

BRISBANE AND THE SOUTHEAST



EFFECTIVE EUROPEAN occupation of the Moreton–Wide Bay region began in 1824. It is possible that Portuguese navigators sailed along the coast of southeast Queensland in the sixteenth century, but if so they made no impact on the land. Captain James Cook in 1770 sailed along this coastline, naming features such as Cape Moreton, Wide Bay and the Glass Houses (Glasshouse Mts). Matthew Flinders followed in 1802, entering **Moreton Bay** and naming some of the islands therein.

Convict problems in **Sydney** and London led to the arrival of a permanent European population. Hitherto this territory with its fast flowing and fertile rivers had been the home of perhaps a dozen Aboriginal clans, but to date only a limited amount of anthropological work has been done on their occupancy of the area. Commissioner Bigge's report on convicts led to Governor Brisbane instructing the surveyor-general, John Oxley, in 1823 to investigate sites for a new convict settlement. Oxley was not impressed with Port Curtis (see Gladstone), preferring **Moreton Bay**, especially after the Brisbane River had been explored.

The first convict base was established at **Redcliffe** in September 1824, but by May 1825 the settlement had moved to the site of **Brisbane**. Under commandants such as Patrick Logan and Sydney Cotton, the economic base of the area was established — agriculture (maize), pastoralism and mining (limestone). Logan discovered fertile land to the south and west in the Logan, Albert and Coomera river systems and the Fassifern valley. The western and northern parts of the Brisbane River valley were probed by Edmund Lockyer and Allan Cunningham, the colonial botanist, as well as Logan himself.

The convict episode was almost a false start for the Moreton region. Nearly all the convicts were withdrawn by 1839, at which time teams began surveying the land for free settlement. In 1842 the first land was auctioned in and around **Brisbane** Town. Cunningham's 1827 journey from New England to the Darling Downs, however, provided the real impetus for development in the area that became known as Queensland. In 1840 squatters began swarming onto the Downs; by 1841 they were spilling over the main divide into the Lockyer Creek and Brisbane River areas. Squatters quickly mopped up the fertile coastal tracts: the Archer brothers at Durundur and the McKenzie brothers at Kilcoy, for example.

Pastoralists continued to spread north. A party including Andrew Petrie and Henry Stuart Russell made a coastal trip from **Brisbane** to the Wide Bay–Mary River area (see Maryborough) in 1842. Later that year they made an overland journey from the Darling Downs into the Mary River catchment, and took up Burrandowan on the southern Burnett River. The Archer brothers also moved north, taking up stations on the Burnett River.

The sheep and cattle squatters of the Darling Downs and Moreton region needed a local port for their supplies and produce. Many tried to bypass **Brisbane**, promoting **Ipswich** on the Bremer River as a river port or the development of a new port on Moreton Bay at **Cleveland**. Argument over a port was finally settled in Brisbane's favour in the 1850s, especially as Cleveland gained little support from marine surveyors. The claims of Ipswich, however, were strengthened when in 1863 the eastern terminus of the new Southern Railway line was put there, not in Brisbane. Much river trade took place on the Bremer–Brisbane river system. Ultimately, however, the facilities provided by the convict regime provided the basis for Brisbane's role as the commercial and administrative centre of southeast Queensland and as Queensland's capital.

From the 1840s onwards commercial expansion and settlement proceeded slowly and erratically. Pastoralism in the river valleys was the backbone of the region's economy, but other activities also developed. Timber felling led to the clearing of dense rainforest areas such as at **Buderim** and in the Canungra–Tamborine district. Closer settlement could then follow and agriculture made a faltering start with crops such as maize. It was not until the end of the century that dairying became an established industry. Larger runs were then subdivided and co-operative butter and cheese factories opened, while farming families eked out a rather meagre existence and little rural towns and villages came to dot the countryside. In a few pockets such as Boonah and Bethania, German migrants applied themselves to successful farming operations. Occasionally there was a planned approach towards these farming activities, such as in the **Monto** district, where in the 1920s the government implemented the Upper Burnett scheme of subdivision and closer settlement. Through the twentieth century pastoralism was replaced by small-scale farming, and from the 1950s the inefficiency and poverty of the latter has led to the decline of the dairying sector and its consolidation into a few large producers and processors.

Tropical agriculture received scant attention initially, although a few people, especially John Dunmore Lang, had sought to promote cotton growing by the 1840s. In the 1860s cotton planting was temporarily successful when the American Civil War interrupted supplies to Britain. In that decade also the government encouraged sugar and coffee growing. Sugar first centred on Ormiston (see Cleveland) and along the Caboolture and Logan rivers, adopting the plantation model with indentured Pacific Islands labourers. Sugar growing soon spread to warmer areas in the north on the Mary River (see Maryborough) and the Burnett River. The Burnett, in particular, became a flourishing sugar area, with large plantations and mills centred on **Bundaberg** and in the Childers and Isis areas. The Bundaberg district has remained prominent, especially with its rum.

Mining activities, concentrating initially on building materials such as limestone, diversified into coal extraction after 1843. Along the banks of the Brisbane and Bremer rivers valuable coal deposits were uncovered. **Ipswich** became the centre of coal operations and large numbers of Welsh miners arrived to add their expertise. Initially the coal supplied the coastal and river steamer trade, but by the 1870s railways and factories were also calling for Ipswich coal. Operations were small in scale and capitalisation low and by the 1960s the



High-rise office buildings were built in Brisbane's city centre in the 1970s and 1980s as major Australian and international companies established state branches there. The elegant Story Bridge (right foreground) was opened in 1940. Photograph by Leo Meier, 1984.

WELDON TRANNIES

Ipswich field was being squeezed out by competition from the larger, more lucrative fields of central Queensland. In addition to those of the Ipswich district, the Burrum coalfield, centred on the township of Howard, began operation in the 1860s.

Gold provided a more startling boost to development than did coal. Small finds were made at places such as **Nanango** and **Eidsvold**, but it was James Nash's discovery of gold in 1867 that had the most dramatic impact, leading to the quick emergence of **Gympie** as a flourishing mining centre, active into the early twentieth century. The Eidsvold field revived in 1887. Copper deposits at Mount Perry also led to a brief flourish of mining activity in the 1870s.

Rutile sands were mined along most of the **Gold Coast** after World War II. Mining operations continue on **Stradbroke Island** and are expected to start on **Moreton Island**. They were planned on **Fraser Island** until the federal government intervened in 1976 on environmental grounds.

Since World War II tourism has added significantly to the development of the area. In the nineteenth century protected watering places such as **Cleveland** and **Southport** were favoured. By the 1930s, however, entrepreneurs were beginning to promote ocean bathing, thus boosting the development of **Surfers Paradise** (see **Southport**): since World War II the **Gold Coast** has boomed to become Queensland's second largest city. Meanwhile, a rival coastal strip has been developing to the north of **Brisbane**, known as the **Sunshine Coast** and centering on **Noosa**, **Maroochydore** and **Caloundra**. The islands of **Moreton Bay**, especially **Bribie Island** and **North Stradbroke Island**, are also tapping the tourist market, while in the Wide Bay region **Hervey Bay** and **Fraser Island** are built on the holiday dream. Ironically, the islands have in the past been a place of confinement and refuge: **Fraser Island** as a reserve for Aborigines from 1897, **St Helena Island** as a penitentiary, **Peel Island** for lepers and **Dunwich** for inebriates, the poor and the disabled.

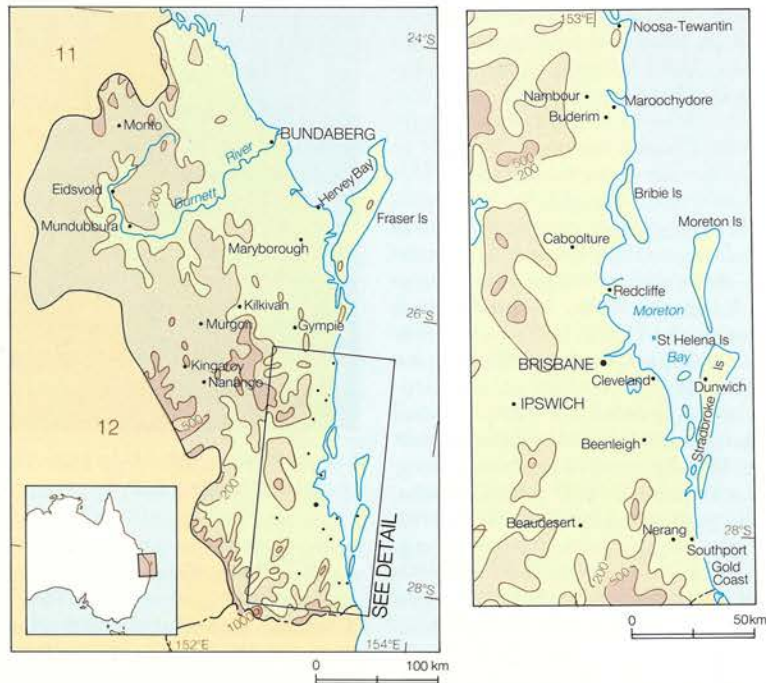
Secondary industry has not been a strong sector of development in the area. There has, however, been much elementary processing; for example, sugar, dairy products and livestock. Heavy industry was established in only specialised ways. **Maryborough** attracted Walkers Ltd in 1868 to build machinery for mining and sugar processing and later locomotives and rolling stock for the railways. Some machinery manufacturing also occurred at **Bundaberg**.

Brisbane's industrial growth came slowly. This was partly because of the decentralised nature of Queensland. **Maryborough**, for example, developed its own hinterland with mining resources, extensive timber stands and rich rural lands. A railway web spread out from the port to **Gympie** and to the western Burnett (**Nanango** and **Monto**). At **Bundaberg**, too, a smaller railway network fanned out to Mount Perry and the west. Brisbane's industrial development was also hampered by its image as a warehouse, management city. Its home-grown financial elite has been relatively small, especially since the financial collapse of the Queensland National Bank in 1893. A small local industrial sector was developing in the 1940s and 1950s, but by the 1960s such concerns were generally being swamped by the longer-established southern competitors. Hence through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries Brisbane has developed as a 'lesser' metropolitan centre than **Sydney**, **Melbourne** or **Adelaide**, in relative terms starved of capital and entrepreneurs despite the best efforts of the state government.

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SUGGESTED READING

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**BEAUDESERT** [27°58'S 153°01'E]

Popn: 450 (1891), 1548 (1947), 3780 (1981). Named after Beau Desert station of 1842; from Beau Desert Park in Staffordshire, England. Patrick Logan explored Logan R in 1826, met up with Allan Cunningham in Logan valley. Many convict escapees from **Moreton Bay** settlement in the 1820s. Pastoral occupation of upper Albert and Logan rivers began in 1842: Edward Hawkins was first European settler on Beau Desert station, which was subdivided in the 1860s leading to greater commercial activity in area. General district change from sheep to cattle in the 1860s. Village of Beaudesert founded in 1873, proclaimed a town in 1876, yr that first packhorse mail service reached here, but little growth as regarded as private town. Telegraph station opened in 1886. Rlwy opened in 1888, led to town growth and district centre moved here from Veresdale. Co-operative dairy company estab in 1904. Interstate rlwy from **Kyogle**, NSW, passed town on other side of Logan R when built in 1930, but led to abattoirs, feed lots and meatworks. Boys' Town estab by de la Salle brothers in 1961.

BEENLEIGH [27°43'S 153°13'E]

Popn: 73 (1871), 975 (1947), 2458 (1971), 4216 (1976), 7839 (1981). Named after birthplace in Devonshire, England, of two early farmers (1865). Robert Johnston settled in district in 1864 to grow sugar and arrowroot. Sugar mill built in 1867; 14 mills near town and 30 in district at height of industry c1885. Steamer went from mill to mill treating residue and had rum distillery on board. Distillery closed during sugar recession, but reopened in 1917. Present distillery, built in 1883, one of three in Aust; has Aust's oldest operating still, built in 1864. Rlwy opened in 1887.

BRIBIE ISLAND [26°57'S 153°09'E]

Popn (Bongaree): 313 (1947), 1101 (1971), 4789 (1981). Named **Bribie's Island** in the 1830s after convict sent to **Moreton Bay** settlement: he was given his freedom for catching mud crabs for officers and fled to island with Aboriginal girl and spent the rest of his life there. Matthew Flinders explored island in 1799 and was involved in skirmishes with Aborigines: township of Bongaree named after Flinders' Aborigines companion. John Oxley encountered shipwrecked convicts there in 1823. Fish cannery built in 1898, a second in 1906, but only short-lived success. Jetty built in 1912. First car on island in 1919, only about 20 houses in 1920, although many campers in holiday periods. Electricity to island in 1953. Rapid development followed opening of bridge to mainland in 1963. Popn of about 6600 in 1984.

BRISBANE [27°28'S 153°03'E]

Popn: 416 (1841), 2543 (1851), 12 551 (1864), 54 434 (1901), 299 748 (1933), 621 550 (1961), 942 836 (1981). Brisbane R named after Thomas Brisbane, gov of NSW 1821–25, by explorer John Oxley in 1823. Attempt to change name to Edenglassie when City of Greater Brisbane formed in 1925, but move rejected.

Penal settlement Brisbane R explored progressively further upstream by John Oxley (1823), John Gray and Edmund Lockyer (1825), and Allan Cunningham (1829). Gov Brisbane visited area and then sent Lieut Miller to estab penal settlement on present site of city in 1824. Became a port in 1826, shipbuilding began in 1828. Old Windmill (RNE) in Wickham Tce built in 1828, became signal station in 1861, had a timeball 1895–1930. Commissariat stores built in 1828–29. By 1829 largest penal settlement on Aust

mainland with over 1000 convicts. Gov Bourke reduced numbers in settlement to 300 plus a depot for reconvicted women in 1837. First river-steamer operated in 1837. Petrie family arrived in 1837; other free settlers arrived in the *Minerva* in 1838. Penal settlement ended in 1839. District surveyed 1839–42 to open for free settlement: surveyor murdered in 1840, two Aborigines accused and hanged at windmill. Declared a free settlement and first sale of town land in 1842. Ferry service from customs house to Kangaroo Point began in the 1840s, still operating. Three separate townships of Kangaroo Point, North Brisbane and South Brisbane in the 1840s. Qld's first newspaper, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, estab in 1846, later the *Brisbane Courier* and from 1933 the *Courier Mail*. Regular steamer service to Ipswich by 1846. Coastal steamers to Sydney from 1842. Newstead House built by Patrick Leslie in 1846 believed to be oldest in city. *Sovereign* wrecked at river bar in 1847 with 45 deaths. Growth stimulated by arrival in 1849 of 600 Scottish immigrants under patronage of John Dunmore Lang. Oldest church in Brisbane is St Stephen's Roman Catholic church built in 1850, although earlier chapel built in 1843–44. Botanic gardens laid out in 1855.

Colonial capital Became capital of new colony of Queensland on separation from NSW in 1859. Govt House built in 1862, present Govt House built in 1865, became official residence in 1920. First Anglican bishop of Brisbane consecrated in 1859. Telegraph to Sydney opened in 1861. City area destroyed by fire in 1864. Hulk *Proserpine* kept at river mouth to house prisoners in the 1860s. Wooden bridge built across river in 1865, collapsed in 1867. First channel, Francis Channel, dredged through bar at mouth of river in 1866. Parliament House opened in 1868. Conservation area in Petrie Place contains 1860s buildings, including Victoria Barracks. General post office built 1871–79 on site of female convict barracks. Victoria Bridge opened in 1874; rlwy bridge at Indooroopilly in 1875 when rlwy from Ipswich built, leading to end of riverboat trade. By the 1870s Bowen Hills, East Brisbane, Highgate Hill, Milton, New Farm, Newstead, Red Hill and Woolloongabba part of urban area with separate settlements at Lutwyche, Nundah, Sandgate and Toowong. St Stephen's Roman Catholic cathedral opened in 1874. Tramways operated from 1875: Toowong, for example, grew after tramway opened in 1880. First graving dock (RNE) built at South Brisbane 1876–81, now maritime museum. Fort built at Lytton in 1877 to guard river. Rlwy to Sandgate opened in 1882. Buddhist Temple of the Holy Triad (RNE) built in 1884, restored by local Chinese community in 1966. Borough of South Brisbane and municipality of Coopers Creek estab in 1888. Her Majesty's Theatre (RNE) built in 1888. Devastating floods in 1893 damaged Victoria Bridge and destroyed rlwy bridge at Indooroopilly. There were economic and building booms in the 1860s and 1880s, setbacks in the 1890s.

Twentieth century city Proclaimed a city in 1902. Pinkenba Wharf built in 1902 for meat exports. New channel dredged through river mouth bar in 1908–12.



Central Station 7am. Oil by Frances Vida Lahey, c1935.
BRISBANE CIVIC ART GALLERY

Sewerage scheme begun in 1909. University of Qld estab in 1909 in former Govt House, began to move to new site at St Lucia in 1939. First section of St John's Anglican cathedral (RNE) consecrated in 1910, though second section not until 1958. Lake Manchester dam built for city water supply in 1916. City of Greater Brisbane, covering whole metropolitan area, created in 1925. City hall and William Jolly Bridge opened in 1930. First television transmission in Aust from Brisbane to Ipswich in 1934. Linear wharves developed at Hamilton and Pinkenba from 1937. Evans Deakins shipyard estab in 1939; Cairncross Dock at Colmslie opened in 1944 as largest commercial graving dock in Southern Hemisphere. Story bridge opened in 1940. During World War II Gen Douglas MacArthur and Allied High Command HQ and Aust Army HQ in Brisbane.

Post-war development Statutory town plan drawn up in 1965. Tramway system closed in 1969, replaced by buses. Third Victoria Bridge opened in 1970, Capt Cook Bridge on Southeastern Freeway in 1973. Serious flooding in 1974 left thousands temporarily homeless, 14 000 homes damaged: Wivenhoe Dam built to prevent recurrence. Griffith University opened in the outer suburb of Mt Gravatt in 1975. New shipping terminal opened in 1980 as first stage in port redevelopment due for completion in 1990. Host city for 1982 Commonwealth Games. Scene of bitter confrontations in 1985 between Qld govt and police and electricity workers over employment conditions and freedom to strike.

BUDERIM

[26°41'S 153°04'E]

Popn: 251 (1911), 1068 (1966), 4016 (1981). Name: Aborig *badderam* = 'honeysuckle'. Richard Jones first European in area in 1854 looking for timber for saw-milling. Andrew Petrie explored area in 1862 and timber-getters followed. Area surveyed and town proclaimed in 1869. Banana, citrus and coffee industries estab in the 1880s. Steam tramway linked town to rlwy in 1914, became road in 1935. Ginger planted in 1916, became Aust's main producer and processor

with establishment of co-operative in 1940. Ginger plant moved to Yandina in the early 1980s. Since the 1960s banana and ginger plantations have given way to middle class retirement villas.

BUNDABERG [24°53'S 152°21'E]

Popn: 117 (1871), 2323 (1881), 8727 (1911), 15 926 (1947), 26 516 (1971), 32 560 (1981). Named after local Bunda Aborigs. Explorer Henry Russell in district in 1842; govt sent surveyor James Burnett to area in 1847, but he reported unfavourably. First European settlers were J. and G. Stewart, timber-getters who had tallow works to north and explored area in 1866 and took up Woondooma selection, planting first sugar crop. First house built in North Bundaberg and first large vessel came up the Burnett River in 1867. Private town of North Bundaberg surveyed on portion of Woondooma and first timber mill built in 1868. Agric selections from 1868 when road opened to **Maryborough** and Aust Steam Navigation Co wharf built at North Bundaberg. Govt surveyed South Bundaberg with first land sales in 1872. Sugar growing estab 1872–82 period using Pacific Islands labourers (kanaks). Roman Catholic church estab in 1875, Anglican church in 1876. Municipality incorporated in 1880, became a town in 1881, a city in 1913. Influx of 305 migrants in 1882 included consignment of Sri Lankan coolies which led to protest riot. Rlwy opened to inland in 1884, to Maryborough in 1887, from **Brisbane** in 1912. Many sugar mills built in the 1880s–90s as industry expanded: first rum distillery built in 1888. Singer Gladys Moncrieff and aviator Bert Hinkler both born here in 1892. In 1928 contaminated diphtheria vaccine led to deaths of 12 local children. Deep-water bulk sugar terminal and port opened in 1958: 316 000 tonnes can be stored and one shed, at 425 m, is longest sugar-storage building in world. Local engineering works taken over in 1966 to manufacture whole-stalk cane harvesters: only such plant in world in the 1970s. Aloe vera likely to become significant crop in the mid-1980s.

CABOOLTURE [27°04'S 152°58'E]

Popn: 248 (1891), 1133 (1947), 3248 (1971), 6451 (1981). Named after local station, from Aborig *rabultja* = 'carpet snake'. First European settler in 1842. Sugar growing in district from 1865 and Caboolture Cotton Co in district in the mid- to late 1860s. Town estab in 1867 as stopping place on route to **Gympie** goldfield from **Brisbane**. Rlwy opened in 1888. Secret HQ of Allied High Command in World War II. Increasingly a residential satellite for **Brisbane** since c1965.

CLEVELAND [27°32'S 152°17'E]

Popn: 145 (1864), 1881 (1961), 1735 (1966), later incorporated in **Brisbane**. Cape and bay named by Capt James Cook after either Duke of Cleveland or John Cleveland, secretary to the Admiralty, in 1770. Vied with **Brisbane** in the 1840s to become capital of **Moreton Bay** District of NSW, but found unsuitable for port. Courthouse (now a restaurant) built in 1853. Ormiston House (RNE) built in 1862 by Capt Louis Hope who pioneered Qld sugar industry at nearby

Ormiston. First Qld sugar cane crushing and boiling works estab in 1864, closed in 1867. Wooden lighthouse (RNE) built in 1864–65. Early experiments with laser beams as navigational aids carried out at old lighthouse in 1969.

DUNWICH [27°30'S 153°25'E]

Popn: 1031 (1911), 165 (1947), 931 (1976), 789 (1981). In 1827 proposal to move **Moreton Bay** penal settlement to Stradbroke Is because large ships unable to enter **Brisbane R**. Stone jetty first built by convicts, later enlarged. Development of settlement discontinued in 1831 because of hostile Aborigs and loss of cargo when unloading in rough weather. In 1850 the *Emigrant* arrived with typhus on board: 42 victims including ship's surgeon and local doctor were buried here. Inadequate facilities exacerbated situation: alternative quarantine site sought in the 1860s. Quarantine station closed in 1973: infectious diseases hospital 1892–1907. Benevolent Asylum operated 1864–1947.

EIDSVOLD [25°22'S 151°08'E]

Popn: 1258 (1891), 378 (1933), 613 (1981). Named after cattle run estab by Archer brothers in 1848 and name of village where Norwegian constitution adopted in 1814. Eidsvold homestead (RNE) built c1849. Stockman found gold in 1858, prospectors in area in 1862. Major gold find in 1887 led to influx of approx 1200 diggers and tent town with 8 hotels. Rlwy station (Nat T) built in 1901. Upper Burnett and Callide Land Settlement Act of 1923 led to closer settlement. Eidsvold developed as cattle sales centre.

FRASER ISLAND [25°15'S 153°10'E]

Named after Mrs Eliza Fraser who was shipwrecked here when *Stirling Castle* ran aground off **Rockhampton** in 1836. Also known as Great Sandy Island. Capt James Cook mistook island for part of mainland in 1770. Andrew Petrie visited island in 1842. Declared a native reserve in 1860 with an Aborig popn of 2000–3000. Early mission station founded in 1870: second mission estab 1897. Remaining Aborigs dispersed to mainland when mission closed in 1904. Timbercutters here in the 1860s. First timber plantation in 1882, Qld Forestry Dept camp set up in 1913 to manage timber. Mill abandoned in 1925 and logs taken to mainland. Commando training camp in World War II. First mineral sands leases in 1949; further 3240 ha applied for in 1971, provoking strong opposition from conservation groups. Mining allowed in 1975 after inquiry, although federal govt in 1977 refused export licences, and 75 per cent of island declared nat park. Sand mining effectively ended in 1976. Island nominated for World Heritage List.

GOLD COAST [28°04'S 152°25'E]

Popn: 33 716 (1961), 69 120 (1971), 135 437 (1981). The name, City of the Gold Coast, proclaimed in 1959 to promote tourism; earlier known as South Coast. Capt James Cook sailed along coast in 1770; Matthew Flinders in 1799 and 1802. John Bingle in 1822 noted entrance to the Broadwater. Military post at Point Danger in 1828–29. Cedar-getters in district

from 1842, but no permanent European settlement. The 1868 Crown Lands Alienation Act led to selections in area near NSW border. **Southport** surveyed in 1869; Main Beach and Broad Beach gazetted in the early 1870s, Burleigh Heads surveyed. Qld governor had summer residence on Nerang R in the 1880s. Coolangatta surveyed in 1883. Main Beach estate developed in 1885, first in Surfers Paradise area. Rlwy from **Nerang** to Coolangatta opened in 1903. Town of South Coast proclaimed in 1948, reconstituted as City of the Gold Coast in 1959. Building restrictions relaxed in the 1950s, leading to high rise building. Canal estates developed in the 1960s and 1970s. Fauna reserve opened by zoologist David Fleay at Burleigh Heads in 1952 to study Aust animal species. (See also Nerang, Southport).

GYMPIE [26°13'S 152°43'E]

Popn: 4460 (1871), 1288 (1876), 8419 (1891), 11 959 (1901), 7749 (1933), 11 179 (1966), 10 768 (1981). Name: Aborig *gimpi-gimpi*, name of local stinging tree. Called Nashville after James Nash, who discovered gold here in 1867; reverted to Aborig name in 1868 when canvas town sprang up. Became Qld's most important goldfield with a popn of over 25 000 on field within months. First crushing battery built in 1868. Alluvial gold dwindled c1868 and shallow reef mining provided main employment until deep mining introduced in 1880 and continued to c1925. Floods in 1893 covered 20 mines. Total of approx 114 tonnes

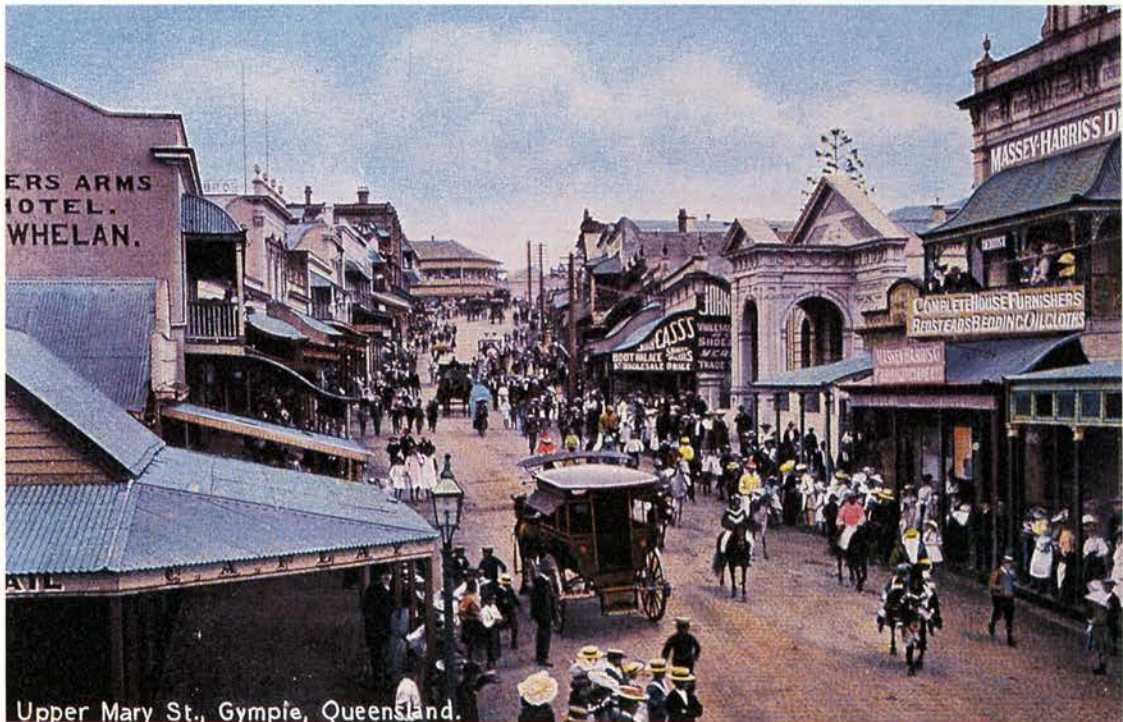
mined here, including Curtis Nugget of 30 326 g. Peak production in 1903. Retort house (RNE) of Scottish Gympie mine is only mine building remaining. Timber-getting in district before gold find. Proclaimed a municipality in 1880, a town in 1890, a city in 1905. Stock exchange opened in 1884. Andrew Fisher's cottage (RNE) preserved — he was prime minister of Aust three times between 1907 and 1915. After mining ceased c1925, town became centre for agric and pastoral district. Many notable buildings from the 1890s remain.

HERVEY BAY [25°13'S 152°55'E]

Popn: 4191 (1961), 6170 (1971), 13 569 (1981). Bay named in 1770 by Capt James Cook after Capt Hervey, later Earl of Bristol. Matthew Flinders landed in area in 1799. Andrew Petrie and Henry Russell discov strait from Wide Bay in 1842. Rapid growth as holiday resort area from the 1960s. Proclaimed a city in 1984.

IPSWICH [27°06'S 152°47'E]

Popn: 932 (1851), 5092 (1871), 10 445 (1911), 22 198 (1933), 38 953 (1954), later included in **Brisbane** for census purposes. Named after town in Suffolk, England, by Gov Brisbane in 1843. Earlier known as Limestone after Patrick Logan discov Limestone Hills in 1827 and became limestone quarry outstation for Brisbane settlement. Logan also discov first coal in Qld at Redbank in 1827. Allan Cunningham left from here to explore Darling Downs in 1828. Situated on



Gympie became a thriving gold centre after a rush in 1868. As gold decreased in importance in the early twentieth century, Gympie remained a prosperous district centre. Postcard, late nineteenth century.

MUSEUM OF AUSTRALIA

'the basin', only place upstream on Bremer R where vessels could be turned. Important river port for Darling Downs produce in the 1840s: regular steamer service with **Moreton Bay** estab in 1846. After free settlement allowed in Moreton Bay District from 1842, site 1.6 km from Limestone surveyed for town. Coal-mining began at Redbank in 1843, oldest field in Qld. First country hotel licence in Qld granted to the Home in 1844. Bank of NSW opened in 1853; lock-up and watch house built in 1857, courthouse (RNE) in 1858–59. Claremont (Nat T) built in 1858, as was St Paul's Anglican church (RNE), the oldest in Qld. Steam sawmills and boiling-down works estab in the 1850s. Gazetted as port in 1860. Ipswich Grammar School (RNE), first in Qld, opened in 1863. First rlwy in Qld opened from North Ipswich to Grandchester in 1865 — station at latter (RNE) is oldest in Qld. Increased demand for coal from rlwys led to opening of West Moreton field in the 1860s–70s. Rlwy from Brisbane opened in 1876. Rhondda colliery (RNE) opened in the 1880s, last to retain vertical shaft and poppet head. Aust's first cotton mill opened in 1890, but closed after a few yrs due to competition from imports. Serious floods in 1893 and in 1974 when 6000 homes damaged. Amberley RAAF base outside city.

KILKIVAN

[26°06'S 152°15'E]

Popn: 153 (1891), 501 (1933), 305 (1981). Named after station estab in the mid-1840s. Later called Rise and Shine in 1874 after gold reef, then Mount Neurum, but reverted to earlier name. First pastoral settlement in the early 1840s. Gold discov in 1868 after **Gympie** rush; gold town sprang up with 4 hotels. When alluvial gold ran out, reef mining tried and Black Snake reef, discov in 1874 and exploited until 1901, saved the settlement. Copper discov in 1872, ruins of smelter (RNE) remain. Cinnabar discov in 1873, became only mine in British Empire, worked until after World War II. Rlwy opened in 1888. Dairying in district from the late 1890s. Kilkivan station subdivided in 1911.

KINGAROY

[26°33'S 151°51'E]

Popn: 1191 (1911), 2330 (1933), 5134 (1981). Name: Aborig *kinjerroy* = 'red ant'. First European settlers were Henry Russell and C.R. Haly in the 1840s. Taabinga homestead (RNE), a slab building, built in 1846. Two areas set aside for closer settlement in 1872 were known as Kingaroy Paddock. Town's business section estab in 1902, but little growth until rlwy opened in 1904 and town became pre-eminent over its rivals and an important timber centre. Police station and post office estab in 1904. Taabinga run opened for selection in 1907; butter factory opened that yr, expanded in 1927. Peanut growing began in 1924, first silo built in 1928, now centre of Aust peanut industry. Power station built in 1924, first electricity supply in 1925. RAAF training base and HQ of Aust Armoured Division in World War II.

MAROOCHYDORE

[26°40'S 153°07'E]

Popn: 460 (1933), 3068 (1961), 10 283 (1976), 17 460 (1981, including Mooloolaba). Name: Aborig *marutchi* = 'black swan'. Convict escapee John



Wharf Street, Maryborough. The courthouse and lands office in the foreground was built in 1875–77. Photograph, c1890.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

Graham was first European in area 1829–33. A timber-getter explored Maroochy R in 1856 and set up depot on estuary to handle timber from hinterland. Andrew Petrie 'officially' discov and named Maroochy R in 1862. Town estab in 1900. Rapid growth as holiday resort since the 1960s. (See also Sunshine Coast).

MARYBOROUGH

[25°33'S 152°42'E]

Popn: 299 (1851), 2929 (1868), 10 159 (1901), 9410 (1911), 14 395 (1947), 20 670 (1976), 20 111 (1981). Mary R named after Mary FitzRoy, wife of governor, in 1847 by J.C. Burnett. Andrew Petrie and party explored Wide Bay district for grazing land and sailed up Mary R in 1842. Village founded in 1843. Surveyor Burnett gave good report on area in 1847. Wharf and woolstore built on river in 1847, settlement began on opposite bank the following year. Higher site to east surveyed in 1849–50. Police station estab on new site in 1852, residents moved there from old site after hostilities with Aborigs. In 1856 Edward Aldridge moved his inn to site and opened the Royal Hotel. Proclaimed a port in 1859, a municipality in 1861. Sugar growing in district from c1864, first mills in 1867. Foundry estab in 1868 to supply **Gympie** goldfield. Post office built in 1869. Courthouse and lands office (RNE) built 1875–77.

MONTO

[24°53'S 151°08'E]

Popn: 837 (1933), 1813 (1966), 1397 (1981). First European settlement in 1848 by Trevathan on Rawbelle station, at one time northernmost in Aust. Further settlement into the 1850s, accompanied by hostilities with Aborigines. Aborigs suffered from general European backlash after Hornet Bank massacre of 1857 (see Taroom). Gold discov at Cania in 1870, but only small field with intermittent mining until the 1930s: Mount Cannidah mining district declared in 1889 and Monal goldfield declared in 1891 had similar histories. Rlwy from **Bundaberg** opened in 1881. Act of 1884 led to resumption of parts of old runs for selection. Further closer (soldier) settlement under 1923 Upper Burnett and Callide Land Settlement Bill: cotton and dairying industries followed, but former hit by floods in the late 1920s. Works depot set up near town site by govt in 1923 as part of scheme to develop area. Town designed in 1926, first in upper Burnett River district. Coal discov at Selene

in 1927, mined 1947–66. Rlwy from **Gladstone** to **Maryborough** through district completed in 1931. Dam built north of **Cania Gorge** in the early 1980s to irrigate some of district. **Cania Gorge Nat Pk** declared in 1977.

MORETON BAY [27°24'S 153°17'E]

Named **Morton Bay** by Capt James Cook in 1770 after James Douglas, Earl of Morton, president of Royal Society 1764–68. Matthew Flinders first to explore bay, discov passage between **Moreton Island** and **Stradbroke Island**. John Oxley sent by govt in 1823 to find site for penal colony, recommended **Moreton Bay**. First European settlement in 1824 at **Redcliffe**, shifted to **Brisbane** site in 1825. South Passage surveyed in 1825. Allan Cunningham explored district in 1827. Free men given right to settle in **Moreton Bay** district in 1842. Estab as a county of NSW in 1847: Qld known as **Moreton Bay District** until it became separate colony in 1859. **Moreton Bay Cricket Club**, first in Qld, estab in 1857. **Fort Lytton** estab at mouth of **Brisbane R** in 1877, used in both world wars.

MORETON ISLAND [27°08'S 153°24'E]

Named after **Moreton Bay** by Matthew Flinders in 1799. Cook had mistaken **Moreton Island** and **Stradbroke Island** for parts of mainland. Pilot station moved here in 1848 and north entrance to bay became normal shipping route. Lighthouse, first in Qld, built at **Cape Moreton** in 1857. Whaling station estab at **Tangalooma**, now a resort, in 1952; closed by the early 1960s.

MUNDUBBERA [25°36'S 151°18'E]

Popn: 3 (1876), 1102 (1981). Name: Aborig = 'meeting of the waters'. Lawson brothers took up land in district in 1846. **Mundubbera** station taken up by E.P. Bouverie in 1848; Archer brothers also settled in area then. Govt resumed parts of some stations in 1887 and in 1906. District opened for closer settlement in 1910, town followed: school opened in 1913, post office in 1920, hospital in 1921. Rlwy from **Brisbane** opened in 1914, terminus until 1920. Butter factory opened in 1916, production ceased in 1980. Prickly pear a serious problem from the early 1920s to 1933. First citrus orchards in area in 1936. **Jones Weir** built in 1951, **Waruma Dam** in 1968.

MURGON [26°14'S 151°58'E]

Popn: 706 (1911), 2478 (1971), 2327 (1981). Name: Aborig = 'lily covered pond' or 'spring'. First European settlers in district in 1843. Closer settlement in 1902, survey and sale of allotments in 1906. Butter factory opened in 1913, grain shed built in 1914. Branch rlwy to **Proston** opened in 1923, opened up rich farmlands and led to **Murgon's** development as important rlwy junction. **Cherbourg** Aborig settlement (popn of 1263 in 1973, 963 in 1981) reserved in 1904, began as settlement in 1906, still run as Qld govt Aborig community. Known as **Barambah** until 1931. In 1919, 120 residents died of flu. Tenor, teacher and human rights supporter **Harold Blair** born there in 1924.

NAMBOUR [26°36'S 152°59'E]

Popn: 1150 (1911), 4678 (1954), 6219 (1966), 7965 (1981). Name: Aborig name for red flowering tea-tree. District settled by Europeans in the 1860s, mainly by unsuccessful miners from the **Gympie** field. Rlwy opened in 1890–91. Sugar became main crop in the 1890s: mill has operated since 1896. Pineapples, macadamia nuts and other tropical fruit more recently important. Recent commercial expansion with growth of **Sunshine Coast** since the 1960s.

NANANGO [26°39'S 152°02'E]

Popn: 79 (1864), 1499 (1911), 1025 (1933), 1431 (1947), 1111 (1976), 1830 (1981). Named after station taken up in 1843. Once known as **Goode's Inn**. John Goode opened roadside inn at river crossing on stock route in 1848 and town grew around it. On edge of **Gympie** gold reef: small diggings in area in the 1860s, first large-scale reef mining c1880, but all claims short lived. Power station and coalmine to be developed at **Tarong** in the mid-1980s.

NERANG [27°59'S 153°21'E]

Popn: 161 (1876), 466 (1933), 276 (1947), 1465 (1976), 4356 (1981). Name: Aborig = 'little'. **Nerang R** surveyed in 1842 and named **Barrow R** after secretary to the Admiralty. In 1847 John Dunmore Lang sent **Moreton Bay** cotton samples to Britain and manufacturers showed interest, especially in view of American Civil War. Cotton grown on river in 1862–63, but **Manchester Qld Cotton Co** disbanded after floods in 1864. Sugar grown from 1865. Town surveyed by govt in 1865, first land sale in 1866. Jetty built for cedarcutters in 1865. First steamer entered river in 1866. Hotel built in 1872, post office in 1874; telegraph and school opened in 1876. River ferry began in 1875. Qld governor built summer residence on river in the 1880s. Rlwy opened in 1889, tourism more profitable than produce. Popn growth in the 1970s due to proximity to **Brisbane** and the **Gold Coast**.

NOOSA-TEWANTIN [26°23'S 153°07'E]

Popn: 87 (1911, Noosa), 1766 (1954), 4075 (1971), 9965 (1981). Name: Aborig *gnuthera* = 'shade or shadows'. **Noosa Head** named **Bracefield Cape** by Andrew Petrie and Henry Russell on 1842 whaleboat voyage: named after escaped convict who rescued **Eliza Fraser** from Aborigs inland. Timber-getters moved into district from 1865 and sawmill estab at **Tewantin**. **Noosa** estuary surveyed in 1869. **Tewantin** became township and port in 1870 with steamers landing people and goods for **Gympie** goldfield. Much of present **Noosa Nat Pk** and **Sunshine Beach** reserved for Aborig use in 1877. Surf lifesaving club estab in 1927. **Noosa Nat Pk** estab in 1930. **Noosaville** began to develop as resort in the 1940s. Sand mining proposal rejected by govt in 1972. Other controversies have centred on high-rise and canal developments since 1969. Rapid growth as resort in that period.

REDCLIFFE [27°11'S 153°03'E]

Popn: 203 (1891), 447 (1911), 2008 (1933), 8871 (1947), 21 674 (1961), later included in **Greater Brisbane** for



ss Cherry Venture driven ashore at Tewantin by a cyclone, July 1973.

WELDON TRANNIES

census purposes. Coast explored and possibly named by Matthew Flinders in 1799. More likely named by John Oxley in 1823 after its red cliffs. Chosen by Oxley as site for prison colony and European settlement in modern Qld in 1823. Brief settlement in 1824 before moved to **Brisbane**. Once deserted, known by Aboriges as Humpybong ('dead or empty dwelling'). Town proclaimed in 1920, became a city in 1959. Rapid residential development since World War II.

ST HELENA ISLAND [27°22'S 153°14'E]

Named by Patrick Logan after Napoleon's isle of exile because Aborig called Napoleon was banished there. Developed as quarantine station in 1866, using prisoners for labour, but instead made penal establishment in 1866. First prisoners sent in 1867 and became maximum security prison for colony and later state. In 1921 many prisoners were transferred to **Brisbane** and island became prison farm until 1933 when last prisoners removed to Brisbane. Ruins of prison complex listed on RNE.

SOUTHPORT [27°58'S 153°25'E]

Popn: 11 (1876), 1658 (1911), 4218 (1933), 8430 (1947), 12 746 (1961), later part of the **Gold Coast**. Surveyed in 1874 and named after resort in Lancashire, England. Part of area set aside for town in 1860, district surveyed in 1869, town surveyed and gazetted in 1874. Road from **Brisbane** opened in 1875. Southport Hotel built in 1876. Pier built in 1880. Vic land boom of the 1880s led to speculation here. Main Beach estate auctioned in 1885, first in future Surfers Paradise, originally known as Elston. Rlwy from Brisbane

opened in 1889, later closed. Bridge over Nerang R built in 1925, replaced by new concrete bridge in 1966. In 1933 residents of Elston requested name change to that of John Cavill's Surfers Paradise Hotel, opened in 1923. Town proclaimed in 1949. Extensive development after building restrictions lifted in 1952. Part of City of the Gold Coast from 1959.

STRADBROKE ISLAND [27°33'S 153°28'E]

Named to honour Capt Rous, son of Earl of Stradbroke. Cedar-getters wrecked on southern Stradbroke Island in 1823. Patrick Logan explored passage between island and mainland in 1826. Moreton Bay Oyster Co operated on southern part of island in the 1880s. Isthmus connecting northern and southern parts of original island collapsed in 1896, forming the present two islands. Aborig poet Kath Walker born here in 1920, later opened environmental education centre on North Stradbroke Island. A 1984 proposal to build bridge from mainland to North Stradbroke and develop latter as major tourist resort and residential area led to controversy between Qld govt and conservationists. Much of island under mining leases and a major source of beach sand minerals.

SUNSHINE COAST [26°31'S 153°06'E]

Descriptive name applied to coast north of **Brisbane** for publicity purposes from the 1960s. Includes **Noosa-Tewantin** and **Maroochydore** as well as Caloundra (popn: 94 (1911), 2807 (1961), 16 758 (1981)) and other coastal towns. Rapid expansion of resort function and of permanent population, including retired people, since the 1960s.