

3 Gooroy and Lake Macdonald

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3.1 FORMER RINGTAIL HALL (TINBEERWAH HALL)

LOCATION	1 Sunrise Road, Cooroy
TENURE	Reserve. 5RP116185
DATE	1924
DESCRIPTION	This is a rectangular timber building with galvanised iron roof. It has a vestry-like entrance and has been reasonably maintained. It is built on a base of two feet high posts. Toilets and tanks are situated beside the building.



3.1.1 BRIEF HISTORY

This hall was originally the Ringtail Hall situated at the bottom of Ringtail Range. It was built in 1924.¹ The Ringtail district declined at the end of World War II when the sawmill closed, the State Government resumed several farms as State Forest and then developed pine plantations on the land of the sawmill.

In 1952 a meeting was held at Mr & Mrs Larsen's house to discuss building a hall. A trust was formed and eventually they purchased the Ringtail Public Hall. The Ringtail Hall had been built as the Richmond River Mill Hall on Ringtail Road in 1924.² There were several houses surrounding the hall and sawmill owned by Doyle's Richmond River Sawmill Company.

The Ringtail Hall was removed from Ringtail Road to its present site at Tinbeerwah in 1955 by volunteer labour.³

3.1.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions - forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: meeting place (hall).

¹ Notes researched by Mrs Irene Christie, Tewantin.

² *ibid.*

³ *ibid.*

3.1.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.1.4 INTEGRITY

The hall is currently in very good condition and has been painted in recent years. It is well used for numerous types of public functions eg. meetings, art shows, barbecues, church services.

The hall has had significant maintenance done - viz. replacement of wooden posts by steel posts, construction of new toilets and addition of tanks. However the louvres on the eastern side are neither glass nor steel, but are timber. One window is missing altogether.

3.2 COOROY - TEWANTIN RANGE ROAD FROM TINBEERWAH TO NOOSA PARKLANDS

LOCATION	Cooroy - Tewantin Range Road between Tinbeerwah and Noosa Parklands
TENURE	Road Reserve named Gyndier Drive
DATE	1922 to present
DESCRIPTION	This a properly graded and constructed range road. It is bitumen surface and is predominantly within a State Forest. The old range is partly visible from the current Jack Hassett Drive.



3.2.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The first road between Cooroy and Tewantin went around the northern side of Tinbeerwah Bluff and joined on to the Cooran - Tewantin Road near Ringtail.⁴ The Old Tewantin Road (encompassing that part of the Tewantin Road from Gympie) continued in use but was not well maintained. The original range road to the south of the Gyndier Drive road built in the 1920s⁵, was commenced on 18 June 1908 under the Public Estates Improvement Works Program.⁶ The route had been selected by Surveyor Waraker in 1907 with a gradient of 1 in 10 on the range.⁷

The road was blazed with corner pegs at angles on the high sides of the slopes of the range. Surveyor Lymburner was satisfied that this was sufficient for the construction party to use. A team of 15 men worked on the road. The team constructed a twenty feet wide track through the forest and "rung" the timber between the fence lines from Cooroy down to the top of the range, in August - September 1908 for a total cost of £657.6.9.⁸ They expected to complete the road to Tewantin by December 1910.⁹

⁴ Long, J., 'A Glimpse into the past: the Early Days of Cooroy', *Gympie Times*, 11 Nov. 1972.

⁵ This older road is still visible on the ground and can be walked.

⁶ File 76, LAN/AZ110, QSA.

⁷ Ernest Waraker to the Surveyor-General, 5 November 1907, 07/18 396L.S.W., A/61 147, QSA.

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ *ibid.*

By late 1911 Noosa Shire Council acknowledged that it would cost £700 for the construction of seven new bridges and the future realignment of the road.¹⁰ This work was never commenced. Instead Council developed a new road directly down the range, improving it sufficiently by Christmas 1911 to allow motor cars to access it.¹¹ C.E. McDonald of Cooroy obtained a licence from Council in February 1912 to run a motor car from Cooroy to Tewantin, meeting the mail trains.¹² He purchased the goodwill of Seib and Hodges' coaches between Tewantin and Cooroy in February 1912 and the motor car formally replaced the coach on the route - the journey taking one hour.¹³ McDonald added another, larger vehicle, in March of that year.¹⁴ Residents petitioned for improvements on the road for car access in March 1912.¹⁵ The Noosa Shire Council applied for £1 000 funding from State government to build the road but the request was refused in June 1912. On an inspection tour on 7 June 1912 the motor car carrying the Treasurer, Hon W. Barnes MLA, broke down and the Ministerial party had to walk two miles through the rain until a buggy picked them up.¹⁶

The Cooroy Progress Association advocated in 1912 that Noosa Shire Council obtain a £500 loan for the road, which the Council agreed to do, but without immediate success.¹⁷

There was constant debate in Noosa Shire Council meetings during October - November 1913 about the state of the road, the amount of money available to maintain and upgrade it, and Cr Duke's representation of the Tewantin and Cooroy area ratepayers in ensuring that it was trafficable. The Tewantin and Eumundi Progress Associations started advocating a tramway or new road connecting Eumundi and Tewantin. It was an orchestrated controversy not likely to succeed. The Railway Department had long determined that Cooroy was the main railway station to serve Tewantin with a co-ordinated service since 1891. Eumundi was in Maroochy Shire and the two shire councils could be played off against each other. Cr Duke had been a prominent figure in the public area of the Noosa region since the 1880s and had land holding in the Noosa - Lake Weyba - Doonan areas.¹⁸ The Noosa Shire Council, the Railway Department, Cr Duke and ratepayers concentrated on maintaining and improving the Cooroy - Tewantin Range Road, eventually re-routing it to a high standard range road in the 1920s utilising Main Roads Commission funding.

The new range road incorporating what is now known as Gyndier Drive was opened at the Cooroy end in 1924.¹⁹

A total of ten miles of the road between Cooroy and Tewantin, was gazetted as a main road under the *Main Roads Act 1920* by 30 June 1924. Plans were completed for 3.61 miles in 1922-23, 1.22 miles by 1923-24; 1.22 miles were constructed in 1923-24 and 0.22 miles had been completed by the end of 1923-24 financial year.²⁰ The work on 1923-1924 cost £5 044.1.1. The formation and metalling was 12 feet wide and four inches deep, using crushed trachyte.²¹ One 30 feet span bridge of 22 952 feet was constructed that year.²²

In 1924-1925 2.46 miles were under construction and 2.25 miles had been completed.²³ This involved heavy earthworks valued at £9 126.2.5.²⁴ Two 19 feet, one five feet and two 30 feet bridges were included in that work.²⁵

This range road was seen by the Main Roads Board as opening up the scenic beauty of the hinterland.²⁶ The range was relatively soft sandstone of high ferruginous content which made it an excellent road of good durability from an engineering perspective.²⁷ That year 0.98 miles was constructed at a total cost of £15 697 on the project.²⁸

In 1927-1928 1.97 miles was constructed at a cost of £3 798,²⁹ and Boxall's bridge was constructed by A.D. West at a cost of £404.³⁰ Another 1.97 miles including one bridge with 25 feet span were constructed in 1928-29,³¹ at a cost of £3 190 including one bridge with 25 feet span³² by contractor, F.C. Kolb.³³

¹⁰ *Gympie Times*, 11 Nov. 1911, p.7.

¹¹ *Gympie Times*, 18 Nov. 1911, p.4 and 16 Dec. 1911.

¹² *Gympie Times*, 10 Feb. 1912.

¹³ *Gympie Times*, 24 Feb. and 27 Apr. 1912.

¹⁴ *Gympie Times*, 23 Mar. 1912.

¹⁵ *Gympie Times*, 9 Mar. 1912.

¹⁶ *Gympie Times*, 8 Jun. 1912.

¹⁷ *Gympie Times*, 23 Mar. 1912.

¹⁸ *Gympie Times*, 1 and 8 Nov. 1913.

¹⁹ *Queenslander* 19 Jan. 1924.

²⁰ Queensland. Main Roads Board. *Annual Report* (hereinafter *Main Roads Annual Report*) 1923-1924 p.12.

²¹ *ibid.*, p.16.

²² *ibid.*, p.25.

²³ *Main Roads Annual Report* 1924-1925, p.11.

²⁴ *ibid.*, p.15.

²⁵ *ibid.*, p.24.

²⁶ *Main Roads Annual Report* 1926-1927, p.7.

²⁷ *ibid.*, p.8.

²⁸ *ibid.*, p.15.

²⁹ *Main Roads Annual Report* 1927-1928, pp.22,27,33.

Cooroy - Tewantin Range Road was completed by 1929.³⁴ Mrs Sarah Fraser recalls her father, William Cambage, taking his brother, Richard H. Cambage CBE, and retired New South Wales Under Secretary for Mines, along the road to Tewantin and meeting William's son-in-law, Mark McGrath, working on it in 1928. The author's father, Roy Fraser, worked on the road doing later repairs and was very proud of its even gradient of 1 on 5.³⁵

3.2.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(a) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure - establishing roads and road transport services: road (road).

3.2.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.2.4 INTEGRITY

The road passes through State Forest. It is now used by recreational riders and for major triathlon and motor sports (speed and vintage cars). The road surface is not regularly maintained although it is in fair condition.

³⁰ Main Roads *Annual Report* 1927-1928, p.40.

³¹ Main Roads *Annual Report* 1928-29, p.19.

³² *ibid.*, p.26.

³³ *ibid.*, pp.43,56.

³⁴ Two photographs in the *Queenslander* newspaper on 19 Jan. 1924, p.28 and 15 Jan. 1910, p.21 illustrate both the scrub road and the cleared road.

³⁵ Pers. comm. Sarah F. Fraser, 1 Nov. 1993.

3.3 THE LANES OF THE TOWN OF COOROY

LOCATION	Between the various streets of the town - Kauri, Diamond, Opal, Wattle, Hospital, Wimmers
TENURE	Road reservations
DATE	1907
DESCRIPTION	Bitumen surfaced narrow lanes exist between all the original streets of Cooroy.



3.3.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The lanes were all designed in the survey plan of Cooroy when originally surveyed by Warraber in 1907 viz. Kauri, Diamond, Wattle. The purpose of these lanes was to accommodate the Council's sanitary cart / truck. Several other short ones have been added.

The lanes were first utilised for sanitary purposes when Noosa Shire Council inaugurated this service in April 1912. It was fully operational by January 1913 with local, James Lamont as the contractor, supplying his own conveyance.³⁶

Several of them had post and rail fencing and gates. Diamond Lane still has some remains of the post and rail fencing, which is deserving of preservation.

3.3.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 4(c) Establishing and developing towns - providing public services: sewerage system (laneway); and
- 4(d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (streetscape).

3.3.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.3.4 INTEGRITY

All of these lanes have been bitumened and signposted.

³⁶ *Gympie Times*, 4 Jan. and 13 Sep. 1913.

3.4 MEMORIAL HALL

LOCATION Maple Street, Cooroy

TENURE Reserve. 1C56038

DATE c. 1926

DESCRIPTION This is a sawn timber building with a galvanised iron roof. It is a substantial building with a stage, an entry, and a supper room (food preparation). The building has been extended over the years. The Memorial Hall contains Honour Boards of soldiers who enlisted from the Cooroy area in World Wars I and II, as well as photographs of those soldiers who were killed in those Wars. The stage has a pressed metal ceiling and stage sides.



3.4.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The land (2 roods 2 perches) was reserved for a Recreation and Memorial Hall in 1926.³⁷ The Memorial Hall was erected in 1926³⁸, and incorporated the former School of Arts building on the same site.³⁹ This building was originally intended for use as a Shire Office when built in 1911 and was used for four years as the town Post Office.⁴⁰

³⁷ *Queensland Government Gazette*, 1926 vol.1 p.1 508.

³⁸ *Noosa Country News*, 7 Aug. 1998, p.1.

³⁹ *Brisbane Courier*, 20 Feb. 1928.

⁴⁰ Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc Historical Leaflet on Cooroy prepared by Mrs Betty Sutton, Mrs Bev Warner, Mr Jake Linton and Dr Ruth Kerr in 1999; See also Post Office citation.

The Noosa Shire Council approved the building plans on 20 November 1925, and the dedication service for its completion was conducted by Reverend R. St George on Sunday, 15 August 1926. Major Edward Costello, MLA (Country Party Member for Carnarvon) officially opened on Friday, 20 August 1926.⁴¹ The hall was described as the Cooroy School of Arts Memorial Hall and was completed at a cost of £1 000; the School of Arts (valued at £500) was attached. Local sawmiller, F. Fenwick, was the contractor. It was almost free of debt on opening, with £111 being collected at the opening ceremony and donations coming from farmers' cream cheques.⁴²

The hall was reroofed and restumped in 1991-1992 at a cost of approximately \$20 000. The Noosa Shire Council supplied half the funds, the Noosa Rotary Club \$1 000 and the Cooroy Memorial Hall Committee raised the remainder with the assistance of the Cooroy-Pomona Lions Club, Boral Timbers, Cooroy Sheet Metal Works and Cooroy Mitre 10 Store.⁴³ The hall was repainted in 2000.

The Memorial Hall was used for showing movie films from the 1920s to the 1960s, as well as for a multitude of recreational and social activities dances, balls, wedding receptions, church services, Anzac services, school concerts and speech nights, school and church fetes, indoor sports and arts and crafts, markets, public meetings, polling booths, club activities. It has always been the venue for major community activities in Cooroy.

3.4.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions - forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: meeting place (hall); and

9(e) Developing social and cultural institutions - remembering the fallen: memorial (honour boards).

3.4.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

The hall demonstrates the early establishment of social facilities in Cooroy and is a good representative example of an inter-war timber hall. The hall also has social significance to past and present generations through its long-standing and continued use for a wide range of social activities.

3.4.4 INTEGRITY

The building is well maintained and used.

⁴¹ *Nambour Chronicle*, 20 Nov. 1925 and 20 and 27 Aug. 1926.

⁴² *The Review* (Cooroy), 3 Dec. 1991, p.7.

⁴³ *ibid.*

3.5 METHODIST (UNITING) CHURCH & CHURCH HALL

LOCATION	51 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 12&13 C5605
DATE	c. 1911
DESCRIPTION	The original structure is a sawn timber building with galvanised iron roof - a typical Queensland country church building. It has been moved back to its present position, and provides disabled access at the front. This access is a modern concrete block addition and has changed the front elevation of the building.



3.5.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Cooroy's oldest church, the Methodist, was built in 1911 in Maple Street, and is now used as a Church Hall, having been replaced by a larger building.

After services had been held intermittently from 1905 to 1909 in the railway station master's house and in the Victory Hall in Cooroy, there were sufficient people interested for a piece of land to be purchased from one of the Committee members, Alexander S. Douglas in 1910.⁴⁴

The first trustees were C.G. Collett, B. Crozier, Thomas J. Dinsey, Alexander S. Douglas, R. Lack (local baker)⁴⁵, A. Lister, E.J. Sneesby, S. Snodgrass and Stan Sivyer. They planned a church building 40 feet by 25 feet wide. Social functions were held to raise funds.

Collett Brothers donated log timber, Douglas and Millican gave in kind. Mr Tom Dinsey of Cooroy Mountain donated two hoop pine trees for the floor of the church.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Alexander S. Douglas owned several properties in the Cooroy area. His farm was Portion 58 Parish of Tewantin, 100 acres, on West Cooroy Road (now 104 Maple Street). He was elected to Noosa Shire Council in the 1920s and 1930s. He was also a trustee of the Cooroy Cemetery in 1915. He died in mid 1936. His wife Annie retired to a house on Tewantin Road in Cooroy, lived into her eighties and died in the mid 1950s.

⁴⁵ Sutton, Betty, 'The First Wedding at Cooroy', *Missing Link* Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc, issue 5, Nov. 1999, pp.10-11 at p.10, quoting *Nambour Chronicle*, 5 Nov. 1910.

⁴⁶ Tom Dinsey was one of the earliest land selectors in the Cooroy area. He came from the Northern Rivers of New South Wales as part of the Dinsey Group, as did many other Group Settlers. He had married Emma Gregory of Cowling northern New South Wales in 1913. (*Noosa News*, 17 Sep. 1999 p.1)

A contract was let to H. Westbrook for £45 to cover labour on the building, and to A. Lister for plumbing for £30, and the stump capping ceremony as held on 7 September 1911. A vestry with skillion roof and a tank were added at the back for a total of £18.16.0 in 1912. An organ was added for £1.17.6. The church was finally opened on 28 January 1912 by Reverend Stanley Bath of Nambour.⁴⁷ After several more fund-raising functions the church still had a debt of £250. The church people persevered in the twenties and the Depression seeking to paint the church, maintain it and pay off the debt.

Silver jubilee celebrations were held in 1938. After World War II as the population increased and the church had a successful Sunday School, the trustees sought to expand. At first they sought the Pinbarren School.⁴⁸ Then, in Reverend Meadmore's term, they moved the church back on the block and planned a new church building. The stump capping ceremony was held on 11 October 1947. Cook and Kerrison were the architects and Gunders of Gladstone built the church at a cost of £1 830 and £350 for furnishings, and it was opened by Reverend John Tulip on 18 February 1949. The church seating was constructed of silky oak and the building could accommodate 100 worshippers. The sum of £436 was raised by the Ladies Guild, £274 from other donations, and £210 value of material donations.⁴⁹

A Sunday School was constructed under the church for £140, and a modern new kitchen at the front of the hall for \$7,000 in 1977.⁵⁰

3.5.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(a) Developing social and cultural institutions - establishing religious institutions: place of worship (church).

3.5.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.5.4 INTEGRITY

Both buildings, the hall and the church, are significant and in good condition. Unsympathetic later additions have been made to both, particularly to allow disabled access and to provide a covered area at the front of both. These later additions are not significant.

⁴⁷ *Gympie Times*, 6 Jan. 1912 and 11 Feb. 1912.

⁴⁸ Pinbarren Creek School closed in 1938. (EDU/AB1060, QSA).

⁴⁹ *Nambour Chronicle*, 18 Feb. 1949.

⁵⁰ These historical notes have been substantially written from the book, *80th Anniversary Souvenir Booklet* of the Cooroy Uniting Church written and published in 1992.

3.6 COOROY MOUNTAIN

LOCATION	East of Cooroy
TENURE	Environmental Park. 277CP845973
DESCRIPTION	The mountain is a volcanic plug. ⁵¹



3.6.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Some Gympie people actually prospected for gold on the mountain in 1888, bringing back glowing reports. Some even suggested that Mount Cooroy might eclipse Mount Morgan.⁵²

In land tenure terms the mountain was originally leasehold and then freeholded in 1885 as part of a square mile (640 acres) of a land selection by James Goen.⁵³

Goen selected the land as selection 1430 on 11 January 1882 as Portion 1430, Parish of Tewantin, County of March. On 3 February 1883 he obtained his ten-year lease of the land under the *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1876* from 1 January 1882. He and/or his bailiff resided on the land from 1882 and he made improvements of five shillings per acre on the land (£160). A Certificate of Fulfilment of Conditions was issued on 21 March 1885 and the land was freeholded in February 1886.⁵⁴

Goen had an extensive timber operation on the mountain. Huge beech logs, seven feet in diameter, were cut in the mountain scrub, hauled to the Cooroy railway station and railed to Dath Henderson and Bartholomew's sawmill in Bulimba. The land was part of the sawmiller's timber concession from 1885 until 1907. Just before the end of the concession 50 000 super feet of red cedar, three feet in diameter, was located half way up the mountain in heavy scrub. It was snigged into Cooroy railway station too and sent to Brisbane.⁵⁵ There was a caretaker's cottage at the foot of the mountain above the creek on the western side.⁵⁶

⁵¹ Willmott, W.F. and Stevens, N.C., *Rocks and landscapes of the Sunshine Coast* (Geological Society of Australia (Queensland Division), 1988) p.12.

⁵² *Gympie Miner*, 28 May 1888.

⁵³ Deed of Grant no.62428, vol.589 fol.188, Selection 1430, LAN/AG321, QSA.

⁵⁴ LAN/P22, QSA; *Gympie Times*, 3 Feb. 1882.

⁵⁵ J. Long, 'A Glimpse into the Past: the Early Days of Cooroy', *Gympie Times*, 11 Nov. 1972.

⁵⁶ *ibid.*

When Dath Henderson and Bartholomew Company's land was repurchased by the Queensland Government in 1907, Staff Surveyor Ernest Waraker recommended that Cooroy Mountain become a National Park of about 95 acres, as it was too steep and rocky for stock but afforded a wonderful view over the Blackall Ranges, adjacent country and the coastline.⁵⁷

It was ultimately gazetted as a Beauty Spot (Lot 277 on CP845973) (Res. 585) of 88 acres and the Six Mile Creek Falls (Res. 586) under the *Land Act 1910* in 1912.⁵⁸ The Eumundi and Sunrise and Cooroy Progress Associations made several representations in 1912 seeking the appointment of Trustees for the reserve in March 1912 in order to protect the wild scrubs, orchids, staghorns and ferns and to manage this Beauty Spot along the North Coast Railway.⁵⁹ Dingoes were known on the mountain and regularly attacked calves on the nearby farms in early 1912.⁶⁰ A new industry had already developed in Cooroy of exporting orchids, staghorns and other shrubs to Melbourne - probably many from the mountain.⁶¹

Noosa Shire Council asked the community to protect the mountain⁶² and was quite supportive of Trustees being appointed, providing there were By Laws allowing for retirement of any Trustees who did not attend meetings.⁶³ The Council decided in January 1913 that the Cooroy and Eumundi Progress Associations should each appoint two caretakers to protect the reserve.⁶⁴ The Eumundi and Mount Cooroy Progress Association appointed E.J. Lewis and George Duffy.⁶⁵ The Cooroy Progress Association appointed George G. Crabbe and Otto Proll as caretakers in March 1913.⁶⁶

In the 1930s a well-remembered Chinese farmer grew bananas on the north eastern side of the mountain. He used to hawk them around the farms, carrying the bananas in two baskets hung from a pole carried behind his neck. They were excellent bananas, huge in size.⁶⁷ In the 1950s Roy Young and Eddie Dwyer grew bananas there as well. The area is identified by the remnant bananas and surrounding lantana.⁶⁸

In October 1978 blasting at the foot of the mountain was done to provide rock for the Noosa Heads rock groyne which forms part of the remodelled river mouth. The rock removed was not actually taken from the land within the then and current Environmental Park Reserve for this work, but from the freehold land on the Dinsey farm, at the base of the mountain, which is freehold.⁶⁹

In 1989 then Cr Brian Stockwell campaigned strongly against the placing by OTC of an antennae on the mountain because of the rain forest, waterfall and streams on the mountain.⁷⁰

3.6.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 2(f) Developing rural economies - managing and conserving land, water, flora and fauna: state forest (hiking trail); and
- 2(g) Developing rural economies - encouraging the growth of tourism: scenic view.

3.6.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.6.4 INTEGRITY

The mountain has a variety of vegetation, some exotic and noxious. There is a walking track to the top.

⁵⁷ Letter No. 07/18 396, A/61 147, QSA.

⁵⁸ *Queensland Government Gazette*, 1912 vol. 2, p.682. (Plan Mch.546).

⁵⁹ *Gympie Times*, 23 Mar. 1912, 18 May 1912 and 12 Oct. 1912.

⁶⁰ *Gympie Times*, 6 Apr. 1912.

⁶¹ *Gympie Times*, 3 Aug. 1912.

⁶² *Gympie Times*, 12 Oct. 1912.

⁶³ *Gympie Times*, 20 Jul. 1912.

⁶⁴ *Gympie Times*, 11 Jan. 1913.

⁶⁵ *Gympie Times*, 8 Feb. and 12 Apr. 1913.

⁶⁶ *Gympie Times*, 15 Mar. and 12 Apr. 1913.

⁶⁷ Pers. comm. Mrs Sarah S. Fraser, 3 Jan. 1995.

⁶⁸ Pers. comm. Mrs Sarah F. Fraser, 21 Jul. 1991.

⁶⁹ Letter to Editor by Mrs Greta Warner, Cooroy Mountain, *Noosa News*, 26 Oct. 1978, p.15; and article, 'Angered by Explosions', *Noosa News*, 7 Dec. 1978, p.5 (including photograph).

⁷⁰ *Noosa News*, 7 Jul. 1989, p.2.

3.7 OVERHEAD ROAD BRIDGE

LOCATION	Southern end of Cooroy Railway Station Yard
TENURE	Road Reserve
DATE	2 July 1955 to present
DESCRIPTION	This is concrete bridge with embankments on either end and bitumen surface. Iron rails comprise the bridge sides.



3.7.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The closure of the railway gates had been a constant irritation, particularly during World War II when the volume of war-time traffic and the length of time that the trains stopped at the station increased substantially. However, Cooroy people started campaigning for an over-bridge as early as 1913-1914.⁷¹ They advocated a bridge first from Maple Street to Diamond Street and then, when the size was comprehended, from Myall Street. Plans were drawn up in 1946 for an overhead bridge between Myall and Cedar Streets, to allow the townspeople to cross the main North Coast Railway Line and to enable traffic to keep flow continuously on the Bruce Highway when trains were stopped at Cooroy railway station or shunting.

Construction began in 1952. The concrete piles were cast and concrete poured in the two piers. Foreman MacKinnon managed the project after Foreman Coyne had completed the initial foundations.⁷² It was completed and opened on 2 July 1955.⁷³ As traffic flow increased along the Bruce Highway, so too did the number of accidents on the bridge. By the time the Cooroy by-pass was opened in 1995 extended bank-ups of traffic seeking to turn off the bridge into Cooroy's shopping centre were common.

3.7.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(a) establishing roads and developing road transport services - bridge: bridge (bridge).

⁷¹ *Gympie Times* 17 January 1914.

⁷² *Gympie Times*, 17 May 1952, p.11.

⁷³ *Nambour Chronicle*, 15 Jul. 1955, p.13.

3.7.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.7.4 INTEGRITY

The overhead bridge is a typical Queensland road overhead bridge. The volume of traffic increased enormously after opening and the speed limit had to be maintained at 25 kms per hour on the "S-bend". More sturdy railings have been installed following numerous accidents. The volume of traffic in the 1980s and 1990s until the opening of the Cooroy by-pass in 1995 was so large that often in peak times traffic was stationary on the approaches and bridge itself as motorists waited to turn right into Cooroy.

3.8 PEACHEY'S HOUSE

LOCATION 68 Maple Street, Cooroy

TENURE Freehold. 2RP50050

DATE c. 1929

DESCRIPTION The building is a mid-set, single level timber-framed house set on timber stumps. The external walls are weatherboard-clad and the gable-fronted hip roof is clad in corrugated iron. Internal walls are single-skin tongue and groove timber.



3.8.1 BRIEF HISTORY

This house was built by the same builder at the same time as the one at 104 Maple Street. There was no upstairs bathroom. It was occupied for several decades by the Peachey family, who worked at the butter factory.

3.8.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

3.8.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house is a good representative example of an inter-war asymmetrical bungalow with front verandah.

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

3.8.4 INTEGRITY

The original design and style of this house is still intact and the house has been well maintained.

3.9 POST OFFICE

LOCATION	33 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Commonwealth Reserve. 2RP147678
DATE	c. 1914
DESCRIPTION	A single-storey, timber-framed and timber-clad structure with a pitched corrugated iron hip and gable roof form. Built to a standard design of the Queensland Works Department, the building features an open front verandah with timber balustrade and a prominent front gable with vertical, slatted timber gable infill and a wide timber and corrugated iron window hood.



3.9.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Post and Telegraph facilities were available from Cooroy railway station from 1892. It moved from the station to the present site of the Post Office in 1911.

In October 1911 townspeople and the Commonwealth government decided to use the building originally built for the Noosa Shire Council Chambers in Cooroy as a Post Office. It was leased by the Post Master General for the purpose.⁷⁴ The first Post master was a Mr Campbell.⁷⁵ E.G. Chinnery was appointed permanent Post Master in April 1912.⁷⁶ By January 1912 dairy farmers had very quickly taken up 18 private boxes.⁷⁷ The Post Office also took over the recording of rainfall from the railway station, in January 1912,⁷⁸ and by February 1912 five new telephone subscribers had also been added.⁷⁹

The Postal Department installed a Morse Code telegraph instrument at the Cooroy post Office at the end of August 1912.⁸⁰

⁷⁴ *Nambour Chronicle*, 21 Oct. 1911, p.5 and 23 Dec. 1911; *Gympie Times*, 21 Oct. 1911; Joan Frew, *Queensland Post Offices 1842-1980 and Receiving Offices 1869 - 1927*, Joan Frew, 1981, p.245.

⁷⁵ *Gympie Times*, 28 Oct. 1911.

⁷⁶ *Gympie Times*, 6 Apr. 1912.

⁷⁷ *Gympie Times*, 6 Jan. 1912.

⁷⁸ *Gympie Times*, 13 Jan. 1912.

⁷⁹ *Gympie Times*, 11 Feb. 1912.

⁸⁰ *Gympie Times*, 31 Aug. 1912.

The Commonwealth government decided to call tenders for a new Post Office to be erected alongside the existing building in 1913.⁸¹ The land was purchased for £162.7.0 and the new building was erected by L. Baldry for £531.16.0 in 1914.⁸² Local sawmills supplied the timber.⁸³

3.9.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(d) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure - providing postal, telegraphic and telephone services: office (post or receiving office).

3.9.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is a good representative example of a typical Queensland Post office building and has always been recognised as one of the most substantial early buildings in the town.

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

3.9.4 INTEGRITY

The building appears to be substantially intact and in good physical condition.

⁸¹ *Gympie Times*, 29 Nov. 1913.

⁸² *Gympie Times*, 10 Jan. 1914; 'Cooroy 100 Years On', *The Review* (Cooroy), 16 Jul. 1991, p.11.

⁸³ *Gympie Times*, 21 Jan. 1914.

3.10 FORMER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (PRIVATE RESIDENCE)

LOCATION	22 Miva Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 216C5602
DATE	c. 1929
DESCRIPTION	This is typical country church building - timber and iron roof. It features a steeply pitched gable roof form with matching entrance porch and pointed-arch windows in a simple Gothic Revival architectural style. The church has been altered slightly to be made into a private residence.



3.10.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Presbyterian Church in Miva Street, was built in 1929 and was opened on 4 August 1929.⁸⁴ It replaced an older building and was the fourth church built in Cooroy. Five tenders had been received for the new building, and that of Westbrook Brothers (the lowest tender), was accepted. Lining and painting of the building were to be an additional cost.⁸⁵

The Presbyterian Church had strong support from the people of Scottish ancestry in Cooroy including the Marryatt and MacKenzie families, owners of the store of that name. The church was well attended until the 1960s when attendances dwindled as the population of the town was in decline.

After the unification of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches in 1975, this building and the manse were sold to the Seventh Day Adventist Church. It was used until a new church was built on Cooroy-Belli Road in 1995. The church was then sold. The existing building has been renovated and re-painted and is currently used as a private residence.

3.10.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(a) Developing social and cultural institutions - establishing religious institutions: place of worship (church)

⁸⁴ The Noosa Presbyterian Charge, Cooroy, Tewantin, Eumundi, Pomona, *Enterprise of Faith*, 1958, p.2 and photograph of church and manse on page 6; *Noosa Advocate*, 9 Aug. 1929.

⁸⁵ *Noosa Advocate*, 12 Apr. 1929.

3.10.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.10.4 INTEGRITY

It is now used as a private dwelling and has recently been restumped, re-roofed and painted.

3.11 RAILWAY STATION BUILDING

LOCATION	Between Maple and Elm Streets, Cooroy (131 kms from Roma Street Railway Station in Brisbane).
TENURE	Sub Lease (Queensland Rail)
DATE	1897
DESCRIPTION	The building is a standard country railway station on a main line. It is constructed of sawn timber and features a galvanised iron roof and awning.



3.11.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The railway was first opened to Cooroy from Cooran on 1 April 1891.⁸⁶ It was then opened through Cooroy south to Yandina on 17 July 1891, completing the link between Brisbane and Gympie and Maryborough. The main station building was erected by 1897.⁸⁷ A post office was opened at the railway station in 1892. A new shelter shed was erected in 1899 and substantial alterations made in 1908 to the station building. Telephone trunkline facilities were installed in 1909 and gas lights were installed in 1920.

£40 was allocated for improvements to the station in mid 1913 by extending the length of the platform.⁸⁸ However the local Progress Association still believed there should be further immediate improvements as the town prospered - acetylene lights instead of kerosene and an extended goods shed.⁸⁹

A new siding was put in for Wide Bay Co-operative Dairy Association Ltd in 1915 for their new butter factory.⁹⁰

Ferguson's Auction Mart building was erected on the western side of the line near the gates in 1922, also on railway land. It was originally the Gympie Mining Exchange building.

The Railway Ambulance (QATB) had a building in the railway yard as well in the 1920s. There was an extensive array of sidings on the Cedar Street side for loading agricultural produce and storing wagons. The pig and calf yards were on the western side directly behind the Post Office.

⁸⁶ *Gympie Times*, 31 Mar. 1891 and 16 Apr. 1891.

⁸⁷ Queensland Railways, *Nomenclature* 1987.

⁸⁸ *Gympie Times*, 26 Jul. 1913.

⁸⁹ *Gympie Times*, 13 Sep. 1913.

⁹⁰ Queensland Railways *Weekly Notice* No.358 p.11, 22 April 1915, and 361 p.11, 13 May 1915.

3.11.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(e) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure - creating rail links: railway (railway station)

3.11.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is the only extant railway station building in situ with the Noosa Shire. It is a good representative example of a small country town railway station of the late 19th Century and is closely associated with the development of the first railway line through the shire.

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

3.11.4 INTEGRITY

The Cooroy building retains a basic structure and integrity, although many changes have been made over 110 years. The architectural lines and the fabric of the building survive from the nineteenth century.⁹¹ In the past there was a lamp room, a crane and an array of sidings for fruit loading on the eastern side of the station building, together with pig and calf yards on the western side. However, these were removed by 1995. There now exists on the site the station building, goods shed and the loop and siding.

⁹¹ Photograph dated 1910 showing a gathering of people on the Cooroy Station platform in front of the station building. ('Cooroy 100 Years On', *The Review* (Cooroy), 16 Jul. 1991, p.7).

3.12 ANGLICAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY NATIVITY

LOCATION 46 Tewantin Road, Cooroy

TENURE Freehold. 187MCH943

DATE c. 1913

DESCRIPTION It is a timber building with galvanised iron roof. The altar and baptistry are at opposite ends and there is a vestry at the altar end. It is a typical Queensland country town church built in the 1950s. The timber is champhor boards externally and there is a tongue and groove ceiling, using both timber from the old church and new timber. It was reroofed in the 1990s.



3.12.1 BRIEF HISTORY

3.12.1.1 First Church

The construction of the Cooroy Church of England in 1913-1914 occurred during the period of rapid building in rural towns. At the dedications of the two Churches of the Holy Nativity at Cooroy⁹² and at the celebration of the 80th anniversary of the planning of the first church there has been a Reverend Smith as the priest in charge of the parish.

The planning and design of the church was commenced by a Building Committee and Reverend John Howard Steer in 1911. The planning and design of the church was done in February 1913 after officially acquiring the land and with the induction of the new Reverend C. Turner. No doubt the committee hoped to complete the task of design, construction and dedication within a few short months. However this was not to be. The plans were revised by W. Fenwick in mid 1913. The contract was let to Livingstone and Lewis at the end of August 1913 for £200.⁹³

⁹² The author's mother Mrs Sarah Fisher Fraser (née Cambage) attended the dedication of the first Church of England Church in Cooroy with her parents, William and Jessie Cambage, and twin sister, Flora. Mrs Fraser and Ruth Kerr were both at the dedication of the new church on 6 November 1954.

⁹³ Gympie Times, 30 Aug. 1913.

Construction commenced soon afterwards. The Noosa Shire Council had to first clear trees overhanging the church building site in October 1913.⁹⁴ A number of Cooroy residents met to clear the timber off the site one afternoon in October when bush fires had been raging in the district. When a large bloodwood was being felled, it collapsed over a pile of sawn timber that had been delivered. While clearing the brush away a grass fire got amongst the sawn timber. There was a wild scamper to save the timber, the men using their clothing to extinguish the fire.⁹⁵ The stump capping was held on the afternoon of Monday, 21 October with Archdeacon Rivers in attendance.⁹⁶

The new church was finished in early March 1914 and dedicated on the twenty-first.

Deacon J. H. Steer from Gympie had been providing services in the Cooroy area in 1909. He returned to the district, then part of the Kilkivan - Noosa Parish, early in 1911 to serve as a priest in the Cooroy and Cooran. He served the district until the formation of the Noosa Parish, providing services in 12 centres. Like many of the early priests he was well known for galloping his horse, with the mud flying. The first confirmation class at Cooroy celebrated their first communion in May 1912.

Cooroy people commenced raising money for their church in 1911. The *Church Chronicle* of 1 September 1911 recorded

Samuel Fisher has generously given us one of the best sites in town for our building. The ladies have strongly taken up the difficulty to find funds. Our congregation here really demand [sic] a church as we can only use at present a local hall.

Samuel Fisher actually donated sufficient land for the church, the house and a hall, out of his land selection, Portion 187, Parish of Tewantin, County of March, in Cooroy, bounded on two sides by Miva Street and Tewantin Road.⁹⁷

There were 19 men on the Building Committee. They organized sports days and socials⁹⁸ to raise money and approved a sketch plan of a church costing £300 in June 1912. Baldry and Wade, local builders, were appointed to draw up plans and specifications for the new church in September 1912. Progress was slow. Tenders were called in January 1913 for a building 64 by 48 feet, as prepared by J.C. Wade, draftsman, and estimated to cost £700.⁹⁹ The Committee had raised £100 and the Brisbane Diocese offered £350.¹⁰⁰ Only one tender was received and it was considered unsatisfactory and they decided to change the plans and erect a smaller building.¹⁰¹

The parish was split at the beginning of 1913, the Kilkivan area being joined to the Nanango parish. St George's Church at Eumundi was then in the Maroochy Parish. Reverend Steer went to Nanango and Reverend C.B. Turner was inducted in the Noosa Parish on 9 February 1913. Soon after St Andrew's, Gympie was amalgamated with the Noosa Parish with the vicar's headquarters in Gympie. Choirs were established in both Cooroy and Pomona in April 1913.

The transfer of the two roods of land by Samuel Fisher to the Corporation of the Synod of the Diocese of Brisbane was registered in the Titles Office, Brisbane, on 13 February 1913.² In August the Cooroy Building Committee decided that the Cooroy church should be similar to St George's Church in Eumundi and new tenders were called. It was erected by a local man, Charles Livingstone, was finished in February 1914,¹⁰² and described as a 'very good and reverent building'. The *Church Chronicle* of 2 March 1914 recorded the donations of furnishings by several parishioners

Mr Cambage a bell, Mrs Shean curtains, Mrs Wecker a Prayer desk, G. Fenwick a good altar, cross, candlesticks, dish and lectern, Mrs Sealey the font stand, and Mrs Symth of Monkland the clam shell for the font.

The new church at Cooroy was dedicated on 21 March 1914 by the Administrator. The report in the *Gympie Times* of 28 March 1914 described the church and the dedication ceremony

⁹⁴ *Gympie Times*, 11 Oct. 1913.

⁹⁵ *Gympie Times*, 18 Oct. 1913.

⁹⁶ *Gympie Times*, 25 Oct. 1913.

⁹⁷ Portion 187, Parish of Tewantin, County of March. Deed of Grant No. 101797, vol. 1228 folio 57. It was originally part of a land selection acquired by Samuel Fisher as Agricultural Selection 3603A, Gympie Land Agent's District.

⁹⁸ *Gympie Times*, 14 Sep. 1912.

⁹⁹ *Gympie Times*, 2 Nov. 1912, 4 and 11 Jan. 1913.

¹⁰⁰ *Gympie Times*, 13 Jul. 1912 and 4 Jan. 1913.

¹⁰¹ *Gympie Times*, 15 Feb. and 8 Mar. 1913.

¹⁰² A mortgage of £100 was obtained by the Australian Mutual Provident Society over the property on 6 February 1914 and released on 8 October 1921 (as shown on the original Certificate of Title).

The dedication of the recently erected Church of England building was celebrated under very pleasant circumstances last Saturday afternoon. There was a very large congregation present, including a number from along the N.C.L. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Le Fanu, assisted by the vicar of the parish, the Reverend C. Smith, and catechist of Nambour. After the service afternoon tea was partaken of, the Archdeacon leaving by the 4.20pm train for Brisbane. The building is erected on the hill on the Tewantin side, and is a very substantial building, and a credit to the people of Cooroy. The interior decorations are very handsome. The bible drapes, altar cloths, altar reading desk, and font were all donated, while the large bell is a gift of Mr W. Cambage. Mr W. Fenwick was architect, while the building was erected by Mr C. Livingstone. On Sunday the Reverend C. Smith held three services in addition to a children's in the afternoon. There was a large attendance at each service. On Saturday evening a social and dance was held in Kelly's Hall, at which a large number attended. During the evening occasion was taken to welcome the Reverend Smith to the district by Mr Rees the vicar's warden and Mr G. Fenwick, the people's warden. Apologies were read from the Reverend J.H. Steer and Reverend C.B. Turner who were formerly in charge of the parish. The Committee who had charge of the arrangements carried out their duties to the satisfaction of all. A big share of the work since the inception of the building of the church has fallen on Mr and Mrs Geo Fenwick and their good work is appreciated by all.

3.12.1.2 The Second Church

The first church survived almost 50 years before it was demolished in a cyclone on Friday night, 19th February 1954. The Cooroy correspondent of the *Gympie Times* of 23 February 1954 described the scene after the cyclone

... only uprooted trees and wrecked churches were left to tell the tale ... Over 40 houses were damaged, some being completely unroofed and others partially ... The wind was so fierce that the five inches of rain which fell looked like smoke drifting parallel to the ground. Early on Sunday morning the Catholic Church collapsed like a pack of cards and the Church of England was blown off its stumps. Only a cemented tank at the rear stopped it from sliding down into a steep gully.

Fundraising, insurance and a £1500 loan from the diocese funded the new church. Mrs Mary Bennett organized fundraising and her husband, John Leslie Bennett, was the builder, using timber from the old church and new timber supplied by Straker's sawmill at Cooroy. The galvanised iron from the first church was reused for the roof. The newly completed church was dedicated on 6 November 1954 at a 2.30pm service by Archbishop Reginald Halse. The function was described fully in the *Gympie Times* of 13 November 1954

The Cooroy Church of England and the grounds were packed on Saturday last to witness the service of dedication by Archbishop R.C. Halse, of Brisbane, of the new church building which replaces the building destroyed by cyclonic winds early this year.

... The Archbishop and his attendants were received outside the door of the church by the Rector, Reverend Eric Smith who presented the petition with the words, 'Reverend Father in God, we pray you to dedicate this church.' The Archbishop then knocked on the door with his Pastoral Staff and then the procession entered the church singing the 24th Psalm. The Archbishop was presented with the key of the church which he laid on the altar. The beautiful ceremony of dedication then proceeded, the Archbishop and congregation joining, followed by the sermon. Donations of £110 were received after the ceremony.

All present were invited to attend afternoon tea at the Memorial Hall. After tea Mr Eric Fenwick, People's Warden, welcomed the Archbishop and his attendants and Mr R.J. McAnally welcomed them on behalf of the Noosa Shire.

The Rector, Reverend Eric Smith, rendered thanks to Reverend Wilson and the congregation of the Presbyterian Church who had so generously and so promptly offered the use of their church for the Church of England services after the old church was wrecked in the cyclone. He presented Reverend Wilson with a small token of appreciations.

His Grace said he had been very pleased to make the journey to dedicate such a beautiful church. He complimented all concerned, particularly Mr J. Bennett, the builder.

On Sunday the first communion service was held in the new church, also the first christening.

It is now 88 years since the formation of Noosa as a separate parish and the induction of the first Noosa parish priest.

3.12.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3.12.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Many local and former residents state the site has district significance. It is a place of cultural heritage significance because of its association with local residents in the Cooroy region, and the building and hall have in the past, and are today used for many public functions and activities. (The hall has been used for State and Commonwealth Election Voting, and well as musical and dramatic performances.)

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

3.12.4 INTEGRITY

The church building contains extensive amounts of timber from the 1913 - 1914 original building, that was re-used in construction of the new building. The building is well maintained and demonstrates the vibrancy of the church in the community. Disabled access has always been available as the entrance is at ground level in Miva Street.

3.13 FORMER BAPTIST CHURCH (MARC DESMARCHELIER'S ACCOUNTANTS OFFICE)

LOCATION 4 Emerald Street, Cooroy

TENURE Freehold. 46C5602

DATE c. 1942

DESCRIPTION This is a typical Queensland country town timber church, featuring a galvanised iron roof. It has had extensions added at the rear of the building and displays the typically shaped church windows. The usual style of church porch has been retained at the front.



3.13.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building was originally the Cooroy Baptist Church believed to have been built in 1910 and used at Skyring Creek as a local Gospel Hall, and moved to Cooroy then for a church.¹⁰³ It was used as a Baptist Church from World War II until the 1970s when declining numbers of parishioners brought about its closure. The Pastor then was Pastor Watt.¹⁰⁴

Extensive restoration work was carried out to the building from March 1991 when it was rented for an accountant's office. Fifteen stained glass windows were installed and several working bees were held to carry out landscaping works.

3.13.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

4(c) Establishing and developing towns - providing public services: office (professional, financial, commercial).

¹⁰³ Moriarty, Les, 'Stained glass windows join the computer age', *Gympie Times*, 14 Feb. 1992, p. 9; research notes supplied by Mrs Irene Christie, Tewantin; Pers. comm. by Edgar A. Playford to Mrs Irene Christie, 1980s; Vic Depper, *Historical Tales of the Noosa Shire*, Cooroora Historical Society, Pomona, 1985, p.19, recorded that Mr Eugene Von Blankensee, a selector, was the lay preacher when the church was built at at Skyring Creek in 1910.

¹⁰⁴ Mrs Norma Wall, pers. com., 31 Dec. 2000; 'Cooroy 100 Years On', *The Review* (Cooroy), 16 Jul. 1991, p. 11.

3.13.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.13.4 INTEGRITY

While the building has been modernised internally to provide office spaces it maintains an external integrity as well as an internal one. It is well maintained and presented. It still has timber posts, the original timber front doors of the church and the original church porch. The porch roof pitch is consistent with the c1910 date of original construction but the shallower main roof is more consistent with the inter-War era and could relate to its relocation in 1942.

3.14 FORMER WEST COOROY STATE SCHOOL (COOROY KINDERGARTEN)

LOCATION	13 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 3RP56236
DATE	September 1964 to Present
DESCRIPTION	This is a low set timber building with a galvanised iron roof. The central school room is clearly evident and the verandahs have been enclosed for rooms



3.14.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Cooroy has had a kindergarten since 1953. It was held in the Masonic Hall until 1964. The kindergarten committee was looking for new premises when it was realised that the West Cooroy school building was available. They made inquiries and gained access to it.¹⁰⁵

The Cooroy Apex Club organised to transport the West Cooroy State School building into Cooroy in September 1964.¹⁰⁶ The Cooroy staff of the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland assisted. It was officially opened that month¹⁰⁷ and this building became Cooroy's state subsidised kindergarten. It is situated on railway land at an annual rental of \$50 per annum in 1995.¹⁰⁸

The West Cooroy School opened in 1911 and closed in 1961.¹⁰⁹ The land for the school was resumed out of Agricultural Farm 2914, Portion 429, Parish of Tuchekeoi, County of March, at West Cooroy and became Reserve 614.¹¹⁰

3.14.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 7(a) Educating a rural community - establishing schools: government school (schoolhouse); and
- 8(c) Providing health and welfare services - caring for the young: child care (kindergarten).

3.14.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

¹⁰⁵ *Cooroy Rag* newspaper cutting in 1990s (date unknown) featuring the public life of Mrs Betty Breed, who was on the Kindergarten Committee in the 1960s.

¹⁰⁶ *Nambour Chronicle*, 4 Sep. 1964, p.19.

¹⁰⁷ *Nambour Chronicle*, 18 Sep. 1964, p.19.

¹⁰⁸ *Sunshine Express* [Magazine of the Australian Railway Historical Society (Queensland Division)] Nov. 1995, p.215 quoting *Noosa News*, 1 Sep. 1995.

¹⁰⁹ *Education Office Gazette*, May 1911 p.153; EDU/AB1260 and EDU/Z664, QSA.

¹¹⁰ Agricultural Farms 2914 and 2914B, LAN/DF2321, QSA.

3.14.4 INTEGRITY

The building has been lowered, remodelled and is well maintained. The inside is indicative of the structure and fabric of the original school.

3.15 FORMER COOROY BUTTER FACTORY

LOCATION	11 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 1C56021, 2RP56236 & 1RP48512
DATE	c. 1930
DESCRIPTION	This is a substantial industrial brick building with galvanised iron roof. It is square in shape and has a concrete floor and concrete lining.



3.15.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The key building of note in the town is the former butter factory, built in 1930¹¹¹, to replace an earlier timber-built factory established in 1915. The factory was a branch of the Wide Bay Co-operative Dairy Association Limited based in Gympie.¹¹² Dairying prospered in the area from 1911 to the mid-1950s.

The foundation stone for the substantial timber and iron building was laid in early November 1914¹¹³ and was officially opened in early April 1915.¹¹⁴ Its first day of operation was recorded in the *Nambour Chronicle* of 23 April 1915.¹¹⁵

¹¹¹ *Noosa Advocate*, 28 Nov. 1930.

¹¹² Photograph of the butter factory in its prime, showing buildings, chimney, stacked cream cans and rail butter wagon, published in *The Review* (Cooroy), 16 Jul. 1991, p.13.

¹¹³ *Nambour Chronicle*, 6 Nov. 1914, p.5.

¹¹⁴ *Nambour Chronicle*, 9 Apr. 1915, p.4.

¹¹⁵ Page 3.



The timber building was replaced in 1930 by a brick building. The contractor was Mr Heavens. A modern churn was installed in October 1932.¹¹⁶ Later a diesel engine from the North Arm goldmine was installed in 1937, which was eventually sold to Saudi Arabia.

The butter factory closed in 1975 in spite of vigorous protests by farmers.¹¹⁷ After this date, milk and cream were transported by road to Gympie.

The Wide Bay Co-operative Dairy Association Limited sought to sell or lease the Cooroy Butter Factory in 1976. It was not sold and was left vacant for nearly eight years.

A restaurant was opened in 1985 in Sunshine Express passenger railway carriages on the butter factory sidings.¹¹⁸ It was known as *Tric Tracs*. The restaurant operated until 1990.¹¹⁹

The butter factory building deteriorated in the following 15 years and was sold in 1991. The Council then sold the produce shed from the complex for removal to Black Mountain in 1991.¹²⁰

¹¹⁶ *Nambour Chronicle*, 14 Oct. 1932, p.8.

¹¹⁷ *The Cooroy Rag*, 3 Dec. 1975, p.1.

¹¹⁸ *Noosa News*, 1 Mar. 1985, p.25.

¹¹⁹ *Sunshine Express* [Magazine of the Australian Railway Historical Society (Queensland Division)] May 1985 p.19; Sep. 1985, p.148; Oct. 1985, p.191; Mar. 1987, p.372; Oct. 1988, p.188; Nov. 1990, p.219; Mar. 1991, p.350-351; Aug. 1991, p.118.

¹²⁰ *The Review* (Cooroy), 6 Mar. 1991, p.5.



The Council has since adapted the building to a community and arts centre.¹²¹

3.15.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(e) Developing rural economies - developing agriculture and agriculture related industries: factory (butter factory); and

3.15.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.15.4 INTEGRITY

The building is now used as an Arts and Community Centre. Also located in the grounds the Woodworker's Club House, the relocated former factory office.

The building is owned by the Noosa Shire Council and has been substantially repaired in the period 1998 to 2000.

¹²¹ *Noosa News*, 16 Aug. 1991, p.1 including photograph; Letter to Editor by Cr R.J. Kelly, Division One Councillor, Noosa Shire Council, *The Review* (Cooroy), 3 Sep. 1991, p.6; *Noosa Citizen* 17 Jul. 1991, p.16; *Gympie Times*, 13 Jul. 1991, p.4.

3.16 CATHOLIC CHURCH (SACRED HEART)

LOCATION	63 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 5&6C5605
DATE	c. 1956
DESCRIPTION	This building is a timber church with a galvanised iron roof. It has an enclosed verandah on the northern side.



3.16.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The first church survived almost 50 years before it was demolished in a cyclone on Friday night, 19 February 1954. The Cooroy correspondent of the *Gympie Times* of 23 February 1954 described the scene after the cyclone

... only uprooted trees and wrecked churches were left to tell the tale. ... Over 40 houses were damaged, some being completely unroofed and others partially. ... The wind was so fierce that the five inches of rain which fell looked like smoke drifting parallel to the ground. Early on Sunday morning the Catholic Church collapsed like a pack of cards and the Church of England was blown off its stumps. Only a cemented tank at the rear stopped it from sliding down into a steep gully.

The new church was opened by Archbishop James Duhig on 10 June 1956. The diocese intended to add a school to the building but that never eventuated. This would have attracted extra funding.

The church was totally renovated in the 1990s with funds from the Kin Kin church insurance monies (when that church was not rebuilt). The roof trusses were found to be very light and sparse.¹²² The school dividers were removed and a meeting room was added.¹²³

3.16.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the historical theme in the Noosa Shire under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

9(a) Developing social and cultural institutions - establishing religious institutions: place of worship (church).

¹²² Pers. comm. by Mr Barry Dwyer to Mrs Irene Christie, 1 May 2001.

¹²³ Pers. comm. by Mr Barry Dwyer to Mrs irene Christie, 1 May 2001.

3.16.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.16.4 INTEGRITY

The building is well maintained and presented. Inside it contains pictures depicting the stations of the cross around the walls as well as statues of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary. It has had provision for disabled access added in recent years.

3.17 DAIRY BUILDING (STANFORD PROPERTY)

LOCATION	86 Cooroy -Belli Creek Road, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. Original Portion 54, Parish of Tewanin, County of March - 101 acres 54MCH513
DATE	World War I to 1970's
DESCRIPTION	This is a small square timber building with hipped galvanised iron building with concrete floor. It has a small verandah on the southernside.



c. World War 1 Cream Shed on Stanford property, Cooroy

3.17.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The dairy was built by the farmer, Whipps, for storing cream in cool surroundings away from pests and vermin. Such dairies were mandatory on all dairy farms in Queensland from World War I. The dairy was used by Andrew Stanford up to the mid 1970s for storing cream. Since then it has been used as a storage shed for a variety of farm equipment and cattle feed.¹²⁴

3.17.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(e) Developing rural economies - developing agriculture and agriculture related industries: dairy farm (dairy).

3.17.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.17.4 INTEGRITY

The building maintains its integrity, demonstrating the purpose for which it was built and used up to the mid 1970s. It is not maintained.

¹²⁴ Personal observations over 45 years.

3.18 FORMER FERGUSON'S AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE

LOCATION	2 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Reserve. 206MCH2365
DATE	c. 1910
DESCRIPTION	A low-set, timber-framed and timber-clad building with galvanised iron gable roof enfronted by a stepped parapet and post-supported street awning. It has two shop front windows. An extension has been added to the Maple Street side. A low false ceiling has been added.



3.18.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Situated at the corner of Maple Street and what was the approach to the railway crossing, is the former Mining Exchange which was relocated from Gympie¹²⁵. It was, for many years, occupied by auctioneer and real estate agent, W. I. Ferguson, at one time a Councillor and Chairman of Noosa Shire. His son, Allan William Ferguson, continued the business for nearly another 50 years.

The original building shown in photographs taken in 1911 was of shorter length, but similar in style.¹²⁶ It appears to have been extended in the early 1920s when Ferguson brought part of the old Gympie Stock Exchange Building to Cooroy after it closed in 1922.¹²⁷

3.18.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industries - Providing professional services: commercial office (auctioneers office).

¹²⁵ Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc Historical Leaflet on Cooroy prepared by Mrs Betty Sutton, Mrs Bev Warner, Mr Jake Linton and Dr Ruth Kerr in 1999; Sketch published in *Noosa News*, 19 Jun. 1992, p.7.

¹²⁶ Photograph taken by O. Proll of the Cambage family arriving in Cooroy on 6 October 1911 and published at page 12 of the *Cooroy State School Golden Jubilee 1909-1959* and page 60 of *Cooroy State School 75th Anniversary 1909-1984*; Kerr, Ruth S., 'William and Jessie Cambage of Cooroy', *Missing Links*, Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical & Historical Research Group Inc, No.3, Nov. 1998, pp.8-10, and as 'Family had long links with Cooroy's history' in *Gympie Times*, 6 Jan. 1999, p.6.

¹²⁷ Gympie Historical Society, *Newsletter* No.26, p.1 (Oct. 1984) and undated p.15; Leaflet prepared by Neilson, Stanton and Parkinson, Solicitors, Gympie, on the history of their building in Mary Street, Gympie; 'Cooroy 100 Years On', *The Review* (Cooroy), 16 Jul. 1991, p.8; *Hinterland Herald*, 29 Oct. 1987.

3.18.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is a good representative example of typical Queensland country town commercial building and is associated with the early development of Cooroy's main business district.

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



3.18.4 INTEGRITY

The building is largely intact. It comprises galvanised iron roof, timber cladding and tongue and groove timber walls internally (most unpainted). The internal wall of the southern end of the gable roof contains the Stock Exchange Board from Gympie Stock Exchange. A low false ceiling has been constructed and the Stock Exchange Board is not visible.

3.19 FORMER SITE OF FORD'S SAWMILL

LOCATION	On northern side of Garnet Street before crossing Cooroy Creek (originally 3 roods 22.2 perches)
TENURE	Freehold. (formerly A.P.L. 8751)
DATE	1940 - 1956
DESCRIPTION	Two concrete blocks remain beside the creek. Remain of the building foundations are visible.

3.19.1 BRIEF HISTORY

When Fenwick Brothers closed their sawmill in Cooroy in approximately 1940, the Ford Brothers (Harley, Leslie and Albert) opened a mill on Cooroy Creek in Garnet Street.¹²⁸ Ford's mill provided employment for approximately six local Cooroy men and a young woman, Margaret McGilchrist, who worked in the office. (The McGilchrist and Ford families had intermarried.) The mill closed in 1956 for reasons of declining timber supplies and the disruptive effects of strikes called by the Australian Workers' Union.

3.19.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(c) Developing rural economies - exploiting natural resources: sawmill remnants.

3.19.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.19.4 INTEGRITY

The only remains of the sawmill are the concrete boiler foundations on the side of the creek close to the road, and the evidence of sawdust and timber fragments across the site.

¹²⁸ As Ford and Sons they had previously had a mill in Pomona. (*Post Office Directories*).

3.20 FRASER HOUSE

LOCATION	104 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 7RP160864
DATE	c. 1929
DESCRIPTION	This is a timber house with galvanised iron roof. There are front and back verandahs.



3.20.1 BRIEF HISTORY

This is the third house located on this property of 100 acres 3 roods, original Portion 58 (Plan Mch.513) Parish of Tewantin, County of March, which was selected by Henry Langley Cooper of St Peter's, Sydney on 27 May 1908. The land was leased under the *Closer Settlement Act 1906* and later under section 86 of the *Land Act 1910*. Cooper held the land for 25 years. He built the first house on the land and grew sugar cane on the farm, supplying Moreton Central Mill.

The land was farmed by Alexander and Annie Douglas for decades and it was freeholded by Annie Douglas on 17 May 1934.

The first house, built by Cooper, was a four-roomed sawn timber house valued at £130, in the centre of the property at the front (approximately where the Bruce Highway now cuts through the original property).¹²⁹ The second house was situated on what is now Roberts' brothers property above the front entrance to the Seventh Day Adventist Church building on the property. This house was burnt down during the mid 1920s. The post holes of the house are still visible.¹³⁰

The present house was built by the Alexander S. Douglas and his wife, Annie, in 1929. It was built along the lines of the Queensland Workers' Dwellings style¹³¹, in weatherboards with single tongue and groove walls inside. It was a 1928 Asymmetrical Bungalow with Front Verandah - three bedroom house, with kitchen, walk-in pantry, stove recess, dining /

¹²⁹ Land Selection File AF3609, LAN/DF2351, QSA; A sketch plan in the land selection file shows the location of the first house. The timber was cut off the property by Wally and Stan Sivyver for Dath Henderson & Bartholomew just before the land was selected. (Pers. comm. Mr Ron Sivyver with Ruth Kerr, Jun. 1993).

¹³⁰ Seventh Day Adventist Church Public Notice of Application for Consent - Noosa Shire - land at Lot 9, RP 209025, Parish of Tewantin, County of March, Cooroy - Belli Road, Cooroy Q 4563 - for place of worship - particulars obtainable from Noosa Shire Council and persons may make written statement re application before 5 July 1995 - Council's File No. is TPC 2852. (*Noosa News*, 16 Jun. 1995, p.65).

¹³¹ 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.

living room, and front verandah.¹³² There was no upstairs bathroom. From its purchase by Sarah F. Fraser in February 1953 from Annie Douglas, then a widow, the third or back bedroom was used as a bathroom as well as a third bedroom. Alexander Douglas was a Noosa Shire Councillor in the 1920s and early 1930s¹³³ and also a trustee of the Cooroy Cemetery¹³⁴ and the Methodist Church.¹³⁵ He had come to Queensland from Gippsland in Victoria.¹³⁶

An enclosed back verandah was built-on in 1957 for £3. The next alteration made was to enclose the front verandah which was done in 1960 using dressed timber and coloured glass windows. A porch was also added facing north, with new steps. The glass windows and the steps were bought at a house auction and has originally come from the Cooroy Roman Catholic Church destroyed in the 1954 cyclone. An external door was added to the front porch in January 1964 to protect the verandah from cyclonic rains. The wall of the third bedroom was moved back in 1966 by Roy Fraser to make a larger kitchen and to form a room for a bathroom and inside toilet as sewerage and town water were installed. The alterations made in 1957, 1960, 1964 and 1966 were done by Roy W. Fraser (Sarah's husband).

On the sale of the property by Sarah Fraser to Roberts's brothers in May 1976, Roberts's brothers made some internal changes to the house. They removed the front wall and the French doors of the dining/living room, and the pantry, and added a front deck.¹³⁷ Owners of the house in 1991, Tim and Jan Broad, added a back deck, another back bedroom and a side garage in 1991-2. Current owners in 2000 have re-instated the French style front doors and reduced the size of the front deck, so giving a sense of returning the house to its original front appearance.

3.20.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 2(e) Developing rural economies - encouraging agricultural expansion: farm (residence); and
- 4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: dwelling (house).

3.20.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.20.4 INTEGRITY

The original lines and form of this 1920s house survive and illustrate the style of typical country farm house of the Shire and Near North Coast Region. Some of the changes made to the house between 1976 and 1995 have been removed and the house is being taken back much more to its original form.

¹³² Judy Rechner, *Brisbane House Styles 1880 to 1940: a Guide to the Affordable House*, p.18, Figure 35.

¹³³ Alexander Douglas died in mid 1936. His recent death was recorded by the Chairman of the Noosa Shire Council at its meeting on 8 July 1936. The Chairman said that Douglas gave many years faithful service to the Shire Council. (Noosa Shire Council Minutes 8 Jul. 1936, p.1).

¹³⁴ *Queensland Government Gazette*, 20 Feb. 1915, vol. XIV, pp.627-629.

¹³⁵ Cooroy Uniting Church. *80th Anniversary Souvenir Booklet 1912-1992*, Cooroy Uniting Church, 1992, p.2.

¹³⁶ *Gympie Times*, 22 Mar. 1913.

¹³⁷ Photograph in *Noosa News*, 13 Jul. 1990, p.30 shows the front of the house when advertised for sale then.

3.21 VICTORY HOTEL

LOCATION	38 Maple Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 1RP802280
DATE	1955 to present
DESCRIPTION	Today's building is substantially brick and cement block in form with internal lining which is masonite and timber beams.



3.21.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The original hotel was built in 1910 by Charles Jocusmen at a cost of £1 350. Jocusmen sold out to Kelly of Goodna in October 1911 for £2 000.¹³⁸ The second story was added in December 1911 by the new licensee Kelly.¹³⁹ He also increased the size of the hall adjoining the hotel in November 1911.¹⁴⁰

The present Victory Hotel building replaced an imposing two storeyed structure, originally built in 1908 and destroyed by fire in January 1955.¹⁴¹ Alongside the hotel had stood the Victory Hall, also lost to the fire. The fire was suspected to have begun in a dry cleaning business next door, which was the first building to be burnt.

3.21.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industry - providing hospitality and entertainment services: hotel (hotel)

¹³⁸ *Gympie Times*, 7 Oct. 1911.

¹³⁹ *Gympie Times*, 11 Feb. 1912.

¹⁴⁰ *Gympie Times*, 25 Nov. 1911.

¹⁴¹ *Nambour Chronicle*, 7 Jan. 1955.

3.21.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

There is very little of the original hotel, which remains, except for some of the back part and the perspective of the building from the post office corner, and the fact that is situated on exactly the same spot as the original hotel. This site has only ever been used as a hotel since the town of Cooroy was surveyed and allotments sold. The first hotel was owned by one of the most prominent people in the early town of Cooroy, J.C. Jocumsen. He became a real estate agent and auctioneer after selling the hotel.

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

3.21.4 INTEGRITY

The building is brick and cement block exterior and timber interior. It includes VJ boards in the dining room.

3.22 VICTORY BRIDGE

LOCATION	West Cooroy Road (Belli Creek Road)
TENURE	Bridge over boundary watercourse
DATE	1912 to present
DESCRIPTION	A bitumen-surfaced, short bridge with timber rails. The road is well maintained. The grades of the approaches to the Ceylon Road corner at West Cooroy have been improved in the 1960s. (See Spitfire Lane for the farmer's improvements made in the 1930s.)



3.22.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Selectors in the area of Portions 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284 and 285, of the Parish of Tuchekoi, County of March to the south of Cooroy encountered great difficulty in 1907 maintaining access to their properties and into Cooroy. Their only method was a very mountainous and tortuous road, climbing a high spur or hill along the southern boundary of Portion 284 with grades varying from 1 in 3.7 to 1 in 5.7. A new road through Portions 283 and 284 would allow grades not exceeding 1 in 14. The owners of Portion 283 and the owner of Portion 284 agreed with the worthiness of the proposal.¹⁴²

In December 1911 selectors, L.E. Schmidt, D. Bullard, C.F. Keys and H.V. Woods lobbied the Noosa Shire Council in December 1911 to open a road to service all the portions. Cr Crank said it was opened as far as the dip and that £245 loan and £10 of general rates had been spent on that. A further £15 was approved for spending on it.¹⁴³

¹⁴² Cooroy Estate File, 07/20 742 L.S.W., A/61 147, QSA.

¹⁴³ *Gympie Times*, 16 Dec. 1911.

The selectors then took it into their own hands in June 1912 and went to the Noosa Shire Council who agreed at their meeting of 12 June 1912 to approve the selectors doing the work of building a bridge over a creek to enable the road to go through.¹⁴⁴ William Cambage, L.E. Schmidt, R.A. Ellis, H.V. Wood, A. Blake and S. Jones of Cooroy West had all written to the Noosa Shire Council asking that the bridge be built on the dip road at a point on the corner of Portions 238, 284 and 450, Parish of Tuckekoi, and offered to assist in the work by furnishing timber, supplying labour and giving monetary assistance. Council accepted the offer for the bridge to be built.¹⁴⁵ The work was praised in the *Gympie Times* of 29 June 1912 as being very good and claimed that settlers, Leo Schmidt, J.J. Ellis, A. Ellis, W. Cambage and others effectively subsidised the Council by providing the money and road and bridge building skills.¹⁴⁶ However, £8 was allocated by the Noosa Shire Council for the road past Taylor's to Cambage's at the meeting on 9 April 1913.¹⁴⁷

Farmers at West Cooroy, led by W.E. Munro, wanted the road, Livingstone's, extended from Cambage's at Portion 279 to the West Cooroy School at the north east corner of Portion 429.¹⁴⁸ They were prepared to do the work themselves in July 1913. There was considerable opposition expressed by some farmers (J. O'Brien, W.T. Wilson, A.B. Smith and E. Hammalainen) who wanted the steep Mary River Road to West Cooroy improved. Council decided to have estimates determined for the costs - likely to be more than £170 for a road that would last.¹⁴⁹ Farmers, J. O'Brien, W. Cambage and W.T. Wilson accompanied Words Department Inspector, Hendry, in early September 1913 to inspect their work and proposals for the extension of Livingstone's Road to West Cooroy. They gave an undertaking to abide by the Inspector's recommendations.¹⁵⁰ Hendry's report and the response of the Queensland Treasury Department and Noosa Shire Council Shire Clerk, Edwards, worked for a positive outcome for the farmers advocating the extension of Livingstone's Road. Treasury officials agreed that, providing the Noosa Shire Council allocated £200 out of rate revenue for this road extension, the Treasury Department would allow the Council to spend £170 on the extension out of the Loan to Council. This would ensure a high standard road for the future.¹⁵¹

The opening of the road and bridge was a real victory for the farmers and so the bridge became known locally as 'The Victory Bridge' for decades.

The bridge was named in 1914 in honour of the victories in the World War I to that date.¹⁵² The opening of the bridge enabled people to travel directly to West Cooroy as it completed the road. Previously the Cambage children, Eva, Melba, John, Emma, Bill and Isobel walked to the West Cooroy School by going up from their "Girraween" house (Portion 279, Parish of Tuckekoi) up along a ridge a coming out on the Ceylon Road near Keys' and then walking down to the school.¹⁵³

3.22.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 9(d) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - commemorating important events or people: memorial;
- 2(d) Developing rural economies - encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration: group settlement (selection); and
- 3(a) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure - establishing roads and road transport services: road (bridge).

3.22.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

¹⁴⁴ *Gympie Times*, 15 Jun. 1912.

¹⁴⁵ *Gympie Times*, 15 Jun. 1912.

¹⁴⁶ *Gympie Times*, 29 Jun. 1912.

¹⁴⁷ *Gympie Times*, 12 Apr. 1913.

¹⁴⁸ Mrs Marion Dwyer (née Munro), born on 11 November 1911, recalled that, when she was about twelve months old, she went with her mother taking lunch to where the farmers were building the road. (Interview 16 September 2000 for the Cooroy - Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc Oral History Project 1999 - 2000.)

¹⁴⁹ *Gympie Times*, 12 Jul. 1913.

¹⁵⁰ *Gympie Times*, 7 Sep. 1913.

¹⁵¹ *Gympie Times*, 8 and 29 Nov. 1913.

¹⁵² Miss Marjorie Cambage remembers going to the picnic for the opening of the Victory Bridge on West Cooroy Road, when she was just four in 1914.

¹⁵³ Pers. comm. Marjorie D.F. Cambage, 24 Jan. 1993.

3.22.4 INTEGRITY

Today the wooden bridge is barely visible as it has been replaced by a concrete culvert. However, when it was opened in 1914 it was valued as a bridge, and as a work of respect of the Australian soldiers who had gone to war and were serving the Empire proudly.

3.23 FORMER SCHOOL BUILDING (GUIDE HUT)

LOCATION	41 Miva Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 2RP50033
DATE	c. 1906
DESCRIPTION	This is a highset school building with enclosed front and back verandahs. It is timber with galvanised iron roof. Concrete blocks have been used to enclose the underneath section of the building which has a concrete floor



3.23.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building was constructed as a school building for Black Ridge School near Clermont in Central Queensland. After it closed in 1920 it was dismantled, transported and re-erected at Traveston to replace the old school building that was in poor repair.¹⁵⁴

The Traveston State School closed in 1967. The Guides Association already had land in Miva Street, Cooroy which they had purchased from Mrs Fisher in 1957 for £50. They purchased the old Traveston School building for the Cooroy Guides Group and it was officially opened on its new site on 27 July 1968.

The verandahs were enclosed in 1981 and the building was raised and put on concrete blocks in 1986. The renovations were officially opened on 24 May 1986.

The Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc obtained a lease on the buildings and grounds and moved-in in December 1999. The Group opened its research facilities on site in January 2000.¹⁵⁵

3.23.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

¹⁵⁴ The Traveston Provisional School was opened on 24 August 1891. *Gympie Times*, 13 Sep. 1991, p.6 - '100 years ago column'.

¹⁵⁵ Much of the information has been taken from the article, Sutton, Betty, 'Our Research Centre', *Missing Link*, Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc, issue no. 7, Nov. 2000, back cover.

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions - forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: meeting place (hall).

3.23.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.23.4 INTEGRITY

The building is occupied by the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc. on a lease from the Guides Association of Queensland. The building is on solid concrete block foundations having been lifted to an appropriate height to allow for office and research activities below. Upstairs is used for meetings. The Guides still have their furniture and equipment stored on the verandahs. The building is in good repair.

3.24 PART OF THE FORMER COOROY RAILWAY HOTEL (SCOUT BUILDING)

LOCATION	2 Mary River Road, Cooroy, adjacent to the Tennis Courts
TENURE	Leasehold. 158MCH2386
DATE	1974 to present
DESCRIPTION	The building is a sawn timber building with galvanised iron roof.



3.24.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Cooroy Scout Group building is the kitchen section of the old Cooroy Railway Hotel that was sited at the corner of Cedar and Diamond Streets, opposite the railway gates. The hotel was demolished and the kitchen section was shifted to become the Cooroy Scouts Group's building.¹⁵⁶ The old Cooroy Hotel was the first hotel in Cooroy and the licensee was Mrs Cullay, mother of Mr A. Godwin who operated the hotel and held the license until December 1912.¹⁵⁷ The hotel had another storey added in August 1913 for £1 800.¹⁵⁸

The Scouts building was damaged by vandals during the last week in November 2000. Scout memorabilia from the 1940s was stolen along with stationery, eskies, first aid kits, a clock, money, sporting equipment and camping gear. The walls were sprayed with soft drink, the contents of every can in the refrigerator. Some of the scouting trophies were located along the bank of Cooroy Creek.¹⁵⁹

3.24.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions - forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: meeting place (hall).

¹⁵⁶ *Noosa News*, 14 Feb. 1974 including photograph.

¹⁵⁷ *Gympie Times*, 7 and 14 Dec. 1912.

¹⁵⁸ *Gympie Times*, 16 Aug. 1913.

¹⁵⁹ *Gympie Times*, 1 Dec. 2000 p.3.

3.24.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.24.4 INTEGRITY

The building has been remodelled for its modern day function and is reasonably well maintained.

3.25 COOROY SHOW SOCIETY GROUNDS, INCLUDING PAVILION

LOCATION	Bounded by Garnet Street, Cooroy Creek, Mary River Road and freehold properties.
TENURE	Reserve (R605 - Res 09/232) for Recreation and Show Ground
DATE	1908 to present

3.25.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Cooroy Reserve for Recreation and a Show Ground was proclaimed on 23 December 1908 and was increased in size in the 1960s.¹⁶⁰ The first show was held on King George V's birthday in June 1909.¹⁶¹

Charles Livingstone first laid down the concrete cricket pitch in September 1911. The opening match was a Ladies v Gentlemen's match with the men using pick handles as bats and bowling left-handed. One hundred and fifty residents attended and the ladies won by 12 runs.¹⁶²

The Show Pavilion was erected in early 1925 and officially opened at the show in August that year.¹⁶³

3.25.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions - forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: showground (pavilion, show ring).

3.25.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.25.4 INTEGRITY

The show grounds and buildings are very well maintained and used regularly.

¹⁶⁰ Res. 1909-232; *Queensland Government Gazette*, 28 Sep. 1918, vol. CXI p.847; and 1927 vol.1 p.1,807.

¹⁶¹ J. Long, 'A Glimpse into the Past: the Early Days of Cooroy', *Gympie Times*, 11 Nov. 1972.

¹⁶² *Gympie Times*, 7 Oct. 1911.

¹⁶³ *Nambour Chronicle*, 4 Sep. 1925 p.7.

3.26 COOROY WAR MEMORIAL

LOCATION	Triangle between Tewantin Road, Kauri Street and Diamond Streets
TENURE	Reserve. 283C5602
DATE	1922 to present
DESCRIPTION	The memorial is a granite and freestone monument of a soldier, with cornerpilaster in the Corinthian order. Four marble slabs on each side list the names of the fallen soldiers. It stands 10 metres high with a statue of an infantryman on top a pedestal.



3.26.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The memorial monument was erected in 1922 as a tribute to those soldiers who died in World War I. A committee had been formed in December 1919 consisting of E.N. Wheeldon as Chairman; Charles Bennett, Vice Chairman; W.F. Brittain, Treasurer and Secretary; and E. Bonnell, Herbert Hapgood, George King and J. Basing, Committeemen.¹⁶⁴ The Department of Public Lands approved of reserving the land which was gazetted on 20 March 1920.¹⁶⁵

The memorial is thought to have been constructed by A.L. Petrie and Sons. It is of a humble soldier in the "Rest on your Arms Reserved" pose. It was completed at a cost of £350. General Sir Thomas W. Glasgow K.G.B. unveiled the memorial on Monday, 17 April 1922, to be held in trust by the Noosa Shire Council on behalf of the people of Cooroy.

¹⁶⁴ This history has been substantially compiled from the article by Di. Bampton, 'The Cooroy War Memorial' in *Missing Link* Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc, issue 2, May 1998, pp.4-6 (including photo).

¹⁶⁵ *Queensland Government Gazette*, 20 Mar. 1920, p.1 210.

The memorial's replica .303 rifle was stolen in February 1991. The Cooroy RSL paid for its replacement at a cost of \$1 200 by John Petrie of Northgate, grandson of the man who is thought to have originally made the memorial.¹⁶⁶

The original white wooden fence has been removed. In 1993 paving was put down, seats installed and roses and shrubs planted. A pine tree from a Gallipoli seed was planted in 1995 and two flag poles were erected.

3.26.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(c) Developing social and cultural institutions - remembering the fallen: memorial (statue).

3.26.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

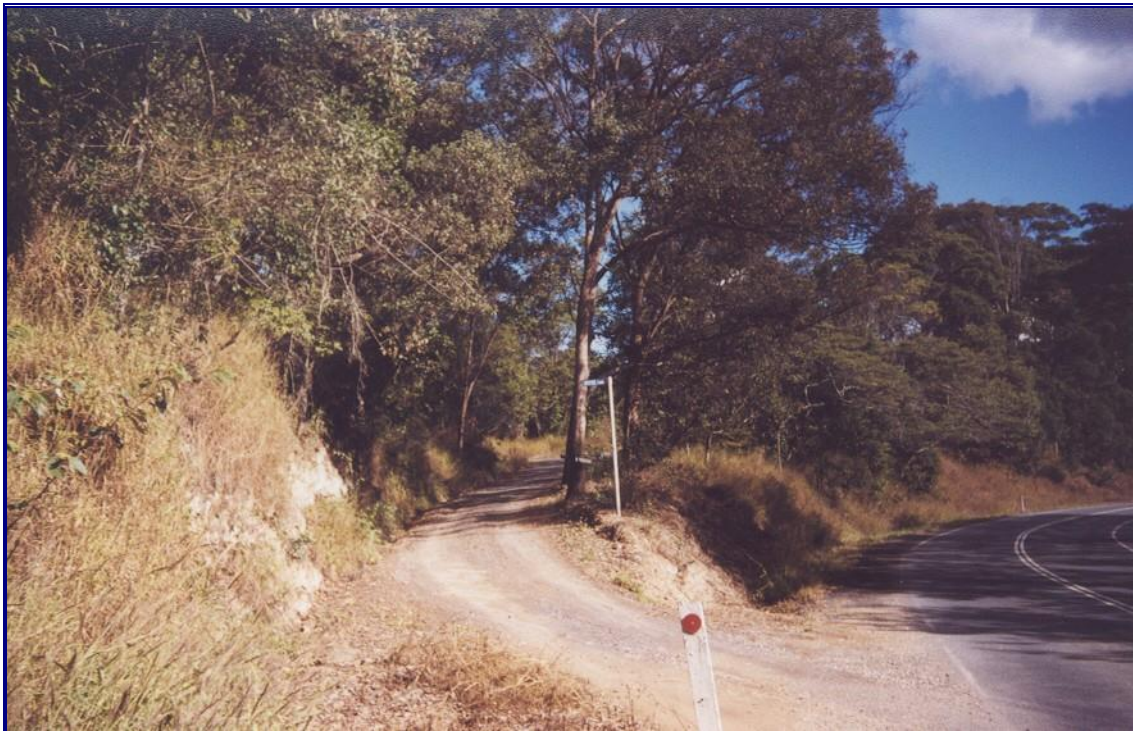
3.26.4 INTEGRITY

The statue is very well maintained and presented.

¹⁶⁶ *The Review* (Cooroy), 6 Mar. 1991, p.4.

3.27 SPITFIRE LANE

LOCATION	At corner of Old Ceylon Road and Belli Creek Road, West Cooroy
TENURE	Road reservation (previously leasehold or freehold land)
DATE	1930 to present
DESCRIPTION	It is a gravel lane rising steadily above the Belli Creek Road (West Cooroy Road) and servicing several residential properties. Its alignment joins Old Ceylon Road but the last 50 metres are not currently used.



3.27.1 BRIEF HISTORY

West Cooroy farmers worked together to make a road around through Keeys's in 1930 in order to overcome the problem of the steepness of the hill up to West Cooroy as the main road went up over the top.¹⁶⁷ The road they cut through freehold properties is now Spitfire Lane. In the 1960s the top of the hill was cut off and the gradient of the road is now much easier.¹⁶⁸

The lane was named by one of the lane's residents in the 1990s after the Spitfire Royal Air Force Fighters of World War II. Old Ceylon Road was named in the 1920s for the Ceylonese (Sri Lankan) families predominantly named Singh who were land selectors in the Belli and West Cooroy areas. Many of these families operated dairies and and grew bananas.

3.27.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(a) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure - establishing roads and road transport services: road (road); and

2(e) Developing rural economies - developing agriculture and agriculture related industries.

¹⁶⁷ Pers. comm., Mrs Sarah F. Fraser and Miss Marjorie D.F. Cambage, 7 Jan. 2001; The lane has been shown on maps and accepted by Council.

¹⁶⁸ Pers. comm., Miss Marjorie D.F. Cambage and Mrs Sarah Fraser, 7 Jan. 2001.

3.27.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.27.4 INTEGRITY

The lane is used as the legal access to several properties. It is narrow and rough, but is graded by the Noosa Shire Council grader occasionally. The connection through to Old Ceylon Road is rough wheel tracks over stone - trafficable but not regularly used.

3.28 STRAKER'S SAWMILL (BORAL)

LOCATION	0 Marara Street, Cooroy - Portion 100 - 2 acres 2 roods 17 perches (between railway, Butter Factory, Cooroy Creek and the commencement of Mary River Road, Cooroy)
TENURE	Freehold (formerly A.P.L. 3479). 2RP47020, 1-3RP87371 & 1RP88582
DATE	1908 to present
DESCRIPTION	It is a collection of rude timber and galvanised iron industrial buildings. One part of the site comprises a sawdust kiln for making barbecue bricks. There is a miscellanea of old equipment and detritus of workmanship.



3.28.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Cooroy was a logging centre before it was a township, with the firm, Dath Henderson & Bartholomew Pty Ltd, holding large tracts of land east of Cooroy from 1885 until repurchased by the government in 1907 for closer settlement. This arrangement precipitated large scale logging in the time allowed before the government took possession.¹⁶⁹ Several sawmills were established to mill timber as the new selections were cleared. Fenwick Brothers and Morrish established a mill on the western side of the town near the creek in 1908 trading as Canadian Saw Mills. They extended it in October 1912 with the addition of a large new engine allowing the old one to be used for planing.¹⁷⁰

On 2 October 1911 Clugston and Ireland opened another new sawmill where the Bowling Club now stands in Ruby Street, Cooroy;¹⁷¹ it was burnt down in December 1914 but was rebuilt. A siding was provided to the mill in 1916 but it burnt down again in about 1928.¹⁷²

Other sawmillers in the district included Sivyer and Dunbar at Tinbeerwah from around 1921, W.H. Howard and E.N. Wheeldon in 1923, and after the depression, E.H. Llewellyn, listed from 1934, which may be the same mill that Ford Brothers operated from 1941.

¹⁶⁹ Pedley, Ian, *Winds of Change: one hundred years in the Widgee Shire*, Gympie, Widgee Shire Council, 1979, p. 248.

¹⁷⁰ *Gympie Times*, 19 Oct. 1912.

¹⁷¹ *Gympie Times*, 7 Oct. 1911; A photograph appears on page 56 of *Cooroy State School 75th Anniversary 1909-1984*.

¹⁷² Edna Smith, *Cooroy State School 75th Anniversary 1909-1984*, Cooroy State School, 1984, p. 37; *Nambour Chronicle*, 21 Nov. 1913, 18 Dec. 1914, p. 2; Queensland Railways *Weekly Notice* 399, Feb. 1928; See also *Noosa News* 'Letter to Editor' by Mrs Sarah F. Fraser of Cooroy, 12 Sep. 1974.

Straker¹⁷³ and Sons' Cooroy sawmill, on the site of Fenwick and Morinish's 1908 sawmill, trading as the Cooroy Sawmilling Company from 1940 is the sole mill remaining in the town area. The mill had two benches and carted hardwood timber from afar. The mill was a large employer in the town.

The formation of Northcoast Sawmills was a natural development of the partial amalgamation in 1956 when the Cooroy Sawmilling Company of Cooran, Straker & Sons Cooran and J. Wilkinson & Sons of Yandina and Conondale jointly formed Kiln Dried Timbers Pty Ltd and erected four double kilns and new planing mills on an area of three acres at Cooroy.¹⁷⁴ The kilns enable the companies to market timber in southern states where naturally dried coastal timbers were not acceptable. Arthur Straker and Peter Wilkinson supervised the project on a site adjacent to the Cooroy sawmill.¹⁷⁵

This sawmill provided significant employment in the town. Men came from Ford's sawmill when it closed in 1955 and Straker's mill had to both accommodate and rationalise the labour force which was unionised under the Australian Workers' Union. The manager, Norman Lewis, from 1940¹⁷⁶, died suddenly after the amalgamation in 1956. The fourfold effects of the amalgamation and improved technology, the 1956 Shearers' Strike, contraction of the rural economy in the mid to late 1950s, and the death of the manager all contributed to the layoff of some of the workforce there and difficulty for the town's economy. Displaced workers sought work at the brickworks, sand mining and Noosa Shire Council day labour force in 1957.

To counter shortages of log timber and safeguard their future, Wilkinsons of Yandina, Strakers of Cooroy and Cooran and Luttons of the Mary Valley joined together to form Northcoast Sawmills Pty Ltd at Cooroy in 1970. Together they established a new mill on a separate site at Nandroya in 1972¹⁷⁷, with logs coming from a wide area and which utilised modern equipment for efficiency. North Coast Sawmills was acquired by Quintex in 1980 and subsequently Boral Timber Pty Ltd which continued to operate both the Cooroy and Nandroya plants.¹⁷⁸

When the Straker family retired from their sawmills it was bought by Christopher Skase's Quintex Group of Companies and subsequently by Boral Timber Pty Ltd. The mill at Nandroya became the largest hardwood sawmill in Queensland. It was closed in October 2000 under the terms of the Regional Forest Agreement for South East Queensland.

By then the sawmilling industry had changed substantially. Richard Giles of Noosa Heads wrote to the editor of the *Noosa News* in March 1995 that jobs in the timber industry declined on Sunshine Coast by 22% from 1971 to the 1980s and mill staff by 11%. Mr Christopher Skase's group of companies, Quintex, bought a number of Sunshine Coast timber mills in the 1980s and closed down a number of labour intensive ones. Plantation wood was supplying 50% of the timber and within 10 years Giles predicted that figure would be 80%, making a 140 year cycle more likely with native forests in Australia now.¹⁷⁹

A small experimental section of the Cooroy Sawmill at the bottom of Maple Street was leased to a group to manufacture BBQ fuel out of sawdust. Part of the plant was burnt down at 00.45 am on 2 May 1997.¹⁸⁰ That part of the mill was repaired and continued to operate.

The Nandroya mill at Cooroy closed in October 2000 under the Regional Forest Agreement for South East Queensland. The Queensland government established an office in Cooroy to implement its Boral Timber Worker Support Package. The service provides case management services to all workers and offers employment services, training assistance, an employer wage subsidy, job placement support, relocation assistance and income supplementation.¹⁸¹

¹⁷³ For a biographical note on Ken Straker see 'From Bullock Teams to Tractors: "Bush Boss" still Blazing' by Martin Hirsch, *Gympie Times*, 12 Mar. 1996, p.11.

¹⁷⁴ *Nambour Chronicle*, 9 Nov. 1956, p.1.

¹⁷⁵ *Nambour Chronicle*, 9 Nov. 1956, p.1.

¹⁷⁶ Mr Fred Kay, 10 November 1999, Oral History Interview for Cooroy-Noosa genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc, Oral History Project, 2000.

¹⁷⁷ A separate citation has not been written on this mill as it is not considered of sufficient significance. However, information about it is included here to amplify on the history of Straker's Cooroy mill and its significance to south east Queensland.

¹⁷⁸ *Gympie Times*, 14 Jun. 1996, p.15; *Timber, Logger & Sawmiller*, pp.14-15.

¹⁷⁹ *Noosa News*, 31 Mar. 1995, p.19.

¹⁸⁰ ABC Radio 612 News at 0630 hrs; Pers. comm., Mr Roger Ladbrook, on 4 May 1997; *Gympie Times*, 3 May 1997, p.3.

¹⁸¹ *Queensland Parliamentary Debates* (Hansard), 31 Dec. 2001, pp.4752-4753. Answer to Question on Notice No. 1196 by Mr L. Stephan, Member for Gympie, on the Timber Industry: Boral, Nandroya and Cooroy.

Boral has made a submission in December 2000 to the Queensland Government to lease the mill and to operate a small sawmill, but by early February was publicly stating its intention to hand over the sites.¹⁸² The Cooroy and Noosa Hinterland Task force has proposed to the Noosa Shire Council that the site be redeveloped for a "co-use site for educational/tourism use" such as theatre, performing arts space, educational facilities, restaurant and retail precincts and interpretative displays, studio workshops, aquaculture and vegetation displays. Noosa Shire Council has indicated its support for the Task Force's proposals and has publically stated its willingness to accept Trustee status for the land if it offered by the State Government.¹⁸³

3.28.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(c) Developing rural economies - developing extractive industries (timber): sawmill (machinery)

3.28.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.28.4 INTEGRITY

The site is a mature industrial site at the northern end of Maple Street, Cooroy beside the railway line and the butter factory complex now an Arts and Crafts Centre owned by the Noosa Shire Council. Some of the outside yard area is flooded by the overflow of Cooroy Creek in flood time. The sawmill is substantially intact.

¹⁸² Workers went in strike in December 2000 over possible loss of redundancy payments due in March 2001 if Boral Energy were to win a government tender for the sale of the mill. (*Noosa News*, 22 Dec. 2000, p.1.); *Cooroy Rag*, 7 Feb. 2001, p.1.

¹⁸³ *Noosa News*, 17 Nov. 2000, p.1.

3.29 TEWANTIN ROAD RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT

LOCATION	Tewantin Road, Cooroy - bounded by Miva and Kauri Street junctions. (28 -50 Tewantin Road)
TENURE	Freehold. 22RP848433
DATE	1907 to present
DESCRIPTION	These are substantial Queenslander style timber and iron houses. Several have been extended or altered but the original form is clearly evident.



3.29.1 BRIEF HISTORY

This area of residential development in Cooroy has always been known as the best allotments in town. The first sale of allotment land in Cooroy took place on 24 April 1908 and many blocks on this hillscape were bought at the early sales and houses were commenced.¹⁸⁴

The ownership of the blocks illustrates the diverse cultural background purchasers - Scottish, English, Jewish, Danish, Irish. These houses have been owned predominantly by the commercial sector of Cooroy - the Bodens, MacKenzies, Marryatts, Rows and Harry Spring - all shopkeepers. The timber used in them is known to be local and choice timber. The Marryatt family had several houses on the upper side of Tewantin Road. The houses are typical of country Queensland - solidly built and with verandahs.¹⁸⁵

The Frank Alban Row and his wife, Vera Margaret (nee Crank) had their house on Tewantin Road second on the southern side third from the Ambulance on the corner of Kauri Street, built after their marriage. Their neighbours on the top were Vera's grandparents, the Cranks. Below them were the Marryatt's and MacKenzie's houses, and opposite, second from the corner of Kauri Street, was Reg and Ev Row's house.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁴ Subsequent sales were on 5 December 1909, 26 July 1910, 14 March 1911, 8 December 1911, 21 May 1912, 6 May 1913, 16 October 1913, 7 July 1913, 11 November 1922, 13 November 1923, 3 November 1925, 17 September 1926, 20 March 1928, 11 June 1929, 19 July 1933, 10 August 1943, 22 December 1943, 11 December 1946, 16 July 1947, 15 September 1948, 12 November 1952, and 16 September 1953. (LAN/AB series at QSA).

¹⁸⁵ Mrs Betty Michael interview on 31 January 2000 for the Cooroy - Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc Oral History Project 1999 - 2000.

¹⁸⁶ Noela Rolfe Interview 8 April 2000 for the Cooroy Noosa Genealogical and Historical research Group Inc Oral History Project 2000.

At the top of the hill on the corner of Miva Street, opposite the Anglican Church, was Harry and Gladys Spring's house, on one of the best allotments in Cooroy. Below them now a vacant block where Harry Spring held Guy Fawkes' nights for the Cooroy children in the 1950s, was Nurse Brittain's house, opened as a Guest House in October 1912.¹⁸⁷

On the opposite side of Tewanin Road are a number of simpler, less stylish houses, from the 1930s. Many of these were lived in by retired people such as Mrs Annie Douglas who died in 1954¹⁸⁸, Mrs Duncan whose husband, Aubrey, had the town milk run in the 1940s and 1950s and was an avid fisherman at Tewanin and Noosa, and workers such as the Buckingham's and the Hobbs's.

3.29.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

4(d) Establishing and developing towns - planning urban environments: land subdivision (planned or garden suburb); and

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

3.29.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.29.4 INTEGRITY

The Tewanin Road residential area is an excellent example of well known country town residences. Many of them are still substantially intact (although Row's has cladding).

¹⁸⁷ Interview of Betty Sutton, 16 June 1999 for the Cooroy Noosa Genealogical and Historical research Group Inc Oral History Project 1999 - 2000; *Gympie Times*, 14 Oct. 1911.

¹⁸⁸ Mrs Annie Douglas was born in Liverpool, England, as was her husband, Alexander S. Douglas, and came to Cooroy from Victoria in approx. 1909. They had extensive land holdings in Cooroy. Alexander was a land agent and auctioneer in Cooroy at the corner of Victory Lane and Maple Street. They also owned and lived in the house that became Matron Morrison's Hospital.; Interview of Mrs Edna Smith, 11 November 1999, for Cooroy Noosa Genealogical and Historical research Group Inc Oral History Project 1999 - 2000.

3.30 MAPLE STREET STREETScape

LOCATION Maple Street, Cooroy

TENURE Freehold, leasehold and road reserve. 206MCH2365

DATE 1907 to present

DESCRIPTION The street is an excellent example of a country town streetscape. It contains a range of shops constructed over the period 1907 to the 1960s - of timber and brick and galvanised iron roofs. On the opposite side of the street to these shops are the CWA and the Memorial Halls, a car yard, the Post Office and the former auctioneer's building that dates from World War I. The Streetscape beautification program 1995 - 1997 accentuated the historical town aspect of Maple Street very successfully.



3.30.1 BRIEF HISTORY

From 1885 to 1907 sawmillers, Dath Henderson and Bartholomew & Company of Brisbane held a timber concession of 5,000 acres surrounding the area that is now the town of Cooroy. The Government repurchased the estate and opened the land to selection in 1907.¹⁸⁹ The only buildings which existed in the vicinity of what is now Maple Street were James Duke's¹⁹⁰ moveable office¹⁹¹ from 1891 to 1897, the railway station master's house, and the railway station itself and J.L. Boden's sapling and bark store located on the railway station reserve¹⁹² near where the Post office is now. Boden built a residence for himself in 1908 on the site of the Westpac Bank opened in the 1960s (and now available for lease).¹⁹³

Cooroy town was surveyed by Licensed Surveyor Ernest Warraker in 1907.¹⁹⁴ The first sale of allotments occurred on 24 April 1908¹⁹⁵ when 131 allotments were offered on both sides of the railway line.¹⁹⁶ Business sites sold for £10 and residential blocks for £3. The second was on 5 December 1909, also on both sides of the rail line.¹⁹⁷

By 1910 there were three banks, two hotels, several cottages and stores. In 1911 the main street of Cooroy was cleared, grubbed and stumped and water tables formed at a cost of £100.¹⁹⁸ Noosa Shire Council agreed in November 1911 to construct drains along the main streets of Cooroy.¹⁹⁹ Many of the Cooroy buildings were designed by W. Fenwick of the sawmill firm, Fenwick and Morrish, of Cooroy.²⁰⁰

J.G. Gray, a butcher, called tenders on 14 November 1911 for a new butcher shop and cooling room completed in January 1913.²⁰¹ It was absolutely flyproof, all floors and pickling tubs were concrete and the walls were fibrous cement.²⁰² Gray installed a Waugh and Josephson ice making machine in November 1913.²⁰³

J.L. Boden was permitted to use explosives to remove tree stumps on land adjoining the Post office in August 1912.²⁰⁴ Lack of water tables caused difficulties in May 1913. S.N.G. Rich had a substantial quantity of goods destroyed and a cellar flooded, and J.L. Boden, storekeeper, had water flowing all over his allotment 1 of Section VIII, in April - May 1913. They complained to the next meeting of Noosa Shire Council on 14 May 1913 and asked to have it remedied.²⁰⁵

¹⁸⁹ LAN/154, QSA; *Nambour Chronicle*, 28 Jun. 1907, p.4.

¹⁹⁰ James Duke was born in Liverpool on 25 March 1841 and arrived in Australia on the *Everton* in 1863. He married Jane Maker at Laidley on 18 October 1864. He was a carrier at Helidon. They moved to Maryborough in 1867 with their young son, Alfred. Two sons who made significant contributions to the life of Cooroy and Tewantin, were born at Maryborough - Henry George in 1871 and William Hunt in 1874. They moved to Fraser Island where James carted logs to the west coast for transport to Maryborough sawmills. Two daughters, Elizabeth and Charlotte, were born in Maryborough in 1877 and 1880 respectively. James moved to Tewantin in 1883 where he started carting to Gympie, aided by his sons. Two more daughters, Emma and Myra were born at Tewantin and they lived opposite the school. In 1897 James and the family moved to Dath Henderson's manager's house on the north shore after the mill closed. He bought the property and later he built another house further upstream in 1913. He established dairy farms at Eumundi and Doonan. He was elected the first Chairman of the Noosa Shire Council in 1910. (See Betty Sutton, 'James Duke' in *Missing Link* Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc, issue 1, November 1997, p.23; and Betty Sutton, 'Noosa Shire 90th Anniversary', *Missing Link* Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc, issue 6, May 2000, pp.23-25, including photo of James Duke at p.25)

¹⁹¹ Duke, Arthur, "Life on the Farm - 'Eagle Farm' Doonan", *Cooroy Rag*, 18 Jan. 1984, pp.7-10. Arthur Duke provides a biographical sketch of James Duke and his family and states that James Duke came to Cooroy in 1891 and went to Eumundi to set up camp in 1897.

¹⁹² Blueprint dated 7 October 1907 attached to Letter No. 07/20742, A/61147, QSA; *Queenslander*, 30 Mar. 1907, p.29-30 with sketches of J. Boden's store, railway station, station master's house and a teamster's house; Public Estate Improvement Works File on Cooroy Repurchased Estate - map drawn at time of opening of the Cooroy Estate - LAN/AZ110, File 76, QSA.

¹⁹³ 'Cooroy 100 Years On', *The Review* (Cooroy), 16 Jul. 1991, p.9.

¹⁹⁴ Survey of Town of Cooroy, Parish of Tewantin, County of March, verbal instructions about 1 November 1907 - W.J. Drane, Licensed Surveyor, Assistant to Chief Surveyor, E.N. Waraker, submitted one design, two plans and one field book of Survey of Town of Cooroy. (Letter No. 07/20 742 LSW, A/61 147, QSA.)

¹⁹⁵ *Queensland Government Gazette*, 7 Mar. 1908, vol.XC No.50, pp.605-6.

¹⁹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁷ *Queensland Government Gazette*, 4 Sep. 1909, vol.XCIII No.53, p.580.

¹⁹⁸ File 76, LAN/AZ110, QSA.

¹⁹⁹ *Gympie Times*, 11 Nov. 1911, p.7.

²⁰⁰ *Gympie Times*, 28 Oct. 1911.

²⁰¹ *Gympie Times*, 14 Nov. 1911, 2 and 30 Nov. 1912 and 11 Jan. 1913.

²⁰² *Gympie Times*, 5 Apr. 1913.

²⁰³ *Gympie Times*, 8 Nov. 1913.

²⁰⁴ *Gympie Times*, 24 Apr. 1912.

²⁰⁵ *Gympie Times*, 17 May 1913.

Approval for awnings over the footpaths in front of a number of shops were applied for from the Noosa Shire Council in 1911 - 1913 eg. C.E. Tronson in December 1911, and P.H. Elder's blacksmith's shop and H.J. Wright's new shop opposite the Victory Hotel in January 1913.²⁰⁶ It was common to see stray cows camping under the awnings of Cooroy business houses in May 1913.²⁰⁷

Subsequent sales of allotment land in Cooroy took place between 26 July 1910 and 16 September 1953.²⁰⁸

There was a major fire in 1928 in Maple Street which burnt shops from the corner of Emerald Street up to and including the chemist shop.

One of the oldest shops which bears a wide cross section of Cooroy town history is that at the corner of Wimmers Lane and Maple Street. For a half century from 1940 onwards it was known as Feros's Cafe. Jim Feros and his wife were Greeks; she came as an arranged bride. During World War II, when there were large numbers of soldiers camped on the outskirts of Cooroy, Feros's did very well in supplying refreshments on picture nights. When the shop was full of customers he closed the door. Mrs Feros, still learning English, sat on a box at the front of the shop. Mr & Mrs Feros retired and sold out in the late 1980s.

The MacKenzie family established Cooroy Furnishing Company in 1946.²⁰⁹

Street lighting was provided in November 1941, and fluorescent lights in November 1962.²¹⁰ The street was bitumened and kerbed in 1950 and the official opening ceremony was held on 3 June 1950.²¹¹

The Fruit Bowl on the corner of Maple and Emerald Streets still contains the external shell of F.A. Row's General Store.²¹² F.A. Row bought the business in 1922 from J. Moorhead.²¹³ R.W. Smith bought the actual premises from Moorhead in 1922 together with all the shops now numbered 20-22 Maple Street. The butcher shop below Ken and Sorelle Christensen's Fruit Bowl was constructed in 1961 on land that was part of Smith's property and used as stabling for the horse ridden by Row's orderman, Harry Wall.

Councillor Ray Kelly of Noosa Shire Council suggested street beautification works in 1995 and there was continued debate over viable plans for the redevelopment over four years costing \$600 000. Grants of \$31 550 from the Australia Council and \$25 000 from Arts Queensland were announced in December 1995 for the Cooroy Streetscape Project. Noosa Shire Council had allocated \$6 000 towards preliminary planning.²¹⁴ Local co-ordinators were appointed as the Cooroy Streetscape and Urban Design Group. Locally crafted street furnishings such as lighting and seating were envisaged.²¹⁵

²⁰⁶ *Gympie Times* 16 December 1911 and 11 January 1913.

²⁰⁷ *Gympie Times* 24 May 1913.

²⁰⁸ The dates of the sales were: 7 January 1911, 14 March 1911, 8 December 1911, 21 May 1912, 6 May 1913, 16 October 1913, 7 July 1913, 11 November 1922, 13 November 1923, 3 November 1925, 17 September 1926, 20 March 1928, 11 June 1929, 19 July 1933, 10 August 1943, 22 December 1943, 11 December 1946, 16 July 1947, 15 September 1948, 12 November 1952, and 16 September 1953; *Queensland Government Gazette*, 17 Dec. 1910, vol.XCV No. 155, pp.1607-08 and, for details, see LAN/AB series at QSA.

²⁰⁹ Smith, Edna, "Arthur Charles Crees - Blacksmith of Cooroy", *Missing Link Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc*, issue 5, November 1999, pp.7-9 at p.9.

²¹⁰ *Nambour Chronicle* 21 November 1941 p.1 and 23 November 1962 p.25.

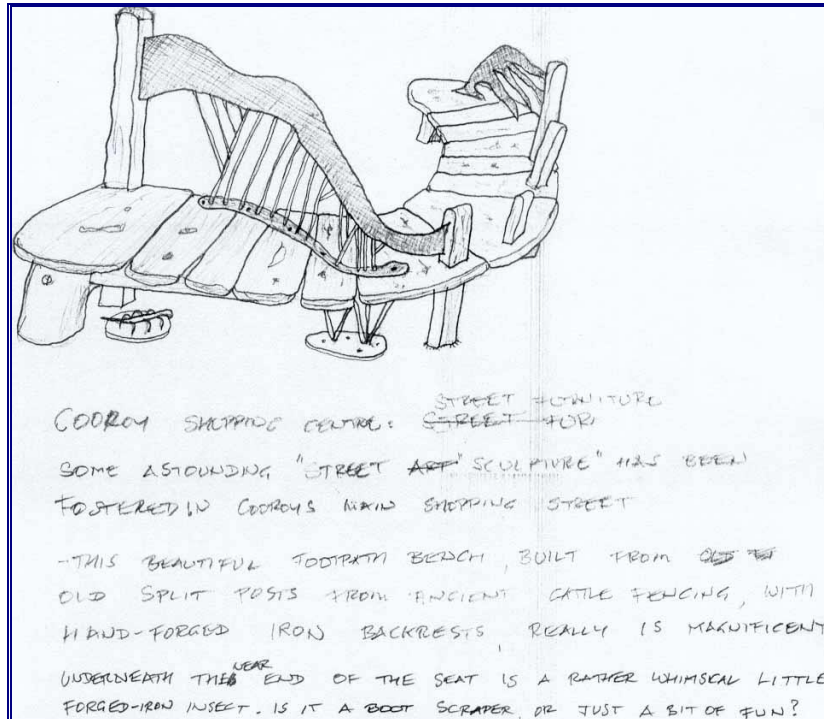
²¹¹ Photograph of Local Government officials and Noosa Shire Councillors taken in Malcolm and Ena Outridge's front garden, published in *The review (Cooroy)* 16 July 1991 p.[14]. Mr Malcolm Outridge was a Noosa Shire Councillor then. Featured on the right of the photograph is part of Outridge's dental surgery which was previously the school building removed from Lawnville, near Cooroy.

²¹² F.A. Row came to Cooroy in 1924.

²¹³ Ms Noela Rolfe, interview for Cooroy Noosa Genealogical and Historical research Group Inc Oral History Project 1999-2000.

²¹⁴ *Noosa News* 22 December 1995 p.5.

²¹⁵ *Gympie Times*, 13 Apr. 1996, p.13.



Stage 1 of the Cooroy Streetscape was opened by Cr Bob Abbott, Mayor of Noosa Shire, on Saturday, 8 March 1997.²¹⁶

Stage 2 of the Cooroy Streetscape of Maple Street from Emerald to Garnet Street was completed by mid-1998 at a cost of \$386 000.²¹⁷

Highway Bypasses on the Sunshine Coast have been a rebirthing exercise for the towns of Nambour, Yandina, Eumundi and Cooroy. 'Cooroy's once tired facades have been dressed up and alfresco cafes spill on to sidewalks', wrote a *Courier-Mail* journalist in November 1998.²¹⁸

3.30.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(d) Developing rural economies - encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration: township (town reserve); and

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

3.30.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

²¹⁶ *Gympie Times*, 15 Mar. 1997, p.14.

²¹⁷ *Gympie Times*, 28 Mar. 1998, p.26.

²¹⁸ *Courier-Mail*, 27 Nov. 1998.

3.30.4 INTEGRITY

The Maple Street streetscape is substantially that from the 1920s.²¹⁹ By then the Memorial Hall and its supper room and the hall built for the Council Chambers, had been built. The Post Office had been built by 1914 and the RSL and CWA followed. The RSL has been rebuilt. Each of these along with Ferguson's Auctioneer's office (also from the 1920s) are on leased railway land. Opposite are the shops and banks - many of which have existed since the 1920s. There were several fires followed by rebuilding in timber and the substantial bank building in brick on the corner of Maple and Emerald Streets. A number of the shops have been in the control of one or two people for very long periods, for example, Harry Spring²²⁰, the chemist, who owned properties from 1932 until 1999, and R.A. McDonald, the auctioneer of the 1930s and 1940s. Of course, there were any other property owners in the town before and after these.

The streetscape remained the same up to the late 1980s when the Council utilised State Government funding to revamp the look. That has been achieved by a combination of rural aesthetics and modernity with roundabouts. The new streetscape look has been well received by locals and visitors.

²¹⁹ A photograph showing the perspective of the railway gates, Ferguson's building, Row's shop and Emerald Street in the background, taken in about 1950, is published in *The Review* (Cooroy), 16 Jul. 1991, p.12 and illustrates the timelessness of the building structures of a country town.

²²⁰ For a biographical sketch of Harry Spring see 'Harry Spring - an unsung hero - Recalling a 'giving' life' by Martin Hirsch, *Gympie Times*, 15 Mar. 1996, p.11.

3.31 WHIPPS' HOUSE

LOCATION	Andrew Stanford's property, 86 Cooroy-Belli Creek Road, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 54MCH513
DATE	c. 1930
DESCRIPTION	This is a single-roomed, weatherboard shed with galvanised iron roof and store recess on the western side. It is on two feet high wooden posts.



Whipps House

3.31.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The house is a one roomed unpainted weatherboard timber house on stumps with a stove recess. It has a gable roof and gutters, and, in earlier years, had a tank. It has been used for storing cow feed for several decades. Greta Dinsey of Cooroy Mountain married Don Warner²²¹ in the Methodist Church at Cooroy.²²² Greta and Don Warner went to work as share farmers for Reg Whipps²²³ after their marriage. They lived in the main house and Reg Whipps moved out and lived in the two room cottage.²²⁴ Reg Whipps had the Cooroy milk run from the mid 1920s to 1937.²²⁵ Since Whipps sold the property to Mr Andrew Stanford in 1941 the house has been used as a store and feed storage shed.

3.31.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

²²¹ For biographical details of Don Warner's family see Bev Warner's article, 'My South African Research Experience', *Missing Link*, Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical & Historical Research Group Inc, issue 7, Nov. 2000, pp.16-17.

²²² *Noosa News*, 17 Sep. 1999, p.1 including photo of Mrs Warner.

²²³ Mr R. Whipps arrived in Cooroy in January 1914 when he purchased Mr H.L. Cooper's farm. *Gympie Times*, 24 Jan. 1914.

²²⁴ Pers. comm., Mrs Sarah F. Fraser on 15 Sep. 1990 and 21 Jan. 1991.

²²⁵ Mrs Marjorie Knowles interview 30 November 1999. (Cooroy - Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc Oral History Project 1999 - 2000).

2(e) Developing rural economies - developing agriculture and agriculture related industries: dairy farm (sleeping hut).

3.31.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.31.4 INTEGRITY

The house is still in reasonable condition. It has a gable roof and gutters.

3.32 BITUMEN STRIP IN FRONT OF COLIN DUKE'S PROPERTY

LOCATION	500 Cooroy Mountain Road
TENURE	Road Reserve. 9RP864130
DATE	1950
DESCRIPTION	This is a strip of medium quality bitumen approx 400 metres long in front of the <i>Waterford</i> property on Cooroy Mountain Road, formerly owned by Colin Duke OAM ²²⁶ .



3.32.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The bitumen was laid in the late 1960s to early 1970s²²⁷ in front of the late Mr Colin Duke OAM and the late Mrs Florence Duke's house. The Duke's sold the property prior this in 1963/4²²⁸. Mr Duke was a Councillor of the Shire of Noosa representing Divison 3, the Cooroy area, of the shire. He is the grandson of James Duke, the first Chairman of the Noosa Shire Council.

The landowner of *Waterford* claims that the property dates from 1902.²²⁹ Notwithstanding that view, the property and the location of the bitumen strip was within the land selection of a square mile centred on Cooroy Mountain which was taken up in 1882 by James Goen. It was freeholded in 1886.²³⁰ The land was resumed by the government for the timber concession for Dath Henderson Bartholomew & Company in 1887 and the opened for selection again in 1907. It was selected as Portion 97 Parish of Tewantin on 6 May 1909 by Henry George Duke and freeholded on 14 June 1934.²³¹ The was ultimately transferred to Colin George Duke from his father, Henry G. Duke. Colin's older brother Clifford took over the farm on marriage to Edna Jane Cambage in 1936; but he died later that year of appendicitis. The property was subsequently owned by Mr Richard Harris, followed by the Champion family.²³²

²²⁶ Died 29 April 2001.

²²⁷ The exact date may be discernible from the Noosa Shire Council Minutes or Works Committee Reports.

²²⁸ Letter from Margaret Duke to Noosa Council, 17 Dec 2002.

²²⁹ Name boards on fence at front of property.

²³⁰ Selection 1430, LAN/AG321, QSA.

²³¹ Land Selection 4053, LAN/P257 fol. 165, QSA.

²³² Letter from Margaret Duke to Noosa Council, 17 Dec 2002.

The strip of bitumen was laid as a requirement when a dairy was situated adjacent to an unsealed road to reduce the incidence of dust entering the dairy. The Cooroy Mountain Road was always a narrow gravel formed road. This bitumen has never been upgraded and remains an oddity on the otherwise gravel road. Meanwhile bitumen has been progressively laid along the road from Miva Street, Cooroy in accordance with Council policy. The bitumen is still approx 2 kms from this small piece of bitumen.

3.32.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(d) Developing rural communities - encouraging, closer settlement and immigration: group settlement (selection);

3(a) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure - establishing roads and road transport services: road (road); and

4(b) Establishing and developing towns - establishing local government.

3.32.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.32.4 INTEGRITY

The bitumen is thin but has remained over forty years.

3.33 FIG TREE

LOCATION	232 Cooroy Mountain Road, Cooroy
TENURE	Freehold. 4RP909410
DATE	1928
DESCRIPTION	This is a giant fig tree (<i>Ficus virens</i>) providing an extensive wind break on the eastern side of the house site.



3.33.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The tree was planted on *Bonnygarth* property (Lot 3 on RP 166270) by William Cabbage in 1928. He owned this farm at Cooroy Mountain from 1916 to 1949 and members of his large family lived there throughout that time. The property was run as a dairy farm, with the Cabbage family milking up to 90 Australian Illawarra Shorthorn cattle in the summer months and about 50 in the winter months. He and his wife and family arrived in Cooroy in 1911 and subsequently, he owned many farms in the Cooroy area - at West Cooroy, Cooroy Mountain, Black Mountain, Carters Ridge etc. He was a Councillor of the Noosa Shire Council from 1933 to 1949.²³³

The fig tree is one of two that protected two houses on the site. One fig tree died in the 1950s. This was the one which had been planted in approx. 1908 when the farm was first selected by Duffy Brothers. The large clump of bamboo which still stands near the tree was planted by Mark McGrath, son-in-law of William and Jessie Cabbage, in 1923 also to act as a windbreak.

William Cabbage sold the property in 1950 to Templeton brothers. They sold to Hon Charles E. Barnes, of *Canning Downs* property near Warwick and MHR (Country Party) in the Commonwealth Parliament for the Electorate of McPherson in Queensland.²³⁴ Barnes grazed sheep on the property for a time, which created a good deal of interest among townspeople.

²³³ For an assessment of his career see Kerr, Ruth S., 'William and Jessie Cabbage of Cooroy', *Missing Links*, Journal of the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical & Historical Research Group Inc, No.3, Nov. 1998, pp.8-10, and 'Family had long links with Cooroy's history' in *Gympie Times* 6 January 1999 p.6; See also Letter to Editor in *Noosa News*, 12 Sep. 1974.

²³⁴ For details of Barnes' career see the tribute to the late Hon Charles Edward Barnes, 'CEB', former Member for McPherson (*Commonwealth Parliamentary Debates* (Representatives) 10 Nov. 1998 pp.24-29, and Senate, 10 Nov. 1998, pp.48-51.)

Cabbage's house on Cooroy Mountain Road was demolished during the last two weeks of November 1995.²³⁵ The house had been carted to the site by Henry Duke on his bullock waggon in June 1916 from across the road.²³⁶

The property was sold again in February 2001.

3.33.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(e) Developing rural economies - encouraging agricultural expansion: farm (former dairy farm).

3.33.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The remaining fig tree links present and past at Cooroy Mountain and symbolises cultural heritage characteristics of settlement patterns and prosperity in the locality. A decision to ensure its preservation is a mark of the Council's and the local community's recognition of heritage values in society. The tree symbolises cultural heritage characteristics of settlement patterns and prosperity in the locality.

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

3.33.4 INTEGRITY

The tree is prolific in its foliage and root system. The bamboo is well established and not advancing on the land.

²³⁵ Pers. comm. John Collett, 9 Dec. 1995.

²³⁶ Pers. comm. Sarah F. Fraser 11 Dec. 1995.

3.34 COOROY STATE SCHOOL

LOCATION	59 Elm Street, Cooroy
TENURE	Department of Education. 94HMCh810557
DATE	1909 to the present
DESCRIPTION	<p>The school is a cluster of buildings on 4.58 hectares, located between the North Coast Railway line and Elm Street. The land is long and narrow and tapers off at both ends. The original classroom building (with elaborate fleche) and three former Pomona classrooms are set amongst other timber buildings and several modern modules. There are also a resource centre, two amenities blocks and a tuckshop. A large asphalt assembly/basketball ground is set behind the administration block. There are several play areas, including one sheltered place with bright painted mural walls, and an extensive oval facing north. Car parks exist at the eastern side of the school for a drop off point for children with another for authorised vehicles at the front entrance or southern end.</p> <p>A separate, low set, fenced pre-school centre is located on the eastern side of the school premises.</p>



3.34.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Cooroy was formerly a timber reserve and in 1908, after the lease was terminated by the government, the first town auction of lots was held. On 21 March 1907, a meeting of parents and residents met to decide on establishing a Provisional School. The Committee paid £36 to the Department of Public Works to enable a tender to be called to build the school for £125. The school which measured 24 feet by 16 feet with two verandahs and a tank of a capacity of 1000 gallons opened on 18 January 1909. Mr R T Bolton was the headmaster and there were 18 pupils. The rapid settlement taking place was shown by the 64 students enrolled by the end of the year. An assistant teacher, Miss Adeline Sivyver, had been appointed to help with the workload²³⁷. A playshed, built at a cost of £36, was provided, probably to allow classes to be taught under the school building.

²³⁷ Cooroy State School 75th Anniversary 1909-1984. W Albion ed. Cooroy State School, 1984.

The school was closed for several months in 1910 to allow the building to be extended to double its size, at a cost of £250. The enlarged building was provided with a large roof ventilator (fleche) and opened on 23 January 1911, with Mr W W Weeks as new head teacher. By February 1912, a school residence was built for Mr and Mrs Weeks within the school grounds, with £100 being contributed locally²³⁸.

With increased enrolments causing overcrowding of classrooms, another classroom was built in 1918 for 150 students. This building was doubled in size in 1930. A modern three roomed building replaced the original building, but it was retained as an activities room. Another new classroom was added in 1958. The first classroom was pressed into service again as a classroom, but with another modern classroom erected as a replacement, it became the library, health services room and storeroom²³⁹.

The 1960s saw major changes at the school. A secondary department was established at the school site in 1961 and a temporary classroom built in time for the 1962 school year, with another 2 classrooms added for the secondary department in 1963. Enrolment figures are not given in the school anniversary book, but in the early 1960s, small outlying schools closed and students were bussed into Cooroy. Further building work was carried out to accommodate these pupils. The opening of the Noosa District High School in 1963 relieved the pressure at the local school, but enrolments continued to rise.

In 1968 Block B of two classrooms were constructed, and three small classrooms in the main wing were formed into two standard sized classrooms, plus a duplicating room. Another classroom was added to Block B in 1971. In 1966, the school was connected to the town water supply and earth closets were replaced with a septic toilet block.

The Parent's and Citizen's Association constructed an adventure playground in 1975. With a further sharp increase of students, more classroom space was required. Following the closure of the Pomona State School, and its removal to new premises on the Ellis Estate, Station Street, a three classroom building (the school's primary wing) was transferred to Cooroy in 1977 and became Block E²⁴⁰. Block H, a modular classroom, was constructed in 1978. In that year, the Cooroy Preschool was opened.

In 1981, a demountable classroom, Block G, was transferred from Bracken Ridge State School, the modular classroom was relocated to another site and a new modern open areas teaching Block F opened in 1982. A large library (now resource centre) opened in the early 1980s, unfortunately taking up a large covered play areas for wet weather. New modular buildings have been added since 1984, taking the total of buildings to 17, including the amenity and tuckshop buildings.

Environmental improvements occurred in the early 1990s when the railway line was electrified and the Bruce Highway was diverted around Cooroy. Noise, dirt and traffic levels decreased significantly.

The mix of old and new buildings which comprise Cooroy State School, as at May 2003, cater for 500 students and 65 preschool students. There are 20 teachers and 10 part time teachers who specialise in music, drama, French, guidance and other fields²⁴¹.

3.34.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(e) Educating a Rural Community – Establishing Schools: government school (schoolhouse and playing field).

3.34.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The school has social and historical significance for the town of Cooroy, as it has provided education for thousands of students since it opened in 1909.

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

3.34.4 INTEGRITY

The buildings are in good condition with well-maintained grounds.

²³⁸ The school residence remained on the school grounds until about 19?? When it was sold by the Education Department.

²³⁹ *Cooroy State School 75th Anniversary* pp10-11.

²⁴⁰ *Celebrating the Past Sharing the Future*, ed. Heather Christie (Pomona State School Centenary 1897-1997) p 58.

²⁴¹ Pers. comm. Mr Ray Hand, Registrar, Cooroy State School, May 2003.

3.35 POULSON SISTERS HOUSE

LOCATION	Ruby Street, Cooroy – (Moved from 26 Diyan Street, Tewantin in June 2004)
TENURE	Freehold. 3RP40197
DATE	c. 1930
DESCRIPTION	The house is of chamferboard timber construction, high-set with a corrugated iron roof. ²⁴²



3.35.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The house was built for two sisters, Matilda and Annie Poulsen.²⁴³ The two were dedicated members of the Methodist church and it is perhaps ironical that their immediate neighbours should have been the Royal Mail Hotel. They held dignified tea parties in their grounds, regularly.²⁴⁴

Neither of the sisters ever married, the latter of them dying in her eighties in the 1950s.²⁴⁵ Upon this event, the house was inherited by a niece of the two sisters²⁴⁶ who, unfortunately did not attend to its maintenance at all well and it fell into a state of considerable disrepair.²⁴⁷

It has since been sold, however, and its present owner, has restored it very well.²⁴⁸ It is tenanted²⁴⁹ and its present occupants are keeping the building and its lawns in very good condition.²⁵⁰

²⁴² *ibid.*

²⁴³ Pers. comm., Esme Tait, *op. cit.*

²⁴⁴ *ibid.*

²⁴⁵ *ibid.*

²⁴⁶ *ibid.*

²⁴⁷ *ibid.*

²⁴⁸ Adams, Rod, personal observations.

²⁴⁹ *ibid.*

²⁵⁰ Pers. comm., Esme Tait, *op. cit.*

3.35.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

3.35.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house, although not unduly old in terms of historical value, has a certain stateliness to it and, indeed, it stands upon arguably the most outstanding position in Tewantin with the best view possible, available of the Noosa River. It has parkland opposite it, sloping down to the riverbank, and due to the change of direction the river takes just in front of it, views both upstream and down are obtained.

The house is some seventy years old and as such, is definitely one of the more senior houses in Tewantin

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

3.35.4 INTEGRITY

Since the house's renovation it can be said that it is in quite immaculate condition, well within the aims of integrity envisaged by its original builders.