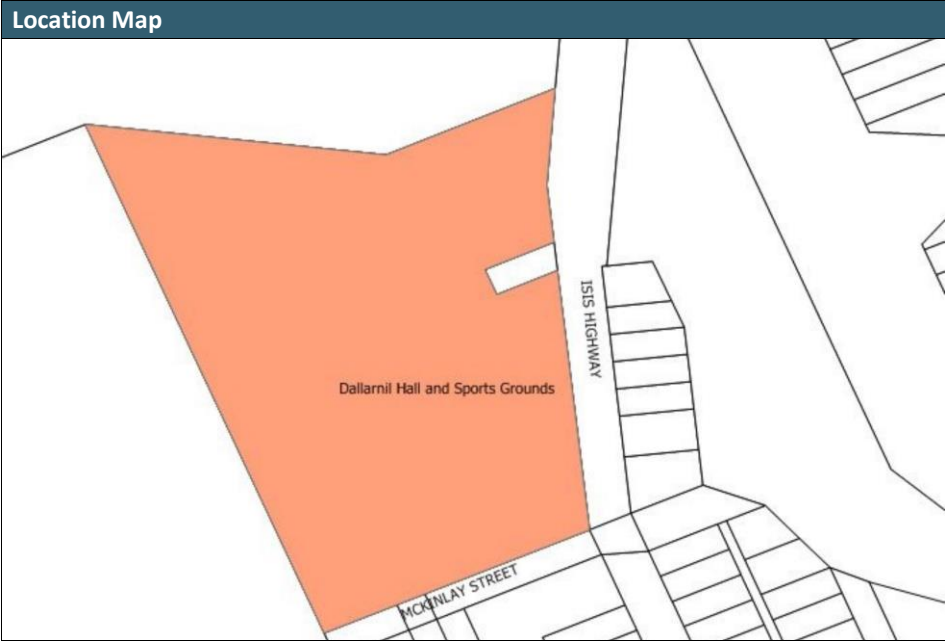


Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Isis Highway	Dallarnil
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	144SP104377	

Historical Context
<p>Dallarnil is a small rural settlement located approximately 15km north of Biggenden. The land in which Dallarnil is located was originally part of the Degilbo pastoral station, which was established in the late 1840s. The Queensland Government resumed land from the pastoral stations in the district in the 1880s to encourage closer settlement and the development of agriculture and settlers began selecting land in Dallarnil toward the end of the 1890s. A school was established in 1901, with two more schools – one in North Dallarnil and the other in North West Dallarnil – opening in 1904 and 1906 respectively, illustrating the burgeoning population of the district. The town of Dallarnil was surveyed in the early 1900s and the first town allotments were auctioned in 1908.</p> <p>Settlers selected land in the district primarily to grow sugar cane. To make the growing of cane viable, the settlers petitioned the State government to construct a railway connecting the town to the Isis branch line and therefore the Isis Sugar Mill, which had opened in 1894. The government approved the line and it was opened in 1913. Sugar cane farms soon proliferated, and South Sea Islanders laboured on some of the farms. Other settlers established dairy farms (prompted by the opening of the Biggenden Butter Factory in 1911, although initially the cream was sent by rail to Bundaberg), cut timber and cultivated mixed crops such as maize and pumpkins. Despite the best efforts of the farmers, sugar cane did not flourish in the district and dairying soon predominated, particularly as vehicular transport enabled farms to supply the Biggenden Butter Factory. The railway eventually became redundant and the line was closed in 1955.</p> <p>The growing community of Dallarnil established a hall and sports grounds in 1920. The hall became the venue for concerts, dances, amateur plays and fundraising events. The hall was originally equipped with acetylene lights and footlights comprising kerosene tins illuminated by candles. Sporting events were organised by the Dallarnil Sports Club and consisted of events such as athletics and cycling. The sporting facilities, constructed by members of the Club, included a cycle track, high jump hurdles, buck-jumping yards, hunting track and a race track for runners. Sporting days, typically held on Royal Birthdays and ‘Foundation Days’ drew a huge crowd and special trains from Brisbane and Bundaberg were deployed to bring participants and spectators to the grounds. Today, the Dallarnil Sports Carnival is held on Queens Birthday and it attracts athletes and supporters from all over Queensland. The Dallarnil District Honour Roll for WWI and WWII is also located in the Hall.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Dallarnil Hall and Sports Grounds are located on the Isis Highway in the southern part of the rural township of Dallarnil on an eight hectare block. The terrain is levelled and includes grassed areas as well as mature native trees on the outer areas. The complex includes the Dallarnil Hall, a number of ancillary buildings and sheds, the Noel Andersen Memorial Stand, the racetrack/arena and stock yards and rodeo area. The site is enclosed by a variety of different types of fencing including timber picket, mesh and post and rail fences.</p> <p>Dallarnil Hall: The hall is located on the east side of the complex, facing the road. The rectangular building on low wooden stumps with circular antcaps features a gable roof with bargeboards. The roof and sides are clad with iron sheeting. Access is through a timber double door via a covered porch featuring step on either side. The porch displays an iron clad gable roof. Mounted onto the iron sheeting in the gable front is a sign reading ‘DALLARNIL HALL •Est.1920’. There is an elongated window either side of the porch. Attached to the building is an annex with skillion roof also iron clad and on low timber stumps with circular antcaps and with an elongated window. The northern side shows a number of similar windows and there is a double timber door with a set of stairs. Adjacent to the annex in the northwest corner is a small building with iron clad gable roof. Approximately two thirds of the wall height is clad with iron sheeting exposing rendered block work on the bottom section. Access is via an iron clad door. The building features two metal chimneys. Located behind this building is a large watertank on a concrete footing. The western front of the main building shows two windows and a door with a set of stairs and the southern side features six windows and a watertank on a tank stand.</p> <p>Noel Andersen Memorial Stand: The Noel Andersen Memorial Stand is located south of the hall between the road and the racetracks and consists of a three tiered metal and wood structure providing simple bench seating facing the track. Behind the stand is a sign on a high metal frame reading ‘NOEL ANDERSEN•MEMORIAL STAND’.</p> <p>Ancillary buildings and sheds: There are a number of ancillary buildings mainly on the east and south side of the complex including a toilet block, refreshment stalls, shelters and sheds. The buildings are of varying age and building materials include bush timber, timber, corrugated iron, mesh and concrete blocks.</p>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Dallarnil Hall and Sports Ground is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the development of a prosperous rural community following the resumption of pastoral runs by the Queensland government to encourage closer settlement and the establishment of community facilities.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Dallarnil Hall and Sports Ground demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region’s cultural heritage, in particular the construction of an athletics track, which was (and remains) an uncommon feature in small rural communities in the region established in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
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 Dallarnil Hall and Sports Ground is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a rural community hall and sports ground.
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 Dallarnil Hall and Sports Grounds has a special association with the members of the Dallarnil community, demonstrated by the continuous use of the hall and sports grounds for more than ninety years.



Racetrack/Arena:
Grassed area in the centre of the site in circular shape featuring a race track surrounded by a timber post and wire fence with timber gate on the eastern side and post and rail fence on the western side. Along most of the fence runs a simple bench on the outside.

Stock yard and rodeo area
Located in the south west of the complex is the stock yard and rodeo area, consisting of a rectangular area surrounded by a post and wire fence and adjoining enclosure, timber post and rail fencing and gates. Situated on the south western side are a number of tiered spectator benches.

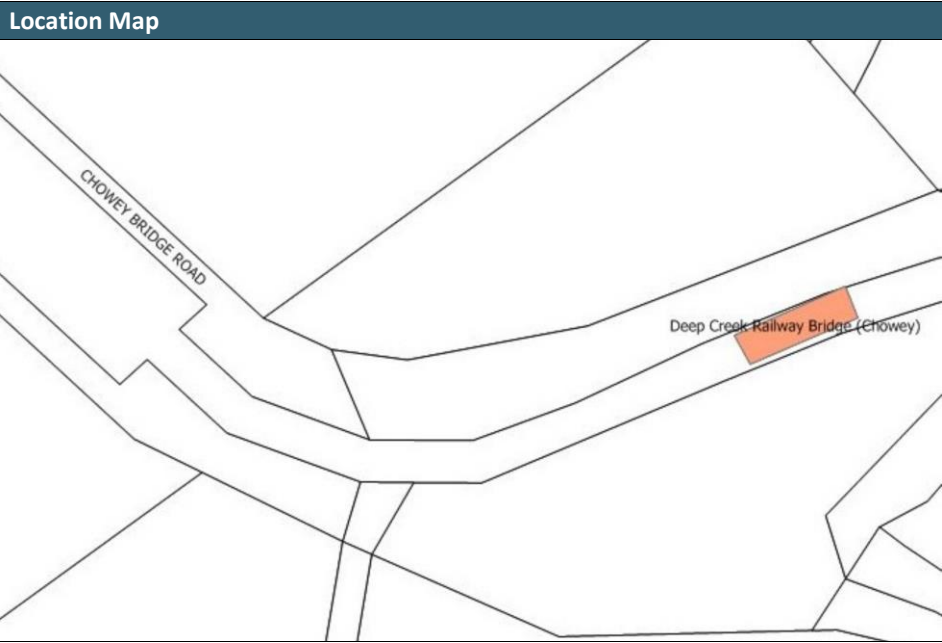
Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.
Brisbane Courier (QLD: 1864-1933).
www.qldwarmemorials.com.au/pages/MemoDet.aspx?Memorial=Dallarnil%20District%20Honour%20Roll%201914-1918 .

Deep Creek Railway Bridge, Chowey

Other Names	N/A		
Street Address	Mungar - Monto Line	Chowey	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	161SP109385		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600031.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600031.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	14/10/2011		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600031.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600031.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600031.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600031.



Degilbo Cemetery

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	607 Seccombes Road, off Maryborough - Biggenden Road	Degilbo
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	109C8236	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Degilbo is located in a section of the former Degilbo run, which was established by William Henry Walsh in the late 1840s. The district in which Degilbo is located was originally part of the Burrum Divisional Board (which stretched all the way to Hervey Bay), and the Shire of Degilbo was created in 1905. It was renamed the Shire of Biggenden in 1941.</p> <p>The Queensland Government resumed land from the pastoral stations in the region in the 1880s to encourage closer settlement and the development of agriculture. Land resumed from Degilbo was thrown open to settlers in 1891. The Burnett Railway, extending from Maryborough, reached Degilbo in 1893. The opening of land and the creation of a railway station formed the basis for settlement in the district and the establishment of the town of Degilbo, named after the pastoral run. The town included a school, butcher shop and hotel. The Degilbo district was renowned for its wheat production, but the district also supported a range of other crops and industries, including maize, cattle and dairy and pig farms. Bismuth and gold were also mined in the Degilbo district from the early twentieth century.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The cemetery is located to the northwest of Degilbo on a rectangular four hectare corner block bordered by Maryborough - Biggenden Road and Seccombes Road. The grassed site is mostly levelled with a slight slope on the southern border and features some native trees and shrubs. Parts of the area are surrounded by a wire mesh fence while others feature a timber post and wire fence. There are two pathways leading into the cemetery, one from Maryborough - Biggenden Road and a second one from Seccombes Road.</p> <p>The gravesites are located on the eastern side of the block, where most vegetation has been cleared. There are ornamental and lawn sections and the burials are arranged in rows. The majority of the graves are surrounded by a concrete border and covered with a concrete plate, some of which are decorated with tiles or filled in with gravel. A substantial number of burials feature wrought iron fences. Grave markers include a variety of headstone designs and materials and some burials feature more elaborate monumental ornaments. Located to the west is a Wall of Remembrance/Columbarium and a shelter is situated nearby.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

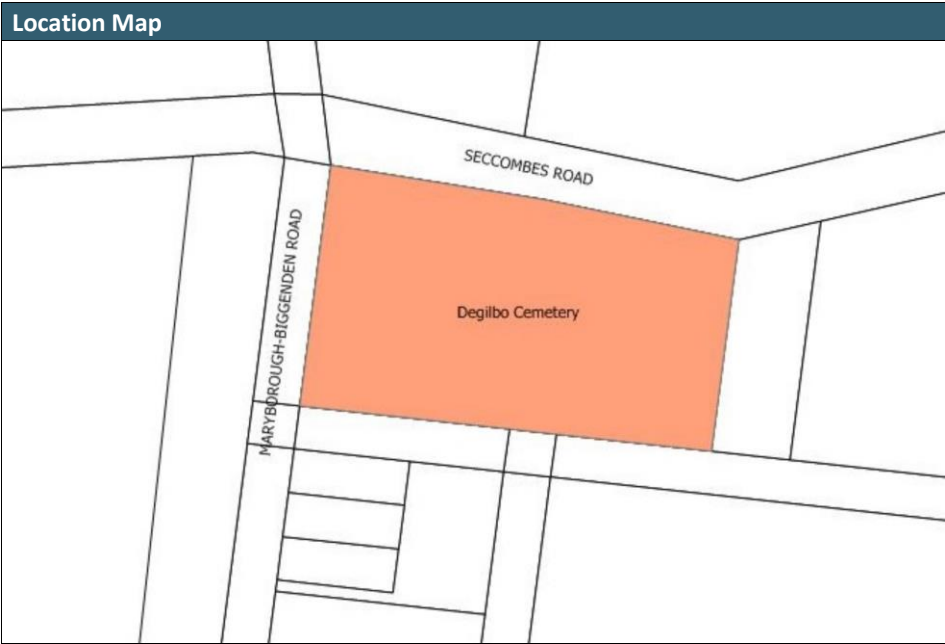
References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Degilbo Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the closer settlement of the Dallarnil district following the resumption of early pastoral runs and the construction of the Burnett Railway.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Degilbo Cemetery has the 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	The Degilbo Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a rural setting.

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 Degilbo Cemetery has a special association with the Degilbo community and former residents, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred and fifteen years.



Degilbo Hall

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Exhibition Street	Degilbo
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1D4702	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Degilbo is located in a section of the former Degilbo run, which was established by William Henry Walsh in the late 1840s. The district in which Degilbo is located was originally part of the Burrum Divisional Board (which stretched all the way to Hervey Bay), and the Shire of Degilbo was created in 1905. It was renamed the Shire of Biggenden in 1941.</p> <p>The Queensland Government resumed land from the pastoral stations in the region in the 1880s to encourage closer settlement and the development of agriculture. Land resumed from Degilbo was thrown open to settlers in 1891. The Burnett Railway, extending from Maryborough, reached Degilbo in 1893. The opening of land and the creation of a railway station formed the basis for settlement in the district and the establishment of the town of Degilbo, named after the pastoral run. The town included a school, butcher shop and hotel. The Degilbo district was renowned for its wheat production, but the district also supported a range of other crops and industries, including maize, cattle and dairy and pig farms. Bismuth and gold were also mined in the Degilbo district from the early twentieth century.</p> <p>The annual Degilbo agricultural show was held from 1899 and the first references to the Degilbo Exhibition Hall appear as early as 1904, indicating the hall may have been erected in that year, or possibly earlier. The road in which the hall is located was named Exhibition Street, reflecting the significance of the hall as the venue for the district’s agricultural show.</p>

Physical Description
<p>Degilbo Hall is located to the north of the settlement on a cleared block surrounded by native trees and bordered by bushland to the east and north, with access via Exhibition Street from the southeast corner. The lowset single-storey timber structure on slightly sloped grassed terrain sits on low timber stumps of marginally varying heights with circular antcaps and features a corrugated iron clad gable roof. The building displays exposed timber framework, with the bottom cladding row removed, in most parts. Access from the front is via a set of stairs onto a verandah covered by a separate corrugated iron clad roof featuring a small gable portico above the stairs. A solid balustrade displaying vertical weatherboards runs along the front. Located on either side of the double entrance door is a sash window. Attached on the western side is an annex spanning the entire length of the hall and joining onto the verandah at the front. There are five small rectangular windows just beneath the eaves, four on the side and one at the front. Towards the rear is a side entry via a set of stairs and small double door. The eastern side features three casement windows covered by curved metal window hoods. Located at the northeast corner is a square opening in the framework, just above ground level. Situated nearby is a modern metal shade structure with table and benches. At the rear of the hall are two small elongated windows on the main building and one smaller window on the annex; all three windows are covered by curved metal window hoods. Also located at the back close to the building are a modern tin shed and poly watertank. The interior features polished timber flooring, cathedral ceiling, and an elevated stage at the rear of the building. Located to the west are modern masonry block amenities.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.
Queenslander, 16 July 1904, 19.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Degilbo Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the development of a prosperous rural community following the resumption of pastoral runs by the Queensland government to encourage closer settlement and the establishment of community facilities.
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 Degilbo Hall is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a rural community hall constructed at the turn 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 Degilbo Hall has a special association with the Degilbo community, represented in particular by the Degilbo Hall Restoration and Social Club Inc.



Dr Tom Bancroft's Laboratory, Eidsvold

Other Names	Dr. Tom Bancroft's Cottage	
Street Address	22 Golden Spur St	Eidsvold
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3MPH2185	

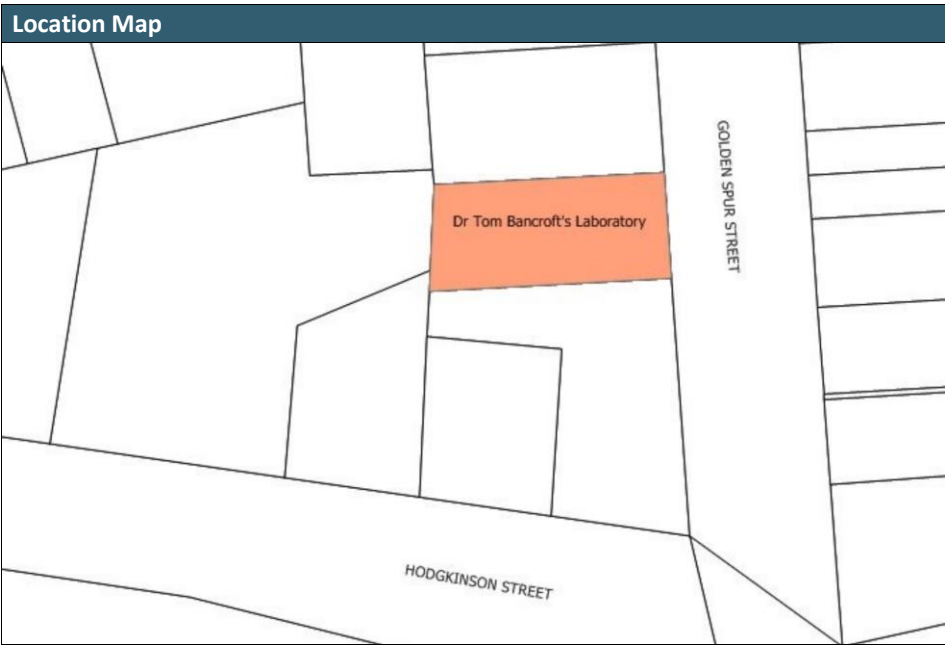
Historical Context
<p>The town of Eidsvold was established as a mining town in the late 1880s. Gold was discovered in the region as early as the 1850s, but mining did not occur until 1886, following the discovery of the Mount Rose reef in the hills behind the current town of Eidsvold. The name of the town was taken from Eidsvold Station, established by Thomas Archer in 1848. Thomas was one of the famous Archer brothers, who established a number of well-known pastoral stations on the New South Wales frontier in the late 1840s and early 1850s, including Durundur (near present day Woodford) and Gracemere (west of Rockhampton). The name ‘Eidsvold’ is taken from a town in Norway; the Archer family had emigrated from Scotland to Norway in 1825. The mining boom was short-lived and although sporadic mining continued past the 1890s, the town and district relied primarily on the beef cattle industry. The Burnett Railway was extended from Mundubbera to Eidsvold in 1924 and a substantial cattle saleyard was established at the town in 1926.</p> <p>In 1910, Dr Thomas Bancroft moved to Eidsvold with his family to take up the position of Government Medical Officer and Hospital Superintendent. Bancroft had, by this time, established a significant reputation for his research of the pharmacology of plants (particularly poisonous plants in north Queensland), soil and plant bacteria and parasitology. He was also well-known for his research of the Queensland Lungfish (Neoceratodus forsteri), a species of prehistoric fish discovered in 1868 in the Burnett River, which he studied during his period of residence in Eidsvold. Bancroft established a laboratory behind his house (which was the former Mining Wardsman's abode), including a rearing tank for the Lungfish. Tom Bancroft left Eidsvold in 1930 and took up a position at the Palm Island Aboriginal Reserve. He retired to Wallaville, south of Gin Gin, in November 1933, where he died a short time later. His widow, Cecilia Bancroft, presented a Memorial Clock in his memory to the Eidsvold Hospital. The town of Bancroft, northeast of Monto, was named in the doctor’s honour in 1930.</p>

Physical Description
<p>Dr Tom Bancroft’s laboratory is located in Golden Spur Street at the rear of a quarter acre block. The terrain is sloped and consists of grass and some mature trees, including exotic plantings. The building is set on stumps with varying heights to level out the site and consists of a small single-storey timber structure with corrugated iron gable roof. At the rear is an annex with skillion roof. Access is via a set of stairs from the north onto a covered verandah that spans two thirds of the front of the building. The verandah is bordered by a timber balustrade and there is a sash window set into the exposed framework. The remaining front of the building is clad in weatherboard and features a sash window. The southern side of the former laboratory also includes a sash window covered by a curved metal hood as well as a larger window in the annex. There are three low, oblong timber retaining walls running in north – south direction between the building and the street, creating a terraced front yard.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	05/09/2012		

References
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.
Marks, E. N., “Bancroft, Thomas Lane (1860-1933), Australian Dictionary of Biography,

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Dr Tom Bancroft’s Laboratory is an uncommon feature of the region's cultural heritage, in particular as a laboratory located within a residential property, but also utilised primarily for the study of the Lungfish, which was discovered in the Burnett River.
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	Dr Tom Bancroft’s Laboratory has a special association with Dr Thomas Bancroft, who was a prominent citizen of Eidsvold and who is particularly well-known for his research into the Queensland Lungfish, first discovered in the Burnett River. The significance of Bancroft’s contribution to science and knowledge of the Burnett region is commemorated by the naming of the settlement of Bancroft.



Eidsvold Court House (former)

Other Names	Old Court House	
Street Address	Hodgkinson Street	Eidsvold
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1YL1053	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Eidsvold was established as a mining town in the late 1880s. Gold was discovered in the region as early as the 1850s, but mining did not occur until 1886, following the discovery of the Mount Rose reef in the hills behind the current town of Eidsvold. The name of the town was taken from Eidsvold Station, established by Thomas Archer in 1848. Thomas was one of the famous Archer brothers, who established a number of well-known pastoral stations on the New South Wales frontier in the late 1840s and early 1850s, including Durundur (near present day Woodford) and Gracemere (west of Rockhampton). The name ‘Eidsvold’ is taken from a town in Norway; the Archer family had emigrated from Scotland to Norway in 1825. The mining boom was short-lived and although sporadic mining continued past the 1890s, the town and district relied primarily on the beef cattle industry. The Burnett Railway was extended from Mundubbera to Eidsvold in 1924 and a substantial cattle saleyard was established at the town in 1926.</p> <p>The tender for the construction of the Eidsvold Court House was won by John Jones in 1889 and the cost of the building was £1329. The building was moved to the Eidsvold State School and it was converted for use as vocational rooms in 1961. The building was refurbished again in the early 2000s, although the exterior of the building remained largely intact.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Eidsvold Court House is located on the western side of the grounds of Eidsvold State School in Hodgkinson Street on slightly sloped terrain. There are a number of trees on the eastern and western side and a garden bed runs along the northern side of the building, incorporating three flag poles. The single storey timber structure rests on concrete stumps with ant caps of varying heights to level out the terrain. The former court house has a corrugated iron clad gable roof with an additional second roof on the northern, western and eastern side. The H-shaped building features a wrap-around verandah on the northern and eastern side. The walls in this area display exposed framework and there are a number of sash and louvre windows. Access is via stairs and a number of French doors lead into the building. The western side is clad with weatherboard and there are a number of casement windows. Access is via a gabled enclosed porch displaying an aluminium door. The southern side features a number of hopper windows. There are three watertanks on stands, one on the northern and two on the southern side of the building.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	05/09/2012		

References
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.
The Queenslander, 8 December 1888, 1029.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold Court House is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of government administration during the mining boom in the Eidsvold district, its decline in use and later removal to another location, which reflects a consistent pattern of reuse of buildings from former mining settlements 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 Eidsvold Court House is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a Queensland Public Works court house in rural Queensland and constructed in the late nineteenth century.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold Court House is important because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the timber construction that reflects the importance attached to government buildings in the late nineteenth century.



Eidsvold Goldfield



Other Names	Mount Rose Mine	
Street Address	Off Mount Rose Street	Eidsvold
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	2MPH22747	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Eidsvold was established as a mining town in the late 1880s. Gold was discovered in the region as early as the 1850s, but mining did not occur on a large scale until 1886, after the discovery of the Mount Rose reef. The field developed quickly and consisted of a number of individual mines, including Mount Rose, Junction, Lady Augusta, The Minerva and Bonanza. The town of Eidsvold was established below the field, although it was named after Eidsvold Station, established by Thomas Archer in 1848. By the late 1880s, the town’s population, including miners, was close to 2000.</p> <p>The mining boom was short-lived however; gold production steadily fell up to 1900. Sporadic mining has continued on the field since this time, including the re-mining of the former Mount Rose Battery site.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Eidsvold Goldfield is located to the west of the township in hilly, lightly forested bushland on the southern side of Spring Gully Road.</p> <p>The area displays strong evidence of mining activities in the form of stone pitching, dry stone walls, shafts, mullock heaps and built structures, and a landscape significantly altered by historic mining techniques.</p>

Integrity	Poor	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	6/11/2013		

References
<p>‘Eidsvold and Eidsvold Shire’, Queensland Places http://queenslandplaces.com.au/home, accessed 20 November 2013.</p> <p>Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.</p> <p>Pearson, M, 1994, Mining Heritage Places Study Stage 2B: Southern and Central Queensland, Canberra, for Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage.</p>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold Goldfield is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the importance of gold mining in the early history of the region and its relation to the establishment of the town of Eidsvold, which remains an important town 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 Eidsvold Goldfield has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history. Although the majority of the standing structures associated with the mine have long been removed, and the site of the Mount Rose battery re-mined in the past, considerable physical evidence of the mining activities remains, including a substantially modified landscape consistent with alluvial and shaft mining activities and other features such as dry stone walls and stone pitching, consistent with earlier periods of gold mining practices and technology.

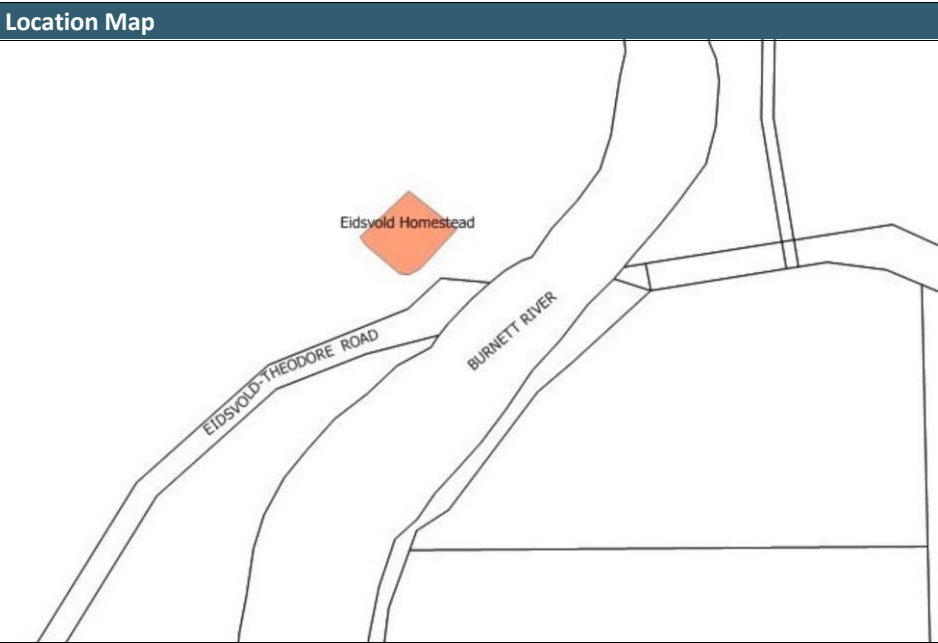
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold Goldfield is important because of its aesthetic significance, particularly as the extent of landscape modification and other physical evidence strongly evokes an early gold mining landscape. The location of the field on a hill directly behind the town of Eidsvold further reinforces the visual link between the former gold field and the town that sprung up to support it.



Eidsvold Homestead

Other Names	N/A		
Street Address	Eidsvold Road	Eidsvold	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	46RW679		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600489.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600489.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	05/09/2012		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600489.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600489.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600489.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600489 (under review).
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600489.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Eidsvold No.1 Cemetery

Other Names		
Street Address	Cemetery Road	Eidsvold
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	142E3706	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Eidsvold was established as a mining town in the late 1880s. Gold was discovered in the region as early as the 1850s, but mining did not occur until 1886, following the discovery of the Mount Rose reef in the hills behind the current town of Eidsvold. The name of the town was taken from Eidsvold Station, established by Thomas Archer in 1848. Thomas was one of the famous Archer brothers, who established a number of well-known pastoral stations on the New South Wales frontier in the late 1840s and early 1850s, including Durundur (near present day Woodford) and Gracemere (west of Rockhampton). The name ‘Eidsvold’ is taken from a town in Norway; the Archer family had emigrated from Scotland to Norway in 1825. The mining boom was short-lived and although sporadic mining continued past the 1890s, the town and district relied primarily on the beef cattle industry. The Burnett Railway was extended from Mundubbera to Eidsvold in 1924 and a substantial cattle saleyard was established at the town in 1926.</p> <p>The Eidsvold Cemetery was gazetted on 22 August 1889. The cemetery consisted of a ten acre block; the cemetery was not laid out according to a specific plan, although an area on the eastern side of the ground was set aside for Chinese burials. Early burials were identified by timber grave markers, but these were destroyed by a bushfire. The earliest cemetery records date back to 1898 and the first numbered burial was registered on 11 March 1899. There are a number of miners buried in the cemetery, including three men killed in the mines in 1892 and 1894. It is understood that local Aboriginal people were not buried in the cemetery, but were instead interred in a separate burial ground located on a sand ridge, off the road leading to the Eidsvold racecourse.</p> <p>As the cemetery had been operating without specific layout, Eidsvold Shire Council commissioned a survey of the cemetery in 1994 to map the location of the known graves. The results proved inconclusive, and the Council decided to close the cemetery after more than one-hundred years as it became apparent that further use could potentially disturb unmarked graves. Eidsvold Cemetery No 2, directly opposite on the western side of Cemetery Road, was consecrated on 27 October 1996 and includes a lawn cemetery and columbarium.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Eidsvold Cemetery No1 is located on the eastern side of Cemetery Road in the southwest of Eidsvold bordering onto the Eidsvold Sawmill. The square site of around four hectares is divided into a grassed cleared area in the west displaying a few trees on the outside perimeter and bushland with trees and shrubs to the east with a small parcel of cleared land in the southeast. The cemetery is enclosed by a post-and-two-rail fence with access through double metal gates and an adjoining small single metal gate. Located next to the entrance is a section sign.</p> <p>The majority of gravesites are located in the middle section of the grassed area, arranged in rows. Further burials are situated in the northwest and also south and in the cleared section of the bushland area. Many burial sites feature concrete surrounds, filled in with gravel or concrete and some decorated with tiles. Other grave surrounds include wrought iron fences and metal pipes supported by decorated pillars. Memorials feature headstones of varying shapes, materials and conditions, including crosses, memorial plaques on oblique concrete bases, angel ornaments and a column on a pedestal, all of which are indicative of a variety of Christian denominations. Located on the western side is a memorial enclosed by a post-and-two-rail fence, commemorating the people who are buried in the cemetery.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	05/09/2012		

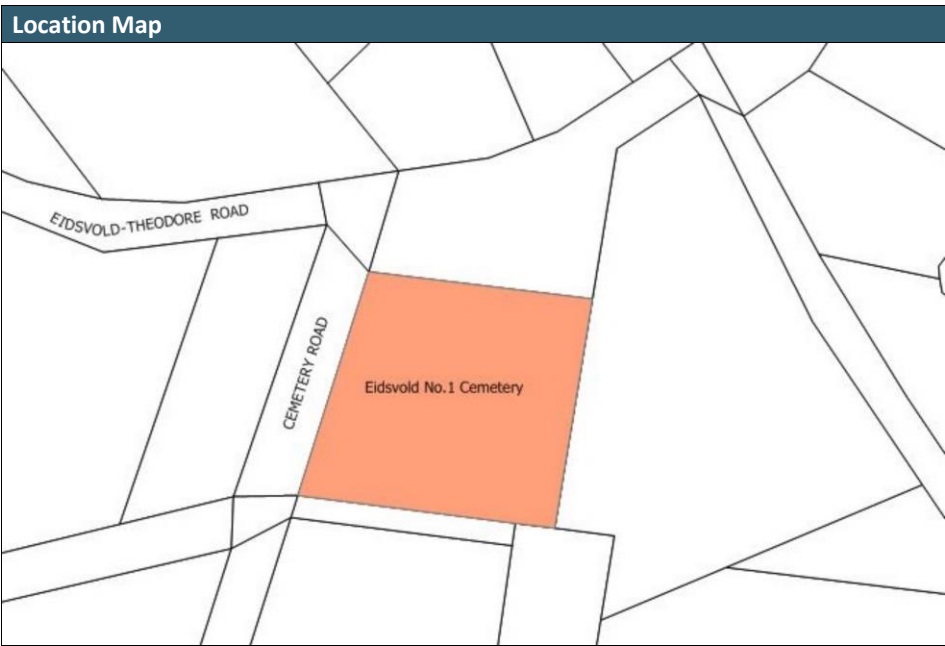
References
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold No. 1 Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the importance of the mining to the settlement of the district in the nineteenth century.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold No. 1 Cemetery has the 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. There is also potential for unmarked graves.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Eidsvold No. 1 Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural, bush setting.

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 Eidsvold No. 1 Cemetery has a special association with the Eidsvold community and former residents, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred years.



Eidsvold Racecourse



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Off Racecourse Road	Eidsvold
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	156YL945	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Eidsvold was established as a mining town in the late 1880s. Gold was discovered in the region as early as the 1850s, but mining did not occur until 1886, following the discovery of the Mount Rose reef in the hills behind the current town of Eidsvold. The name of the town was taken from Eidsvold Station, established by Thomas Archer in 1848. Thomas was one of the famous Archer brothers, who established a number of well-known pastoral stations on the New South Wales frontier in the late 1840s and early 1850s, including Durundur (near present day Woodford) and Gracemere (west of Rockhampton). The name ‘Eidsvold’ is taken from a town in Norway; the Archer family had emigrated from Scotland to Norway in 1825. The mining boom was short-lived and although sporadic mining continued past the 1890s, the town and district relied primarily on the beef cattle industry. The Burnett Railway was extended from Mundubbera to Eidsvold in 1924 and a substantial cattle saleyard was established at the town in 1926.</p> <p>The first race in Eidsvold took place at Eidsvold Station on 9 January 1888, following the inaugural meeting of stewards and a committee was held at Clark’s Star Hotel in November 1887. Races continued at the Station until 1892, when the Eidsvold race course was established on a block of land owned by WF McCord. Initially, there were at least two race meetings held per year; one at Christmas and a two-day event in winter. In 1970, a new grandstand, bar and afternoon tea complex were officially opened and later improvements to the facilities included facilities to capture a ‘photo finish’ and connection to the water mains and electricity grid. The ladies auxiliary was formed in 1974, supporting the race club by providing luncheons and afternoon tea at the race meetings.</p>

Physical Description
<p>Eidsvold Racecourse is located approximately three kilometres southeast of the centre of town on a 106 ha block. The track and related infrastructure are situated in the west and southwest of the area on level, cleared grassy terrain bordered by slightly elevated bushland to the north and partially cleared bushland to the east. Access is via an unsealed road from the north leading through a timber gate displaying a sign reading EIDSVOLD RACE CLUB INC. The complex consists of the race track and a number of buildings and structures.</p> <p>Race track: The race track is generally oval shaped with two straight segments connected by a ninety degrees curve in the northwest section. The grass track is bordered by an outer and an inner fence.</p> <p>Ancillary buildings: To the northeast enclosed by a timber fence on two sides are a number of stables and day stalls featuring timber posts, timber palings and corrugated iron roofs. The majority of the buildings are placed around a grassed yard area featuring three trees. Located close to the race tracks in an area enclosed by a timber fence is the judge’s box in a tower shaped timber and tin building with adjoining flat roofed single storey structure. Access is via a ladder from the front and a set of stairs from the back. The upper level is secured by a two rail balustrade. Situated to the north on slightly sloped terrain are timber and tin refreshment booths, covered terrace areas and amenity blocks.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	05/09/2012		

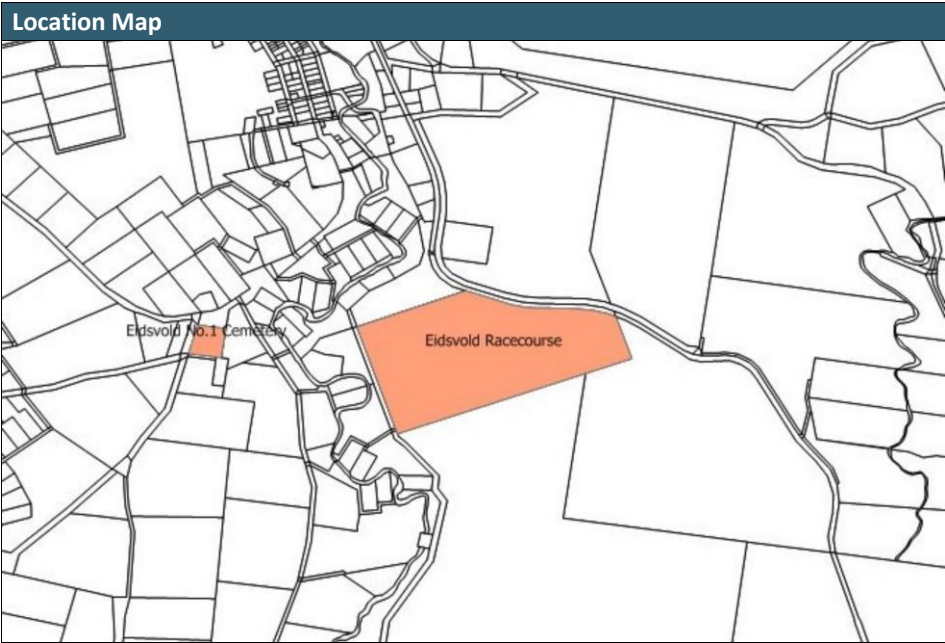
References
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold Racecourse is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the importance of horse racing to the Eidsvold community.

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 Eidsvold Racecourse is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a horse racing track in rural Queensland and established in the late nineteenth century.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Eidsvold Racecourse is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a bush setting, which evokes an appreciation of the establishment and use of the racecourse over a 130 year period.

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 Eidsvold Racecourse is significant for its social value to the horse racing community of Eidsvold and surrounding areas demonstrated by its continuity of use for more than one hundred twenty years.



Gayndah Bridge Remnants



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Off Bridge Street	Gayndah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	See Polygon	

Historical Context
<p>The district in which Gayndah is located was first settled by Europeans in 1843. Early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. The region was explored by JC Burnett in 1847 and the Burnett River was named after the explorer. The Burnett pastoral district was declared in 1848 and Maurice O’Connell was subsequently appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The site he selected for his headquarters became the town site of Gayndah. By 1850, official government services were established in the nascent town, including police, courts and a post office. The success of the pastoral stations was contingent on a route to a suitable port, and a road leading to the Port of Maryborough was opened in the same year. The first land sales occurred in 1854 and Gayndah was declared a municipality in 1866. The town was linked to the North Coast Railway in 1907.</p> <p>The bridge abutments form the remnant of the first permanent traffic bridge across the Burnett River. The bridge was constructed in 1909; before this date, people crossed the river at selected crossings, rather than a bridge. However, the location of the Gayndah railway station in North Gayndah – across the river from the Central Business District – necessitated the construction of a more substantial alternative.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The bridge remnants are located on the southern bank of the Burnett River, east of the footings of the current bridge. The terrain is steep and shows a cover of grass and some shrubs and small trees. The abutments consist of three concrete structures in trapezoid form of varying height. Visible in the riverbed are a number of small low timber stumps set in a linear fashion as well as some concrete debris.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.
O’Sullivan, Doreen, 1995, Gayndah on the Burnett, Toowoomba, Doreen O’Sullivan.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Gayndah bridge abutments are important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the development of the town of Gayndah and the requirement for a permanent bridge across the Gayndah River. The location of the abutments also reflects the location and significance of the Gayndah railway station located in North Gayndah.



Gayndah Cemetery

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Meyer, Porter & Downing Streets	Gayndah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	608G15172, 7RP59587	

Historical Context
<p>The district in which Gayndah is located was first settled by Europeans in 1843. Early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. The region was explored by JC Burnett in 1847 and the Burnett River was named after the explorer. The Burnett pastoral district was declared in 1848 and Maurice O’Connell was subsequently appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The site he selected for his headquarters became the town site of Gayndah. By 1850, official government services were established in the nascent town, including police, courts and a post office. The success of the pastoral stations was contingent on a route to a suitable port, and a road leading to the Port of Maryborough was opened in the same year. The first land sales occurred in 1854 and Gayndah was declared a municipality in 1866. The town was linked to the North Coast Railway in 1907.</p> <p>The first gazetted burial in the Gayndah cemetery occurred in 1858 . The cemetery appears to have been largely untended in the 1850s and 1860s. William Bernard was appointed the cemetery Trustee in the early 1870s following a public meeting where concern was expressed that the cemetery was used as a ‘horse paddock’. A cemetery committee was also formed. A large section of the cemetery remained forested until the late 1870s; the Secretary of the Cemetery Committee, Mr. Black, was credited with clearing ‘a dismal jungle of gum and box trees’ and creating ‘a neat, trim and respectable burial ground’ in 1880. Bernard remained Trustee of the cemetery until the Gayndah Town Council assumed control in 1903.</p>

Physical Description
<p>Gayndah Cemetery is located on a square block at the foot of Duke Mountain in the southeast of town. The grassed site on sloped terrain is bordered by Meyer, Porter and Downing Streets and is partly enclosed by a post and three-rail timber fence and a timber post and wire fence to the north. A bitumen driveway traverses the cemetery from Meyer to Downing Street, dividing the site into two parts. There is also a pedestrian access and walkway from Porter Street. Gayndah Cemetery includes an ornamental section with the majority of burials located in the southern part. The gravesites are arranged in rows and are mostly surrounded with concrete borders, some featuring wrought iron fencing. There are a variety of headstones including simple crosses and slates as well as more elaborate memorials featuring angels, columns and other ornamental decorations. Situated in the centre of the cemetery is an amenity facility constructed of concrete blocks. Located in the northwest are a lawn section and a Columbarium/Wall of Remembrance. In the centre of this area is a rotunda. There are a number of feature tree plantings separating the different sections.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
O’Sullivan, Doreen, 1995, Gayndah on the Burnett, Toowoomba, Doreen O’Sullivan.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Gayndah Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, as it illustrates the early settlement of the Burnett region and the significance of Gayndah as the first town 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 Gayndah Cemetery has the 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	The Gayndah Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location on the slope of Duke Mountain and the fine views of the town of Gayndah obtained from various vantage points within the cemetery.

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 Gayndah Cemetery has a special association with the Gayndah community and former residents and their families, demonstrated in particular by its continuous use as a burial place for the region for more than one hundred and fifty years.



Gayndah District Hospital Complex



Other Names	Other entries: Hospital Main Block & Maternity Block	
Street Address	Cnr Gordon & Pineapple Streets	Gayndah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	11G1366	

Historical Context
<p>The district in which Gayndah is located was first settled by Europeans in 1843. Early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. The region was explored by JC Burnett in 1847 and the Burnett River was named after the explorer. The Burnett pastoral district was declared in 1848 and Maurice O’Connell was subsequently appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The site he selected for his headquarters became the town site of Gayndah. By 1850, official government services were established in the nascent town, including police, courts and a post office. The success of the pastoral stations was contingent on a route to a suitable port, and a road leading to the Port of Maryborough was opened in the same year. The first land sales occurred in 1854 and Gayndah was declared a municipality in 1866. The town was linked to the North Coast Railway in 1907.</p> <p>The first hospital in Gayndah was established in 1859 on a site in Capper Street. In 1920 a new hospital reserve located in Warton Street was gazetted and the old hospital buildings sold. A new hospital was designed and constructed by the Queensland Department of Works and opened on 17 October 1921. An operating theatre, nurses’ quarters, maternity ward, isolation ward and an x-ray room were constructed shortly after. The prominent Maryborough architect POE Hawkes designed the x-ray room and adjoining dispensary for the Department. The main hospital building was extended in 1948 and new nurses’ quarters built in 1954. With the exception of the original nurses’ quarters and the isolation ward all of these buildings still exist on site.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Gayndah Hospital Complex is located in the south of town on a large hillside block bounded by Warton, Gordon and Pineapple Streets, offering extensive views. Main access is from Warton Street and there is a second entrance from Pineapple Street. The complex includes a number of buildings, most of which are arranged along a bitumen driveway on the highest point of the site, ending in a roundabout. To the north at the front of the main building are established gardens featuring mature native and exotic plantings and extensive grassed areas separated from the driveway by a garden bed containing rosebushes. Located in the centre of the roundabout is a raised garden bed featuring palm trees and rosebushes. There are also established garden beds along the perimeters of the buildings. The southern side of the block features mainly grassed areas and a few shrubs and trees close to the buildings. There is a morgue in a small weatherboard clad building set on a masonry foundation with gable corrugated iron roof and a laundry consisting of an L-shaped lowset timber building with corrugated iron roof. A helipad is located in the centre of the southern area</p> <p>The main hospital building consists of a lowset timber structure with reinforced cement plaster walls on concrete stumps with a long hipped corrugated iron clad roof featuring two gables facing north. A number of extensions of various sizes are joined to the main structure at a right angle to the south. At the front facing north are two sets of stairs leading onto the wide open verandah, one next to the gable on the western side and the original entrance in the centre, covered by a gable featuring decorative timberwork. The verandah is incorporated under the main roof, which is ventilated via full length lattice panels set in the ceiling next the main wall of the building. Each room has access to the verandah via French doors, topped by high level fanlight windows. The enclosed side verandah in the east leads to the operating theatre and x-ray room at the rear of the main building. Joined with the main building via an enclosed passage is the maternity ward to the east. The lowset L-shaped timber structure with cement plaster walls on concrete stumps features a hipped corrugated iron roof and a partly enclosed wrap-around verandah. Attached at the rear is an extension joined at a right angle. Located to the east is the dental clinic, a single storey rectangular brick building with hipped corrugated iron clad roof. Situated at the end of the driveway overlooking the roundabout are the former nurses’ quarters, a lowset L-shaped weatherboard clad timber structure on concrete and metal stumps with corrugated iron hipped roof.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/06/2013		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.

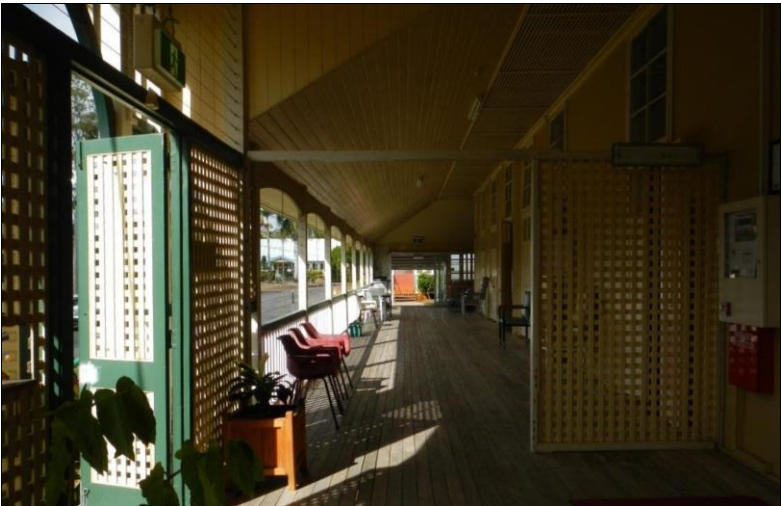
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Gayndah District Hospital is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the increasing population of Gayndah in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, prompting the need for a larger hospital.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Gayndah District Hospital demonstrates a rare and endangered aspect of the region’s history, as early timber hospitals are rare in the region and other examples of these hospitals at Biggenden and Mundubbera have been demolished or dismantled and 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 Gayndah District Hospital is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of timber hospitals constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly the extensive use of verandahs and ventilation features, and the organisation of the hospital complex around a landscaped garden to the north which provides a pleasing view for hospital patients from their rooms and the verandah.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Gayndah Hospital is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the extensive use of timber, the wide verandahs and ventilation features overlooking landscaped grounds to the north. The style and construction of the complex evokes a pleasing sense of openness and intelligent use of natural breezes, particularly given the hospital’s setting on a hillside overlooking the town of Gayndah.

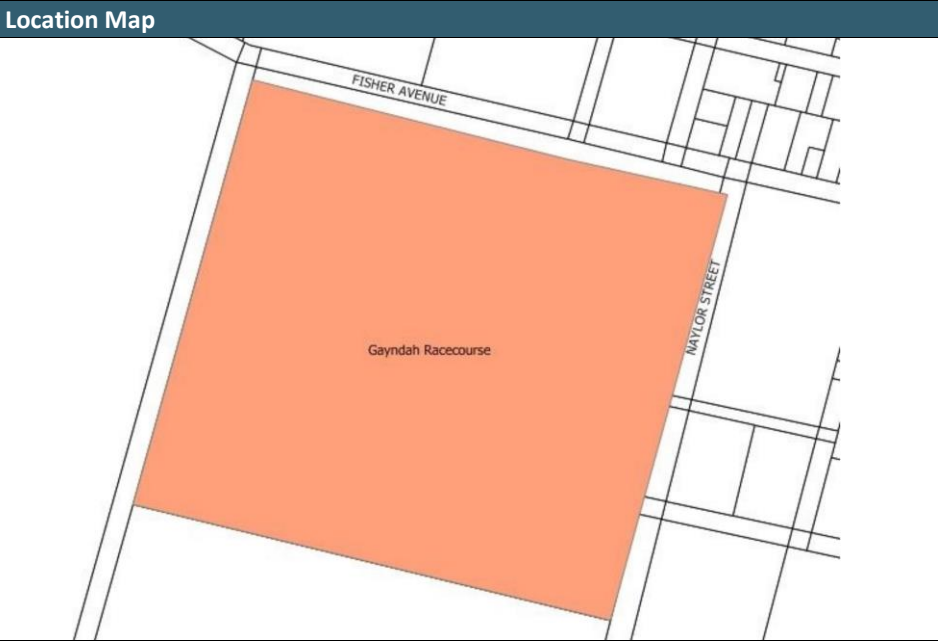
Location Map



Gayndah Racecourse

Other Names	Gayndah Race Track		
Street Address	Fisher Avenue	Gayndah	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	49MZ403		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602514.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602514.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602514.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602514.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602514.



Gayndah Railway Complex



Other Names	Gayndah Railway Station Goods Shed and Crane	
Street Address	National, Elliot and Cordelia Streets	Gayndah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	24SP103065, 38SP114002	

Historical Context

The district in which Gayndah is located was first settled by Europeans in 1843. Early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. The region was explored by JC Burnett in 1847 and the Burnett River was named after the explorer. The Burnett pastoral district was declared in 1848 and Maurice O'Connell was subsequently appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The site he selected for his headquarters became the town site of Gayndah. By 1850, official government services were established in the nascent town, including police, courts and a post office. The success of the pastoral stations was contingent on a route to a suitable port, and a road leading to the Port of Maryborough was opened in the same year. The first land sales occurred in 1854 and Gayndah was declared a municipality in 1866.

Sheep initially formed the basis for the district's prosperity, but over time the pastoral stations stocked cattle rather than sheep. Dairying was a major industry from the 1890s, and the Gayndah Co-operative Dairy Association Ltd opened a butter factory in 1911. Agriculture also became important over time, particularly the citrus industry. Citrus orchards were first planted along the Burnett River in the nineteenth century, but the industry flourished in the twentieth century. The importance of citrus to Gayndah and the surrounding district is reflected in the annual Orange Festival, the first of which was held in 1957. Other crops grown in the region over time include peanuts, cotton, maize, sorghum, sunflower and table grapes.

Settlers in Gayndah and the surrounding districts agitated for a railway connecting the region to Maryborough from the mid-1870s. Gayndah, as the principal town in the region, was the preferred terminus of the line. Construction of the railway began in 1886. The line reached Biggenden in 1891, and progressively connected (or formed the nexus of) various settlements between Biggenden and Gayndah, including Degilbo, Muan, Chowey, Didcot, Gooroolba, Byrnestown, Wetheron, Mount Lawless, Dappil and Ideraway. The railway reached Gayndah in 1907. The construction of the railway enabled the efficient transport of the region's produce to crucial markets. Indeed, an industrial precinct developed around the railway complex, including the Gayndah Butter Factory. Work on extending the line further west began in 1909; first to Mundubbera and, by the 1920s, Monto. The line was eventually connected to the Boyne Valley railway, south of Calliope.

Physical Description

The Gayndah Railway complex is located on the northern side of the Burnett River bounded by National, Elliot and Cordelia Streets. The complex consists of a number of typical timber and tin structures with gable roof consistent with the standard Queensland Rail design from the period of construction, namely the station building including the ticket office, refreshment room and amenities, a goods shed with loading ramp and crane and a small ancillary building.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		

References

Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.

Gayndah and District Historical Society Reported Places.

Heritage Significance

Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.</i>
Statement	The Gayndah Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, as Gayndah was conceived as the terminus for the Burnett Railway in the original plans for the extension of the Maryborough railway line into the Burnett region and the railway was critical to the prosperity of the region, enabling more efficient transport of the region's produce to key ports supported by the network of Queensland railways, in particular Maryborough and Brisbane.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region's cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Gayndah Railway Complex represents an endangered aspect of the region's history, as relatively intact railway complexes erected during the construction of the Burnett Railway are rare and the Gayndah Railway Complex is the best surviving example of a Queensland 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 Gayndah Railway Complex is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a Queensland railway complex constructed at the turn of the twentieth century, in particular the arrangement of the complex and features, including a waiting shed, goods shed, loading platform and crane.

Location Map



Gayndah Shire Hall

Other Names	Gayndah Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Gayndah Town Hall, Gayndah and District Soldiers Memorial Hall an		
Street Address	32-34 Capper Street	Gayndah	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP47535, 1SP111493		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602124.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602124.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602124.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602124.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602124.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602124.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 602124 (under review).



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	33 Meson Street	Gayndah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	11SP226162, 67G15173	

Historical Context
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600516.

Physical Description
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600516.

Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	Place not inspected.		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.
National Trust Queensland.
Register of the National Estate (archived).

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600516.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600516.

D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600516.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600516.

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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600516.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Gayndah War Memorial

Other Names	Rawbelle Shire War Memorial, Gayndah Honour Board		
Street Address	Capper Street	Gayndah	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1SP111493		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600517.



Grosvenor Flat Cemetery



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Grosvenor Cemetery Road	Grosvenor
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	44C8265	

Historical Context
Grosvenor Flat, located on the Burnett River approximately ten kilometres south east of Eidsvold, was resumed from the Eidsvold pastoral station in 1887. The Queensland Government resumed land from the pastoral stations in the region in the 1880s to encourage closer settlement and the development of agriculture. A town site was surveyed, which included a school and cemetery reserve and fourteen 160 acre blocks were opened for selection in January 1889. Only selectors that could demonstrate prior farming experience were eligible for land. Selectors largely comprised families who came from a variety of places, including Laidley (west of Ipswich) and immigrants from England and Germany. The settlers grew vegetables and kept poultry, dairy cattle and pigs to supply the mining population in Eidsvold and the surrounding district. The Grosvenor Cemetery Committee was formed in June 1921 and raised funds for the clearing and fencing of the cemetery reserve. In 1980, a fence was erected to protect the existing graves, taking in only a part of the original reserve.

Physical Description
Grosvenor Flat Cemetery is located on Grosvenor Cemetery Road on a square block of approximately one hectare of partially cleared bushland surrounded by farmland. The site is flat and features native grasses and trees. The part of the cemetery containing the burials is fenced off with a metal pipe and wire mesh fence. This area is overgrown with native grasses and ground visibility was very low on the day of inspection. Five graves could be identified; one grave displays wrought iron fencing, a second concrete borders and infill, a third burial is covered by a concrete slab and a fourth is surrounded by remnants of a timber fence. A fifth grave does not have any visible surrounds. Three sites feature headstones. There is also a memorial commemorating the people who are buried in the cemetery. Remnants of a post and four wire fence and an entrance constructed of tall bush timber posts are located outside the fenced off area to the north.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	05/09/2012		

References
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Grosvenor Flat Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, as it illustrates the resumption of land from early pastoral stations and the establishment of small farming communities that reflected government agrarian policies.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Grosvenor Flat Cemetery has the 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. The location of the cemetery also has the potential to yield information about the original layout of the town of Grosvenor Flat, which was surveyed in the late 1880s. There is also potential for unmarked graves.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Grosvenor Flat Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a rural, bush setting.

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 Grosvenor Flat Cemetery has a special association with the former Grosvenor community and their families, demonstrated in particular by the efforts to maintain the cemetery and the erection of a memorial plaque.



Hotel Albert, Monto



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Newton Street	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP864776, 23RP864776	

Historical Context
European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The town of Monto was created as part of the scheme in the 1920s and early 1930s. Settlers grew a range of crops, including cotton, maize, pumpkins, potato and a range of cereal crops. Dairying grew in importance from the late 1920s, and a dairy factory was established by the Port Curtis Cooperative Dairy Company in Monto in 1929. Beef cattle and swine were (and have remained) important in the modern history of Monto. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931.
The Hotel Albert was constructed for A. A. Morgan and opened in 1930. Morgan also owned and operated the Hotel Cecil at Mulgildie. The Albert Hotel is one of only three hotels built in Monto – the other two being the Grand Hotel and the Royal Hotel. All three hotels were constructed in an early period of the town’s history.

Physical Description
Hotel Albert is located on the corner of Newton and Rutherford Streets in the centre of Monto. The two-storey timber building with corrugated iron roof consists of an L-shaped structure featuring a wrap around verandah. The verandah is supported by a number of square posts and brackets on ground level and is covered by a corrugated iron roof supported by posts with the similar design, albeit with a smaller profile. The façade displays an embattled parapet, giving the building a fortress like appearance. The words HOTEL ALBERT are displayed on a panel facing the corner. The verandah spanning the footpath creates an awning. Access on ground level is via several French doors with the main entrance being through a double door on the corner. There are also a number of windows located on the ground level of the hotel. Incorporated into the building on the Rutherford Street wing are a number of shop fronts. Located at the end of the building on the Newton Street wing is an attachment with similar design features as the main structure. This part is set slightly lower following the slope of the terrain and features a shop front. The second storey of the building also features French doors. The verandah is secured by a railing showing solid panels on the corner and extending to the sides before being replaced by dowel balustrades on either end.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.
Newspaper advertisements, 1930.

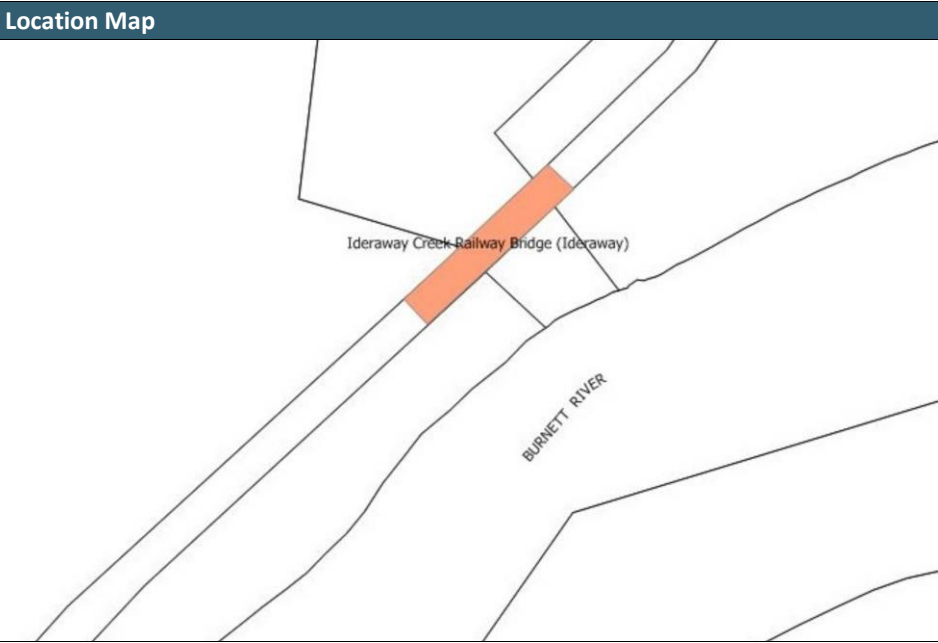
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Hotel Albert is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of hotels in newly-formed settlements.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Hotel Albert is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, as it is a particularly fine example of a substantial corner hotel constructed in a prominent location in the main street of Monto.
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 Hotel Albert has a special association with A. A. Morgan, who was a prominent hotelier in Mulgildie and Monto in a formative period of the history of both towns.



Ideraway Creek Railway Bridge (Ideraway)

Other Names	N/A		
Street Address	Mungar - Monto Line	Ideraway Creek	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	62SP102266		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600519.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600519.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	Place not inspected.		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600519.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600519.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600519.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600519.



Source: Department of DSEWPaC

Jones Weir, Mundubbera



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Seligmann Avenue	Mundubbera
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	13SP114970	

Historical Context
<p>Mundubbera is named after the Mundubbera pastoral station, which was taken up by EF Bouverie in 1848. The village of Mundubbera was initially surveyed on the south side of the Burnett River; the location was selected as it was in proximity to the Gayndah Road, which provided access both to Gayndah and the Eidsvold and Cania goldfields. However, the current town site emerged following the extension of the Burnett Railway to Mundubbera in 1910, which is located on the north side of the Burnett River. The railway supported the growing number of selectors taking up land in the district following the resumption of land from the early pastoral stations in 1906. The Mundubbera Shire was created in 1914 (originally called Shire of Auburn) and Mundubbera formed its administrative centre.</p> <p>Dairying was a prominent industry in the district, reflected in particular by the establishment of the Mundubbera Butter Factory (a branch of the Maryborough Cooperative Dairy Association Ltd) in 1916. Piggeries were also established and Swifts, which operated the Gladstone meatworks, opened a meatworks in Mundubbera in 1936 to process swine. However, Mundubbera is now primarily known for its citrus industry, which was first established in 1932 when Henry and Eddie Zipf planted the first orange and lemon trees in the district.</p> <p>The construction of the Jones Weir commenced in April 1947 as part of the water supply for Mundubbera’s citrus and dairy industry. The weir was part of a scheme to harness the Burnett River for irrigation purposes with a total of twenty two similar weirs proposed for the State, including one at Gayndah. Minister for Lands, Mr Jones, turned the first sod with about 300 people in attendance and he announced that the weir was the beginning of a vast irrigation programme in Queensland. Jones Weir was officially opened on Saturday 23 June 1951 by the Acting Premier Mr Foley. The weir is one of the oldest concrete weirs commissioned in Queensland.</p>

Physical Description
<p>Jones Weir spans the Burnett River in the southwest of Mundubbera township approximately 750 metres upstream from the road bridge. Both riverbanks show grassed areas and mature native trees and shrubs, followed by orchards to the south. A walkway leads along the section of the river on the northern bank with access is from Seligmann Avenue. The concrete wall of the weir is approximately 200 metres across with stepped concrete elements adjoining on either side.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	01/08/2012		

References
<p>O’Brien, D and Harmer, R, 2004, Destination Mundubbera, Mundubbera Historical Society.</p> <p>The Courier-Mail, 1 April 1947: 3.</p> <p>The Courier-Mail, 19 June 1951: 3.</p> <p>www.northburnett.qld.gov.au/?id=134, accessed 19/11/2012.</p> <p>www.queenslandplaces.com.au/node/632, accessed 19/11/2012.</p> <p>www.sunwater.com.au/schemes/upper-burnett, accessed 16/11/2012.</p>

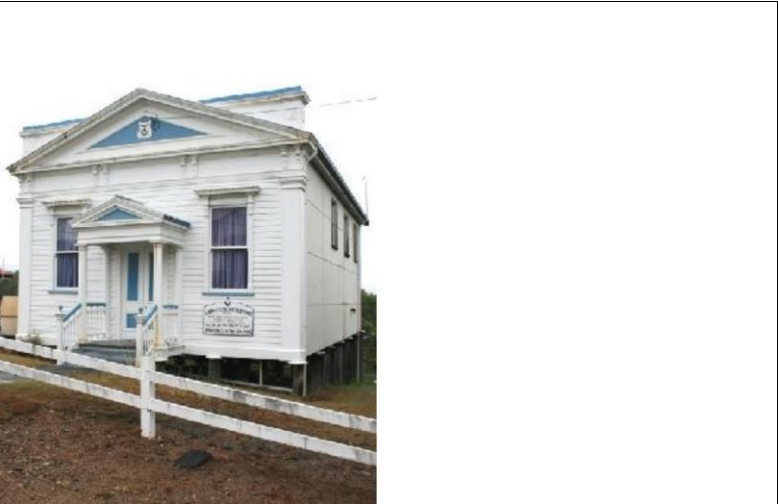
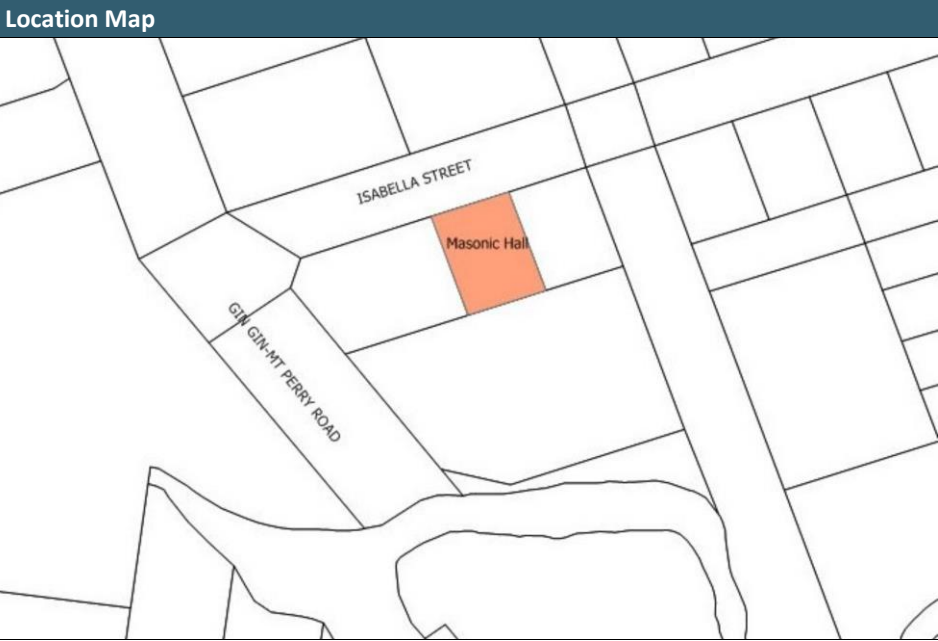
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Jones Weir is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the need for major water irrigation infrastructure to support the region’s industries, especially citrus. The weir is also the earliest example of this type of infrastructure in the region on this scale.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Jones Weir is significant in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a concrete weir construction.
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	Jones Weir is important in demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in water management by means of a concrete weir construction, particularly as it remains one of the oldest concrete weirs commissioned in Queensland.



Masonic Lodge

Other Names	Masonic Hall		
Street Address	Isabella Street	Mount Perry	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	84RP191729		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600765.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600765.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	04/09/2012		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600765.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600765.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600765.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600765.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Mellors Drapery and Haberdashery

Other Names	Overells		
Street Address	28 Capper Street	Gayndah	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP2325		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601470.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601470.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601470.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601470.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601470.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601470.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 601470.



Monal Town Site, Mine and Cemetery



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Monal Road	Monal
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	14RW315, 1RW745, 20SP210944 Cem, 21SP210944	

Historical Context
<p>The Monal Goldfield was discovered in 1891 and a provisional goldfield officially proclaimed in the same year. The field was relatively close to the Cania goldfield and the town that supported the mining there; indeed, the first gold stamper established at the Monal, and the first road, came from Cania. A town gradually emerged as the number of mines – and the population – increased. By 1892, the town consisted of two hotels, a store, post office and school; by 1897 the town included a dairy, two market gardens (one managed by a Chinese gardener), cobbler, butcher, carrier, merchant, billiard hall and battery. Calvert’s Royal Hotel was reputed to have been managed by Kate Hall, the sister of the infamous bushranger, Ben Hall. Yields from the various mines on the field declined from around 1900 and mining ceased in 1912, although there was a brief resumption of mining in the 1930s when the gold price increased dramatically during the Great Depression. Despite the cessation of mining, it appears the town continued to exist for a while longer, as the school did not close until 1916 and the school and post office were not removed from the town until 1925.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The site of the former Monal Township, cemetery and mine is located approximately forty kilometres north of Monto in rugged mountainous terrain along the Monal Creek in lightly forested environs. Access is via Monal Road incorporating partly unsealed sections requiring 4WD vehicle use.</p> <p>Monal Cemetery is located about 550 metres south west of the former township on slightly sloped terrain. The partially cleared grassed area is enclosed by a timber post and barbed-wire fence with access via a large double metal gate. There are two gravesites with timber fence surrounds, one displaying a memorial plaque. Next to the graves is a rose bush. Located close by is a memorial to the people buried in the cemetery, consisting of two iron wheels on an axle fronted by a memorial plaque fixed to a rock specimen mounted on a concrete base.</p> <p>Visible remnants of the former township extend along the creek within a partially cleared area and includes a mature date palm, timber posts, metal artefacts and scattered bricks.</p> <p>The original mine site included both sides of the creek. There is a substantial number of metal artefacts scattered in the area, including large objects such as a ten-head stamper, boiler, drums and associated mineral processing equipment.</p>

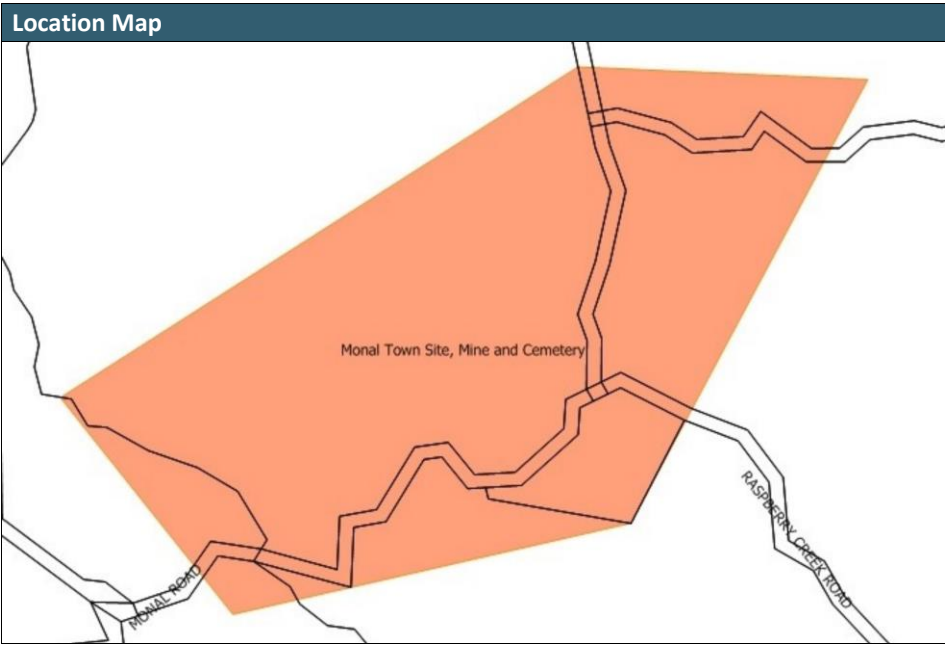
Integrity	Fair	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monal Township, Cemetery and Mine is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the importance of the gold mining and mining more generally in the history of the Burnett region.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monal Township, Cemetery and Mine has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history, in particular archaeological and other material evidence of settlement in the township and mining activities, as well as records of burials, which may provide information about the social, cultural and religious characteristics of the people who mined and settled at Monal. There is also potential for unmarked graves, particularly in the cemetery, but also possibly within the former goldfield more generally.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Monal Township, Cemetery and Mine is important to the region because of their aesthetic significance, particularly the evocative qualities of an abandoned mine and town site located in a heavily forested and rugged setting along the Monal Creek.



Monto Cemetery No 1 and No 2

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Gladstone-Monto Road	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	161RW238, 192RW238, 5RP214867	

Historical Context
European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The town of Monto was created as part of the scheme in the 1920s and early 1930s. Settlers grew a range of crops, including cotton, maize, pumpkins, potato and a range of cereal crops. Dairying grew in importance from the late 1920s, and a dairy factory was established by the Port Curtis Cooperative Dairy Company in Monto in 1929. Beef cattle and swine were (and have remained) important in the modern history of Monto. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931.
The Monto cemeteries were established along with the establishment of the town of Monto as part of the closer settlement scheme.

Physical Description
The Monto Cemeteries are situated approximately three kilometres north east from town and are divided into two parts separated by a creek.
Monto Cemetery No1 is located on the eastern side of the creek on a trapezoidal block measuring just under two hectares. The site includes a cleared, mostly levelled section in the west and sloped bushland in the east and is enclosed by a painted timber and wire fence at the front along the Gladstone-Monto Road with vehicular access through a large metal gate on the western boundary and pedestrian access via a small metal gate to the west. Located next to the entrance is a sign reading MONTO CEMETERY NO1. The remaining boundary is secured by a barbed-wire fence. The gravesites are mostly located on the levelled part and are arranged in rows. The majority of the burials feature concrete surrounds, filled in with gravel or concrete and some are decorated with tiles. The memorials are predominantly concrete and marble and there are some simple wooden crosses and one Russian orthodox memorial.
Monto Cemetery No2 is situated on the western side of the creek on slightly sloped, cleared grassed terrain. The four hectares square block is fenced with a painted timber and wire fence at the front joined by a timber fence to the west. Access is via a double and a single metal gate. Located next to the entrance is a sign reading MONTO CEMETERY NO2. Planted along the front fence is a row of ornamental trees with memorial plaques. A tree-lined laneway leads through the cemetery past a Wall of Remembrance/Columbarium located in the centre within a shelter and surrounded by trees and shrubs. The gravesites are arranged in rows and display similar features as described in Monto Cemetery No1.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Conservation Management Planners & Associates, 2003, Monto Shire Cultural Heritage Study Volume 1 & 2, Report to Monto Shire.
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Monto Cemetery No 1 and No 2 is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, as it illustrates the settlement of the Monto district from the 1920s onward as part of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Monto Cemetery No 1 and No 2 has the 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	Monto Cemetery No 1 and No 2 is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting and with views to the town of Monto from vantage points in the cemetery.

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	Monto Cemetery No 1 and No 2 has a special association with the Monto community, former residents and their descendents.



Monto Council Office and Chambers (Former)

Other Names	Sunshine House	
Street Address	Rutherford Street	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	12M7479	

Historical Context
<p>European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett an Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The town of Monto was created as part of the scheme in the 1920s and early 1930s. Settlers grew a range of crops, including cotton, maize, pumpkins, potato and a range of cereal crops. Dairying grew in importance from the late 1920s, and a diary factory was established by the Port Curtis Cooperative Dairy Company in Monto in 1929. Beef cattle and swine were (and have remained) important in the modern history of Monto. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931.</p> <p>The town and district of Monto was located within the local government boundary of Eidsvold Shire Council. The town of Eidsvold was established following the discovery of gold in the district in the nineteenth century. However, gold mining was relatively short-lived and the importance of the town declined, just as the significance of the Monto district increased due to the Land Settlement Scheme. The Shire of Monto, which included sections of the former Eidsvold, Mundubbera and Perry shires, was created in 1932 and the Monto Shire Council office and chambers was constructed at this time. The former Council Office and Chambers is located in the civic centre of Monto, which was an intentional design feature of the town plan developed by E. D. Mellor in 1926. The town design featured streets radiating out from a civic centre and it was intended to resemble an English common. The departure from a typical grid pattern, favoured in most town surveys, was significant and reflected the wider social ideals associated with the Land Settlement Scheme, such as encouraging settlement on the land and agrarian values in contrast to urban settlement in cities. The overall shape, and particular sections, of the civic centre remain extant as originally designed and these can be clearly seen in aerial photography. The office was moved in late 1939 to make way for the construction of the new Monto Shire Council chamber and hall, however it has remained in the civic centre of Mellor's design.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The former Monto Council Office and Chambers are located in Rutherford Street next to the Monto Shire Hall on a slightly sloped block. The lowset single-storey timber building displays a short L-shape, formed by two projecting gables and features a corrugated iron clad gabled roof. Access is via a set of stairs onto a porch in the centre of the building at the meeting point of the two gables. The porch is covered by a triangular corrugated iron clad awning supported by timber posts. There are two doors leading into the two sections of the building. The gable fronts each feature a window covered by a straight window hood on timber frames. The north eastern side shows three windows protected by window hoods of the same design as featured on the front. Located at the rear of the building is a back entrance and two louvre windows, one covered by a window hood. There are small garden beds featuring low hedges situated around the building.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Courier Mail, November 4 1939, 14.
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.
Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monto Council Office & Chambers is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the creation of a new shire in the Burnett Region as a result of the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 and its location in the civic centre of the town designed by E. D. Mellor in 1926.
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 Monto Council Office & Chambers has a special association with the life and work of the first Monto Shire Council, as the building was the first Council office and chambers.



Monto Court House (former)

Other Names	Queensland Government Customer Service Centre	
Street Address	53 Newton Street	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	16M7479	

Historical Context

European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The town of Monto was created as part of the scheme in the 1920s and early 1930s. Settlers grew a range of crops, including cotton, maize, pumpkins, potato and a range of cereal crops. Dairying grew in importance from the late 1920s, and a dairy factory was established by the Port Curtis Cooperative Dairy Company in Monto in 1929. Beef cattle and swine were (and have remained) important in the modern history of Monto. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931.

The low-set timber Court House was rebuilt in 1930 as the Government Administration Centre for the Monto district. The majority of the building was originally a public building located at Eidsvold, and it was dismantled and transported to Monto and rebuilt in its original form. The town and district of Monto was located within the local government boundary of Eidsvold Shire Council. The town of Eidsvold was established following the discovery of gold in the district in the nineteenth century. However, gold mining was relatively short-lived and the importance of the town declined, just as the significance of the Monto district increased due to the Land Settlement Scheme. The Court House is located in the civic centre of Monto, which was an intentional design feature of the town plan developed by E. D. Mellor in 1926. The town design featured streets radiating out from a civic centre and it was intended to resemble an English common. The departure from a typical grid pattern, favoured in most town surveys, was significant and reflected the wider social ideals associated with the Land Settlement Scheme, such as encouraging settlement on the land and agrarian values in contrast to urban settlement in cities. The overall shape, and particular sections, of the civic centre remain extant as originally designed and these can be clearly seen in aerial photography. The location of the Court House (and its continuing use in a government capacity) is consistent with the original town plan of Monto.

Physical Description

The Monto Court House is located on a square fenced block on the corner of Newton and Lyell Streets in the centre of Monto. The T-shaped timber building on low stumps with square ant caps features a corrugated iron clad gable roof with a substantial hexagonal roof vent situated at the centre of the structure. At the front facing Newton Street are two protruding gables either side of a verandah, displaying exposed framework, which is incorporated under the main roof. Access is via a set of wide stairs onto the verandah, which features a gable roof at this section. At the front of the gable a sign reads MONTO COURT HOUSE. A slate balustrade secures the stairs as well as the verandah. There are a number of doors leading into the building from the landing. The gables either side of the verandah feature large casement windows protected by window hoods on timber brackets. The western side of the building shows three windows on the gable section protected by vertical shades and a wrap-around verandah on the main building, featuring similar design elements as the front verandah, without the roof gable. In addition to access via stairs there is also a ramp attached to the verandah. The eastern side also shows a number of windows with window hoods on the gable section and the continuation of the verandah on the main building. At the rear the verandah is covered by a separate corrugated iron roof protruding from the gable of the main structure. Access here is via a set of stairs. In addition to the main building there is a number of small and medium size structures located on the block in very close proximity to the Court House at the eastern side and to the rear.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.

Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monto Court House (former) is important in demonstrating the evolution and pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of the town of Monto as the part of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923, its location in the civic centre of the town designed by E. D. Mellor in 1926, and the reuse of timber buildings from other town centres, a common practice in the Burnett region associated with the rise and fall of towns developed around mining, such as Eidsvold.
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 Monto Court House (former) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of early timber government buildings erected in rural or regional areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Monto Court House (former) is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the exposed timber framework, gables and wide verandah, elements which evoke an appreciation of early vernacular timber buildings constructed in rural and regional localities.



Monto Court House (former)



Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.

Monto Post Office



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Corner Rutherford and Newton Streets	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1RP58811	

Historical Context
European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett an Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931. Postal services were established in Monto in the mid-1920s. However, Monto did not initially receive an official post office building. A representation was made to the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, in 1936 by a deputation that included the chairman of the Monto Shire Council, G. B. Mouatt, and the federal member for Capricornia (and later prime minister of Australia) F. M. Forde, that the government should construct an official post office building. The Deputy Director was not convinced that Monto was sufficiently developed at this stage to warrant an official building, and suggested waiting another two years before making a decision. However, working plans and drawings were not developed until 1946 and the building was finally constructed in 1953. The building was designed by the Department of Works and constructed by E. R. Wolff, Gladstone. The building was noted for its modern design, especially the extent of natural light in the interior of the building. The building also incorporated ‘Wondai bricks’ manufactured in Wondai and terracotta tiles.

Physical Description
The Monto Post Office is located on the corner Rutherford and Newton Streets in the administration centre of town on a slightly sloped approximately square site adjacent to the War Memorial Park on the eastern side. The complex consists of a large L-shaped single-storey brick building facing Newton Street, a detached garage fronting Rutherford Street and a number of storage sheds in the southeast corner. There are a number of trees lining the boundary to the park as well as a tree next to the garage. The complex is enclosed by a low brick fence along the street frontages as well as on the eastern side. The main building features a tiled hipped roof with a small protruding gable on the eastern side. The front is divided into three sections and shows strong symmetrical design elements. Located in the centre is a protruding section finishing in a stepped parapet. Situated in the middle are five elongated panelled windows set in recessed individual bays covered by a lintel spanning the whole section. The logo of the Royal Mail with the designation ‘ER’ and the words ‘MONTA POST OFFICE’ appear in metal letters above the lintel. Either side of the window section, slightly recessed, is an entrance; the left is accessed via a small ramp and covered by a roller door. The entrance on the right features a set of stairs. The corner sections at the front of the building display three elongated panelled windows. Situated on the eastern side are a number of windows of the same design and there is also a timber door. The western side also features a number of the same windows along Rutherford Street. At the rear of the building is what appears to be a small loading yard bounded by the garage building to the south. Access into the building is via some steps leading onto a covered porch supported by brick pillars and through a timber door. The garage features brick, a tiled hipped roof and a large double timber door facing the street.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Courier Mail, 2 September 1946, 4. Courier Mail, 22 December 1936, 15. Courier Mail, 23 May 1953, 4. Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012. Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places. Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monto Post Office is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the development of the town of Monto as reflected in the design and construction of an official post office.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Monto Post Office demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s history, as official post offices designed in the immediate post-World War II period are rare in the North Burnett.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Monto Post Office is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the early post-war ‘modern’ design and extensive use of Wondai bricks and terracotta tiles.



Monto Shire Hall



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Newton Street	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	11M7479, 12M7479	

Historical Context

European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett an Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The town of Monto was created as part of the scheme in the 1920s and early 1930s. Settlers grew a range of crops, including cotton, maize, pumpkins, potato and a range of cereal crops. Dairying grew in importance from the late 1920s, and a dairy factory was established by the Port Curtis Cooperative Dairy Company in Monto in 1929. Beef cattle and swine were (and have remained) important in the modern history of Monto. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931.

The Monto Shire Hall was designed by the prominent Brisbane architects, Hall and Phillips (Thomas Ramsay Hall and L. B. Phillips). Hall, stepbrother of the famous Francis Richard Hall (of Hall and Dods) established his first architectural practice in 1913 – Hall and Prentice – and Hall and Phillips in 1930 (to 1950). Hall was involved with the design of several notable buildings, including Brisbane City Hall and the impressive art deco McWhirters building in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane. Preparation for the construction of the new Monto Shire Hall began in 1939, with the removal of the original timber Shire offices. The hall was partially completed by May 1940 and sections of the hall were used by local community groups despite ongoing work. The hall was inspected by Phillips in February 1941 and although there were several outstanding matters, it appears the hall was completed by this date. The hall was heavily utilised by community groups for various purposes, including films, concerts and dances, and the Monto Shire Council.

Physical Description

The Monto Shire Hall is located on the corner of Rutherford and Newton Streets in the centre of town on a site sloping to the west. Along the front are a number of garden beds featuring low plantings, while there are some shrubs and trees situated on the eastern side. The hall consists of a rectangular double-storey rendered masonry building with corrugated iron roof displaying a gable at the front facing Newton Street and a gambrel at the rear. Attached to the main structure on either side are two single-storey wings, also featuring rendered masonry and a gabled corrugated iron roof. The façade displays strong art deco elements with its symmetrical composition, geometrical design elements and streamlined vertical lines. The entrance to the main section features three glass-panelled timber double doors with straight fanlights, set side-by-side and covered by a steel suspended awning with curved corners. The area is accessed via three steps either side of a ramp leading onto a landing. Either side of the entrance is a section featuring two elongated sash windows covered by a narrow curved awning, displaying a relief tile with diamond pattern on either end. In the middle section above the entrance are four sash windows, divided into two sections by a vertical element. The windows are visually connected by a frame featuring a decorative relief of four stylised columns and cross panels. Each column is topped with a relief tile, depicting stylised floral and geometrical motifs. The façade finishes in a stepped parapet, continuing in a short segment around the corner of the main building, featuring columns on the corners. In the centre above the window panel the lettering MONTO • SHIRE COUNCIL is displayed, flanked by two octagonal reliefs. This feature is repeated on the sides. A frieze of short cylindrical elements runs along the top of the front of the building, interrupted only by the vertical elements on the corners and in the centre of the façade.

Both wings feature a similar front design consisting of a protruding entrance area followed by a corner section, displaying two sash windows. The windows are framed by a linear, horizontal design in the render and covered by a narrow straight awning. Access is via recessed glass-panelled timber double doors with fanlights. Displayed above the entrances are letterings; on the western side it reads CONCERT HALL and on the eastern side SHIRE CHAMBERS. The parapet from the main building continues in a line on the two wings and runs along the sides of the buildings, maintaining the top frieze feature. The window design is repeated on the sides of the buildings, spanning the entire length of the main structure on the western side, while only extending half way on the eastern side. Added here is an annex featuring a masonry side and rip deck side wall. This structure has a separate corrugated iron gable roof.

Located to the rear of the complex are a number of entrances and windows; also situated here is a concrete watertank. Most of the back area is covered by interlocking pavers or concrete.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monto Shire Hall is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the development and growth of Monto in the 1930s following the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme, which is reflected in the size and grandeur of the Shire Hall.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Monto Shire Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region’s history, as it is only one of two substantial shire hall buildings constructed in the 1930s and early 1940s in the art deco style in the Burnett region.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Monto Shire Hall is important to region because of its aesthetic significance, in particular as a fine example of a substantial public building constructed in the art deco style in a rural community.
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 Monto Shire Hall has a special association with the prominent Brisbane architectural firm of Hall and Phillips, and in particular the architect Thomas Ramsay Hall, who was one of the principal architects for the design of both the Gayndah Shire Hall and the Monto Shire Hall.



Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Central Queensland Herald, 27 February 1941, 43. Courier Mail, November 4 1939, 14. Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012. Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982. Morning Bulletin, 12 June 1940, 5. www.adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hall-thomas-ramsay-7055 .

Monto Town Design

Other Names	Monto Government Administration Precinct	
Street Address	Lister, Kelvin, Lyell & Faraday Streets	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	See polygon	

Historical Context
European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett an Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The town of Monto was created as part of the scheme in the 1920s and early 1930s. Settlers grew a range of crops, including cotton, maize, pumpkins, potato and a range of cereal crops. Dairying grew in importance from the late 1920s, and a dairy factory was established by the Port Curtis Cooperative Dairy Company in Monto in 1929. Beef cattle and swine were (and have remained) important in the modern history of Monto. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931.
The town of Monto was designed by E. D. Mellor in 1926 and it is believed to be the first ‘designed’ town in Queensland. The town design featured streets radiating out from a civic centre and it was intended to resemble an English common. The departure from a typical grid pattern, favoured in most town surveys, was significant and reflected the wider social ideals associated with the Land Settlement Scheme, such as encouraging settlement on the land and agrarian values in contrast to urban settlement in cities. The overall shape, and particular sections, of the civic centre remain extant as originally designed and these can be clearly seen in aerial photography. Importantly, public buildings are located in key sections of the centre, which was purpose of the design.

Physical Description
The civic centre layout of Monto is bounded by Rutherford, Faraday, Lyell and Kelvin Streets in the centre of town and forms a trapezoid shape, which is traversed by Newton Street, splitting the area into two almost identical mirrored halves. Running along Rutherford and Lyell Streets respectively are two elongated semicircular areas, measuring approximately forty meters in width. At the apex, bordering onto Faraday and Kelvin Streets respectively is a small path of between three and four metres wide. Located in the centre of the layout is an oval shaped element featuring the Monto War Memorial, situated on the southern side of Newton Street. Apart from the relatively recently constructed former Monto Shire Administration building, there are no major structures located in this area. Municipal buildings located along Rutherford Street are the Shire Hall and the former Council Offices and Chambers on the northern side of Newton Street and the Post Office and swimming pool on the southern side. Located on Lyell Street, north of Newton Street are the Monto Court House and Police Station. Located on the southern part of Lyell Street is a residential area.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Burnett Country: 150 Years, Mundubbera, Burnett Country Development Council, 1999.
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.
Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monto Town Design is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the design and establishment of a new settlement.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Monto Town Design demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region’s cultural heritage, as the town was designed according to a rural, agrarian ideal rather than the typical grid pattern and the design of the town was intended to directly reflect the intent of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme implemented in 1923. It is also believed to be the first ‘designed’ town in Queensland’s history.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Monto Town Design is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance. This significance is represented by the idea of the town’s streets radiating outward from a civic centre, in which civic buildings are still located and substantial sections of landscaping design remain intact, illustrating a conscious design philosophy that reflects agrarian ideals encapsulated by the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme.

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	The Monto Town Design is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative achievement for the region, particularly as the town design eschewed the typical grid pattern and was designed to reflect and support agrarian ideals.

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 Monto Town Design has a special association with the prominent town planner E. D. Mellor, who also surveyed the town of Mulgildie.

Location Map



Base image: Google Earth Pro.



Source: Queensland Surveyor General.

Monto Watertower and Rotary Park



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Cnr Huxley, Bell & Edison Streets	Monto
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1M74729, 2M74729	

Historical Context
European settlement of the Monto district began in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. Early stations included Rawbelle, Three Moon Station, Monal and Cannindah. The stations were initially stocked with sheep, but beef cattle predominated by the 1880s. Gold mining occurred from the 1870s, first at Cania, and then later at Monal, Kroombit and Cannindah. Copper, silver and coal were also mined in the district. Substantial settlement of the district occurred following the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923 by the Queensland government. The purpose of the scheme was the encouragement of closer settlement of the Burnett and Callide regions through the development of agricultural industries. Over one million acres of land was resumed by the government with the intention that it would be taken up by approximately 50,000 people. The town of Monto was created as part of the scheme in the 1920s and early 1930s. Settlers grew a range of crops, including cotton, maize, pumpkins, potato and a range of cereal crops. Dairying grew in importance from the late 1920s, and a dairy factory was established by the Port Curtis Cooperative Dairy Company in Monto in 1929. Beef cattle and swine were (and have remained) important in the modern history of Monto. The railway was extended from Mundubbera to Monto in 1928 and the Monto-Gladstone line was opened in 1931. The Shire of Monto was created in 1932.
The town of Monto slowly developed in the late 1920s and 1930s, but it was not serviced by a permanent water supply. The first Monto Shire Council raised the issue of establishing a town water supply and initially it considered several schemes, including the pumping of water from Mulgildie and Three Moon Creek. However, the costs associated with these schemes were too high and it was not until 1956 – with the erection of the Monto Water Tower – that the town received its first town water. The Water Tower was officially opened on the 27th of October 1956 by H. G. Devries M.L.A., the Queensland Secretary for Mines. The water supply was critical not simply to provide water to the town’s residents and businesses; it also enabled the installation of sewerage, which was installed in 1968. The Water Tower was placed in a reserve, which was named Rotary Park. The local Rotary created an avenue of trees leading toward the tower, at the end of which is a sign (attached to the tower) extolling the “The Four Way Test”.

Physical Description
The Monto Water Tower and Rotary Park are located on a triangular block in an elevated area close to the CBD, bordered by Huxley, Bell and Edison Streets. The grassed site shows a number of trees and shrubs on the perimeter as well as a group of trees in the centre, east of the tower. There is an avenue of trees leading from the northwest corner of the site to the tower and the trees are also encircling the structure. Located at the entrance to the avenue is a straight arch with the words ROTARY PARK (which appears to be original) displayed at the lintel beam. The path leads to a sign mounted on the water tower showing the Rotary Wheel and ‘The Four Way Test’. The water tower consists of a tall circular concrete structure with a slightly wider part at the top. There is a single entrance door on ground level set within a moulded concrete frame. Above the door a sign commemorates the commissioning of the tower. Situated just below the wider top part is a platform from which a covered step ladder extends to the roof.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

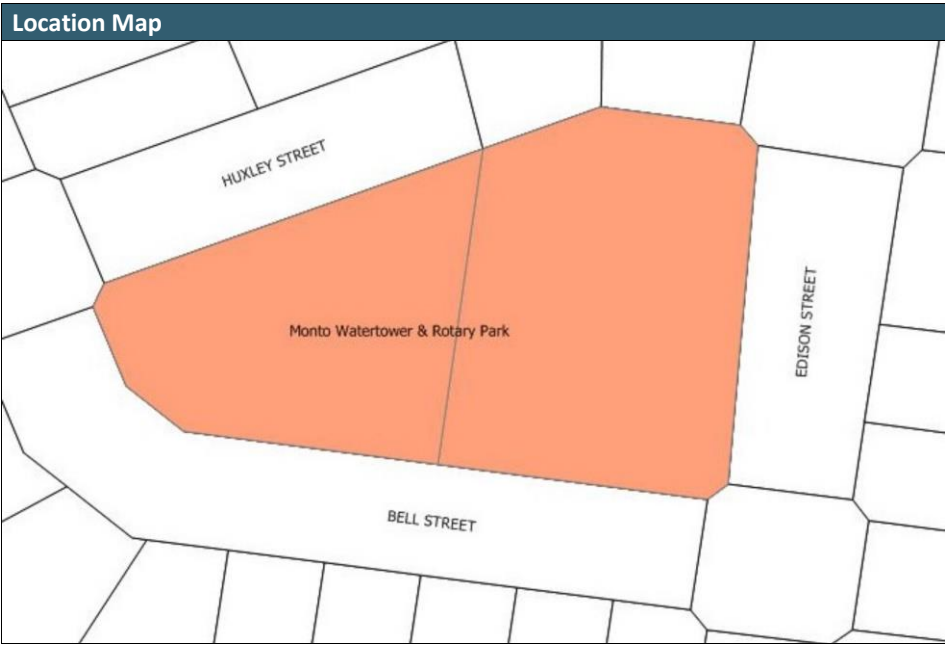
References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.
Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Monto Water Tower and Rotary Park is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of water towers in the mid-twentieth century.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Monto Water Tower and Rotary Park demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region’s history, particularly as it is the only water tower to be located in a park and to include a plaque commemorating its opening, illustrating the significance of the tower to the town of Monto.

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 Monto Water Tower and Rotary Park is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of water towers constructed in the region in the mid-twentieth century.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Monto Water Tower and Rotary Park is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the elevated position of the tower in relation to the town of Monto and the landscaped elements of the park in which the tower is located, including in the avenue of trees leading to the tower and the Rotary ‘The Four Way Test’ sign attached to it.



Mount Cannindah Copper Mine & Town Site



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Misfortune Road	Mount Cannindah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	0226OL426, 10MPH14053, 1132MPH23023, 1134MPH14050, 1136MPH14050, 1163MPH23023, 1171MPH23023, 1172MPH23023, 1180MPH14050, 1182MPH23023, 11MPH14053, 1225MPH23023, 1232MPH23023, 1319MPH23023, 1322MPH23023, 1MPH14050, 1MPH14053, 74MPH14050, 7MPH14053, 8MPH14053, 98MPH14050, 9MPH14053, 9YL301	

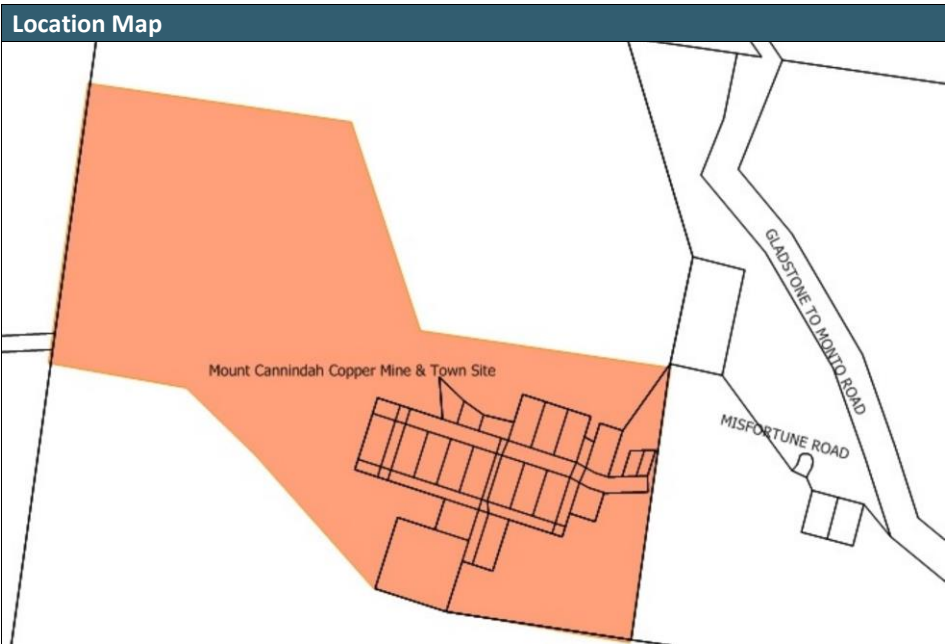
Historical Context
<p>Copper was discovered at Mt Cannindah in 1896 and the first mine operation was established in 1897. However, copper prices fell in this period and the operation did not proceed. Copper prices rose dramatically in the early years of the 1900s and plans for a railway in the Boyne Valley renewed interest in the mine. The Mount Cannindah Copper Mines Company was formed in 1906 and the Company erected a crushing and concentration plant and furnace at the mine. Prices fell in 1907 and mining activity ceased again, but the concentration plant and furnace were duplicated and enlarged respectively at this time, indicating confidence in the mine. Despite the improvements, mining was only sporadically undertaken from this time until 1913, and some of the equipment was removed in 1915. Smaller mining operators continued the mining operation and copper ore was transported to the rail head at Many Peaks (another copper mine located in the Boyne Valley). A treatment plant was built in 1919, but prices collapsed again after World War I and it did not operate. The sporadic nature of mining at Mt Cannindah continued throughout the remainder of the twentieth century, primarily due to the fluctuating price of copper. Exploration continues to occur at the site to this day.</p> <p>A town site was surveyed in proximity to the mine, reflecting the early confidence in the mine’s potential. However, it is unclear whether the town was settled, or whether it was merely used as camp site, particularly given the uneven activity at the mine. Nonetheless, it is believed that there are a number of graves in the vicinity of the mine, including a woman and child, possibly in the surveyed town site. The road leading to the town is called ‘Misfortune Road’, perhaps reflecting the ephemeral fortunes of the mine.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Mount Cannindah Copper Mine & Town Site is located approximately five kilometres northwest of Kalpowar in hilly bushland along Splinter Creek. Access to the site is via Misfortune Road, a dirt track off the Gladstone to Monto Road.</p> <p>Located on the top of a ridge towards the west in the Mine area are a number of concrete slabs, retaining walls and vats, some showing signs of copper staining. On the edge, overlooking the valley marked by the mining activities, is a shaft secured by a pipe and mesh fence. There are a number of metal sheds, varying in age and condition, as well as artefact scatters in the form of bricks and glass. Recent exploration activities are evident through a large number of core sample trays and recent pipes and other material. Located to the west on the foot of the ridge are remnants of mining equipment and structures.</p> <p>The town site is located to the east of the mine and traversed by Misfortune Road. The majority of the surveyed sites are located on a ridge line saddle, with some sites on level ground bordering Splinter Creek to the north. The site is lightly timbered, except for mature native vegetation towards the creek banks. Located on a rise above the southern side of the road are further artefact scatters containing bricks, bottle fragments and metal artefacts.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	7/11/2013		

References
Bundaberg Genealogical Association, 1997, Lone Graves and Lost Burials, Bundaberg, vol. 1, Bundaberg Genealogical Association.
Bundaberg Genealogical Association, 1997, Lone Graves and Lost Burials, Bundaberg, vol. 2, Bundaberg Genealogical Association.
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mount Cannindah Copper Mine and Town site is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, in particular the importance of mining to the region’s development. The survey of a town site associated with the mine is also important in demonstrating confidence in the mine’s success, but also in seeking a solution to the problem of isolated mines far removed from major settlements in the region.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Mount Cannindah Copper Mine and Town site demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s history, as substantially intact copper mines are not common 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 Mount Cannindah Copper Mine and Town site has the potential to yield information that will contribute to the region’s history, particularly the location, extent and method of mining operations employed at the mine. The former town site also has the potential to illustrate aspects of life in a remote community in the region during a relatively early phase of its settlement, including the potential for unmarked grave sites.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Mount Cannindah Copper Mine and Town site is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, in particular the extent to which the landscape has been modified during mining operations and its location in a remote bush setting.



Mount Perry Cemetery

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Heusman Street	Mount Perry
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1CP861367	

Historical Context
<p>The Mount Perry district was first explored by the surveyors JC Burnett and Samuel Augustus Perry in 1846 and 1847. The peak ‘Mount Perry’ was named after the surveyor Perry. Pastoral stations were quickly established in the area in the late 1840s and early 1850s, following a similar pattern of settlement in the Wide Bay and Burnett districts. However, the town of Mount Perry was established as a result of mining. Copper was discovered at Mount Perry in 1869 and mining began almost immediately. In 1872, the population of Mount Perry was approximately 3,000. The mine was closed in 1877, but it was reopened in 1884 following the extension of a railway from Bundaberg to Mount Perry. A substantial copper smelter was erected, which was located on a rise above the town and appeared a dominant feature of the town’s landscape. The railway was located in close proximity to the copper smelter and, in addition, the town became the railhead for the Burnett district until the construction of the Burnett Railway from Maryborough to Gayndah (completed in 1907). Mining fortunes in the town fluctuated wildly; the copper smelters ceased operating in 1891, to be revived again in 1898 and then permanently closed in 1913. There has been very little mining activity since the closure of the smelter. The railway closed in 1960.</p> <p>The first registered burial in the Mount Perry Cemetery occurred in 1884.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Mount Perry Cemetery is located approximately one kilometre southeast of the centre of town on a cleared, in parts steeply sloped site surrounded by native vegetation, measuring around two hectares. The almost square block borders onto the Gayndah-Mount Perry Road in the south west and is surrounded by a metal pipe and wire mesh fence. Vehicular access is via a double metal gate with adjoining pedestrian access through a small gate. Situated at the front is a sign reading MOUNT PERRY CEMETERY •FIRST REGISTERED BURIAL 3-11-1884. Located close to the entrance is an open shelter displaying the cemetery layout plan and burial register. The cemetery consists of ornamental and lawn sections and a Wall of Remembrance/Columbarium. There is also a War Memorial consisting of a large boulder displaying a memorial plaque. The gravesites are arranged in rows and most graves are surrounded by a concrete border and covered with a concrete plate some decorated with tiles. A significant number of burials are surrounded by a wrought iron fence. Gravestones include a variety of headstones designs and materials, including some more elaborate memorials.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	04/09/2012		

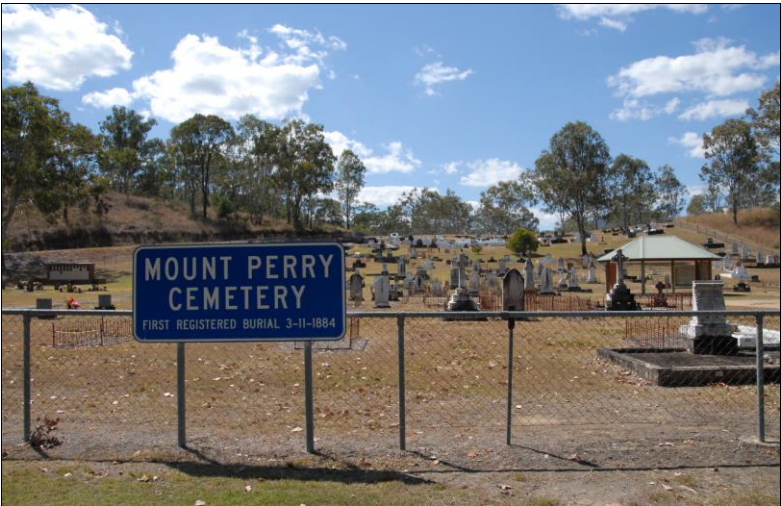
References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Royle, M, 1980, Perry’s Past: A Centenary History of Perry Shire. Mt Perry: Perry Shire Council.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mount Perry Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, in particular the significance of mining to the district and the establishment of the town of Mount Perry.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mt Perry Cemetery has the 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	The Mount Perry Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly is location in a predominantly rural setting, surrounded by a dramatic, mountainous landscape.

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 Mount Perry Cemetery is significant for its high spiritual and symbolic value to the Mount Perry community demonstrated by its continuity of use as a burial place for the region.



Mount Perry Copper Smelter

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Off Flora Street	Mount Perry
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	1CP890908, N/A, Unknown	

Historical Context
<p>The Mount Perry district was first explored by the surveyors JC Burnett and Samuel Augustus Perry in 1846 and 1847. The peak ‘Mount Perry’ was named after the surveyor Perry. Pastoral stations were quickly established in the area in the late 1840s and early 1850s, following a similar pattern of settlement in the Wide Bay and Burnett districts. However, the town of Mount Perry was established as a result of mining. Copper was discovered at Mount Perry in 1869 and mining began almost immediately. In 1872, the population of Mount Perry was approximately 3,000. The mine was closed in 1877, but it was reopened in 1884 following the extension of a railway from Bundaberg to Mount Perry. A substantial copper smelter was erected, which was located on a rise above the town and appeared a dominant feature of the town’s landscape. The railway was located in close proximity to the copper smelter and, in addition, the town became the railhead for the Burnett district until the construction of the Burnett Railway from Maryborough to Gayndah (completed in 1907). Mining fortunes in the town fluctuated wildly; the copper smelters ceased operating in 1891, to be revived again in 1898 and then permanently closed in 1913. There has been very little mining activity since the closure of the smelter. The railway closed in 1960.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Mount Perry Copper Smelter is located to the west of the township on an area measuring approximately three hectares. Access to the site is via Flora Street. Remains of a rail buffer stop are located on a rise near the entrance to the site. A path leads into the lower parts of the site which is located in what appears to be a dry stony riverbed, featuring predominantly native vegetation including ferns, shrubs and mature trees. The walkway ends at the foot of a rise covered with slag. A post and wire fence either side of the path restricts access to the wider area. Scattered throughout the site are fragments of glass and transfer ware. Also present are pieces of copper slag. Along a section of the path runs a water race constructed of bricks.</p> <p>A footpath leads past a number of timber uprights that appear to be associated with a structure of the former smelting works to the upper section of the site, which is located on a plateau and is surrounded by a metal post and wire mesh fence. A large part of the area is covered by a platform of square segments of what appears to be slag poured onto footings. Located on the perimeter are remains of clay brick structures, footings of buildings, scattered bricks and some equipment from the smelting operations. Located towards the middle of the platform is a shelter, consisting of an open corrugated iron structure with skillion roof with benches and tables. Photos of the site, including historic images are displayed in the shelter.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	04/09/2012		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Royle, M, 1980, Perry's Past: A Centenary History of Perry Shire. Mt Perry: Perry Shire Council.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mount Perry Copper Mine and Smelter is important demonstrating the evolution and pattern of the region’s history, in particular the importance of mining to the region’s development, the establishment of the town of Mount Perry and the extension of a railway to the town, enabling the town to act as the railhead for the surrounding region until the construction of the Burnett Railway in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Mount Perry Copper Mine and Smelter demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s history, as substantial copper smelting sites dating from the late nineteenth century are not common 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 Mount Perry Copper Mine and Smelter has potential to yield information that will contribute to the region’s history, particularly the location, extent and method of smelting operations in Mount Perry during the operation of the smelter.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Mount Perry Copper Mine and Smelter is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, in particular the contrast of previous smelting operations and the effects of that operation within the landscape, the dominant presence of the smelting site overlooking the town of Mount Perry and the former railway siding and its location within a visually striking landscape surrounded by hills and gullies.

Location Map



Mulgildie Cemetery

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Burnett Highway	Mulgildie
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	152RW229	

Historical Context
Mulgildie is located in the Monto district. The district was first settled by Europeans in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. The site of Mulgildie was originally part of the Dalgangal pastoral run. However, substantial closer settlement of the district did not occur until the 1920s, following the implementation of the Upper Burnett an Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme. The town of Mulgildie was surveyed by E. D. Mellor in 1924 (Mellor designed the town of Monto in 1926) and the town was initially settled by railway workers, who were constructing the railway line from Ceratodus to Monto between 1925 and 1927. The first structures were tents – even the school – but more substantial buildings were soon erected, with a hotel, hall and shops constructed by 1928. However, the hall must have been an earlier structure than the current Mulgildie Hall, as a plaque located near the ticket box of the hall indicates that the Mulgildie Hall was constructed in 1938. Dairying was an important industry for Mulgildie, as it was in the surrounding Monto district. The town name was originally spelt ‘Mulgeldie’, but was renamed Mulgildie in 1945.

Physical Description
The cemetery is located to the southeast of Mulgildie on a square one hectares block bordering onto the Burnett Highway. The cleared grassed site is on slightly sloped terrain, surrounded by native trees and shrubs. There are some specimen trees located within the cemetery. The area is surrounded by a timber post and wire fence with vehicular access from the road through a double metal gate with adjoining pedestrian entrance gate.
The majority of the gravesites are located on the southern side of the block along the front, arranged in rows. The majority of the graves are surrounded by a concrete border and covered with a concrete plate some decorated with tiles. Other grave surrounds include metal fencing and post and wire fence. Grave markers include a variety of headstone designs and materials mostly in a simple design.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		

References
Conservation Management Planners & Associates, 2003, Monto Shire Cultural Heritage Study Volume 1 & 2, Report to Monto Shire.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mulgildie Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, in particular the significance of the extension of the railway from Gayndah to Monto in the 1920s, creating the impetus for the establishment of the town of Mulgildie.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mulgildie Cemetery has the 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	The Mulgildie Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a predominantly rural setting.

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 Mulgildie Cemetery has a special association with the Mulgildie community, former residents and their descendents.

Location Map



Mulgildie Hall and Park

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Palm Street	Mulgildie
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	266RW728, 615M7551 (Hall)	

Historical Context
Mulgildie is located in the Monto district. The district was first settled by Europeans in 1848 with the establishment of pastoral stations. The site of Mulgildie was originally part of the Dalgangal pastoral run. The town of Mulgildie was surveyed by E. D. Mellor in 1924 (Mellor designed the town of Monto in 1926) and the town was initially settled by railway workers, who were constructing the railway line from Ceratodus to Monto between 1925 and 1927. The purpose of the railway was to support the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme. The first structures were tents – even the school – but more substantial buildings were soon erected, with a hotel and shops constructed by 1928. Dairying was an important industry for Mulgildie, as it was in the surrounding Monto district. The town name was originally spelt ‘Mulgeldie’, but was renamed Mulgildie in 1945.
The Mulgildie Hall was built in 1938. The building is used as a picture theatre, dance hall, reception centre and meeting place.

Physical Description
Mulgildie Hall and Park are located on the corner of Palm Street and the Burnett Highway on two lots. The park is bounded by the roads and comprises a children’s playground and a BBQ area. Located close by is a memorial well with a plaque reading IN LOVING MEMORY OF • RON THOMSETT • ‘THE HEART OF MULGILDIE’ • 21-10-1937 – 26-08-2010. There are a number of trees and shrubs on the perimeter of the park.
The Hall is located on a levelled, cleared, grassy site to the east, the front facing Palm Street. The two-storey timber structure rests on low and in parts medium height metal stumps features a corrugated iron roof, gabled at the front and hipped at the rear. Attached at the front is a two-storey gabled entrance area, flanked by concrete block amenities with skillion roof on either side. The entrance features a ticket window on the left hand side. Extending along the eastern side of the building is an annex constructed in the same fashion as the main structure. There are a number of doors accessed via stairs and a small attachment towards the rear. The western side features a door and three windows and shows a step in the floor level of the building towards the rear compensated by higher metal stumps. Located in the back of the Hall is a door, which has either had the stairs removed or once served as a delivery point to the building, where a vehicle could be reversed to the door. Situated on the southeast corner is a watertank.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	07/09/2012		

References
Conservation Management Planners & Associates, 2003, Monto Shire Cultural Heritage Study Volume 1 & 2, Report to Monto Shire.
Department of Environment and Resource Management Reported Places.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mulgildie Hall is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of community halls in new settlements.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Mulgildie Hall demonstrates an uncommon aspect of the region’s cultural heritage, as the majority of community halls in the region do not include ticket windows, thus reflecting the later construction of the hall (and the closer settlement of the district) relative to other community halls in the Burnett region and the intentional design as a picture theatre and possibly dance 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 Mulgildie Hall has a special association with the Mulgildie community, as it has functioned as a community hall since its construction in 1938, the majority of time for which the Mulgildie community has existed.



Mulgildie Homestead Cemetery



Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	69 Abercorn Road	Mulgildie
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	18RW87	

Historical Context
Mulgildie Homestead was a pastoral run located in the Dalgangal pastoral holding, which included a number of other runs. Dalgangal was established in 1849, marking it as a particularly early pastoral holding in the district. The Mulgildie run was the subject of resumption and subdivision in the 1880s under Queensland land Acts, which were designed to encourage closer settlement. However, substantial closer settlement of the district did not occur until the 1920s, following the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme.
The cemetery was once part of a homestead complex. The homestead was recently destroyed by fire, although a barn and meat shed appear to date to the earlier homestead complex. It is believed that there are five graves in the cemetery, the earliest of which is that of Mary Bailey, wife of the Station Manager, who died in 1871. The other standing headstone is for a child who died in 1913 at the age of twelve. The other graves are unmarked.

Physical Description
The cemetery is located to the east of the former Mulgildie Homestead complex, in the vicinity of the banks of Three Moon Creek, on levelled ground within cleared pasture. The gravesites are arranged in a row and the area is surrounded by a pipe and mesh fence with access through a pedestrian gate. Inside the enclosure the area is overgrown with grass and ground visibility was very low on the day of the site visit. Four graves are distinguishable by wrought iron fencing surrounds. One grave shows an erect gravestone in memory of Mary Bailey, who died in 1871. A small grave contains a broken headstone with heart-shaped embellishment.

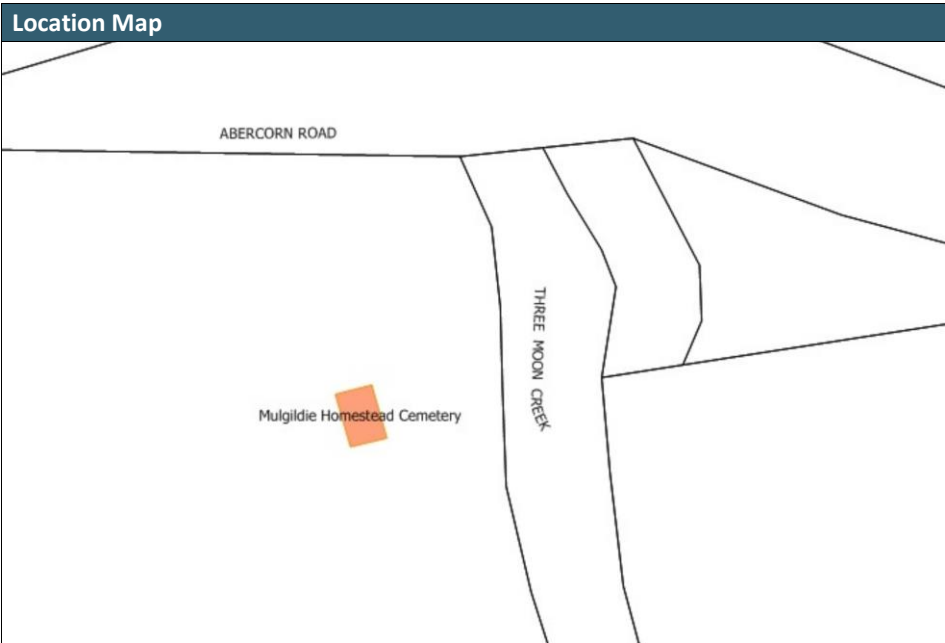
Integrity	Good	Condition	Fair
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	7/11/2013		

References
Conservation Management Planners & Associates, 2003, Monto Shire Cultural Heritage Study Volume 1 & 2, Report to Monto Shire.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mulgildie Homestead Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the early pastoral settlement of the district.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mulgildie Homestead Cemetery has the 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 of the people who lived on the station and managed it over a substantial period of time.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Mulgildie Homestead Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, demonstrated in particular by the evocative qualities of its setting in a rural landscape and its proximity to Three Moon Creek.



Mundubbera Butter Factory

Other Names	Maryborough Co-operative Dairy Association Butter Factory	
Street Address	26 Bowen Road	Mundubbera
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	3SP130858	

Historical Context
<p>Mundubbera is named after the Mundubbera pastoral station, which was taken up by EF Bouverie in 1848. The village of Mundubbera was initially surveyed on the south side of the Burnett River; the location was selected as it was in proximity to the Gayndah Road, which provided access both to Gayndah and the Eidsvold and Cania goldfields. However, the current town site emerged following the extension of the Burnett Railway to Mundubbera in 1910, which is located on the north side of the Burnett River and a formal survey was undertaken in 1912 (thus reflecting the prominence of rail over road transport across the period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries). The railway supported the growing number of selectors taking up land in the district following the resumption of land from the early pastoral stations in 1906. The Mundubbera Shire was created in 1914 (originally called Shire of Auburn) and Mundubbera formed its administrative centre.</p> <p>Dairying was a prominent industry in the district, reflected in particular by the establishment of the Mundubbera Butter Factory (a branch of the Maryborough Cooperative Dairy Association Ltd, which also had factories in Maryborough, Biggenden and Kingaroy) in 1916. The factory initially received cream from seven suppliers, but this had increased to 200 by the end of the first year, and then to 800 by the late 1920s. The factory was enlarged over time – twice by 1928, including a complete remodelling – reflecting the increase of dairy farms in the district and the demand for butter.</p> <p>By the 1970s, the company switched to bulk milk and the factory became a receiving depot rather than a functioning butter factory, with butter production ending in 1980. The factory complex was later purchased by the company Bugs for Bugs, which continues to operate from the premises. The factory and outbuildings were by this stage in a state of disrepair and substantial renovations were undertaken to enable the space to be used for the new business. Nonetheless, key aspects of the factory remain intact, including much of the space within the factory building and the outbuildings, albeit with varying degrees of repair or renovation.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Mundubbera Butter Factory is located in the southwest of the township, bounded by Strathdee Street to the east, the railway to the north and the Bi-Centennial Park to the west and south, with access via Bowen Street. The site shows mature native vegetation mainly on the boundaries as well as landscaped gardens and some fruit trees within the complex. There are a number of buildings of varying age on the site that were part of the former butter factory complex, including the main production and administration building, an office building, a guest house, toilet block and sheds. More recent features include a carport and special units for insect rearing. The location of the former railway siding along the northern side of the complex is also still identifiable.</p> <p>Main building The main building consists of a timber and steel structure with a complex gable corrugated iron clad roof. The northern section shows three gables facing north fronted by an annex with skillion roof. Joined onto the southern side is a structure with double gable roof running in an east-west direction. The external walls are clad with timber in some parts, but mostly feature corrugated iron. Significant features of the main building include a number of distinct roof ventilators and an arched roof lantern. The main building has been sympathetically adapted in the past years to the current use as production and administration facility of the integrated pest management business presently operating on the site. Indeed, the building retains much of the space previously used during the butter factory operations. Attached to the east of the main structure are two joined timber structures facing south, one with gable and one with saw-tooth corrugated iron clad roof. This building shows a number of original features, including some wall panels, roof trusses and sheeting and tracks in the concrete floor. Adjoining to the west is a concrete block building with flat roof.</p> <p>Storage sheds and toilet To the south of the main building is a small timber-clad storage sheds with corrugated iron gable roof on concrete base and a small toilet building with the same design features. Located in the southwest is a small timber framed storage shed on concrete base with corrugated iron clad gable roof and walls. Situated to the west is a larger storage shed on low stumps with corrugated iron gable roof and walls with access via a ramp.</p> <p>Office building Located west of the main building is an office building featuring a timber structure on low stumps with hipped S-shaped corrugated iron roof and timber-clad walls. This building has also been sympathetically adapted to its current use.</p>

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera Butter Factory is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly the significance of the dairying industry to the development of the town of Mundubbera and the broader 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 Mundubbera Butter Factory is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a butter factory, particularly as the factory building, internal spaces and complex of outbuildings remain substantially intact.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera Butter Factory is important because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its industrial roof line and the visual impact of the overall complex situated on a prominent location adjacent to the Burnett River and the former railway line, reflecting the prominence of the factory in the history and economy of Mundubbera.



Integrity	Poor	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	6/11/2013		
References			
Augustine, D, Hannaway, M, Fahey, S and Mundubbera and District Historical Society, 1980, Our Mundubbera Heritage, Mundubbera, Mundubbera and District Historical Society.			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.			
O'Brien, D and Harmer, R, 2004, Destination Mundubbera, Mundubbera Historical Society.			

Mundubbera Cemetery

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Kinchela Street	Mundubbera
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	17M583, 18M583, 19M583	

Historical Context
Mundubbera is named after the Mundubbera pastoral station, which was taken up by E F Bouverie in 1848. The village of Mundubbera was initially surveyed on the south side of the Burnett River; the location was selected as it was in proximity to the Gayndah Road, which provided access both to Gayndah and the Eidsvold and Cania goldfields. However, the current town site emerged following the extension of the Burnett Railway to Mundubbera in 1910, which is located on the north side of the Burnett River. The railway supported the growing number of selectors taking up land in the district following the resumption of land from the early pastoral stations in 1906. The Mundubbera Shire was created in 1914 (originally called Shire of Auburn) and Mundubbera formed its administrative centre.
The earliest burial date in the Mundubbera Cemetery Record is identified as 1914, but newspaper records show that burials at the Mundubbera Cemetery have taken place as early as 1913. These dates reflect the settlement of the district following the opening of land to selectors after 1906.

Physical Description
The cemetery is located on the southern side of the Burnett River approximately two kilometres southeast of the centre of town on a levelled cleared grassed site spanning three lots with a total area of thirty three hectares. Most of the front of the rectangular site facing Kinchela Road is secured by a rolled-top mesh fence with vehicular access through double metal gates and separate pedestrian access to the left; the remaining area is surrounded by timber post and wire structure. A row of trees runs along the front and also on the western side, separating the gravesites from a work area. Adjacent to the entrance is an information shelter displaying the cemetery register and a layout plan of the cemetery. The gravesites are located in the southern part of the block and are arranged in rows and separated according to denomination. There is an ornamental and a lawn section as well as a Wall of Remembrance/Columbarium. Most graves are surrounded by a concrete border and covered with a concrete plate, some decorated with tiles. Other grave surrounds include wrought iron, metal post and chain and timber fencing. Grave markers include a variety of headstones and ornaments and some bi-lingual inscriptions in German and English.

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	01/08/2012		

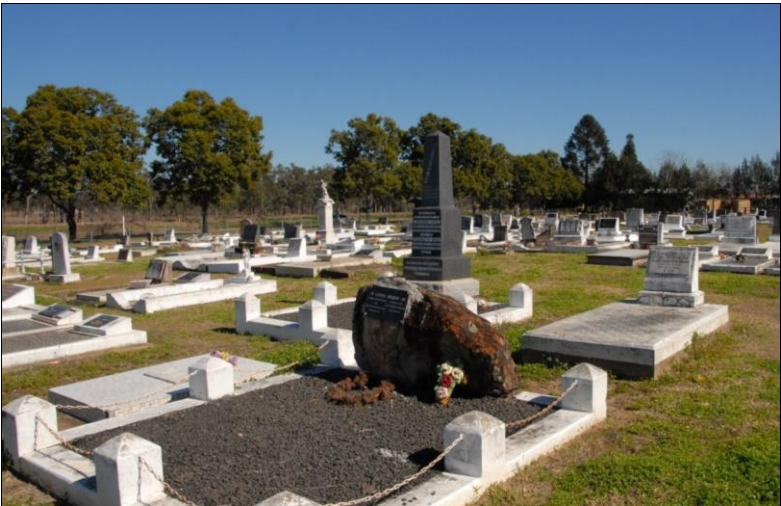
References
Brisbane Courier, 13 September 1913, 6.
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Mundubbera Cemetery Register as at 30 September 2006, Mundubbera Shire Council.
O’Brien, D and Harmer, R, 2004, Destination Mundubbera, Mundubbera Historical Society.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, in particular the selection of land in the early 1900s and the extension of the Burnett Railway, leading to the establishment of the town of Mundubbera.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera Cemetery has the 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	The Mundubbera Cemetery is important to the region for its aesthetic significance, particularly the setting within a rural landscape.

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 Mundubbera Cemetery has a special association with the Mundubbera community, former residents and their descendents.



Mundubbera Shire Hall (former) and Bloxsome Memorial Building

Other Names	Mundubbera Shire Hall & Library	
Street Address	Lyons Street	Mundubbera
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	18M586, 19M586, 6M586, 7M586	

Historical Context
<p>Mundubbera is named after the Mundubbera pastoral station, which was taken up by E F Bouverie in 1848. The village of Mundubbera was initially surveyed on the south side of the Burnett River; the location was selected as it was in proximity to the Gayndah Road, which provided access both to Gayndah and the Eidsvold and Cania goldfields. However, the current town site emerged following the extension of the Burnett Railway to Mundubbera in 1910, which is located on the north side of the Burnett River and a formal survey was undertaken in 1912 (thus reflecting the prominence of rail over road transport across the period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries). The railway supported the growing number of selectors taking up land in the district following the resumption of land from the early pastoral stations in 1906. The Mundubbera Shire was created in 1914 (originally called Shire of Auburn) and Mundubbera formed its administrative centre.</p> <p>Herbert S. Bloxsome emigrated from Britain to Australia in 1883 and worked on various pastoral stations until 1901, when he acquired Delubra, a cattle station in the Mundubbera district. Bloxsome was an avid local historian of the Burnett region and he compiled The Early Settlement of the Burnett River District of Queensland, which was first presented as a paper to the Royal Historical Society of Queensland in 1942 and subsequently published in 1945. He also assisted with the preparation of The Central and Upper Burnett River District of Queensland Centenary Souvenir 1848-1948: Embracing the districts of Gayndah, Mundubbera, Eidsvold and Monto. Bloxsome died in 1952.</p> <p>The Mundubbera Shire Hall (former) and Bloxsome Memorial Building were constructed in the 1950s and early 1960s. The Shire Hall was originally smaller than the current building and it was later remodelled as the current building. The Bloxsome Memorial Building was originally the Mundubbera Library and the Mundubbera Shire Council office was added to the western elevation of the building (extending towards Lyons Street), possibly during the remodelling of the Shire Hall. The Shire Hall is now used as the Mundubbera Community Hall and the two front wings of the building are used for council and state government functions. The architectural style of the building is similar to a number of other buildings and building extensions in Lyons Street and therefore reflects a cohesive period of development in the town. The Shire Hall was the last shire hall to be constructed in the region.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Bloxsome Memorial Building is located on a site occupying four lots bordered by Lyons and Burnett Streets in the centre of Mundubbera. The complex consists of a number of rectangular low level brick structures. The main building, the Community Hall, is set back from Lyons Street and is fronted by a small park area, featuring shade trees, garden beds, and seating either side of a wide paved path leading to the entrance. The hall consists of a large double-storey structure featuring a gable roof. At the front of the hall is a rectangular entrance part with flat roof that runs along the frontage of the building and forms a connection with two smaller buildings on either side of the hall. Access to the building is via some steps and through three glass double doors with straight fanlights, framed by four concrete posts and protected by a rectangular awning. Attached to the posts are four flag poles, reaching high above the roof. The façade is visually divided into two segments, featuring exposed clay brickwork from ground level to the height of the doors followed by a band of square windows; the upper part features a segment of painted rib-deck cladding and finishes in a solid panel mirroring the window section below. On the eastern side of the hall, located closer to Lyons Street, is a small rectangular single-storey building with box-like appearance, featuring a flat roof and recessed front. Access is via some steps and through a double screen-door on the right, next to an integrated garden bed. A band of windows spans the front of the building above door level and is protected by horizontal shades, on which the lettering H S BLOXSOME • MEMORIAL BUILDING is displayed. Joining onto the footpath on the western side of the hall is a larger rectangular structure, generally displaying similar design elements as the smaller building. Access to this building is via some steps and a ramp through a glass double door in the centre, covered by an awning supported by steel posts. Either side of the door are two bands of square windows, set into a painted rib-deck clad wall. Above the door are remnants of previous lettering reading MUNDUBBERA SHIRE COUNCIL. Attached to the Community Hall on the western side is an annex with skillion roof. Located at the rear of the complex is a car park with access from Burnett Street.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	01/08/2012		

References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera Shire Hall (former) and Bloxsome Memorial Building is important in demonstrating the evolution of the region’s history, particularly a period of renewed construction activity and projection of civic identity in Mundubbera in the 1950s and 1960s. It is also the last shire hall constructed in the Burnett region.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera Shire Hall (former) and Bloxsome Memorial Building is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly as it reflects a modern style of architecture predominant in the post-World War II period, but otherwise unusual in the Burnett region.
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 Mundubbera Shire Hall (former) and Bloxsome Memorial Building has a strong association with the former Mundubbera Shire Council, which was amalgamated into the North Burnett Regional Council in 2008.
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 Mundubbera Shire Hall (former) and Bloxsome Memorial Building has a special association with the life and work of Herbert S. Bloxsome, who was an important station owner in the district, but also active in the research and promotion of the history of Mundubbera.



Mundubbera Shire Hall (former) and Bloxsome Memorial Building



Information for H S Bloxsome drawn from the State Library of Queensland entry for OM77-12 Bloxsome Family Papers 1942-1952.

O’Brien, D and Harmer, R, 2004, Destination Mundubbera, Mundubbera Historical Society.

Queensland Places, ‘Mundubbera and Mundubbera Shire’, <http://queenslandplaces.com.au/mundubbera-and-mundubbera-shire>, accessed 6 December 2012.

Mundubbera War Memorial

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Intersection Lyons and Bouverie Streets	Mundubbera
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	N/A	

Historical Context
<p>Mundubbera is named after the Mundubbera pastoral station, which was taken up by E F Bouverie in 1848. The village of Mundubbera was initially surveyed on the south side of the Burnett River; the location was selected as it was in proximity to the Gayndah Road, which provided access both to Gayndah and the Eidsvold and Cania goldfields. However, the current town site emerged following the extension of the Burnett Railway to Mundubbera in 1910, which is located on the north side of the Burnett River and a formal survey was undertaken in 1912 (thus reflecting the prominence of rail over road transport across the period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries). The railway supported the growing number of selectors taking up land in the district following the resumption of land from the early pastoral stations in 1906. The Mundubbera Shire was created in 1914 (originally called Shire of Auburn) and Mundubbera formed its administrative centre.</p> <p>The Mundubbera War Memorial was unveiled by the Queensland Minister for Works, M. J. Kirwan, on 27 May 1928. War memorials became a common feature of the civic landscape in towns across Australia after World War I, particularly given the large number of men who served and died. The war memorial remains in its original location. It was not uncommon for memorials to be located in the main street of a rural town and there were other examples in the North Burnett, including Gayndah and Biggenden. However, monuments in these locations were typically moved in the second half of the twentieth century as motor vehicle use became more prominent.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Mundubbera War Memorial is located on the intersection of Lyons and Bouverie Streets in the central business district of Mundubbera. Set on a concrete base in a circular concreted area protected by a kerb in the centre of the intersection, the monument overlooks the main street, forming a dominant feature of the streetscape. The light grey marble memorial consists of an obelisk mounted on a three-tiered tapered square base, featuring a roughly hewn section on the bottom, followed by two smooth sections. On the eastern side of the obelisk is a laurel wreath showing the Australian rising sun badge in its centre. Engraved in gold lettering on the third tier of the base is the inscription 1914-1918•ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF•MUNDUBBERA AND DISTRICT followed by a memorial list of names which continues on all sides. Located on the second tier is a plaque with the words IN MEMORY OF•ALL WHO PAID THE SUPREME SACRIFICE•WORLD WAR II•KOREA, MALAYA BORNEO, VIETNAM.</p> <p>Located on the northern side of the monument within the concreted area is a metal flagpole.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	Queensland War Memorial Register		
Inspection Date	6/11/2013		

References
Brisbane Courier, 28 May 1928, 16.
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
O’Brien, D and Harmer, R, 2004, Destination Mundubbera, Mundubbera Historical Society.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera War Memorial is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of war memorials representing the 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 Mundubbera War Memorial demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s cultural heritage, as the war memorial remains situated in its original location in the middle of the street intersection. The Mundubbera War Memorial is the only war memorial in the region to remain in its original street 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 Mundubbera War Memorial is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a war memorials constructed after World War I.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Mundubbera War Memorial is important because of its aesthetic significance, as its location in the main business street of Mundubbera contributes to the strong evocation of a rural 'main street' town that continues to reflect an earlier period of development.

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 Mundubbera War Memorial has a strong association with the Mundubbera community, particularly as a focus for Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies.



O'Regan Memorial Gates, Mundubbera

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Leichhardt Street	Mundubbera
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	8YL1064	

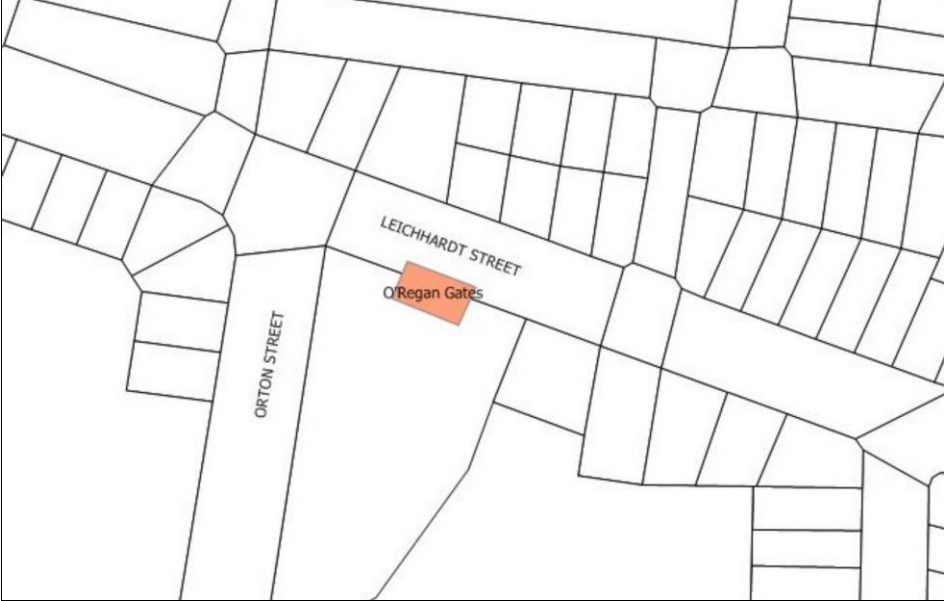
Historical Context
<p>Mundubbera is named after the Mundubbera pastoral station, which was taken up by EF Bouverie in 1848. The village of Mundubbera was initially surveyed on the south side of the Burnett River; the location was selected as it was in proximity to the Gayndah Road, which provided access both to Gayndah and the Eidsvold and Cania goldfields. However, the current town site emerged following the extension of the Burnett Railway to Mundubbera in 1910, which is located on the north side of the Burnett River. The railway supported the growing number of selectors taking up land in the district following the resumption of land from the early pastoral stations in 1906. The Mundubbera Shire was created in 1914 (originally called Shire of Auburn) and Mundubbera formed its administrative centre.</p> <p>Dr Stanley V O'Regan was born in Tumbarumba, NSW, in 1892 and graduated in medicine from the University of Sydney in 1915. He served as a Medical Officer in World War I before commencing a medical practice in Mundubbera in 1921. Dr. O'Regan served as medical Superintendent from 1921 until his death in 1947. Margaret M Ryan, born in Rockhampton in 1900, served as matron of the Mundubbera hospital from 1926 to 1929. In 1930, she married Dr. O'Regan and they had five children. Both Stanley and Margaret O'Regan actively contributed to the community in the district, Stanley being an honorary life member and former president of the Mundubbera Returned Services League. The O'Regan Memorial Gates were erected in 1950 to honour both their services to the medical and nursing needs of the Mundubbera district. The gates formed the entrance to the original Mundubbera Hospital; the hospital was removed from the site for the construction of the current Mundubbera Hospital.</p>

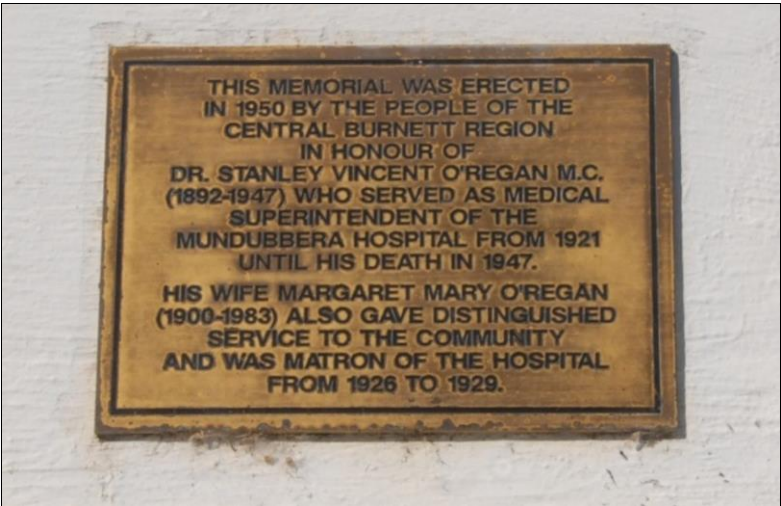
Physical Description
<p>The O'Regan Memorial Gates are located on the property boundary of the Mundubbera Health Service complex facing Leichhardt Street in the west of the town and form part of the main entrance. They consist of two rendered stepped pillars located either side of the driveway. Mounted on top of each pillar is a rectangular metal structure with cross braces from which a globe-shaped light on a pedestal protrudes. Suspended between the pillars spanning the entrance is an arch constructed of an upper and lower curved pipe connected by a square mesh panel. Fixed to the panel is the inscription O'REGAN MEMORIAL. Located at the apex of the arch is a wrought iron ornament. Mounted onto the front of the left pillar is a plaque reading THIS MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED IN 1950 BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CENTRAL BURNETT REGION IN HONOUR OF DR. STANLEY VINCENT O'REGAN M.C. (1892-1947) WHO SERVED AS MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MUNDUBBERA HOSPITAL FROM 1921 UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1947. HIS WIFE MARGARET MARY O'REGAN (1900-1983) ALSO GAVE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY AND WAS MATRON OF THE HOSPITAL FROM 1926 TO 1929. Below the plaque the lettering MAIN ENTRANCE is displayed.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	01/08/2012		

References
Brisbane Courier, 22 November 1929: 27.
O'Brien, D and Harmer, R, 2004, Destination Mundubbera, Mundubbera Historical Society.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
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 O'Regan Memorial Gates have a special association with the Mundubbera and district community as a memorial for Stanley and Margaret O'Regan, honouring their services to the medical and nursing needs of the region. The memorial forms a link to the past as the only remaining part of the former Mundubbera Hospital.
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 O'Regan Gates have a special association with Stanley and Margaret O'Regan who provided medical services to the Mundubbera and district and were prominent and active members of the Mundubbera community.

Location Map




Paradise Cemetery

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Campbells Creber Road	Paradise
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	71CK540	

Historical Context
<p>The town of Paradise owed its existence to a gold reef on the eastern bank of the Burnett River, extending from Paradise Creek to Finney’s Creek. The discovery of the gold deposit by the brothers James and Thomas Allen in 1889 led to the proclamation of the Paradise Goldfield in November 1890 and caused a gold rush that attracted around 700 people. The town was surveyed in 1891 and it consisted of a range of businesses and services, including hotels, shops, industrial workshops, a post office and court house. The population of the town peaked at approximately 2000 people. The field was very rich in gold, but the mineral was difficult to extract. Yields declined rapidly in the late 1890s and the town ceased to exist from the early twentieth century, with most of the buildings removed to other settlements in the surrounding district, including Biggenden, Mount Shamrock and Mount Perry. The remaining physical evidence of the town was submerged under the Paradise Dam in 2005.</p> <p>The Paradise Cemetery Reserve was gazetted to the north east of the township. The earliest inscription is from 16 March 1890 and the last burial is dated 5 October 1922. There are a total of twenty-eight burials recorded for the cemetery, including a number of children.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Paradise Cemetery is located in the north east of the former township on approximately two hectares of partially cleared bushland bordering onto a farming property in the north and the road in the east. The site is slightly sloped and features native grasses, trees and shrubs of varying stages of maturity. On the day of inspection cattle were grazing in the cemetery reserve.</p> <p>There are a number of marked graves with a variety of surrounds, including galvanised roll-top mesh fencing, a metal pipe structure and wrought iron surrounds. Memorials feature headstones of varying shapes, materials and conditions, including a memorial plaque on a oblique concrete base. One grave site is covered with a concrete slab.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	30/07/2012		

References
Biggenden Historical Society, 1988, The Biggenden Story, Biggenden Historical Society.
Panels at Paradise Dam Information Shelter.
Quirk, Kate, 2010 in: http://www.qhatlas.com.au/content/order-paradise-colonial-gold-field , accessed 18/08/2012.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Paradise Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the establishment of the town of Paradise, and the transitory nature of small mining towns in the region.

B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The Paradise Cemetery is an endangered aspect of the region's cultural heritage, as it is the only remaining in situ link to the town of Paradise.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Paradise Cemetery has the 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. There is also potential for unmarked graves.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Paradise Cemetery is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, particularly its location in a rural bush setting.

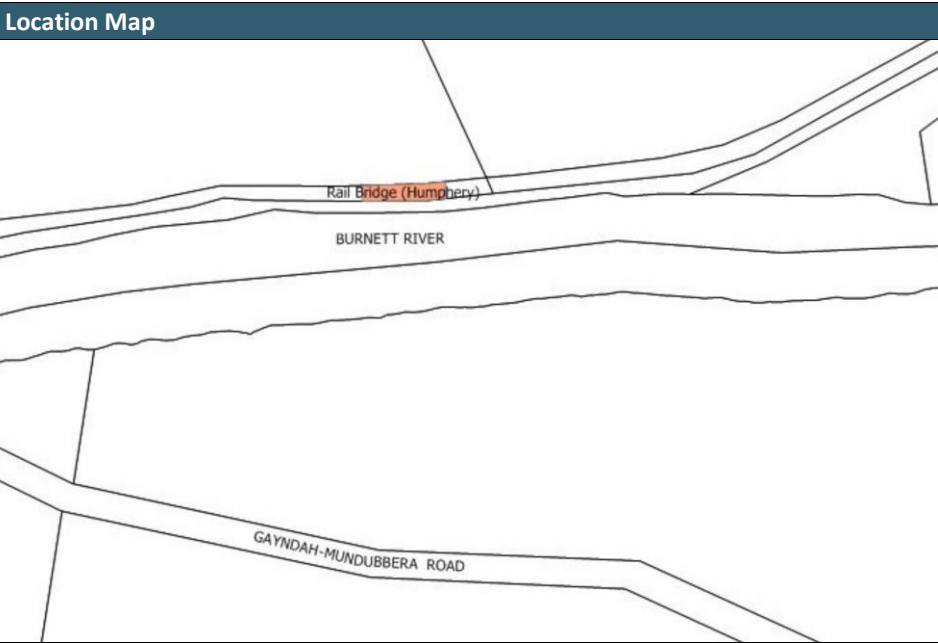
G	<i>The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons important to the region.</i>
Statement	The Paradise Cemetery has a special association with the former Paradise community and their descendents.



Rail Bridge (Humphery)

Other Names	N/A		
Street Address	Mungar - Monto Line	Gayndah	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	102SP102273		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600518.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600518.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	Place not inspected.		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600518.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600518.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600518.



Source: Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Rawbelle Cemetery and Homestead Site

Other Names	N/A	
Street Address	Off Old Rawbelle Road	Rawbelle
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	10RW835, 1SP170330, 9RW697 (Cem)	

Historical Context
<p>The Burnett region was explored by JC Burnett in 1847 and the Burnett River was named after the explorer. The first European settlers entered the Burnett in the late 1840s and early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. The Burnett Pastoral District was declared in 1848 and Maurice O’Connell was subsequently appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The site he selected for his headquarters became the town site of Gayndah. By 1850, official government services were established in the town, including police, courts and a post office. The success of the pastoral stations was contingent on a route to a suitable port, and a road leading to the Port of Maryborough was opened in the same year.</p> <p>Relations between local Aboriginal people and the new settlers were difficult and turned increasingly violent in the early 1850s. The pastoral stations took up huge swathes of land and the Aboriginal people retaliated by killing sheep and attacking shepherds, reflecting a broader pattern of conflict that extended throughout the Wide Bay and Burnett region. A detachment of Native Police was established at Traylan in 1851, near the junction of the Nogo and Burnett Rivers, in response to the conflict.</p> <p>Rawebelle Station was taken up by Adolphus Henry Trevethan in 1848. The homestead was located on the southern bank of the Nogo River on a rise overlooking the station cemetery and the river; it is now marked by a lone date palm and a plaque. Trevethan was killed by local Aboriginal people in an altercation in March 1852 and he was subsequently buried in the station cemetery. A number of other people who worked on the station are also buried in the cemetery, including a superintendent and bookkeeper of the station, JJ Jamieson (1876), Henry Le Breton (1892) and four unidentified people: a European man and woman and two chinese men, the latter presumably shepherds and all allegedly buried before 1858. The homestead site was moved further north of the original location in 1890 and Rawebelle continued to operate as a grazing property, albeit in a reduced form following the implementation of the Upper Burnett and Callide Valley Land Settlement Scheme in 1923. A town named after the station was surveyed in 1872 and is located close to the original homestead site.</p>

Physical Description
<p>The Rawbelle Cemetery and Homestead site is located on the southern bank of the Nogo River, approximately thirty five kilometres southwest of Monto on slightly sloped terrain. The grassed area is cleared with some remaining mature trees around the cemetery, along Old Rawbelle Road and also on the river bank to the east. Surrounded by a fence of four timber stumps with circular ant caps and connected by metal pipes stands a tall date palm in the centre of the site. A sign mounted on an upright pole reads THIS MARKS THE SPOT WHERE THE ORIGINAL RAWBELLE HOMESTEAD STOOD 1848-1890. Situated west of the homestead site is the cemetery enclosed by a metal pipe and mesh fence with access through a small gate. There are four marked graves arranged in a line with the headstones facing north. On the most westerly headstone the inscription IN MEMORY OF ADOLPHUS HENTY TREVETHAN WHO WAS TREACHEROUSLY MURDERED BY THE ABORIGINES ON THE 29 DAY OF MARCH 1852 AGED 40 YEARS is displayed. Next to the cemetery is a tall mature Eucalypt tree and a number of smaller native trees are situated a small distance away.</p>

Integrity	Good	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	05/09/2012		

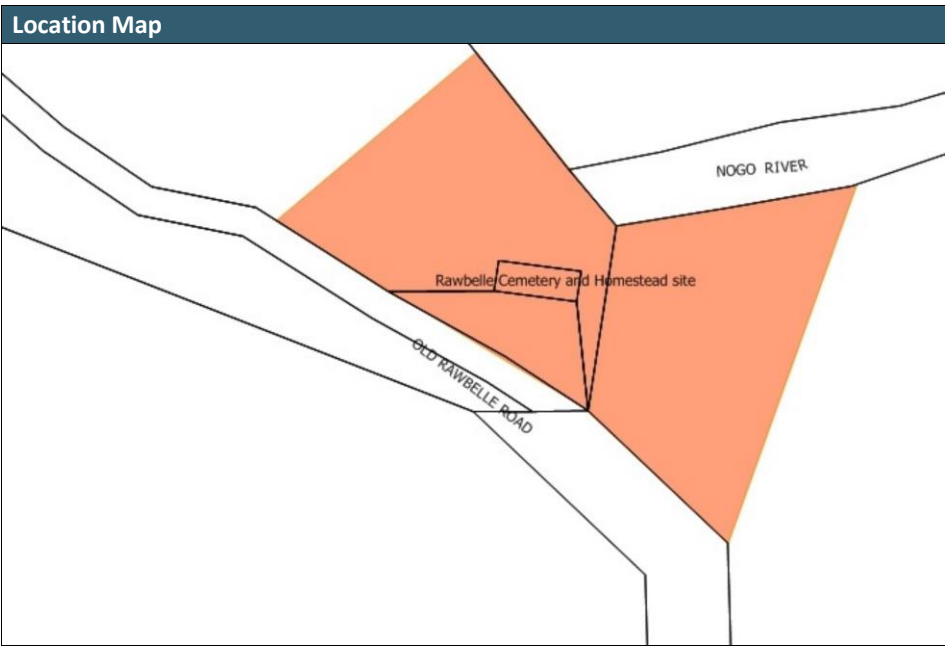
References
Brisbane Courier 27 December 1930, 8.
Burnett Country: 150 Years, Mundubbera, Burnett Country Development Council, 1999.
Eidsvold and District Historical Society, 2012, Memories of Eidsvold – Goldfield & District 125 Years On.
Henderson, I, A Short History of Rawebelle Station 1930-1995, Monto, Ian Henderson, 1997.
Johnston, W. Ross, A New Province? The Closer Settlement of Monto, Brisbane, Boolarong Publications for the Monto Shire Council, 1982.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Rawbelle Cemetery is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the early pastoral settlement of the district and the conflict between European settlers and Aboriginal people over the occupation and use of traditional lands.

C	<i>The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Rawbelle Cemetery has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region’s history, particularly records of burials, which may provide information about the social, cultural and religious characteristics of settlement of the Rawbelle Station and its management in the nineteenth century. There is also archaeological potential associated with the former homestead site, including remains of building foundations, gardens, rubbish pits, unmarked graves and material items reflecting the daily life of settlers in a particularly early period of the region’s history.

E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Rawbelle Cemetery and Homestead site is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance, demonstrated in particular by the evocative qualities of its setting in an isolated rural landscape.

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 Rawbelle Cemetery and Homestead has a special association with the life of Adolphus Henry Trevethan, who was one of the earliest European settlers in the Burnett region.



St Joseph's Convent and Church Grounds

Other Names	St Joseph's Convent, also: St Joseph's Catholic Church	
Street Address	38 Meson Street	Gayndah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	11RP910501	

Historical Context

The district in which Gayndah is located was first settled by Europeans in 1843. Early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. The region was explored by JC Burnett in 1847 and the Burnett River was named after the explorer. The Burnett pastoral district was declared in 1848 and Maurice O’Connell was subsequently appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The site he selected for his headquarters became the town site of Gayndah. By 1850, official government services were established in the nascent town, including police, courts and a post office. The success of the pastoral stations was contingent on a route to a suitable port, and a road leading to the Port of Maryborough was opened in the same year. The first land sales occurred in 1854 and Gayndah was declared a municipality in 1866. The town was linked to the North Coast Railway in 1907.

The first building in the grounds was St Joseph’s Church, which was opened in April 1915. It replaced the first Roman Catholic church in Gayndah, established in 1870. In September 1919, Archbishop James Duhig, accompanied by members of the Order of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan, opened the St Joseph’s convent building, which was built to accommodate a school, the Sisters and boarding students. By the end of the year the school had seventy-six pupils. School numbers increased steadily and in April 1929 Archbishop Duhig opened a stand-alone school building.

The convent ceased to take boarders in 1969 and the building was used increasingly for school activities. The remaining Sisters moved into a private residence in the mid 1990s and in 2012 the convent building was redeveloped and opened as the Gayndah Arts and Cultural Centre.

Included in the grounds is the St Peter’s Roman Catholic Church from Byrnestown, east of Gayndah. Byrnestown was a siding along the Burnett railway, but took its name from the short-lived Byrnestown commune, established in 1894. The church was built in 1914, but was moved from Byrnestown to Gayndah to serve as the Parish Hall at St Joseph’s in 1969. The church is slightly modified from its original form, as it was damaged in a cyclone in 1959 and rebuilt with shorter walls and a lesser roof pitch by the members of the Byrnestown community.

Physical Description

The St Joseph’s Convent and Church Grounds is located on a large levelled block bounded by Meson and Fielding Streets and joining onto the southern bank of the Burnett River. The former St Joseph’s Convent and Catholic Church are located in the southern part of a larger site containing a number of buildings. The two buildings are notable for the substantial nature of construction and extensive use of masonry.

St Joseph’s Convent:
The recently redeveloped two-storey brick structure is located on the south-western corner facing Meson Street and is fronted by lawns and a post and pillar brick fence with decorative timber slats. The building features a gable roof with corrugated iron sheeting, and two protruding gables at the front corners. The design displays influences of the Spanish mission style with textured stucco render and arched openings. The middle section of the front shows a verandah at the upper level covered under the main roof and the main entrance through an arcade on the ground floor. On the right side of the front is a bay featuring three windows and a semi-circular corrugated iron clad roof, while there is a small extension with a round ornamental stained glass window and corrugated iron clad gable roof on the left. Both sides of the building feature arcades similar to the front, with the upper level verandahs being bricked in. These sections are covered by a separate hipped roof. In the rear of the building is a small rectangular brick building with hipped roof, connected to the main structure by a short covered path.

St Joseph’s Catholic Church:
The rendered brick building with trim deck roof is located a short distance to the west from the school, the main entrance facing Meson Street. The church is placed in a landscaped setting featuring paved and grassed areas as well as mature trees and a small memorial garden. To the left is a separate timber structure containing the church bell. The main features of the building include small textured stucco rendered buttresses with triangular ornaments on the corners and along the sides of the building, and stained glass and lead light windows with ornamental arches and window sills. The main entrance is through a porch with gable roof.

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Good
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	06/06/2013		

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	St Joseph's Convent and Church Grounds illustrate the growth of Gayndah as a regional centre. The Convent demonstrates the importance of the Catholic Church and the affiliated Order of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan for providing education to the rural community.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	St Joseph's Convent and Church Grounds represent respective types of buildings constructed in the early twentieth century. The convent has been sympathetically adjusted to their current use.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	St Joseph's Convent and Church Grounds have aesthetic significance in displaying Spanish mission style elements. The setting of the buildings in landscaped surrounds evokes a strong sense of community.
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 Joseph's Convent and Church Grounds has important spiritual associations with the Catholic community of Gayndah, the members of the Order of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan and past students and families.



References
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Wide Bay Burnett Thematic History, 2012.
Metcalf, B, 1998, The Gayndah Communes, Central Queensland University Press.
O’Sullivan, Doreen, 1995, Gayndah on the Burnett, Toowoomba, Doreen O’Sullivan.
St Joseph’s School Gayndah, St Joseph’s School Gayndah – Celebrating 90 Years, 1919 – 2009, Gayndah, 2009.

St Patricks Church

Other Names	N/A		
Street Address	Wallace Street	Mount Perry	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	174RP191729, 175RP191729, 176RP191729		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600764.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600764.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland		
Inspection Date	04/09/2012		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600764.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600764.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600764.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600764.



Steep Rocky Creek Railway Bridge (Ideraway)

Other Names	N/A		
Street Address	Mungar - Monto Line	Steep Rocky Creek	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	62SP102266		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600520.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600520.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	Place not inspected.		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

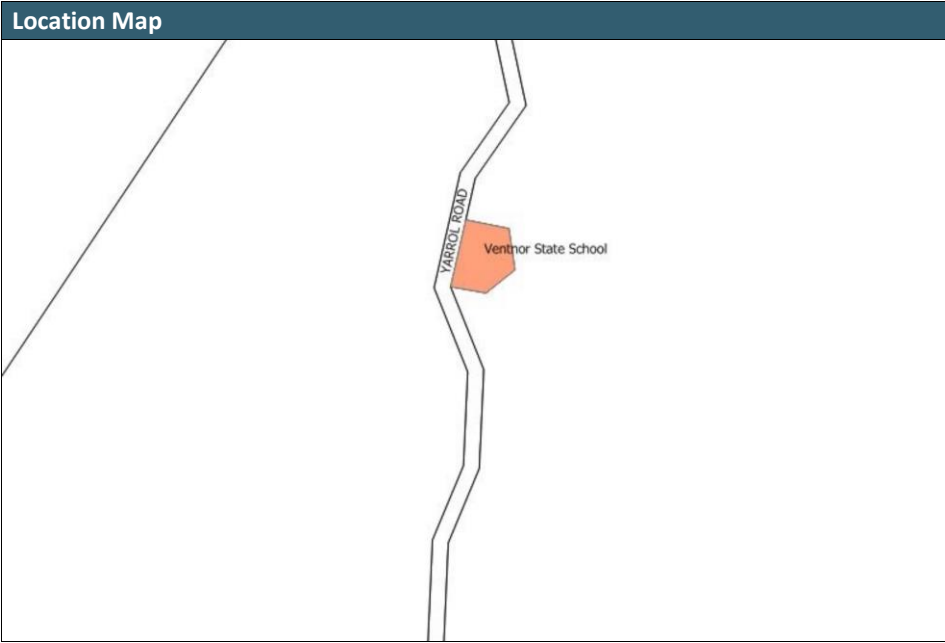
Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600520.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600520 (under review).
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600520.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600520.



Source: DSEWPaC

Other Names	Yarrol State School		
Street Address	Yarrol Road	Monto	
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	146YL677		
Historical Context			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600727.			
Physical Description			
Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600727.			
Integrity	N/A	Condition	N/A
Statutory Listings	Queensland Heritage Register		
Non-Statutory Listings	National Trust of Queensland, Register of the National Estate (archived)		
Inspection Date	06/09/2012		
References			
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System.			
National Trust Queensland.			
Register of the National Estate (archived).			

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600727.
D	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places important to the region.</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600727.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600727.
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	Refer to Queensland Heritage Register ID Number 600727.



Zig Zag Road

Other Names	Wall Road	
Street Address	Wall Road	Gayndah
Title Details/ GPS Coordinates	N/A	

Historical Context
<p>The district in which Gayndah is located was first settled by Europeans in 1843. Early settlement was marked by the establishment of extensive pastoral stations stocked with sheep. The region was explored by JC Burnett in 1847 and the Burnett River was named after the explorer. The Burnett pastoral district was declared in 1848 and Maurice O’Connell was subsequently appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The site he selected for his headquarters became the town site of Gayndah. By 1850, official government services were established in the nascent town, including police, courts and a post office. The success of the pastoral stations was contingent on a route to a suitable port, and a road leading to the Port of Maryborough was opened in the same year. The first land sales occurred in 1854 and Gayndah was declared a municipality in 1866. The town was linked to the North Coast Railway in 1907.</p> <p>At the turn of the twentieth century, the settlement pattern of the Gayndah district began to shift from large pastoral stations to closer settlement on agricultural blocks of land. This process was particularly encouraged by the advent of the railway. One of the areas settled at this time was Woodmillar (also known as the Woodmillar Scrub), with properties established generally as orchards or dairy farms. The Zig Zag Road is believed to have been constructed c1910 at the time when the Wigton Road was constructed through Woodmillar, providing an indication of the period in which the Scrub was settled, as well as early manual construction techniques.</p>

Physical Description
<p>Zig Zag Road is located approximately seven kilometres southwest of the central business district of Gayndah, connecting East Woodmillar Road and Langs Road. The unpaved road winds through undulating bushland on the north-western side of an elevation. Some parts of Zig Zag Road are formed by cutting into the hillside and the cuts are reinforced using dry stone retaining walls on the valley side.</p>

Integrity	Fair	Condition	Poor
Statutory Listings	No statutory listings		
Non-Statutory Listings	No non-statutory listings		
Inspection Date	8/11/2013		

References
Gayndah & District Historical Society Inc.
O’Sullivan, Doreen, 1995, Gayndah on the Burnett, Toowoomba, Doreen O’Sullivan.

Heritage Significance	
Criteria	Definition
A	<i>The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region’s history.</i>
Statement	The Zig Zag Road is important in demonstrating the pattern of the region’s history, particularly the closer settlement of the region to encourage smaller land holdings over large pastoral stations and the development of agricultural and dairying activities, and the construction of road networks to facilitate this settlement.
B	<i>The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the region’s cultural heritage.</i>
Statement	The road construction utilised for the Zig Zag Road demonstrates a rare aspect of the region’s history, as roads constructed using largely manual techniques with dry stone walls and remaining in a relatively unchanged form since construction are rare in the region.
E	<i>The place is important to the region because of its aesthetic significance</i>
Statement	The Zig Zag Road is important because of its aesthetic significance, particularly the ‘zigzag’ nature of road and its location on a hill overlooking the former Woodmillar Scrub, which presents an aesthetically pleasing view of a modified, agrarian landscape that emerged following the opening up of the Woodmillar Scrub.

