

8 Noosaville

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8.1 PRIVATE RESIDENCE

LOCATION 161 Gympie Terrace, Noosaville

TENURE Freehold. 2RP52322¹

DATE c. 1930²

DESCRIPTION The house is a 'triple-fronted' building, of weatherboard construction. It stands on high wooden stumps and has a corrugated iron roof. Its interior contains much 'tongue-and-groove' timber partitioning and the house is built on an allotment with a comparatively narrow frontage, yet with great depth.³



Residence at 161 Gympie Terrace, Noosaville

8.1.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The house, having been built in the 1930s, dates from the early times of expanded population in Noosaville following the opening of the Doonella Bridge. It is typical of its type and has been used to advantage as a riverfront dwelling, although architectural students have commented that its 'irregular plan and orientation restrict views and circulation throughout the house'.⁴

The house is currently being offered for sale. It is understood that a caveat is placed on the contract that building has must remain in the shire if removed from this site.⁵

The land on which the house now stands is earmarked for redevelopment by having a 15-unit apartment building constructed thereon.⁶

¹ Noosa Council Survey Plan.

² R.J.L. Adams: personal inspection, 30 Jan. 2001.

³ R.J.L. Adams: personal inspection, 30 Jan. 2001.

⁴ Architectural students' survey, op. cit.,

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ *ibid.*

8.1.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: dwelling (house).

8.1.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house is one of the few remaining dwellings of the 1930s still in place along the Noosaville riverfront. The fact that it will be removed upon its sale detracts from its historical significance, yet if, as has been stated, it is to remain within the Noosa Shire, then these ties will not be totally severed.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, d, g and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.1.4 INTEGRITY

The house has been altered considerably in its interior, due no doubt in an attempt to obviate the restrictions mentioned by the architectural students and already referred to. Walls have been removed to open up the interior and an addition has been made to the house's rear⁷ so that the integrity of the building has certainly been interfered with. This has been done with sympathy, however, so that the overall character of the house has, if anything been improved by it.

⁷ R.J.L. Adams: personal inspection, 30 Jan. 2001.

8.2 EUMUNDI ROAD/ARMITAGE COURT PRECINCT

LOCATION	Eumundi Road and Armitage Court: House numbers 37, 39, 43 and 45 Eumundi Road and 1, 3 and 4 Armitage Court.
TENURE	Freehold: lots 47,46&44RP68719, 1RP174727, 45&43RP687, 19&3 RP109575.
DATE	The houses in the precinct all date from approximately the first half of the 1920s, however the original part of the Stollznow residence was built in approximately 1900.
DESCRIPTION	A series of houses dating from the 1920s, one of which is built around a historic school building.

8.2.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The most significant building in the precinct, at least from the value of local history, is the Stollznow residence, situated on the southeastern corner of Eumundi Road and Armitage Court. The core of this residence was originally the oldest Kin Kin school building.



The Stollznow residence: 1 Armitage Court

The building was constructed as a schoolhouse at about the turn of the twentieth century and in 1911 the school was relocated to Crawford⁸ where, by 1920 it was of no further use and, as a school building was required urgently in Kin Kin, it was once more relocated, by rail to Cooran, then by horse and wagon to Kin Kin, where it was re-erected and extended. The Education Department subsequently sold the building and it was re-erected and added to on its present site in 1961.⁹

The other houses in the precinct have no historical value *per se* and tend not to be well maintained, with the exception of the house next to the Stollznow residence, situated at number 3 Armitage Court. However the precinct as a whole represents a historical design type for housing in the lower/medium income group of residents.¹⁰

8.2.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

4 (d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (streetscape).

⁸ Pers. comm., Mrs Irene Christie, 2000.

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ *ibid.*

8.2.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The land on which the housing precinct is situated is rising ground and commands quite reasonable views over Noosa Waters to its east and to the Gibson Road/Eumundi Road junction to its south. The precinct itself, although shown on survey maps as fronting directly onto Eumundi Road, actually has its own service access. This gives it certain isolation from the heavy traffic movements, which occur on the arterial road system, and, when added to its outlook, adds to its potential as a developmental site. It appears possible that any development of the precinct could encompass the existing buildings as a 'cluster-type' tourist venue, provided the whole was managed and landscaped imaginatively enough. Traffic movement through the precinct would not need to be amended to any great extent, although pavers and tree plantings could encourage group outdoor social activities to be explored.

Armitage Court was named for Percival Armitage, the father of Mrs Irene Stollznow, who currently lives at 1 Armitage Court.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, c, d, e, f, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001, as relevant to this place.

8.2.4 INTEGRITY

All the houses in the precinct have been added to through the years, indeed, in most cases, aesthetically unattractively. It appears, however, that the original integrity of each dwelling could be retained with not a great deal of effort.



Residence at 3 Armitage Court



4 Armitage Court



43 Eumundi Road



45 Eumundi Road

8.3 HILTON ESPLANADE

LOCATION	Immediately downstream from the Doonella Bridge, running along the Noosa River south bank for three blocks, rejoining Hilton Terrace opposite the Tewantin - Noosa Bowls Club. ¹¹
TENURE	On the river side of the Esplanade, is a public park. Opposite are houses, all freehold tenure, except that at the extreme western end there is a section of public parkland. 7RP41223
DATE	c. 1925
DESCRIPTION	Hilton Esplanade is a riverside street which originally formed an alternative through route from Tewantin to Munna Point. It provides certain seclusion for its residents as well as a picturesque situation alongside the river. To enhance the sense of isolation from through traffic, Noosa Council recently formed the western end of Hilton Esplanade into a cul de sac, forcing all traffic between the Eumundi Road roundabout and Tewantin to proceed along Hilton Terrace.



8.3.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Hilton Esplanade is named after the property 'Hilton' originally owned by Walter B. Hay who is regarded as being 'the Father of the District'.¹² Hay's homestead was built on adjacent land in the 1870s, but was destroyed in the 1880s by fire.¹³

Although named after Walter Hay's property "Hilton" actually lay to the east of this precinct. The land on which the Esplanade is situated is actually Goodchap's estate, which was the first freehold land south of the Noosa River dating from 1871.¹⁴

The general area was the scene of the capture in 1880 of the notorious black bushranger, Kagariu, also known as Johnny Campbell,¹⁵ who was wanted for rape and robbery. It has not been possible to pin down the exact

¹¹ *UBD Brisbane 2001 Street Directory*, 45th Edition, Sunshine Coast Area Map 8.

¹² Mainwaring, John, *The Wallace House*, National Trust Leaflet, 3 Nov. 1993.

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ Cato, Nancy, *The Noosa Story*, 1979, 1982, 1989, Jacaranda Wiley, p27.

locality for his capture, though one story is that he was bound up with Mrs Goodchap's clothes line, then handed over to her husband, a Justice of the Peace, in the absence of Tewanin's policeman.¹⁶

Goodchap's house was located on what is now the corner of Earl Street and Hilton Esplanade according to an 1880 survey map. The survey plan for Hilton Esplanade's later subdivision was drawn in 1924 and Noosa Council sealed the plan with its approval on 28 November 1925.¹⁷

The 1925 subdivision was one of the Shire's early holiday estates of the twentieth century, Gympie Terrace already having proved popular for holidays with miners and retirees from the Gympie goldfields from the 1880's onwards. Take up of this riverside estate was also facilitated by the 1929 construction of the Doonella and Weyba Creek bridges, though a sales brochure was still advertising lots for sale, further from the riverside around 1950.¹⁸

The naturally vegetated foreshore park that adds to this precinct's amenity is "a legacy" of the rules and guidelines issued to Queensland surveyors from 1860. The guidelines stated that an esplanade of land along watercourses and sea, of at least 30 metres from the high water mark, had to be reserved whenever a township was surveyed. As a result, most Queensland coastal towns have an area of foreshore, like that of Hilton Esplanade, dedicated to public recreation.¹⁹

This precinct is distinguished from other foreshore areas by the retention of mature trees, despite development of some privately used jetties and its northern outlook across the river's fairly narrow channel to Goat Island which retains a naturally vegetated character.

From the late 1920's onwards high-set houses were erected. The excision of Hilton Esplanade as a public thoroughfare took place some five years, after Doonella Bridged opened, but it immediately proved a popular residential area. Many houses date from this period,. A number have been modernised or modified for holiday letting, while allowing the owner to live also in the building.²⁰ The precinct is regarded as a quiet enclave, with a notable sense of riverside living, removed from traffic noise by the block of housing behind which is sufficient to give it isolation.

8.3.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

4(d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (streetscape); and

9(d) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - commemorating important events or people: name (street).

8.3.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Hilton Esplanade, with its association with the pioneers Walter Hay and Fredrick Goodchap, goes back to the very beginnings of the district's and Shire's history. The capture and subsequent hanging of Johnny Campbell, also attracted worldwide attention, so the locale has some notoriety.

It remains a residential housing environment with special qualities due to the foreshore's preservation and the type of good quality cottages erected originally.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, d, e, f, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.3.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the precinct is outstanding in that it still represents the type of environment it created some seventy-five years ago with its initial development.

¹⁵ Prentis, Malcolm, 'The Life and Death of Johnny Campbell', unpublished manuscript developed from a paper 'Kagariu or Johnny Campbell: Kabi Warrior, Bushranger or Scientific Specimen', presented to *Our Past is Our Future* History 90 Conference, Australian Historical Association, 26 - 29 Sep. 1990 at the University of Queensland (John Oxley Library VF 994.3 KAG C1) p.3 in Adams, Rod, *Noosa and Gubbi Gubbi The Land The People The Conflict*, Tewanin, Ultreya Publications, 2000, p.157.

¹⁶ Brown, Elaine, *Cooloola Coast*, University of Queensland Press, 2000, pp11-12.

¹⁷ Survey Plan of subdivision, date indecipherable.

¹⁸ Ibid, p4

¹⁹ Ibid, pp4-5

²⁰ Ibid.

8.4 “MAISIES” RESTAURANT

LOCATION	247 Gympie Terrace, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. ²¹ 17RP94596
DATES	1921 ²²
DESCRIPTION	A low set shop building of timber construction, with a wooden floor. The roof is of corrugated iron.



8.4.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Massoud family came to Australia from Lebanon in 1900 and settled in Noosaville.²³ The matriarch of the family, Mrs Maisie Monsour, who was born in September 1908, said that as well as operating boating businesses on the Noosa River and taking tourists to the North Shore, her father built and operated a number of shops in the area, the first was on the corner of Gympie Terrace and Edward Street in 1912.²⁴ This shop traded in groceries and another, built in Tewantin shortly after, traded in goods generally.²⁵

²¹ Noosa Council Survey Plan.

²² Pers. comm., Mrs Maisie Monsour, 24 Feb. 2001.

²³ *ibid.*

²⁴ *ibid.*

²⁵ *ibid.*

`Maisie's' was built in 1921 and was always a restaurant. Mrs Monsour recalls an anecdote, which she jokingly suggested, earned the restaurant the honour of being Australia's first `drive-in restaurant'. World War II, members of the AIF (Australia's Army force) were stationed at Sunshine Beach and Munna Point, where they had a series of DUKW amphibious vehicles, known affectionately as `Ducks', on hand. The Massoud family and the Australian servicemen developed a close relationship with each other and from time to time arrangements were made with `Maisie's' to have the soldiers supplied with meals. The custom was that the army `Ducks' would come up the river, drive onto the land opposite `Maisie's', then, very impressively drive over the street, collect the meals, pay for them, and then reverse the process, disappearing once more down the river to return to the army base, complete with provisions.²⁶

`Maisie's' remains a restaurant to the present time

8.4.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:

5 (c) Developing secondary and tertiary industry - providing hospitality services: commercial premises (restaurant)

8.4.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

`Maisie's' has been a part of Noosaville's heritage for some seventy-five years since its establishment by one of the districts pioneering business families and remains a meaningful icon to this time. It is closely associated with the Monsour and Massoud families.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, as relevant to this place.

8.4.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the building remains very much as it was, given the need for modernisation of its interior to meet health and other regulations, pertaining to the operation of a restaurant.

²⁶ *ibid.*

8.5 COOLOOLA CRUISES SLIPWAY

LOCATION	Gympie Terrace, Noosaville
TENURE	Special Lease. 164CP907410
DATES	c. 1930
DESCRIPTION	The slipway consists of a winch, a work area and a cradle set on rails which allows vessels to be slipped or to be brought from the river to the work area



8.5.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The slipway was originally installed in its present site by a plumber from Gympie, Harry Stolberg.²⁷ It has been in use ever since its installation and for this study, the main item for citation is the winch motor which is the original machine used to power the slipway.²⁸ Power for the winch is now electrical, but the winch is otherwise in its original state.²⁹

Ownership of the winch (and slipway) was firstly with Stolberg, then, on his death, to Harry Walker, the son of a long-serving MLA for this area,³⁰ then to Howard Parkyn.³¹

²⁷ *ibid.*

²⁸ *ibid.*

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ Member of the Legislative Assembly in the Queensland Parliament for the electorate of Wide Bay, 18 May 1907 - 27 Apr. 1912 (Opposition), and Cooroora from 27 Apr. 1912 to 21 Mar. 1947 (Ministerialist, Liberal, Country, Country-National, and Country Parties).

³¹ *ibid.*



8.5.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industry - developing manufacturing and heavy industry: works (boat repair & slipway); and

3(b) Developing transport and communication networks - establishing ports: port and harbour infrastructure (slipway).

8.5.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The slipway, and in particular its winch is rare surviving evidence of boating activity on the Noosa River and its foreshores as it was in the beginnings of its exposure to public use. This usage consisted mainly of tourism and commercial fishing and it helped establish the Noosa River as a venue for recreation, which has grown to very large proportions at the present time.

It is recommended that the Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a and b under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.5.4 INTEGRITY

Apart from necessary maintenance, the slipway fulfils its original purpose. The winch is now electrically powered but remains essentially a relic of a bygone age. The remainder of the slipway is of relatively recent construction.



8.6 MASSOUD'S JETTY

LOCATION	244 Gympie Terrace, Noosaville
TENURE	Special Lease. ³² 157CP904560
DATE	c. 1927 ³³
DESCRIPTION	The current jetty is constructed of timber piles sunk into the river, then bolted to wooden bearers and planked with a timber walkway and handrails. ³⁴ The style of the decorative entryway and its signage recalls the family's middle-eastern origins.

³² Pers. comm., Mrs Maisie Massoud, 23 Feb. 2001.

³³ *ibid.*

³⁴ *ibid.*



8.6.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Massoud family came to Australia from Lebanon in 1900.³⁵ They settled into family businesses based on small shops, river trade and early tourism ventures, such as taking visitors to the coloured sands on the North Shore.³⁶

To enhance their ability to operate adequately on the river, the family built facilities, including a slipway and the focus of this citation, a mooring jetty,³⁷ the jetty being used primarily for embarking and landing passengers travelling on their ferry, *River Light*, which also carried children to school.³⁸

It is significant that when the new ferry service between Harbour Town Tewantin and Noosa Heads was commenced only some four or five years ago, the first of its fleet was called *River Light*, and Mrs Maisie Massoud was invited to `christen'³⁹ it as a mark of respect for the Massoud family's river involvement and also as a link between times past and the present.

³⁵ *ibid.*

³⁶ *ibid.*

³⁷ *ibid.*

³⁸ *ibid.*

³⁹ *ibid.*

8.6.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

3(b) Developing transport and communication networks - establishing ports: port and harbour infrastructure (jetty); and

2(g) Developing rural economies - encouraging the growth of tourism: water transport infrastructure (jetty).

8.6.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Massoud jetty recalls the formidable presence that the Massoud family had on the development of the Noosa River as a source of recreation and income.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, d, and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.6.4 INTEGRITY

It is not known if any of the original 1920s jetty fabric remains. It has had to be repaired frequently due to usage and to exposure to rain, salt water and rot caused by pests, but repairs are said to have been made within the original concept of the jetty.

8.7 MASSOUD'S SLIPWAY

LOCATION	Immediately downstream from Massoud's Jetty
TENURE	Special Lease. ⁴⁰ 151CP905377
DATE	1923 ⁴¹
DESCRIPTION	The slipway consists of a winch and steel rails set onto wooden logs reaching from the river to the slip area. ⁴²



8.7.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Massoud family has had a long and valued association with Noosaville and the Noosa River since the year 1900 and the family's slipway has been in operation ever since its construction for Ted 'Jiddy' Massoud in 1923.⁴³ Originally the slipway was operated by a hand-operated winch which now adorns the entrance to nearby Massoud's Park,⁴⁴ but this has now been replaced by a modern, electrically operated facility.⁴⁵

8.7.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

3(c) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure - developing shipping services: boat slipway (slipway).

⁴⁰ R.J.L. Adams, personal inspection, 2001.

⁴¹ Pers. comm., Mrs Maisie Monsour, 23 Feb. 2001.

⁴² R.J.L. Adams, personal inspection, 2001.

⁴³ Pers. comm., Mrs Maisie Monsour, op. cit.

⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁵ *ibid.*

8.7.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Massoud boat slipway has been in use since 1923 and is closely associated with the early development of Noosaville and the Noosa River. It is also closely associated with the Massoud family who have been prominent in the local area's history since 1900.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, d, f, and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.7.4 INTEGRITY

The slipway is said to be much the way it was originally constructed. It has required repairs from time to time due to the heavy nature of the overhaul work that has had to be undertaken upon it by way of repairs to vessels of up to medium size. These repairs are said to have preserved the facility's original concept.

The slipway's original manual winch has been replaced by electrical power.

8.8 MCKENNA HOUSE AND BOAT BUILDING SHED

LOCATION	110 Hilton Terrace, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. 10MCH3882 ⁴⁶
DATE	The building style of the house suggests it was constructed in the 1930s
DESCRIPTION	<p>The house and shed are located in a large allotment on the northern side of Hilton Terrace. The house is high set on wooden stumps and has a corrugated iron roof. It is of timber construction and is a typical example of a comfortable family home of its era. It is the worse for the need of new paintwork, but otherwise appears sound enough.</p> <p>The large shed located immediately to its rear, on the other hand, is somewhat run down. It is of horizontal timber slat construction, with an iron roof and, as is the case with most work sheds, is set at ground level. However, a number of the timber slats making up its walls are missing and its doors are not entirely hung properly any more.</p>



"McKenna House"

8.8.1 BRIEF HISTORY

James McKenna was a carpenter and cabinetmaker, coming to the Noosa area originally from Gympie.⁴⁷ He spent much of his life in the building industry locally⁴⁸ until his death in recent times. He became a well-known identity locally and turned his skills to, as well as other building activities, the building of boats.⁴⁹ The vessels he concentrated on were not unduly large and they were generally used on the Noosa River. They were all built in

⁴⁶ Noosa Council Survey Plan.

⁴⁷ Pers. comm., Howard Parkyn, 2 Feb. 2001.

⁴⁸ James McKenna: 1983, personal memoir in the collection of Mrs Irene Christie.

⁴⁹ *ibid.*

his shed and probably the best known of them all was the tourist launch he built for the Parkyn family, *Miss Tewantin II*.⁵⁰

In its own right, *Miss Tewantin II* has become quite an icon amongst the tourist history of the Noosa River, taking many loads of visitors to many different parts of the river and lake system, over many years.⁵¹ Indeed the modest looking launch has been very widely photographed over the years.⁵²

An interesting facet of McKenna's boat building enterprise is that his house is not actually located on the riverbank and there remained the task of launching his vessels once they were built. This problem was solved expediently enough by the cutting of a shallow canal from the rear of McKenna's shed to the bank of the river,⁵³ which thereafter allowed direct water access to the building centre. The canal was dug with the approval of the Harbours and Marine Authority of the time, as well as that of the Noosa Shire Council.⁵⁴ It was later used in conjunction with a power-operated slipway employing a wooden cradle, which ran along rails into the river.⁵⁵ The slipway could handle boats up to 11.6 metres (38 feet) in length and between 35 and 40 boats were slipped on it each year.⁵⁶ The course of the canal can still be seen, marked by the line of mangroves, which have grown up along the whole of its length between the shed and the riverbank.⁵⁷



James McKenna originally purchased the property in 1932, although the lands first owner was Walter Hay. As well as being successful in his building and cabinet making activities, McKenna was also a self taught boilermaker and general engineer: one of the first in the local area.⁵⁸

8.8.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management, dated 2001:-

⁵⁰ *ibid.*

⁵¹ *ibid.*

⁵² R.J.L. Adams: observations and assessment of historical photographs over the years.

⁵³ Pers. comm., Howard Parkyn, 2 Feb. 2001.

⁵⁴ *Noosa News*, 5 May 2000, p.29.

⁵⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁶ *ibid.*

⁵⁷ R.J.L. Adams: personal inspection, 19 Feb. 2001.

⁵⁸ *Noosa News*, 5 May 2000, p.29.

8.8.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

James McKenna played a notable role in the development of the local area, Tewantin and the local maritime industry between the wars particularly. Consequently, although his house and, certainly his boat-building shed may have little to recommend them architecturally, they have historical interest.



The canal runs to the left of the fence line in the photograph to the Noosa River, seen in the background.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, d, f and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.8.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of both the house and the shed are as they were built, although both need restorative work to be carried out to preserve their durability.



Another view of the canal, taken from the riverbank. The two logs in the foreground acted as guides for the boat slip.

8.9 NOOSA RIVER CARAVAN PARK

LOCATION	Russell Street, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. 131MCH4183
DATE	c. 1920
DESCRIPTION	Caravan and camping area.



8.9.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Munna Point was a favourite camping place and fishing sport for indigenous people Alex Gibson, an early settler at Tewantin, observed coastal and inland Aborigines at a rendezvous at Munna Point, where they held a corroboree before setting off on a hunting expedition to the 'Bunya Mountains' (the Blackall Ranges).⁵⁹

With the completion of the Doonella bridge over the Noosa River at Tewantin in October 1929, the tenor of life for downstream residents of the Noosa area changed markedly. Up to that time the only reasonable tourist access available to visitors to such areas as Noosaville, Munna Point, Noosa Heads and the emerging Sunshine Beach, from Tewantin and the railhead at Cooroy, was via the river.

This meant that in those days, permanent residents who were engaged in the tourist industry relied heavily on river transport. Indeed a number of families became part of the early history of the Noosa area through their association with the Noosa River, either by fishing or by transport.

One of these families was that of Jack Parkyn. He, and as years went by, his sons, developed a closeness to the river and a sound reputation which helped establish the Noosa River's importance and public usage. Prior to the opening of the bridge, Jack Parkyn had developed Munna Point, and had purchased, and begun to clear, land bordering on the eastern side of Russell Street, which he began to use as a camping ground.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ Brown, Elaine. *Cooloola Coast: Noosa to Fraser Island - The Aboriginal and Settler Histories of a Unique Environment*, University of Queensland Press, 2000, p 29-30

⁶⁰ Pers. comm., Howard Parkyn, 2001.

Until the bridge opened up road access, Jack Parkyn operated a well-patronised ferry service for points between Tewantin and Noosa Heads, which, unfortunately for him, suffered somewhat after the bridge was opened. To an extent he countered this by developing the camping ground, as well as other tourist accommodation he offered, and maintained his financial viability.⁶¹ He also, of course, retained his ferry service, which visitors used as a way of observing the features of the river, so that his operations in this regard changed direction to some extent, but by no means died.⁶²

The caravan/camping ground, nevertheless, continued to flourish, although this was not accomplished without difficulties. One of the main problems turned out to be an insect, which has the ability to infuriate humans and animals alike by its persistence, its bite and the multitude of its numbers. It is the biting midge, or 'sandfly'. Furthermore Munna Point in those times, and indeed even many later years, was notorious for this pest. It was incumbent on the Parkyns to obviate, or at least to alleviate, the effects of the sandfly and to an extent they succeeded by consistently clearing undergrowth in and around the camping area, and then by burning off the dried remnants when the wind was northeasterly.⁶³

Visitor numbers to the facility continued to increase, and with the advent of relatively easy motorcar access, caravans began to make their appearance also. The extent of the popularity of the facility was that the Noosa Council took over the running of it during the 1930s⁶⁴ and it still remains well patronised and with very complex amenities which could not easily have been provided by private development.

8.9.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

- 2(g) Developing rural economies - encouraging the growth of tourism: camping ground/caravan park; and
- 2(b) Developing rural economies - displacing Aboriginal people: camp site (confluence of creek and river).

8.9.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Noosa River Caravan Park - Munna Point is the last waterside caravan park and camping ground left in the entire Noosa area. As such, it provides low cost accommodation for families who could not otherwise enjoy the pleasure of a centrally situated site, in surroundings of considerable beauty and in close relationship to other features of Noosa. Indeed, there are also people who like to return to the more simple style of living to enjoy their leisure, irrespective of cost and this facility caters for them as well. The Caravan Park is thus unique. It is also well managed and is ideally situated.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria b, c, d, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.9.4 INTEGRITY

The camping facility situated at the confluence of Weyba Creek and the Noosa River has been modernised and increased in its complexity as the years have passed since its virtually primitive inception. Nevertheless the ambience of the place has followed the integrity envisaged by Jack Parkyn in his attempt to provide access to low cost accommodation for people who wish it. It has made honest progress along the lines of its original concept.

⁶¹ *ibid.*

⁶² *ibid.*

⁶³ Pers. comm., Howard Parkyn, 2001.

⁶⁴ *ibid.*

8.10 NANNYGAI STREET PRECINCT

LOCATION	Nannygai Street runs north west/south east, parallel to Weyba Road, Noosaville. ⁶⁵
TENURE	The privately owned residences in Nannygai Street are freehold property. ⁶⁶ 26RP63879
DATE	All private dwellings in Nannygai Street date from at least the early post World War II era. ⁶⁷
DESCRIPTION	The street contains a mixture of private houses, holiday units and a power substation. ⁶⁸



Number 19 (foreground) and 17 Nannygai Street

8.10.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Following the end of World War II, expansion of settlement along the Noosa River, downstream from Tewantin continued. There was a demand for more modest accommodation as the distance away from the waterfront became greater and especially if that waterfront was not the Noosa River itself.

Consequently, the land adjacent to waterways such as Keyser Creek attracted buyers, but only in the less exclusive group. With Nannygai Street lying one block away from even this modest stream, the attraction was still there but it had to wait its turn for development. This came, however, and the street is lined with a series of modest bungalows on either side.

Due to the even greater impetus put on development by the Noosa area's general popularity, however, the street is also the subject of redevelopment, with unit accommodation adding to the complexity of its ambience. This latter is made yet more marked by the use of the north western corner of the street's meeting with Reef Street being the site for an Energex power substation.

⁶⁵ *Brisbane 2001 UBD Refidex Street Atlas*, 45th edition, Sunshine Coast Area Map 8.

⁶⁶ Noosa Council survey map.

⁶⁷ R.J.L. Adams, personal inspection, 2001.

⁶⁸ *ibid.*

8.10.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

4 (d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (streetscape)

8.10.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The street fits into a part of Noosa's development and lifestyle, which can be retained by imaginative planning. Through plantings, selective painting techniques and streetscaping, Nannygai Street could display how modern techniques can preserve the culture of past years' lifestyles, yet do so in a way that will show attractive modern trends.⁶⁹ Of perhaps outstanding interest are the houses situated at numbers 17 and 19 on the southwestern side of the street, and numbers 10 and 20 on the other. Number 10 in particular, with its separate laundry or 'wash house' is considerably older than the others in the street, being of perhaps 1920s vintage.⁷⁰

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, c, d, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.10.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity if the original streetscape remains mostly intact. The redevelopment is incongruous and the power sub-station is certainly not an integral part of such an environment, yet it provides a basic need for urban living and as such is good example of the provision of a service.



Number 20 (above) and number 10 (below), Nannygai Street

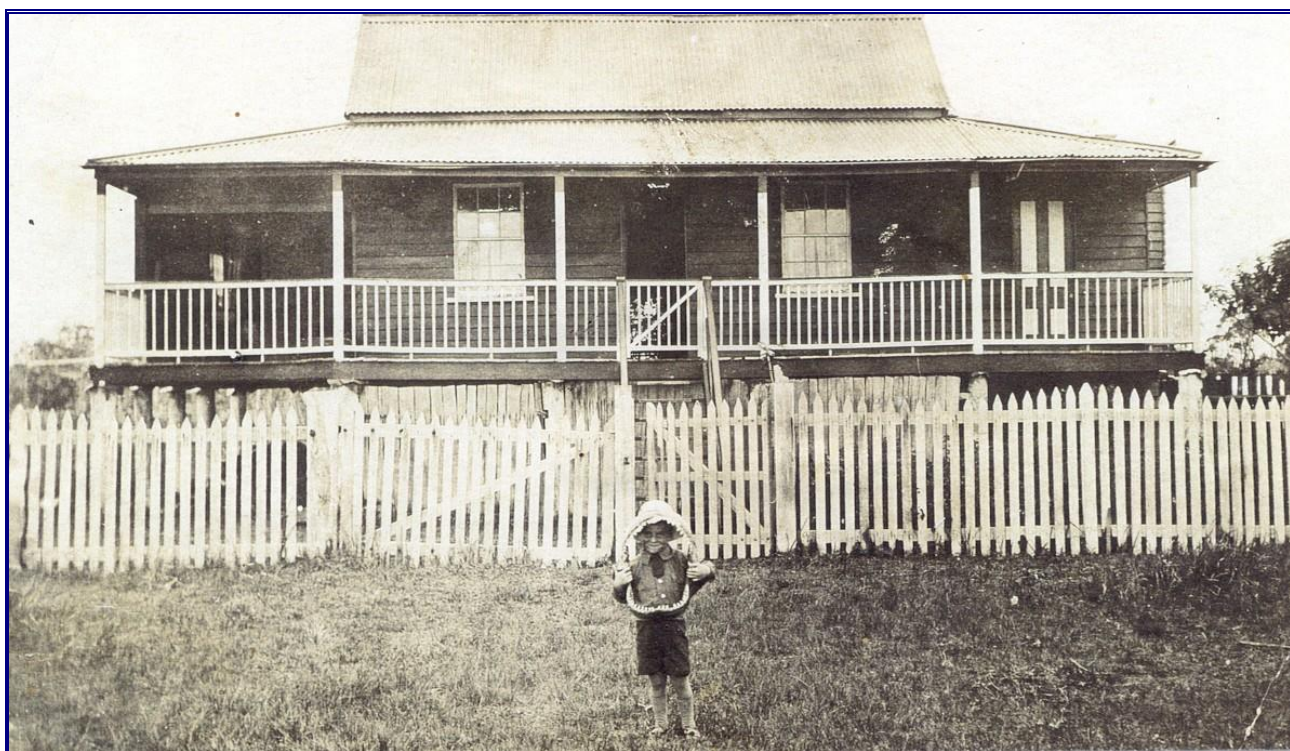
⁶⁹ Pers. comm., Howard Parkyn, 12 Mar. 2001.

⁷⁰ R.J.L. Adams, personal inspection, 2001.



8.11 SHIELDSTON FLATS AND SHIELDSTON

LOCATION	217 and 219 Gympie Terrace, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. 217 Gympie Terrace, 1RP66483 and 219 Gympie Terrace, 1RP70165.
DATE	c. 1880's
DESCRIPTION	<p>'<i>Shieldston Flats</i>' is of timber construction. It is set on high wooden stumps and has a corrugated iron roof. As it now stands, it is subdivided into two holiday flats, defying its original concept.</p> <p><i>Shieldston</i>, which stands to its neighbour's right, is considerably newer. It is a smaller cottage, probably originally with two bedrooms, but now with its front verandah enclosed, no doubt to allow extra sleeping areas.</p> <p>It is of fibro-cement construction, is high set on wooden stumps and has a corrugated iron roof. It, too, is let as holiday accommodation and is currently being renovated.</p>



"*Shieldston Flats*" in its original condition, photographed in 1917. The child in the foreground is Howard Parkyn aged 5. The house was originally named '*Miner's Rest*'

8.11.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Shieldston Flats and *Shieldston* are both owned by Mr Jack Smerdon, a relative of Howard Parkyn and who, according to Parkyn, has no intention of selling or demolishing them.⁷¹ Originally, however, what is now *Shieldston Flats*, was the home of Howard Parkyn's grand-father and, as such, was built in the 1880s, having been named '*Miner's Rest*'.⁷² It is therefore the oldest remaining building yet found on Gympie Terrace.

The original state of the building bears virtually no resemblance to its present condition. It was built with open verandahs, battening beneath it and with an excellent front external stairway leading up to it.⁷³ There was no sign

⁷¹ Pers. comm., Howard Parkyn, 2 Feb. 2001.

⁷² *ibid.*

⁷³ Photograph in the collection of Howard Parkyn.

whatever of the present gable roof nor of the additions on either side⁷⁴, but Howard Parkyn recently inspected the underneath of the building and found it to be very similar to its original standard.⁷⁵



"Shieldston Flats" as it now appears.

8.11.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: dwelling (house).

8.11.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Due to the fact that `Shieldston Flats' appears to be the oldest Noosaville riverfront buildings still standing, it is worthy of recording in Noosa's heritage. Furthermore its associations with the Parkyn family, who in their own right are vital links in Noosa's history, make the building all the more noteworthy.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, c, d, e, and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.11.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of `Shiedston Flats' is totally out of character with its original, dignified appearance. It is considered, however, that it is capable of restoration, and as such has the potential to be used as perhaps a tourist information centre, a local history museum or some other cultural focus.

⁷⁴ *ibid.*

⁷⁵ Pers. comm., Howard Parkyn, 2001.



"Shieldston"

8.12 EDWARD STREET RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT

LOCATION	Between Gympie Terrace and Elizabeth Streets, Noosaville.
TENURE	Freehold: all titles on the eastern side of Edward appear on RP66617 ⁷⁶
DATE	Edward Street was surveyed in approximately the 1920s.
DESCRIPTION	The Edward Street precinct consists of that part of Edward Street between Gympie Terrace and Elizabeth Street. This study will concentrate on the eastern side of the street.

8.12.1 BRIEF HISTORY

As development of the Tewanin district expanded, particularly with the 1929 opening of the Doonella bridge⁷⁷, areas along the Noosa River bank came more and more under the scrutiny of developers and buyers. The Edward Street area was just such a part of this expansion. The housing placed on this street, and indeed, upon most streets in Noosaville, tended to be of more modest design. The aim of this development was primarily to give residents access to the pleasures of the river and its foreshores without the imposition of large buying prices. The developers of this area were in fact meeting a market that they saw as viable.

Edward Street is a very narrow one, the narrowest in all Noosaville.⁷⁸ Its future, therefore, will need to be treated with sensitivity if it is to remain of value to its environment.



6 Edward Street

Number 6, which appears to be Lot 47, is a high set weatherboard house with a corrugated iron roof. It stands on wooden stumps and is currently under repair).

⁷⁶ Noosa Council Survey Plan.

⁷⁷ John Oxley Library photograph, negative number 126 624 in the collection of R.J.L. Adams.

⁷⁸ Noosa Shire Survey Plan.

Number 8 is of timber construction, is low set on wooden stumps and has a corrugated iron roof. It is surrounded by thick tree growth and it is not possible to observe its size with any accuracy. It appears to be Lot 510.



8 Edward Street

Number 10 is of timber construction, is high set on wooden stumps and has a corrugated iron roof. It appears to be Lot 612.



10 Edward Street

Number 12 appears to be somewhat newer than its neighbours. It is high set, with a corrugated iron roof, but is surrounded by a high fence and it was not possible to observe its foundations. It may well be fully enclosed beneath and appears to be three-bed roomed. It appears to be Lot 714.

*12 Edward Street*

Number 14 is either a much more modern building than are any of the others on the eastern side of Edward Street, or it has been heavily reworked. It is quite handsome in appearance and it contains three units. It is high set, with the upper section being of timber construction and the under section, concrete block. It can be assumed that the lower section of the building contains two holiday units, with the upper part providing living quarters for the proprietor(s). It appears to be Lot 816.



14 Edward Street

Number 16 is high set on wooden stumps and has a corrugated iron roof. It is of weatherboard construction and is currently under repair. It would probably contain two bedrooms and a 'sleepout'. It appears to be Lot 918.



16 Edward Street

At present, the western side of Edward Street consists solely of units, apartments or resorts, with the sole exception of the house at number 17. This house appears to be of late 1920s design and has been reasonably well restored. It is used as a suite of offices for a project and construction management group, is modest in size, probably with two bedrooms, and is well presented. It stands on high wooden stumps, is of weatherboard construction, with timber battening beneath. The roof is of corrugated iron. The house is worthy of retention as it can easily be made to fit into the overall ambience of the area as a buffer or contrast to its highly modern neighbours. The land is described as lot 2 on RP753585.



17 Edward Street



18 Edward Street

The last house in the precinct (number 18), forms the corner with Elizabeth Street. It is Lot 1019. The house on the lot is low set on wooden stumps, it is of weatherboard construction and has a corrugated iron roof. It probably originally contained two bedrooms, but its front verandah has been enclosed, no doubt to add to sleeping accommodation.

8.12.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

4(d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (streetscape).

8.12.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The eastern side of Edward Street, however, is the main focus of this study. It consists completely of modest bungalow type dwellings, all of which are either in a very reasonable state of repair, or are being made so.

The value of the precinct lies, not so much in the worth of each building individually, but in the fact that the overall street-side provides a good example of the type of dwelling representative of the development of early Noosaville away from the riverfront.

It is considered, therefore, that the street has sound potential as a redevelopment area, but at the same time retaining the current dwellings as much as possible. With the very modern buildings of the western side, the eastern side provides a counterfoil and if the whole street could be developed as an entity the effect could be very pleasing.

The width of Edward Street is intrinsic in the overall exercise, since it is very narrow and focus would have to be placed on traffic usage. Perhaps if it could be made 'one way', with calmers and plantings this would give the area a very relaxed and intimate identity.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria c, d, e, f, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.12.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the western side of Edward Street has almost totally been changed by the construction of modern apartment blocks. The eastern side, however, has integrity, which is virtually original.

8.13 GOWLAND RESIDENCE

LOCATION	36 Mary Street, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. 13RP72829
DATE	1923
DESCRIPTION	A low-set timber house with corrugated iron roof. The house is a small, well maintained, two-bed- roomed cottage, or bungalow. ⁷⁹



8.13.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The house was originally built on the site of the Palm Tree Lodge on Gympie Terrace, Noosaville in 1923.⁸⁰ Ownership has been traced from Russell Cairns, who moved it to its present site, to one Bert Shute and then to the present owner, Michael Gowland and his wife, who have lived in the house for some twenty one years, having purchased it by 1980.⁸¹

The present owner believes that, due to the laying of the sheeting of the roof and other features, the building was pivoted one hundred and eighty degrees on its present site once it was moved there. Originally, then, the verandah would have faced the river, but it was turned to face Mary Street once this street was developed.⁸²

The state of the house currently corresponds closely with the original plan⁸³, but the present owner has made marginal changes to the front entry and verandah, door placement to the second bedroom, the bathroom and laundry, and as well has added a large outdoor area for recreation at the rear.⁸⁴

⁷⁹ R.J.L. Adams, personal inspection, 1 Feb. 2001.

⁸⁰ Pers. comm., with the owner, 1 Feb. 2001.

⁸¹ *ibid.*

⁸² *ibid.*

⁸³ Architectural Student survey, in the collection of Mrs Irene Christie.

8.13.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: dwelling (cottage).

8.13.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Gowland residence is typical of the small, yet pleasant residences built along the south bank of the Noosa River, as that area began to be opened up in the 1920s. For its eighty-year existence, it has survived well and will serve to be a good example of a now-gone building style reminiscent of the Noosaville area and elsewhere.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, d, e, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.13.4 INTEGRITY

The alterations made to the internal arrangements to the house are minimal, and are meant to bring it into line with modern housing amenities. The integrity of the building generally remains intact.

8.14 'TIKI FLATS'

LOCATION	163 Gympie Terrace, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. 1RP52322
DATE	1928 ⁸⁵
DESCRIPTION	<p>A high-set house on wooden stumps, divided into two holiday flats. It is of timber construction, although fibro-cement planking has been used to resheet the front of the building. The roof is of corrugated iron.</p> <p>The land on which the house is situated is of comparative narrow frontage, yet with considerable depth.⁸⁶</p>



8.14.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The 'Tiki Flats' building dates from the time prior immediately before the opening of the Doonella bridge in 1929⁸⁷, which gave greatly improved access to Noosaville and the beaches from Tewantin, the hinterland and southern centres. Buildings such as 'Tiki Flats' were used extensively as holiday accommodation in such times and still fulfil a useful role even in contemporary times.⁸⁸

'Tiki Flats' is one of the last buildings of its type remaining along Gympie Terrace. It is currently owned by Dr A.J. Kelly⁸⁹ who lives on the corner of Gympie Terrace and Robert Street, Noosaville.⁹⁰

⁸⁵ Architectural Students' survey notes: held in the collection of Mrs Irene Christie.

⁸⁶ Monks, Colin, *Noosa The Way It Was The Way It Is Now*, Tewantin, Colin Monks, 2000, p.59.

⁸⁷ Pers. comm., Real Estate Agent, Mr Eric Marsh, 1 Feb. 2000.

⁸⁸ *ibid.*

⁸⁹ R.J.L. Adams, personal inspection, 2001.

8.14.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

2(g) Developing rural economies - encouraging the growth of tourism: tourist accommodation (flats).

8.14.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Since the active advent of development along Gympie Terrace, dating from the 1920s, buildings the like of 'Tiki Flats' were very popular in that area for holiday accommodation.

The importance of 'Tiki Flats' lies in the building's uniqueness: it is one of only a very few original buildings of its era still in existence.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, d, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.14.4 INTEGRITY

Apart from refurbishing its interior to meet more modern standards, 'Tiki Flats' has generally maintained its original integrity well.

8.15 'WALLACE HOUSE'

LOCATION Wallace Park, Noosaville

TENURE Freehold. 2RP839623

DATE 1931

DESCRIPTION The house is constructed of timber with a galvanised iron roof and is set high on timber stumps. The articulated gabled roof with wide overhangs and battening on the gable ends, the rectilinear bay window, the chamferboards (originally oiled) with batten insets in balustrading, are all typical of many suburban houses in Brisbane from the 1920s.⁹¹



8.15.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Wallace House, as it has come to be called, was built for Arthur and Alice Wallace.

Arthur Wallace was born in Mackay, North Queensland in 1876 and after his education, became a qualified surveyor, joining the British Colonial Service in 1904 and working in the Malay States.⁹² He married Alice Dimmock, daughter of the mayor of Mackay in 1901, and subsequently retired from the English Public Service in 1929.⁹³ Seeking a satisfactory place in which to retire the couple bought the land on which their house was to be built, in 1930, from Robert Adams.⁹⁴

⁹¹ National Trust of Queensland Report, cited in John Mainwaring, 'The Wallace Estate: New Life for an Ageing Icon', *Noosa Blue*, No. 9, 1992, p.27; For details of the Workers Dwellings Program see: Judy Rechner, *Brisbane House Styles 1880 to 1940: a Guide to the Affordable House*, Brisbane History Group, 1998.

⁹³ National Trust leaflet, op. cit.

⁹⁴ *ibid.*

The original owner was Walter Hay and archaeologists speculate that somewhere very near Wallace House there remains the charred ruins and rubbish dump of Hay's homestead 'Hilton Park', circa 1870, but the only visible evidence from this period is a rampant rose briar bush.⁹⁵

The Wallace homestead was designed by Brisbane architect, R.M. Wilson, the father of a currently well known Brisbane architect, Blair Wilson⁹⁶, whilst the builder was Dick Caddell from Cooroy.⁹⁷

Alice Wallace died in 1953, but her widower lived on in the house, looked after by one of his daughters, Jean Dunstan, until his death just one month short of his 93rd birthday.⁹⁸ The house was retained by the Wallace family until 1978, when it was sold and then was subsequently purchased by Noosa Council from Mooloolaba Downs Pty Ltd in 1992.⁹⁹

Noosa Council redeveloped the home as a centre for the then newly-formed Noosa Shire Arts and Crafts Association Inc., a joining together of fifteen separate affiliated groups,¹⁰⁰ but the centre, which had been proving very adequate for its function, was badly destroyed by fire on the night of Friday, 26 March 1999.¹⁰¹

The building remained unused until insurance matters were settled and then a further redevelopment and expansion plan was drawn up, with it once more being opened in its new presentation, in February 2001.¹⁰²

8.15.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001

4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: dwelling (house); and

8.15.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is a good representative example of a 1920s house.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.15.4 INTEGRITY

The original integrity of the house has changed with the passing of the years. Firstly, extensions were completed to the southern wing of the house by the Wallace's in 1933;¹⁰³ then the Noosa Council's purchase and radical change of direction of the house to that of an arts centre meant considerable expansion. Finally, following the fire of 1999, even more modifications have been made to the building as it now stands.¹⁰⁴ Nevertheless the original intent of the house remains generally apparent.

⁹⁵ *ibid.*

⁹⁶ Mainwaring, John, *Noosa Blue*, op. cit., p.27.

⁹⁷ *ibid.*

⁹⁸ National Trust of Queensland Sunshine Coast Branch, *The Wallace House*, Leaflet, op. cit.

⁹⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁰¹ 'Wallace House Reconstruction Grand Opening, Friday 23rd February 2001', *Noosa News*, 20 Feb. 2001, p.11.

¹⁰² *ibid.*

¹⁰³ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ National Trust leaflet, op. cit.

8.16 WALLACE PARK

LOCATION	Western side of Eumundi Road, Noosaville opposite where the road meets Gibson Road.
TENURE	Freehold. 2RP839623
DATE	Noosa Council
DESCRIPTION	Wallace Park was set aside by Noosa Council to be a venue for various community projects which can all be brought together in a central location. Buildings housing each of the projects have been, or are being, constructed as funds and need arise, and the concept of the venue sets out to be one that, on the one hand, is in harmony with the local ecology, and on the other, is flexible enough to allow worthwhile additions to be made from time within fiscal and spatial constraints. ¹⁰⁵



Wallace House

8.16.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Walter Hay the very prominent original settler originally owned the land comprising of Wallace Park..¹⁰⁶He built a homestead known as '*Hilton*' on his selection in the early 1870's. This homestead was destroyed by fire some ten years later and the land subsequently came into the ownership of one Robert Adams.¹⁰⁷

William Wallace, who preferred to be called Arthur,¹⁰⁸ bought the land from Adams in 1930 and built his residence now referred to as, '*Wallace House*', in 1931.¹⁰⁹

Noosa Council bought Wallace House, developing it as a centre for arts and crafts. A Day Respite Centre, Meals-on-Wheels centre and the Noosa Parks Environment Centre soon followed on the former estate.¹¹⁰ The Shire's

¹⁰⁵ R.J.L. Adams, personal inspections.

¹⁰⁶ *The Wallace House*, Leaflet, op cit.

¹⁰⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ Mainwaring, John, 'The Wallace Estate: A new life for an aging icon', in *Noosa Blue*, no. 9, 1992, p36

¹⁰⁹ *The Wallace House*, Leaflet, op cit.

¹¹⁰ 'Wallace Park facilities take shape', *Noosa News*, 12 November 1993.

library elegantly designed yet eminently functional building, by architect Maurice Hurst, opened on 4 December 1993, as well as an excellent indoor Leisure Centre. Noosa Bridge Club constructed an international standard bridge competition facility in 1994.

The latest building was the Endeavour Foundations Adult Training Support Services in 1998.¹¹¹

8.16.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management, dated 2001:-

4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: residence (house);

4(c) Establishing and developing towns - providing public services: library, indoor leisure centre;

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - forming secular associations, institutions and societies: arts and craft centre, indoor leisure centre, card hall, environmental centre; and

8(b) Providing health and welfare services - caring for the elderly and the needy: community care centre (respite centre, meals-on-wheels centre, adult training centre).

8.16.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Wallace Park has, as its core, an association with the very earliest times of the Noosa area's development. At the same time, the current concept of having a central venue for as many community projects as possible, is a modern one and it is fitting to have it link the historical and the modern together as a heritage statement.

The categorisation of the historical themes associated with Wallace Park is therefore somewhat complex. However, It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001 as relevant to this place.

8.16.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the topography of Wallace Park has, of necessity, been somewhat reconstituted. The general tenor of the area has, however, been restored to as much of a facsimile of its original ambience as has been allowable after the construction of major buildings. General contours of the land have been retained as much as possible, indigenous flora have been planted and open areas grassed in keeping with local trends.



¹¹¹ 'Bridge Club on the move', Noosa Citizen, 9 February 1994.

Day Respite Centre



Meals on Wheels operation centre



The Environment Centre for the Noosa Parks Association



The Shire Library



The Leisure Centre



The Noosa Bridge Club



The Endeavour Foundation's Adult Training Support Services Centre

8.17 ELIZABETH STREET RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT (Western End Cul-de-Sac)

LOCATION	Houses numbered from 4 to 14 on the south side, numbered from 5 to 11 on the north side of Elizabeth Street at its western end.
TENURE	All lands are freehold. They are described respectively as:- 2RP107573, 3RP107573, 3RP70165, 3RP66851, 2RP97033 and 1RP9703 (South side); 2RP61929, 2RP75738, 2RP66483 and 2RP70165 (North side).
DATE	The houses vary in age from pre-World War II to just after the end of that war, ie. the late 1940s, the 1950s and early 1960s.
DESCRIPTION	The group of houses forms a type of precinct displaying an overall genre of housing indicative of a certain lifestyle, which has potential for future development.



8.17.1 BRIEF HISTORY

This area was a sub-division of land settled during the late 1920s and 1930s. The houses are good examples of middle-range accommodation units used during their times. They are modest by modern standards but show a trend in the outward expansion of settlement from Tewantin at that time, yet with housing being able to remain in close proximity to the Noosa River. The majority of the houses on the south side of Elizabeth Street are set on high wooden stumps, perhaps to obtain an enhanced view of the river, whilst three of those on the north side are set low. The standard of housing on the south side, indeed, tends to be somewhat more expensive than is that across the street.

Of particular interest is the house situated on the eastern side of the intersection of George and Elizabeth Streets; number 8 Elizabeth Street. It was once known as the 'Rat House' since it was constructed from a haphazard collection of timber taken from a variety of sources. The house was originally built in Howard Street, and moved from there to its present site.¹¹²

¹¹² University of Sunshine Coast Architectural students' survey findings of housing in the Noosaville area, in the possession of Mrs Irene Christie, Tewantin.

8.17.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in the draft *Guidelines for Historical & Cultural Heritage Management*, Environment Protection Agency, 18 August 2000:

4 (d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (streetscape).

8.17.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of each house in its own right is very modest. Yet taken as a group the houses form a precinct, which has the potential to be developed into a cluster of unique accommodation units, or perhaps a set of professional office suites; or indeed even a combination of these concepts.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria b, c, d, e, f and g of Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001

8.17.4 INTEGRITY

The precinct has retained its integrity totally. No building has sustained any major alteration: all are virtually as built. Indeed, it is in the integrity of the precinct that is its main heritage value lies; particularly with the cul-de-sac now having been placed adjacent to it.



8.18 EUMUNDI ROAD/HILTON TERRACE ROUNDABOUT SERVICE ROAD PRECINCT

LOCATION	Between the entrance to the Sea Scouts den and the Dry Cleaning Centre, Noosaville
TENURE	All properties are freehold. They are described as follows:- No. 13: 1RP79817; No. 15: 57RP68719; No. 17: 56RP68719; No. 19: 55RP68719; No. 21: 54RP68719; No. 23: 53RP68719; and No. 25: 52RP68719
DATE	The houses date from the immediate post World War Two period
DESCRIPTION	All the houses are small cottages or bungalows, low set and probably containing two bedrooms. They can be described as: No. 13: chamferboard cladding, with a corrugated iron roof; No. 15: fibro-cement cladding, with fibro-cement roof; No. 17: weatherboard cladding, with corrugated iron roof; No. 19: weatherboard cladding, with corrugated iron roof; No. 21: weatherboard cladding, with corrugated iron roof; No. 23: fibro-cement cladding with fibro-cement roof; and No. 25: fibro-cement cladding with corrugated iron roof. ¹¹³

8.18.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The small homes in the precinct form part of what must have been a subdivision surveyed as medium quality housing to cater for post-war development. They are all quite modest in their own way, but are well situated in a central aspect and form a neat group. They are also indicative of the usage of building materials of the early post-war period.

8.18.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:0-

4(d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (streetscape); and

4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: dwellings (residences)

8.18.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The group of houses relates to a particular period of development in the Noosaville area and has a feeling of unity among it that renders it viable as an entity. The houses also have the potential to be developed as an accommodation complex in their own right, which could have a special identity if coupled with a streetscape and selective planting.

The precinct could adequately cater for tourists on a modest income structure.

It is recommended that Noosa Council consider assessment criteria c, d, and g under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, Environmental Protection Agency, dated 18 August 2000 as relevant to this site.

¹¹³ R.J.L. Adams, personal inspection, 19 Feb. 2001.

8.18.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the original housing group remains good.

The following photographs are of the buildings as they progress from the entrance of the Sea Scouts den towards the Dry Cleaners. They are all in sequence.









8.19 WEeping FIG TREE

LOCATION	Ely Park, adjacent to 'O' boats hire, Esplanade, Gympie Terrace, Noosaville.
TENURE	Reserve. 151CP905377
DESCRIPTION	A well established, spreading shade tree, planted by a pioneering family.



8.19.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Ely Park is now recognised as a park in its own right. It is part of the Gympie Terrace foreshore Esplanade, situated towards the middle, opposite and virtually midway between where Albert and George Streets meet Gympie Terrace.

The Ely family established commercial interests along Gympie Terrace in the later part of the nineteenth century. The second generation had a fishing boat and ran a pie and tart shop in Gympie Terrace around the time of the first World War.¹¹⁴

The subject tree is a *Ficus benjamina*, a Weeping Fig¹¹⁵, it was originally grown in Mount Isa, in far north western Queensland by Mr William Ely, and forwarded to the late Robert Megarity for transplanting in its present site.¹¹⁶ It was planted beside a *Cinnamomum camphora*, a Camphor Laurel tree, which, in 1926, was the first shade tree, planted on the Esplanade. It has been declared a noxious weed in recent years, Noosa Council as part of the foreshore improvement program removed it, so only the weeping fig remains.

8.19.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

9(d) Developing social and cultural institutions - commemorating important events or people: memorial (tree).

¹¹⁴ Cato, Nancy, *A Noosa Story - A story in unplanned development*, Jacaranda, 1979, 1982, 1989, p37

¹¹⁵ Frances Bodkin, compiler and illustrator, *The Essential Reference Guide to Native and Exotic Plants in Australia*, *Encyclopaedia Botanica*, Pymble, N.S.W., Cornstalk Publishing, 1992 reprint, p.472.

¹¹⁶ Len Ely, 'Historic tree removed', *Noosa News*, 26 Jan. 2001.

8.19.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Weeping Fig tree has long been an attraction on the Gympie Terrace Esplanade and has historic links with the Ely family, one of the pioneering families of Noosaville. Therefore has significance as a landmark tree.

It is recommended that Noosa Council considers assessment criteria a, d, e, g and h under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical & Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:- as relevant to this site.

8.19.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the tree remains sound.

8.20 CHAPMAN HOUSE

LOCATION	13 Dolphin Court, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. 74N10573
DATES	1996
DESCRIPTION	<p>A two-storey lightweight fibro, timber frame house with zincalume roofing on a masonry base. There is extensive external use of timber shutters and sponged masonry courtyard walls.</p> <p>The house is a reinterpretation of the Queensland colonial verandah applied to an urban setting. The architect's design incorporates a single 'L-shaped' configuration where the bottom plan of the house becomes the whole block of land because the masonry walls, which form the outer skin of the first storey, continue themselves into courtyards and fences to produce privacy and acoustic control. The whole block of land therefore at first level, garden, courtyard, swimming pool, courtyards and entrance courtyards all become part of the house whether roofed or not.</p> <p>The top part of the house is fibrous cement sheeting reminiscent of some of the earlier utilitarian beach houses and commercial buildings of the Sunshine Coast.</p>

8.20.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Chapman House was designed by internationally known local architect John Mainwaring. It was built in 1996 for a Scottish lawyer on a long thin block of land with views over the environmental park and the Noosa River.

Mainwaring has been recognised for his work by being awarded the Queensland Robin Dods award on several occasions, the National Robin Boyd Award, the National Sir Zelman Cowan Award and the National Commercial Award for various buildings within the Shire.

The house won the Queensland Robin Dods Award and the National Robin Boyd Award in 1996.

8.20.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in the Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's, *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001

4(f) Establishing and developing towns - developing a regional style of architecture: residence (house)

8.20.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is a place of cultural heritage significance because of its association with the domestic building industry in Noosa and the development of the regional 'Sunshine Coast' School of Architecture¹¹⁷. The building is a unique structure in the Shire.

The house represents a blend of regional and international styles, which indicates the influence of architecture from similar climatic regions in the world, and the architect's willingness to be influenced by other than local trends.

It is recommended that Noosa Shire Council consider assessment criteria e and f based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001, as relevant to this place.

8.20.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the Chapman house has been maintained.

¹¹⁷ See Peter Hyatt, *Local Heroes Architects of Australia's Sunshine Coast*, Craftsman House/G+B Arts International, Melbourne, 2000.

8.21 MAINWARING HOUSE

LOCATION	11 Mermaid Quay, Noosaville
TENURE	Freehold. 42RP839221
DATES	1993
DESCRIPTION	<p>A two-storey lightweight fibro, timber frame house with zincalume roofing on a masonry base. There is extensive external use of timber shutters, glass walls and masonry courtyard walls.</p> <p>The layout of the house makes maximum use of ventilation and sunlight. For example, there are large movable glass walls to the north of the house designed to catch the cool winds off the canal. The wide double-height breezeway and open plan of the house funnel the breezes south throughout the house where they are accelerated by the narrowing front entrance courtyard with its open doors secured by a secondary screened gate. Even in the garage where windows are not required and in the western wall of the upper bedroom where they are undesirable, the corrugated sheet clad walls are bent out like gills to catch every available source of ventilation.</p> <p>Filtered sunlight streams into the house from the east around the north through sun shaded window walls and roof lights.</p>

8.21.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Mainwaring House was designed by internationally known local architect John Mainwaring as a family home, and was built in 1993 on a flat block of land on a modern canal estate development.

Mainwaring has been recognised for his work by being awarded the Queensland Robin Dods award on several occasions, the National Robin Boyd Award, the National Sir Zelman Cowan Award and the National Commercial Award for various buildings within the Shire.

The house won the Queensland Robin Dods award in 1994.

8.21.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in the Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's, *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001

4(f) Establishing and developing towns - developing a regional style of architecture: residence (house)

8.21.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is a place of cultural heritage significance because of its association with the domestic building industry in Noosa and the development of the regional 'Sunshine Coast' School of Architecture.¹¹⁸ The building is a unique structure in the Shire.

The house represents a blend of regional and international styles, which indicates the influence of architecture from similar climatic regions in the world, and the architect's willingness to be influenced by other than local trends.

It is recommended that Noosa Shire Council consider assessment criteria a, f and h based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001, as relevant to this place.

8.21.4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the Mainwaring House has been maintained.

¹¹⁸ See Peter Hyatt, *Local Heroes Architects of Australia's Sunshine Coast*, Melbourne, Craftsman House/G+B Arts International, 2000.