

5 Mary River Catchment

(includes Pomona, Cooran, Black Mountain, Ridgewood, Pinbarren & Federal)

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*Black Mountain, Ridgewood,
Pinbarren & Federal*

5.1 BLACK MOUNTAIN SCHOOL BUILDING

LOCATION 482 Black Mountain Road, Black Mountain, via Cooroy¹

TENURE Freehold. 176MCH1025

DATE c. 1914

DESCRIPTION The building is a typical Queensland country school building (timber and galvanised iron) featuring classroom and front and back verandahs. It is high set on a hillside. The building has external cross bracing on the Black Mountain Road side. A separate building has been constructed beside the school in sympathy with the original design.

Two separate additions have been added to make it a larger residence. These additions do not detract from the building at all.

There are eight mature pine trees in the yard which appear to date from the time that it was an operating school. Also some of the old school fence survives at one of the front corners.



5.1.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The first meeting advocating a school at Black Mountain and forming a Committee was held on 13 December 1912 at the home of Edward J. Bonnell.² Inspector of Schools, Radcliffe, visited Black Mountain, Happy Jack and Middle Creek in late March 1913 and met with the parents and 19 children on the 1.5 acre site selected on Edward Bonnell's farm at Black Mountain.³ The establishment of a school at Black Mountain was approved on 7 June 1913, and classes were held temporarily in a building provided by Edward Bonnell.⁴ The government teacher, Miss Catherine Alice Bergin, commenced in the temporary building provided by Bonnell in July 1913.⁵

¹ Originally the south east corner (1.5 acres) of Agricultural Farm 2270, Portion 247, Parish of Tuckekoi, County of March (held by Edward J. Bonnell under conditional purchase conditions).

² Advertised in *Noosa Advocate*, 6 Dec. 1912 and copy filed in Black Mountain School file at Queensland State Archives, EDU/Z213; The information on this school building is predominantly extracted from this file.

³ *Gympie Times*, 29 Mar. 1913.

⁴ *Gympie Times*, 21 Jun. 1913.

⁵ *Gympie Times*, 26 Jul. 1913.

There was very little flat land for the school in the Black Mountain area. The land for the school was given by the Bonnell family. Edward J. Bonnell signed the transfer documents for the land on 22 October 1913.⁶

Tenders were called for construction of the school on 20 November 1913.⁷ L.J. Baldry's tender for £253.60 was accepted on 24 December 1913.

The school was opened on 5 August 1914 was closed for a short period in 1919 during the Influenza epidemic⁸, and between June and September 1922. It closed permanently on 31 December 1961. The school is now used as a private residence.

5.1.2 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:-

7(a) Educating a rural community - establishing schools: government school (schoolhouse).

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.

5.1.3 INTEGRITY

The building is in immaculate condition - painted and well maintained.

⁶ Mrs Sarah F. Fraser pers. comm., 17 Jan. 2001. Mrs Fraser (née Cambage) attended the Black Mountain State School in 1919.

⁷ *Queensland Government Gazette*, vol.CI p. 1 425.

⁸ The school at Black Mountain closed in 1919 during the Influenza epidemic. The author's mother, Mrs Sarah F. Fraser, remembers the Chairman of the School Committee, Mr Edward Bonnell, riding a horse up to the family's house on Black Mountain Road (Portion 266, Parish of Tuchekeoi, County of March) to tell her parents, William and Jessie Cambage, not to send the children to school until the epidemic was over. Mrs Fraser remembers her father going into town wearing a mask to protect against the influenza. (Pers. comm. with Mrs Sarah F. Fraser on 1 April 1994).

5.2 CATTLE DIP

LOCATION	551 Cooroy-Belli Creek Road
TENURE	Freehold. 429MCH481
DATE	c. 1920
DESCRIPTION	This is a standard Queensland cattle dip. It is built of concrete, with timber side panels and a galvanised iron roof.



5.2.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Dips had been in use in Queensland for treating cattle ticks since the 1890s. They were built at selected places throughout the districts to serve farmers. Often public companies with the farmers as shareholders, were formed for the purpose. The larger farms had their own private dip.

This dip was constructed in the early 1920s at a cost of £100 for William Cabbage who owned the large dairy farm. It was built on top of the ridge. When the road was extended to Ridgewood, negotiations were held between the Council and the farmer, the result being that the edge of the dip was four inches from the road reserve boundary⁹. John Cabbage, son of William Cabbage, did a lot of the construction work, especially digging the foundations.

The road was put through from the West Cooroy Hall to join with the Lawnville to Ridgewood Road in the late 1920s. Mrs Sarah F. Fraser, née Cabbage, remembers seeing the work done. Some of the West Cooroy school children thought that Cabbage's dip might have to be removed, and talked about it at school. Sarah saw the men working there. They appeared to be unemployment relief workers. Sarah remembers seeing the boss come in a car to inspect. Then the workers would suddenly be more energetic, putting the blinkers on the horses and starting work. The men's camp was directly opposite Cabbage's farm dip.¹⁰

5.2.2 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:-

⁹ Mrs Sarah F. Fraser, pers. comm., 8 Mar. 1992.

¹⁰ Mrs Sarah F. Fraser, pers. comm., 29 Jan. 2001.

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

It is recommended that Noosa Shire Council consider assessment criterion 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.

5.2.3 INTEGRITY

The dip is in poor condition but retains its roof. The dip has not been used for over fifty years. The current owners believe the dip to be dangerous.

5.3 FORMER WEST COOROY TENNIS COURTS

LOCATION	528 Cooroy - Belli Crescent Road, Black Mountain Q 4563
TENURE	State Land. 326MCH1523
DATE	1924
DESCRIPTION	This is a densely timbered block with the remains of the surface of the court beneath the over-storey of mature timbers.

5.3.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The West Cooroy school ground was steeply sloping to the west towards William Cambage's farm out of which the school reserve had been granted. There was insufficient flat land to make a good tennis court. In the 1920s the local population was increasing as the banana industry was booming and dairying prospering. The Anglican Sunday School was held in the West Cooroy State School and was very well attended.¹¹ Meanwhile there were a growing number of adults wishing to play tennis on the weekends.

The West Cooroy School Committee applied to the Department of Public Instruction (Education Department from August 1957) for a tennis court for the school. They knew to seek land across the road from the school, on Jorgen Christensen's farm. Charles Chandler, Secretary of the Committee wrote to the department on 27 September 1924 requesting the school tennis court and stating that they had pegged out a location. In October 1924 the Department accepted Lauritz Christensen's offer of a quarter acre for the tennis court. Seven months later the department issued instructions to Surveyor Guy to survey the land for the court. A year later the land described as portion 326 on Plan Mch 1523 was reserved for school purposes.¹²

Many parents worked on constructing the tennis court. Mr Harry White organised and supervised the work. Busy dairy farmers, felt disappointed at the small amount of time they had free to work on the antbed court. The court became a centre of local entertainment¹³, along with the Public Hall on the other side of the school. The court was used regularly through the late 1920s, the depression and war-time. The West Cooroy school children used the court up into the 1950s.

This small parcel of land, now described as Lot 326 on Plan Mch 1523, Parish of Tuchekoi, County of March, 1012 square metres, at 528 Cooroy - Belli Crescent Road, Black Mountain Q 4563 in Department of Natural Resources records, has a most interesting history administratively. The land was originally part of Portion 277, Parish of Tuchekoi, County of March, and Land Selection No. 2362 in Gympie Land Agent's District, applied for by George Arthur Thomas Latchman, dairy farmer of Cooroy, on 12 October 1905.¹⁴ Today it is surrounded by rural residential blocks and the Richardson family's productive dairy farm now comprising Lot 49 on Mch 1168, Lot 158 on Mch 1321 and Lot 429 on Mch 481, which previously belonged to William Cambage from 9 January 1920 (Lot 429) and 23 June 1921 (Lot 158), and Hobbs's Lot 49 from about 1928, up to 1940.¹⁵

In 1993 Lot 326 on Mch 1523 was considered for advertisement as claimable by Aborigines under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*. This small block was one of many hundreds of similar small parcels of Unallocated State Land in Queensland listed by the Department of Lands (later Natural Resources) under a policy of the Queensland State Government to make such land claimable by local Aborigines under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*. Evidently the land has never been so claimed and remains Unallocated State Land.

The native title status of the land is a separate issue. Because the land was once part of a land selection under the *Land Act 1897* over which a lease was issued, native title is extinguished over this land in accordance with s.23B(2) and s.249C of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Further, although the land is within the external boundaries of the Gubbi Gubbi native title claim that has been lodged but not yet subjected to the registration test under s.190A of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), it is not actually claimed because the claimants have excluded from the claim freehold land and land that is or was exclusive tenure land under s.23B of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). This tennis court land is in the latter category of exclusive tenure land.

¹¹ Mrs Jessie Cambage was the Sunday School Teacher.

¹² *Queensland Government Gazette*, 15 May 1926, p.1 459.

¹³ A photograph taken in the 1920s of local people at the court is published at page 36 of *Cooroy State School 75th Anniversary 1909-1984*.

¹⁴ AF2362, AF2362A, AF2362B, AF2362C, LAN/DF2301, QSA. Subsequent details about the history of this selection and its subdivision has been extracted from these files.

¹⁵ AF2914 & AF2914A-C, LAN/DF2321, QSA.

The history and land use and administration of Lot 326, the tennis court land, is typical of the land settlement pattern in coastal Queensland. George Latchman was already in Cooroy when he selected Portion 277, Parish of Tuchekoi, County of March, of 165 acres as an Agricultural Farm under the *Land Act 1897*. In the centre of the property he built a hut and yard valued at £11 and £8 respectively and cleared and seeded with improved pastures 16 acres on the slope down from the West Cooroy - Ridgewood Road. Latchman used the land to depasture his cattle and horses.

A 20 year lease was granted to Latchman from 1 January 1906 under the *Land Act 1897* over the 162 acres 3 roods 11 perches, after survey. The annual rent was eight pence per acre (£5.10.0 total). Latchman sold to Gordon Henry Golding of Cooroy on 18 March 1908 for £2 172. He farmed it until 1915 and then sub-leased 140 acres of it to Jorgen Christensen for three years from 1 September 1915. Jorgen Christensen purchased the lease from Golding on 27 June 1916. Christensen took out a mortgage to Golding of £922 and took over Golding's £1 250 mortgage to National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd on 7 July 1916.

Jorgen Christensen had come from Bateman's Bay in New South Wales. He was born on 12 August 1884 at Bateman's Bay of Danish born parents, Lauritz Peter Christensen, then 39, a labourer, and Katherine (nee Lund), then 28. They were married in Denmark in 1878.

The succeeding land tenure history of Portion 277, Parish of Tuchekoi, County of March, is quite complex, together with its financial management. Soon after Jorgen Christensen had taken his sub-lease of 140 acres, Golding sought to sub-divide the whole of Portion 277 into smaller portions as fruit farms. Noosa Shire Council approved the subdivision, as did the Lands Department on 14 July 1916. The result was four properties, surveyed by surveyor, R. McRae in 1917: Subdivision 1 of 11 acres 2 roods 18 perches; Subdivision 2 of 10 acres 3 roods 23 perches; Subdivision 3 of 15 acres 1 rood 2 perches; and Subdivision 4 of 119 acres 2 roods 22 perches. One acre 3 roods 10 perches was surrendered for a road from Subdivision 3, as shown on Plan Mch 1168, on 13 June 1917. New lease documents were issued for each subdivision, commencing on 1 January 1921.

Golding sold his interest in the mortgage to Leslie Home Drummond Lockhart on 23 October 1917.

Subdivision 4 (less 10 acres) was sub-leased to Sidney William Hyde for 5 years from 1 April 1920, and reduced it by 14 acres on 1 December 1920 in another four year lease. He surrendered it on 22 February 1921 after 10.5 months. Robert Oliver Stewart who had a large family took a sub-lease of Subdivision 4 from Jorgen Christensen on 12 June 1923.

The next impact on Subdivision 4 of Portion 277 was the tennis court. The Department of Public Instruction resumed one rood on 15 May 1925 for it. Jorgen Christensen had signed the transfer document on 16 March 1925 and the formal surrender of the land for the tennis court on 14 January 1926. The tennis court was formally described as Portion 326, Parish of Tuchekoi on Plan Mch 1523.

Christensen obtained a 10 year extension of his lease from 1 January 1926. Another two acres were resumed for a road bringing the total area of Subdivision 4 to 117 acres 2 roods 24 perches.

Christensen applied on 4 September 1935 to freehold the remainder of Subdivision 4. he paid out the £156.17.4 remaining on the block and the Deed of Grant was issued under s.100 of the *Land Act 1910*. The Governor-in-Council approved the freeholding (grant in fee simple) on 7 November 1935.

Jorgen Christensen used Subdivision 3 (Portion 209) for banana growing also. Governor-in-Council approved the freeholding of Portion 209 on 27 May 1921.

Edmund William Bourke, who served at Gallipoli and lost his right arm at Villiers Bretteneux in World War I, and who married Emma Ann Cambage, purchased two land parcels - Subdivision 1 of AF2362 (Portion 210) of 11 acres 2 roods 18 perches and Subdivision 2 of AF2362 (Portion 210) of 10 acres 3 roods 23 perches - for £1750 on 1 April 1924. There was a mortgage of £400 in favour of Lauritz Christensen (son of Jorgen) from the date of purchase, and the rent was seven shillings and nine pence and seven shillings and four pence per acre for Portions 210 and 211, respectively. Governor-in-Council approved the freeholding of both Portions 210 and 211 on 16 December 1926 in the name of Edmund William Bourke.

Both the Christensens and Edmund Bourke used the land for banana growing which was then booming. They were all part of the social group who used the new tennis court and sent their children to the West Cooroy State School.

5.3.2 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:-

9(a) Developing social and cultural institutions - forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: sporting facility (tennis court);

2(f) Developing rural economies - managing and conserving land, water, flora and fauna; and

2(e) Developing agriculture and agriculture related industries.

5.3.3 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 former local residents prominent in the Cooroy region, the West Cooroy School, sporting players.

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.

5.3.4 INTEGRITY

The site is heavily vegetated with mature timber, but the base of the court is locatable. The area is fenced.

Note: Units: 1 perch = 25.3 square metres; 1 rood = 0.101 hectares; 1 acre = 0.405 hectares

5.4 FEDERAL RURAL CHARACTER AREA

- LOCATION** Federal district comprises the rural areas along Gardiner's, Sankey's, Middle Creek, Skyring Creek and Christie's Roads, about six kilometres south west of Pomona on the Bruce Highway. Its principal features are the Federal State School (1910) and the Federal Memorial Hall (1930), both of which are the subject of separate citations.
- DESCRIPTION** The name derived from the Federal Group, a group of selectors who arrived in the area in 1905-6 from Federal near Lismore in the Northern Rivers district of New South Wales. The area was known as Skyring Creek until formal changes were made under the *Place Names Act*.



Former Gallen (now McGregor) homestead, Middle Creek Road

5.4.1 BRIEF HISTORY

This district may be considered as the first pioneering effort in Noosa Shire, ie from approximately 1853 when the Skyring brothers, Zachariah and Daniel, claimed cattle runs of 61 850 acres – Canando, Yandina, Whidlka Whidlka (later Tuckekoi) and Pooreema – north of the Maroochy River.¹⁶ The Skyring's ran butchers' shops in Brisbane and are thought to have intended establishing cattle runs.

The leases were applied for in 1856 and the tenders accepted by the NSW Commissioner for Crown Lands in 1857, but were forfeited because of unpaid rent in 1858. They were then leased by John Delaney Bergin, a gold digger and storekeeper from Geelong, Victoria, in 1859, who did not have the expertise to raise cattle.¹⁷ The lessee or recognised occupant was Edmund Lander.

Walter Scott took over Whidlka Whidlka, Canando and Yandina in 1861, followed by W S Scott and J J Kingsford in 1863. These pioneering efforts in the south western part of the future Noosa Shire precede the arrival of timber getters in the Kin Kin scrub around 1865. From 1869, following The Alienation of Crown Lands Act of 1868, which released pastoral runs for selections, members of the Skyring family selected land in the Parishes of Tuckekoi and Traveston, part of what became the Widgee Divisional Board's area from 1879. Skyring Creek is named after the family.¹⁸

¹⁶ E G Heap, 'In the Wake of the Raftsmen A survey of early settlement in the Maroochy District', *Queensland Heritage* 1,1, (1969) p.6 and map attached; Edwards, Denise, *Country and Coast the Development of Noosa Shire*, Noosa Heads, Ms Denise Edwards, 2001, p.1.

¹⁷ Skyring's Runs *New South Wales Government Gazettes*, 1857 p.1254, 12 Nov. 1858 p.1872, 13 Jun. 1859 p.1315; CCL 3/5 fols.72,74,76, QSA; CCL 3/2 fol.32, QSA; CLO/13 fols. 9,147, QSA.

¹⁸ Skyring's land selections in the Parishes of Tuckekoi and Traveston, LAN/AG series, QSA; *Queensland Heritage*, vol.1. no.3, Nov. 1965; The assistance of Tanya Butcher, Doug and heather Christie, ms Irene Christie, Federal State School staff, Mr McGregor and Mr Darrell rose, Dr Ruth Kerr and Mr Sebastian Zauner, with field trips, information, research and interviews is acknowledged with thanks.

Gardiners Road is on the western side of the Bruce Highway, before reaching the Federal School and Hall. It is where the Protestant Unity Group selected land following the floods in Brisbane in 1893. The first interdenominational Church was built on the eastern side of what is now Bruce Highway, near Kelliher's Road. Some prominent Shire residents settled here, including the McConnells and von Blanckensees.

The Protestant Unity Co-operative Group was granted an area of almost 6 000 acres to the south, west and north of Mount Cooroora under the *Co-operative Communities Land Settlement Act 1893*. They arrived in 1894, after first having inspected land at Lake Como which they did not like.¹⁹

This Group of 35 families totaling 149 people²⁰ had been badly affected by the floods, which inundated many parts of Brisbane in 1893. They were Government-subsidised and pooled their resources, including tools. Unlike the Federal Group, which came later and had dairy farming as their aim, the Protestant Unity Group saw sugar cane as their livelihood.

Their supply and communication centre was Cooran and their children may have attended the Bellbird Flat School, as the only school in the area.²¹ A Wesleyan Minister, Rev J G Martin, held divine service fortnightly and established a Sunday school and Band of Hope. The Group had built slab huts and bark houses amidst the dense forest land. A fire in November 1895 "destroyed the Protestant Unity Group's store with all their stock and tools".²² The group experiment was not successful. Although by 1896 they had 60 acres of sugar cane under cultivation, the Group was dissolved by Proclamation under Section 3 of the Act. There were 19 families with 45 children remaining.²³ Seven farmers from the group selected land and remained to become members of the community.



Farm Sheds on "Yimmin", a grazing property on the site of early selections

Middle Creek Road is on the western side of the Bruce Highway, opposite the hall. It was along this road that the Federal Group, which came from northern New South Wales, selected land from about 1905. Some of the well-known names in the Group were McKenzie, Mathieson, Pinwill, Bunter, Frahm, Gallen, James Lane and Hayter.

Skyring Creek Road is 100 metres north of the Federal Hall on the same side of the highway. It is also part of the original selections. Federal School and Federal Hall are separately cited places.

¹⁹ Smoothy, Judith, *Guran Cooran State School 100 Years of Education*, Cooran State School, p.19-20

²⁰ *Gympie Times*, 12 May 1894.

²¹ *Gympie Times*, 15 Nov. 1894.

²² Smoothy, op cit, p.22

²³ *ibid*, p.19-20.

Listed below are the names of some pioneers of the area. Many remained in the district and made an important contribution to the development of the land and to the community in general.

County of March, Parish of Tuckekoi

Settler	Portion No	Settler	Portion No
F C Albrecht	147v	J Lane Jnr	242
R C Bate	241	S McConnell	128v
V Bazzo	28	J M McDonald	217 & 225
C Bennett	250	W MacKenzie	224
D Bennett	250	McWilliams	236
E von Blanckensee	127v & 231	A Mathieson	228
E J Bonnell	247 & 249	A Moffat	252
S Bonnell	251	J Moffat	253
F A Bunter	245 & 246	P O'Brien	219
P Dwyer	70	E L Pinwill	233
J G Frahm	244	G Pinwill	243
Gallen	239	G Sankey	159
D Gannon	157 (later S J Buckley)	J H Saunders	129v
R W Graham	221	J Tremeer	226
F C Hayter	240	W J Watson	218
F A Hollis	232		
Daniel Lane			

Other names are J Bunter, A Leahy, Shepperson brothers (who forfeited their blocks which were then taken up by P O'Brien and F A Bunter), A C Wood, B Walkden, A H Reid, F Bale, J Ellis, Tirch, J Parminter, M McLeod, G Bury, J Myles, G Trix, J Baker, J Abel, H Scott, R Grant, J Cox and W Howell.²⁴

Middle Creek Road is suggested as a rural character area precinct. It contains many features such as dairy bails, dairy sheds, cattle dips and piggeries, considered suitable for recognition by the study. Skyring Creek Road could also be considered as a precinct illustrating the history of selection and rural settlement in the Shire.

Middle Creek Road commences on the western side of the Bruce Highway, opposite Federal Hall. It is about three kilometres long and ends at a property named Belchester Park, through which it runs as a gazetted road.

Middle Creek is treated as a precinct because of the large number of properties fronting it, having a common origin as selections from about 1905.

An outline of some of the properties follows:-

"Bellwood" house was built c.1905 for Arthur and Agnes Skyring.

Block 228 - "Yimmin", corner Bruce Highway and Middle Creek Road, was selected by A Mathieson and now a Brahmin stud farm.

W McKenzie, who donated land for building Federal Hall, selected property on opposite corner of Middle Creek Road.

²⁴ Additional names from Ms Irene Christie; *Gympie Times*, 15 Nov. 1894, 20 Feb. and 14 May 1896.

"*Rosedale*" was one of two selections of Allan Bunter's: Portion 245 and 246.

"*Belchester Park*", has a gazetted road which joins with Blanckensee Road at the top end of Black Mountain as well as old dairy bails and piggery sheds in fair condition on it.

James Lane selected Portion 242 in 1905 (160 acres) at a ballot at Cooran. The old house situated on the property is about 90 years old. The family still lives in the district, with James Lane being Darrel Rose's grandfather.

RJ Bunter, one of the original Federal Group, selected Block 238.

J McWilliams of the Federal Group selected Portion 236, on which the house "*Dunroamin*" was later built by Colin Christie using timber from the block.

The original selector of Portion 240, Frank Hayter, had a champion Illawarra bull and won a prize at the Royal National Show in Brisbane. He used to drive his cattle over the hill to Pomona railway station, catch the train to Brisbane for the Show and two weeks later repeat the return journey.

EL Pinwill, selected Portion 243, at 226 Middle Creek Road. The house is about 70 - 80 years old. The land is planted with mature trees, Bunya, Silky Oak and Hoop Pine.

"*The former Gallen House*" is probably the original house, 80 to 90 years old, on Gallen's Portion 239, where they fished in the creek for mountain perch. The cow bails shed has a lean and is going to be demolished. It contains lots of objects reminiscent of early farming such as a wagon wheel, horse collar and three cow bails. Several boards on a side wall record the names of cattle and should be preserved.



Original homestead circa 1910 - 20 on Bunter's "Rosedale", Portion 238, Middle Creek Road

5.4.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 1(a) Surveying and exploring the landscape - looking for land with pastoral, agricultural or extractive potential: agricultural reserve (selections);
- 2(c) Developing rural economies - exploiting natural resources: timber;
- 2(d) Developing rural economies – encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration: agricultural reserve (selections); and
- 2(e) Developing rural economies – developing agriculture and agriculture-related industries: farms (dairy farms)

5.4.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

5.4.4 INTEGRITY

The Bruce Highway bisects the area and the original selections are located on either side of the Highway. Some of the selections have had acreage blocks subdivided from the land, but many remain in some instances intact, or almost wholly intact. One dairy farm is still functioning. Features such as dairy bails, dairy sheds, cattle dips and piggeries are still evident and are suitable subjects for further research and recognition as places of heritage importance.

Further research, at the Queensland State Archives is needed to fully establish the details of land selection.



"Yimmin", looking south to Federal Hall from the Bruce Highway



Former farm and dairy buildings on "Mary Waters", corner Bruce Highway and Skyring Creek Road



5.5 FEDERAL STATE SCHOOL

LOCATION	1612 Bruce Highway, Federal
TENURE	Freehold. 77CP851923
DATES	1910
DESCRIPTION	The school consists of the original timber building, plus several additions. It is well-maintained. The school is positioned between the Bruce Highway and Skyring Creek at the back. A well-marked path leads to the Federal Memorial Hall, with which the school has a close association. Concerts and stage productions are held there.



To the left is the Original Federal State Schoolhouse, which is now incorporated into later buildings.

5.5.1 BRIEF HISTORY

In 1906, a school reserve of 5.5 acres was proclaimed near Skyring Creek for a future school. On 31 August 1908, a public meeting was held to promote the building of the Federal Provisional School at Skyring Creek. The Building Committee comprised J Tremeer, W J Watson, J McDonald, E L Pinwill and H C Wood (Secretary). Mr J A Canny, the District Inspector, recommended to the Department of Public Instruction that a school be established. The Building Committee raised £41.16.0 as the local contribution (one-fifth of the total cost) of the school building. The school, which measured 24 feet by 16 feet with 7 feet wide verandahs front and back, opened on 4 February 1910 with Miss Elizabeth Bogue as first head teacher. There were 24 pupils.²⁵

The name, Federal State School, was something of an anomaly, and a change to Skyring Creek Upper was recommended. This was not implemented. The school has retained the name of Federal, along with the nearby Federal Memorial Hall. As far as can be ascertained, these are the only references to the name Federal in the district. It is thought to have derived from the town of the same name in northern New South Wales, from where some original settlers came to farm on Skyring and Cole's Creeks.²⁶

²⁵ For details of the construction and maintenance of the school building see EDU/Z and Public Works files at Queensland State Archives.

²⁶ *Centenary of Federal 1882-1982*. Committee of Federal, NSW.

Enrolments increased and on 18 October 1926, a twelve-foot addition to the school opened. Mr Eric Rowe was Principal from 1922-1941. The school closed for six months during World War II because of teacher accommodation difficulties. In 1954 the school gained a library, with the enclosure of a part verandah. By 1961, increased enrolments resulted in the school being extended by 15 feet, with one verandah being incorporated into a classroom. A new library was formed and the old library became a Health Room.²⁷ Enrolments again increased from 1976, when pupils enrolled from the Christian Outreach Centre established at Mount Tuchekeoi. By 1981 the Outreach Centre closed and the Federal School enrolment numbers declined.²⁸

Relocatable classrooms have been added to the school. The original tennis court is on the grounds, having been upgraded from an antbed surface, and is in regular use. Another building has been built to the north of the school, which serves as the Administrative Block, the library and teachers' day room.

5.5.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7 (a) Educating the community - establishing schools: state school (schoolhouse).

5.5.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Federal State School is an historical feature of the Skyring Creek area. The name commemorates the pioneering era of this district. Pioneering families attended the school.

The school has social significance as a cohesive factor for young families who are moving into the area on subdivided land and their children are using the local educational facility.

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.

5.5.4 INTEGRITY

The original school building is discernible, plus the early additions. The relocatable or demountable buildings are not significant. The grounds are well-treed and well-kept.

²⁷ Exelby, Greg, *The Federation of Federal*, 1980.

²⁸ Page, Ruth, *A History of Pomona, Cooran, Kin Kin and Cootharaba*, 1982 ed., p.4.

5.6 FEDERAL MEMORIAL HALL

LOCATION	1642 Bruce Highway, Federal
TENURE	Freehold. 320MCH1469
DATES	1930
DESCRIPTION	The hall is a large weatherboard building, set on concrete stumps, with a wide verandah added in late 2000.



BRIEF HISTORY

A committee met on 12 July 1929 to discuss fundraising for the building of a public hall of 45 feet by 25 feet on land donated by Mr W McKenzie. Mr Albert Horrex Read was elected chairman, Colin Gillies Christie Treasurer, Arthur Henry Kelloway Secretary and committee members included C Walkden and RJ Bunter. Messrs Read, Kelloway, Christie, James Lane and Edward Lewis Pinwill were the first Trustees of the Hall. The CWA offered to raise funds with an Ugly Man Competition, Jumble Stall and an Art Union. The Department of Education was asked for use of the nearby school for six meetings and for holding of six dances for fundraising.

Frank Hayter donated one large Crows Ash tree, which was cut on his property on Middle Creek Road and milled locally. This timber was used for the floor. The hall opened with a ball on 26 September 1930. The CWA donated a piano in 1933 and was used for dances and other functions in the hall.

In 1930 confusion over the names of two local halls arose and the committee wrote to the Skyrings Creek Hall Committee requesting that the name of their hall be changed to Coles Creek. On 17 November 1945, it was proposed that the name of the Federal Hall be changed to Federal Memorial Hall.²⁹ Another change occurred when the name of the Hall was changed to the Federal Memorial Community Centre in 1974.³⁰

Students from the Federal School celebrated Arbor Day when they planted trees in the grounds in September 1954.

Moves to incorporate The Federal Memorial Hall Inc were commenced in November 1989.³¹

In 1998, the Federal Memorial Hall and its resident Federal Playgroup received a \$65,500-government grant for improvements to the hall (new toilets, nursery, furnishing and equipment), a pool fence and a playshelter.³²

²⁹ Ruth Page, A History of Pomona Cooran Kin Kin and Cootharaba, 1982 ed., p 4

³⁰ Federal Hall Minutes, 12 July 1929

³¹ Federal Memorial Hall Minutes, 17 November, 1945



Honour Boards, which record the service of local servicemen in World War I and World War II, hang on the walls of the hall. The Coles Creek Hall Committee gave a World War One Honour Board to the Federal Memorial Hall when that hall closed. Photographs were also handed over.

5.6.1 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

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

5.6.2 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Federal Memorial Hall has historical and social significance because of its long association with early settlers in the district and its provision of an entertainment and social venue for residents. It was established by members of the Federal Group. It is and has been a focus for community activities since its opening in 1930. It also serves as a reminder of a group of dairy farmers who arrived from Federal, NSW, in 1906 to settle the area and establish a dairy industry. It is thought that Federal received its name from that town which is west of Byron Bay.

The Federal Memorial Hall is another instance of the important role played by QCWA women in assisting with community infrastructure by the raising of funds. Their contribution could be publicly noted in the hall. The changing role of women in society is shown by their prominence in administration and management of the hall from the 1980s.

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.

5.6.3 INTEGRITY

The original building was a simple timber rectangle, which has been added on to several times. A plan shows the existing hall in 1930, then additions in 1937 (a stage), 1963, 1965, 1998 and the latest (a verandah on the western wall) in 2000.³² Three large solid beams stretching across the hall are believed to be original. The floor is the original one cut from the Crow's Ash tree on Hayter's property.

³² *History in the Making 1930-2000, Federal Memorial Hall*. Compiled by Tanya Butcher (former President).

³³ *ibid.*

5.7 FORMER RISLEY HOME (“Minnie-Ha-Ha”)

LOCATION	238 Upper Pinbarren Creek Road, Pinbarren
TENURE	Freehold. 2RP36917
DATES	c. 1910
DESCRIPTION	This is a large timber house which is well-maintained and set in large gardens. The original section of the house contains a living room, hall, and two bedrooms and a front verandah. The rooms have ceilings approximately four metres in height and tongue-and-grooved walls. The hall is spacious as are the verandahs. A modern kitchen and utility area has been added to the house.



“Minnie-Ha-Ha”, Homestead of pioneer William John Risley, circa 1910. The name means ‘Running Water’ (American Red Indian)

5.7.1 BRIEF HISTORY

This house, called “Minnie-Ha-Ha” belonged to William Risley Junior, son of one of the early pioneers of Kin Kin, Pinbarren and Cooran. Upper Pinbarren Creek runs through the farm. The name “Minnie-Ha-Ha” is an American Red Indian word meaning “Laughing Water” and may have referred to this creek. The original rose garden was extensive and was looked after by Hindu workers. It is thought that the family lived in a slab hut next to the house, where the garage now stands, before building the house.

William John Risley arrived from Wollongong, NSW, in 1882, and selected 640 acres of land at what was first known as Jasper, later becoming Federal.³⁴ Risley’s Hill is a well-known landmark of that district and the source of a local stream called Stony Creek.³⁵ That area of northern NSW was similar to Kin Kin, in having huge rainforest trees such as cedar and beech, which were felled before the land was cleared for farming.

William John Risley lived at Federal, New South Wales with his family until 1904, when he arrived in Queensland with other potential settlers to survey the land for farming. This group was later known locally in Kin Kin as the Risley Group.³⁶ An account of the Risley family’s selections in the district follows. The land being cited here is Portion 59V

³⁴ *Centenary of Federal 1882-1982*, p.4. Book published by a local committee to celebrate the centenary of Federal new South Wales. Federal is a small town west of Byron Bay, and was part of the ‘Big Scrub’ of the Northern Rivers. (No publication details)

³⁵ *ibid.*

³⁶ *Historical Tales of Noosa Shire* (Cooroora Historical Society 1985) p.1.

In 1905, William John Risley's son, William Stephenson Risley, of Federal, Dairyman, selected Portion 77V Parish of Woondum County of March, of 160 acres, Agricultural Farm No 2025, which bordered Kin Kin Creek.³⁷

Before Risley's selection, Portion 56V (Pinbarren), had first been selected by Jens Nielsen on 5 August 1895. It was not occupied by Nielsen, but occupied by Denis Fitzpatrick for 15 months prior to inspection on 12 November 1900. Improvements consisted of a hut twenty feet by fourteen feet, with verandah, four pigsties, one acre under cane, seven acres cleared, six acres felled, and a twelve chain, two-barbed wire fence. It was transferred to William John Risley on 16 November 1904.³⁸

In 1910, a Crown Land Ranger's Report indicated that Portion 56V near Cooran had been continuously occupied by Risley, and used for grazing purposes, with 35 acres of scrub under grass @ 50/- per acre = £87/10/- with improvements required to the sum of £55.³⁹

In 1928 Mr Risley was reported as dairying on his freehold Portion 59V Parish of Woondum.⁴⁰ Portion 59V, which is the land that is the subject of this citation, is opposite Portion 56V on the Upper Pinbarren Road, Pinbarren.⁴¹

On 20 January, 1914, William John Risley, farmer, died at Pinbarren and his sons William Stephenson Risley, Grazier, and Harry Stephenson Risley, Dairy Farmer, and a Charles Howard King, of Myocum, New South Wales, executors, were granted Probate under Transmission by Death, on 3 August, 1914, of the lands described in the Schedule. These were described as Portion 56V (Unconditional Selection), Portion 86V (Agricultural Farm) and Portion 73V (Unconditional Selection) County of March Parish of Woondum.⁴²

Portion 839 was transferred to Harry Stephenson Risley on 2 July 1915, and Deed of Grant was issued on 14 November, 1915.⁴³ Portion 86V was purchased by Mary Isabel King, wife of Charles Howard King, on 31 October, 1916.⁴⁴ Portion 56V was transferred to Florence Richmond Risley, of Pinbarren, near Cooran, spinster, under will of William John Risley, on 29 May 1915.⁴⁵

On 12 April, 1920, at Cooran, Florence Richmond Risley, spinster, Domestic, born Federal, Byron, NSW, daughter of William John Risley, farmer, and Jane Carter, married Frederick Neebone King, of Silkwood, NQ, bachelor, selector, born Coraki, NSW. Portion 56V was purchased by Frederick Neebone King on 11 November 1921, and Deed of Grant was issued on 13 December 1921.⁴⁶

Portion 56V located on Upper Pinbarren Creek Road, Pinbarren, and is now dairy-farmed by Mr and Mrs Jack Maher and their family.⁴⁷ It is one of several adjoining farms which belong to the Maher family. The senior member of the family, Jack Maher, worked for the Risley's from age twelve while attending school. He and his wife Joyce and their two sons now operate a large and successful dairy business, one of the four remaining in the district. The milk is collected daily and taken to the Sunshine Coast factory in Nambour.

The house on Portion 59V, which is the subject of this citation was built by William John Risley.⁴⁸ It is now occupied by Mr and Mrs Neil Maher as their family residence, and is part of the family dairying property. The dairy farm is financially successful (supporting three families) despite deregulation of the dairying industry. The family installed a large modern rotary milking apparatus some years ago, and is constantly in touch with the Department of Primary Industry over the management of the property.⁴⁹

5.7.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

1(a) Surveying and exploring the landscape – looking for land with pastoral, agricultural or extractive potential;

³⁷ LAN/DF 2292, QSA.

³⁸ LAN/DF2285, QSA.

³⁹ LAN/DF2292, QSA.

⁴⁰ *ibid.*

⁴¹ Sunmap Cadastral Map No 9445-24 (Department of Mapping and Surveying, Brisbane, October, 1981).

⁴² Statutory Declaration under Application for Transmission by Death, granted 3 August 1914, recorded 22 February 1915. LAN/DF2268, QSA.

⁴³ LAN/DF2268, QSA.

⁴⁴ LAN/DF2293, QSA.

⁴⁵ LAN/DF 2285, QSA.

⁴⁶ *ibid.*

⁴⁷ Pers. comm., Mr and Mrs Jack Maher, 2000. Sunmap Cadastral Map No 9445-24 (Department of Mapping and Surveying, Brisbane October, 1981).

⁴⁸ Pers. comm., Mr and Mrs Jack Maher, and Neil Maher, 2000. Further details are unavailable to date, but will be supplied if and when they become available.

⁴⁹ *ibid.*

2(d) Developing rural economies – encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration: agricultural selection (dairy farm); and

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

5.7.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

William Risley was an important pioneering figure of the Pinbarren/Cooran district. He and his family were prominent residents of Cooran where they participated in civic affairs, the CWA and other activities. The house is significant because of its connection with a leading early family and with a contemporary family of note, who can also trace connections to the original settler.

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.

5.7.4 INTEGRITY

The house appears to have been maintained in its earlier style, with the additions providing the modern amenities mentioned above.

5.8 FORMER LOSEBY HOME

LOCATION 238 Upper Pinbarren Creek Road, Pinbarren

TENURE Freehold. 58M37115

DATE

DESCRIPTION



5.8.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Loseby was a pioneer of the district, who owned a sawmill at Cooran with Renshaw, which was later sold to the Straker Family. The house is on one of the farms now owned by the Maher family and is rented to a tenant.⁵⁰

5.8.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

5.8.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house is significant because of Loseby's contribution to pioneering of the area and his connection with the saw milling industry.

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

5.8.4 INTEGRITY

The house has had some alterations made to it, such as an entrance ramp at the end of the verandah, where there were once steps in the front middle of the verandah. It is understood by the Mahers to have been built by Loseby.

⁵⁰ Information given by Mr and Mrs Jack Maher. Inspection courtesy Mr and Mrs Maher and current tenant.



5.9 RIDGEWOOD HALL

LOCATION	2 Donnely's Road, Ridgewood
TENURE	Reserve. 1RP96477
DATE	c. 1935
DESCRIPTION	The building is a rectangular sawn timber construction featuring a galvanised iron roof. It has been elevated on a combination of concrete block and concrete stumps. It features a verandah on the eastern side. There are toilets and tanks adjacent to the building.



5.9.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Ridgewood was first settled by Jack and Lavinia McKay in 1907 who had 15 children.⁵¹

The Ridgewood Hall was built in 1935. The inaugural meeting was held in February 1935 at Lowe's corner and was chaired by L.G. Arscott. Five committee members were elected: J.P. Greber (Chairman), G.H. Smith (Hon Secretary), W. Lowe (Hon Treasurer), L.G. Arscott and Richard R. Carter. The land on which the hall was built was donated by Peter McKellar. Timber from Peter McKellar's farm was milled by Ford Brothers.⁵² Wally Burgher constructed the hall in seven months for the successful tenderer, W.H. Pickering at a cost of £420 and Harry F. Walker MLA opened the building at a grand ball in 1935.

An Honour Roll for World War II was erected after 1945. A patchwork wall hanging (Ridgewood Hall and areas industries) was installed during the 1980s.

The first dance was held in the hall on 1 November 1935.⁵³ Church services have always been held in the hall when clergy have visited the Ridgewood - Carters Ridge area.⁵⁴

⁵¹ June McKay, 'Reminiscences', *Gympie Times*, 15 Mar. 1997, p.14.

⁵² Mr Jim White's oral history notes for the Cooroy-Noosa Genealogical and Historical Research Group Inc, Oral History Project, 2000.

⁵³ Ridgewood State School Committee Minute Book held by Mr Alex Lowe, Cooroy.

⁵⁴ *Noosa News*, 'Letter to Editor' by Margaret Baker, Tewanin. (*Noosa News*, 3 Sep. 1993, p.10.)

The building has been utilised by the dairy farming and rural residential community for almost 65 years for meetings, entertainment, craft and adult education programs. In 1998-1999 grants enabled the hall to be restumped, a verandah added on the eastern side and toilets and new tanks added. The verandah affords a most picturesque view across the cleared land along Happy Jack Creek, which has been farmed extensively since the early 1900s.

5.9.2 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 board).

5.9.3 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.

5.9.4 INTEGRITY

The building is in very good condition and is well maintained. It has had a verandah constructed on the eastern side in recent years and has been restumped.

5.10 FORMER POMONA BUTTER FACTORY (also refer to Pages Furnishers P/L)

LOCATION	31 Factory Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 36RP35082
DATES	1920 -1970
DESCRIPTION	The butter factory building has been incorporated into one of the modern furniture factories of Page Furnishers Pty Ltd. It is located on the western side of Factory Street, between the street and the North Coast Railway Line. Externally, the visible remains of the butter factory are sections of rusted corrugated iron roof, at the northern end of the furniture factory. Internally brick walls and walls covered with small white ceramic tiles are visible. This section was the 'butter room' where the churns were placed for making the butter. ⁵⁵

5.10.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The dairying industry commenced in the Pomona area in the early 1900s. The planting and successful growth of paspalum grass by John Turnbull⁵⁶ and Torrens at Kin Kin⁵⁷ and the arrival of experienced dairy farmers from New South Wales, who saw the potential of the land and introduced efficient methods of felling trees to clear the land for sowing pasture, established the industry quickly.⁵⁸

Two dairy co-operative companies competed for the cream from Pomona and Cooran farms - Wide Bay Co-operative Dairy Association and Caboolture Co-operative Dairy Company and cream was railed to each factory after their establishment in 1907. The Caboolture Dairy Co-operative Association advertised in the *Noosa Advocate* from 1917 urging dairy farmers to co-operate 'in their own interest'.⁵⁹ The Wide Bay Co-operative Dairy Co in Gympie had opened branches at Kin Kin in 1912 and Cooroy in 1915, and in 1919 the Caboolture Dairy Co-operative opened the Pomona Butter Factory at Pomona.⁶⁰

The Pomona Butter Factory had its own railway siding line running from the main North Coast Line to the factory to collect butter. Special cold wagons were provided, with spaces between outer and inner walls, into which blocks of ice, supplied by the factory, could be slipped down.⁶¹

The dairy industry in Noosa Shire, and elsewhere in south-east Queensland, started to decline after the end of World War II, owing to labour shortages, competition from margarine and the progressive loss of its most valuable market when the United Kingdom turned to Europe for agricultural produce imports and ultimately joined the European Union. The number of suppliers to the Pomona Butter Factory dropped from 150 in 1967 to about eighty in October 1970⁶², staff was reduced from six to one and the factory closed on 31 October 1970.⁶³ The factory then became a collection point for taking cream to Caboolture. Suppliers could still collect butter, cheese and cattle food at the combined shop/office at the factory.

In 1971, the furniture factory belonging to Page Furnishers, opposite the butter factory in Factory Street, burnt down⁶⁴ and while it was being rebuilt, the Page family rented the butter factory as its temporary premises. In 1974, Page Furnishers Pty Ltd bought the butter factory and the land on which it stood, and commenced building the steel factories around the former butter factory.⁶⁵ The remnants of the butter factory which still exist on the original site in 2001 are described above. It is understood that a name plaque has been covered by the front wall of the furniture factory.

5.10.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 2(e) Developing rural economies – developing agriculture and agriculture-related industries: factory (butter factory); and
- 5 (a) Developing secondary industry - developing manufacturing: food processing (butter factory)

⁵⁵ Pers. comm., Mr Allan Page, 2001.

⁵⁶ *Gympie Times*, 2 Dec. 1900, p.9.

⁵⁷ *Nambour Chronicle*, 20 Apr. 1907, p.4.

⁵⁸ Page, Ruth, *A History of Pomona, Cooran, Kin Kin and Cootharaba*, Cooroora Historical Society, 1970, 1982, p.10, (1970).

⁵⁹ *Noosa Advocate*, 21 Sep. 1917.

⁶⁰ Noosa Shire Handbook (Brisbane Department of Primary Industries, 1981) p.4. An unconfirmed date of opening was 1 October, 1919.

⁶¹ Pers. comm., Mr Noel Jory, 2001.

⁶² *Gympie Times*, 1 Oct. 1970.

⁶³ *Gympie Times*, 31 Oct. 1970, p.7.

⁶⁴ Gillespie, Aline, *The Pages of Pomona*, Issue No.2 in Historical Series on Pomona. (Cooroora Historical Society Inc, 2000) for details of the family and the factory.

⁶⁵ Pers. comm., Mr Allan Page, 2000.

5.10.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Pomona Butter Factory is of historical significance to the town.

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

5.10.4 INTEGRITY

The shape and function of the original factory can be discerned in the surviving sections.

5.11 FORMER ACCOUNTANT AND STOCK AGENT'S OFFICE

LOCATION	Station Street, Pomona
TENURE	Railway Reserve 20CP865269
DATES	1920s to present
DESCRIPTION	This small timber building consists of two offices, one used by the owners, Harper Fox and Associates, Accountants, and the other is rented by Alan Taylor & Associates, Solicitors. ⁶⁶ The exterior is part hardwood weatherboard, with the front open verandah having tongue-and-groove walls and a narrow board flooring. It has a corrugated iron roof.

5.11.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building was built by accountant and stock agent H V Wood, possibly in the 1920s.⁶⁷ He and his family moved to Pomona from a farm at Black Mountain in 1922. He leased the land on which the building was erected, from the Railway Department for a nominal amount.⁶⁸ It was used by himself as his office, and he was joined by his son Harold Wood (born 1917) after he returned from World War II in 1944. Alan Bubbers became a partner in the business. He died in 1971 or 1972, and Harold Wood in 1973. Mrs Gwydir Wood, widow of Harold Wood, worked for her husband in the office after Alan Bubbers died.⁶⁹

Mrs Wood sold the business after her husband died to Peter Smith, and Geoff Lund later bought it. Mrs Wood continued to work in the business from c1973 until c1982.⁷⁰ Later the firm of Harper Fox and Bimrose occupied the building from the mid to late 1970s.⁷¹ The name of the firm was changed to Harper Fox and Associates.

5.11.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industries – providing professional and financial services: commercial office premises (offices)

5.11.3 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 18 August 2000, as relevant to this place.

5.11.4 INTEGRITY

The building appears to be well maintained and painted. It may not have been altered since it was erected in the 1920s.

⁶⁶ Pers. comm., Brian Fox, 2000.

⁶⁷ H.V. Wood had been a farmer and land agent at Cooroy before World War I.

⁶⁸ Pers. comm., Mrs Gwydir Wood, 2001; Mrs Wood said the rent was \$5 a quarter when her husband leased the land in the 1970s.

⁶⁹ *ibid.*

⁷⁰ *ibid.*

⁷¹ Pers. comm., Brian Fox, 2001.

5.12 AMBULANCE BUILDING

LOCATION	17 Reserve Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 2-3RP47369
DATES	1917; 1971
DESCRIPTION	This is a two-storey building, with a large space on the ground floor for two ambulance vehicles and wide doors for them to emerge. The ground floor is set aside for an office and other ambulance activities. The upper floor, which is weatherboard, is the senior officer's residence. It has a corrugated iron roof with casement windows.



5.12.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Pomona Ambulance service may have commenced as early as 10 October 1912, as a bank account was opened on that date with the English Scottish and Australian Bank under the name of 'the Pomona Ambulance Brigade Account'. The first ambulance centre (or Shelter Shed as it was known) opened in February 1919, close to the Pomona Railway Station. It was a sub-centre of Brisbane at that time but in February 1919 it was given self-governing status.⁷² Funds were raised locally, with dances, sports events and other functions, and in 1921 a Dodge Motor Ambulance was purchased to replace the horse and sulky and hand-litter previously used.⁷³

⁷² Page, Ruth, *A History of Pomona Cooran Kin Kin and Cootharaba* (Cooroora Historical Society 1970, 1982) p.16 (1970).

⁷³ *ibid*; *Noosa Journal*, 13 Sep. 1999, p.32.

The superintendent's residence was in Ambulance Street and in June 1921, the Shelter Shed was moved next door to the house. The Pomona Ambulance Committee continued to raise funds and in 1946, purchased a block of land in Reserve Street, next to the ES&A Bank. In 1949 the superintendent's residence was moved to that site, and re-erected above a new brigade building. The foundation stone was laid on 23 December 1971 by Sir Thomas Hiley, with Keith Midgley, Superintendent, and Dr V R Luck, Chairman of the Ambulance Committee. The bottom floor served as the Ambulance Station, while the upper floor was the residence for the officer in charge.⁷⁴ This situation has continued until the present time (2001).

5.12.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

8(a) Providing health and welfare services – developing health services: ambulance station (ambulance building with attached officers residence).

5.12.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is of historical significance as it represented the centre of health care for many years.

As the first permanent home for the ambulance service has been incorporated into the headquarters, the building is of historical importance.

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

5.12.4 INTEGRITY

The original building retains its external appearance, but has been modernised internally.

⁷⁴ *Noosa Journal*, 13 Sep. 1999, p.32.

5.13 “ART DECO” SHOPS

LOCATION	2-8 Memorial Avenue, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold
DATES	c1946 to present
DESCRIPTION	A cluster of several shops adjacent to each other, which were rebuilt in 1946 with an Art Deco style. The awnings over the footpaths have an ornamental pressed metal ceiling. The shops are Pomona Emporium drapery, Poulsen Meats, Pomona Fruit and Vegetables, Sunshine Café and Chemist Shop. ⁷⁵



5.13.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The existing shops were built prior to World War II but were burnt down in 1942. They were rebuilt in their present style c1946.

5.13.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5(c) Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industry - providing commercial services: commercial premises (shops)

5.13.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The shops have social significance because of their long presence and commercial position in the town.

They have aesthetic significance because of the Art Deco design.

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

5.13.4 INTEGRITY

The rooflines retain their art deco design, while the shops and shop fronts have been modified considerably.

⁷⁵ Further research from the Shire Minutes and the *Gympie Times* would substantiate this citation.



5.14 POMONA POST OFFICE

LOCATION 11 Memorial Avenue, Pomona

TENURE Freehold. 1RP44334

DATES 1936.

DESCRIPTION This is a timber-framed and chamferboard clad building with a corrugated iron hip and gable roof. Steps lead from the footpath to a porch where private postal boxes are located in the eastern wall with access for box holders. A door leads from the porch into the business section of the Post Office. Behind this, are several rooms which were adapted for use as a residence for a former Postmaster. The eastern end of the building was originally a verandah, and was enclosed.⁷⁶ This section housed the telephone exchange.



5.14.1 BRIEF HISTORY

A postal service was provided at the Pomona railway station for many years by Mrs Kelliher, the station mistress.⁷⁷ A post office was then erected on the corner of Reserve Street and Memorial Avenue, where the ANZ Bank is now located.⁷⁸ That building was sold and re-erected elsewhere in Pomona when the present post office was built at Memorial Avenue in 1936.⁷⁹

Alterations have been made to the building. Tom Wheeler took over as Postmaster in 1982, and in 1983, his son, an architect, designed an extension to the back of the building and changed the space to provide living quarters for Mr Wheeler and his family. This consisted of a living room, bedroom, ensuite, kitchen, and a landing was added on to the back.⁸⁰

⁷⁶ Pers. comm., Ken and Veronica Chapman, 2001.

⁷⁷ *The Pomona State Rural School Golden Jubilee 1897-1947*. (No publication details available).

⁷⁸ The date of this building is not yet known, but an early photo of Pomona shows a local resident Cecil Depper standing on the front verandah c1916. (Noosa Museum photo collection). Erla Angell, pers. comm., 2000.

⁷⁹ Page, Ruth, *A History of Pomona, Cooran, Kin Kin and Cootharaba* (Cooroora Historical Society 1970, 1982) p.14 (1970).

⁸⁰ Pers. comm., Tom Wheeler, 2001.

5.14.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(d) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure – providing postal services.

5.14.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

As an early post office in the town which is still used as a post office, the place has a strong historical association with the early development of communication networks in the district with the meaning of criterion a. It is a good representative example of its type within the meaning of criterion d.

The post office is a good representative example of the standard Type T22 design produced by the Queensland Works Department in the 1920s and 1930s.

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.

5.14.4 INTEGRITY

The front portion of the building general retains its original form. Various alternations have been made to the interior. Internally, the many of the walls are of tongue-and-groove. The building is in good condition and is attractively painted.

5.15 CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY

LOCATION	Cnr Mountain and Range Streets, Pomona
TENURE	Leased Land. 14P5013
DATES	1955
DESCRIPTION	This is a low-set chamferboard dwelling, L-shaped, with a back deck. The L-shaped section is fibro-cement and a more recent addition. A fibro-cement part-timber garage is located between the Presbytery and St Patrick's Church nearby.

5.15.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Presbytery (or Priest's house) was built by Mervyn Alfredson of Cooran in 1955 before the arrival of the new Catholic Parish Priest, Dr Pat Kenny. Dr Kenny lived in a rented house owned by Mrs McPherson in Pine Street while the Presbytery was being built. The first Parish Priest Fr Landener had been housed in a shed on the site of the Catholic Church in Cooroy.⁸¹

The Presbytery opened on Sunday 24 July 1955.⁸² The Parish debt was £8 750 at the time, leaving the Church very short of funds, a situation not helped when the Cooroy Church was destroyed by a cyclone. The Priests after Dr Kenny were Father Brady, Father Wilson and Father Hegarty. The living conditions were 'spartan' with a cold shower and a toilet shared with the boys from the school.

The L-shaped part of the building was an addition in 1988 and was funded by the sale of the Nuns' Convent. It is used as a Parish Centre for meetings, functions and a religious education centre. It contains a small flat for resident or visiting priests' use.

The Presbytery has been described as a boarding house for school pupils, but St Patrick's School did not have school boarders.⁸³ Pupils who lived some distance from the school may have stayed during the week at the convent (or Nuns' house) at 5 Church Street, which was next door to the school.

5.15.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(a) Developing social and cultural institutions – establishing religious institutions: accommodation (presbytery)

5.15.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Presbytery has religious and cultural significance as part of the Roman Catholic community of Pomona.

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

5.15.4 INTEGRITY

The Presbytery was altered internally some years ago, with the walls of smaller rooms being removed. A large room was added, which is used as a Parish Centre where Church functions and meetings are held. This part of the building is fibro-cement.

⁸¹ Dwyer, Barry, *A History of the Noosa District Catholic Parish. 75 Years of Faith. St. Patrick's Church 1922-1997. St. Patrick's School 1947-1972* (Tewantin Parish Publications, 1997).

⁸² *ibid.*

⁸³ Pers. comm., Rev Dr Fr Tom Boland, 2001.

5.16 FORMER ST PATRICK'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL (Private Residence)

LOCATION	3 Church Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 12P5013.
DATES	1947-1972 to the present.
DESCRIPTION	This is a large two-storey brick building with gabled tiled roof. There is a high oblong section on lower right hand corner, with a flat roof, and with several small windows inset in the wall.



5.16.1 BRIEF HISTORY

After three years of fundraising, Archbishop James Duhig laid the foundation stone for St Patrick's School on Sunday 30 March 1947. The Presentation Order of Nuns arrived before the building was completed and taught school in the church from February 10 1947 until the school was completed. Occupied by the nuns and children from 22 October 1947, it was opened and blessed by Archbishop Duhig on 30 November 1947.⁸⁴

Pupils came from some distance to attend St Patrick's. Several girls caught the train to and from Cooroy each day, walking up and down a bush track to the station. Others came from Kin Kin and other districts by bus.⁸⁵

Due to declining student numbers, the school did not open for the 1972 school year and the Presentation Sisters were relocated to other parishes where the population was growing.

The school was sold in the early 1980s to Councillor Joe White of Noosa Council for use as a residence. After Joe White and his son were tragically killed in separate accidents, Mrs White sold the building. It has since been used as a private residence and for a time as a movie and camera museum.⁸⁶

⁸⁴ Barry Dwyer, *A History of Noosa District Catholic Parish. 75 Years of Faith. St Patrick's Church 1922-1997* (Tewantin Parish Publications, 1977).

⁸⁵ *ibid.*

⁸⁶ *ibid.*

5.16.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7(a) Educating a rural community – establishing schools: denominational school (schoolhouse)

5.16.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The former school has historical significance because of its educational contribution to the town of Pomona.

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.

5.16.4 INTEGRITY

The building has been maintained well and appears to be unaltered externally.

5.17 FORMER RAILWAY STATION MASTERS HOUSE (Pomona & District Community House)

LOCATION	1 Memorial Avenue, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 3MCH4799
DESCRIPTION	This is a high-set weatherboard house, with a front verandah overlooking the railway line and Pomona railway station. The side and front verandahs have been enclosed for office space for the Community House operations. A ramp for the physically disabled has been erected at the front of the building



5.17.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building was formerly the Pomona Railway Station Master's house.⁸⁷ It was the second house built for this purpose, as the first one located nearby was demolished after extensive damage occurred from white ant infestation. Both were located on railway land, but in 1991, the position of Station Master was made redundant and the house was vacated.⁸⁸

In August 1993, after negotiations between Noosa Shire Council and the Railway Department, the house and land on which it stood were purchased by the Council for \$90 000. Until the house could be put to community use, the Council rented it to tenants. In November 1995, a Steering Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Cr Doug Bettens of Division One, and the Committee decided that the empty house would best serve the community as a Pomona and District Community House. It opened on 4 July 1996.⁸⁹

5.17.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 3(e) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure – creating rail links: railway station (rail house)
- 8(a) Providing health and welfare services – developing health services; and
- 9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions – forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies.

⁸⁷ Date to be ascertained.

⁸⁸ Doug Bettens, Pomona and District Community House Inc., typescript, July 1999.

⁸⁹ *ibid.*

5.17.3 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.

5.17.4 INTEGRITY

The building has been altered unsympathetically by the enclosure of verandahs and the addition of an external access ramp.

5.18 FORMER CONVENT OF THE PRESENTATION SISTERS (aka The Nunnery)

LOCATION	5 Church Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 11P5013
DATES	1952-1972
DESCRIPTION	This is a timber house, high set on lower sloping side, with high gabled roof with feature in centre top. Front and side verandahs, with front steps leading to porch with ornate fretwork panel in roof. Entry to the property is by a timber lychgate-like structure located at the top of the front yard.



5.18.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Presentation Sisters who came to teach at St Patrick's Catholic School arrived in February 1947, before their residence, the Convent, could be built. Mr Louis Bazzo vacated his home for the nuns to live in the meantime, and lived in a flat next door to his brother Ernie's garage in Factory Street. This period was to be for three months, but it was five years before sufficient funds could be raised to purchase a house from Mrs Ann Bolecwski and moved to the church grounds just below the school for use as the nuns' residence.⁹⁰ The number of students declined at St Patrick's School by the 1970s, as the population of Pomona decreased, and the school closed in 1972. The Convent was used as a rental property until it was sold in 1988.⁹¹ The house has only been known as 'The Nunnery' since it has been privately owned in the 1990s.

5.18.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in the Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's 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: accommodation (convent); and

⁹⁰ Dwyer, Barry, *A History of Noosa District Catholic Parish. 75 Years of Faith. St Patrick's 1922-1997. St Patrick's School 1947-1972.* (Tewantin Parish Publications, 1997).

⁹¹ *ibid.*

9(a) Developing social and cultural institutions – establishing religious institutions.

5.18.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The former convent is historically significant because of its contribution to the religious and educational life of Pomona children. Its function as a residence has continued beyond its earlier use.

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

5.18.4 INTEGRITY

It is an attractive house, which may have been altered, but retains many original features.

5.19 FORMER PAGE MOTORS (Pomona Driveway)

LOCATION	17-19 Factory Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 11-12RP35078
DATES	1947
DESCRIPTION	This large building is set back from the street, with a wide forecourt for cars to pull in to buy petrol. Five businesses associated with motorcars operate from within the building.



5.19.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Bob Page was the younger son of Herbert William Page, who founded Page Furnishers Pty Ltd. He had mechanical experience and training in his father's garage after leaving school.⁹² He served in the transport division of the Australian Army during World War II. During this time, he met United States servicemen who told him of the latest developments in garages and service stations.

After he was discharged from the Army, Bob obtained an ex-serviceman's loan and built a modern service station set back forty feet from the footpath. Petrol bowsers were placed on a concrete driveway some distance from the edge of the kerb, being the first to do this in Pomona.⁹³ The garage and workshop were large and airy, unlike the small and dark service centres previously used.

Bob Page registered his business as Noosa Motors on 26 April 1946.⁹⁴ The name was later changed to Page Motors. A large workforce of local people was employed in the car showroom for Ford cars, for which Bob had the franchise for 50 years, in the spare parts department, and the repairs section. He sold the business in 1984 to Fredericksen's Transport.⁹⁵ The name has since been changed to Pomona Driveway.

⁹² Pers. comm., Bob Page, 1999.

⁹³ *ibid.*

⁹⁴ Registrar of Firms, Pomona, Index of Firms, vol 2, 25 Oct. 1944 - 14 Feb. 1953. Pomona Court House.

⁹⁵ Pers. com., Bob Page, 1999.

5.19.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(a) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure – establishing roads and road transport services: garage (petrol station, repairs and service).

5.19.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

5.19.4 INTEGRITY

The building is substantially the same as when it was built in 1946-7. The concrete driveway at the front of the building is in fair condition, and the petrol bowsers have remained in the position in which they were first located.

5.20 FORMER DOCTORS SURGERY & RESIDENCE

LOCATION	11 Hospital Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold 1RP45956
DATES	c. 1929
DESCRIPTION	The timber house is bungalow style, on stilts, painted cream with red and green trim. ⁹⁶

5.20.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The house was built for Dr Jobbins around 1929, and was later occupied by Dr GEB Clayton, a long-term and important person in the health of the community. He was the Noosa Shire Medical Officer. The surgery was built separately next door on the corner of Church Lane. The house has not be occupied by a doctor and the surgery has not been used as such since the 1950s.

5.20.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5.20.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house and surgery are historically significant for Pomona and the district, with the house being the home of two medical practitioners at different times.

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.

5.20.4 INTEGRITY

Both buildings may have substantially modified. The old surgery was intact until the 1990s when it was substantially remodeled internally and is now used as a self-contained flat. The house is still used as a residence.

⁹⁶ Further research from the Shire Council Minutes and the *Gympie Times* would substantiate this citation.

5.21 FORMER COOROORA PRIVATE HOSPITAL (Private Residence)

LOCATION	5 Hospital Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 1RP4346
DATES	Late 1920s; closed 1952
DESCRIPTION	A large building with a high central roof, which has been enclosed with fibro and chamferboard timber and sliding windows. A set of stairs leads to the front door. ⁹⁷

5.21.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The date of the opening of the hospital has not been established, but it is believed to have been operating when Dr Les Jobbins was the town doctor in the late 1920s. Dr GEB Clayton came to Pomona in 1928, as a relieving doctor, and may have returned to start his own practice when Dr Jobbins left. He was later a well known Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist in Brisbane.

The firm name Cooroora Private Hospital was registered on 23 May 1939, with members at various times being George Edward Burdekin Clayton, his wife Emeline, Nurse Marjorie O'Leary, Nurse Jessie Cunningham and Andrew and Emilie Jensen. The firm was dissolved on 1 June 1950.⁹⁸ The hospital functioned as a general and maternity hospital for the town and district for about 27 years, closing in 1952.

The building was then used as a boarding house for farmers' children, especially for children who lived too far away to travel each day to school. About 1958 this use ceased and it became a private residence.⁹⁹

5.21.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 8(a) Providing health and welfare services - developing health services: hospital (maternity and general health); and
- 4(e) Establishing and developing towns - housing urban populations: dwelling (boarding house)

5.21.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The hospital was historically and socially significant because of its provision of health and medical services to an isolated community. Its maternity section provided a safe and hygienic place for women to have children.

It's later adaptation, as a boarding house to facilitate farmers' children attending more centralised schools is also noteworthy.

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.

5.21.4 INTEGRITY

The building has been used as a residence from approximately the mid 1950's and has been adapted for domestic occupation, including enclosing of the verandas, external wall cladding has been replaced with vinyl cladding, old louvers have been replaced with sliding glass windows.

⁹⁷ Further research from the Shire Council Minutes and the *Gympie Times* would substantiate this citation.

⁹⁸ Registrar of Firms, Pomona, Register of Firms, 1950 fol. 36. (Pomona Court House).

⁹⁹ Pers. comm., Irene Christie, March 2001.

5.22 FORMER SCHOOLHOUSE AND TEACHERS RESIDENCE (Private Residence)

LOCATION	Reserve Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold.
DATES	1897; 1908.
DESCRIPTION	The house is a timber building along standard Department of Public Instruction and Department of Public Works designs. ¹⁰⁰

5.22.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The house was the original schoolhouse and was moved to the current site for use as a residence for George Grant Dan, headmaster of Pomona State School from 1908 to 1941.

5.22.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7(a) - Educating a rural community - establishing schools: state school (schoolhouse and teachers residence)

5.22.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The residence is historically significant because of its very early association with educational and social aspects of the town. It is possibly the oldest surviving building in Pomona.

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.

5.22.4 INTEGRITY

The building was altered when it was first moved from its original site, for adaptation as a residence. One of the school buildings may have been added later to enlarge the house.

¹⁰⁰ Further research from the Shire Council Minutes, the *Gympie Times* and the Department of Education and Department of Public Works files at Queensland State Archives would substantiate this citation.

5.23 FORMER FREDERICKSON'S BUILDING

LOCATION	3 Station Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 2RP68598
DATES	Demolished 2003
DESCRIPTION	This was a large metal clad building with a saw-toothed roof, timber frame, with timber louver clerestories. It was a warehouse and transport depot. There were also several storage units on the site..



5.23.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The prefabricated building was one of six built by Americans of American timber. It was bought at auction by Frank (Tiny) O'Connor from the United States Army after World War II and moved from Toorbul Point, near Caboolture, about 1946. It was used as a garage in the 1950s, an engineering workshop, as a transport depot and as a warehouse by the Fredericksen and the O'Connor family businesses.¹⁰¹

The design of the building was unusual. There were many prefabricated buildings brought to Australia by United States Forces during World War II, but most were of the 'igloo' design and only a small number had the saw-tooth and clerestory roof line of the building in Pomona.¹⁰²

Demolition of the building was not expected by the community and townspeople expressed concern about the haste with which the building was demolished.

5.23.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

¹⁰¹ Pullar, Margaret. *Prefabricated WWII Structures in Queensland*. A Report for the National Trust of Queensland, July 1997. (Unpublished Report based on information from John Mainwaring, Architect.)

¹⁰² Margaret (Pullar) Cook, pers. comm., 2001.

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industry – providing commercial services: warehouse and engineering workshop; and

6 (c) Maintaining order - defending the country: military installation (relocated prefabricated building).

5.23.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building had been a distinctive feature of Pomona since 1946 and had local historical significance because of its connection with two saw milling and transport families. It had historical significance due to its wartime and foreign origins in being specifically made to meet the sudden demands of the war effort. It also had architectural significance because of the unusual saw-tooth roof design. It had rarity value because few such prefabricated buildings now survive in Queensland.

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

5.23.4 INTEGRITY

The building appeared to have retained much of its original structure, although was in a state of neglect at the time of its demolition.

5.24 PART OF FORMER RAILWAY HOTEL (Hollyhock Cottage)

LOCATION	9 Factory Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 5RP801753
DATES	1911
DESCRIPTION	The building is low-set weatherboard, with a high gabled corrugated iron roof and an iron awning over the front verandah. It is set back from the street with a garden in front.



5.24.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Hollyhock Cottage is a remnant of the former Railway Hotel, which was built by H Bushnell in 1911.¹⁰³ In the 1920s and 1930s, the Railway Hotel catered especially for Commercial Travellers, who arrived at the town at the Pomona Railway Station opposite the hotel.¹⁰⁴

In 1962, Gus and Mary Braidotti purchased the Railway Hotel. They already owned the Pomona Hotel, on the western side of the railway line. By the mid-1960s, Pomona's population was declining and there was insufficient business for two hotels in the town. Mr and Mrs Braidotti surrendered the licence for the Railway Hotel and had it partly demolished. Some of the timber went to Tewantin to build two flats, some was stored in a local sawmill yard and the remainder downstairs portion of the hotel was made first into three small flats, and later into three shops one of which is the current Hollyhock Cottage.¹⁰⁵

5.24.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industries – providing services: commercial premises (shop)

¹⁰³ Pers. comm., Irene Christie, 2001; this information was given to Irene Christie by a son of H Bushnell in 1991. Noosa Shire Council records of building permits were water damaged when a fire destroyed the adjoining Page Furnishers building in 1971 and were destroyed.

¹⁰⁴ Pers. comm., Vienna Cooke, 1999.

¹⁰⁵ Pers. comm., Gus and Mary Braidotti, 2000.

5.24.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building has historical significance because of its connection with an important hotel in Pomona. It is recommended that Noosa Shire Council consider assessment criterion a under the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001, relevant to this place.

5.24.4 INTEGRITY

The shop appears to be constructed from the original timber and is in good condition.

5.25 PART OF FORMER RAILWAY HOTEL (Pomona Produce Store)

LOCATION	9B Factory Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 6RP801753
DATES	1911
DESCRIPTION	The building is a low-set weatherboard structure, with corrugated iron roof and bull nosed awning over front footpath. The internal rooms are tongue-and-groove and have high ceilings.



5.25.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Pomona Produce Store is one of three premises formed out of the demolished Railway Hotel, which functioned in Pomona from 1911 to 1965. The other two premises are Memory Lane antiques shop and Hollyhock Cottage to either side of the produce store.

The former Railway Hotel was built by H Bushnell in 1911.¹⁰⁶

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Railway Hotel catered especially for commercial travellers, who arrived at the town at the Pomona Railway Station opposite the hotel.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ Pers. comm., Irene Christie, 2001; this information was given to Irene Christie by a son of H Bushnell in 1991. Noosa Shire Council records of building permits were water damaged when a fire destroyed the adjoining Page Furnishers building in 1971 and were destroyed.

¹⁰⁷ Pers. comm., Vienna Cooke, 1999.

In 1962, Gus and Mary Braidotti purchased the Railway Hotel. They already owned the Pomona Hotel, on the western side of the railway line. By the mid-1960s, Pomona's population was declining and there was insufficient business for two hotels in the town. Mr and Mrs Braidotti surrendered the licence for the Railway Hotel and had it partly demolished. Some of the timber went to Tewantin to build two flats, some was stored in a local sawmill yard and the remainder downstairs portion of the hotel was made first into three small flats, and later into three shops one of which is the current Pomona Produce Store.¹⁰⁸

5.25.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

5.25.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building has historical significance because of its connection with an important hotel in Pomona.

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

5.25.4 INTEGRITY

The shop appears to be constructed from the original timber and is in good condition.

¹⁰⁸ Pers. comm., Gus and Mary Braidotti, 2000.

5.26 PART OF FORMER RAILWAY HOTEL (Memory Lane Antiques)

LOCATION	9A Factory Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 5RP801753
DATES	1911
DESCRIPTION	The building is a low-set weatherboard structure.

5.26.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Memory Lane Antiques is one of three premises, formed out of the demolished Railway Hotel which functioned in Pomona from 1911 to 1965. The other two premises are Pomona Produce Store and Hollyhock Cottage adjoining the site.

The former Railway Hotel was built by H Bushnell in 1911.¹⁰⁹

In 1921, licensees of the Railway Hotel, Mr and Mrs Errol Osborne, built a multi-purpose hall, the Majestic Hall, near the hotel and applied for permission to erect an awning over the footpath, and to make up a footpath, with an offer to share half the cost. The Council approved this.¹¹⁰

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Railway Hotel catered especially for Commercial Travellers, who arrived at the town at the Pomona Railway Station opposite the hotel.¹¹¹

In 1962, Gus and Mary Braidotti purchased the Railway Hotel. They already owned the Pomona Hotel, on the western side of the railway line. By the mid-1960s, Pomona's population was declining and there was insufficient business for two hotels in the town. Mr and Mrs Braidotti surrendered the licence for the Railway Hotel and had it partly demolished. Some of the timber went to Tewantin to build two flats, some was stored in a local sawmill yard and the remainder downstairs portion of the hotel was made first into three small flats, and later into the three shops one of which is the current Memory Lane Antiques.¹¹²

5.26.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

5.26.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building has historical significance because of its connection with an important hotel in Pomona.

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

5.26.4 INTEGRITY

The shop appears to be constructed from the original timber and is in good condition.

¹⁰⁹ Pers. comm., Irene Christie, 2001; this information was given to Irene Christie by a son of H Bushnell in 1991. Noosa Shire Council records of building permits were water damaged when a fire destroyed the adjoining Page Furnishers building in 1971 and were destroyed.

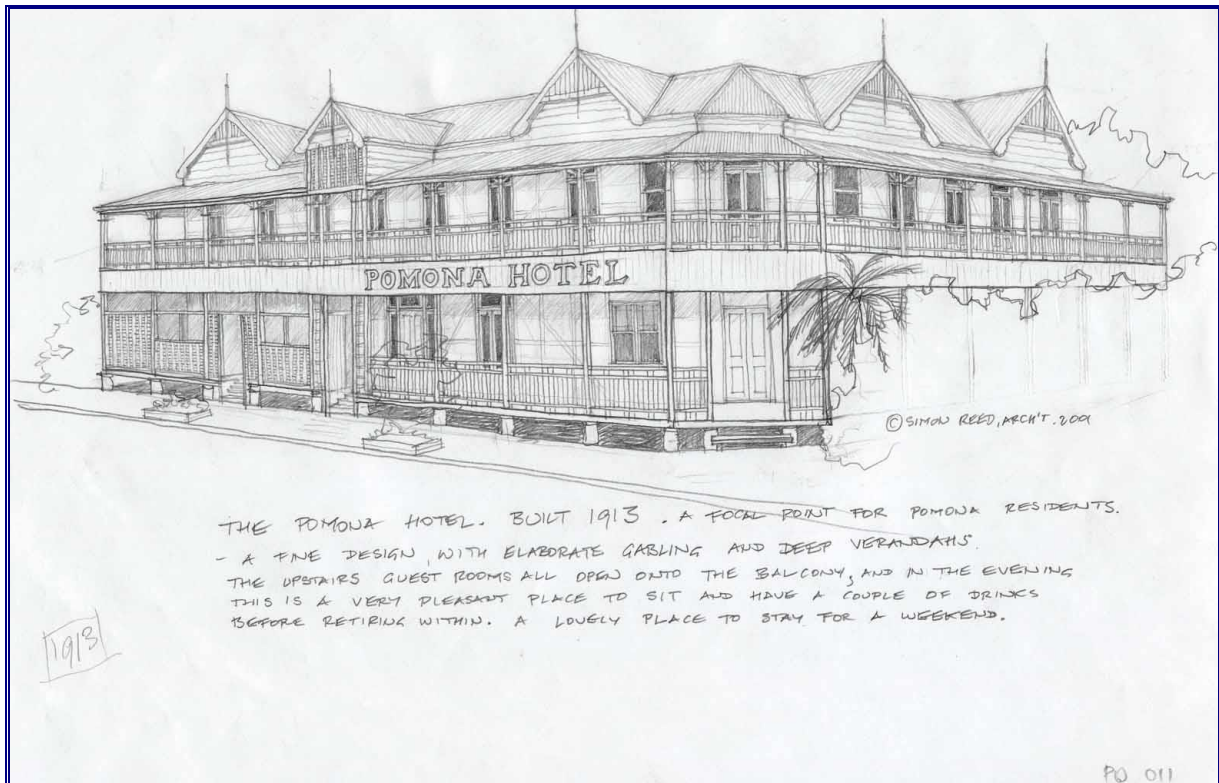
¹¹⁰ Noosa Shire Council Minute Book, 9 Mar. 1921-10 Oct. 1923, pp.97,133,148.

¹¹¹ Pers. comm., Vienna Cooke, 1999.

¹¹² Pers. comm., Gus and Mary Braidotti, 2000.

5.27 POMONA HOTEL

LOCATION	1 Station Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 1RP68598.
DATES	Circa 1906, present building 1913
DESCRIPTION	It has two storeys, and is built of timber. It has five gables on the roof, and verandahs on both the lower and the upper floors.



5.27.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The first Pomona Hotel was built by 1906. It was a single storey building with nine bedrooms and a four-stalled stable and a large yard at the back.¹¹³ James G Mitchell was named as Licensed Victualler in 1907. Burnett remained as Licensed Victualler until 11 September 1912; by 22 April 1913 the license had been transferred to James Connolly.¹¹⁴

James Connolly was the licensee in January 1913, when the building was burnt down in a fire.¹¹⁵ C Walter was the landlord and as the building was insured, he built the present two-storey building shortly afterwards.¹¹⁶

The hotel escaped serious damage in another major fire in the centre of Pomona in 1939, when shops in Memorial Avenue were destroyed.

Jack Chapple had a barber shop/billiard room in the hotel for forty-seven years in the current lounge area. In 1917, P Murrhy was the proprietor and the hotel had a 'spacious billiard room'.¹¹⁷ Some of the owners/licensees over the years have been (since 1949) – Bonutto, R M McGee, S D Eberhardt, Bill Davies, Ted Troyahn, Gus Braidotti. Braidotti also owned the Railway Hotel in Factory Street, but surrendered the licence in 1965 after which it was mostly demolished.¹¹⁸

¹¹³ *Gympie Times*, 21 Jul. 1906.

¹¹⁴ *Queensland Government Gazette*, vol. LXXXVIII no 18, 31 Jan. 1907, p.196. (Gympie Section.)

¹¹⁵ *Nambour Chronicle*, 10 Jan., 1913, p.5.

¹¹⁶ The builder is unknown, but Newbery and Shambler, Gympie and District Plumbers, supplied the plumbing and water work, and the lighting with acetylene gas. (Newspaper advertisement, name of newspaper and date not given.)

¹¹⁷ *Noosa Advocate*, 12 Nov., 1917, p.1.

¹¹⁸ Pers. comm., Gus Braidotti, 2000.

In 1969, the Sherman family bought the hotel and it was managed by Keith and Dawn Page, Bob & Pat Schofeld, followed by Max, Bruce and Beryl Marian, the Turner family, Keith and Kay Murphy, Alan and Ruth Hess and Peter and Maureen Hansen.¹¹⁹ In 1986, Don Askew and Dennis Sherman ran the hotel.

In 1981, an artist from Boreen Point won an artistic merit award in a national 'Paint a Pub' competition, for a picture of the Pomona Hotel.¹²⁰

The main dining room is called the Darby Room, and was named after a well-known and popular Pomona resident, Darby Schreiber, who died in 1985.¹²¹

5.27.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

5.27.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Pomona Hotel has historical significance as the first major accommodation and refreshment venue in Pomona, and because of its continuity as a hotel from 1906 to 2001.

It is a good local example of a 2-storey timber hotel from the early 20th century. It also has social significance as a popular local meeting place and entertainment venue. 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.

5.27.4 INTEGRITY

Alterations have not been extensive and the hotel retains the appearance of its earlier age, internally and externally.

¹¹⁹ *Hinterland Herald*, 3 Mar. 1988.

¹²⁰ *Hinterland Herald*, November 1987.

¹²¹ *Rural Citizen*, 12 June, 1985; Bob Abbott, pers. comm., 2000.

5.28 FORMER COLES CREEK SCHOOLHOUSE (Noosa & District Landcare)

LOCATION	Station Street, Pomona
TENURE	Reserve. 20CP865269
DATES	First date unknown perhaps before 1900. 1964 to the present
DESCRIPTION	A small weatherboard building with a metal roof, painted cream, with louvre windows in the enclosed front section. The Noosa & District Landcare Nursery is located behind the building, enclosed in shade cloth.

5.28.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building was the former Coles Creek School¹²², near Skyring Creek, and was moved by Lionel Hemsall on the back of a timber jinker, with log bolsters for extra width. The roof of the school was taken off for the removal, as it was too high for electricity lines.¹²³

The school building was set up in Station Street as rest rooms by the Pomona Country Women's Association, and officially opened in March 1964.¹²⁴ The CWA commenced in Pomona 1928 and raised funds for rest rooms in the Pomona Memorial School of Arts, which were opened in 1931.¹²⁵

The building was used by the CWA until the Association disbanded in the mid-1980s, after which it was sold to Peter Smith. It was then acquired by Noosa Council for the Noosa and District Landcare Group.

The building will most likely be vacated by Noosa and District Land Care about the end of 2001 when the Group moves to the Futures Centre adjacent to the Cooroora Secondary College in Summit Road.

5.28.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7(a) Educating a rural community – establishing schools: state school (schoolhouse);

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions – forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: meeting place (CWA rooms); and

2(f) Developing rural economies – managing and conserving land, water, flora and fauna: Landcare centre.

5.28.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building has historical and social significance as an early rural school at Coles Creek, near Skyring Creek, and as the CWA rest rooms.

It has environmental significance as the venue for the Noosa and District Land Care Group.

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.

5.28.4 INTEGRITY

The main part of the building appears to be the original structure, but alterations have been made, with additional windows and enclosures.

¹²² Details of the construction, maintenance and removal of the building to this site may be obtained from the Coles Creek School files of the Department of Public Works and the Department of Education at Queensland State Archives.

¹²³ Lionel Hemsall, pers. comm., 2001.

¹²⁴ Page, Ruth, *A History of Pomona, Cooran, Kin Kin and Cootharaba* (Pomona Cooroora Historical Society, 1970, 1982), p20.

¹²⁵ *ibid.*

5.29 FORMER MAJESTIC CAFÉ SITE

LOCATION 5 Factory Street, Pomona

TENURE Freehold. 3RP35078

5.29.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The cafe appears to have been built before the Majestic Hall (1921). It has been variously known as Railway Cafe and Kia Ora Cafe and was popular with patrons at the nearby Majestic Hall and Theatre. It was most recently a take away business, although simple meals were served in the adjoining outdoor area. Living quarters, which were probably added later than the original building, were situated upstairs.

A new café has been erected on this site.

5.29.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industries – providing hospitality: commercial premises (café)

5.29.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The cafe had historical, social and economic significance as an early eating-place on the eastern side of the railway line.

The site has been included for interpretation purposes because it adjoins the Majestic Theatre and it is also understood that the café may be rebuilt in the original style.

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.

5.29.4 INTEGRITY

An old photograph shows that the original building was one floor. It is not known when the second floor was added. The later additions were unsympathetic.

5.30 MAJESTIC THEATRE

LOCATION 3 Factory Street, Pomona

TENURE Freehold. 2RP35078

DATES 1921 to present

DESCRIPTION The Majestic Theatre is a large timber-framed, weatherboard-clad building with a corrugated iron roof. The front of the building features a distinctive scalloped parapet. A post-supported street awning is surmounted by the later addition of a gable-roofed projection room.-- The floor was constructed as a dance floor, of $\frac{3}{4}$ " (inch) crow's ash timber. The theatre seats 198 patrons, including those on the balcony.¹²⁶



5.30.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building was opened in 1921 and served as a venue for silent movies, dances, debutante balls, concerts, pantomimes, roller-skating, boxing, and for church services.¹²⁷ It was built for Mr and Mrs Errol Osborne, licensees of the Railway Hotel.¹²⁸ Talking picture shows were introduced in 1931.

The Pomona Talkie Company was registered as a firm on 1 October 1935 at the Pomona Court House for a fee of five shillings. The parties were Errol Albert Osborne (Licensed Victualler), Ernest Bazzo (Motor Garage Proprietor) and Charles Stewart Thomson (Railway Employee). Osborne retired from the firm on 19 February 1947 and Thomson on 19 March 1941.¹²⁹ Ernie Bazzo continued to operate the theatre until 1977 when it was sold to Ron and Mandy West.

During World War II, films were shown six nights a week for Australian troops, a Tank Attack [Anti Tank] Regiment was stationed near Pomona.¹³⁰ Apparently irate local residents could not get in to see the movies. The original Bruce Highway ran past the Majestic Theatre in what is now Factory Street. With no lighting inside the cinema, patrons kept the doors open, resulting in large crowds lining up to watch the movies from outside and completely blocking the old highway's traffic.

One enterprising Kin Kin resident would fill his truck with garden chairs, fill those with customers and cart his clients over the range to the movies in Pomona.

For some years after the war ended, movies shown at the theatre were very popular with district residents, especially young people. Films were shown on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.¹³¹

The introduction of television adversely affected cinema attendance from the early 1960s, but Ernie Bazzo continued to open the theatre on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights, despite having only a very small or no audience.¹³²

¹²⁶ Pers. comm., Ron and Mandy West, 1999.

¹²⁷ Noosa Shire Council Minute Book, 9 Mar. 1921 - 10 Oct. 1923, p.97.

¹²⁸ In October 1921, R McTackett applied to Noosa Shire Council for permission to erect an awning over the footpath in front of a hall being erected by him. (Noosa Shire Council Minute Book 9 Mar. 1921 - 10 Oct. 1923, p.133).

¹²⁹ Registrar of Firms, Pomona, Register of Firms, 1928-1957, vol. 1. (Pomona Court House).

¹³⁰ Peter Charlton, *South Queensland WWII 1941-1945* (Brisbane Boolarong Publications, 1991) p.43..

¹³¹ Pers. comm., Eileen Descovich, 1999.

The theatre contains numerous stage fittings, furniture and equipment from theatres, which have closed down around Australia, including several in Brisbane. The Wurlitzer organ played by Ron West at performances today was formerly used in the De Luxe Theatre, Melbourne. Imported from America, it was the first horseshoe console installed in an Australian cinema.¹³³

For ten years from 1980, the Pomona Theatre Players performed amateur stage productions on the stage. They were mainly pantomimes, which combined two well-known fairy tales, with fresh scripts written by the Wests and the cast. Three comedies a year were also produced. Mandy West directed the productions, which were very well attended.¹³⁴

Teachers at the Pomona Secondary Department directed pupils in plays of their own making for three years in the early 1990s.



On Sunday afternoons, classical concerts by visiting musicians and ensembles were held. As well, popular artists such as Judith Durham of "The Seekers" fame and Ronald Edgeworth performed there. The theatre was a cultural centre for Pomona and for a much wider area.

In 1974, Ron West arranged for the appearance of the Travelling Film Festival at the Majestic Theatre. The Festival featured first-release and avant garde` films and attracted patrons from a very wide area until 1994.¹³⁵

Since 1987, the theatre has been devoted to showing silent movies only, and the current owners Ron and Mandy West claim that it is the only authentic silent movie theatre operating in the world.¹³⁶ Movies are shown six days a week and coach loads of Australian and international tourists visit the theatre. Arranged visits by groups of school children occur regularly. The theatre contributes substantially to Pomona's tourism industry, as, apart from attending the movies, visitors patronise local shops and eating-places.

A storage shed at the back of the theatre was the former office and sales outlet for the Pomona Butter Factory, which closed in 1970. It is a simple gable roofed shed, with shingles and clay finial details.

5.30.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9 (b) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - recreating (going to the movies, theatre dancing): theatre (silent movie and live theatre);

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industry – providing entertainment services: place of public entertainment (dance hall, roller skating rink); and

2(g) Developing rural economies – encouraging the growth of tourism: tourist attraction (early cinema and collection of memorabilia).

¹³² Pers. comm., Mrs Allie Bazzo, 1999.

¹³³ Pers. comm., Ron West, 1999.

¹³⁴ Pers. comm., Ron and Mandy West, 1999.

¹³⁵ *ibid.*

¹³⁶ This claim is based on research done by Ron West in Australia and overseas.

5.30.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Majestic Theatre has historical significance because of its long association with Pomona from the 1920s. It has rarity value because it is reputed to be the oldest continuously operating silent movie cinema in Australia, if not the world.

The theatre has aesthetic significance for its prominence in the Factory Street streetscape and marks an important point of arrival in the town when approaching from the south.

The theatre is socially and culturally significant to not only to the people of Pomona, but also to a much wider audience. It has entertained and informed generations of movie and theatergoers, schoolchildren, Australian and international tourists and residents from the surrounding district.

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

5.30.4 INTEGRITY

The external appearance differs in some aspects from the original, as described above, but has largely remained the same since construction. The inwards lean of the theatre roof occurred soon after the theatre was built, but engineers regularly inspect the roof and it is passed as structurally sound.

5.31 COOROORA MASONIC LODGE

LOCATION 9 Station Street, Pomona

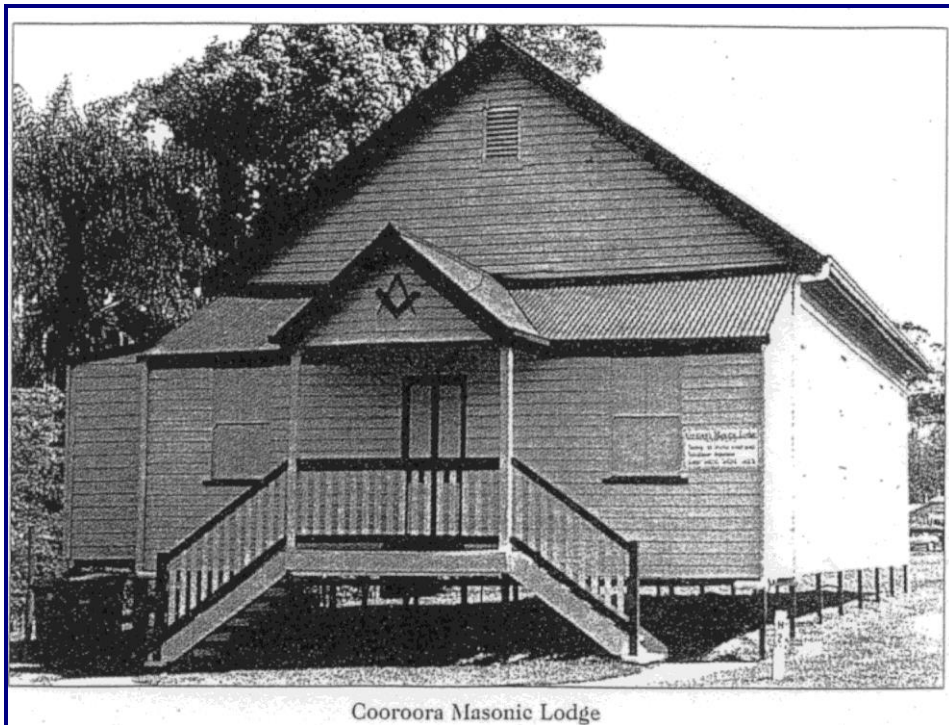
TENURE Freehold. 1RP35095

DATES 1913; 1923

DESCRIPTION The lodge is a simple building measuring ten by twenty metres, with a gabled corrugated iron roof. It is of dressed tongue-and-grooved timber internally, and has a chamferboard exterior. The covered front porch with a gable has steps leading up on either side. The Masonic emblem is prominently displayed on the porch gable.

Internally, the front section of the building is dedicated to a kitchen and entertainment area with tables and benches. Framed photographs of several Worshipful Masters adorn the walls of this section of the building.

The interior of the hall contains the Inner Temple of the lodge where the rituals and ceremonies associated with Freemasonry are conducted. Unusual classical and Biblical murals are painted on the walls of the temple.



Cooroora Masonic Lodge

5.31.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Cooroora Masonic Lodge was formed as a lodge of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as most of the foundation members already belonged to Scottish Lodges. It was consecrated as Lodge Cooroora No 1128 of the Grand Lodge of Scotland on 15 November 1913. It joined the new United Grand Lodge of Queensland in April 1921 and was given the number 232.¹³⁷

For the first ten years, members met at a hall at the Noosa Showgrounds. Foundation members included pioneers in the district of Pomona, such as Charles Houghton, selector and later saw miller and Councillor; John McKerchar, storekeeper; Edward Presney Saunders, storekeeper; and Ronald Reginald Nugent, timber getter and selector.

The current Cooroora Masonic Lodge building was built by lodge members in 1923 at a cost of £800 on land purchased by members. Monthly meetings have been held in the lodge since it was first used on 23 June 1923.¹³⁸

¹³⁷ Pers. comm., , 1999. Additional information from leaflets on Cooroora Masonic Lodge from personal observation.

¹³⁸ *ibid.*

The Cooroora Masonic Lodge differs from other regional Lodges in the unusual murals painted on the walls of the interior temple. Brother William Hodge, who was a storekeeper in the town, decorated the walls with copies of classical Greek mythological and Biblical paintings inspired by photographs published in an *English Masonic Journal*. Working at night by kerosene lamp, Bill Hodge mixed the lead-based paints himself. He painted the replicas on the Eastern and Western Walls between 1925 and 1928, and the Northern and Southern Walls between 1932 and 1935.¹³⁹

In recent years, the strict conditions on admission to Masonic Lodges have been relaxed and it is now possible for non-members, including women, to enter the temple and view the wall murals. Great care has been taken by lodge members to protect the murals from harmful light and climatic conditions with shutters erected over the windows and good ventilation provided.

5.31.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions – forming secular associations, institutions, organisations and societies: meeting place (Masonic lodge).

5.31.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Cooroora Masonic Lodge building is historically significant because of its long presence in Pomona and the number of residents who have been members of the Lodge, many of whom have been prominent in the commercial life of the town.

The lodge is socially significant to generations of masons who have worshipped in the building..

The murals on the internal walls give the lodge building creative importance. The murals are also a rare embellishment to a class of building that is typically found in country towns of this era.

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

5.31.4 INTEGRITY

Substantially the same as when it was built in 1923, the building is in good condition structurally. Some alterations have been carried on the western end of the hall. The Lodge has recently been repainted.

Long-term members have observed some fading of the mainly beige, grey and black colours of the murals, but they remain striking in their perspective, scale and accuracy.

¹³⁹ *ibid.*

5.32 MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS HALL

LOCATION 6 Reserve Street, Pomona

TENURE Reserve. 1MCH5234

DATES 1926

DESCRIPTION This large building is located on the western side of the railway line, and is built mostly of hardwood weatherboard externally, with some chamferboard. The entrance has a corrugated iron roof. The original hall is lined with tongue and groove and is floored and lined with good timber. The large addition on the northern end is lined with paneling and the ceiling is fibro-cement plaster. Underneath the building is enclosed. A toilet block has been added on the southern end. There is restricted disability access, with improvements planned. Its prominent location in the centre of the town makes it a landmark building.¹⁴⁰



5.32.1 BRIEF HISTORY

A committee was formed in 1919 to raise funds for a School of Arts. The Pomona Memorial School of Arts was opened in 1926. The contractor was R Wardrop.¹⁴¹ It measured 42 feet (13 metres) long by 34 feet (11 metres) deep. The hall space was 34 feet (11 metres) by 22 feet (7 metres) and included a small library. The timber was donated by Richmond River Milling Co. The Ladies Auxiliary had raised funds and the building was free of debt when opened.¹⁴² An extension including a kitchenette was added in December 1931. The local branch of the Country Women's Association opened a rest room in the hall at that time.

The building was used as a Court House until the Pomona Court House was built in 1934. About 1946, a hall, which was part of the Gaythorne Entertainment Centre, Brisbane, was added to the northern end of the hall.¹⁴³ Arthur Brady, carpenter, may have removed the hall from Brisbane and extended the Pomona hall in the 1940s.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴⁰ Further research from the Shire Minutes and the *Gympie Times* would substantiate this citation.

¹⁴¹ *Nambour Chronicle*, 13 Aug. 1926, p.7.

¹⁴² *Nambour Chronicle*, 4 Dec. 1939, p.9.

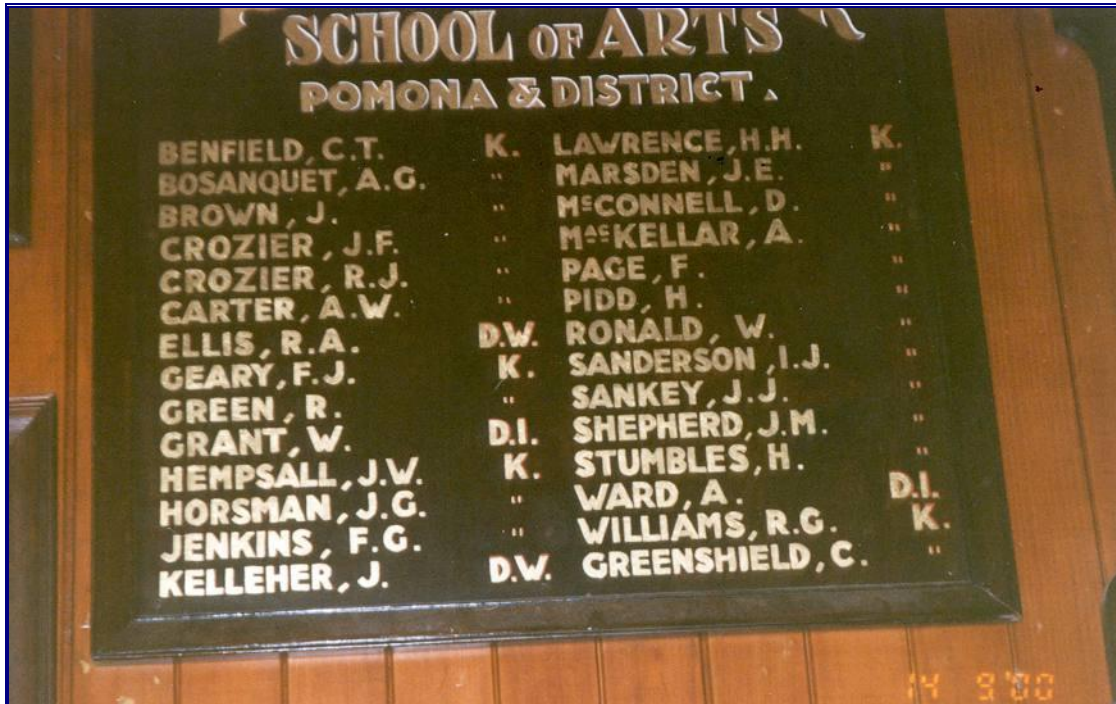
¹⁴³ Telephone conversation with Irene Christie, 21 Nov. 2000.

¹⁴⁴ Martin Hirsch, *Gympie Times* 1990s (undated newspaper cutting), p.9.

Community groups, such as Meals on Wheels, use the hall every day, the Red Cross Opportunity Shop (downstairs), by schools for concerts, rehearsals and speech nights. At election time it is used as a polling booth (all levels of government).

This hall is celebrated in the novel "A Descent for Gossips (1960)", by award winning Queensland author, Thea Astley, who lived at Pomona as a young school teacher.

Of special interest are two Honour Boards, which are hanging on the internal wall on the left of the entrance. Both honor local servicemen who lost their lives in World War I. One is for men from the Pomona area (27 names) and the other from the Pinbarren district (31 names). Some names are repeated. The Pomona board is a plain square one while the Pinbarren board is rectangular with a more elaborate frame, carved leaves and decorative curlicues. It has the Australian Coat of Arms at the top and inscribed words (Lest We Forget) with inset photos of each serviceman named on the board.



POMONA HONOUR BOARD WW1 (1914 - 1918)

5.32.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - forming secular associations and institutions: meeting place (school of arts hall).

5.32.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building has historical significance as a focus of social and organisational activities since 1927.

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.



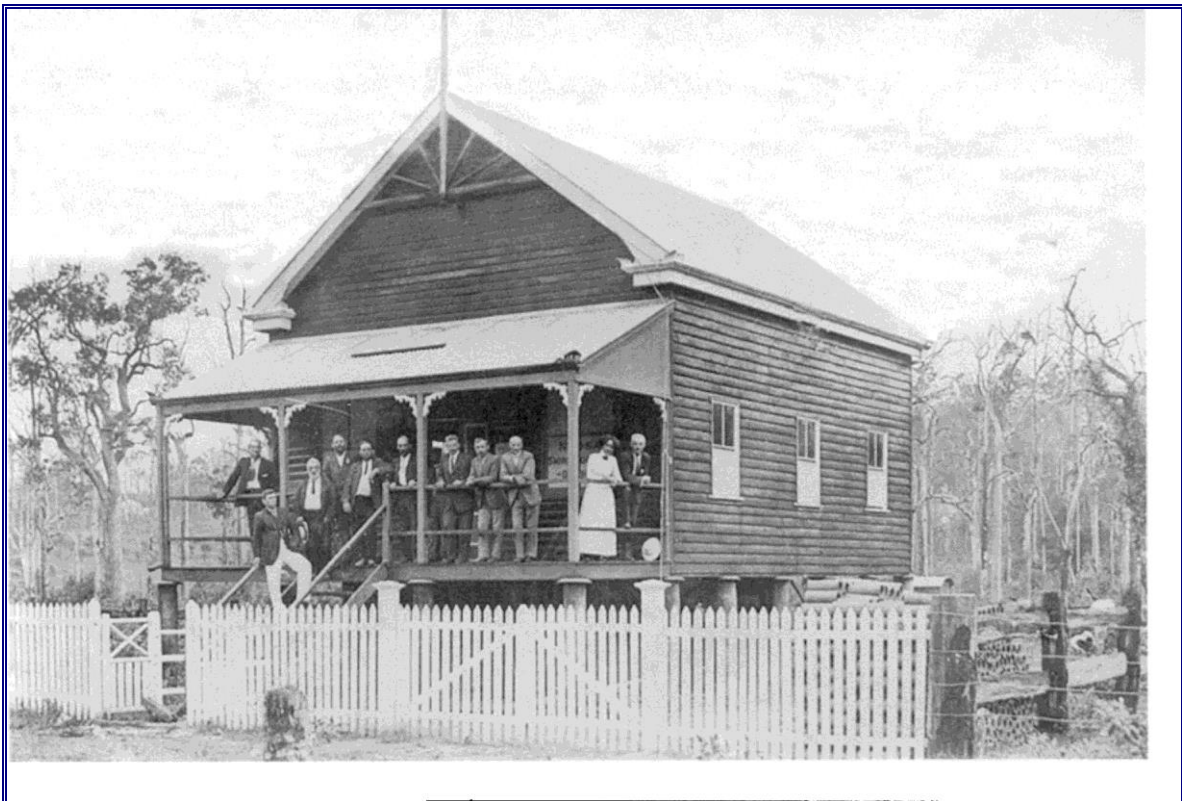
COOTHARABA HONOUR ROLL WW1 (1914 -1918)

5.32.4 INTEGRITY

The building has retained its original structure, with the added on features mentioned above. It is well maintained, painted and repaired.

5.33 FORMER NOOSA SHIRE COUNCIL CHAMBERS (Noosa Shire Museum)

LOCATION	29 Factory Street, Pomona.
TENURE	Freehold. 35RP35081
DATES	1911,
DESCRIPTION	This is a high-set timber building with a corrugated iron gable roof. A side wing with additional gable roof has been added and the original front verandah has been removed. The original front gable decorative detailing has also been removed and the gable treatment modified. The underneath section has been enclosed. ¹⁴⁵



Noosa Shire Council Chambers, built 1911

5.33.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building was the former Noosa Shire Council Chambers, which were built in 1911. It was used as the administrative centre of Noosa Shire until 1980 when the Shire headquarters moved to Tewantin. The front verandah was enclosed in 1929 and the Council boardroom was also added at the rear of the original building. In 1960 additions were made for the Shire Clerk's office, with a separate external set of stairs, and a public and press gallery was erected at the rear of the boardroom. Downstairs, the front was enclosed with battens and a brick storeroom was built for storage of papers.

In 1981 the Cooroora Historical Society Inc was formed and used rooms as their meeting place. The local Girl Guides Group also used rooms for meetings and activities. In 1985 the Cooroora Historical Society started the Noosa Shire Museum and the Council allowed the Society to use the premises for that purpose.

Further alterations have been made in recent years, by enclosure of the downstairs section for display purposes, and in 2000, a ramp for the physically handicapped was built at the right side and rear of the building.

5.33.2 HISTORICAL THEME

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

4(b) Establishing and developing towns - establishing local government: shire chambers (shire cambers).

¹⁴⁵ Further research from the Shire Council Minutes and the *Gympie Times* would substantiate this citation.



5.33.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

As the original administrative centre of Noosa for seventy years, the building is of historical significance for Noosa Shire.

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

5.33.4 INTEGRITY

The building has been extensively and unsympathetically altered but retains many of the features of the original structure.

5.34 OLD POMONA RAILWAY STATION PRECINCT

LOCATION	Station Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold Railway Reserve. 20CP865269
DATES	2001 to the present.
DESCRIPTION	The precinct consists of the former Pomona Railway Station, the Waiting Room, Signal Cabin, and the Goods Shed (also called the Banana Shed), which is now used as the Blacksmith's Shop. The Waiting Room is a Craft Gallery, while the Signal Cabin is an Artists Gallery. The buildings are chamferboard with gabled corrugated iron roofs. An old railway carriage (QLXH 36905) is located on a short stretch of railway line at the northern end of the precinct. A Blacksmith's Forge has been erected at the southern end of the Precinct. The grounds are landscaped and paved, with access provided for the physically handicapped.



5.34.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The North Coast Railway Line between Cooran and Yandina was opened in 1891. Pinbarren Siding was opened for public traffic on 5 July 1895.¹⁴⁶ It was called Cooroora Siding, before the official name of Pomona Railway Station was used in 1900.¹⁴⁷ A Stationmaster was in charge in August 1910.

The railway station was built in stages. Larger offices and a raised platform were erected in 1907,¹⁴⁸ and extensions were done again in 1911 and 1915.¹⁴⁹ Pomona Railway Station was a busy railway centre for approximately eighty years, with freight consisting of timber, butter, horses, cattle and pigs, fruit and vegetables, as well as general freight. Passenger traffic was significant.

In 1991 the Station Master was removed from Pomona and the station was totally unattended. The Station Master's house became a community centre, and unlike the other buildings in this precinct, it is located on the original site.

¹⁴⁶ *Queensland Government Gazette*, vol 64, p.85, (John Kerr's Notes p.4).

¹⁴⁷ Queensland. Railway Commissioner's *Annual Report*, 1900. Queensland Railways Historical Centre, Ipswich.

¹⁴⁸ *Gympie Times*, 26 Feb. and 18 Apr. 1907.

¹⁴⁹ *Gympie Times*, 14 Feb. 1998, p.16; John Kerr's Railway History Notes and see Commissioner's *Annual Reports* for contract details; Relevant Queensland Railway Architect's Plans are M763 and M895 dated 23 February 1906, K407 dated 8 September 1910, and K1577 and K1577A dated 7 September 1915.

In 1998 Queensland Rail donated land on the western side of the line to Noosa Shire Council and station buildings to the Pomona Chamber of Commerce for removal to the land for use as an artisans' gallery, retail outlet and tourist centre. In 1999/2000 the station and other railway buildings were relocated to their current site and refurbished and painted, with the aid of a Federation of Centenary Fund grant.

On 24 March 2001, the Old Pomona Railway Station Precinct was opened by the Honourable Alex M. Somylay MP (Member for Fairfax) in the presence of Noosa Shire Mayor, Cr Bob Abbot, and a large audience.

5.34.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(e) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure – creating rail links: railway station (station building, goods shed and signals box); and

2(g) Developing rural economies – encouraging the growth of tourism.

5.34.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

As part of the railway link between Brisbane and Gympie from 1891, the railway station was of major significance for the economy of Pomona.

The provision of communication and social links for the early settlers, and later residents, of the district and town were also of major 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.

5.34.4 INTEGRITY

The buildings are no longer in use as railway buildings and are not on their original site. The buildings have been substantially altered over the years.

5.35 PAGE FURNISHERS P/L FACTORY

LOCATION 20 & 31 Factory Street, Pomona

TENURE Freehold. 36RP35082

DATES 1919; 1971; 2000

DESCRIPTION The furniture factory consists of two buildings, one on the eastern side of Factory Street and the other on the opposite side, near the railway line. They are very large modern metal buildings, with saw-toothed roofs, which allow light into the floor area below. The second factory on the western side of Factory Street was built around the former Pomona Butter Factory. Visible signs of the former butter factory may be seen at the northern end, including corrugated iron roof and some external walls.

5.35.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Page family, founders of Page Furnishers Pty Ltd, has a long and distinguished connection with Pomona and the district. In 1906 Horace John Page, with his sons Herbert and John, purchased ninety acres of land at Boreen Point, on Lake Cootharaba.¹⁵⁰ The Page family built a home, established a garden and built cottages for renting to holidaymakers. Herbert Page travelled around the district, making furniture from local timber, until, in 1919, he and his family moved to Pomona.¹⁵¹

In June 1919, Herbert Page purchased two roods 28 perches (2731 square metres) of Portion 94V in the County of March Parish of Tuckekoi, next to the Noosa Shire Chambers, in Pomona.¹⁵² He built a small woodworking workshop on this land, which is the location of one of the present factories, purchased three existing shops and a furniture factory slowly evolved.¹⁵³

His two sons George and Bob joined him in the business, until they served in the Australian Army during World War II.¹⁵⁴ George Page rejoined his father in the furniture factory after he returned from Army service and was managing director after Herbert Page retired in the 1950s. George Page's son Allan started work in the furniture factory when he left school in 1968 and is the current managing director.¹⁵⁵ Bob Page branched out in his own motorcar business, as Page Motors in Factory Street, where he also employed local people, until his retirement in 1984.¹⁵⁶

The first building burnt down in a fire in 1971 and while the present modern factory was being constructed, the former Pomona Butter Factory on the opposite side of the road was used as a factory. The former butter factory and the land on which it was erected (three acres and thirty-three perches or 1.25 hectares) were purchased by Page Furnishers Pty Ltd in July 1974.¹⁵⁷

In the early 1960s, George Page obtained a bank loan to update his equipment and successfully tendered for contracts for government work.¹⁵⁸ Page Furnishers was one of the first factories to install a robot welding machine at a cost of \$100 000 in 1984, a move which was innovative and cost-effective, at the same time as it relieved workers of tedious repetitive jobs.¹⁵⁹

The company has had an apprenticeship policy from 1935 when George Page was apprenticed to his father. Six or seven apprentices were being trained in wood machining, cabinet making and French polishing in 1999, and the company has received an award for its continuing commitments in this field.¹⁶⁰ The factory has been computerised since 1990.

New factories have been built in succeeding years, the latest in 2000. A section of the butter factory, which opened in 1920 and closed in 1970, can be seen in the powder coating room. The factory is a large supplier of educational and hotel equipment and employs approximately seventy workers, from Pomona and surrounding towns as far as Gympie and Nambour.¹⁶¹ The contribution of the furniture factory to the economy of the town and the district over a period of eighty years is of great significance.

¹⁵⁰ New Certificate of Title No. 145699a issued to Horace John Page, Herbert William Page and John Howard Page registered 20 September 1906.

¹⁵¹ *Leisuretime Magazine*, 28 Feb. - Mar. 1999, p.7; *Historical Tales of Noosa Shire*, ed Irene Christie (Cooroora Historical Society 1985) p.9.

¹⁵² Certificate of Title No 251198, Vol 1421, Folio 188, dated 9 Jun, 1919.

¹⁵³ Pers. comm., Irene Christie, 2001.

¹⁵⁴ Pers. comm., Bob Page, 1999.

¹⁵⁵ Pers. comm., Allan Page, 1999.

¹⁵⁶ Pers. comm., Bob Page, 1999.

¹⁵⁷ Deed of Grant of Land No 117566, County of March Parish of Tuckekoi, date 29 July 1974.

¹⁵⁸ Pers. comm., Allan Page, 1999.

¹⁵⁹ *Courier-Mail*, 5 Jun. 1984.

¹⁶⁰ Pers. comm., Allan Page, 1999.

¹⁶¹ Allan Page, pers. comm., 2000.

The founder of the factory, Herbert William Page, was nicknamed by local people 'Blue Shirt' Page because of his habit of always wearing a blue shirt to the workplace. This was to distinguish him from Harold Page, who was not related, and who operated the Majestic Hall and Theatre where silent movies were shown in the 1920s. He was called 'Picture' Page.

5.35.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

Category: Factory (Furniture Factory)

2(c) Developing rural economies – exploiting natural resources: factory (furniture factory);

5(a) Developing secondary and tertiary industry – developing manufacturing and heavy industry; and

5(b) Developing secondary and tertiary industry – encouraging the building and construction industry.

5.35.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The place has historical significance for its longstanding use as a furniture factory and for its association with the Page family who have been prominent in the local area's history.

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.

5.35.4 INTEGRITY

The factory on the eastern side of Factory Street has retained the form and style of the 1971 building. The new factory on the opposite side of the street has retained the former butter factory within its modern exterior, which is similar to the original factory. Some of the old structure has been removed in the last 20 years.

5.36 FORMER FARM DWELLINGS (Private Residences)

LOCATION	(1) 2 School Street, Pomona (2) 9 School Street (next to Council Works Depot)
TENURE	Freehold (Two separate flats) 2 School Street - 1RP35096 9 School Street - 12RP35096
DESCRIPTION	(1) A weatherboard residence with enclosed verandah, and a high peaked iron roof 2) A chamferboard residence with enclosed verandah, and a gabled iron roof. ¹⁶²

5.36.1 BRIEF HISTORY

(1) The house is believed to have belonged to William Risley Senior, one of the pioneers of Pinbarren. It was erected about 100 metres from the home of Jack and Joyce Maher of Upper Pinbarren Creek, and was bought by George Low, butcher of Pomona, and moved to School Street.¹⁶³

(2) The share farmer's house on the Risley farm was also bought by George Low, and erected as two flats opposite the one above.¹⁶⁴

5.36.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(e) Developing rural economies - developing agriculture: farm (residence)

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

5.36.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Both buildings have historical significance because of their earlier ownership by the pioneering Risley family. It is recommended that Noosa Shire Council consider assessment criterion a under the *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001, as relevant to this place.

¹⁶² Further research from the Shire Minutes and the *Gympie Times* would substantiate this citation.

¹⁶³ Information supplied by Jack and Joyce Maher, Upper Pinbarren Creek. Further information from Laurie Lennox of Pomona, former butcher of Pomona who knew George Low and remembered the houses being moved. Interviews in September and November 2000, respectively.

¹⁶⁴ *ibid.*

5.37 FORMER KYBONG SCHOOL (Pomona Scout Group Hall)

LOCATION	2 Mountain Street, Pomona
TENURE	Reserve land
DATES	Relocated and Occupied in 1961
DESCRIPTION	This is a small weatherboard building on stumps, with a half enclosed front verandah. Painted attractively in heritage colours of cream, green and red, it has a green iron roof, with a set of stairs leading up to the front entrance. Another building has been at the rear.

5.37.1 BRIEF HISTORY

In June 1960 a public meeting held in Pomona decided to reform a Scouting Group. Kybong School (from south of Gympie) was bought and moved to the site in Mountain Street in 1961, after land was cleared.¹⁶⁵ The building was moved by Lionel Hempsall of Kin Kin, on one of his timber jinkers. The roof was taken off for the trip, as it was too high for the electricity lines. A police escort accompanied the move.¹⁶⁶

Sixty Scouts and Cubs attended each week. They were under the direction of District Commissioner J Hassett and Scoutmaster S Howell.¹⁶⁷ The Governor of Queensland Sir Henry Abel Smith officially opened the building on 5 January 1963.¹⁶⁸

5.37.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7 (a) Educating a rural community - establishing schools: state school (schoolhouse); and

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions – forming secular associations, institutions, organisations, and societies.

5.37.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

5.37.4 INTEGRITY

The hall retains the shape of early state schools. It has been modified by enclosure of the front verandah, and the addition of another building at the back.

¹⁶⁵ Page, Ruth, *A History of Pomona Cooran Kin Kin and Cootharaba* (Cooroora Historical Society 1970, 1982) p.22 (1970 edn.) Details of an earlier Scout Group are not available.

¹⁶⁶ Pers. comm., Lionel Hempsall, 2001.

¹⁶⁷ *Nambour Chronicle*, 17 Feb. 1961.

¹⁶⁸ Page, Ruth, op cit, p.22.

5.38 NOOSA AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL SHOWGROUNDS AND PAVILION

LOCATION 12 Exhibition Street, Pomona

TENURE Reserve. 2RP47620

DATES 1910; 1955

DESCRIPTION The place contains a large rectangular weatherboard building with a corrugated iron roof and six casement windows in the sidewalls. The windows have corrugated iron awnings over them. There are cattle yards and a show ring on the large area of land belonging to the Show Society. There is a small ticket booth near the entrance gates. The Show Arena has benches for seating in a circular pattern. There are two smaller structures nearby.



5.38.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The first Noosa Show was held in November 1910 at the present Showgrounds. With the exception of a few years, they have been held annually there ever since. The first pavilion was burnt in 1954 and the present one was built in its place the next year.¹⁶⁹ It is used as a Fitness Club.

5.38.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - forming secular associations and organisations: showground (pavilion, kiosk, cattle yards and show ring)

5.38.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The showgrounds and pavilion are important features of the district's agricultural, horticultural and industrial economy.

They are historically and socially significant because of their long presence in the community, and as a place for interaction between local residents and those from further a field.

¹⁶⁹ Show Society Annual *Programs*.

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.

5.38.4 INTEGRITY

The Pavilion is in original condition, with some additions, such as an extension on the western side, which contains a food stall for sporting events and show days. The arena fence and bench seating are more recent additions. The showgrounds are well maintained.

5.39 POMONA PHOTOGRAPHIC HERITAGE STUDY EXTRACTS

In 1996, the Cooroora Historical Society, National Trust of Queensland Sunshine Coast Branch and Noosa Council combined to record photographically all the buildings and structures within the town of Pomona. The outcome was the production of two volumes containing one or more photos of each structure or item, with accompanying text giving brief details of the subject. Copies of the volumes are held by Noosa Council (Strategic Planning), Noosa Library, Noosa Museum, John Oxley Library, National Trust of Queensland and Australian Heritage Commission.

Selected entries from Volumes 1 and 2 are included in the Cultural Heritage Study. They refer mainly to houses and buildings, which collectively identify Pomona **as a town of historic value**. Many of the houses are grouped in certain streets, indicating the early growth of the town.

Too numerous to list individually, the entries are grouped alphabetically by street name as well as by house, ID and Volume numbers. 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

The following list is in addition to citations already prepared.. Some text in Volumes 1 and 2 should be treated with caution, as the data may not be correct (eg claims of houses being 100 years old).

Location	Volume	No	ID	Comments
Ambulance Street				
	2	7	286	Weatherboard house, on stilts, corrugated iron roof
		3	288	c1920/30s, lattice front door with oval cutout in upper section
Cane Street	2	1	388	Early - weatherboard
		3	389	
		2	393	
		4	394	1930s - chamferboard
		12	397	Old weatherboard
Church Street	1	21	175	1920-1930s house – former residence of ES&A Bank Manager
Exhibition Street	2	7	323	Weatherboard, 1930/40s, gables
		5	324	Weatherboard cottage, low set, separate roof over verandah
		3	325	Weatherboard cottage, low set, separate roof over verandah
		1	326	Similar to 324 and 325, although larger possibly same builder for 323, 324 and 325
		15	327	Weatherboards, similar in style, 1930s
		15	328	Weatherboards, similar in style, 1930s
		15	329	Weatherboards, similar in style, 1930s
Hill Street	2	16	278	Chamferboard, c1950s
		10	281	Weatherboard, central gabled roof
		4	291	Chamferboard, some restoration
		2	292	Home of Laurie and Sylvia Lennox. Built by owner in 1940s

Location	Volume	No	ID	Comments
Jampot Creek Rd	1		228	Forestry depot – moved from 1930-1940s storage sheds
			229	Was Rayner residence – 1920s – now forestry building
Memorial Ave	1	11	36	Post Office c1936
Mill Street	2	5	300	Chamferboard house, half front verandah, curved battens underneath
		16	312	Described as 'Adams Kit Homes' – also described as 'old timber railway cottages'
		18	313	Described as 'Adams Kit Homes' – also described as 'old timber railway cottages'
Pavilion St	2	4	319	Early Buildings
		20	350	Early Buildings
		26	352	Early Buildings
		28	353	Early Buildings
		28	354	Early Buildings
		30	355	Early Buildings
		34	357	Early Buildings
		35	340	Early Buildings
		42	413	Early Buildings
		48	415	Early Buildings
Pine Street	1	19	199	House may be 1910-1920s. Belonged to HV Wood, early stock agent, businessman. Has been altered.
		12	210	c mid-1920s – built by von Blanckensee and Pinwill, local builders
Railway Pde	1	1	29	c mid-1920s – built by von Blanckensee and Pinwill, local builders
		3	30	c mid-1920s – built by von Blanckensee and Pinwill, local builders
		5	31	c mid-1920s – built by von Blanckensee and Pinwill, local builders
Reserve Street	1	30	234	1920-40s Mr and Mrs Rule, old residents and owners
		38	237	Pre-1930s cottage – belonged to Bill Hollis bullocky
Sandy Street	2	9	379	1940s cottage
		15	382	1920, reclad in Hardiplank
		17	383	Weatherboard, corrugated iron roof
		21	385	Said to be built by Mr Davis
		23	386	Percy Armitage house

Location	Volume	No	ID	Comments
		25	387	Old house, clad
School St		5	219	Possibly early 1900s
		9	221	Single storey weatherboard, possibly 1900s
		25	227	c1926 – Owner Mrs turnbull. Was a shop
	2	69	448	
		73	449	
		61	447	Weatherboard house Jonathan Pickering, regd No 1 policeman in Qld, is said to have built the house on his retirement in 1908
		73	449	Low-set original Queenslander
		60	453	Moved from Gympie 1900-1920s – 2 nd oldest house in Pomona
		60	453	
		62	454	Bob Page's home – built c1947
		76	457	1930s restumped cottage
		86	462	Herbert Page's house, built c 1920
		98	467	Cottage
Yurol Forest Rd	2	1	440	c. 1940 – weatherboard, iron roof, high set, original condition inside and out

5.40 TENNIS COURTS

LOCATION	12 Exhibition Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 2RP47620
DATES	1952
DESCRIPTION	It is a standard tennis court with lighting and club house



5.40.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Local residents built the tennis courts in 1951, using volunteer labour and donations of posts from trees for enclosing with wire netting. In 1959, lights were installed at the tennis courts and night tennis has been popular ever since. A modern clubhouse has been added. Many Pomona residents have been playing tennis at the court for a long time.

5.40.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - forming secular associations and institutions: sporting facility (tennis courts)

5.40.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Pomona Tennis Club has historical and sporting significance was one of the most important recreational sports played in Australia for a long period and the game served as a community binding force. Tournaments and fixtures played with teams from other areas forged a strong link in the region.

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

5.40.4 INTEGRITY

The courts retain their original appearance, with trees as posts for holding wire netting.

5.41 UNITING CHURCH

LOCATION	27 Factory Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 15RP35078
DATES	1921
DESCRIPTION	This is a rectangular weatherboard building with a gabled iron roof. A covered port with sets of steps on either side has a similar smaller gable roof. Gothic windows are features. A ramp for the physically disabled has been added at the front of the building.



5.41.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Methodist services were first held in the Pomona district at the Interdenominational church which opened c1910, then in the hall, until 1921 when the Methodist Church was opened in its current position in Factory Street¹⁷⁰. The first minister of the church was Rev Grayson. The fittings in the Church were made locally. Messers Herbert Page and Scope made and donated the pulpit and Mr D McDonnell donated the seats. The church was free of debt by 1922.¹⁷¹ Two benzine lanterns were first used for lighting and carbide lights replaced these. The Ladies Guild raised funds for electric lights in 1942.¹⁷² The former Kareewa Methodist church was moved to the site in 1925 and added to the back of the original church.¹⁷³

Following the closure of the Methodist Church in Cooran 1996, some of the furnishings from that church were purchased by parishioners and removed to the Pomona Uniting Church. These included a silky oak communion table which was placed beside the pulpit in the Pomona Church, and a lectern, partly of red cedar, made by Herbert Page and Mervyn Alfredson, was also moved to Pomona and is used constantly by the church.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷⁰ Ruth Page. A History of Pomona, Cooran, Kin Kin and Cootharaba (Pomona: Cooroora Historical Society 1970, 1982 p 16 (1972). It is not known whether the hall was the Majestic or the Pomona Hall in Reserve Street.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Ibid. pp16-17

¹⁷³ Page, Pomona Cooran, Kin Kin and Cootharaba, p 16

¹⁷⁴ Jeanette Alfredson, pers. comm., 2001

A hall at the rear of the church is used for church functions and is also hired to organisations for use at functions.

The Methodist Church became the Uniting Church in 1977 following amalgamation of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches. From 1998, the Pomona Church has been a cluster of congregations, which have joined together for administrative purposes. The cluster is known as the Uniting Church of Australia: Cooroy, Pomona and Kin Kin.

5.41.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

5.41.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The church has historical and social significance because of its long association with the Pomona community as a place of religious worship. It is used as a meeting place for other organisations.

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.

5.41.4 INTEGRITY

The main structure remains much the same, with the addition of a ramp for the disabled.

The hall at the back has been sympathetically blended with the original church. Gothic windows are features.

5.42 ST PATRICK'S CHURCH

LOCATION	1 Church Street, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 13P5013
DATES	1921 - 1922
DESCRIPTION	A rectangular chamferboard building with a high gabled corrugated iron roof. The front porch has a similar roof, both have a small fretwork panel. Double Gothic windows in sidewalls.



5.42.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The church was built in 1921-22 on a site donated by Mr Vincent Bazzo from timber cut and donated by Mr Arthur Bull. Local men cleared tall trees from the site before building could begin. Timber for the altar was given by Mr Patrick Dwyer. Over 40 feet long and 28 feet wide, the cost was £900, including furniture. It was opened on 26 March 1922. Mr Arthur Brady carried out extensions and alterations to the church some time after 18 May 1937.¹⁷⁵

In the mid-1970s the congregation decreased owing to the decline in the population of Pomona, and the Parish Priest, Father Hegarty, moved to Tewantin, which along with Noosa was growing rapidly. The Pomona Church closed, as Father Hegarty was unable to be present at all centres. Parishioners travelled to the Cooroy Church to attend Mass. Father Basil Meaney replaced Father Hegarty as Parish Priest in 1983 and with curate Father Howell to assist with duties, the Pomona Church was re-opened, with Masses being held on alternate Sundays with Cooroy.¹⁷⁶ A retired Priest, Father Tom Boland, now lives in the flat at the Presbytery, behind the Church and Pomona Church is now open on a regular basis.

In 1997, the Catholic Church celebrated its seventy five year presence in Pomona with a reunion that attracted large numbers of former and current parishioners.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁵ Queensland Government Gazette No 18 Volume LXXXVIII 31 January 1907 p 196. Gympie Section.

¹⁷⁶ Information supplied by Irene Christie

¹⁷⁷ Barry Dwyer, 75 Years of Faith. St Patrick's Church 1922-1997 St Patrick's School 1947-1972

5.42.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

5.42.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The church has historical and social significance because of its long association with the Pomona community as a place of religious worship.

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.

5.42.4 INTEGRITY

The building has been extended and altered, but the alterations have been sympathetic to the style of the church.

5.43 POMONA COURT HOUSE

LOCATION	22 Red Street, Pomona
TENURE	Reserve. 4P50113
DATES	1934
DESCRIPTION	This is a rectangular weatherboard building, painted cream, with a corrugated iron roof. A ramp for the physically handicapped is located at the rear of the building.



5.43.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Court House was built following pressure from local residents. Prior to its opening in 1934, two or three Justices of the Peace were heard in a room at the Pomona Memorial School of Arts.¹⁷⁸

In 1987, the Magistrates Court moved to Langura Street, Noosa Heads and the majority of work done at the Pomona Court house has decreased significantly. However, the Pomona Court house still operates three days a week in 2001, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 9.00am until 4.00pm and is observed to be constantly busy.¹⁷⁹

With a civil jurisdiction of 12,000 covering Cooran, Cooroy, Kin Kin, Pinbarren, Pomona down to McKinnon Drive and Tinbeerwah, the Pomona Court House Registrar handles civil matters such as Registrar-General work, issuing certificate applications for births, deaths and marriages, handles small claims, minor debt claims and claims, conducts Coroner's matters up to a certain process, where files are completed and forwarded to Brisbane for police scrutiny, conducts pre-trial hearings or Directors' conferences, accepts business name applications and takes pre-poll voting. No Transport Department work is handled, although self-enforcing traffic tickets are dealt with. The Registrar has eighteen to twenty customers a week, but the majority of her work is conducted through the mail.¹⁸⁰

Through QWIC (Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts), the Pomona Registrar is in contact electronically with other Court houses and has performed work for places throughout the State of Queensland when required, including Weipa and Innisfail, as well as locally.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁸ Ruth Page. A History of Pomona, Cooran, Kin Kin, Cootharaba (Cooroora Historical Society: 1970, 1982), p 15

¹⁷⁹ Dawn Gwynne, pers. Comm., 2001

¹⁸⁰ ibid

¹⁸¹ ibid

5.43.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

6(a) Maintaining order - policing and maintaining law and order: court house (court house)

6(b) Maintaining order - developing government and public administration

5.43.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Pomona Court House is of significance in the process of law, order and justice.

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.

5.43.4 INTEGRITY

The building does not appear to have been altered externally, except for the addition of a disability ramp at the rear. It may have been altered internally. The courtroom is still intact, with original furniture such as the Magistrates Bench, witness stand and dock still in the building. Some original records are stored in cupboards.

5.44 FORMER POMONA STATE SCHOOL (Pomona & District Kindergarten and Child Care Centre)

LOCATION	Stan Topper Park, Reserve Street, Pomona
TENURE	Crown Reserve, Noosa Council as Trustee. 2MCH4799
DATES	1907
DESCRIPTION	The Kindergarten and Child Care Centre is a large weatherboard building on concrete stumps located in Stan Topper Park, at the corner of Reserve Street and Memorial Avenue. The interior is lined with tongue and groove timber. The main room is about ten metres long, and has lofty ceilings. There is another room, about four metres square, with the same high ceilings. Front and back verandahs are enclosed in lattice, above fibro-cement walls as far as the railings. A modern toilet room is located in an enclosed section of the back verandah. At the front of the building there is a large office and a small office with a storeroom. The underneath section of the building is concreted.. A very large fig tree and other mature trees (including a camphor laurel and hoop pines) are located in the grounds.



5.44.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building is the former Pomona State School, built in 1907 and officially opened in March 1908. It was preceded by the first schoolhouse built in the same position. This was the Pinbarren Provisional School, built on a School Reserve of five acres (two hectares) in the middle of forest near the North Coast Railway Line and not far from the Pinbarren Siding (shown as School Reserve, Portion 144v, on Gympie Land Agents District Map, Shire of Widgee, under Proclamation dated 29 January 1908, for Auctions of Portions 292 to 297 and 299 to 302). The school opened on 31 August 1897.¹⁸²

As more settlers arrived, the original school building became too small when the number of students increased. It was then moved to the western corner of the School Reserve and modified as a residence for the new headmaster, George Grant Dan.¹⁸³ That school building was later moved away from this site, altogether.

¹⁸² Elaine Brown ed. *Remember the Days*, Pomona State School Secondary Department Golden Jubilee 1945 - 1995.

¹⁸³ *The Pomona State Rural School Golden Jubilee 1897 - 1947* (No publication details available in authors copy) p 3; Ted Beadnell,

A new two roomed school (the subject of this citation) was built by E Bytheway in 1907, at a cost of £813/17/- . It opened in March 1909 as the Pomona State School¹⁸⁴. Extensions were made to the school in 1913 and again in 1928 to accommodate the ever-increasing enrolment of pupils. Late in 1935, two new buildings were officially opened to add a Rural Department to the School.¹⁸⁵ Pupils from as far away as Eumundi, Tewantin, Cootharaba, Carters Ridge and Kin Kin travelled by bus and train to Pomona to attend vocational classes.¹⁸⁶

A forestry plot was established on the former grounds of the Pinbarren State School, near Pinbarren Mountain, in 1941. It is still in existence in 2001 and is known as the Pomona District Memorial Forestry Plot.¹⁸⁷ A further development occurred in 1945 when Queensland's first secondary department was opened at Pomona State School.¹⁸⁸

Small regional schools closed as transport facilities (and roads) improved and in 1945 the Ringtail School and the Cootharaba Lakes School were moved to Pomona and added to the State School for use as the Library and Infants Room. In 1946, Boreen Junction (Kareewa) School was also relocated to Pomona and became the Science classroom.¹⁸⁹

Following the move of Pomona State School to its new location in Station Street (in the Ellis Estate, named after the original selector), a proposal by the State Government to sell the former School Reserve for public housing met with strong opposition from the residents of Pomona and Cooroy. Local residents agitated to have the land retained as a public park. In August 1985, the Minister for Lands, Forestry and Police, Bill Glasson, flew to Pomona by helicopter, landing on the School Reserve and met with local identities. Noosa Shire Councillor Peter Hansen spoke to the Minister of the importance of retaining the area as a public park for community use. He also said the old schoolhouse could be used for the Pomona Kindergarten, which was using an unhygienic and crowded enclosed space under the Pomona Memorial Hall for their premises.¹⁹⁰

The representations were successful and in December 1985, the Pomona and District Kindergarten Association was granted a licence by Noosa Shire Council to occupy the old school building from the beginning of the 1986 school year.¹⁹¹ The Pomona and District Kindergarten has been in operation in the building since that date. It is affiliated with the Crèche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland and functions under its principles. I

5.44.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7(a) Educating a rural community - establishing schools: state school (schoolhouse)

8(b) Providing health and welfare services - caring for those in need

5.44.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is historically significant because of its social and educational importance in Pomona and the district. It is located on its original site. It is socially significant because of its continuing role in pre-school education.

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.

pers. comm., 2001

¹⁸⁴ *ibid*

¹⁸⁵ *ibid*

¹⁸⁶ Brown, *Remember the Days*, p 6

¹⁸⁷ *ibid*, p 3

¹⁸⁸ Brown, *Remember the Days*, p 7

¹⁸⁹ Heather Christie, ed. *Celebrating the Past. Sharing the Future. Pomona State School Centenary 1897 - 1997* (Pomona State School 1997) p 43

¹⁹⁰ *Noosa Citizen*, 7 August 1985

¹⁹¹ *Noosa Citizen*, 4 December 1985

5.45 POLICE STATION RESIDENCE & FORMER LOCK UP

LOCATION	22 Red Street Pomona
TENURE	Reserve. 4P50113
DATES	1928
DESCRIPTION	The house and office is a high set, weatherboard building with a gabled corrugated iron roof and projecting gabled portico directly accessed by a stairway. The lock up is a simple low set weatherboard shed with a gabled corrugated iron roof and wire mesh covering the verandah.



5.45.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The house has been the residence of the police officer in charge since 1928. The police station was located in an office at the front of the house (with separate entry) and has remained the same. The original lock up in the rear yard of the premises is now used as a storeroom.

5.45.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

6 (a) Maintaining order - policing: police station (police station, residence & lock up)

5.45.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The two buildings are of significance to the local area, with their connection to law, order and the justice system and are good representative examples of their type.

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.

5.45.4 INTEGRITY

The house with the police room attached at the front remains substantially the same as when built. Verandahs have been enclosed. The lock up appears to be in original condition, with the addition of window guards.



5.46 CEMETERY

LOCATION	Kin Kin Road approximately three kilometres from Pomona
DATES	1902
DESCRIPTION	The cemetery is attractively situated in a grove of mature trees. It is fenced along the Kin Kin Road frontage, which displays flowering plants and has a relatively modern lytchgate.



5.46.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The first burial was of John Boynton Gosley, 51 years, farmer from Yorkshire England. His son John was killed the following year, while hauling timber and is also buried in the cemetery.

One third of the deaths on the cemetery register were children six weeks or less. Another one third were of deaths from accidents. In 1906 two boys, William Richards and Allan Armitage drowned in a water hole near the Junction of Summit Road and Cootharaba Road where their families had selections.

5.46.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

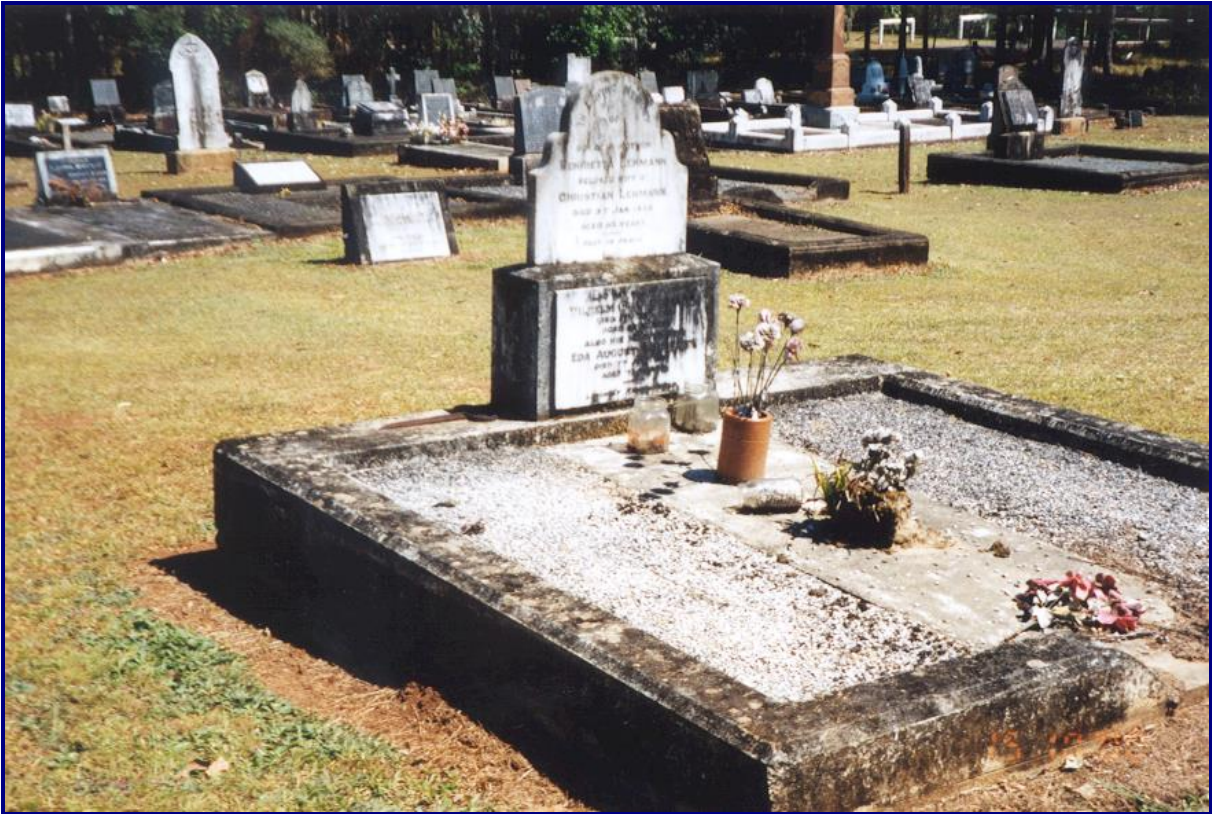
This place illustrates the following historical themes in the Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's *Guidelines for Historical and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management*, dated 2001:-

8 (a) Providing health and welfare services - providing for the dead: cemetery (headstones and lytchgates)

5.46.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The cemetery is highly significant to the local families and as a record of the district's deaths.

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



5.46.4 INTEGRITY

The cemetery is well looked after and the gravestones of early burials are legible.

5.47 FORMER POMONA POTTERY SITE

LOCATION	33 Smedley Drive, Pomona
TENURE	Freehold. 10RP901991
DATES	1912 - 1915
DESCRIPTION	No known evidence of the former pottery on this site.

5.47.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Pomona Potteries Limited was registered on 15 October 1919 with a capital of £4000 in 16,000 5/- shares, c/- Hartley and Cooper, Main Street, Pomona. Resolution to wind up 21 May 1925.¹⁹² In February 1920 a kiln was erected.¹⁹³ The kiln was 30 feet (approx 9 metres) high, with an internal diameter of 15 feet (approx 4.5 metres) made from 78 000 hand made bricks and had ten furnaces. It was fuelled by timber, of which it took a great deal. Glaze was imported from England, and in 1924 a crate or two of crockery was sent to the Wembley Exhibition. The Pottery received a Bronze Medal and a JT Smedley received one also, apparently a potter.¹⁹⁴

The clay came from the bank of Jam Pot Creek, about 6 feet (2 metres) below the surface. Discovered about 1912, it was used for talc powder and French chalk, and was sent as far as Adelaide.

The pottery made included sugar basins, Globe teapots, jardinières, flowerpots and saucers, butter coolers and many other items for domestic use. It is reported that crockery was made for the Queensland Railway Department for use in station refreshment rooms. Some items produced by the pottery are held in the Noosa Museum at Pomona.

5.47.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5 (a) Developing secondary and tertiary industry - developing manufacturing: works (pottery)

5.47.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The pottery provided an industry and employment for the people of Pomona for five or six years in the 1920s, in the related fields of design, building, bricklaying and timber, as well as pottery employees.

Local pride was stimulated by awards of excellence for its wares overseas and locally. The extraction of kaolin comprised a local extractive industry. Well-known local identities, Edgar A Edwards (Shire Clerk), JW Napier, Herbert William Page (founder of Page Furnishers) were shareholders.

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

5.47.4 INTEGRITY

Nothing visible from a cursory examination remains of the pottery. The land has been partly developed, with further development planned. Kaolin is visible along the margins of Jam Pot Creek and is still used by keen local potters.

¹⁹² Notes kindly supplied by Dr Ruth Kerr.

¹⁹³ *Nambour Chronicle* 6 February 1920

¹⁹⁴ Stan Tutt 'Days Gone By' *Sunshine Coast Sunday Magazine* 17 October 1993 p 14.

5.48 MT COOROORA

LOCATION	On the western outskirts of the town of Pomona
TENURE	Reserve
DATES	First noted by European explorers in 1842
DESCRIPTION	Mt Cooroora is a 438-metre trachyte volcanic plug.



5.48.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Mt Cooroora is a landmark of the district and dominates the town of Pomona. The meaning of the name has not been established.

The mountain acquired a new dimension from 1959 at first, then from 1979, as the venue for a mountain race, up and down a hiking trail on the east face. This event is now internationally acclaimed as the 'King of the Mountain Race'. It attracts thousands of spectators and runners from all over Australia, New Zealand and other countries.

The southern side of the mountain was quarried for some years from about 1960 by the Noosa Shire Council for road material. Protests from local residence forced this extraction to stop.

5.48.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 1 Surveying and exploring the landscape - looking for land with economic potential: landmark (mountain)
- 9 (b) Developing social and cultural institutions, developing ways of life - forming secular associations
- 2 (c) Developing rural economies - developing extractive industries

5.48.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The mountain was first pointed out to Europeans in 1842 when local Aborigines named it to Andrew Petrie when they were on top of the Noosa Heads headland.¹⁹⁵ It was given the name 'Cooroora'. The meaning is uncertain.

¹⁹⁵ Constance Campbell Petrie *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences of Early Queensland* (Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1932 edition, 1983)

It is a very significant landmark in the region and the annual 'King of the Mountain Race' contributes to eco-tourism.

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



5.49 “THE ROTUNDA”

LOCATION	Bazzo Park, 2 Reserve Street, Pomona
TENURE	Reserve.
DATES	1939



5.49.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Rotunda is situated on land to the southern of the Pomona Memorial School of Arts. It was opened just before the start of World War II and was intended to commemorate the sacrifice of servicemen in the previous war.

5.49.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9 (c) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - remembering the fallen: memorial (rotunda)

5.49.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Rotunda has historical and social significance because of its association with members of local families who served in World War I. As far as is known, it is the only one of its kind in Noosa Shire.

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

5.49.4 INTEGRITY

The brick columns and the roof are similar to its appearance in earlier photos.

5.50 POMONA DISTRICT MEMORIAL FORESTRY PLOT

LOCATION	Pinbarren School Reserve, Kin Kin Road, about three kilometres from Pomona
TENURE	Department of Education
DATES	1939 - 1995



5.50.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Forestry plots were introduced into the State School system in the 1920s by the Department of Agriculture and Stock as a means of testing, which trees would grow in certain areas. The plot commenced in the school grounds and then when no more room was available, it moved to land formerly used for the Pinbareen State School.

The first *Pinus taeda* seedlings were planted on 20 July 1939. More were added in 1941, 1942, and 1943, by which time 1382 seedlings had been planted. Hoop pines, silky oaks and kauri pines were included. It was named Pinbarren Victory Plot in 1942, and on 31 October 1944, renamed Pomona Memorial Forestry Plot. A memorial cairn to mark the jubilee of the Secondary Department was placed in the clearing in 1995.

5.50.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

- 2 (f) Developing rural economies - managing and conserving land, water, flora and fauna: timber reserve (forestry plot)
- 9 (c) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - remembering the fallen

5.50.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Forestry Plot is a relic of Arbor Days in Queensland schools. Special significance attaches to the naming and renaming of the plot, recalling the dark days of World War II when Australia was threatened with invasion by Japanese forces and the overcoming of those forces in 1944. Whereas the Rotunda in the town of Pomona commemorates the sacrifice of servicemen in World War I, the Forestry Plot is dedicated to the same in World War II.

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

5.50.4 INTEGRITY

The Forestry Plot has been neglected for many years and is in need of attention. Many of the trees remain and have grown to heights of approximately 20 metres in the years since planted. Gates at the entrance to the plot have been installed recently.

5.51 NOOSA COUNCIL BUS SHELTERS

LOCATION	Throughout the Shire
TENURE	All shelters are situated at recognised bus stops upon public roads or streets.
DATES	1991 to present
DESCRIPTION	Two distinct types of bus shelter have been standardised throughout the Shire: a series designed and built of steel with curved wooden seating; and set constructed of treated pine timber, with iron roofing.



5.51.1 BRIEF HISTORY

In the early 1990s Noosa Council elected to standardise their design methods for public bus shelters. Accordingly, architects were approached and Hurst and Harris submitted a design plan dated September 1991, which was approved by Council.

Work commenced on these shelters in 1992 and to date a total of 43 have been constructed.¹⁹⁶

The shelters are unique and attractive in their design, featuring extensive curving, the concept of which is reflected in the tubular steel structural material used to support each shelter. They provide satisfactory weather protection for users, yet they also provide adequate visibility to allow for observation of approaching buses.

As well as providing the Hurst and Harris shelters, Council felt that an alternative design should also be incorporated in the transport system, to break up any sense of monotony in what is, after all, a high-density tourist area. Council design staff therefore provided a shelter which was not only different in appearance, but which was also constructed out of entirely different materials: in this case timber. To prolong the life of the shelters, treated pine was used, with extensive use of latticework to improve ventilation and visibility.³

To date 42 have been constructed and they are interspersed with metal shelters throughout the bus routes of the Shire

5.51.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

¹⁹⁶ Noosa Council, Works Department memo, Martin Dale, 3 May 2001.

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

5.51.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The two sets of bus shelters are a modern innovation. They, however, play an intrinsic part in the overall public transport system of the Noosa area and have become something of icons in the life of Noosa.

With the inauguration and consolidation of the `Sunbus' network of public transport throughout the Sunshine Coast, the Noosa Shire's bus shelters share a place in the move towards public acceptance of public transport at the local level and are worthy of citation.

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



Gooran

5.52 FORMER ALFREDSON'S JOINERY (Cooran Trading Post and Secondhand Dealers)

LOCATION 28 King Street, Cooran

TENURE Freehold. 1RP85079

DATES 1934 to present.

DESCRIPTION This is a large, two-storey, timber-framed, oiled weatherboard-clad building with a low-pitched corrugated iron gable roof. The building extends well down the sloping block of land on which it is located. The top floor is a second-hand furniture shop, while the floor below is a joinery workshop.

There are several structures of interest at the rear of the allotment, including a curved roof cover for the logs, which ran on rails towards the back. A small shed at the rear of the joinery, which resembles a railway shed, was built by Alan Guymer and is used to store machinery.¹⁹⁷



5.52.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The joinery workshop and factory were owned and operated by the Alfredson family from 1934 to 1990. Mervyn Alfredson completed an apprenticeship as a cabinetmaker in Gympie at the age of 21 years and then returned to Cooran, where his father was Station Master. Mervyn purchased land opposite the railway station and set up a woodworking shop with a diesel engine and some machinery. He also charged batteries and repaired pushbikes. He married Mavis Miller who worked at the Post Office and they lived under the woodworking shop, placing timber from glass packing cases around the high stumps to enclose the area.¹⁹⁸

Mervyn was rejected for defence service during World War II as his was a reserved industry. The workshop supplied the Army with tent floors, tent poles and other essential items. He taught himself about the various types of timbers from books by forester E H F Swain and others.

About 1945 Mervyn devised a system of pre-cut house frames from ideas he read about in journals. In partnership with Queensland Pastoral Supplies (QPS), a company, which sent mail order catalogues to country customers, he started manufacturing Cooran Pre-Cut Houses.

¹⁹⁷ Lee Guymer, Cooroy, pers. comm., 20 Apr. 2001.

¹⁹⁸ This and following information was obtained from Jeanette Alfredson, daughter of Mervyn Alfredson, during interviews from October 2000 to April 2001. Notes written by Miss Alfredson were also used.

The post-war era was a time of great shortages in all kinds of materials for building, and Alfredson's supply of readily erected houses contributed to the post-war reconstruction effort in Australia. The houses were supplied complete from the stump caps up, all bundled and stenciled with quantity lists and plans, mouldings, doors and windows, hardware and roofing. Much of the timber came from the Widgee Sawmill near Gympie acquired by Alfredson in 1944. Hardwood was used for the frames and floors, Hoop Pine for the moldings and tongue-and-groove internal sheeting, and Silky Oak usually for the exterior doors and windows.

The workshop built its own sawmill at the premises to mill the timber. Two buildings were erected on the northern side of the factory for office space, tool sharpening area, garage, and single men's quarters, and the main building was extended over the years.

Between 1200 and 1300 pre-cut houses were sent as far north as New Guinea and south to Kyogle, NSW. Distributed throughout the State and interstate by QPS, the house frames went by rail, with western station properties ordering up to four homes over a time. One order came from the Presbyterian Church in Sydney for 62 houses for Aboriginal homes at Weipa Mission Settlement. They were carted to Brisbane by road transport and then shipped by sea.



Between 120 and 130 local houses were supplied and built, up to the 1960s when this demand declined. Individually designed houses were then built at Coolum, Cooroy, Kin Kin, Noosa Heads, Noosaville, Sunshine Beach, as well as Gympie and other rural areas. The joinery and furniture manufacturing had continued all the time. Government work for schools was tendered for and won, and doors and windows were supplied for the Public Works Department, Queensland.

Mervyn Alfredson's death in 1973 following an accident, when he was hit by a falling limb from a Cypress tree at Inskip Point near Rainbow Beach, was a huge blow to the family and business. Mrs Mavis Alfredson had worked in the factory from the start and continued to do so. Their daughter, Jeanette Alfredson, worked there also from the time she finished school, becoming proficient in all aspects of joinery and manufacture as well as doing office work. With her mother's health failing, she gradually assumed control of the business.

The business concentrated on the production of specialist timber joinery and cabinetmaking for custom orders.

Over a period of fifty-six years, the business trained over fifty apprentices, trained seventy to eighty men to do particular types of work and employed overall a large number of people who came from Cooran and nearby towns, as well as Tewantin, Nambour and Gympie. Jeanette Alfredson sold the business to Simon Reed and Alan Guymer in 1990. Alan Guymer later bought the joinery building from Simon Reed, who retained the lower, half of the property.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁹ Simon Reed, pers. comm., 2000.

5.52.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

This place illustrates the following historical themes in the Noosa Shire based on the Environmental Protection Agency's 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: joinery (factory); and

5(a) Developing secondary and tertiary industry – encouraging the building and construction industry.

5.52.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is of historical significance, as the joinery business was one of the first secondary industries in Cooran.

It is of special significance because of its importance in the expansion of the timber industry, in its innovative development of housing construction and its contribution to post-war reconstruction in Australia.

It is of social significance because of its long presence in the town of Cooran, its employment of local people, its training of apprentices and the female managerial role of Jeanette Alfredson.

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

5.52.4 INTEGRITY

The principal building is still largely of the same construction as when built in 1934 and added on to several times over the years. It has a very high corrugated iron roof, with timber walls. The roof has been buttressed internally with the positioning of long logs rising from the lower level through the floor of the upper level.

5.53 BILLABONG “The Lagoon”

LOCATION	Between Railway Road, Cooran and northern railway line, opposite James Street.
TENURE	Boundary watercourse
DESCRIPTION	The lagoon is approximately thirty metres in length and appears to be well filled. It is said to be spring fed. Gum and other native trees surround the area, which is generally overgrown.



5.53.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The lagoon is thought to have been a source of food and water and to have been a camping place for indigenous people. It was also used as a watering place for horses used on coaching trips between Gympie and Tewantin.²⁰⁰

Cooran is located at a ford where the Six Mile Creek valley narrows between Mounts Cooran and Pinbarren. The township developed from around the early 1870's. It was a stopping place on the first direct overland coach route between the Gympie goldfields and Tewantin's coastal shipping.

The Cooroora Historical Society Inc erected a plaque in front of the lagoon in 1988, as an Australian Bicentennial Authority Project, indicating the site may have been the location of the Half-Way Hotel, which provided hospitality for passengers traveling by coach between Gympie and Tewantin.

On the other side of Railway Road is a former “Camping and Water Reserve”, believed to have been used by travellers. It is now being rehabilitated and cleared of weeds, the “Yellow Belly Hole” project. Trees scarred from bark removal, are evidence of past indigenous occupation near the lagoon and creek.

5.53.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2 (b) Developing rural economies – displacing aboriginal people/frontier conflict: waterhole;

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

²⁰⁰ Irene Christie, pers. comm., 2001; Vivien Staggard, pers. comm., 2001.

9 (d) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life - commemorating significant events and people: memorial (plaque).

5.53.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The lagoon or billabong has historical significance because of its association with indigenous people, as a food source and a camping area.

As a source of water for horses, it has historical significance for the development of the district.

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.

5.53.4 INTEGRITY

The lagoon appears to have not been drained or otherwise diminished in size.

5.54 FORMER ALFREDSON'S JOINERY COMPLEX (The Mill Studio)

LOCATION	32 King Street, Cooran
TENURE	Freehold. 42SP108794
DATES	1962 to the present
DESCRIPTION	A timber-framed, oiled weatherboard-clad, oiled building The interior walls and floor are of tongue and groove pine. It has a corrugated iron gable roof.



Former Alfredson's Joinery Office and Garage

5.54.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The building is one of the Alfredson's Joinery complex buildings sold in 1990 by Jeanette Alfredson to Simon Reed and Paul Guymer. It is now owned by Simon Reed and is rented to an artist, Patricia Vibond, as a studio.²⁰¹

The building was constructed in 1962 as an office for Jeanette Alfredson, and was known as the 'front office' of Alfredson's Joinery. Underneath the building is an enclosed self-contained space which provided quarters for single men who worked in the joinery.

Part of the building was used as a garage. A trapdoor in the wooden floor opens to a pit for accessing the undercarriage of vehicles.

5.54.2 HISTORICAL THEME

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

5(c) Developing secondary and tertiary industry – providing commercial services: factory (office, tool room, barracks & garage); and

5(a) Developing secondary and tertiary industry – encouraging the building and construction industry.

5.54.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building is of historical and social significance as part of Alfredson's Joinery complex.

²⁰¹ Simon Reed, pers. comm., 2000.

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.

5.54.4 INTEGRITY

The building appears to have retained its original form.

5.55 FORMER MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND RESIDENCE (Private Residence)

LOCATION	16 George Street, Cooran
TENURE	Freehold. 32RP35036
DATES	c. 1912
DESCRIPTION	This is a timber dwelling house, with an attractive external appearance, including a bay window. There are well kept gardens.



5.55.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Forty one acres of land was purchased by William Martin, one of the districts earliest and most important settlers, on 6 April, 1891, for £550 and subdivided in 1911. The building is now on 1012 sq metres of land. It may have been erected in 1912, as a private residence. George Renshaw, owner of the Cooran sawmill with Charles Loseby, is thought to have been involved.

It was converted to a hospital in the early 1930s, used mainly as a 'lying-in' hospital for mothers after delivery of a baby. Matron Napier is thought to have run it as a hospital, although patients requiring medical treatment were mostly taken to Pomona Hospital.²⁰²

It closed as a hospital after about ten years

5.55.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

8(a) Providing health and welfare services - developing health services: hospital (maternity)

5.55.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building represents a significant factor of the history of the town, when it was still relatively isolated, in its early provision of maternity and health services for women.

²⁰² Cooroora Historical Society, Site Survey, 1983.

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

5.55.4 INTEGRITY

The dwelling has been altered extensively externally from the time it was a lying-in hospital and the open verandahs are a modern reconstruction.

5.56 FORMER COORAN UNITING CHURCH (Private Residence)

LOCATION	13 Queen Street, Cooran (Pinbarren-Greenridge Road).
TENURE	Freehold. 68RP36937
DATES	23 June 1912
DESCRIPTION	It is low-set, single storey, timber framed a weatherboard clad building, with a central gabled corrugated iron roof. It is lined and ceiled in tongue-and-groove pine. A small porch at the front is similar in style, and serves as an entrance. The building is designed in the prevailing neo-Gothic style of the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries and expresses the simplified carpentry details of small rural churches.



5.56.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Cooran Methodist Church was opened on 23 June 1912.²⁰³ It was deconsecrated 1996/7²⁰⁴ and later sold for use as a private residence.

Some of the furniture from the Church was purchased by parishioners before the Church was sold and some items were given to the Uniting Church in Pomona. A silky oak communion table given in memory of Mrs Horsey is in that Church, placed beside the pulpit. The top part of the red cedar lectern in the Cooran Church was made by Herbert Page, and the base was made by Alfredson's Joinery. When the Church closed, the Uniting Church at Pomona requested the lectern and it is now used constantly in that Church.

5.56.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

²⁰³ Ruth Page, *A History of Pomona, Cooran, Kin Kin and Cootharaba*, 1970, 1982, p.16.

²⁰⁴ Vivien Staggard, pers. comm., 2001.

5.56.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The former church has historical significance for the Cooran community as an early church to be developed in the town. It is a good representative example of a small neo-Gothic timber church.

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.

5.57 COORAN STATE SCHOOL

LOCATION	31 James Street, Cooran
TENURE	Reserve. 3SP104263
DATES	28 October 1907 to present
DESCRIPTION	A complex of school buildings of which the earliest are timber and others are fibro-cement and concrete block. The L shaped main building comprises the original school building, built in 1907 and extended in 1914 in the arm closest to the street, with a 1928 building (now housing the library) being the other arm.



5.57.1 BRIEF HISTORY

On 19 May 1906, one of Cooran's leading citizens, the pioneer, William Martin, agreed to transfer part of Portion 548 in the Parish of Traveston to the Secretary of Public Instruction for a new school to be built. The building was erected by W Bytheway and was occupied on 28 October 1907.²⁰⁵ The sole teacher Frances Negus commenced classes before being officially notified to do so by the Department, no doubt because of the bad state of the old Bellbird Flat School.²⁰⁶

The original Bellbird State School was moved to this site from nearby Bellbird Flat, because of the dangers of the nearby creek, the muddy site and its distance from the main centre of the growing town of Cooran. Mr Charles E Ellison was the first head teacher (1909).²⁰⁷ In September 1914 the school was raised onto higher stumps and extended by another sixteen feet to forty feet in length.

On 10 March 1928 a new wing was opened by the Minister for Public Instruction, Hon. Thomas Wilson MLA (Member for Fortitude Valley, ALP) and the Cooran branch of the Country Women's Association presented a piano to the school.²⁰⁸ This wing, which is roughly parallel to James Street, is now used as a library.

The original Bellbird school building is now used as a work area for teachers' aides and administrative staff at the Cooran State School in James Street.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁵ For a history of the construction and maintenance of the building/s see the EDU/Z files and the Public Works Department files on the building/s at Queensland State Archives.

²⁰⁶ *Guran Cooran State School. 100 Years of Education*, 1990, p.31.

²⁰⁷ John Oxley Library typescript.

²⁰⁸ *Nambour Chronicle*, 16 Mar. 1928, p.6.

A head teacher's residence was built in James Street, opposite the school.²¹⁰

5.57.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7(a) Educating a Rural Community - Establishing Schools: government school (schoolhouse and playing field).

5.57.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The school has historical and social significance for the town of Cooran, as it has provided an education for hundreds of students since it opened in 1907.

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.

5.57.4 INTEGRITY

The original schoolhouse, moved from Bellbird Flat, is still in use and in good condition. Additions have been made to one end with an enclosed room and another building has been added making a L-shaped structure. A demountable classroom is on site. A large concrete block building is located further down the schoolyard. These later buildings are not significant.

²⁰⁹ Smoothy, Judith, *Guran Cooran State School. 100 Years of Education*, 1990, p.31. The assistance of Cr Lew Brennan enabled the inspection of the former site and is acknowledged.

²¹⁰ See EDU/Z and Public Works files at Queensland State Archives.

5.58 BELLBIRD FLAT SCHOOL SITE

LOCATION	Between Six Mile Creek and railway line, on what was the main road leading to Pomona and Tewantin, within 'Carman's property' Two sites are believed to exist, the first for a school established in 1890 and the second for a new school established in 1894. ²¹¹
TENURE	Freehold.
DATES	1890, 1894 & 1906
DESCRIPTION	The site is grassed and close to Fast Running Creek ²¹² about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the station. This is thought to have been the creek that was a danger to pupils and was one reason for closing the second school. The North Coast Railway Line is nearby. ²¹³ A weathered stone cairn has been erected with the words 'Original Cooran State School, opened on 21.7.1890'. It was suggested that a very old bush lemon tree growing near the boundary fence may have been in the school yard. ²¹⁴



Commemorative stone cairn marking probable site of the former Bellbird Flat State School

²¹¹ Judith Smoothy. *Guran-Cooran State School. 100 Years of Education*. Cooran State School, 1990, p17.

²¹² Fast Running Creek is the name of the creek. Cr Lew Brennan, pers. comm, 2000.

²¹³ Smoothy, op. cit., p.19. Map showing site of first school.

²¹⁴ Cr Lew Brennan, pers. comm., 2000.

5.58.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The railway line between Gympie and Cooran opened in 1889. After this, Cooran became a very busy centre, as goods, freight, timber and produce were loaded on to the train at the railway station.²¹⁵ The Pinbarren Scrub lands were opened for selection, and with the influx of new settlers, the need for a school for their children arose. A Committee was appointed in December 1889 to seek approval for a Provisional School for fourteen to eighteen pupils. The nearest school was at Gympie, seventeen miles from Cooran, and there was no State or Provisional School within ten miles.

About two acres of 'selected' land was set aside three hundred yards from Cooran Railway Station. Local subscriptions promised towards the school totalled £10.²¹⁶

William Martin donated a hardwood weatherboard building 14 by 24 feet with an iron roof and sleeping room attached for a school building. The Bellbird Flat School opened on 21 July 1890. The official name was Cooran Provisional School, but locally it was known as Bellbird Flat.²¹⁷

It is thought the name originated because of the presence of bellbirds in the gully near the creek. The first school building was unfit for its purpose by 1894, as it allowed rain in during every shower. Another building was erected on the same site and opened in 1894. It was 30 feet by 16 feet, of hardwood frame, hardwood slab walls, pine floor and shingle roof with a seven foot verandah on the south west side.²¹⁸ Miss M Jackson, late head teacher of Cooran State School, resigned because of ill health, and was succeeded by Miss M Negus of Maryborough.²¹⁹

By 1906, the site for this school was regarded as unsuitable because of its proximity to a creek, which young children crossed and sometimes fell into, its closeness to the railway line, the perceived threat from 'swaggies' who broke into the school, and the bad road for getting to the school. In July 1906, six months had elapsed since the old school was condemned. The school was closed at the end of November, but was again put into commission by the Department.²²⁰

William Martin donated two acres of land at James Street and the Department of Public Instruction agreed to building the Cooran Provisional School. Surveyor Lymburner surveyed the site given by Mr Martin for the new school.²²¹ It was occupied on 28 October 1907, and has remained in the same location since.

5.58.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

7(a) Educating a rural community – establishing schools: provisional school (school site); and

9 (d) Developing Social and Cultural institutions and ways of life - commemorating significant events and people: memorial (stone cairn).

5.58.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The school site has social and educational significance, as it was the original provider of education for settlers' children over 110 years ago.

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

5.58.4 INTEGRITY

No remains of the original schools are visible on site. The closeness of Fast Running Creek and the railway line suggest that this may have been the site of the first two schoolhouses at Cooran.

²¹⁵ Smoothy, *Guran*, op. cit., p.11.

²¹⁶ *ibid.*

²¹⁷ *ibid.*, p.17. It is thought the name originated because of the presence of bellbirds in the gully near the creek.

²¹⁸ Smoothy, *Guran*, op. cit., pp.22-24.

²¹⁹ *Gympie Times*, 15 Feb. 1906.

²²⁰ Smoothy, *Guran Cooran State School*, op. cit., p.29.

²²¹ *Gympie Times*, 28 Jul. 1906. Further research is required at Education Department files at Queensland State Archives to complete Citation.



Dry creek bed in Six Mile Creek's flooding plain near former Bellbird Flat State School Site.

5.59 FORMER COORAN MASONIC LODGE (Private Residence)

LOCATION	14 Edward Street, Cooran
TENURE	Freehold. 14RP46401
DATES	Opened 1923; closed May 1976.
DESCRIPTION	The rectangular timber building with a front porch is now a private dwelling. It is located on steep ground, with the rear section on the downhill slope. This section is enclosed with concrete blocks.



5.59.1 BRIEF HISTORY

Members of Cooran Lodge No 308 met at the Methodist Church, Cooran on 14 July 1923. Among the fifteen foundation members were some well-known people including John McIlwraith, hotel proprietor; Richard Faulkner, school master; Ronald Joseph Ross, bank manager; George Renshaw, produce agent; and David Brigginsshaw, station master. The consecration of the Lodge took place the same day, with the Grand Master MW Bro Charles Stumm KC, officiating with nine officials assisting.²²²

The Masonic Lodge was built by Mr English.²²³ It ceased to function in May 1976. It is believed to have been sold and occupied as a private residence²²⁴ since then.

5.59.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9(b) Developing social and cultural institutions – forming secular societies: meeting place (Masonic lodge)

²²² Deputy Grand Secretary, The United Grand Lodge of Queensland, Brisbane, to author 6 November 2000. The assistance of Mr Peter Hansen of Pomona is acknowledged.

²²³ Arthur Straker, pers. comm. to Vivien Staggard, 2000.

²²⁴ Grand Secretary, The United Grand Lodge of Queensland, to author 18 April 1961. Archival records held at the Grand Lodge of Queensland Library Museum at Brisbane have been offered to author for inspection.

5.59.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Cooran Masonic Lodge has social and commercial significance because of its association with prominent citizens and business people of the town.

It is culturally significant because of its contribution to the development of the town.

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.

5.59.4 INTEGRITY

The building is fairly structurally sound and does not appear to have been substantially altered, apart from recent changes to some side windows. Vines and creeper cover part of the building. The building was leaning to one side some years ago,²²⁵ and the concrete block enclosure underneath may have been installed to reinforce it.

²²⁵ Robin Sanderson, pers. comm., 2001.

5.60 FORMER MARTIN HOMESTEAD

LOCATION	56 King Street, Cooran
TENURE	Freehold, 35RP867862
DATES	c. 1891-1910 to the present
DESCRIPTION	A weatherboard Indian style bungalow, on stumps, with ceilings of four metres or more. The interior is lined with pine tongue and groove. There are two bedrooms, an enclosed section of the western verandah, which was used as a sleep out, and is now a study, a combined kitchen dining area, a large living room (about five metres square), front verandah, a combined laundry and toilet, and a bathroom. There are eight steps at the front, and four at the back. ²²⁶



Martin Homestead

5.60.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The residence is thought by the previous owner to be the oldest building in Cooran, built for William Martin, pioneer selector, on his selection of 2,000 acres.²²⁷ It was thought to be built from timber milled on Cooran Tableland.²²⁸ However, the current owner has been told by local residents that the house was moved on to this site.

William Martin was the second proprietor of the Halfway House, the first inn established on the Cobb & Co route between Tewantin and Gympie. He was an important early benefactor, helping to establish urban services for the growing township of Cooran. He donated land for the Cooran State School, when the original school, for which he donated the building at Bellbird Flat, was relocated and the site for the Memorial School of Arts, which he also built.

William Martin had the business acumen to build the Railway Hotel to coincide with the opening of the railway from Gympie to Cooran in 1889. He and his son, Dan Martin, who also operated the mail service, later ran associated hotels in Cooran and Tewantin.

²²⁶ Greg Goddard, pers. comm., 2001

²²⁷ *ibid.* Research into Land Selection Files is to be undertaken at the Queensland State Archives to confirm this information.

²²⁸ Greg Goddard, pers. comm., 2001.

Martin experimented with fruit trees on his selection where he also developed a dairy.²²⁹

5.60.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

2(d) Encouraging rural economies – encouraging selection, closer settlement and immigration: selection (homestead); and

2 (e) Encouraging rural economies - encouraging agricultural expansion: dairy farm (residence)

5.60.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Thought to be the residence of a pioneer selector and prominent citizen, the house maybe of historical significance.

The building itself is one of the more substantial residences in the district. Its graceful simple lines have aesthetic merit.

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.

5.60.4 INTEGRITY

The proprietor advised that the house is in excellent condition. He is restoring it to its original condition and has found no evidence of termites in the house. Termites have affected ancillary buildings. Alterations to the original building include the enclosure of the western verandah with timber and aluminum-sliding windows with an added wall to make a sleepout, the changing of stove recess into a pantry, and the addition to an indoor toilet to the laundry space.

²²⁹ Smoothy, Judith, Guran - Cooran State School: 100 Years of Education, Cooran State School, Tewantin, 1990.

5.61 "HALFWAY HOUSE" (Hotel Site)

LOCATION	Two locations have been suggested:- (1) Corner of James Street and Railway Road near Railway Subway, adjoining the Lagoon (2) On the western side of the railway line below the Straker house in Edward Street, Cooran
TENURE	(1) Crown Freehold 1RP35035 (2) Freehold
DATES	c. 1870-1889. ²³⁰
DESCRIPTION	(1) A plaque noting the site of the Halfway House at the corner of Railway Road and James Street has been provided by the Cooroora Historical Society. ²³¹ (2) A cleared space between the house of Arthur and Eunice Straker, Edward Street, and the North Coast Railway Line. ²³²

5.61.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The Halfway Hotel or House (both names are used locally) was established near the lagoon as a stopping place for travellers on coach trips between Gympie and Tewantin. The lagoon was used by the indigenous people as a waterhole and as a food source, from bulbs and other plants growing in the water.

William Casey's Halfway House in "Newsa Road" may have been in existence as early as 1875 when flood water rose to two feet over the wall-plates of the house nearest the road. Telegraph line workers helped to remove furniture.²³³ It was in Casey's ownership in 1878.²³⁴ He sold it to William Martin, who is said to have pulled it down when the railway line came through in 1889. In June 1889 Martin applied to the next Quarterly Licensing Meeting to remove the license and apply it to premises called Cooran Hotel located at Cooran Railway Station.²³⁵

Part of the timber from the inn, was said to be used for a house on the lower corner of Prince and Edward Streets. This home was owned by the sister of a well-known and long-time Cooran identity, Chris Kenny.²³⁶ Another claim is that timber went into the building of the Railway Hotel at Cooran,²³⁷ and a third that it went to Tewantin for rebuilding as a residence.²³⁸ This indicated the second possible site on the Straker's property.

On the way down from Gympie "Casey's (Halfway House)" was made in good time and after sampling some of Fosters bottled beer another start was made for the second stage, which was situated about 10 miles from "News" - just before entering the scrub. On the return journey from Tewantin, *"we started for Casey's where it was considered advisable to remain for the night, as it was now dark and the road was strange to the horses. We started early next morning and arrived in Gympie about half-past seven o'clock"*.²³⁹

In the late 1930s-40s, a timber worker, Herb Vidler, who was employed by Straker's Sawmill at Cooran Tableland, came down to Cooran when the weather was bad to work at the mill. He remembered digging fence postholes on one occasion:

*...as each fence post hole was dug, quantities of glass surfaced. No doubt the remains of broken bottles and drinking glasses thrown out from Halfway House.*²⁴⁰

5.61.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

²³⁰ Irene Christie, pers. comm., 2001.

²³¹ *ibid.*

²³² Vivien Staggard, pers. comm., 2001.

²³³ *Gympie Times*, 6 Mar. 1975.

²³⁴ *Gympie Times*, 12 Jan. 1878.

²³⁵ *Gympie Miner*, 28 Jun. 1889.

²³⁶ Irene Christie, pers. comm., 2001.

²³⁷ Vivien Staggard, pers. comm., 2001.

²³⁸ Rod Adams, Noosa Shire Council Heritage Study citation on former Coach waiting room (Ward Street residence, Tewantin).

²³⁹ *Gympie Times*, 12 January, 1878

²⁴⁰ Judith Smoothy, *Guran. Cooran State School. 100 Years of Education* (Cooran State School 1990), p 14.

2(b) Developing rural economies - displacing aboriginal people: coach stop (site of hotel);

3(a) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure establishing roads and road transport services: coach stop (site of hotel); and

9(d) Developing social and cultural institutions and ways of life: memorial (plaque)

5.61.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Halfway House site is historically and commercially significant because of the provision of a resting-place for travellers and horses, and for the part it played in providing transport in a developing area.

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

5.61.4 INTEGRITY

No visible remains of the Halfway House are evident on the sites suggested. A large fig tree growing below the Straker house is thought to have belonged to the Halfway House.²⁴¹ In view of the oral history regarding the finding of glass near the location of the Halfway House, an archaeological 'dig' may be required to reveal the original site, in the absence of recorded evidence of the site. As this is an important site for Noosa Shire, further research is required to establish if possible the exact location of the hotel.

²⁴¹ Vivien Staggard, pers. comm., 2001.

5.62 FORMER RAILWAY GOODS SHED (Happy Hippy)

LOCATION	30 King Street, Cooran
TENURE	Freehold. 43SP108794
DATES	1890 to present
DESCRIPTION	The Railway Shed is a weatherboard structure, approximately four metres by three metres, painted white, with a steep corrugated iron gabled roof which overhangs the small sash windows in the side walls. An entrance is formed by an open porch with an iron awning. Another structure at the back appears to be an extension with an added-on stove recess.



5.62.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The first section of the Gympie to Brisbane rail line to reach Cooran was the section from Gympie opened on 10 June 1889, a distance of 17 miles. A link to Cooroy followed on 1 April 1891.

Cooran was the most important railway station in the early economic development of the Noosa Shire. The railway line between Yandina and Cooran was completed in April 1891. This finished the link between Maryborough and Brisbane. Before the link was built, a turntable was used to turn trains around in Cooran for the return trip to Maryborough. The turntable was possibly removed and used elsewhere.

The station was very significant in the economic and social life of Cooran. The opening of the railway line from Gympie in 1889 enabled the district to develop as a productive agricultural (sugar cane, bananas, fruit and vegetable growing) and timber exporting region, giving access to markets locally as well as interstate. An August 1926 newspaper report listed the principal foods sent from Cooran in the previous week as:-

“280 cases of bananas to Melbourne, 25 bags of beans, 3 cases of gooseberries, 30 pigs, 103 boxes of butter, 1 truck of case timber, 4 horses, 2 bags of opossums, 1 truck of log timber for Brisbane, 567 gallons of cream to Pomona and 560 gallons to Cooroy.”²⁴²

It allowed an early type of tourism, as there are press accounts of up to a hundred people arriving from Gympie regularly on Sunday for picnics, sporting events and other activities.

²⁴² Judith Smoothy, *Guran-Cooran State School. 100 Years of Education* Cooran State School 1990, p37

The original railway station no longer exists. A concrete platform is all that is there today.

The building, which is the subject of this citation, was bought by Simon Reed from the Queensland Railway Department some time after 1990 at the same time he purchased Alfredson's Joinery. It had been located on Cooran Railway Station when it closed as a station from 10 January 1986.²⁴³ It is unclear what it was used for by Queensland Railways, though the new owner suggested that it may have been used as a cream shed, however it lacks the special ventilation typical of cream sheds, so was probably used as a general goods shed.²⁴⁴

Cr Lew Brennan used it as an artist's studio for a time.²⁴⁵ It was then rented as a clothing shop, followed by 'Christine' who had a wrapping paper, essential oils, dried flowers and soaps business for a year. Since she vacated, the shed has been vacant and the Cooran Trading Post operate as caretakers and store some goods in it.²⁴⁶

5.62.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

3(e) Developing transport and communication networks and infrastructure – creating rail links: railway shed (goods)

5.62.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The shed has some historical significance owing to its previous location at the Cooran railway station and its use as part of the transport system of the North Coast Line.

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.

5.62.4 INTEGRITY

The small building is well kept and attractive. A lean-to structure attached at the back in flattened iron may have been a kitchen.

²⁴³ Although officially closed as a station, passengers may still board trains or detrain at Cooran. (Queensland Railways *Weekly Notice* 51/85; *Sunshine Express* May 1986 p.21).

²⁴⁴ Simon Reed (pers. comm., 2000).

²⁴⁵ Cr Lew Brennan, pers. comm., 2000.

²⁴⁶ Linley Day, pers. comm., 2001

5.63 MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS

LOCATION	14 King Street, Cooran.
TENURE	Freehold, 38RP42022 (Subdivision 38 of Resubdivision 38 of Subdivision 2 of Portion 548)
DATES	1906 to present.
DESCRIPTION	The School of Arts is a large, timber-framed chamferboard building with a corrugated iron roof and several gables, including one over the front porch. An internal staircase leads up to the QCWA Room. Two commercial premises are leased downstairs.



5.63.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The land on which the hall is built was part of Portion 548 originally granted by Deed of Grant No 72082 to William Martin.²⁴⁷ The Federal Hall was built in 1906 by William Martin and it is thought to be the central part of the Cooran Memorial School of Arts. William Martin was an earlier hotelier and selector. He was an astute businessman and a major benefactor to the early township.

The stumps for the new hall went in in July 1906. It was built very quickly as, by 28 July 'the finishing touches were being put to Mr Martin's new hall up the hill from McIlwraith's Hotel.' Two ante-rooms were included, 'which will be useful to the hotel'.²⁴⁸

The need for the hall was shown by its multiple-purpose usage. Among the functions held there were dances, concerts, theatrical productions and boxing matches.

The community provided for its own welfare with the holding of the second annual concert and dance in aid of the Gympie Ambulance Brigade, in 1910.²⁴⁹

It served as the returning office for the recently formed Noosa Shire Council elections on 29 April 1910. The first meeting of the newly elected Council was held at the hall on 11 May 1910.²⁵⁰ A meeting at the hall on 27 September 1917 discussed the best means of paying a tribute to the men returning from the war.

²⁴⁷. Notes by Roy Harbour, Secretary / Treasurer, Cooran School of Arts Committee.

²⁴⁸ *Gympie Times*, 21 Jul. 1906, 28 Jul. 1906.

²⁴⁹ *Gympie Times*, 29 Oct. 1910.

On 3 September 1926 two new shops that were constructed when improvements and additions were being carried out, were leased to the English Scottish & Australian Bank and Mr Joe Daly of Gympie, a tailor, who opened a tailoring and mercery business branch of his business.²⁵¹ The hall was used for the showing of movies, as happened in the halls of Cooroy, Pomona and Kin Kin.

Mrs Bryan, wife of Cr F Bryan, opened the library with 1000 volumes on 11 September 1926.²⁵² In 1930 the Cooran branch of the QCWA donated money they had saved for their own rooms to the School of Arts committee to assist them to improve the Memorial Hall. In return, the CWA was given free rental to a room in the hall. It is still occupied by the CWA.²⁵³

When the hall was extended in 1947, timber for half the floor was donated by Straker & Sons, Cooran Sawmillers. Timbers included Tallowwood, Yellow Stringy Bark, Spotted Gum, Brush Box and Iron Bark. This extension was funded by rental monies received from The Child Health Clinic for the use of one of two downstairs rooms. A barber rented another room, and in 1951 the Commonwealth Bank used this same room.

In 1958 a supper room was added, with a loan of £600 from the Commonwealth Bank. In 1965 Mrs Hinds presented a large photo of enlisted men in World War I to the hall. CWA members have contributed to its upkeep. The Commonwealth Bank vacated their premises in 1970 and in 1984 the Child Health Clinic closed.²⁵⁴

Structural changes have included the removal of the wall of the supper room, allowing more open space, and restumping of the hall by volunteers in 1986.²⁵⁵ In 1986, the hall was used for indoor bowls, yoga, gymnastics, playgroup and private functions. When the Fruitgrowers' Association wound up in 1992, it donated \$90 000 to the hall. An annual 'Back to Cooran' is held in the Hall, which is well attended by past and present residents.

5.63.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

9 (b) Developing social and cultural institutions - forming secular institutions: meeting place (school of arts hall);

4 (b) Establishing and developing towns – establishing local government: site of first Shire meeting; and

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

5.63.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Cooran Memorial School of Arts is historically significant because of its long association with the town and its early connection with Noosa Shire Council.

It has social significance because of the central role it has played as a meeting place and venue for many kinds of entertainment and functions.

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.

²⁵⁰ Noosa Shire Council Minute Book, vol 1, 11 May 1910 - 8 Nov. 1911.

²⁵¹ *Nambour Chronicle*, 3 Sep. 1926.

²⁵² *Nambour Chronicle*, 3 Sep. 1926; *Noosa Advocate*, 27 Sep. 1926; *Nambour Chronicle*, 17 Sep. 1926, p.7.

²⁵³ *Sixty Years of CWA in Cooran* by Marjorie Dollison (Treasurer, Cooran Branch). Typescript.

²⁵⁴ Research Notes supplied by Roy Harbour.

²⁵⁵ *Noosa Citizen*, 23 Apr. 1986.

5.64 FORMER RAILWAY PUMPHOUSE (Concrete Platform)

LOCATION	Bank of Six Mile Creek, Queen Street, Cooran
DATES	1889, 1901 - 1902
DESCRIPTION	The remains of a concrete platform can be seen, close to the bank of Six Mile Creek.



5.64.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The platform was built as a base for a pump house to supply water for steam trains at Cooran Railway Station²⁵⁶, (a distance of approximately 100 metres away). Cooran water (ie from Six Mile Creek) was regarded as good for the purpose. The pump house is thought to have serviced the railway from its inception on 10 June 1889, when the first stage, the line from Gympie opened.

The pump house was a galvanised iron shed on the bank of Six Mile Creek. A three inch galvanised pipe was laid under the road, to take water from the pump house to two water tanks on stumps at the side of the railway line (off Bridge Street), where it was stored for the steam trains. Canvas hoses into tenders on the trains conveyed the water. It was an essential part of the steam train system. In 1901 - 1902 the water pump boiler was replaced with a new one.²⁵⁷

Diesel trains were introduced on the North Coast Line from the mid 1950's and water would not have been needed after the mid 1960's.²⁵⁸

Ted Stolberg, as a thirteen-year-old boy living in Cooran helped his father shovel and cart coal from the railway station to the pumping station at Six Mile Creek.²⁵⁹

5.64.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

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

²⁵⁶ Jeanette Alfredson, Cooran, pers comm., 2000. Inspection facilitated by Vivien Staggard of Cooran.

²⁵⁷ Commissioner for Railway Annual Reports 1901 - 1902

²⁵⁸ Noel Jory, pers comm., 2001. Mr Jory was a fireman on the North Coast Railway Line.

²⁵⁹ Judith Smoothy, Guran-Cooran State School. 100 Years of Education (Cooran: 1990) p 42. This was probably in the 1930's.

5.64.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The pump house had social and communication significance because of the part it played in the function of the railway, which brought people, mail and goods to Cooran.

It was commercially significant because of its contribution to the function of the railway service and the transportation of timber, produce and other goods to and from Cooran. The railway was vital to Cooran's economic life for most of the century.

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.

5.64.4 INTEGRITY

The base and sides of the platform are partly visible.

5.65 FORMER BAKERY AND RESIDENCE

LOCATION	24A and 24 King Street, Cooran
TENURE	Freehold, 1RP35048
DATES	c1920-1960s (closed as bakery). Residence c1920 to the present.
DESCRIPTION	There are two buildings, one a former bakery and the other a high-set dwelling still in use. The former bakery has a setback portion on the northern side. A brick oven remains at the back although it is collapsing. Both buildings are weatherboard timber. The bakery has awnings over the entrances, and at least one old style window with metal awning. The residence has casement windows and a driveway from the road leading past the shop.

5.65.1 BRIEF HISTORY

The buildings are at the top end of Cooran's most historical thoroughfare. Cooran's history of settlement is amongst the earliest in Noosa Shire, dating from the mid 1870s. Until the railway extended from Gympie south, coaches were the means by which travellers reached Tewantin, where boats carried supplies to and from Brisbane. In 1875 the first hotel was built at the lower end of King Street, to cater for coach passengers, those on horseback and those who walked.

In 1889, when the railway opened, Cooran became the centre for the district. Timber and local produce, including cane, fruit, vegetables, cream etc. that had previously been dispatched by boat, were brought to the railway station. Cooran grew as a result of this business and shops and other services were built. The main street, (King Street) developed along side the railway line as the principal means of business. Bread was the staple of pioneering families and in 1912-13, Cooran had two bakers²⁶⁰.

The King Street bakery was built by Mr Andrews, and was later owned by Mr and Mrs Kluver and Len Howard²⁶¹. Mr Kluver owned it up until the early 1940s and Jack Kluver worked in the bakery. The sign on the front was Kluver & Sons'. The Kluver family lived in the residence at the back of the shop.

The brick oven was fired by oak cut by Darby Shreiber, of the pioneering Coles Creek family. Oak was used because it kept the heat, unlike silky oak or casuarinas. The Klivers make their own yeast and the bread was 'beautiful'²⁶². The unsliced high top loaves were delivered locally and kept fresh for days. Bread and plum jam was a staple lunch for school children. Bread was a very important part of family life, with as many as eight loaves being delivered to one household.

Len Howard, who was a good pastry cook as well as baker, bought the bakery during World War II. It was a good business then and when the Klivers had it. In the 1960s, Murphys of Gympie bought out all the small bakeries²⁶³. Cooran's economy declined in the 1960s after the Straker sawmill closed, and the demand for bread dropped. Since the bakery closed, it has been used for a variety of businesses. A post office run by Mr John Bull was one²⁶⁴, while others included a doll doctor's shop and a sharpening business for saws, knives and scissors²⁶⁵. The bakery, residence and the buildings below the bakery, facing King Street, are all part of Cooran's historical precinct. The commercial bank²⁶⁶, which provided essential financial services, was housed in one building and there were a grocery shop and a garage among other uses²⁶⁷.

5.65.2 HISTORICAL THEMES

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

5 (a) Developing secondary and tertiary industry.

5.65.3 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.

²⁶⁰ Queensland Post Office Directory 1912-13, quoted in John Oxley Library Typescript 'Cooran'.

²⁶¹ Pers. comm. Mrs Glad King 2002.

²⁶² Pers comm. Mrs Madge Kluver, July 2002.

²⁶³ Ibid

²⁶⁴ Pers. com. Mrs Ivy French, March 2001.

²⁶⁵ Pers. com. Mrs Erla Angell, 2001.

²⁶⁶ Queensland Post Office Directory 1912-23, quoted in John Oxley Library transcript.

²⁶⁷ Pers. com. Mrs Ivy French, March 2001.

5.65.4 INTEGRITY

The two weatherboard buildings, the former bakery and the residence, are in good condition.

The bakery oven is collapsing and bricks are lying on the ground and floor of the oven. Fig trees grow over the walls. Two solid posts on the external wall were placed there as support for the walls, which were pushed out by the vaulted roof of the oven. This is understood to be a Queensland practice²⁶⁸.

²⁶⁸ Pers. com. Simon Reed, architect, February 2000.