A GUIDE TO

THE HISTORY OF
NORTH-WEST QUEENSLAND

Vol. 1 : A-G

Compiled by
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A GUIDE TO

THE HISTORY OF NORTH-WEST QUEENSLAND

A brief history and bibliographic survey of selected
resources in north-west Queensland history

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DI PERKINS and DENIS SHEPHARD

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INTRODUCTION

In June 1987 the Queensland Council of the Australian Bicentennial Authority gave its endorsement to the "North Western Queensland Bicentennial Archival Project", a proposal of the Mount Isa and District Historical Society. The objective of the project was to set-up an information data bank on topics relating to the history of north-west Queensland. North-west Queensland was defined as approximately that area enclosed by a line passing from Karumba, to Normanton, to Cloncurry, to Boulia, to the Queensland-Northern Territory border, to the Gulf of Carpentaria and back to Karumba. The work was funded jointly by the Mount Isa City Council and the Queensland Council of the Australian Bicentennial Authority.

It was the concern of the Committee of the Historical Society that, while material for the study of local history did exist locally, school children in particular found it difficult to locate. Through this project, the Historical Society has sought to bring together under one location information on a wide range of local history subjects. The main tasks of the compilers were: to write brief histories outlining the major themes of a selected number of broad subjects; to provide a bibliography, plus locations, for the selected themes; to assemble a collection of contemporary photographs relating to the selected themes; and, to obtain microfilm copies of the Cloncurry Advocate newspaper. As the project proceeded the compilers decided also to collect a full set of Mimag, the house magazine of Mount Isa Mines Limited; to obtain microfilm copies of selected issues of the North Queensland Register; and, to contribute to the purchase of a microfilm reader by the Mount Isa Public Library.

In its final form the Archival Project comprises:

1.   two bound sets of A Guide to the History of North-West Queensland;

2.   one bound set of photographs;

3. one bound set of Mimag, 1947-88;

4. one microfilm copy of the Cloncurry News and Mount Isa Record, 1930-33;

5. one microfilm copy of the Cloncurry Advocate, 1931-53;

6. one microfilm copy of the North Queensland Register, 1891-1905 & 1913; and

7 secondary copies of both the Guide... and the Mimags, suitable for photocopying.

The Guide... is aimed at the school student and general user, not the thesis-writer. Consequently, the concentration has been placed on secondary material, emphasising that available locally or through Inter-Library Loan. Users should be aware that a wide range of relevant primary source material is held at the Queensland State Archives (Brisbane), John Oxley Library (Brisbane), Mitchell Library (Sydney), and in the library of James Cook University of North Queensland (Townsville).

The arrangement of material in the Guide... follows a logical pattern. It starts with a listing of relevant bibliographies, newspapers and periodicals (Part A); then follows the natural environment (Part B); aborigines (Part C); exploration (Part D); economic development (Parts E to G); government, politics and labour relations (Parts H and I); social history (Parts J to Q); town development (Part R); and, finally, an outline of relevant biographical material (Part S). It should be noted that the emphasis has been upon works relevant to north-west Queensland history. Consequently, general works on the history of Queensland and Australia have only been included where they make specific reference to the north-west.

The Archival Project was compiled by two members of the Mount Isa and District Historical Society. We would like to thank all those who provided practical assistance, moral support and encouragement. We are grateful to the Mount Isa City Council

ABBREVIATIONS OF LOCATIONS

CPL	Cloncurry Shire Council Library
CSC	Cloncurry Shire Council
DCSM	Department of Community Services, Mount Isa
ILL	This item may be acquired through inter-library loan
JCUNQ	James Cook University of North Queensland Library
JOL	John Oxley Library
KHSL	Kalkadoon High School Library
KTC	Kalkadoon Tribal Council
MICC	Mount Isa City Council
MICS	Mount Isa Central State School
MIEC	Mount Isa Education Centre
MIFHS	Mount Isa Family History Society
MIHL	Mount Isa High School Library
MIML	Mount Isa Mnes Technical Library
MIMP	Mount Isa Mines Public Relations
MIPL/MICL	Mount Isa Public Library
MRD	Main Roads Department, Cloncurry
NARU	North Australian Research Unit, Darwin
NWS	North West Star Office, Mount Isa
QSA	Queensland State Archives
QSL	Queensland State Library
RHSQ	Royal Historical Society of Queensland
TAFE	TAFE Library, Mount Isa
TML	Townsville Municipal Library
UNE	University of New England Library
UOH	History Department, University of Queensland
UQL	University of Queensland Library
UQLF	Fryer Library. University of Queensland Library

A.   BIBLIOGRAPHIES, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

1.   Bibliographies

2.   Newspapers and Periodicals

The bibliographies, newspapers and periodicals most relevant to the study of north-west Queensland history are listed below.

1.   **Bibliographies**

<u>Cloncurry : A list of References to sources held in the John Oxley</u>
       <u>Library</u>, [prepared by N.Kirkman], January 1983 (4 p.
       typescript), JOL

Craig, Beryl Frances, <u>comp</u>.
       <u>North-west-central Queensland : an annotated bibliography</u>.
       Canberra: Australian Insitute of Aboriginal Studies, 1970.
       (Australian Aboriginal studies; n. 41 : Bibliography series;
       n.61)

Hill, Marji, <u>comp</u>.
       <u>Black Australia : an annotated bibliography and teachers'</u>
       <u>guide to resources on Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders,</u>
       <u>annotated</u>. Compiled by Marji Hill and Alex Barlow. Canberra
       : Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies; NJ : Humanities
       Press, 1978. (Bibliography series; n.7), MIPL, KTC

Johnston, William Ross
       <u>A bibliography of Queensland history</u>.
       Brisbane : Library Board of Queensland, 1981, MIPL

Johnston, W. Ross
       <u>A Guide to the History of Queensland : a bibliographic survey</u>
       <u>of selected resources in Queensland history</u>, compiled by W.
       Ross Johnston and Margaret Zerner. Brisbane : The Library
       Board of Queensland, 1985, MIPL/JOL.

McNabb, S
       <u>Bibliography of books, pamphlets, maps and miscellaneous items</u>
       <u>on Mount Isa and District</u>, compiled by S.McNabb, G.S.M.Zussino
       : Mount Isa : Mount Isa City Council, 1973, MIPL

Mount Isa : A list of References to sources held in the John Oxley
        Library, [prepared by N.Kirkman], January 1983 [typescript 12
        p.], JOL

Queensland. Geological Survey.
        Index to publications and reports 1879-1972   [Brisbane :
        Queensland Department of Mines, 1973], GSQ, JOL

Queensland. Geological Survey.
        Queensland mineral index and guide, by Benjamin Dunstan.
        Brisbane : Queensland Department of Mines, 1913.   (Queensland
        Geological Survey publication; n.241), JOL, JCUL

Robertson, Barbara, comp.
        Bibliography and indexes of geological papers published in the
        Queensland   Government   Mining   Journal,   v.1-72,   1900-7.
        Brisbane : Department of Mines, 1972.   Supplement to
        Queensland Government Mining Journal, v.73, n.847, May 1972,
        JOL

Walker, Marjorie Isobel, comp.
        North   Queensland   towns   and   districts: a   bibliography
        compiled.... from sources in the John Oxley Library.
        .Brisbane: JOL, 1975, JOL

Wharton, Geoff, comp.
        Researching north Queensland: a guide to sources...
        Townsville: James   Cook   University   of   North   Queensland
        Library, 1978, JCUNQ.

Zerner, Margaret, comp.
        Australian Studies, University of Queensland: a select guide
        to resources: humanities and social sciences.   Brisbane:
        Australian Studies Centre, University of Queensland, 1981,
        JOL, JCUNQ, UQL

2.   **Newspapers and Periodicals**

Cloncurry Advocate (Cloncurry)
Incorporated in Mount Isa Mail
Jan.1931 - Dec.1953
MIPL

Cloncurry News and Mount Isa Record (Cloncurry)
Jan.1930 - Jan.1933
MIPL

Gulf News (Croydon)
12 May 1930 - Feb.1932
JOL

Gunpowder Gazette (Gunpowder)
1972-1977
MICL

The Inlander
1914-1917
JCUL

Mary Kathleen Newsletter (Mary Kathleen)
JOL

MIMAG (Mount Isa)
1948 +
MIPL

Mount Isa Mail (Mount Isa)
Incorporates Cloncurry Advocate
Incorporated in North-West Star
June 1953 - July 1966
QSL

Mount Isa Standard (Mount Isa)
Jan.1948 - Aug.1949
QSL

Mount Isa News
1965
QSL

North Queensland Register (Townsville)
1913 - 1948, 1958 - 1960
QSL

North-West Star (Mount Isa)
May 1966 +
QSL, NWSM

Pugh's Almanac (Brisbane)
1859 - 1927
JOL, QFSM, MIPL

Queensland Post Office Directories
1868 - 1949
JOL, QFSM, MIPL

Queenslander (Brisbane)
1866 - 1939
QSL

B.   THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.0   Physiography and Drainage

2.0   Climate

3.0   Water Resources

4.0   Soil and Vegetation

5.0   Geology

6.0   Fauna

1.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The most obvious physical feature of North-west Queensland is its lack of elevation, the dominant topography being a level to moderately undulating plain. The coastal plain is a narrow strip of saline mud-flats, beach ridges and low beach-rock plateaux. It varies in width from ten to fifty kilometres. The greater part of the area forms part of the broad belt of plains stretching from the Eastern Uplands to the Barkly Tableland, broken only by the rough hilly country of the North-West Uplands. The characteristic landform is one of an undulating, broadly rolling, surface rising to an elevation of about 200 metres above sea level. This occurs at the divide between the Gulf and inland drainage systems, about 450 to 500 kilometres from the coast. Local relief is low with a maximum amplitude of 45 metres. The North-West Uplands are a north-north-west trending block of ridges and hills extending almost to the coast. Altitude ranges from 200 to 450 metres above sea level. Local relief is relatively large, with isolated heights of 500 metres. West of the uplands the very gently undulating Barkly Tableland extends well into the Northern Territory with an average elevation of 300 metres above sea level.

The area is drained by five major river systems. The Nicholson, Albert-Gregory, Leichhardt and Cloncurry-Flinders river systems drain the north-eastern portion of the Barkly Tableland, the North-West Uplands and the Gulf Plain. They all discharge into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Georgina River with its tributaries, including the Burke River and Wills Creek, drain the balance of the north-west into the Diamantina River.

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Learmonth, A.M. Regional Landscapes of Australia, Sydney. 1971, pp.251-7 (the Gulf country) & 266-72 (the Isa Highlands), JOL.

Perry, R.A. Pasture Lands of the Northern Territory, Australia, (CSIRO Land Research Series No.5), Melbourne, 1960, p.12, ILL.

Randall, M.A. Hydrogeology of the South Eastern Georgina Basin and Environs, Queensland and Northern Territory (GSQ Publication No.366), Brisbane, April 1978, pp.5-8 & 22-7, JOL.

Scanlan, J.C. and T.J. Hall. Carpentaria Shire Hand Book, (Queensland Department of Primary Industry), Brisbane. July 1977, p.1/2, MIEC.

Twidale, C.R. Geomorphology of the Leichhardt-Gilbert Area of North-west Queensland (CSIRO Land Research Series No.16), passim, ILL.

Whitehouse, F.W. Studies in the Late Geological History of Queensland, (University of Queensland Department of Geology Paper No.1. New Series), Brisbane, 1940, pp.41-2, ILL.

ARTICLES, MIMAG (MIPL)

June 1948, p.13 : Leichhardt River (photo).

Feb. 1950, p.14 : "The waters over the bridge" (photo).

Nov. 1952, p.17 : "Mount Isa Photographic Creek" (Spear Creek, photo).

Sept.1953, pp.6-7 : "Across the Stony Ridges – Across the Rolling Plains" (Leichhardt River).

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2.0 CLIMATE

The climate of north-west Queensland may be designated as ranging, in a south-north direction, from semi-arid tropical to humid tropical. Extreme seasonality is the most outstanding characteristic of the region's climate, with a short hot wet season being followed by a long dry, virtually rainless season.

Average annual rainfall is low throughout the north-west ranging from about 850 mm on the coast to 300 mm in the south. Over eighty percent of the annual total falls in the December-March period, with a peak in January. The wettest winter month is June, although this, like all winter falls, is unreliable. Variability in average annual rainfall ranges from twenty-five percent to thirty-five percent. Rainfall intensity is high, particularly during the heavier summer falls. A recent study indicates that there has been a general downwards drift in annual rainfall over the past 120 years.

Generally, temperatures are high with mean annual maxima exceeding 35°C. During the months of November and December, extending to February in the southern parts, extended periods with maxima exceeding 38°C are experienced. These high temperatures are modified by the arrival of summer rains. In the cooler months, monthly minima in the south remain at about 10°C. Frosts occasionally occur in the rough broken country of the North-West Uplands. Diurnal variation is greatest in the interior as are annual variations. Relative humidity closely parallels annual rainfall distribution, being everywhere highest in the summer months and lowest in winter. Even in summer, however, sustained periods of humidity are rarely maintained.

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Feb. 1952, p.18 & 25 : "Mount Isa's Weather"

Feb. 1961, pp.16-9 : "North Australian Development"

Mar. 1962, pp.14-5 : "The Day the Rain Came", (incl. photos).

Apr. 1963, pp.13-5 : "Two-day Deluge", (incl. photos).

Dec. 1962, pp.8-11 :   "The tropical environment : a challenge
    to the architect"

Apr. 1964, pp.12-5 :   "Flood"

Mar. 1968, pp.12-6 :   "Countdown at Kajabbi"

Mar. 1969, p.7 :   "75 Years - JWF"

June 1974, pp.4-9 :   "The Big Wet".

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    Leichhardt-Gilbert Area, Queensland, 1953-54.   (CSIRO
    Land Research Series No.11), Melbourne, 1964, pp.90-104.
    MIPL.

Slatyer, R.O. and **C.S. Christian,** "Climate of the Barkly
    Region", in C.S. Christian (comp.), Survey of the Barkly
    Region, Northern Territory and Queensland, 1947-48,
    (CSIRO Land Research Series No. 3), Melbourne, 1952,
    ILL.

3.0   WATER RESOURCES

Because of the moderate to low seasonal rainfall and the high
temperatures and evaporation rates, stream-flows in north-west
Queensland tend to be irregular and short lived.   During the
wet summer months of December to March, large volumes of water
flow down the streams.   Flooding is not uncommon.   This
tendency to flooding, particularly on the coastal plain is
primarily a consequence of intermittently rapid and heavy run-
offs, and of low stream gradients.   Stream flows begin to dry
up in April.   By June most watercourses are reduced to
isolated waterholes, only some of which can be considered
reliable.

There   are   major   engineering   problems   associated   with
constructing large water storage dams.   These relate to the
braided nature of the streams, the intermittent flows of large
volumes of water, heavy silting, pronounced scouring and to
high evaporation rates.   Dams have been constructed in the
North-West   Uplands   to   provide   water   for   domestic   and
industrial use in the population centres of Mount Isa and the
now abandoned Mary Kathleen and Gunpowder.   The water storages
providing water to Mount Isa are:-

   Rifle Creek :   constructed 1929;   capacity 9488 ml.
   Moondarra   :   constructed 1957;   capacity 106,833 ml.
   Julius   :   constructed 1976;   capacity 123,348 ml.

The Carpentaria Basin and the Georgina Basin both contain
abundant supplies of water suitable for stock and domestic
use, at depths ranging from forty-five to ninety metres.   The
water is of limited use for agricultural purposes.   Outside
the artesian area water can generally be obtained at depths of
less than thirty metres from the sands of all major water-
courses, or from wells and bores in the nearby alluvial flats.
Although mostly fit for domestic and stock use, quality and
quantity are both unreliable.

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Smart, J., K.G. Grimes, H.F. Doutch and J. Pinchin. The Carpentaria and Karumba Basins, North Queensland (BMR Bulletin No. 202), Canberra, 1980, pp.57-61, ILL.

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Oct. 1948, p.13 : "Water Filtration"

Jan. 1949. pp.4-5 : "Desert Waterholes".

Feb. 1949. pp.6-7 : "Water: Rifle Creek"

Sept.1951, p.16 : "Water is Precious"

Aug. 1952, p.2 : "Location".

____.   p.28 : "Water Supply"

Feb. 1953, pp.5-6 : "Water: Rifle Creek Dam"

Dec. 1953, pp.2-3 : "Our Water Supply".

Dec. 1954, pp.14-5 : "We are using more water".

June 1956, pp.6-7 : "A Dam for the Future"

Nov. 1956, p.4 : "Operation Big-Water"

Jan. 1958, pp.4-7 : "Operation Big-Water Completed"

Apr. 1962, p.27 : "Spillway", (incl. photo).

Dec. 1968, pp.16-20 : "Water for a City"

Dec. 1970, pp.15-20 : "Quality of Life"

Apr. 1975, pp.4-10 : "Use and Re-use"

June 1976, pp.9-15 : "Threat to Moondarra"

Dec. 1976, pp.9-12 : "Water for Years to Come"

Sept.1978, pp.19-22 : "The Thirsty Enemy"

Dec. 1980, pp.18-22 : "Breaking the Grip"

June 1984, pp.16-9 : "Clear Water at Moondarra".

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4.0   SOIL AND VEGETATION

The soil structure of North-west Queensland appears to be controlled largely by the region's lithology and topography, with climate and geomorphology playing a less important role. Throughout the region soils tend to be shallow and of low to moderate nutrient content. The distribution and nature of plant species and communities is controlled by the drainage and nutrient characteristics of the soil, the amount and duration of rainfall, the distribution of surface water supplies and physiographic features.

The coastal plain is coincident with saline clay soil of very low run-off and negligible internal drainage. It is generally devoid of vegetation except for a sparse cover of grass on the inland margins. The inland plains are composed primarily of calcareous clays which have a low run-off and slow internal drainage. The clays support grasslands of which the most prominent varieties are the mid-height, summer-growing, perennial Mitchell and Blue-top grasses. Native legumes are not an important component of the pasture regime. Trees are confined to sandy rises and to country close to watercourses where coolibah and similar eucalypts grow to heights of three to ten metres. The greater part of the North-West Uplands is dominated by steep slopes and skeletal soils, although limited areas of relatively deep soil do occur. The common vegetation is sparse eucalypt woodland, including snappy gum, mountain gum and stunted boxes growing three to eight metres high. The few small outcrops of broken sandstone country carry patches of dense lancewood whilst kurragongs occur where sub-surface water is available. This area also supports a moderate to heavy cover of scrub, composed largely of acacia and ti-tree. Throughout the whole of the region spinifex grass thrives wherever the soil is poor and is well-drained. It occurs both as understory to woodland and as grassland.

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5.0   GEOLOGY

North-west Queensland covers three fundamental geological structural divisions: the Precambrian Shield, the Georgina Basin and the Carpentaria Basin.

The belt of outcropping Precambrian rocks in north-west Queensland covers about 65,000 square kilometres. It includes the Cloncurry and Mount Isa Gold and Mineral Fields and the Burketown Mineral Field. The rocks range in age from probable Archaen to late upper Proterozoic. In type they include granite, metamorphics and little altered sediments and lavas. Mineralization is strong throughout the belt. Silver-lead-zinc deposits occur at Mount Isa, at Lawn Hills and along the Dugald River. Copper occurs at several localities, the largest being at Mount Isa. Gold is found mostly in copper-gold orebodies, whilst uranium is confined to the Mount Isa district and to isolated deposits in the Westmoreland district. The richest uranium deposit has been found at Mary Kathleen. Many other economic minerals have been found in small amounts.

The Georgina Basin consists primarily of Cambrian and .Ondovician marine deposits, mostly limestone, dolomite and, to a lesser extent, rock phosphate. The Carpentaria Basin is the northern sub-basin of the Great Artesian Basin which runs the full length of Queensland. Both contain abundant supplies of water suitable for stock and domestic use.

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6.0 FAUNA

Fifty or sixty million years ago, at the close of the Cretaceous period, Australia broke away from its mother continent, Gondwanaland, and began to drift northward. For more than forty million years, Australia was isolated from other land faunas by vast ocean tracts. This period of isolation has contributed to the evolution in Australia of a fauna which contains more endemic species than any other continent.

Well preserved remains of thousands of prehistoric animals have been found in limestone outcrops on Riversleigh station. They vary in age from 50,000 to 15 million years and include a range of animals from giant snakes to marsupial lions to carnivorous kangaroos.

The birds of north-west Queensland may be divided roughly into six groups: seed eaters, insect eaters, honey eaters, birds of prey, water birds and waders. Reptiles found in the north-west include goannas, dragons, geckoes, legless lizards, skinks and snakes. Mammals found in the north-west include kangaroos, wallaroos, wallabies, mice, rats, bats, dingoes and echidnas. Since 1951 the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Primary Industry have been publishing reports on the marine fauna of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

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C.   ABORIGINES

1.0   Aboriginal Culture

2.0   Aboriginal-European Relations in the Nineteenth Century

3.0   Aborigines in the Twentieth Century

1.0 ABORIGINAL CULTURE

In north-west Queensland there is evidence of Aboriginal occupation dating 17,000 years before present time. This includes several rock art sites and a number of stone tool 'factories'. The main tribes of north-west Queensland have been identified by anthropologist Norman Tindale. Some of the vocabulary of these tribes was recorded by Edward Curr with information supplied by Native Police Officers and pastoralists. A detailed study of the Kalkadunga language was carried out by Barry Blake during the 1960's using information provided by Mick and Lardie Moonlight, the last fluent speakers.

The ethnology of north-west Queensland Aborigines was the subject of a detailed study by the Protection of Northern Aborigines, Walter Roth, in 1897.

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2.0 ABORIGINAL - EUROPEAN RELATIONS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Aboriginal response to European invasion of their land was complex and varied. Initial reaction was a mixture of fear and curiosity, with clans generally attempting to incorporate the new experience into traditional culture. In the north-west there was very little contact between early explorers and Aborigines. European pastoralists, miners and townsmen began to settle the region from the mid-1860's. This brought direct competition between the two groups for food and water resources. Violent conflict was the inevitable result. Conflict was triggered by tension and misunderstanding, by the possessive attitude of Europeans to land and water resources, by competition over women, and by diametrically opposed attitudes to personal property.

Serious Aboriginal resistance to the presence of Europeans in north-west Queensland appears to date from the late 1860's when attacks on person and property were reported throughout the region. European retribution was swift and brutal. Inter-racial violence intensified rapidly through the late 1870's and early 1880's, culminating in the slaughter of a large group of Wakuna or Kalkadunga at Battle Mountain, in 1884. This event is generally accepted as the end of aggressive Aboriginal resistance.

With the establishment of a permanent European presence, Aboriginals were confronted by an increasingly hazardous life on their traditional lands. Dwindling food and water supplies and the escalating racial violence induced many to move to the fringes of European settlement. Other Aboriginals were able to obtain a relatively secure livelihood as pastoral labourers. Because of the shortage of European labour, many stations had become totally dependent on Aboriginal labour by the late 1870's.

Deprived of their traditional lands, most Aboriginal communities, whether on the fringes of towns or stations or in the bush, experienced a precarious existence. The severe

droughts of 1883-86 and 1896-99 brought widespread starvation
and many deaths. All communities were ravaged by European
diseases.

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3.0 ABORIGINES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In 1897, the Queensland Government enacted The Aborigines Protection and Restriction of Sale of Opium Act to protect what was believed to be the remnants of a dying race. The main issues addressed by the Act were the provision of reserves, restrictions on the sale of opium and agreements for Aboriginal employment. A 1901 amendment to the Act set a minimum wage for Aborigines of 5 shillings a month. W.E. Roth was appointed the first Northern Protector of Aborigines. His task was to have as many Aborigines as possible brought under the Act.

The 1897 Act and its 1901 Amendment remained in force until 1939. It was replaced by The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Acts 1939-1946, which had assimilation as its main aim. The 1939 Act increased the already wide powers of the Department of Native Affairs. The Director was made legal guardian of all Aboriginal minors. Non-Aborigines were excluded from reserves. Marriages between Europeans and Aborigines were officially discouraged.

In 1965, the 1939 Act was replaced by The Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders Act. This Act created the Department of Aboriginal and Islander Affairs and established Aboriginal Councils and reserves and communities, including Doomadgee and Mornington Island. The Director was no longer legal guardian of those under 21, and no longer controlled permission to marry.

Further legislation in 1971 had as its aim self-determination, but still embodied the intent of the original 1897 legislation.

In 1914, the Presbyterian Mission Board sent missionaries to the Lardil on Mornington Island. A dormitory system was established to educate and train the Lardil children away from their parents. The Lardil were given English names and taught Christianity. In May 1978, Mornington Island was established as a separate local authority under The Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act.

Members of the Plymouth Brethren began missionary work among Aborigines in the vicinity of Point Parker about 1931. Doomadgee Aboriginal Reserve was proclaimed in 1936. The main objective of the Plymouth Brethren was to bring Christianity and literacy to the Aboriginal population. Adult Aboriginals served as a labour pool for local properties. Doomadgee has also been established as a separate local authority.

In 1983, the Kalkadoon Tribal Council came into being to encourage Aborigines, especially Kalkadunga, to identify with, and retain, their traditional culture.

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D.   EXPLORATION

1.0   General Introduction

2.0   Maritime Exploration

3.0   Land Exploration

1.0   INTRODUCTION

The history of exploration in north-west Queensland is a story of gradually emerging knowledge about the region's physical features and natural resources. The achievement has been significant. Motivations may have stemmed from economic considerations or from a desire for personal achievement, but it was essentially curiosity about the unknown that turned individuals into explorers. Their stories have been told in both their own words, though published diaries and journals, and in the words of others, in a wide-range of historical writings. Reports may also be found in <u>Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland</u> and the <u>Journals of the Legislative Council of Queensland</u>. As well, there still exist numerous unpublished accounts of exploration and geographic discovery.

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2.0 MARITIME EXPLORATION

Dugong and trepang attracted Malay and Macassan fishermen to the Gulf of Carpentaria as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. There is evidence to suggest that Portugese sailors explored and charted the coast of Australia, including the Gulf of Carpentaria, in the mid-sixteenth century. Dutch naval explorers to examine the shoreline of the Gulf included William Jansz in 1606, Jan Carstenzoon in 1623 and Abel Tasman in 1644. British naval investigation of the Gulf began with Matthew Flinders in 1801. Flinders confirmed the naming of Sweers Island and named Mornington Island. His work was extended by John Lort Stokes who conducted a detailed examination of the southern shores of the Gulf in 1841. Stokes named the Flinders and Albert Rivers as well as optimistically naming the country adjacent to the Albert the 'Plains of Promise'. Later maritime exploration in the Gulf region was concerned with detailed charting of the various river mouths and immediate offshore waters. Between 1880-84, separate surveys were conducted by Charles Pennefather, William Greenaway and Edward Cullen.

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3.0 LAND EXPLORATION

Ludwig Leichhardt traversed the whole of the southern Gulf plain on his long, circuitous journey from Jimbour Station to Fort Victoria, in 1844-45. The explorations of Stokes and Leichhardt in north Australia attracted the interest of the Royal Geographical Society in London. The Society played a leading role in organising the North Australian Expedition which was led by A.C. Gregory. Gregory's party spent ten months (1855-56) examining the Victoria River valley before overlanding to the Albert River, from where they travelled to Port Curtis, arriving in December 1856.

Queensland was proclaimed a separate colony in 1859, with its western boundary apparently set at 141°E Longitude. This left the presumed pastoral wealth of the 'Plains of Promise', still nominally part of New South Wales, without practical government administration. Victoria and South Australia were the first colonies to make a positive attempt to gain control of the country west of 141°E. Both despatched exploring parties to the north: Victoria the 1860-61 expedition led by Robert O'Hara Burke and South Australia the three expeditions led by John McDouall Stuart in 1860-61-62. As well, three of the four parties they organised to determine Burke's fate — those led by John McKinlay, Frederick Walker and William Landsborough — were as much concerned with the pastoral potential of northern Australia as with their stated 'humane objective' The western border of Queensland was shifted 3° westward to 138°E Longitude by Letters Patent dated 3 March 1862.

By 1863 a ring of pastoral holdings had been established on the edges of north-west Queensland. It was from these stations that pastoral-explorers, the pathfinders for pastoral industry, conducted a generally unco-ordinated investigation of the region's natural resources. The first recorded expedition to investigate the Gulf plain for the purpose of taking up land was that led by Arthur Bloxham, in mid-1863. In August 1864 John Graham Macdonald examined the country around the Albert, Gregory, Leichhardt and Nicholson Rivers.

Other pastoral-explorers of the 1860's included the Brodie brothers, James Cassady, John Sutherland and Ernest Henry.

More intensive investigations of the resources of the north-west were untaken in the 1870's and 1880's. Expeditions were undertaken by government sponsored parties, by privately sponsored parties and by individuals acting on their own account. In 1875 the Queensland Government appointed W.O. Hodgkinson leader of an expedition commissioned to examine the country between the Diamantina River and the Colony's western border. R.M. Watson was appointed to survey a trial route for a proposed transcontinental railway line from Roma to Point Parker in 1881.

South Australian Government Surveyor, H.V. Barclay, was commissioned to establish a route from the Overland Telegraph Line to the Herbert River to fix the border between South Australia and Queensland. He was invalided south in July 1878, after only four months in the field. The work was completed by Charles Winnecke over the following three years. Accurate fixing of the border from Poeppel's Corner to the Gulf of Carpentaria was carried out, in 1885-86, as a jointly financed South Australian-Queensland project. South Australian surveyors Poeppel and Carruthers performed the field work.

Ernest Favenc, in 1878-79. and William Fielding, in 1881-82, both led privately sponsored survey parties to examine proposed transcontinental railway routes through north-western Queensland. In 1878 F. Scarr examined the country west of the Herbert River for a group of Queensland pastoralists. Buchanan and Croker, the Prout brothers, and Pebberty all investigated similar country to Scarr, but on their own account. Ernest Henry spent almost forty years investigating the mining and pastoral resources of north-west Queensland, often accompanied by Alexander Kennedy.

All this exploratory work was part of a continent-wide investigation of the resources of northern Australia, from the east coast to the west coast. Other expeditions directly

associated with the expansion of European settlement in north
Queensland include those of W. Hann and R.L. Jack on Cape
York, in 1872 and 1879 respectively, and J.V. Mulligan on the
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E.   THE PASTORAL INDUSTRY

1.0   Background

2.0   Historical Development

1.0   BACKGROUND

During the decade 1870-80 Queensland emerged as the leading
cattle producing region of Australia, a status it held into
the twentieth century. Cattle numbers rose steadily until the
mid-1890's when a gradual decline began until numbers
stabilised in the 1920's. From the 1870's the trend in
management has been away from owner-management toward
partnerships and company ownership. There was also a steady
rise in mortgage indebtedness. Although there was a gradual
increase in investment in fixed improvements such as fencing
and water conservation structures throughout Queensland, the
north-west cattle industry remained under-capitalised,
operating on the wasteful and inefficient open-range system.

At the time of separation the only productive sector of
Queensland's economy was the pastoral industry. The Colony's
only tangible asset was an abundance of land. The government
encouraged primary industries as a means of attracting the
population and capital needed to ensure the survival and
prosperity of the new Colony. The Colony's first land acts
were framed with a three-fold aim: to attract people and
capital, to increase government revenue through the sale of
Crown Land, and to determine the potential of the unknown
interior by encouraging squatter occupation of the unsettled
districts. Although generally successful in stimulating the
advance of the frontier of settlement, by 1863 a general
revision was found necessary. The Pastoral Leases Act of 1863
repealed all existing land acts, consolidating, and amending
where necessary, the laws relating to the occupation of Crown
Lands for pastoral purposes. Its provisions were even more
liberal than the previous legislation. Subsequent land acts
have largely been concerned with reconciling the closer
settlement ideal with the reality of an extensive pastoral
industry. Samuel Griffith's 1884 Land Act provided the
legislative framework for a transition from Pastoral Lease
through Grazing Selection to Agriculture Freehold. Despite
this and subsequent reinforcing Acts, large parts of the State
remain subject to Pastoral Lease.

A major problem confronting the pastoral industry was the profitable disposal of stock surplus to local demands. Several means were exploited, with varying degrees of success. These include: sale of live cattle on inter- and intra-state markets, sale of fresh meat on inter- and intra-state markets, export of fresh and preserved meat, and boiling-down. Each was hampered by fluctuating markets and by an inadequate transport system.

Crucial to the viability of a pastoral enterprise was the availability of an inexpensive and reliable labour force. Life in the north-west had little to offer the European labourer. Living conditions on the remote stations were harsh and lonely, rations were of the poorest quality and diseases were common. There were few of the opportunities available for material advancement that life on the gold-fields or in tropical agriculture had to offer. Until the late 1890's fear of attack from Aborigines was a constant part of life in the outback. Because of these factors European labourers were able to demand, and to receive, high wages. Continuity of labour was equally a problem. These labour force problems were solved, in part, through the employment of bonded Chinese and Melanesian laboureers, and of locally available Aboriginal labour. Chinese bonded labourers were employed on some Flinders River stations throughout the 1860's, mostly as shepherds. Indentured Melanesian labourers were first employed on Gulf properties in 1868, mostly on fencing work or as shepherds, drovers or gardeners. Aboriginal labour was employed from the beginning of pastoral settlement in Queensland. By 1886 Aboriginals made up about fifty-five per cent of the pastoral workforce.

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2.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The early 1860's witnessed a rapid expansion of pastoral settlement into the northern and western parts of the newly proclaimed colony of Queensland. Reflecting the urgent expansionist mood of the period, and drawn by the vision of limitless pastoral resources on the "Plains of Promise", cattle and sheep were moved onto the Gulf plain in the mid-1860's. Stations occupied included 'Millungera' and 'Taldora' (Gibson, Edkins and Shawtelle), 'Iffley' (Thomas Earl), 'Uralla' (Little and Hetzer), 'Canobie' (Palmer and Skewring), 'Sorghum Downs' (Murdoch and Campbell), 'Escott' (Morehead and Young) and 'Floraville' (Robert Towns & Co.). Later arrivals moved onto the headwaters of the Leichhardt River, onto the Cloncurry River and, finally, onto the Barkly Tableland. These stations included 'Donors Hill' (Brodie brothers), 'Leichhardt Downs' (James Cassady), and Rocklands (Sutherland, Frazer and Manson). All these runs were held under pastoral licenses until the proclamation of the Burke Pastoral District, in December 1865, provided for fourteen-years leases. In 1866 Queensland graziers crossed the border into the Northern Territory of South Australia in their search for available country. In the period 1866 to 1868 seven pastoralists applied for almost 5000 square miles on the plain watered by the Georgina River. Most of this country was settled on and stocked with sheep.

Generally, the first seasons appear to have been well-suited for both cattle and sheep. Water was plentiful and the pasture generally adequate, although in several places it was found to be too coarse for sheep. Lambing rates were excellent, the first wool shipped out and a boiling-down and meat-preserving works established at Burketown. By 1870, however, the pastoral industry had collapsed and the "Plains of Promise" abandoned. The reasons for collapse of confidence were numerous. Fever decimated the population in 1866; the long distances from markets and supply centres created market and management problems as well as communication delays; labour was scarce and expensive; there was a colony-wide financial crisis in the late 1860's; and the extensive

flooding of the 1869-70 'wet' season destroyed several thousand head of stock and caused large-scale property damage.

Gold rushes in the early 1870's, particularly the rush to the Palmer River in 1873, created an enormous demand for fresh meat in north Queensland. Interest in the pastoral country of the north-west was revived. Reoccupation of the abandoned areas proceeded cautiously and selectively, with preference being given to runs close to permanent water and transport routes. Runs were stocked with cattle rather than sheep. Stations restocked in the 1870's included 'Gregory Downs' (Watson brothers), 'Donors Hill' (Hetzer), 'Lilydale' (F.Hann) and 'Rocklands' (Crossthwaite & Tetley).

Partly as a response to the opening of the Cloncurry copper field in 1880, the period 1880-85 witnessed a 'boom' in pastoral expansion in the north-west. By 1884, 1403 runs covering 79,486 square miles were held under either licence or lease. Expansion was slowed briefly by the 1884-86 drought but, encouraged by the demands for meat from miners on the Croydon gold-field (opened 1885) and from the construction crews working on the Normanton-Croydon railway (1886-91), the industry continued to grow. The industry was further encouraged by the high prices for live cattle on southern markets, by the 1884 Land Act which provided for consolidation of contiguous blocks and by the 1886 Land Act which extended leases to 21 years. By 1893 all land capable of pastoral exploitation had been occupied. Runs taken up in this period included 'Bushy Park', 'Calton Hills', 'Devoncourt', 'Yelvertoft', 'Barkly Downs', 'Undilla' and 'Riversleigh'

The basic pattern of the north-west pastoral industry was confirmed during the decade of the 1890's. Primarily as a consequence of the lack of nutritive grasses and the long distances from a railhead or permanent large markets, the turning-off and marketing of good quality fat cattle was not a viable proposition for north-western pastoralists. Consequently, those who controlled only one holding were forced to dispose of their stock as stores, on a smaller market and at a lower return. There was a steady trend toward

company ownership, particularly by companies controlling a string of fattening and breeding stations radiating away from major markets. By 1915 there were very few properties still in private hands, although some family companies held a few. Increasingly, stock sales were handled by professional stock and station agents. Stock were almost exclusively cattle, with little effort being made to improve quality. The region was restricted in its ability to exploit the frozen meat market by the limited capacity and range of final products of local meatworks.

The pastoral industry faced three major problems during the decade from 1893. Firstly, the financial recession of 1893 which, together with low cattle prices and restricted markets, forced many large stations into the ownership of banks and finance companies. Secondly, the first serious appearance of the cattle tick which caused heavy stock losses before control measures were introduced. Thirdly, the drought of 1899-1902 which further depleted stock numbers and also closed several stock routes. In response to the drought conditions a few artesian bores were sunk, but most properties continued to reply on water-holes and the occasional earth-tank.

The period prior to World War I was one of moderately good seasons, generally high beef prices and a gradual increase in stock numbers. The north-west was not greatly affected by the war period. Prices for supplies were high, but they had always been so; labour was short, thus encouraging the employment of more Aboriginals; material shortages merely confirmed the tradition of erecting few fixed improvements; and, the Queensland government's decisions to lower the price of beef for home consumption, and to raise run rentals, offset the advantages of high export prices.

In 1921 the north-west Queensland cattle industry entered a long and serious depression. There was no preferential meat agreement with Britain, Australian beef had to compete on the world market. Diseases and the withdrawal of the regular Government steamer service to Normanton were also problems. Some pastoralists switched to sheep under the closer

settlement scheme. The outbreak of World War II brought high prices for Australian beef. All available surplus meat was sold under yearly contract to the United Kingdom. In 1944, a contract with the U.K. assured a market for all classes of Australian meat until 1948. This contract was later extended to 1951. In 1951 a 15 year meat agreement between Britain and Australia guaranteed good beef prices irrespective of market trends. Governments have been actively involved in the pastoral industry since the early 1960's, primarily through the encouragement of pasture management and research into tropically-adapted cattle breeds and through the construction of beef roads.

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F.   **THE MINING INDUSTRY**

1.0   Introduction

2.0   Copper

3.0   Silver-Lead-Zinc

4.0   Gold

5.0   Uranium

6.0   Other Minerals

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1961 the Bureau of Mineral Resources ranked north-west Queensland with Broken Hill as "the most important region in Australia for the production of minerals other than coal" Copper, silver, lead, zinc and, until recent times, uranium, have been produced in significant amounts. Limestone, phosphate, cobalt and mica have been produced in small amounts. The Cloncurry district was proclaimed a Gold Field in 1889 and a Mineral Field in 1899. In 1957 it was divided into the Cloncurry Gold and Mineral Field and the Mount Isa Gold and Mineral Field.

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2.0 COPPER

In 1861, John McKinlay, leader of one of the parties searching
for Burke and Wills, reported sighting copper specimens.
Ernest Henry first prospected the Cloncurry district in 1865.
In 1867 he secured mineral selections over the Great
Australian, Crusader and Dobbyn copper deposits. A team of
Cornish miners was employed to work the Great Australian, but
only a few tons of ore were produced. Scottish investors
acquired the mine in the 1880's, floating the Cloncurry Copper
Mining and Smelting Company in 1884. Production commenced in
1885 but was hampered by high transport, fuel and labour costs
and by falling copper prices. The Great Australian closed in
1889.

Interest in copper mining did not revive for a decade,
although the Cloncurry district continued to be actively
prospected, quite often with Aboriginal assistance.
Aborigines led Henry to the Argylla and Mount Oxide deposits.
William McPhail and Robert Johnson investigated the Kuridala
area using Aboriginal guides.

Mining operations recommenced in the 1890's when William Orr
acquired mining properties at Hampden and Jack Kennedy pegged
the Duchess deposit. A further large deposit was being worked
at Mount Elliott. Prospecting activity intensified elsewhere
in the Cloncurry district. Until there were improvements in
transport, however, only high-grade ore could be exploited.

Transport costs were lowered considerably when the railway
reached Cloncurry in 1908. The line was later extended to the
mining centres of Selwyn, Duchess, Ballara, Mount Cuthbert and
Dobbyn. This railway development coincided with increased
world demand for copper. The largest producers were at the
Mount Elliott, Duchess and Trekelano mines. Large smelters
were opened at Mount Elliott (Selwyn) and the Hampden (earlier
Friezland) in 1909 and 1911. Southern and English investment
capital financed the increased mining activity. By 1907, 24
companies had been floated. By 1914, however, the Cloncurry
field was largely in the hands of three companies: Mount

Elliott Limited, Hampden-Cloncurry Mines Limited, and Mount Cuthbert No Liability.

The years 1914 to 1918 were prosperous on the Cloncurry Mineral Field, at that time the largest copper field in Australia. In 1918, the mines and smelters employed over 2,000 men. Two further smelters were built at Rosebud in 1915, and at Mount Cuthbert in 1917 The field's prosperity evaporated in the immediate post-war period as the price of copper collapsed and the rich secondary ores were worked out. The smelters at Hampden and Mount Cuthbert were closed in 1920. Mount Elliott, with the pick of the mines, continued to operate until 1943.

Mount Isa Mines Limited began to mine and treat copper ore in 1943. Copper had been discovered at Mount Isa in 1928, but the Company's initial production activity had concentrated on silver-lead-zinc. Under wartime measures the Company's operation was converted to copper, using plant and machinery from the abandoned smelters at Kuridala and Mount Cuthbert. Despite manpower problems, Mount Isa Mines' copper output from 1943-46 was greater than that for the entire Cloncurry field in its three-year boom period during World War I.

Copper production was abandoned in 1946 but rising prices in the post-war period encouraged recommencement. A new copper smelter was completed in 1953. In the 1950's, diamond drilling revealed large areas of copper on the Rio Grande and Black Rock. In the early 1960's, community buildings and housing making up the Isa Mines settlement were removed to make way for the Black Rock open cut. In 1962, a larger copper smelter was commissioned. A major expansion programme followed. It was completed with the commissioning of the No.4 copper concentrator and the U62 and X41 shafts in 1973.

The Mammoth copper mine was taken over by Surveys & Mining Limited in 1968. Ownership passed to Gunpowder Copper Limited in 1971. An underground mine, with decline tunnel access was developed. A flotation concentration plant, dam, and township were also developed. Production ceased in 1977

Small copper mines producing substantial quantities of ore in recent years include the Surprise, Young Australia, Answer, Mount Oxide, Lady Annie and Blockade Mines.

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3.0 SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC

Promising lead-zinc deposits were discovered on the Dugald River in 1881 and at Lawn Hill in 1882. The Burketown Mineral Field was proclaimed in 1897. During the late 1890's, several small mining syndicates were formed and a number of shafts sunk at Lawn Hills. These mines continued to operate through the first decades of the twentieth century, but production was hampered by transport problems. The Burketown Mineral Field was examined several times - by Mining Trust Limited in 1930, by Mount Isa Mines in 1954, and by Broken Hill Proprietary Limited in 1958 - but mining operations did not follow.

In 1923, John Campbell Miles found large, payable deposits of silver-lead at Mount Isa. A minor rush followed, with a patchwork of small leases being pegged. These were quickly acquired by three companies - Mount Isa Mines Ltd., Mount Isa Silver Lead Proprietary No Liability and Mount Isa South. By November 1925 Mount Isa Mines had purchased the leases of the other two companies. In 1927 Russo-Asiatic Corporation, a mining company of international repute, took up an option in Mount Isa Mines Ltd. Under the energetic leadership of Chairman of Directors, Leslie Urquhart, the company began active mine development and plant construction. Financial difficulties and steadily declining lead prices, however, forced Urquhart to invite the mining giant Asarco to purchase the entire unissued capital of Mount Isa Mines Ltd. Julius Kruttsnitt of Asarco took up the post of General Manager in late 1930. Production at Mount Isa commenced in May 1931, at a time when the price of lead was the lowest on record.

Throughout the first half of the 1930's, Mount Isa Mines was not always able to meet interest repayments, and consistently sustained losses. 1937 was the first year MIM operated at a profit. Silver-lead production ceased in the period 1943-46 so that copper could be produced to meet wartime needs.

From the mid-1960's, work started on the expansion of lead production and handling capacity. A new main lead ore

hoisting supply shaft (R62) and No.2 concentrator were commissioned in 1966. An important step in local environmental protection was the commissioning of a 270 metres high lead stack in 1978. Although the 1970's and 1980's have witnessed a downturn in demand for lead, Mount Isa continues to rank as one of the world's major base metal producers.

Shafts were sunk at the Hilton mine, 20 kilometres north of Mount Isa, in 1972-73, but it was not until the 1980's that a works programme involving mine planning and development was implemented. Trial mining commenced in 1985, with full-scale production planned for the first half of the 1990's.

In 1969, Lady Loretta silver-lead-zinc deposit was discovered by Placer Exploration-Triako Mines Limited. Other lead-zinc prospects - the Pegmont and Squirrel Hills - were discovered, south-east of Selwyn, in 1971.

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4.0   GOLD

A.S. Holmes prospected the headwaters of the Leichhardt in 1867, reporting payable quantities of alluvial gold. Alluvial gold was also reported in the Bower Bird area and at 'Top Camp' south of Cloncurry.   In the late 1860's further discoveries were made east and south-east of Cloncurry at 'Pumpkin Gully', 'Gilded Rose' and 'Soldier's Cap'   The richest alluvial finds were made in the Top Camp area, particularly at 'Chinaman's Flat'.   The rush to the Palmer Gold Field, in 1873, greatly reduced the number of prospectors on the Cloncurry diggings.   The discovery of a large nugget at the 'Two Mile' diggings near Top Camp in 1886, however, triggered another rush to Cloncurry.   Reef gold was also mined, most notably at 'Gilded Rose' and 'Bower Bird' Cyaniding plants were located at both centres.   There were batteries at several other centres.   Total gold production in this period is difficult to estimate.   During the ten year period 1885-1894, the Cloncurry gold-field yielded over 10,000 ounces, but this would not have included unreported finds.

As gold was found with copper deposits, the two were mined together throughout the twentieth century.   The main producers during the first two decades of the century were the companies Mount Elliott Limited and Hampden-Cloncurry Mines Limited. Reef mining was revived during the 1930's, with deposits in the 'Gilded Rose' and "Soldiers Cap' areas being re-worked.

In 1987, the first ore was taken from the Newsboy Mine, the first since World War II.   Diversified Mineral Resources in opening up Mount Freda and Gilded Rose mines, the Stanna lease is being developed by Cyprus Minerals, and Bulk Tests Pty. Ltd. is working an alluvial gold lease 15 km. from Cloncurry.

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5.0   URANIUM

In 1954 Berger Shildt and party discovered significant quantities of uranium at the Skal, north of Mount Isa. This discovery led to further prospecting by individuals and by exploration companies which uncovered further prospects, mostly low-grade. Among the companies were Rio Tinto Australian Exploration Pty.Ltd. and Mount Isa Mines Limited. The Bureau of Mineral Resources carried out a detailed survey of deposits north of the Nicholson River.

The largest deposit - Mary Kathleen - was discovered by Clem Walton and Norman McConachy in July 1954. The Mary Kathleen deposit was acquired and developed by Rio Tinto, a British company with contracts to supply uranium to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Agency. The first uranium oxide was drummed out in June 1958. Production ceased in October 1963, recommenced in 1976, and ceased completely in 1982. In early 1983 all the mine's assets were auctioned. Rehabilitation works were carried out.

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6.0 OTHER MINERALS

The Mount Cobalt Mine was discovered in 1919. This was a notable discovery as cobalt was the only mineral present in quantity in the lode. It was actively mined until 1934.

Flux requirements for the smelters at Mount Elliott and Duchess were supplied by the Salmon and Dingo deposits in the Dolomite area. Mount Isa Mines has obtained most of its limestone from quarries at Juenburra and Dolomite. Since the late 1970's, limestone flux was produced largely from the Wonga West, Mount Calcite, Lady Maria, Lime Creek, Kundi, Lime Castle and Valley deposits. Silica flux has been produced from the Lady Jenny, Warrigal and Hardway deposits.

Large deposits of low to moderate grade sedimentary iron deposits were first discovered in the Constance Range area in 1950. Drilling by Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. has revealed deposits of potential economic importance.

In 1966, Broken Hill South Limited discovered large deposits of phosphate rock south of Duchess. In response to rising phosphate prices, production at the Phosphate Hill deposit was accelerated in 1973-74. Open-cut operations began in 1975. In 1978, however, a down-turn in demand led to closure of the operation.

The Mica Creek locality attracted miners looking for mica during the 1920's and beryl during the 1940's and 1950's. During the 1930's there was intermittent interest in scheelite in the Kajabbi and Duchess areas, and bismuth in the Marraba area.

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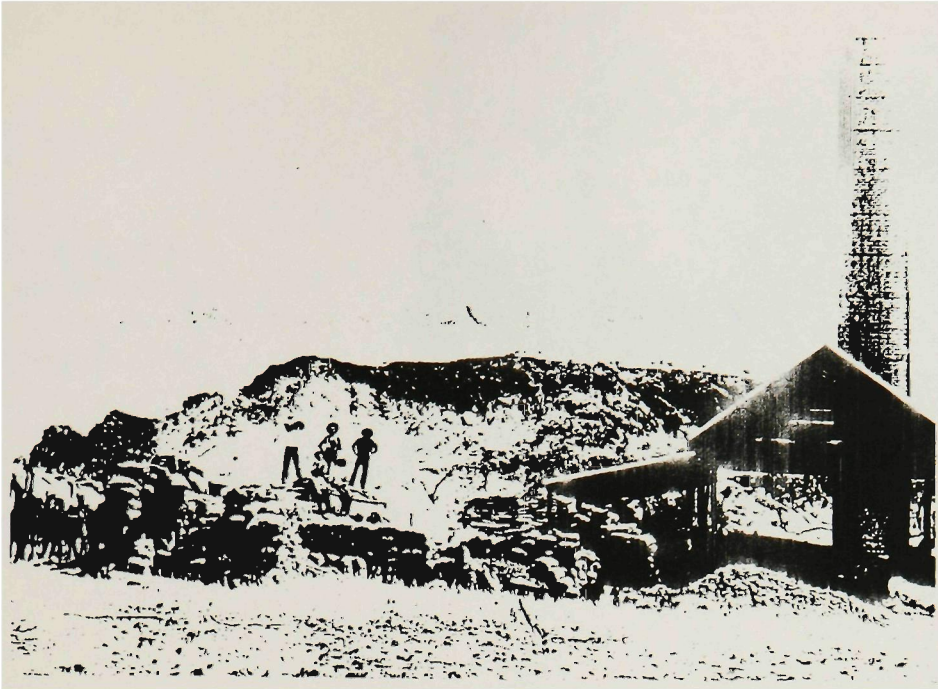
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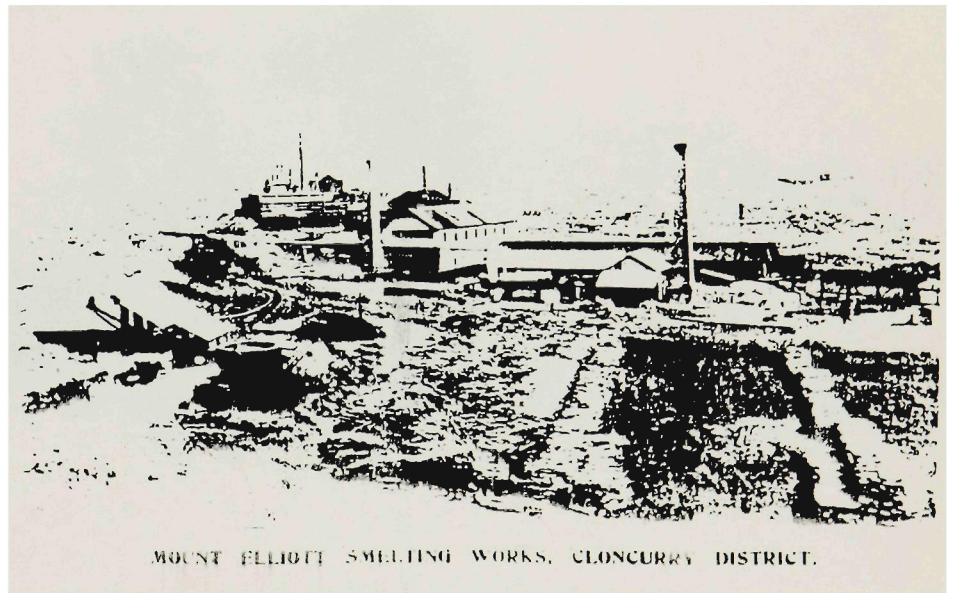
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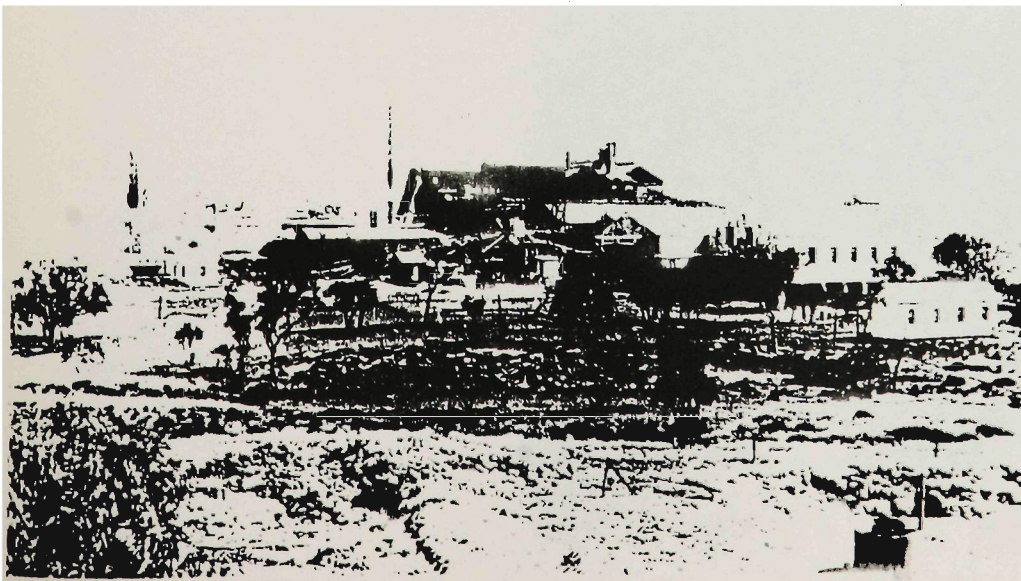
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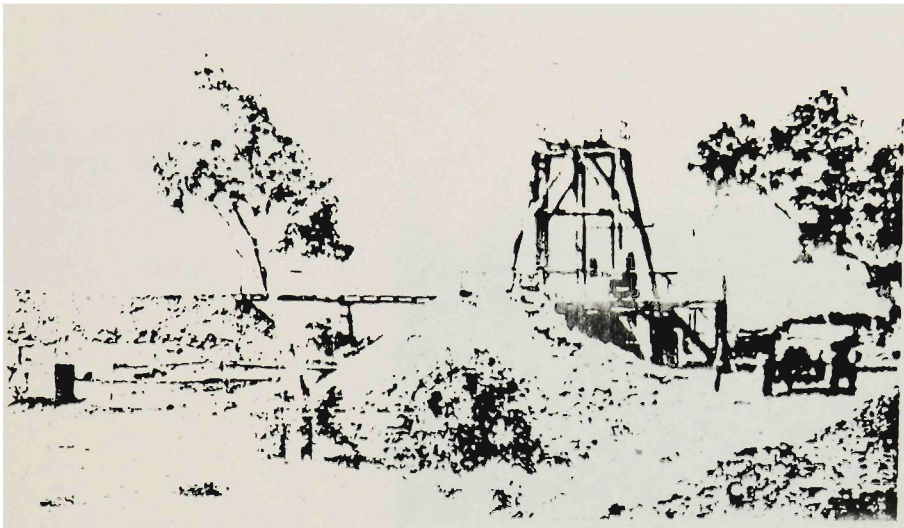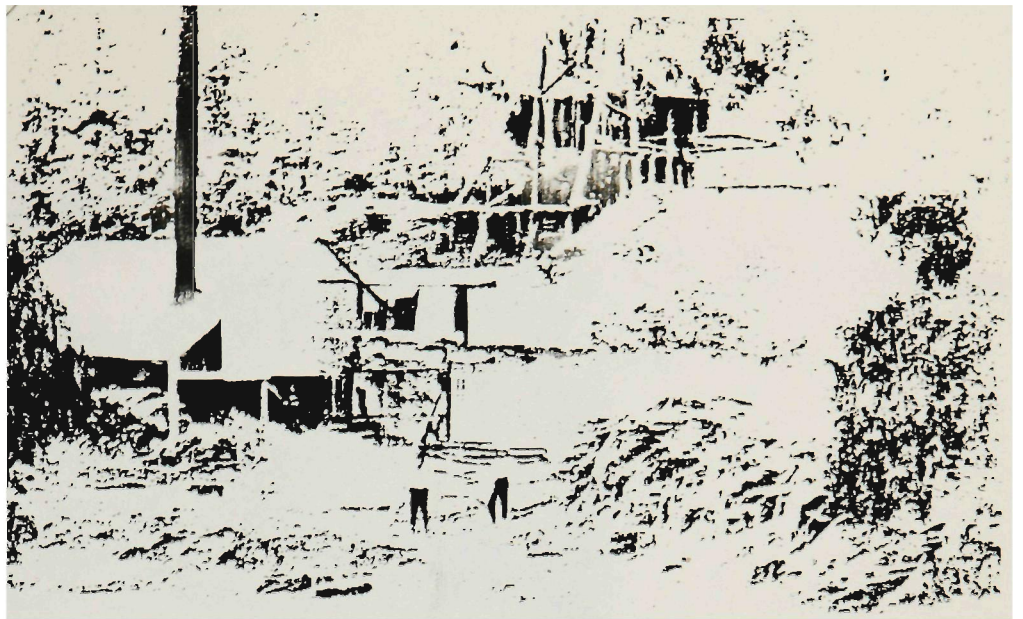
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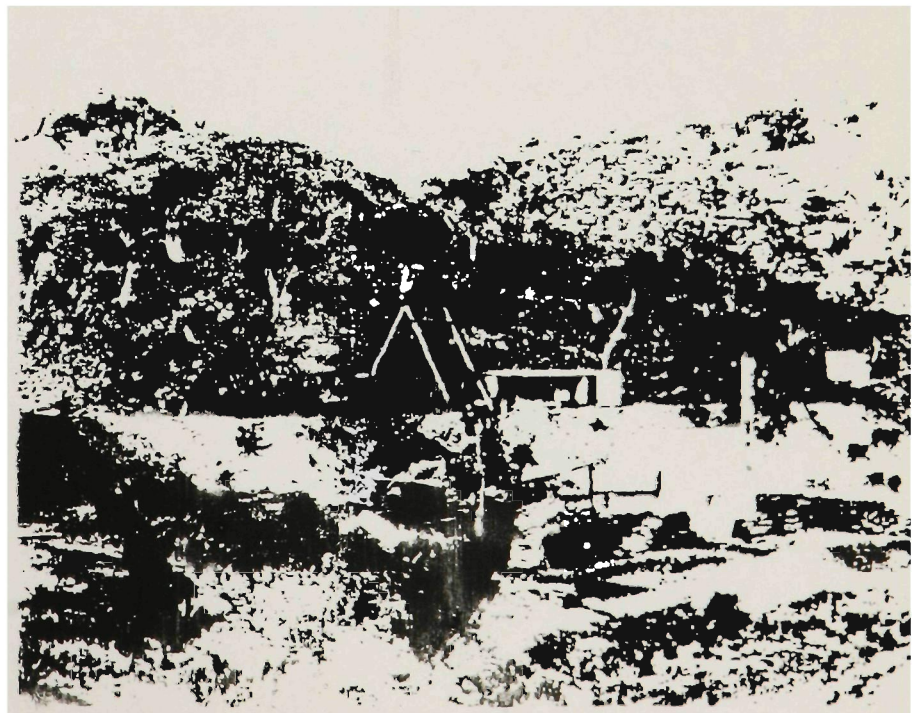
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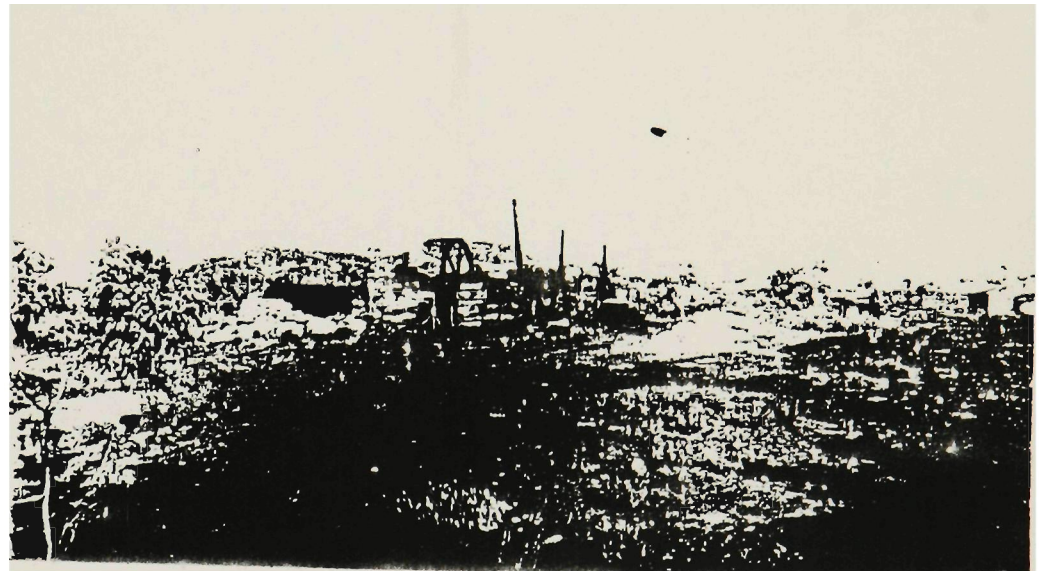
G.   **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

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1.0   INTRODUCTION

1.1   OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS

The lack of sharp relief over most of north-west Queensland implies easy and durable communications and transport systems. Such an assumption ignores the problems imposed by the sharp seasonal climatic regime and by the intricate river systems. The arid winter climate, high evaporation rates, seasonal flooding, and the "black soil" plains combine to create significant problems for the surface movement of both stock and people. Flooded creek and river crossings may cause delays of up to 10 days in the "wet" season. Saturation of expansive clay soils may delay movement for three to four weeks, whilst delays of up to eight weeks are not uncommon. During the "dry" season, the clay soils assume a powdery, ashy nature, which often reduces to a very fine powder known as "bull-dust" This not only hinders traffic movements but may also cause stock losses through suffocation. The problem of flooded creek crossings can only be solved through construction of high-level bridges, those associated with the expansive clay soils through gravelling and construction techniques that minimise moisture changes in road embankment. These innovations have only become economic in recent times so that for the greater period of European settlement the major transport problems remained unsolved.

Distance is a further major factor influencing the development of transport-communication networks. The long Queensland coast-line, allied with the scattered nature of the Colony's population, led to the development of a chain of coastal ports each connected to its hinterland by a railway. It was not

until the line from Townsville was extended to Cloncurry in 1908, however, that north-western Queensland was connected to a deep-sea port by rail. Until that time the region was serviced by shallow-draught coastal vessels, trading between Sydney or Brisbane and the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and by horse-drawn wagons or camel trains. As a consequence the carriage of goods and produce was a slow and expensive process. These problems were exacerbated by the delays associated with seasonal flooding. This created severe practical problems such as maintaining large stocks of semi-perishables and essential supplies, as well as delaying the movement of stock to markets.

The limited transport-communications networks, in conjunction with the long distances from markets and from supply centres, was a major factor in limiting the predominant economic activities in north-west Queensland to extensive cattle grazing and scattered mining activity. It also intensified the psychological impact of geographical isolation, the feeling of being ignored by other parts of Queensland, particularly the government in Brisbane. Many of the psychological problems have been solved, at least in part, by the activities of the Royal Flying Doctor Service and by the extension of modern telecommunications innovations to the more remote regions.

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2.0   ROAD TRANSPORT

2.1   HISTORICAL OUTLINE

2.1.1   INTRODUCTION

Until the rail line from Townsville reached Cloncurry in 1908
the principal forms of land transport were pack-horses, horse-
and bullock-teams, Cobb & Co. coaches and camels. Cattle and
sheep were driven overland to stock new stations or to market
places along routes pioneered in the 1860's and 1870's.
Motorised transport was first used in the 1920's. Cattle were
first transported by truck in the 1940's.

2.1.2   HORSE- AND BULLOCK-TEAMS

Supplies for the north-west were brought overland from Port
Denison (Bowen) along a 700-mile track pioneered in the
1860's. Bullock teams could spend up to six-months on the
rough, largely uncleared track. A regular overland freight
service was established between Georgetown and Normanton in
the 1870's. From the late-1860's semi-regular coastal
shipping brought supplies to the Gulf ports of Normanton and
Burketown. Several teamsters were based at these two centres
to carry in supplies for the settlers of the interior, and to
carry out wool from the Barkly Tableland and upper Flinders
River and copper ore from Cloncurry. Teamsters at Camooweal
operated west into the Northern Territory and south to
Carandotta, whilst those at Cloncurry travelled south to
Boulia and east to meet the approaching rail line.

Movement of both horse- and bullock-teams was restricted in
the 'wet' season by flooded creek crossings and boggy black
soil plains, and in the 'dry' by water and feed shortages.
Consequently services were often delayed for several months
and freight rates were very high.

2.1.3 CAMELS

Large numbers of camels were first introduced into Australia, in 1865, by Thomas Elder of South Australia. They moved into Queensland carrying consignments of goods from the railhead at Marree north along the Birdsville track as far as Boulia. They were used extensively in the Cloncurry district from the 1880's where they provided transport between isolated stations and mining camps and Cloncurry, and between Cloncurry and the rail from Townsville. When the rail passed Cloncurry they operated to and from the railheads at Duchess and Dajarra. They also operated between Cloncurry and Burketown, Burketown and Camooweal, and south from Camooweal via Dajarra to Boulia and onto Birdsville and Marree. As pack animals, camels were often the only economic means of heavy transport where no roads existed. Often they remained competitive when roads had been constructed. In 1904 there were about 700 camels in the Cloncurry district, with a further 150 around Boulia. Large Afghan communities, associated with the camel teams, were located at Cloncurry and at Dajarra.

Competition between cameleers and teamsters was intense, often erupting into violence. By the early 1920's camels had ousted bullock- and horse-teams as the predominant mode of cargo transport. By the end of the decade, however, they had been replaced by motorised trucks.

2.1.4 COBB & CO. COACHES

Until the extension of Cobb & Co. coach services to the north-west in the 1880's, passenger transport remained an individual problem - travellers either walked or rode horses. Lone travellers faced dangers such as attacks by Aborigines or water shortages. In the 1890's drought several individuals died of thirst on the Cloncurry-Hughenden road. From the 1890's to 1920's bicycles were widely used both for riding and for carrying personal luggage.

Cobb and Co. coaches ran between Port Douglas and Normanton in the early 1880's and between Normanton and Cloncurry from

1884. The first coach from the east reached Cloncurry in 1884. Cloncurry was connected to Camooweal by coach along a route marked by Ernest Henry and Alexander Kennedy Cobb & Co. provided a regular passenger and mail service from the approaching railhead to Cloncurry for almost twenty-five years. In later years the coaches also carried some freight. Cloncurry and Boulia were connected by a weekly horse-and-buggy service in the 1880's.

Coach travel was uncomfortable for passengers and subject to delays in both the 'wet' and 'dry' seasons. Demand for coach and buggy services declined with the extension of rail services and with the increasing use of motor cars.

2.1.5 MOTOR TRANSPORT

Wagon and camel teams were replaced by motor trucks in the 1920's. Although a horse-team carried the first shipment of ore from Mount Isa to the Duchess railhead, the majority of freight was being carried by heavy motor trucks by 1926. During the 1920's, steam traction engines and heavy motor trucks were used to transport ore from the Lawn Hills silver-lead mine. Motor trucks were a common sight throughout the north-west in the 1930's. Cattle were first transported in trucks in the 1940's. In 1949 Alexandra Station in the Northern Territory began hauling fat cattle to the railhead at Mount Isa. By 1959 twenty "road trains" were operating in the Northern Territory. The Beef Roads Programme greatly encouraged their increasing use.

The motor car became increasingly popular as a means of personal transport from the 1920's.

2.1.6 ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Prior to 1920 road construction was primarily the responsibility of local authorities with Colonial and State Governments concentrating on constructing major bridges and rail lines. The Main Roads Board was established on 29 October 1920. Its first priority was to provide roads in

areas not serviced by railways to cater for the increasing use
of motorised transport. The concept of a road network assumed
importance for the first time. In 1925 the Board was replaced
by a one-man Commission.

There was a great upsurge in road-making activity during the
Second World War. The Mount Isa to Tennant Creek road was
sealed in 1942. The Main Roads Commission was replaced by the
Main Roads Department in 1950. From 1957 to 1976 the sealed
road from Townsville to Charters Towers was gradually extended
westwards, thus providing an all-weather road from Townsville
to the border.

The first Beef Roads Programme was launched in 1949. An
expanded programme was introduced in 1960, continuing until
1975. The objective of the programme was to provide a road
system allowing economic transport of cattle from stations to
railheads, markets and fattening areas. Between 1961 and 1975
four beef roads, now known as development roads, were
constructed to single width seal standard in the north-west.
They were the Diamantina Development road, from Boulia to
Mount Isa; the Burke Development road, from Normanton to
Cloncurry; the Julia Creek to Dismals road; and the
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3.0 RAIL TRANSPORT

3.1 HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first proposed rail lines in north-west Queensland were concerned with linking the Gulf of Carpentaria to either the southern colonies or to Brisbane. A rail connection from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria via Roma was first proposed by James Collier in 1874. In 1878-79, the Queenslander newspaper sponsored an expedition, led by Ernest Favenc, to investigate a route for linking Brisbane to Port Darwin. In 1881 expeditions led by R.M. Watson and by W. Fielding surveyed a route connecting Brisbane to Point Parker on the Gulf of Carpentaria, via Blackall, Muttaburra, Winton and Cloncurry. Their reports were received enthusiastically by the McIlwraith government which proposed private construction of a line financed through a system of land grants. The proposal was abandoned after McIlwraith's defeat at the 1883 General Election.

The new government proposed constructing a line linking Normanton to Cloncurry. Although money was voted and construction commenced in 1890, the line was diverted to the Croydon gold-field. Despite two proposals by private syndicates to construct the line in return for long-term pastoral leases, it has yet to be built. Cloncurry did not receive its promised rail service until the line from Townsville was extended to the town in 1908. Other rail connections proposed but never built include : a line from Roma to Cloncurry with branches to both Burketown and Normanton, proposed by George Phillips in 1909; a line from Winton to Camooweal via Boulia, commenced in 1913 but

abandoned after 20 miles were constructed; a line from Camooweal to Darwin via Newcastle Waters, proposed by an Australian Government Public Works Committee in 1922; a line from Cloncurry to Burketown with a branch line to Mount Isa, proposed by a Queensland Royal Commission on Public Works in 1924; and, a line from Dajarra to the Rankine River, proposed by the Payne-Fletcher Committee in 1937

The rail connection from Townsville to Mount Isa was constructed in four stages over a fifty-year period. The Townsville to Hughenden section was constructed 1879-87, the Hughenden-Cloncurry section 1902-08, the Cloncurry-Dajarra section 1914-17 and the final link from Dajarra to Mount Isa 1926-29. Several branch lines were also constructed by the government and by private interests, to encourage development of mineral deposits. These included: Malbon to Selwyn via Kuridala, in 1910; a 22 mile spur to Ballarra in 1915; Cloncurry to Dobbyn via Quamby and Kajabbi in 1916; and, more recently, the branch line to Phosphate Hill, in 1976. The Quamby, Kajabbi and Dajarra rail-heads served both by the mining and pastoral industries.

Construction of the Townsville-Mount Isa line enabled Townsville to siphon trade associated with the mining and pastoral industries of north-west Queensland and the Barkly Tablelands away from the gulf ports of Burketown and Normanton. This contributed significantly to the decline of those two towns.

Following concerted lobbying by Mount Isa Mines and Mary Kathleen Uranium a major rehabilitation of the Townsville-Mount Isa line was undertaken between 1956 and 1965. The

work undertaken significantly increased the line's capacity.

For political aspects of rail construction, refer to "Government and Politics" section.

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4.0 COASTAL SHIPPING

4.1 HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Because of the extreme delays associated with bringing supplies overland the most common method of transporting goods to the Gulf has been coastal shipping.

In June 1865 the schooner Jacmel Packet", under charter to Towns and Company, landed 200 ton of cargo and 30 passengers at the Albert River. Other ships with more stores soon followed. The first wool was shipped from the Gulf in 1866. In 1867 Sweers Island was proclaimed a Port of Entry and Clearance. By the end of the decade, however, the focus of trade had shifted to Normanton, which was more advantageously placed to service the greater number of north-western settlers. The Customs House was shifted from Sweers Island to the Norman River in the 1870's. The shallowness of the Gulf restricted shipping to coastal vessels, whilst the shallowness and meandering nature of the Albert and Norman Rivers meant that goods had to be transhipped into shallow-draught vessels for movement to Burketown and Normanton. Cargoes were consistently damaged during transshipment, whilst delivery delays were frequent. The gulf ports of Burketown and Normanton were served spasmodically by sailing ships until 1881 when James Burns inaugurated the first steamer service. The small steamer "Truganini" regularly carried passengers and freight between Thursday Island and Normanton. In 1882 the Queensland Shipping Company, formed to provide an integrated coastal shipping service from Brisbane and Sydney to Burketown, was granted a government subsidy to carry mail to and from the Gulf. The subsidy was granted to the

Australasian Navigation Company in 1884 and to the Australasian United Steam Navigation (AUSN) Company in 1887 The AUSN Company operated the subsidized service from 1887 to 1897 and from 1917 to December 1919 when it severed all connections with the Gulf. Other companies operating in the Gulf through the 1880's and 1890's included Brydon Jones & Company, Moxon & Company, and Aplin, Brown & Company.

Because of the uncertain tides and shallowness of the Albert and Norman Rivers, the successful operation of a Gulf shipping service depended on the provision of tender and lighter facilities. At first they were provided by independent operators or through co-operation of shipping companies. In December 1900 the Carpentaria Lighterage Company was formed from an agreement between Burns Philp, the AUSN Company and Captain T.W. Robinson. It operated until 1920, when the Company withdrew from the Gulf selling its lighters to the Carpentaria and Burke Shire Councils.

The Gulf shipping trade was always economically marginal, depending heavily on the Queensland Government mail subsidy and other government subsidies. A prosperous trade existed whilst the Croydon gold-field flourished, but as the field declined so did trade. The through service to Burketown was abandoned in 1903, with goods being transferred from the Norman River via the lighter "Dugong" The profitability of shipping services was further reduced with extension of the Townsville rail line to Cloncurry. In 1915 the service was reduced to once a month.

In 1920 the Queensland Government purchased the small steamer "Douglas Mawson" to run from Cairns to Burketown. The

government service operated only briefly before being replaced

by the John Burke & Company steamer "Kalkatina" Burke &

Company operated a government subsidised service to the Gulf

until the 1970's, with the Burke and Carpentaria Councils

operating lightering facilities in the Albert and the Norman

Rivers. The service was characterised by long delays and high

rates.

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5.0 AIR TRANSPORT

5.1 HISTORICAL OUTLINE

In 1918-19 Hudson Fysh and P. McGinness, two former Australian Flying Corps pilots, were commissioned to survey the Darwin-Longreach section of the London-Sydney air-race route. A year later, on 16 November 1920, they. together with a group of north Queenslanders, formed Queensland and Northern Territory Air Services Ltd. (Qantas). Qantas initially operated as an aerial taxi service. On 2 November 1922 the company began a regular Longreach-Winton-Cloncurry service, carrying both mail and passengers. The service was extended to Mount Isa and Camooweal on 7 February 1925, to Normanton in July 1927 and to Brisbane on 17 April 1929. As well, Qantas operated a service between Birdum Creek and Daly Waters. Lasco operated the Camooweal to Daly Waters service. On 27 March 1928 Qantas concluded an agreement with John Flynn that resulted in formation of the Flying Doctor Service. Qantas provided a plane and pilot, based at Cloncurry. in return for a guaranteed 25,000 miles per annum at 2 shillings per mile.

In 1934 Qantas, in partnership with Imperial Airways of Britain, formed Qantas Empire Airways (QEA) to operate an airmail service between Sydney and London. The new company made its first international flight, from Brisbane to Singapore, in December 1934. This became a regular service from February 1935. Later that year the service was expanded to include carriage of passengers. Imperial Airways carried mail and passengers between Singapore and London. The Australian section of QEA's service included an overnight stop at Cloncurry and a stop at Camooweal. In 1938 the overland

service was replaced by a flying-boat service which included a refuelling stop at Karumba. QEA also continued to operate the Brisbane to Camooweal and Cloncurry to Normanton services.

During World War II the Cloncurry and Camooweal airfields were both used by planes of the RAAF and USAF as emergency landing sites and as re-fuelling stopovers.

On 16 August 1945, the Australian National Airlines Bill became law. It provided for an Australian National Airlines Commission, trading as Trans-Australian Airways (TAA) to operate interstate air-services. TAA could also operate intrastate services where the concerned State Government agreed. It flew its first interstate flight, from Melbourne to Sydney, on 9 September 1946. By mid-1947 TAA had gained approval to operate within Queensland. TAA commenced Townsville-Cloncurry flights in December 1948. Its major competitor, Australian National Airlines (ANA) was operating a regular Cairns-Normanton Service.

On 30 November 1947 the Australian government took over QEA. It flew its last domestic flight, from Mount Isa to Brisbane, on 1 April 1949. Thenceforward QEA was to operate only outside mainland Australia. All QEA's domestic services, including the Flying Doctor Service, were to be operated by TAA.

In August 1957 ANA was absorbed by Ansett Transport Industries which, by 1960 (as Ansett-ANA) was the major airlines operator in all states bar Western Australia. The company dropped the suffix-ANA from its title when it took over the MacRobertson Miller Airline operation in Western Australia in 1968.

The Airlines Equipment Act 1958, which gave financial guarantees to Ansett-ANA and TAA to facilitate their proper re-equipping, also required that the fleets of the two companies be balanced. This was the beginning of the "Two Airlines Policy" which effectively distributed the available air routes between the two companies. The provisions of the 1958 Act were continued by the Airlines Agreement Act 1961.

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6.0 COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 MAIL SERVICES

There were 15 post offices operating in Queensland in 1859. Inland mail services were steadily extended to the northern part of the Colony with initial emphasis being given to servicing the gold-mining centres. Between 1864 and 1866 the service was extended from Bowen to Burketown. The Burketown post office opened on 1 July 1866 (closed 30 June 1871, re-opened 1 January 1883). A post office was established on the Norman River in June 1868. Normanton was well served for mail services being connected to Georgetown, Bowen and, by coastal steamer, to Brisbane from the early 1880's. Services were extended from Normanton to Rocklands and to Cloncurry. From 1883 the service to Rocklands (to Camooweal from 1885) ran from Burketown. A weekly service operated between Cloncurry and Boulia from July 1879. Boulia was connected to Winton and to Urandangi in the 1880's. From Camooweal services extended to Urandangi and to Borroloola. Cloncurry and Camooweal were also joined by a mail service in the 1880's. Four suburban offices also operated, for varying periods, in Mount Isa.

Mail was initially carried by pack-horse mailmen. As mails grew heavier, however, they were replaced either by coach or by horse and buggy. The latter were gradually replaced by motorised transport from the 1920's and 1930's. The first air-mail service was initiated by Qantas in 1922.

6.2   TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Queensland's first telegraph service, between Brisbane and Ipswich, began operation in Aril 1861. Brisbane and Sydney were connected by telegraph in November 1861. By 1867, the line had been extended to Bowen then to Cardwell. In June 1869 the Queensland parliament approved extension of the line from Cardwell to Normanton, partly to service the remote Gulf communities and partly to connect to an overseas submarine telegraph cable. The line opened in January 1872, thus giving the Gulf a service well before other parts of north-west Queensland. Despite strenuous efforts by the Queensland government, however, the overseas cable was landed at Port Darwin and extended to Adelaide. Dring the 1880's and 1890's telegraph lines were extended from Normanton to Cloncurry, from Cloncurry to Winton, Boulia and Camooweal and from Camooweal to Urandangie.

6.3   OTHER

Telephone services were extended to north-west Queensland from the second decade of the twentieth-century. Development of radio technology helped break-down individual isolation as well as allowing development of the Flying Doctor Service and the School of the Air. More recently satellite technology has dramatically improved communication facilities in the more remote parts of the north-west.

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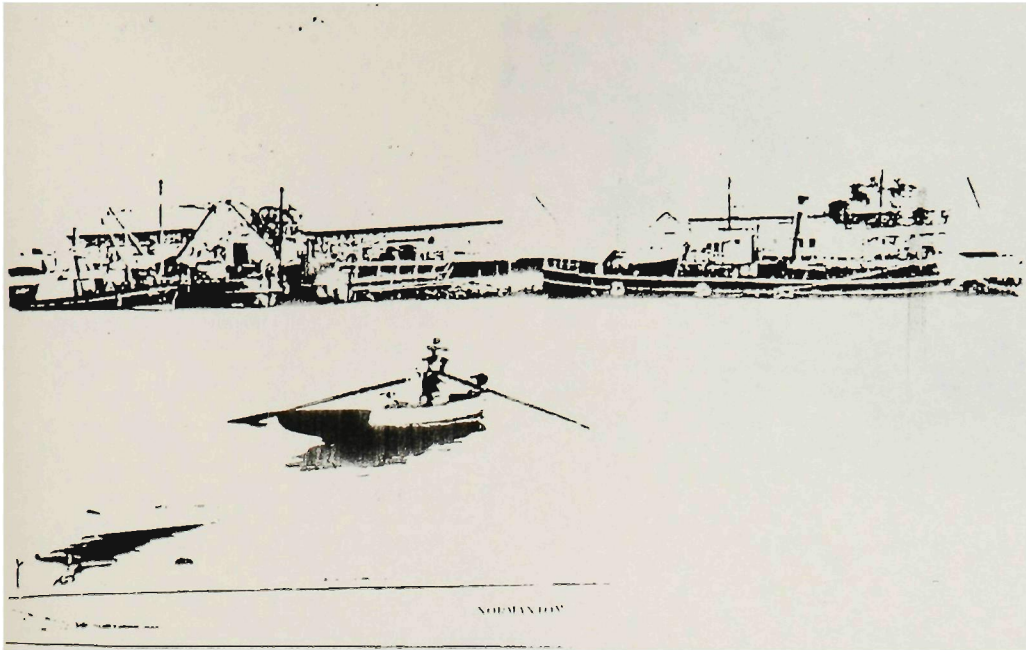
NORMANTON WHARVES 1898
Neg.No.61 100

BURKETOWN: ALBERT
RIVER BRIDGE 1905
N.Q.R. 6.3.05
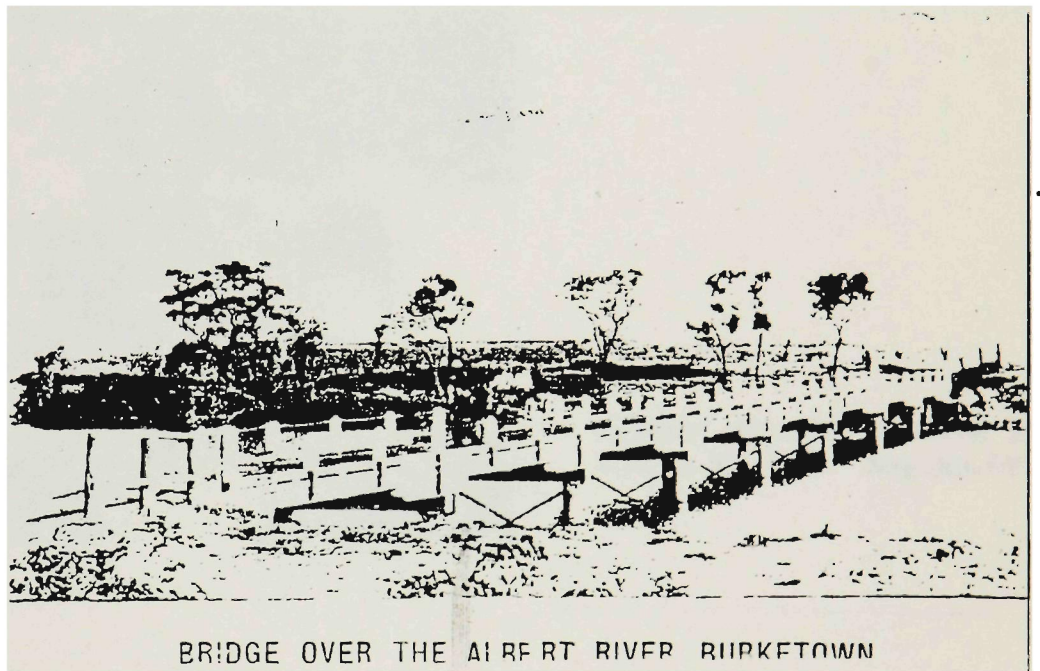
BRIDGE OVER THE ALBERT RIVER BURKETOWN
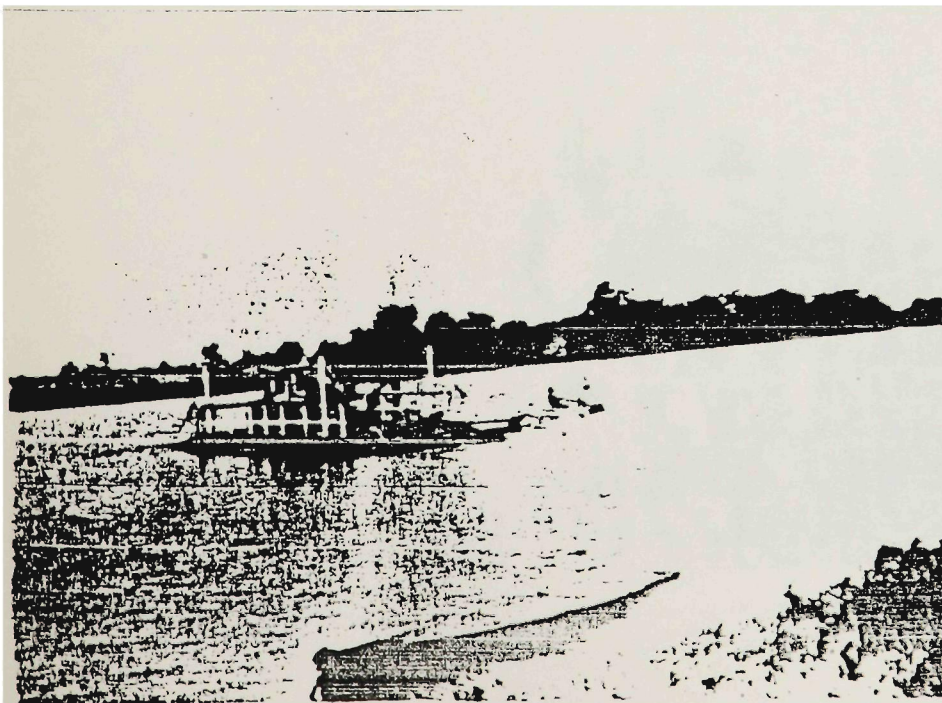
NORMANTON FERRIES ca 1929
(MUNICIPAL FERRY) NORMAN
RIVER
Acc.No.84-10-10 Neg.No.469

A GULF COUNTRY ROYAL MAIL COACH.
Between Nor Karumara to Burketown (180 miles), and carrying Cloncurry mails.

BURKETOWN TRANSPORTATION
1920: Sydney Mail 22
December 1920.
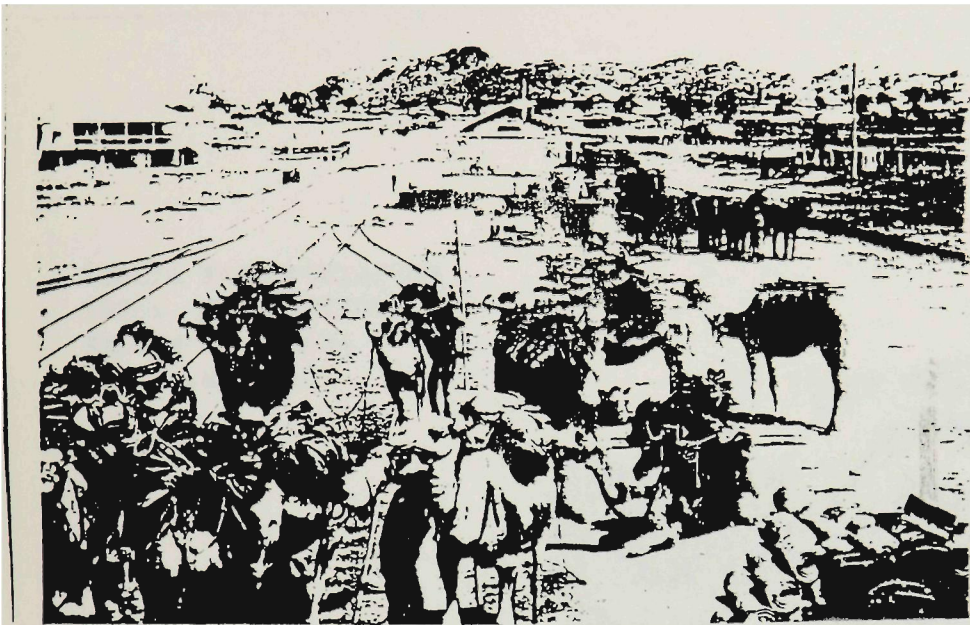
DUCHESS RAILWAY STATION 191
Acc.No.83-12-9 Neg.No.4211

SELWYN RAILWAY
STATION 1910:
Acc.No.84-11-17
Neg.No.47526
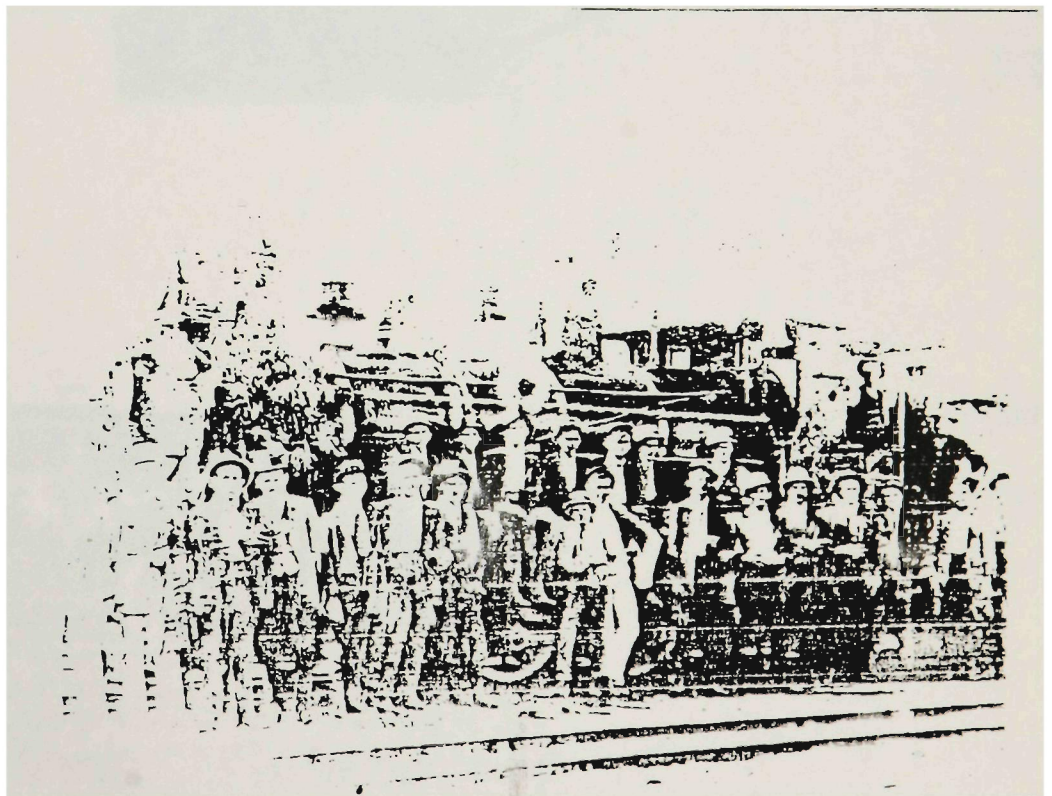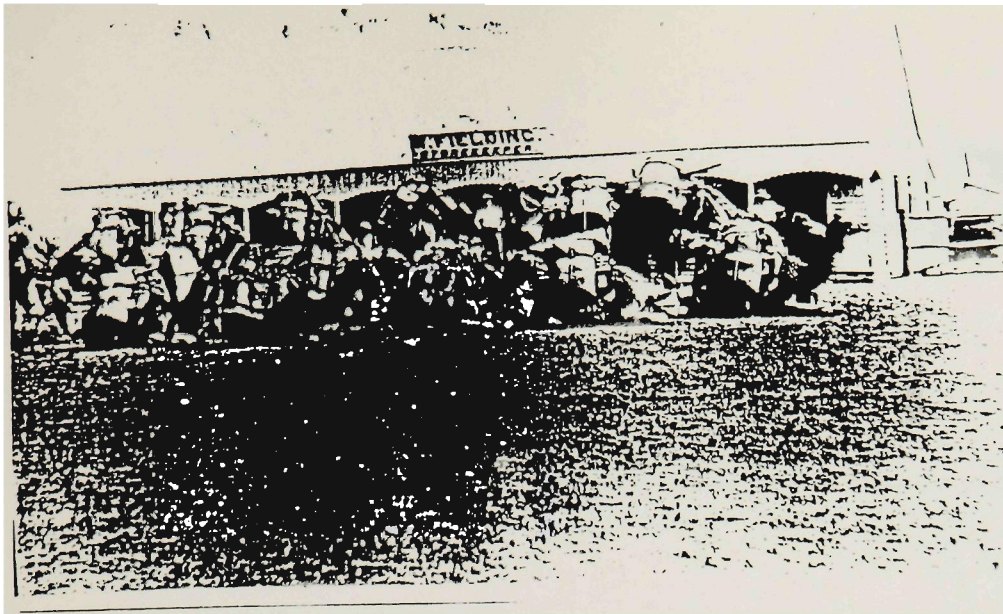
BOULIA FIRMS: W.FIELD
ca 1898
Acc.No.79-11-5 Neg.No.1176?

BOULIA TRANSPORTATION
1920: MAIL VEHICLE,
SELWYN TO BOULIA
Acc.No.81-9-14
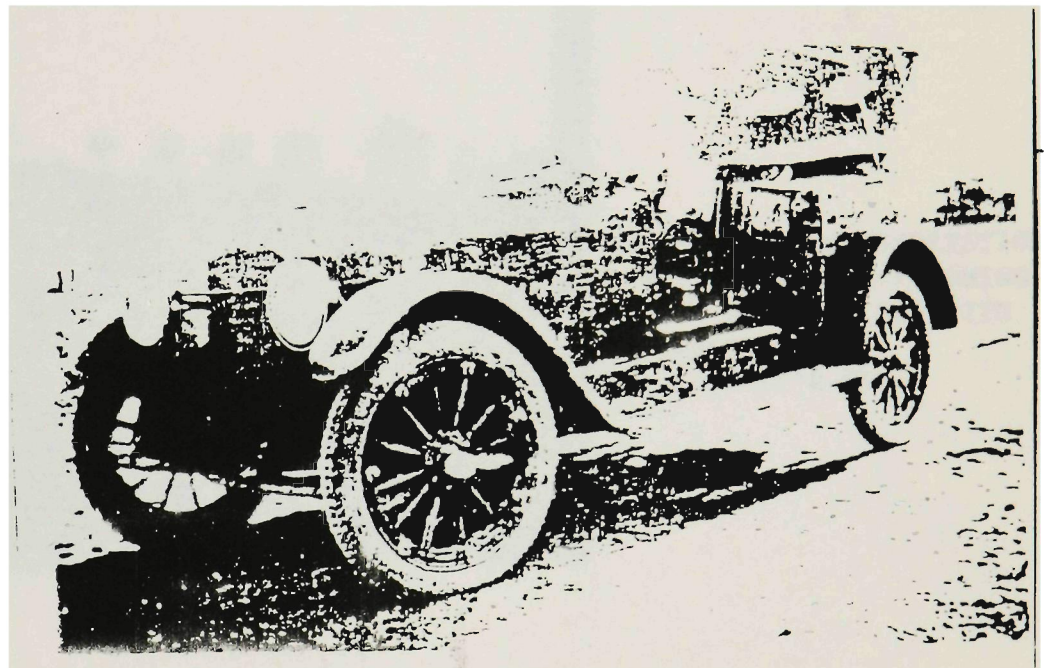
CAMOOWEAL 1920: FIRST
MOTORCAR.
Acc.No.84-6-2 Neg.No.4502
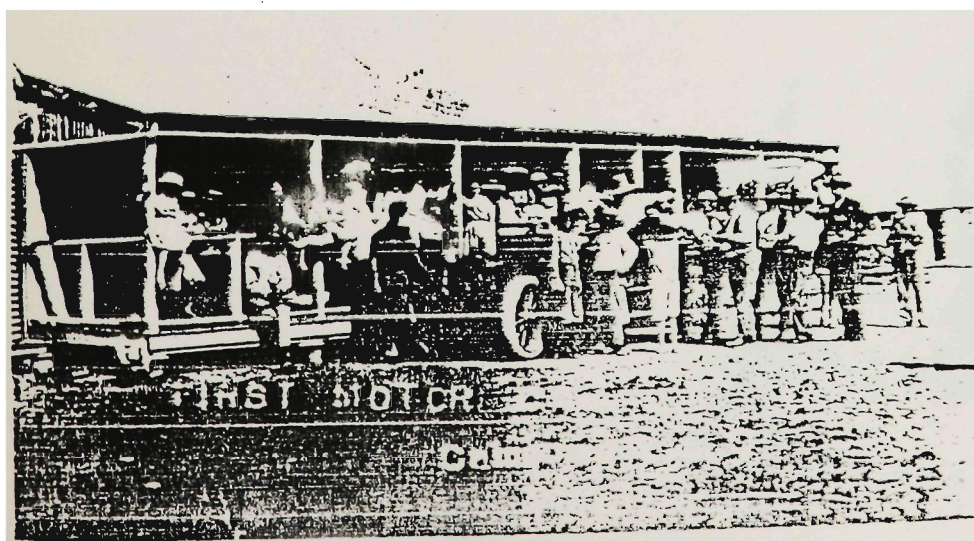
CLONCURRY RAILWAY
STATION 1914:
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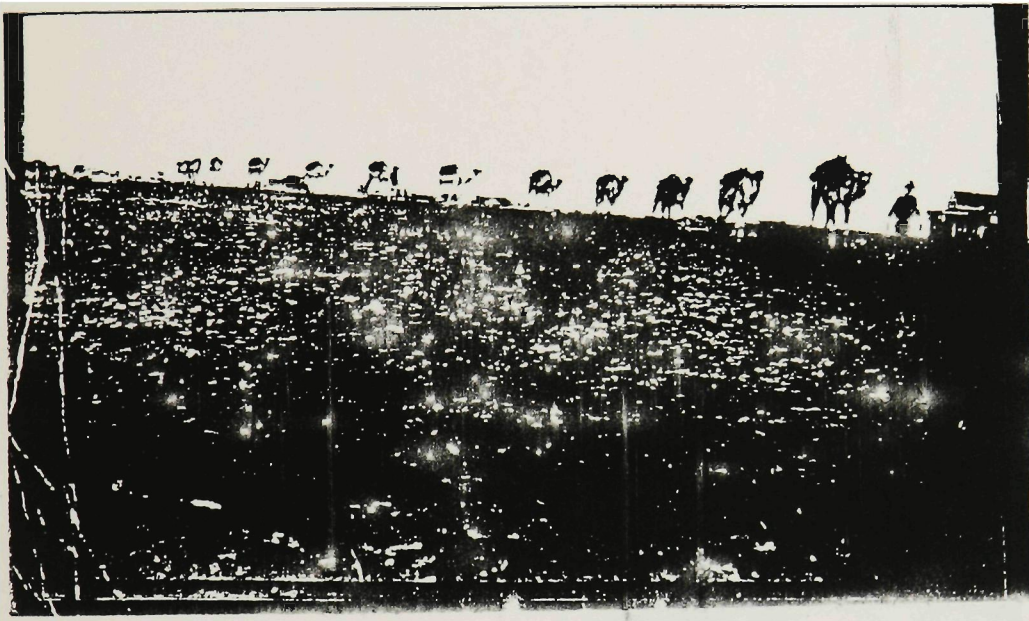
CLONCURRY: TRANSPORTATION
1928. CAMEL TRAIN COMING
INTO CLONCURRY 1928 WITH
COPPER ORE
Acc.No.D-12-8-84

CLONCURRY AERODROME
1928 WELCOMING BERT
HINKLER
Acc.No.D9-...
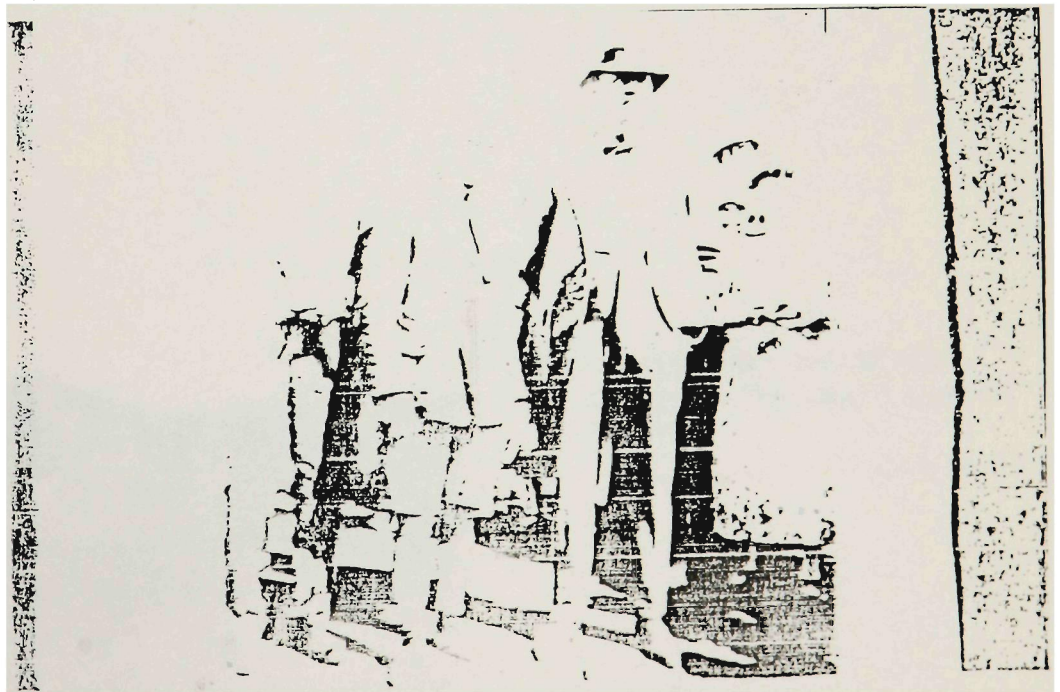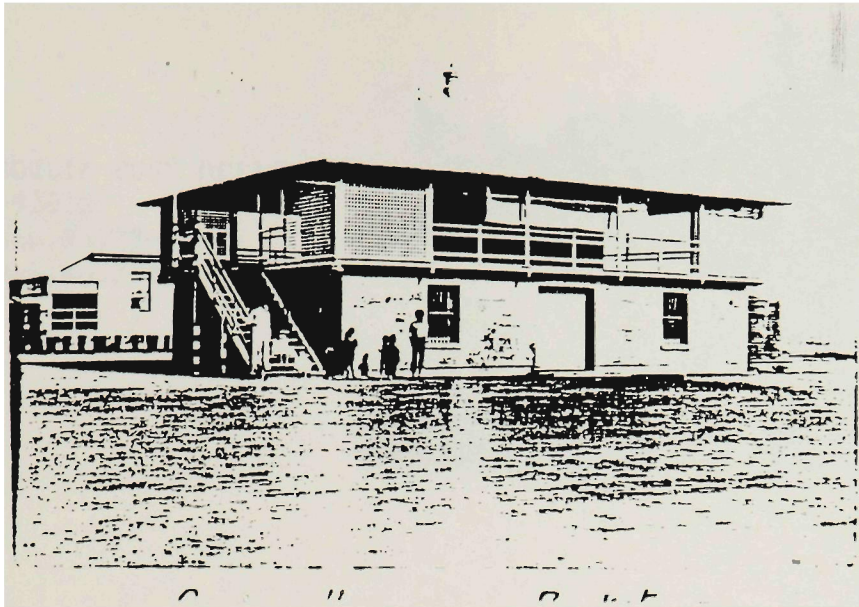
BURKETOWN CUSTOMS HOUSE
1904
Acc.No.84-11-4   Neg.No.143!

NORMANTON BUILDINGS
- CUSTOMS HOUSE 1904
Acc.No.84-11-4
Neg.No.143596
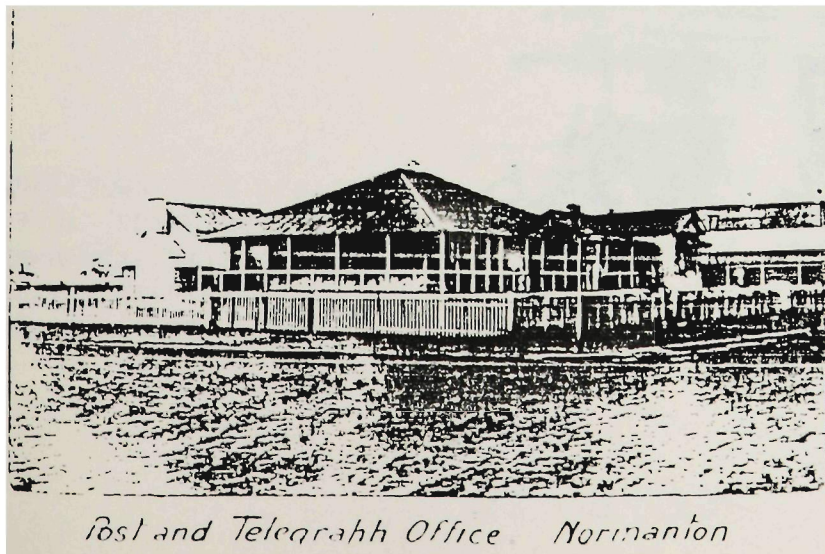
NORMANTON BUILDINGS
POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
- 1904
Acc.No.84-11-4 Neg.No.1435

BOULIA POST OFFICE
1920'S
Acc.No.78-10-2
Neg.No.73164
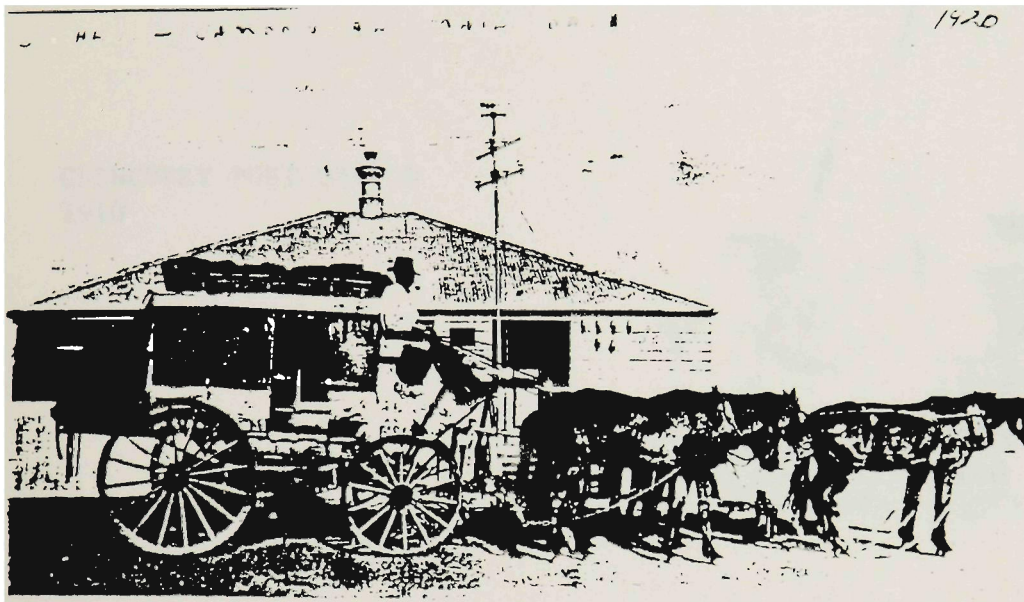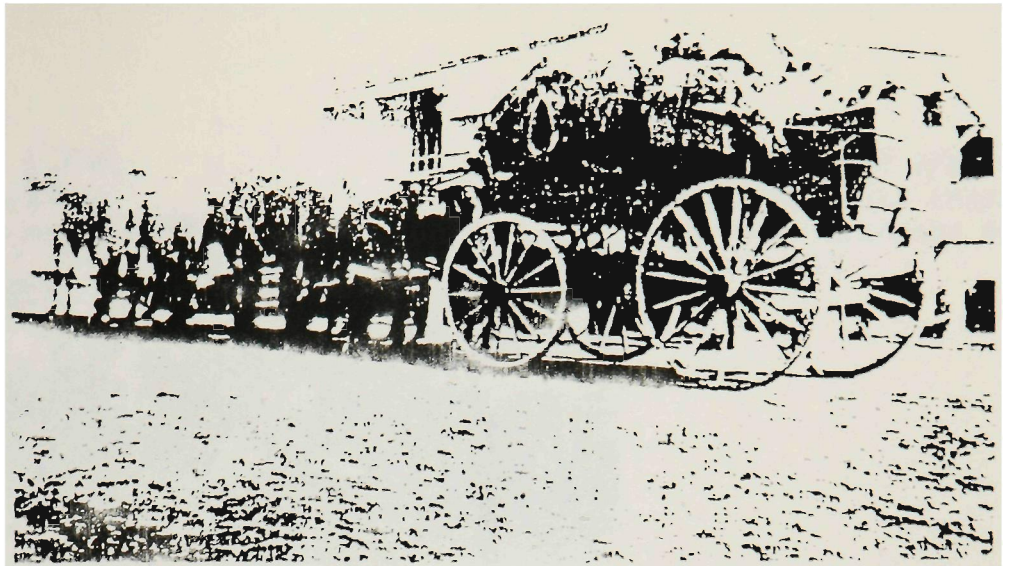
CAMOOWEAL POST OFFICE 1920
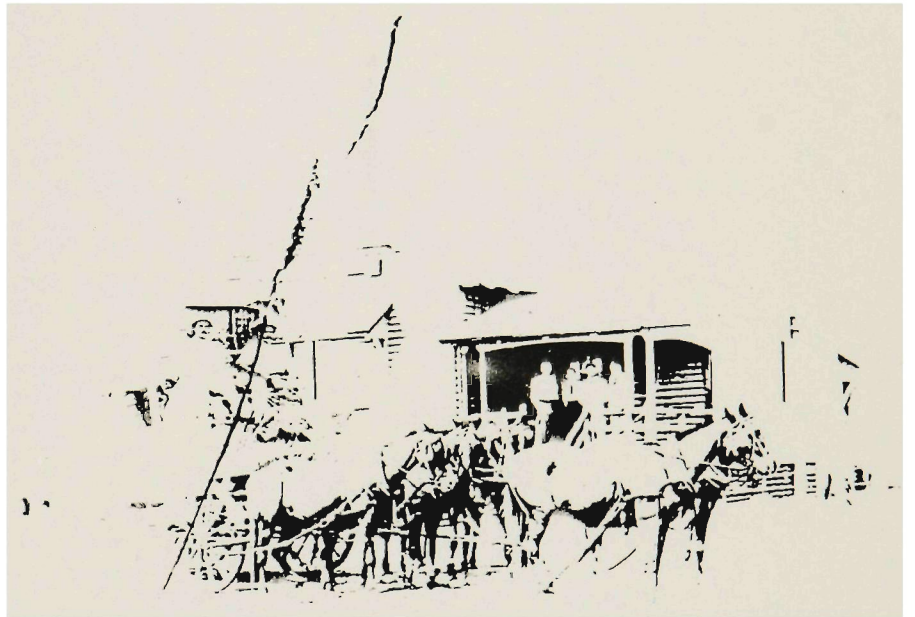DUCHESS TO CAMOOWEAL MAIL
COACH
Acc.No.D3-4-84   Neg.No.633(

BURKETOWN POST OFFICE
1923: BURKETOWN TO
CAMOOWEAL MAIL COACH
Acc.No.84-9-6
Neg.No.46493
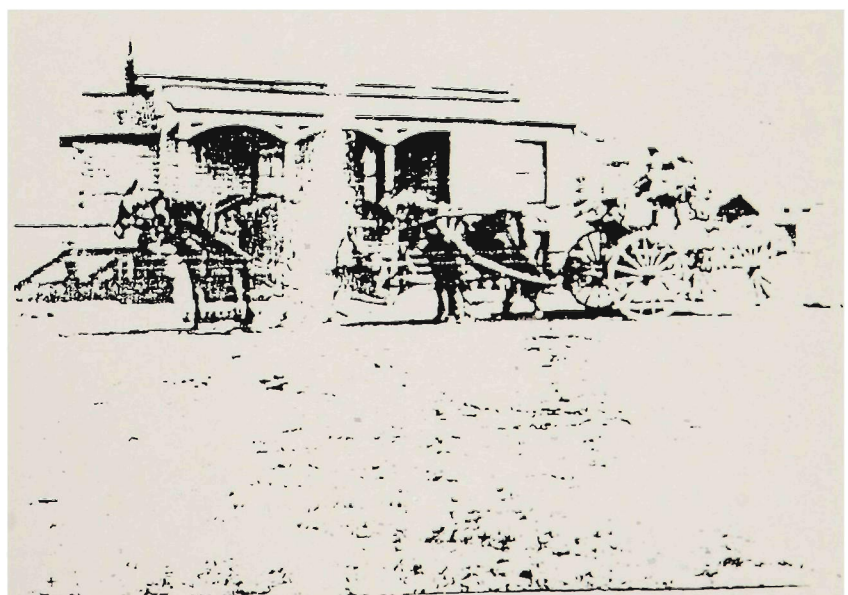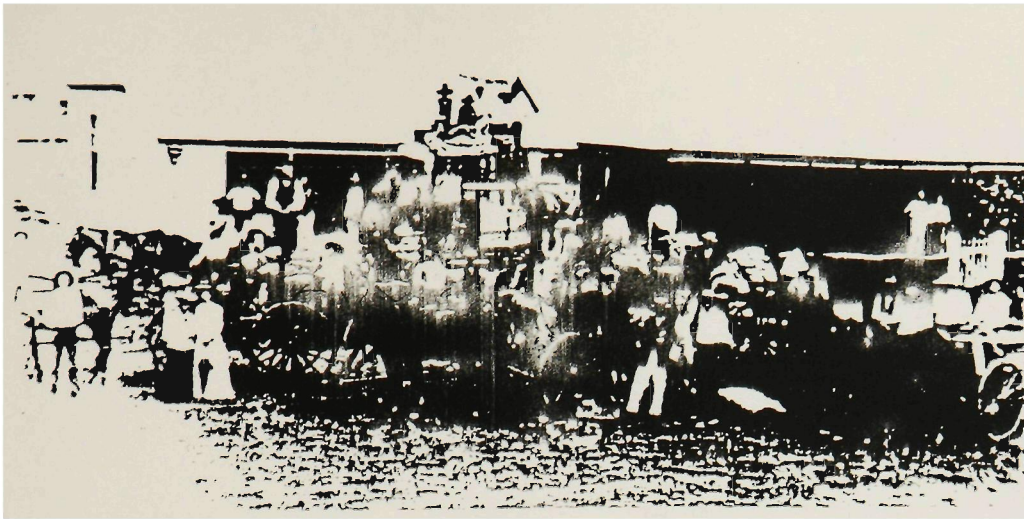
CLONCURRY POST OFFICE ca 1'
CLONCURRY MAILS LEAVING
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
Neg.No.3545

CLONCURRY POST OFFICE
1910

A GUIDE TO

THE HISTORY OF
NORTH-WEST QUEENSLAND

Vol. 2 : H-K

Compiled by

Di Perkins and Denis Shephard

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1.0 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

1.1 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales by Letters Patent dated 6 June 1859. An Order-in-Council of 6 June 1859 (gazetted 24 December 1859) gave the new Colony a constitution identical to that of New South Wales, but which could be altered by the Queensland legislature. The constitution was given definite form by the **Constitution Act** of 1867. Responsible government and a bicameral legislature were provided.

The Legislative Assembly was elected through a secret ballot by adult males with a property and tenancy qualification. Until 1905 there was also provision for plural voting. Five year parliamentary terms were the rule until 1890. The franchise was extended to females in 1905, to Aborigines in 1965 and to 18-year olds in 1973. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1914 (1971 for Aborigines). A simple-majority voting system operated until 1892 when contingent (i.e. optional preferential) voting was introduced. The simple-majority system again prevailed from 1942 to 1962. Preferential voting was introduced in 1962. Members first received expenses in 1886. They were paid for the first time in 1889. Pensions for members were provided for in 1949.

The Legislative Council was, apart from the earliest appointments, nominated for life. It was abolished on 23 March 1922.

1.2 ELECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

In the first Legislative Assembly, 16 electoral districts returned 26 members from the settled parts of the new Colony. The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1872 redistributed the Colony into 42 single-member electorates. The electorates of Burke and Mitchell gave representation to the north-west for the first time. The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1878 created the new seat of Gregory from the western portion of Mitchell.

The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1887 redistributed the 42 existing seats returning 55 members into 60 seats returning 72 members. Representation of the north-west was provided by the single-member electorates of Gregory and Carpentaria.

The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1910 divided the State into 72 single-member electorates, those in the north-west being Burke, Flinders and Gregory. This Act also provided for a variation from the quota (i.e. state enrolment/number of seats) of up to 20 per cent. In 1921 the boundaries of 65 electorates, including those of Burke, Flinders and Gregory, were adjusted by a new redistribution.

The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1931 provided for a smaller Legislative Assembly of 62 members. A greater weighting was given to rural areas by providing different quotas for metropolitan, provincial city, town and country areas. The number of western seats was reduced from 14 to 8. In the north-west the existing seat of Flinders was combined with part of Burke to create the new seat of Carpentaria. The boundaries of Gregory were altered significantly. A further redistribution in 1935 brought tremendous boundary changes to the existing seats, including a dramatic enlargement of both Carpentaria and Gregory.

The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1949 increased the Legislative Assembly to 75 members, as well as introducing an electoral zone system. The State was divided into four zones - Brisbane Metropolitan (24 seats; quota of 10,795), South-Eastern (28 seats; quota of 9,373), Northern (13 seats; quota of 7,696) and Western (10 seats; quota of 4,613). The electorates of Carpentaria and Gregory were included in the Western zone.

The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1958 increased the Legislative Assembly to 78 members. The number of zones was reduced to 3 - Metropolitan (28 seats; quota of 11,383), Provincial Cities (12 seats; quota of 12,524) and Country (38 seats; quota of 8,467). The country seats of Tablelands, Burke (i.e. Carpentaria reduced and renamed) and Gregory provided representation for the north-west.

The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1971 increased the Legislative Assembly to 82 members and reintroduced the four electoral zones. The new zones were: South-eastern (47 seats; quota of 13,212), Provincial Cities (13 seats; quota of 13,171), Country (15 seats; quota of 10,054) and Western and Far Northern (7 seats; quota of 7,927). Representation of the north-west was provided by Gregory, the greatly expanded Cook, both in the Western and Far Northern Zone, and by Mount Isa in the Provincial Cities Zone. The 1977 redistribution made changes to the zonal quotas – South-eastern altered to 15,454, Provincial Cities to 14,650, Country to 10,929 and Western and Far Northern to 8,176. It also provided that the 20 per cent allowable variation operated only in the South-eastern and Country zones. Only minor alterations were made to the boundaries of Gregory, Cook and Mount Isa.

The **Electoral Districts Act** of 1985 increased the Legislative Assembly to 89 seats and made alterations to the zonal quotas. The South-eastern zone comprised 51 seats with a quota of 19,357, the Provincial Cities zone 13 seats with a quota of 18,292, the Country zone 17 seats with a quota of 13,131, and the Western and Far Northern zone 8 seats with a zonal quota of 9,386. All the north-western divisions – Cook, Flinders, Mount Isa and Gregory – were included in the Western and Far Northern zone.

Since its formal organisation to contest the 1896 General Election the Labor Party has, until recent times, dominated parliamentary representation from the north-west (refer Appendix C). The Burke/Carpentaria/Mount Isa electorate returned Labor members from 1896 to 1974 except for 1899–1907 and 1912–18. Since 1974 each of the three major parties has been represented for different periods. The electorate of Gregory returned Labor members from 1899 to 1957, except for 1939–41. The Tableland/Cook electorate returned Labour members from 1963 to 1974 and from 1977 to the present, whilst Flinders was held for Labour from 1912 to 1932. Gregory and Flinders have returned National Party members from 1957 and from 1986 respectively.

Members who have held ministerial office whilst representing the north-west include A.P.D. Bertoni, G.H. Devries, W.H. Glasson, W. Hamilton, A. Jones, R.C. Katter, W.S. Murphy and W.A.R. Rae. G. Pollock was Speaker of the House from 1932 to 1939.

1.3 SELECTED ISSUES

The first major political problem in the north-west confronting the Queensland Government was clarification of the Colony's western boundary. Prior to separation it was generally accepted that the territory of the new colony would extend to 129°E longitude (i.e. to the eastern boundary of Western Australia). The Letters Patent of 1859, however, apparently made the border 141°E longitude. This would have left the supposedly wealthy pastoral country of the "Plains of Promise" outside Queensland's jurisdiction. Protracted negotiations between the governments of South Australia and Queensland and with the Colonial Office resulted in the relocation of the border to its present location of 138°E longitude, on 13 March 1862. The balance of country technically remaining part of New South Wales was annexed to South Australia, as the Northern Territory, on 6 July 1863. The territory annexed to Queensland included both the "Plains of Promise" and the future Mount Isa mining field.

Creation of a separate North Queensland colony was a political issue from the mid-1860's to the late-1890's. Bowen was first proposed as capital of the northern colony during the pastoral boom of 1864-66. A Separation League was formed at Townsville in 1882. Several branches were soon formed, mostly along the coast. Opposition to the League's proposals led to the establishment of an Anti-Separation League, which included branches at Cloncurry and Normanton. In 1886 the Separation League proposed three northern colonies be created - based on Townsville, Cape York Peninsula and the Gulf of Carpentaria - and sought the support of all northern Local Authorities. The Cloncurry Divisional Board gave strong support, whilst those of Burke and Carpentaria opposed the proposition. By the late 1890's northern separation was a dead cause, replaced by

federation as the popular political issue. Federation received strong support in north Queensland, particularly in the mining centres. The northern and outback vote was decisive in bringing Queensland into the Commonwealth of Australia. The electorate of Carpentaria voted 90.4 per cent in favour whilst Gregory voted 86.9 per cent in favour. This compared to the total Queensland favourable vote of 55.1 per cent.

The construction of both trunk and branch railway lines has been an important political issue in north-west Queensland since the mid-1870's. A rail connection from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria was first proposed by James Collier in 1874. Between 1878 and 1881 three expeditions surveyed two routes through Queensland, the first terminating at Port Darwin, the second at Point Parker. The second route was enthusiastically adopted by the McIlwraith government which began negotiations with an English syndicate for the construction of the line. The work was to be financed by substantial land grants to the syndicate. Strong opposition to the proposal, amongst other issues, led to McIlwraith's defeat at the 1883 General Election. The proposal received no further serious political attention. The new government promised instead to construct a line linking Normanton to Cloncurry. Although money was voted and construction commenced in 1890, the line was diverted to the Croydon gold-field. Cloncurry did not receive its promised rail service until the line from Townsville was extended to the town in 1908. In 1925 a Public Works Committee appointed by the Theodore government recommended that the rail-line connecting Townsville to Duchess be extended to Mount Isa. Construction was authorised by the McCormack government and commenced in April 1926. The line was officially opened in April 1929. In October 1929 it was alleged that Theodore, McCormack and former Minister for Mines A.J. Jones, had all accepted parcels of shares in Mount Isa Silver Lead Proprietary and Mount Isa Mines Limited in return for influencing passage of the Duchess to Mount Isa Railway Bill. These allegations formed part of a concerted political attack on the leadership of the Labor Party. They also brought some discredit on the two mining

companies involved.

References to other political issues pertaining to north-west
Queensland, for example relationship between the Queensland
government and M.I.M. Limited, are contained in the
bibliography. For the wider political issues refer to the
indexes of Fitzgerald (1982 & 1984) and Johnston (1982).
References to law and order issues and to activities of state
and colonial government officials are also contained in the
bibliography.

APPENDIX A **GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND**

(does not include Administrators)

1859 – 1868	Sir George Ferguson Bowen
1868 – 1871	Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall
1871 – 1874	Marquess of Normanby
1875 – 1877	William Wellington Cairns
1877 – 1883	Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy
1883 – 1888	Sir Anthony Musgrave
1889 – 1895	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman
1896 – 1901	Lord Lamington
1902 – 1904	Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermside
1905 – 1909	Lord Chelmsford
1909 – 1914	Sir William Macgregor
1915 – 1920	Major Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams
1920 – 1925	The Rt.Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan
1927 – 1932	Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Herbert John Chapman Goodwin
1932 – 1946	Colonel Sir Leslie Orme Wilson
1946 – 1957	Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack
1958 – 1966	Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith
1966 – 1972	Sir Alan Mansfield
1972 – 1977	Air Marshall Sir Colin Hannah
1977 – 1985	Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay
1985 –	Sir Walter Benjamin Campbell

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND

Premier	Party	Appointed
R.G.W. Herbert		10 Dec. 1859
A. Macalister		1 Feb. 1866
R.G.W. Herbert		20 July 1866
A. Macalister		7 Aug. 1866
R.R. Mackenzie		15 Aug. 1867
C. Lilley		25 Nov. 1868
A.H. Palmer		3 May 1870
A. Macalister		8 Jan. 1874
G. Thorn		5 June 1876
J. Douglas		8 Mar. 1877
T. McIlwraith		21 Jan. 1879
S.W. Griffith		13 Nov. 1883
T. McIlwraith		13 June 1888
B.D. Morehead		30 Nov. 1888
S.W. Griffith		12 Aug. 1890
T McIlwraith		27 Mar. 1893
H.M. Nelson		27 Oct. 1898
T.J Byrnes		13 Apr. 1898
J.R. Dickson		1 Oct. 1898
A. Dawson	Labour	1 Dec. 1899
R. Philp		7 Dec. 1899
A. Morgan		17 Sept.1903
W. Kidston	'Kidstonite'	19 Jan. 1906
R. Philp		19 Nov. 1907
W. Kidston	'Kidstonite'	18 Feb. 1908
D.F Denham	Liberal	7 Feb. 1911
T.J. Ryan	Labour	1 June 1915
E.G. Theodore	Labour	22 Oct. 1919
W.N. Gillies	Labour	26 Feb. 1925
W. McCormack	Labour	22 Oct. 1925
A.E. Moore	Country National Prog.	21 May 1929
W. Forgan-Smith	Labour	17 June 1932
F.A. Cooper	Labour	16 Sept.1942
E.M. Hanlon	Labour	7 Mar. 1946
V.C. Gair	Labour	17 Jan. 1952
G.F.R. Nicklin	Country-Liberal	12 Aug. 1957
J.C.A. Pizzey	Country-Liberal	17 Jan. 1968
G.W.W. Chalk	Country-Liberal	1 Aug. 1968

| J. Bjelke-Petersen | Country/Nat.-Lib.; Nat. | 8 Aug. 1968 |
| M.J. Ahern | National | 1 Dec. 1987 |

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

REPRESENTING NORTH-WEST QUEENSLAND

Electorate of Burke (1873-88, 1912-32 & 1960-72)

1873 - 75	W.O. Hodgkinson	
1875 - 76	J.A. Parker	
1876 - 78	P. O'Sullivan	
1878 - 83	R.H. Sheaffe	
1883 - 88	E. Palmer	
1912 - 18	W.S. Murphy	Ind./Nat.
1918 - 39	D. Riordan	Lab.
1929 - 32	A. Jones	Lab.
1960 - 72	A.J. Inch	Lab.

Electorate of Carpentaria (1888-1912 & 1932-60)

1888 - 93	E. Palmer	
1893 - 96	G. Phillips	
1896 - 99	G.C. Sim	Lab.
1899 - 1907	J. Forsyth	
1907 - 12	T. Nevitt	Lab.
1932 - 41	J. Mullan	Lab.
1941 - 60	A.J Smith	ALP/QLP

Electorate of Mount Isa (1972 -   )

1972 - 74	A.J Inch	Lab.
1974 - 83	A.P.D. Bertoni	Nat.
1983 - 86	W.N.J Price	Lab.
1986 -	P. Beard	Lib.

Electorate of Mitchell (1873-78)

1873 - 78	B.D. Morehead	

Electorate of Gregory (1878-   )

1878 - 82	C.L. Hill	
1882 - 88	T. McWhannell	
1888 - 99	W.H. Corfield	
1899 - 1915	W. Hamilton	Lab.

1915 – 39	G. Pollock	Lab.
1939 – 41	C.V.W. Brown	Ind./CP
1941 – 57	G.H. Devries	ALP/QLP
1957 – 74	W.A.R. Rae	Lib./CP
1974 –	W.H. Glasson	Nat.

Electorate of Flinders   (1912 – 32 & 1987-   )

1912 – 18	J. May	Lab.
1918 – 32	J. Mullan	Lab.
1987 –	R.C. Katter	Nat.

Electorate of Tablelands   (1960-72)

1960 – 63	T.J. Gilmore	CP
1963 – 72	E. Wallis-Smith	ALP

Electorate of Cook   (1972 –   )

1972 – 74	E. Wallis-Smith	ALP
1974 – 77	E. Deeral	Nat.
1977 –	R.W. Scott	ALP

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2.0   LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2.1   EVOLUTION

At the time of separation Queensland inherited the New South
Wales **Municipalities Act of 1858.** The basic provisions of
this Act were continued by the **Municipal Institutions Act of
1864.** Both Acts provided for the creation of local government
upon local petition, but only in areas of closer settlement.
By 1878 there had been only 19 petitions, with one of the
resulting institutions being dissolved within a few years.
The regions of more dispersed settlement were covered by the
Provincial Councils Act of 1864. Only one such Council, that
of Peak Downs, was created under this legislation.

Vast areas of Queensland were left without an appropriate
mechanism for obtaining local services or facilities. Special
purpose statutory boards were entrusted with functions such as
the management of hospitals and cemeteries, the provision of
water supply, marsupial destruction etc. Locally stationed
government officials, most notably Police Magistrates and
Commissioners of Crown Land, were called upon to exercise a
wide range of responsibilities that were later, at least
partly, assumed by local government bodies. This was
particularly so in areas such as the north-west, until 1873,
that had no parliamentary representation. Where there was
parliamentary representation great importance was placed on
electing members who were vigorous champions of local and
regional interests.

The **Local Government Act of 1878** and the **Divisional Boards Act
of 1879** implemented two parallel systems of local government
that covered the whole of Queensland. Taken together they
imposed a comprehensive system compulsorily from above. The
first Act provided for the institution of new, and alteration
to existing, municipalities without petition. The second
provided for the extension of local government to the sparsely
populated areas outside existing municipalities through the
proclamation of Divisions and the creation of Divisional
Boards to decide upon and finance local facilities. The

Colony was almost immediately divided into 72 Divisions. By 1896 34 Municipalities and 114 Divisions had been created.

In the north-west, Doonmunya Division was proclaimed on 11 November 1879. Carpentaria Division replaced Doonmunya on 13 January 1883 whilst Cloncurry was separated from Carpentaria on 9 February 1884. Burke Division was formed from an amalgamation of parts of Carpentaria and Cloncurry on 31 January 1885. Normanton township was proclaimed a Borough on 3 February 1886. Boulia Divisional Board was proclaimed on 24 April 1887 In 1891 settlers on the Leichhardt River sought, unsuccessfully, to have a new Division created from parts of the Burke and Carpentaria Divisions. Settlers at Camooweal agitated from the early 1890's for a separate Divisional Board but had to wait until 1914 before being granted a separate local authority structure.

The **Local Authority Act of 1902** introduced a unified local government code. The Act provided for three classes of local authority, those of cities, towns and shires. This compared to the four - cities, boroughs, shires and divisions - provided by the previous legislation. In the north-west the Divisional Boards of Boulia, Burke, Carpentaria and Cloncurry were replaced by Shire Councils on 31 March 1903. The Normanton Town Council was incorporated into Carpentaria Shire in 1910. The Barkly Tableland Shire, created from parts of the Burke and Cloncurry Shires, was proclaimed on 10 February 1914. Its headquarters were located at Camooweal. The original boundary between Barkly Tableland and Cloncurry was the Leichhardt River. This was altered in 1924 to include the Mount Isa mining field, situated on the west bank of the river, in the Cloncurry Shire.

The **Local Authorities Act Amendment Act of 1920** introduced a compulsory preferential single-vote franchise, making all those on the state electoral roll eligible to vote. Triennial elections were also introduced. In 1936 all local government legislation was consolidated into a single **Local Government Act**. The most significant innovation of this Act, which remains in operation today, was the extension of a general

competence power, previously enjoyed only by the Greater
Brisbane Council, to all local authorities. This gave local
government a wide scope of powers, most of which have not been
assumed.

In 1963 the Barkly Tableland Shire Council was amalgamated
with Division II of Cloncurry Shire Council. The new
authority was named Mount Isa Shire Council. It received its
charter as Mount Isa City Council on 1 June 1968.

2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES

The powers of local authorities have several times been
reduced by State governments legislating to transfer control
of particular undertakings to semi-government
instrumentalities. Although local government is generally
represented on the boards of the new instrumentalities and
contributes to their finances, their powers derive from the
State Government.

The **Electric Light and Power Act of 189ɛ** first gave local
government the power to establish and maintain electricity
undertakings. By the mid-1930's local authorities controlled
38 of the 58 generating plants operating in Queensland. The
State Electricity Commission Act of 1937 established the State
Electricity Commission to facilitate centralisation of the
electricity industry. The **Regional Electric Authorities Act
of 1945** established five regional electricity boards which
gradually extended over subsequent years. By 1976 only twelve
local authorities operated electricity generating facilities.
The **Electricity Act of 1976** transferred all generating and
transmission functions to the newly created Queensland
Electricity Generating Board, except for those in isolated
areas previously supplied by local authorities. In these
regions responsibility rested with newly elected boards which
absorbed the relevant local authority undertakings.

Prior to 1976 the Mount Isa City Council, through the North
West Electric Authority (N.W.E.A.) had been responsible for
distributing electricity purchased from M.I.M. Limited to

Mount Isa, Cloncurry, Camooweal and Dajarra. In 1976 the North Queensland Electricity Board took over the operations of the Townsville Regional Electricity Board, N.W.E.A. and the Shires of Burke and Boulia. The Normanton power station was run by the Carpentaria Shire Council until 1961 when it was taken over by the Cairns Regional Electricity Board. It is now controlled by the Far North Queensland Electricity Board.

Queensland local authorities have had the power to construct and maintain water supply works, and to levy rates on the beneficiaries, since 1859. The **Water Authorities Act of 1891** provided for the creation of Water Areas controlled by a Water Authority. By 1972, 128 local authorities operated water supply undertakings supplying water for household, commercial and industrial purposes. Rural water supply for irrigation and rivers are controlled by the Water Resources Commission. The **Water Act 1926-75** provided for Water Areas to be administered and maintained by a Water Board responsible to the Water Resources Commission.

The Mount Isa Water Board was formed in 1973 to provide water for urban, commercial and industrial purposes at Mount Isa. Membership of the Board is made up of representatives of the .Water Resources Commission, MIM Limited and the Mount Isa City Council. The supply system operated by the Board supplies bulk water from Lake Moondarra and Lake Julius to MIM Limited and to Mount Isa City Council.

The **Municipal Institutions Act** of 1864 excluded local authorities from the operation of hospitals. The **Hospitals Act of 1923** established a regional and district structure for hospitals throughout the State. Local authorities were involved in the management, through representation on District Hospital Boards, and financing of hospitals. Hospital districts generally coincide with local authority areas. The involvement of local authorities in hospital management and financing was reduced in 1945 when the State Government assumed full responsibility for funding hospital boards and reduced the representation of local government on hospital boards.

The **Harbour Boards Act of 1892** provided for the creation of partly-elected regional Harbour Boards. The seven current boards were all in existence by 1914, Townsville Harbour Board being formed in 1895. The district of the Townsville Harbour Board includes the cities of Charters Towers, Mount Isa, Thuringowa and Townsville, the Shires of Boulia, Cloncurry, Dalrymple, Flinders, McKinlay, Richmond, Winton and part of the Shire of Ayr.

The **Fire Brigades Act of 1920** established Fire Brigade Districts and Boards. Local authorities were given representation on the Boards. They were also required to contribute financially to the Board's operation. The **Fire Brigades Act 1964-1973** modified the provisions of the 1920 Act.

2.3   ISSUES

For the wider political issues affecting local government in north-west Queensland refer to the indexes of Fitzgerald (1982-1984) and Johnston (1982).

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3.0   AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

3.1   CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS

The **Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act** 1900, a statute
of the British parliament, received the Royal Assent on 9 July
1900.   Under its terms the six previously separate colonies of
**New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia,
Tasmania and Western Australia** were united in "one
indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland"   New states
could be admitted to the Commonwealth but they could only be
formed from existing states with the particular state's
approval.   The constitution combined responsible democratic
parliamentary government on the British model, with a federal
distribution of powers between the Commonwealth and the six
State governments similar to that in the United States of
America.   The Commonwealth was given a list of specific powers
whilst the States retained the undefined residue.   There was a
clear separation of powers between parliament, the executive
and the judiciary.   Major alterations to the constitution
required parliamentary approval plus the assent of a majority
of the people in a majority of the states voting at a
referendum.

The parliament had two houses.   The Senate, being intended
partly as the States House, consists of equal numbers of
representatives from each of the six states, with special
provision having been made for representation of the
Territories.   Originally the number of Senators from each
State was set at six.   The House of Representatives provided
representation in proportion to population, the number of
members being approximately twice that of the Senate provided
only that no State has fewer than five members.   Originally
the House had 75 members but this number has been varied by
subsequent redistributions, most notably in 1949 when the
number was increased to 121.

The **Constitution Act** was brought into operation by
proclamation of Lord Hopetoun on 1 January 1901.

3.2   ELECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS (affecting Queensland).

Until the Commonwealth legislated otherwise the Constitution provided that each state parliament should legislate for the electoral division of its territory for House of Representatives elections. The qualifications for electors within States were to be the same as for the lower house of the State. The Queensland **Parliament of the Commonwealth Elections Act 1900** divided that State into nine single-member electorates, with representation for the north-west being provided by the seat of Kennedy. The franchise was enjoyed by adult (i.e. over 21) males, whilst voting was on the first-past-the-post system. The first general election was held on 29 and 30 March 1901.

The **Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902** established a uniform Australian franchise, providing universal adult suffrage for all native-born and British subjects, thus enfranchising Queensland women for the first time. The **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1949** enfranchised Aborigines who voted in their States or who had served in the Defence Forces. The franchise was extended to all Aborigines in 1966 and to 18 year olds in 1973.

The **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902** provided that members of the House of Representatives should be returned by single-member districts. Allowance was made for a 20% margin of the quota (i.e. the number of electors in the State divided by the number of members for the State) between divisions. The voting system was first-past-the-post.

The **Electoral Divisions Act 1903** adopted the divisions created by State Legislatures in 1901 until such time as a redistribution under Commonwealth legislation was approved. The **Representation Act 1905** altered the boundaries of existing divisions in Queensland. An additional division was created in the Brisbane metropolitan area in 1913.

The **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1911** introduced compulsory enrolment whilst the **Compulsory Voting Act 1915** introduced

compulsory voting at referenda. Compulsory voting at elections was introduced by the **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1924.**

The **Compulsory Voting Act 1918** repealed and consolidated all previous Commonwealth Electoral Acts. It provided for a single Commonwealth and State Electoral roll and introduced preferential voting for the House of Representatives. Separate rolls are still maintained in Queensland. The **Commonwealth Electoral Act of 1919** introduced preferential voting for the Senate.

The **Representation Act 1948** increased the number of Senators from each State to ten. This automatically increased the size of the House of Representatives which was fixed at 121 on the subsequent redistribution. This was increased to 122 in 1955. The number of divisions in Queensland was set at 18. Representation for the north-west was provided by Kennedy and the newly created seat of Leichhardt. In 1984 the boundary between these two was altered so as to include the whole of the north-west in Kennedy.

The **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1948** introduced proportional representation for Senate elections, fixing the quota for election at

$$\frac{\text{number of first preference votes cast} + 1}{\text{number of vacancies to be fitted} + 1}$$

The Labor Party has dominated representation from Kennedy, holding the seat from 1901 to 1966 except for the period 1925-29. Kennedy was lost to the Nationalist Party in 1925 when Charles McDonald, who had held the seat since 1901, died after nominations closed. G.A. Frances, the only other candidate, was declared elected without a poll being held. To prevent a recurrence of this situation the **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1928** provided that if a candidate died after nominating, fresh nominations would be called and a separate election held for that seat.

3.3   POLITICAL PERSONALITIES

The Riordan family was associated with political affairs in north-west Queensland for nearly 50 years. David represented the State seat of Burke from 1918 to 1929 and the Commonwealth seat of Kennedy from 1929 until his death in 1936. His brother William James, a member of the Queensland Legislative Council from 1917 to 1922, unsuccessfully contested Kennedy in 1928. William James Frederick, son of the latter, held Kennedy from 1936 until his retirement in 1966. He served as Minister for the Navy in Ben Chifley's second ministry.

Robert Cummin Katter has been politically active in the north-west for over 40 years. He was a member of the Cloncurry Shire Council from 1946, serving as deputy chairman 1946-48 and as chairman 1948-51 and 1964-67 From 1957 to 1966 he was a member of the Townsville Harbour Board. In 1966 he won the seat of Kennedy for the Country (now National) Party. His son, Robert Carl, has held the seat of Flinders since 1974.

Charles McDonald, MHR for Kennedy 1901-29, served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1910-13. Prior to his election to the Australian parliament he held the State seat .of Flinders from 1893 to 1901.

3.4   ISSUES

References to political issues affecting north west Queensland are contained in the bibliography. For the wider political issues refer to the indexes of Fitzgerald (1982 & 1984), Johnston (1982) and Sawer (1972/1956 & 1974/1963).

APPENDIX A **GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**
(excluding Administrators)

1901 – 1903	Earl of Hopetoun
1902 – 1904	Lord Tennyson
1904 – 1908	Lord Northcote
1908 – 1911	Earl of Dudley
1911 – 1914	Lord Denman
1914 – 1920	The Rt.Hon. Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson
1920 – 1925	Lord Forster
1925 – 1930	Lord Stonehaven
1931 – 1936	The Rt.Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs
1936 – 1945	Lord Gowrie
1945 – 1947	H.R.H. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, Duke of Gloucester
1947 – 1953	Sir William John McKell
1953 – 1960	Field Marshall Sir William Joseph Slim
1960 – 1961	Viscount Dunrossil
1961 – 1965	Viscount De L'Isle
1965 – 1969	Lord Casey
1969 – 1974	The Rt.Hon. Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck
1974 – 1977	The Rt.Hon. Sir John Robert Kerr
1977 – 1982	The Rt.Hon. Sir Zelman Cowen
1982 –	The Rt.Hon. Sir Ninian Martin Stephen

APPENDIX B   PRIME MINISTERS OF AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister	Party	Appointed
Edmund Barton	Protectionist	1 Jan. 1901
Alfred Deakin	Protectionist	24 Sept. 1903
J.C. Watson	Labor	27 Apr. 1904
G.H. Reid	Free Trade – Protect.	18 Aug. 1904
Alfred Deakin	Protectionist	5 July 1905
Andrew Fisher	Labor	13 Nov. 1908
Alfred Deakin	Fusion	2 June 1909
Andrew Fisher	Labor	29 Apr. 1910
Joseph Cook	Liberal	24 June 1913
Andrew Fisher	Labor	17 Sept. 1914
W.M. Hughes	Labor	27 Oct. 1915
W.M. Hughes	National Labor	14 Nov. 1916
W.M. Hughes	Nationalist	17 Feb. 1917
S.M. Bruce	Nat. – Country	9 Feb. 1923
J.H. Scullin	Labor	22 Oct. 1929
J.A. Lyons	United Aust. Party	6 Jan. 1932
J.A. Lyons	UAP – Country	7 Nov. 1938
Sir Earle Page	Country – UAP	7 Apr. 1939
R.G. Menzies	UAP	26 Apr. 1939
R.G. Menzies	UAP – Country	14 Mar. 1940
A.W. Fadden	Country – UAP	29 Aug. 1941
J. Curtin	Labor	7 Oct. 1941
F.M. Forde	Labor	6 July 1945
J.B. Chifley	Labor	13 July 1945
R.G. Menzies	Lib. – Country	19 Dec. 1949
H.E. Holt	Lib. – Country	26 Jan. 1966
J. McEwen	Lib. – Country	19 Dec. 1967
J.G. Gorton	Lib. – Country	10 Jan. 1968
W. McMahon	Lib. – Country	10 Mar. 1971
E.G. Whitlam	Labor	5 Dec. 1972
J.M. Fraser	Lib. – National	11 Nov. 1975
R.J Hawke	Labor	11 Mar. 1983

APPENDIX C   <u>MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR KENNEDY</u>

Term	M.H.R.	Party
1901 - 1925	Charles McDonald	Labor
1925 - 1929	Grosvenor Arundell Francis	Nat.
1929 - 1936	David Riordan	Labor
1936 - 1966	W.J.F. Riordan	Labor
1966 -	Robert Cummin Katter	Country

<u>MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR LEICHHARDT</u>

1949 - 1951	Thomas Vernon Gilmore	Country
1951 - 1958	Henry Adam Bruce	ALP
1958 - 1975	William John Fulton	ALP
1975 - 1983	David Scott Thomson	Country/National
1983 -	John Gayler	ALP

3.5   **BIBLIOGRAPHY**   (see also Queensland Government and
                                    Local Government)

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I. LABOUR RELATIONS

1.0 The Pastoral Industry

2.0 The Mining Industry

1.0 THE PASTORAL INDUSTRY

One of the major problems confronting pioneer pastoralists in north-west Queensland was the absence of a reliable, inexpensive labour force. Until the 1880's there was an excess demand for labour throughout Queensland. This general problem was exacerabated in the north-west by local factors. Life on the frontier had little to attract free labourers. Living conditions were harsh and lonely, rations were of the poorest quality, and diseases were common. There were few of the opportunities available for material advancement that life on the gold-fields, or in tropical agriculture, had to offer. Until the late 1890's fear of attack from Aborigines was a constant part of outback life. Because of these factors European labourers were able to demand, and to receive, high wages. Continuity of labour was equally a problem. The solution to both problems was found in the employment of bonded labour (Chinese and Melanesian) and of locally available Aboriginal labour.

Chinese bonded labourers were employed on some Flinders River stations throughout the 1860's, mostly as shepherds. Indentured Melanesian labourers were first imported into Queensland in 1863. They were first employed in the north-west pastoral industry in 1868, mostly as fencers, shepherds and drovers. The 1868 Census recorded 56 'Polynesian' residents in the Burke Pastoral District. This number rose to 70 in 1871, but then fell to 12 in 1881 and to 4 in 1891. The declining numbers were primarily a consequence of legislative restrictions placed on the employment of Melanesians, in 1877 and 1884. By the 1880's, however, Melanesian labour was no longer an essential part of the pastoral labour force. Cattle stations thenceforth employed a small permanent European labour force which was supplemented as required by contract drovers and stockmen and by the employment of Aboriginals.

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2.0   THE MINING INDUSTRY

Initially the Cloncurry mining field was populated by individual prospectors and gougers. By the 1890's however, company exploitation of mineral deposits and wage-miners dominated the field. During the year of peak prosperity (1918), 2200 men were employed in the mines and smelters. Between 1914 and 1918 production at the Mount Elliott mine was seriously hampered by industrial disputation.

In 1929 the first Australian Workers Union (AWU) organiser arrived in Mount Isa to organise union activities on the mining field. Later that year Clarrie Fallon, Queensland President of the A.W.U., visited the field. During his visit a local committee of the union was formed. It comprised four representatives elected from the surface workers and two elected from the underground workers. The committee had its first formal meeting with Mount Isa Mines (M.I.M.) on 19th July 1929.

At the end of 1929 the M.I.M. workforce numbered 1200. By August the following year, they had organised ten unions - the A.W.U., A.E.U., Boilermakers, A.M.I.E.U., Clerks, F.E.D., Electrical, Coachbuilders, Ironworkers and Moulders. The Mount Isa Industrial Council was formed in August 1932, maintaining a spasmodic existence until replaced by the Trades and Labour Council in the 1950's.

Until 1933 the Mount Isa field experienced only minor industrial disputes. In November of that year, however, serious disputation led to a two month close-down of the Mine's operations. By mid-December over 2000 residents had left the town. M.I.M. began paying a lead bonus in November 1937. The level of payment was significantly increased following a two-week dispute in 1948. Further serious disputes occurred in 1958, 1960-61 and 1964-65. Following the last of these, a two-yearly negotiated agreement between the Unions and the Company was adopted.

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J.   AMENITIES

1.0   Housing

2.0   Power

3.0   Supplies

4.0   Community Facilities - Mount Isa, District

    4.1.   Mineside

        4.1.1   Band Rotunda

        4.1.2   BSD Club House

        4.1.3   BSD Movies

        4.1.4   Community Store

        4.1.5   General

    4.2   Townside

        4.2.1   Home for Aged

        4.2.2   Library

        4.2.3   Fire Station

        4.2.4   Movies - Drive-In

        4.2.5   Recreation - Swimming

    4.3   Regional

5.0   Post Office and Communications

6.0   Banks

7.0   Home Conveniences

1.0   HOUSING

Home architecture varied considerably in the north-western region, dependent on both materials available locally and access to transport facilities for bringing building equipment. Pise homes, stone cottages, and reed huts were common features of early settlement, some of these primitive constructions lasting almost a century or more. Local woods were eminently unsuited to building, being too stunted and crooked, and whiteants ate imported softwoods. The pungent gidyea was one of the few woods to repel the termite. Corrugated iron was a successful medium for building and proved easily transportable, especially for short-lived mining communities. Bough sheds became a common feature of most early homes, providing respite from the mid-day heats generated by the iron constructions, and allowing a logical extension to the home-space. In early Mount Isa, shift-workers found it preferable to sleep out in adjacent bough sheds and, when water became more easily procurable, the area was dampened to accentuate the coolness. Boarding houses were an essential part of the mining townscape, since many of the miners were single men.

Another mode of building was the tent which, again, was an expedient type of home which could be taken from one rail-head camp to the next as the railway construction progressed. There were wall divisions inside the tent structure, mats thrown on the dirt floors with pine containers and kerosene tins fashioned into makeshift furniture. Tents were provided by Mount Isa Mines during the Depression to employees and several hundred of these tent houses remained until the 1950's. As the condition of the tents deteriorated, occupants were provided with cladding materials to upgrade them. The most innovative aspect of the tent houses was the galvanised iron roof set above the tent top, which effectively created a breeze-way between the ceiling and the roof, besides giving greater protection to the tent itself. The tent houses had wooden floors which reduced the incidence of dust infiltration. The National Trust has preserved one such building on Fourth Avenue, since 1982.

Leslie Urquhart conceived Company provided community housing would produce a more contented workforce: his findings from inhospitable mines in Russia had shown inducements had to be offered to secure reasonable employees and workforce stability. Although housing co-operatives had been encouraged in Kuridala, Urquhart's revolutionary practice ensured that Mount Isa Mines employees were envied by many throughout the dark Depression years, and it created a rift between Mineside and Townside dwellers in early Mount Isa. The homes were basic and comfortable, but the provision of water for gardens enabled employees to lead a comfortable lifestyle.

Mount Isa Mines built Parkside flats in 1969 to accommodate 101 families: two-bedroomed and air-conditioned, they were quickly enclosed in tropical surrounds. Building booms during the 1960's and 1970's resulted from accelerated mining and concomitant swelling of employment figures.

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See also section on "Our Neighbours" in Biographies Section: frequently showing style of housing.

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2.0   ELECTRICITY

Electricity was needed by Mount Isa Mines for the mining process;   consequently a powerhouse was constructed within the smelting complex itself and Mineside residents thereby had power facilities well before Cloncurry inhabitants. Power house extensions were made in 1945, while the Smith Family owned the franchise on Townside. Relocation of power house facilities to Mica Creek began in the late 1950's, its reticulation of power commencing in May 1960. Coal, brought from the coast, was needed to generate electricity; consequently, negotiations between the Company and the Government proceeded concerning upgrading and strengthening of the railway. North Queensland Electricity Board provides power for the bulk of Mount Isa while Mica Creek services the Mines.

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3.0 SUPPLIES

Access to provisions during early settlement was a problem:
the ports of Normanton and Burketown serviced the area until
the turn of the century when the railroad moved out to the
north-west. During the nascent European settlement era, the
pastoralists and miners perforce survived on mutton, blue
bush and pig weed, this meagre diet supplemented occasionally
by some native fauna. Deaths did result as the usual six-
months supplies by dray from Burketown failed to arrive.
Settlers improvised with all their material needs, utilising
all available equipment for a multitude of purposes; for
example, jam tins were fashioned into mugs, kerosene and
petrol tins were used as cupboard and chairs. Women made
clothes by hand. Vegetable gardens were planted whenever
possible: on properties and near townships, the Chinese
proved an essential asset in growing the necessary fresh
vegetables; itinerant families would establish an interim
garden near their camp if they looked like being there a
short time. In the later stage, Afghan hawkers plied their
trade, bringing some relief to the supply dilemma. Postal
orders to southern stores followed this period, and
pandemonium reigned as dresses especially ordered for
forthcoming race-meeting festivities were unpacked.

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Jenkin, Trish. "The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical
Sketchbook", Toowoomba, Harrison, 1984, pp.44-45, A.J.
Smith, MICPL.

3.2 ARTICLES

"Milk Supply" MIMAG 1951 December p.25.

"Milk" MIMAG 1952 March p.10.

"Fish" MIMAG 1952 March p.11.

"Operation Fish-Lift" MIMAG 1957 July pp.12-15.

"Daily Milk for Isa" MIMAG 1958 November p.17

"Longest Milk Run in the World" MIMAG 1961 November pp.20-
22.

4.1   MINESIDE

4.1.1   BAND ROTUNDA

The Band Rotunda was a focal point for social life in early
Mount Isa. Set in the middle of a large reserve on Mineside,
it was the venue for the annual Christmas Tree present-giving
occasion; as well, the Mount Isa Silver Band frequently gave
popular renditions there. The present Band Rotunda on the
Leichhardt River banks has been constructed by the National
Trust, funded partly from a Bicentennial grant.

4.1.1   ARTICLES
Photo MIMAG 1950 January p.9.

4.1.2   BSD CLUBHOUSE

During World War II, the American forces used the facilities of Mount Isa Mines for their Bulk Supply Depot. The abbreviation of BSD was continued when hostilities ceased. The Clubhouse was a congenial social venue for both Mines employees and social clubs.

4.1.2   ARTICLES

"B.S.D. New Mess" MIMAG 1951 December p.5.

"New BSD Club Opening   MIMAG 1955 July p.15.

4.1.3　BSD MOVIES

Mount Isa Mines' free picture show was opened at the south
end of the BSD Mess in October 1954. An open-air theatre, it
proved enormously popular, with the average audience around
1,500. Seating or lying places were reserved by blankets,
pillows or just through pure custom, and it was not uncommon
for dog-fights to provide some extra entertainment. As
television was introduced in the 1970's, this facility was
closed.

4.1.3　ARTICLES

"Free Pictures a Great Success" MIMAG 1954 November p.23.

"Best Things in Life are Free" MIMAG 1957 January pp.10-11.

4.1.4 COMMUNITY STORE

The Community Store of Mineside was established by Mount Isa
Mines in 1930, primarily to cater for the needs of employees.
Accounts were kept and by 1954 there was a staff of 65. As
Townside facilities improved, and the open-cut became a
reality, the Community Store became a thing of the past.

4.1.4 ARTICLES

Photo MIMAG 1950 January p.9.

"Community Store   MIMAG 1953 September pp.2-3.

"The 'Store' is Read" MIMAG 1954 December p.6.

"Community Store Improvements" MIMAG 1957 January p.14.

4.1.5   GENERAL

The General Office was constructed and completed in 1958 after 18 months of construction. It was built to accommodate 300 personnel with 110 rooms.

4.1.5   ARTICLES

"New General Office" MIMAG 1958 June pp.4-7

4.2.1   HOME FOR THE AGED

The Laura Johnson Home for the Aged was a project conceived
by a woman who had been in Mount Isa since the late 1930's.
The project began in 1971, and a society for the construction
of a home was formed in the following year. The tremendous
union support and that of the community at large has ensured
the success of the venture which today accommodates elderly
people from the entire north-west district.

4.2.1   ARTICLES

"Home for the Aged", David McDonald, MIMAG 1975 December
    pp.19-23.

4.2.1   OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, MIEC.

4.2.2 LIBRARY

Mount Isa Mines were aware of the need to fill the cultural vacuum imposed by isolation: the Clubhouse on Mineside therefore housed a Library for residents, the list of newly acquired books being printed in the monthly Mimags. A library was established on Townside, but on 21 June 1957 a new Library was officially opened, erected by Mount Isa Mines Limited and presented to the people of Mount Isa. The present Mount Isa City Council Library was opened simultaneously with the new Civic Centre on 26 April 1974.

4.2.2 ARTICLES

"Australian Library Journal , December 1974 (Photocopy
    MICPL).

"New Books Recently Added to the Clubhouse Library" MIMAG
    1948 April p.12.

"Clubhouse Library" MIMAG 1948 September p.12.

"Clubhouse Library" MIMAG 1949 April p.15.

"Mount Isa Public Library" MIMAG 1949 May p.12.

"New Library Opens with Art Show" MIMAG 1957 July p.11.

"Opening Day in the Library" MIMAG 1958 May pp.12-13.

"130,000 Books a Year" MIMAG 1961 April pp.18-19.

4.2.2 NEWSPAPERS

Mount Isa Mail : 14.11.1962.

North West Star : 18.4.1970; 20.4.1970.

4.2.2 OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, MIEC.

4.2.3   FIRE STATION

Until a regular water supply was assured, there was little facility for establishing a fire station on Townside. By 1956 the present new fire station was opened in West Street.

4.2.3   ARTICLES

"New Town Side Fire Station" MIMAG 1956 March p.17

4.2.4   MOVIES - DRIVE-IN

Modelled on designs from the U.S.A., the Drive-In at Mount Isa was the first country one opened in Queensland. Built by Messrs. Pike, Aplin, Campbell and Davis, the drive-in was eminently popular, with some clients bringing their picnic tea in the afternoon to ensure retention of their regular place. The programme accommodated three changes weekly.

4.2.4   ARTICLES

"New Drive-In Proves Great Success" MIMAG 1956 April p.10.
"Rendezvous with the Stars" MIMAG 1957 April pp.8-10.

4.2.5 RECREATION - SWIMMING

The contract for construction of a memorial swimming pool was given to Bowers & Leard; the construction of the pool was eagerly monitored and progress frequently photographed in MIMAG. Notes of concern for the change in social outings which would result from this innovation were faint indeed. In 1949, on New Year's Eve, the keys were handed over from Julius Kruttschnitt on behalf of Mount Isa Mines Limited, to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Following Urquhart's original philosophy, Mount Isa Mines endeavoured to provide facilities which would induce their employees to be content at their remote workplace. At Lake Moondarra a beach was constructed, the specially-treated sand transported nine miles to its destination and spread by voluntary labour. Similarly, accommodation was provided for holidays at the sea.

4.2.5 ARTICLES

Photo - excavations for the swimming pool MIMAG 1948 May p.5.

"Our Swimming Pool" MIMAG 1948 June p.11.

Photo Progress Swimming Pool MIMAG 1948 August p.14.

"Opening of the Mt. Isa Mines Memorial Swimming Pool" MIMAG 1950 January p.4.

"Dedication of Mt. Isa Mines Memorial Pool" MIMAG 1950 March p.3.

Cover photo MIMAG 1950 Aug-Sept.

"Know Your Swimming Pool MIMAG 1951 September pp.28-29.

"A Beach is Made" MIMAG 1960 December pp.16-17.

"Guest House, Arcadia" MIMAG 1952 October p.7 Magnetic Island.

4.3   REGIONAL

4.3.1   BOULIA

While isolated regional entertainment revolved around yearly
race meetings with the week of festivities which went with
these events, the townships were venues for regular dances
and sometimes picture theatres, no matter how basic, added a
new dimension to the entertainment calendar.

4.3.1   BOOKS

Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival : Celebrating the
    Centenary of Boulia 14-22 August 1976, p.71-72.

5.0   POST OFFICE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Sending and delivering mail in the early days of settlement was a hazardous procedure; passers-by were given letters to deliver to Normanton or Burketown, and incoming mail was an infrequent event. As coaches arrived on the primitive roads, mail accompanied the goods and chattels. Depending on the terrain and the weather conditions, 25 mile staging camps were normal for coach runs.

From a lonely station down the West Leichhardt River, Percy Glendenning's hard tyred truck picked up and delivered telegrams and mail to stations before Mount Isa came into being. The first post office in Mount Isa was set up in a tent, the ensuing few temporary post offices being adjuncts to stores. In 1931 the telegraph linked Mount Tsa to the rest of the world. The Flying Doctor Service introduced a new communications link, as neighbours many miles apart heard each other speaking over the air.

Newspapers were inaugurated but frequently short-lived. The Flinders Pastoral and Mining Register, Burke Telegraph, Kuridala Sentinel, Cloncurry News and Mount Isa Record and the Mining News were amongst these. The Cloncurry Advocate, which began in 1889, resided in the Hensley family hands for years and was eventually taken over by the Mount Isa publication. The Cloncurry News and Mount Isa Record were started by McGillivray in Cloncurry during the 1920's. The Mount Isa Standard was set up in West Street by Harry Waldegrave January 1948, and taken over by Bob Katter in 1949. The North-West Star appeared in 1965, incorporating the Cloncurry Advocate and Mount Isa Mail.

5.1   BOOKS

Frew, J. "Queensland Post Offices 1842-1980 and Receiving Offices 1869-1927", Brisbane, the Author, 1981, ILL.

Murphy. B.A. "Mount Isa Short History" (of the Post Office) 1954.

5.2   **ARTICLES**

Historical Officer P.M.G. "An Australian Post Office, A
        History - Mount Isa, 1967" (paper held at the Post
        Office, Mount Isa).

"The Local Newspaper" MIMAG 1948 March p.14.

"Bitumening of Roads" MIMAG 1948 October p.14.

Photo MIMAG 1950 January p.9.

"New Post Office for Mount Isa" MIMAG 1953 April p.9.

"New Aerodrome" MIMAG 1953 May p.14

"New Post Office" MIMAG 1954 September pp.3-4.

"Report on the Mail Run" MIMAG 1959 July pp.14-17

"Annals of the Mount Isa Post Office MIMAG 1964 January
        pp.19-21.

"Annals of the Mount Isa Post Office" MIMAG 1964 March
        pp.17-21.

"When Longreach Meant Wings" MIMAG June 1969 pp.9-10.

5.3   **NEWSPAPERS**

Mount Isa Mail : 12.9.1963; 29.10.1963.

North West Star : 13.7.1965; 29.7.1965; 13.12.1967;
        14.12.1967; 24.6.1969; 20.4.1970; 15.10.1971;
        30.10.1971.

5.4   **OTHER**

Drynan, Marilyn. "The History of Mount Isa", B.Ed.Thesis
        1982, held by author, teacher Central School.

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, Education Centre,
        cuttings.

6.0 BANKS

Money transactions were a difficult proposition when distances were so great in the north-west: shin-plasters were one way in which an attempt was made to overcome this problem. Gold mining in the area increased the security aspect. A celebrated robbery of two banks simultaneously in Cloncurry has led to much speculation about the identity of the successful thieves.

Since transport was not readily available for many early Mount Isa residents, Mineside was virtually a self-contained township, with banking amenities as well.

6.1 BOOKS

Jenkin, Trish. "The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook" Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, pp.56-57, MICPL.

Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival : Celebrating the Centenary of Boulia 14-22 August 1976, pp.32-3, Boulia Bank of New South Wales, MICPL.

6.2 ARTICLES

"Banking Services" MIMAG 1949 January p.15.

"A Bank Closes its Doors" MIMAG 1964 March pp.22-25.

"Revolution in Coins" by Don Darbyshire MIMAG 1967 June pp.4-10.

"No First Aid in this Plaster" MIMAG 1948 February p.11.

6.3 OTHER

Drynan, Marilyn. "The History of Mount Isa", B.Ed.Thesis 1982, Ch.4.1. Held by author, teacher Central School.

7.0 HOME CONVENIENCES

As townships developed, home amenities were eagerly sought.
Mount Isa Mines Limited assisted in the procuring of these
facilities for employees. The section "Our Neighbours" in
BIOGRAPHIES shows explicitly the extent and use of these
conveniences.

7.1 ARTICLES

"Evaporative Coolers Suit Mount Isa" MIMAG 1955 September
     pp.6-7

"Appliances Plan for MIM Employees" MIMAG 1955 Nov-Dec.
     p.11.

"Home Comforts the Easy Way" MIMAG 1957 May p.14-15.
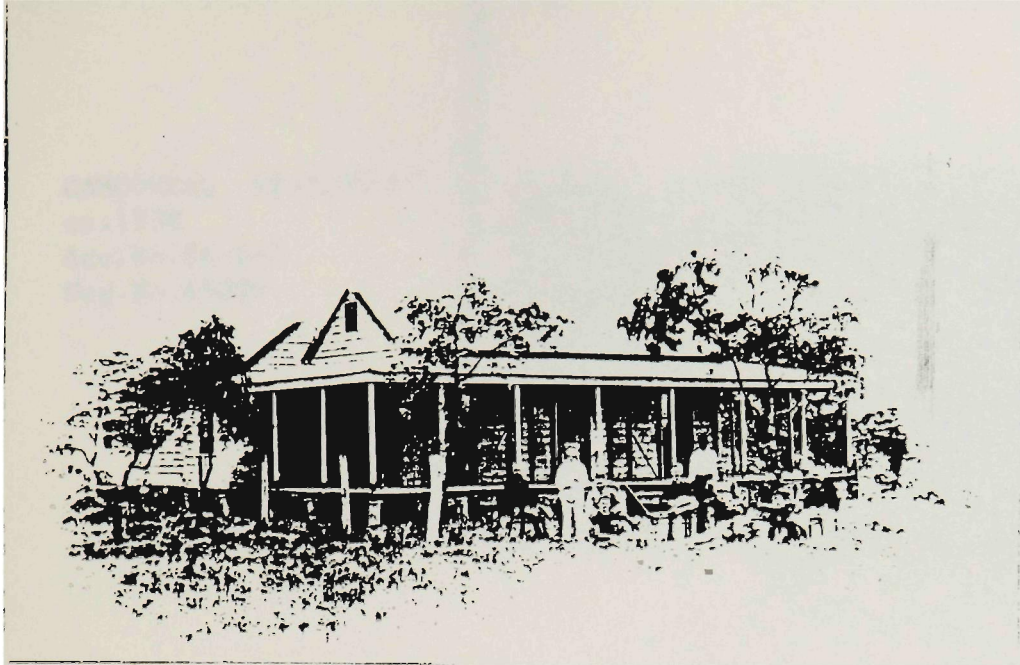
NORMANTON 1885:
"BACHELOR QUARTERS IN WHICH
LIVED   WHILE   IN   NORMANTON
EDWARD McCARTNEY 1885
Acc.No.80-10-13   Neg.No.2047

NORMANTON BANKS
QUEENSLAND NATIONAL
BANK MANAGER'S
RESIDENCE 1890
Neg.No.2588
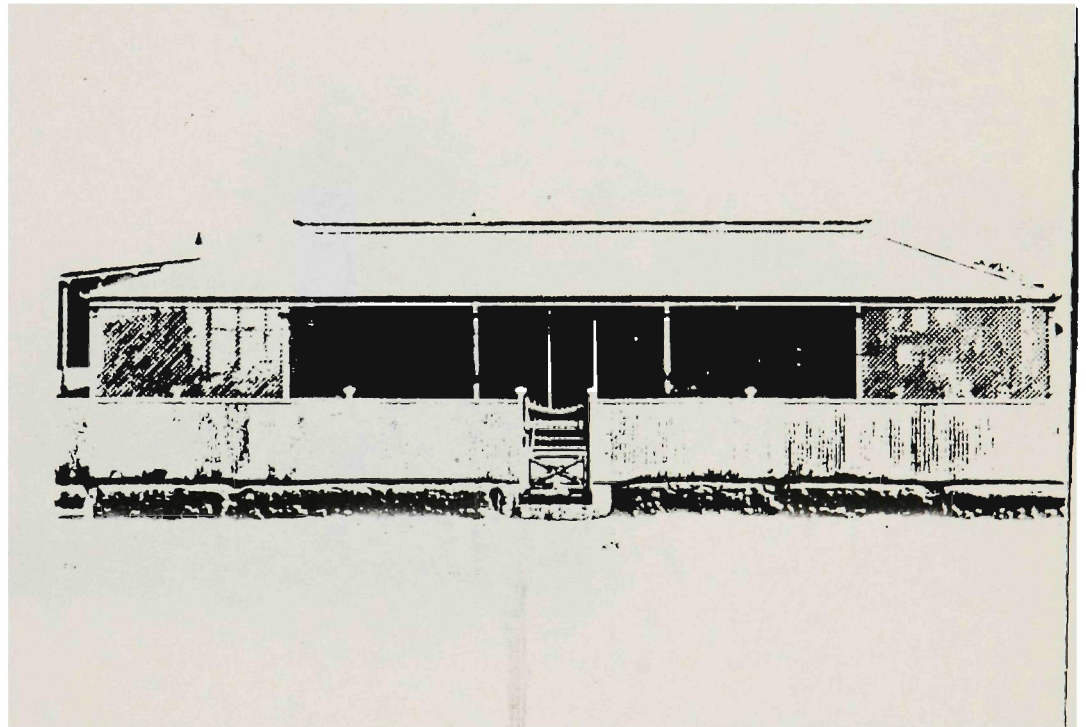
NORMANTON RESIDENCE
(UNIDENTIFIED) ca.1890
Acc.No.85-5-7   Neg.No.29086

CAMOOWEAL RESIDENCE
ca.1938
Acc.No.84-6-2
Neg.No.45099
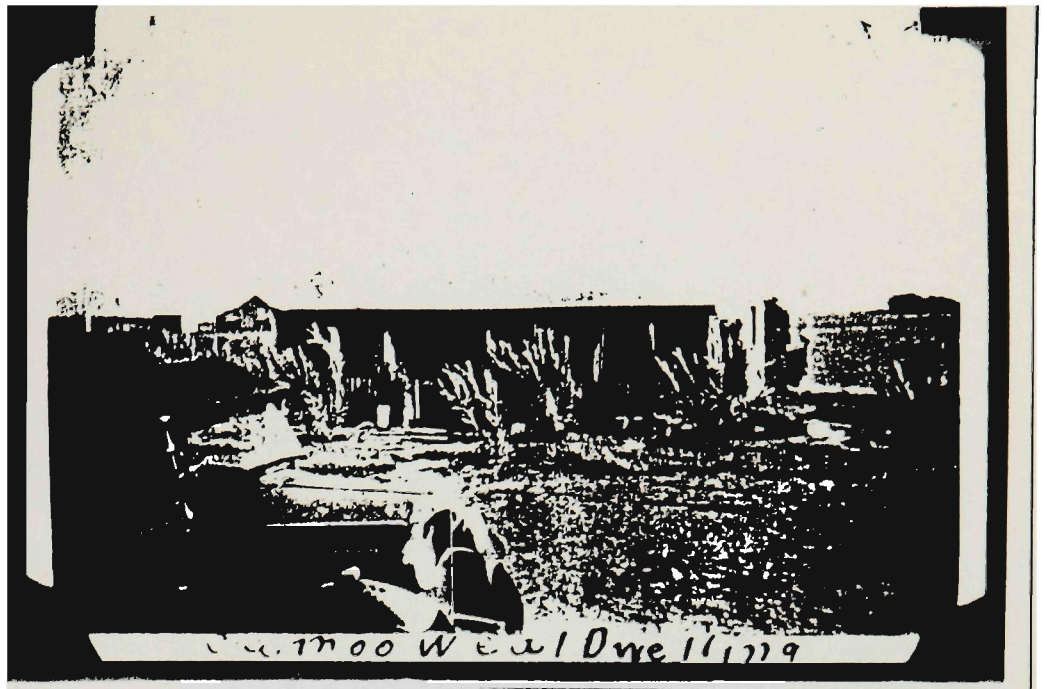
CLONCURRY: MT.CUTHBERT
RAILWAY 1914
Neg.No.16641

CLONCURRY DISTRICT
1935
Acc.No.D6-8-84

NORMANTON HOTELS -
UNIDENTIFIED
Neg.No.29082
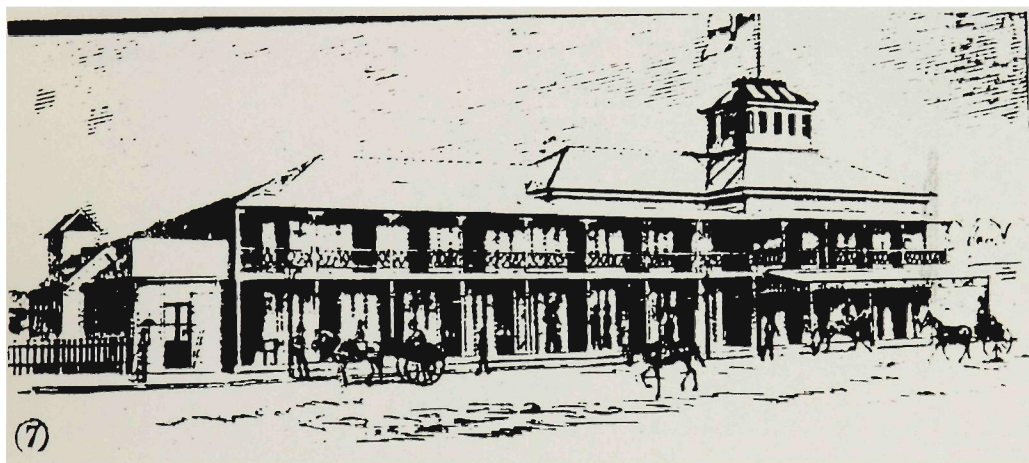
NORMANTON TRANSCONTINENTAL
HOTEL 1888
Town & Country Journal 11.8
Acc.No.D12-2-85

TRANSCONTINENTAL
HOTEL, NORMANTON
1904
Acc.No.84-11-4
Neg.No.64170

Helu's Hotel Normanton
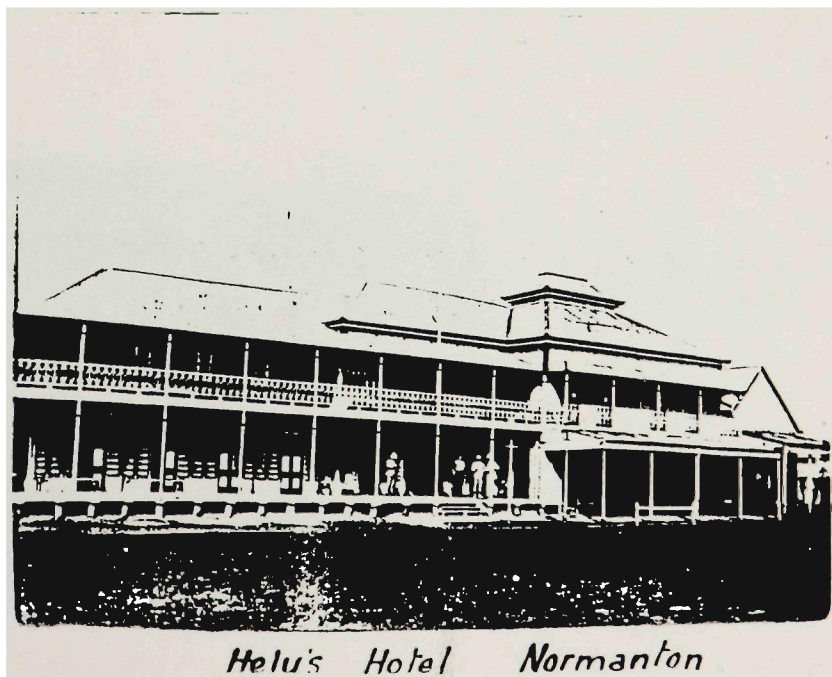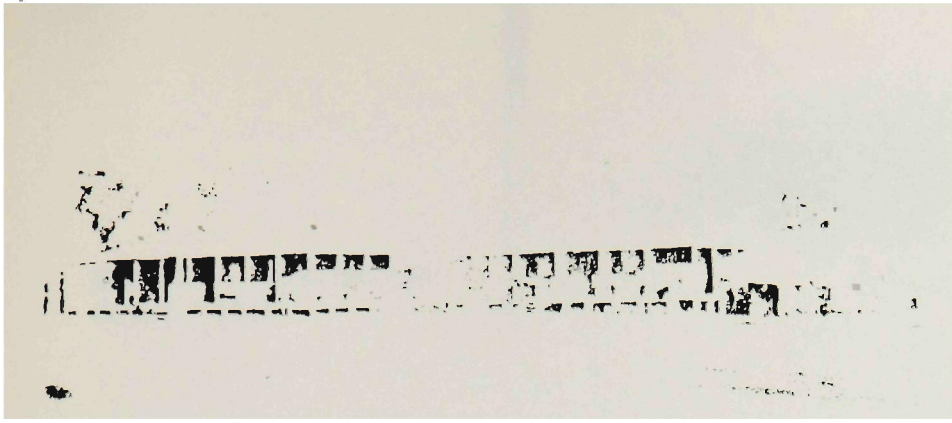
BURKETOWN: GREGORY DOWNS
HOTEL 1908
Acc.No.78-12-4
Neg.No.8108

BURKETOWN COMMONWEALTH
HOTEL 1920
Sydney Mail 22.12.1920
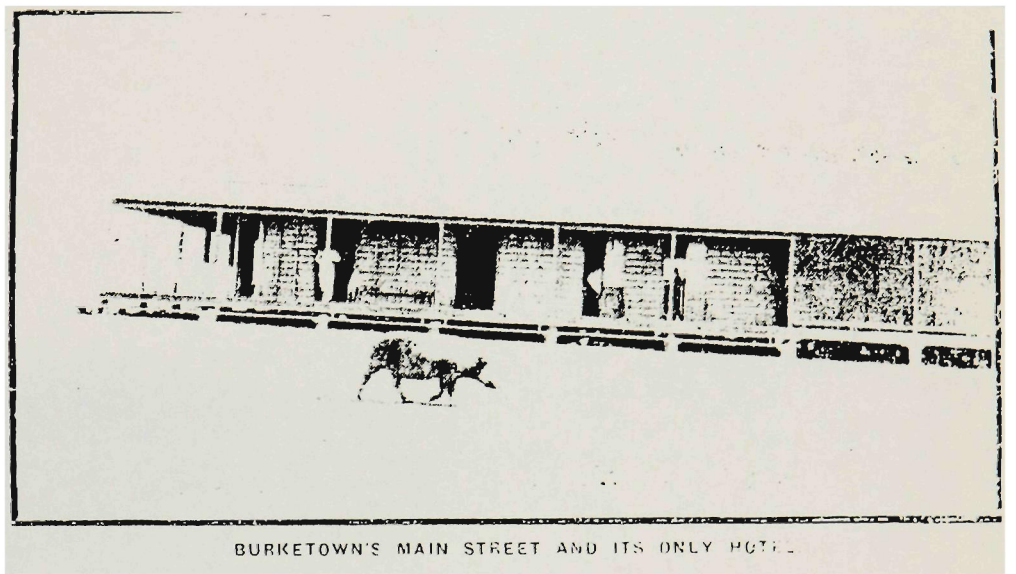
BURKETOWN'S MAIN STREET AND ITS ONLY HOTEL

MINER'S HOTEL
R.H DALLING Licensee
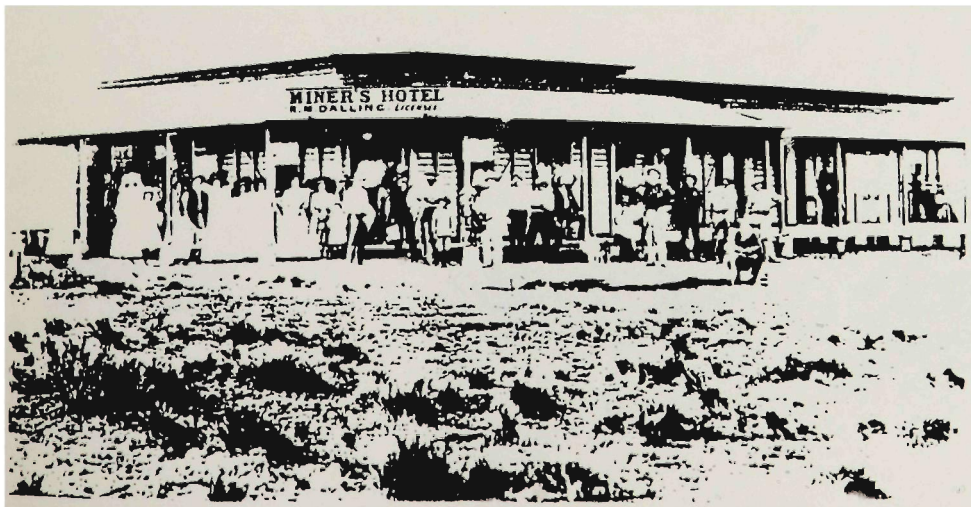
DUCHESS MINERS HOTEL 1912
Acc.No.83-4-43 Neg.No.4027

BOULIA — AUSTRALIAN
HOTEL   1910
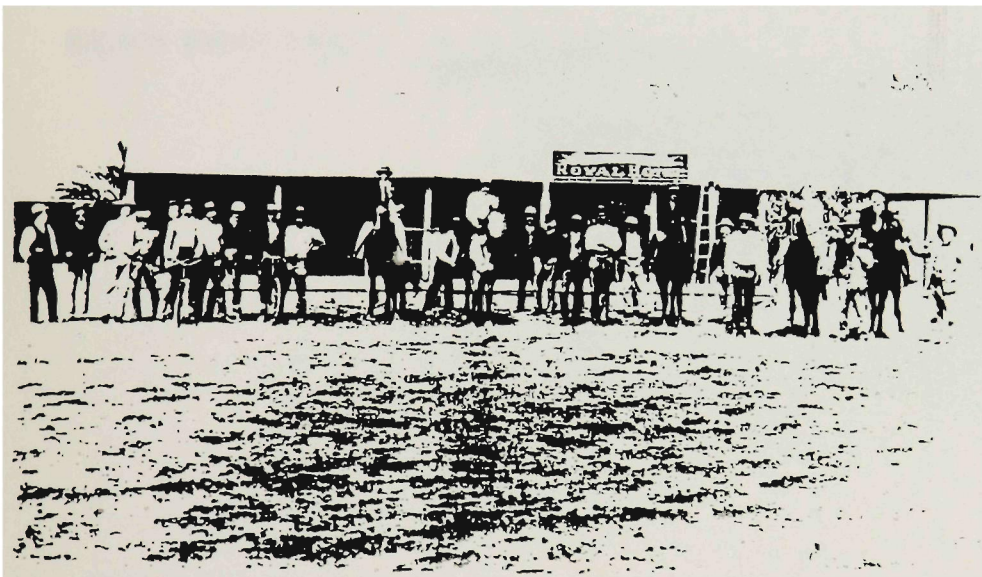
BOULIA ROYAL HOTEL 1912
Neg.No.2073

MALBON 1914
Neg.No.2073
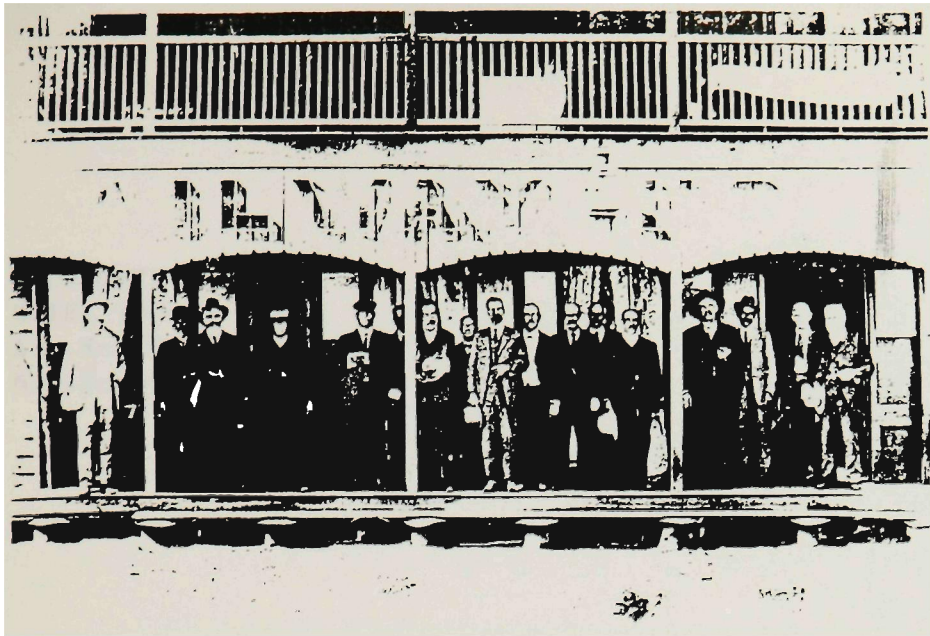
RAILWAY HOTEL   MALBON 1917
Acc.No.83-4-6   Neg.No.40266

MALBON HOTEL 1932
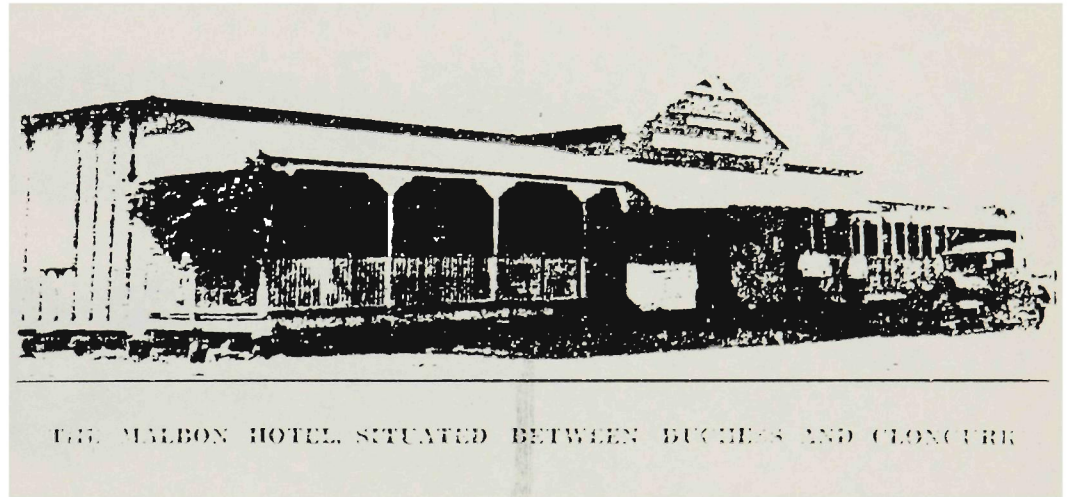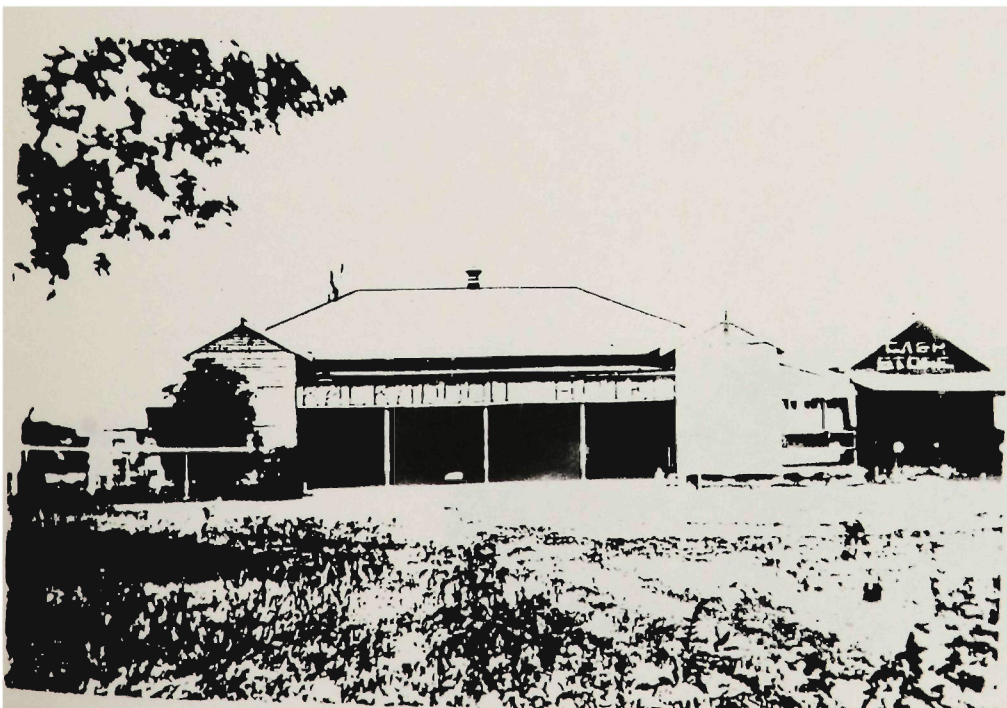
KAJABBI: KALKADOON HOTEL
1930'S
Acc.No.D5-9-83   Neg.No.6155

CLONCURRY IMPERIAL
HOTEL 1907
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Neg.No.40357
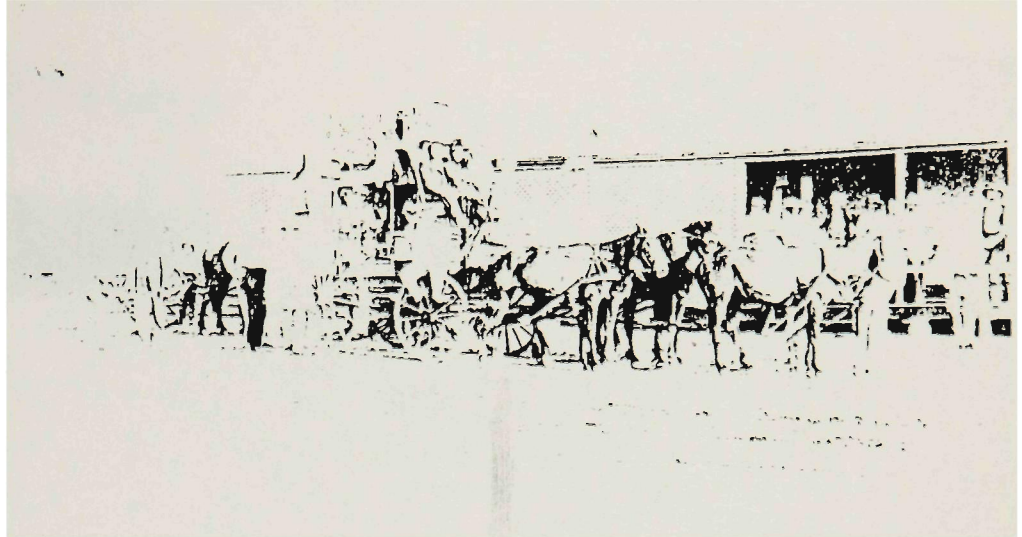
CLONCURRY CENTRAL HOTEL 1914
SHEAFFE STREET
Neg.No.16431

CLONCURRY POST
OFFICE HOTEL 1918
Acc.No.86-4-5
Neg.No.64918

A WESTERN COACH LOAD.
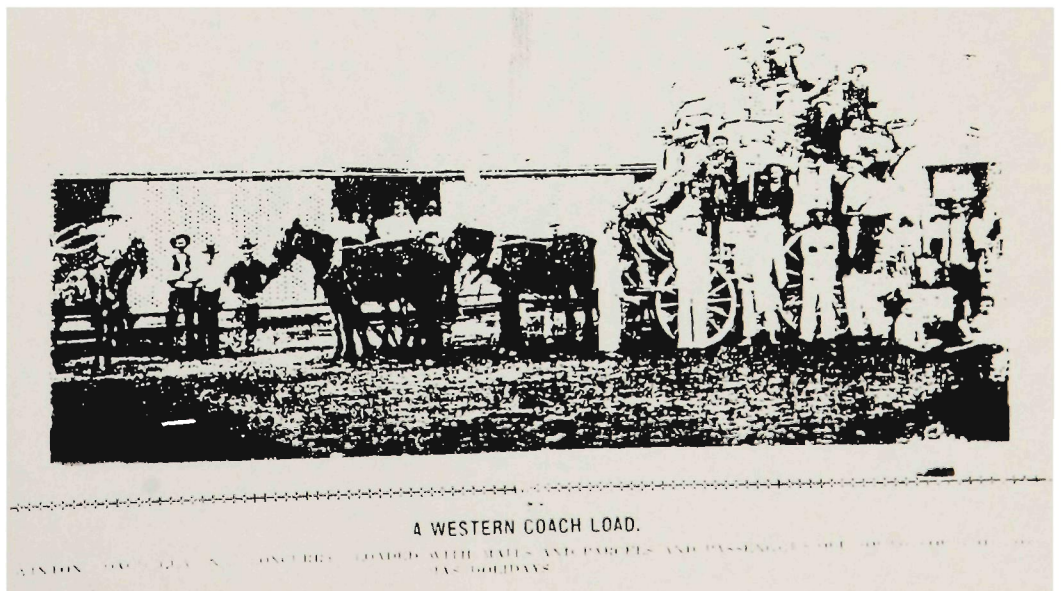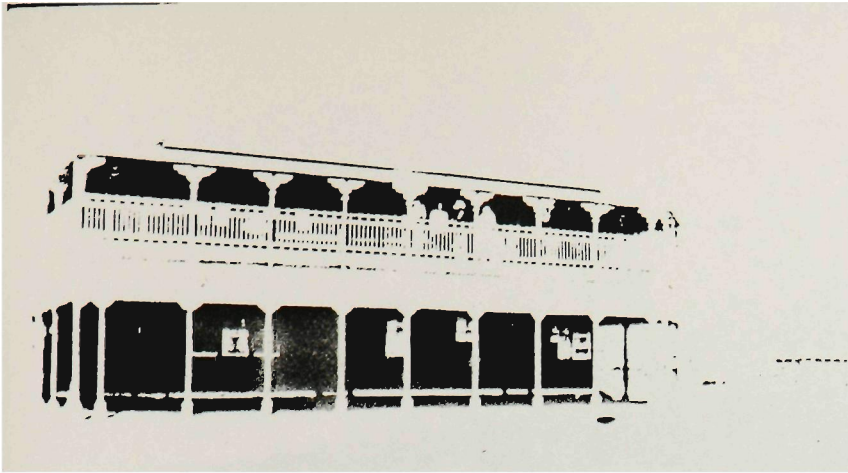
CLONCURRY: SELWYN HOTEL
Acc.No.83-4-7 Neg.No.39939

CLONCURRY - QUEENS
HOTEL 1928
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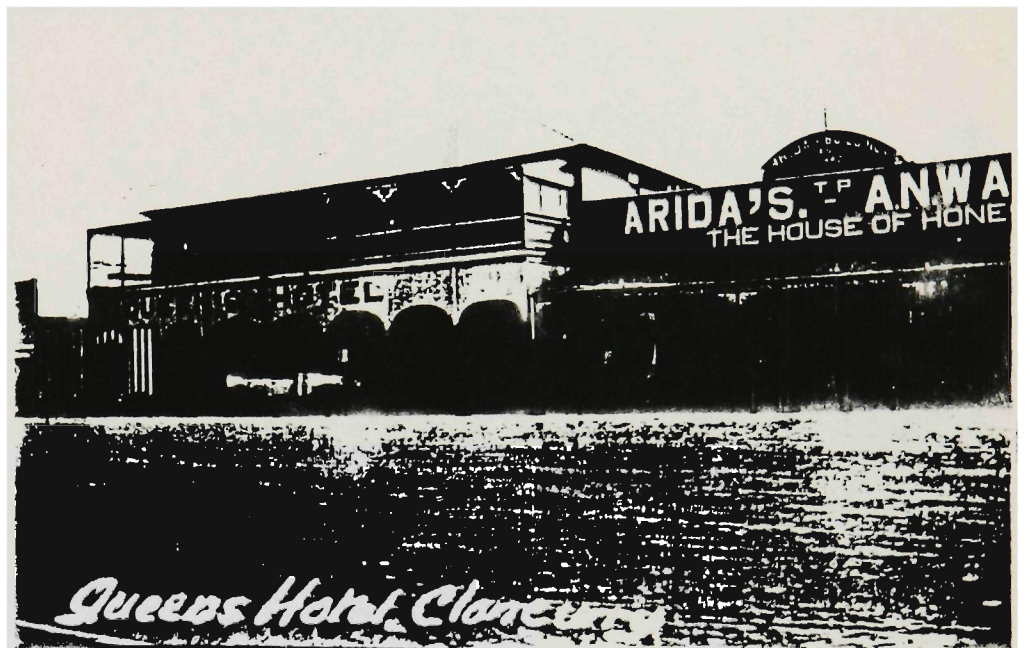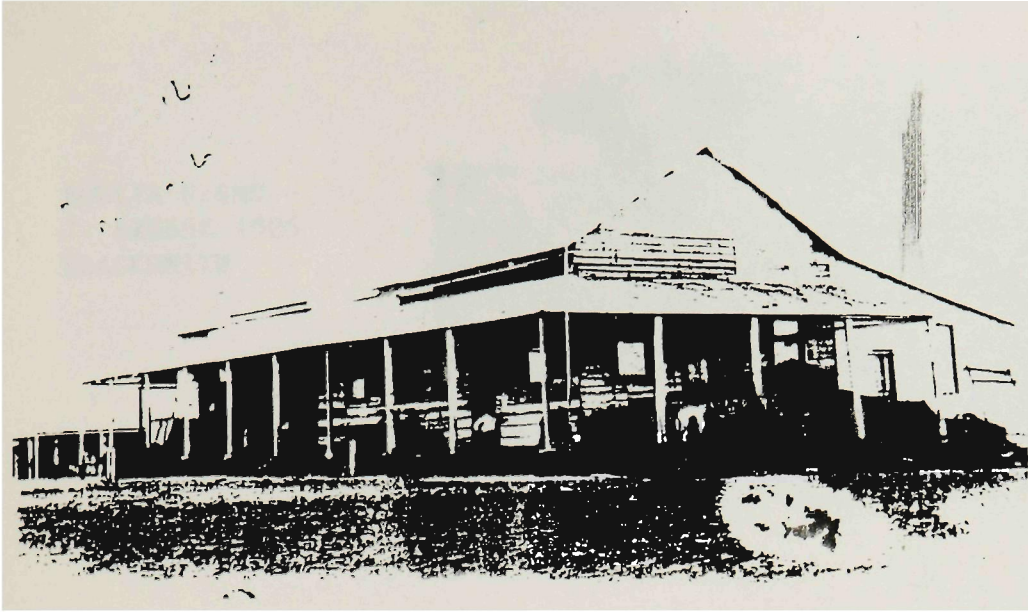
NORMANTON FIRMS: BURNS PHILF
& CO. 1890
Acc.No.D8-4-83 Neg.No.66437

BOULIA FIRMS -
G. WOODS CORDIAL
WORKS 1904
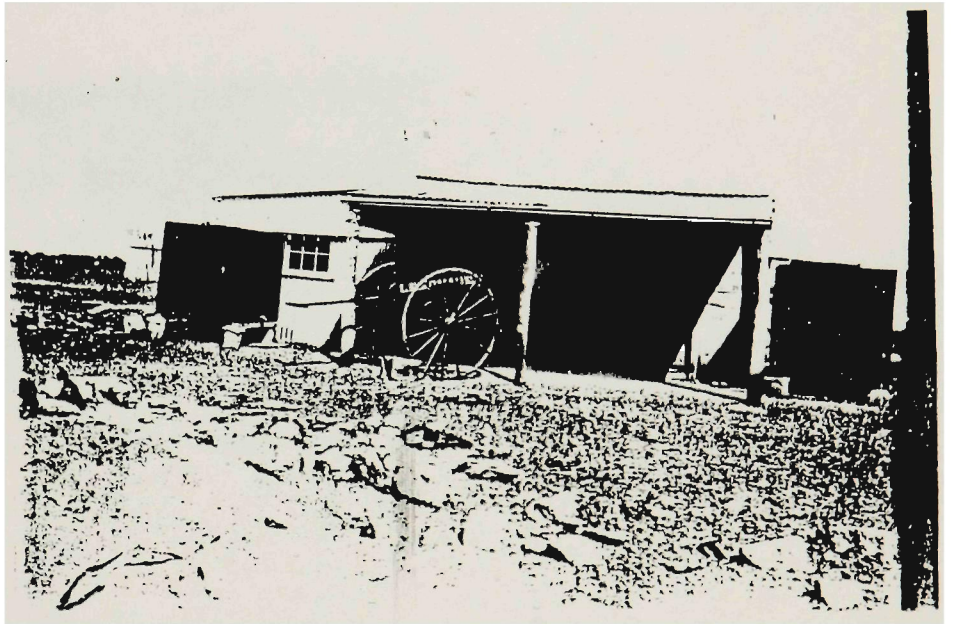
BOULIA FIRMS:
W. SUE FOO & AH SAM 1904 -
BAKERY

BOULIA FIRMS -
J. BRUSHE 1905
BLACKSMITH
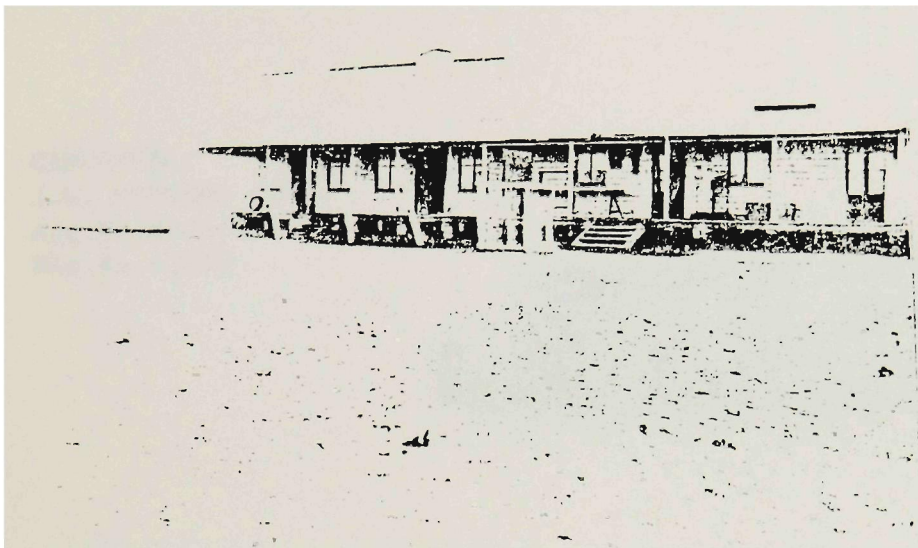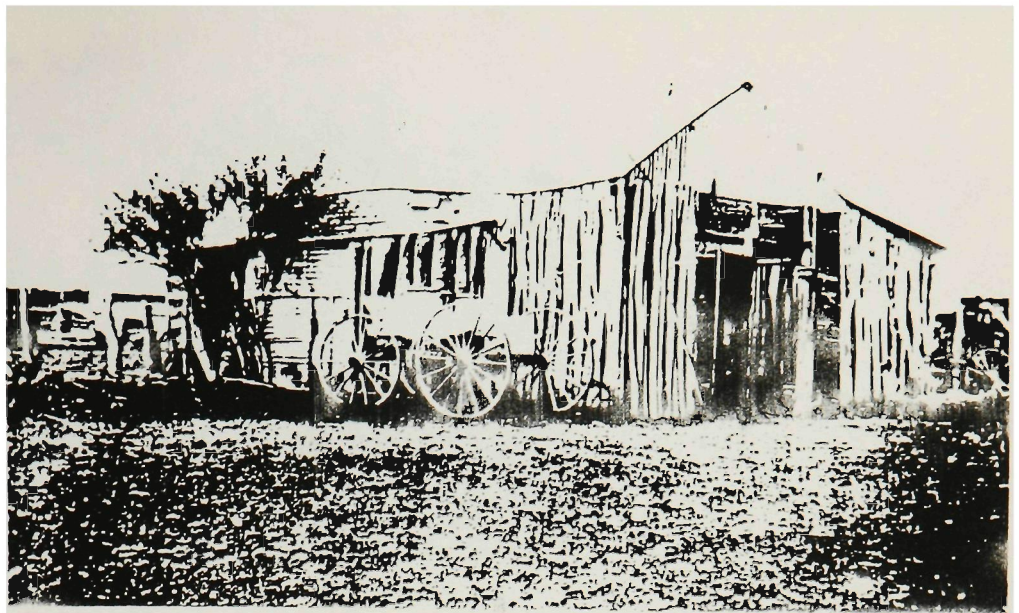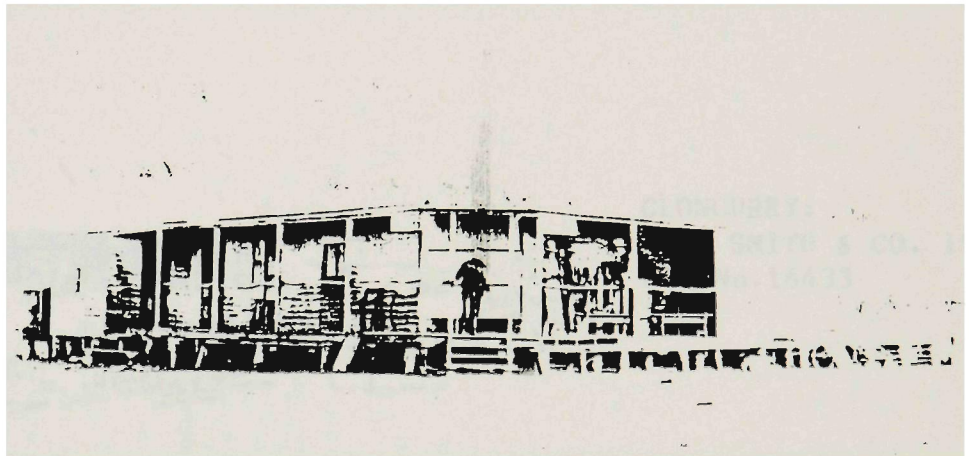

BOULIA FIRMS:
LEE BROS. 1904
ONE OF THE ORIGINAL STORES

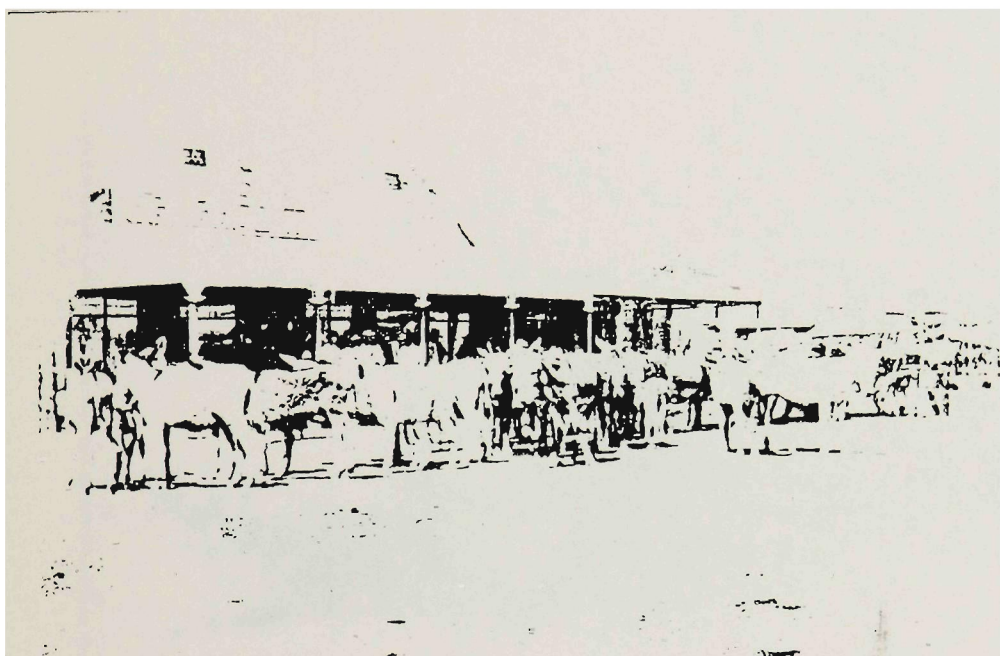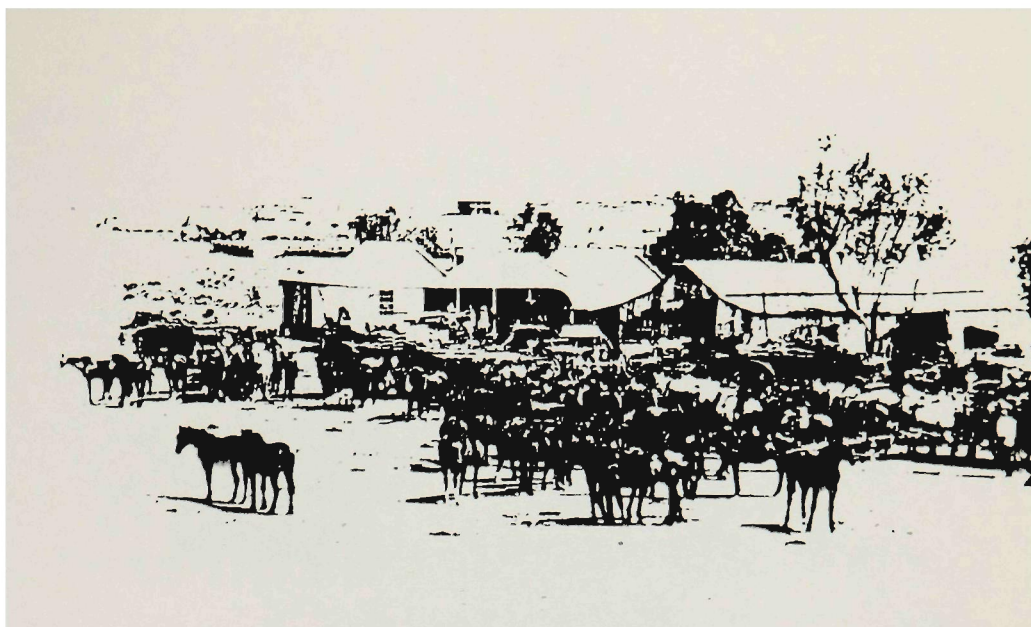BOULIA PERSONALITIES
1935:
BERT SAWARD AND HIS
BREAD DELIVERY
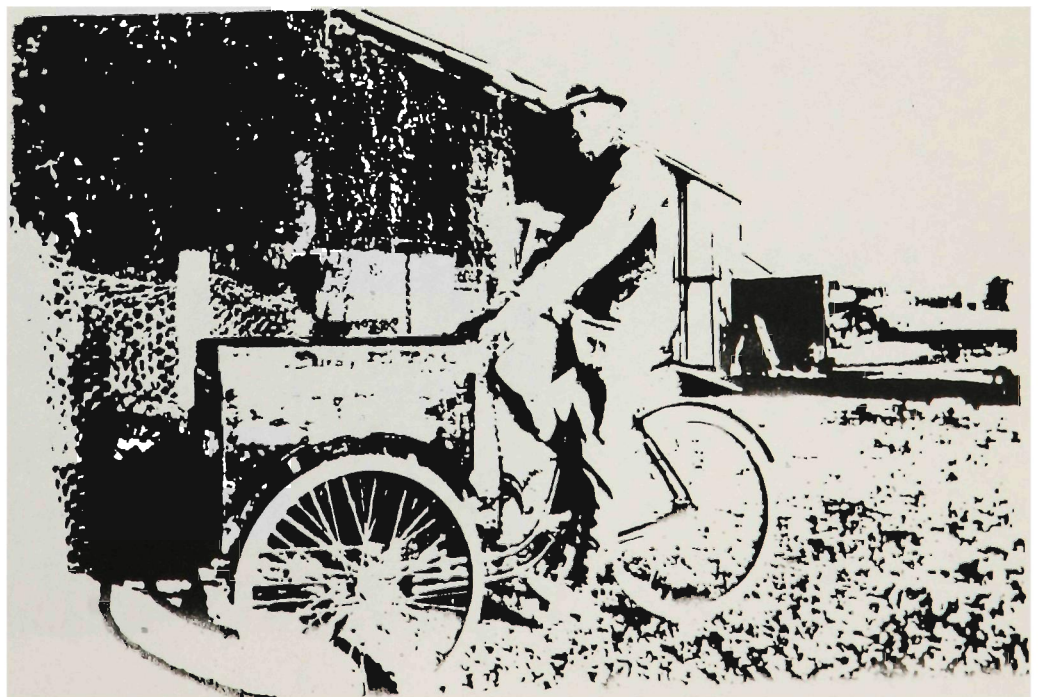
QUAMBY SIDING, FIRMS:
W.T. O'BRIEN 1914
N.Q.R. 24/8/1914

CAMOOWEAL:
J.W. RODGERS 1915
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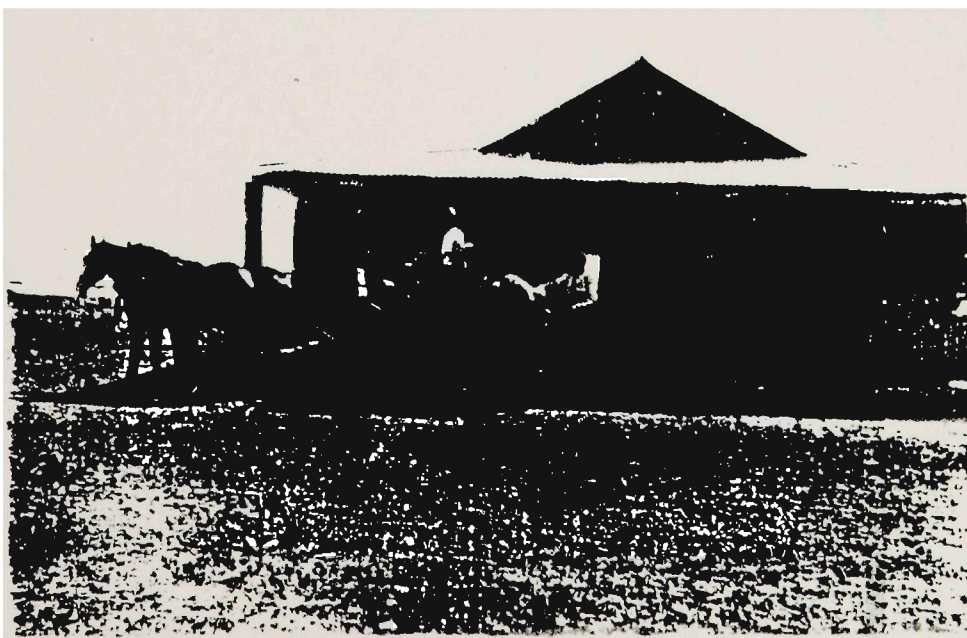
CAMOOWEAL: SYNNOTT, MURRAY
SCHOLES 1923
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CLONCURRY:
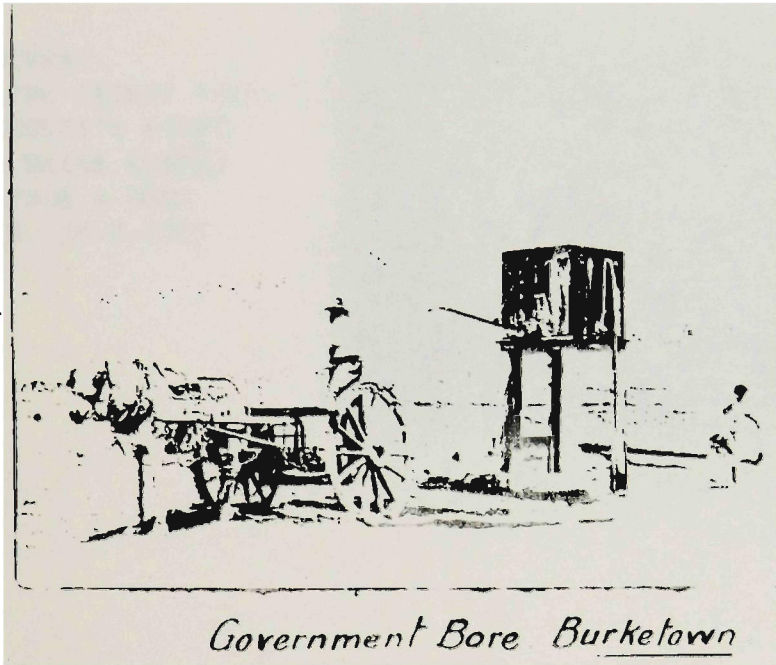R.C.HENSLEY
BLACKSMITH 1905
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Neg.No.40263

CLONCURRY:
A.J. SMITH & CO. 1914
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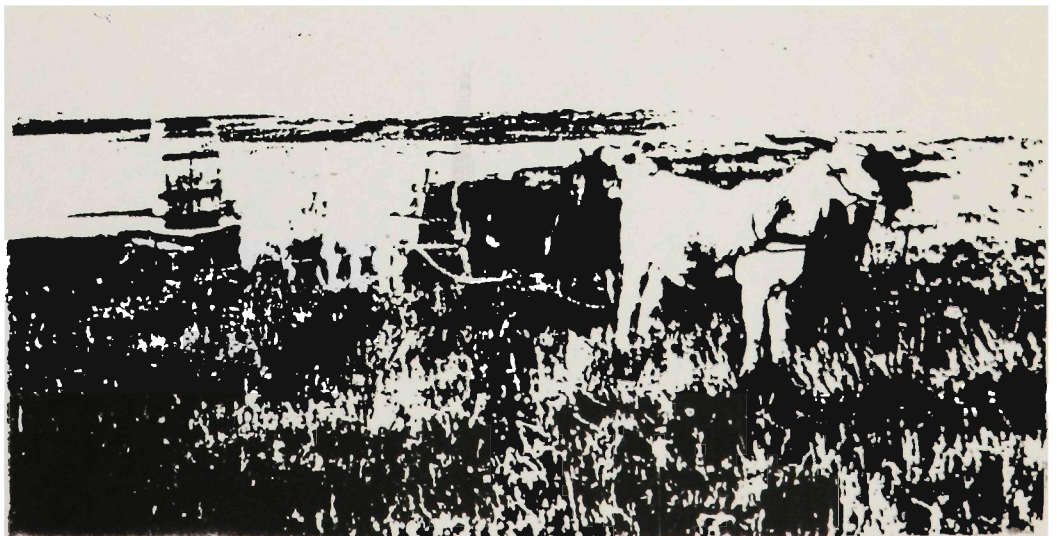
NORMANTON WATER
SUPPLY 1904
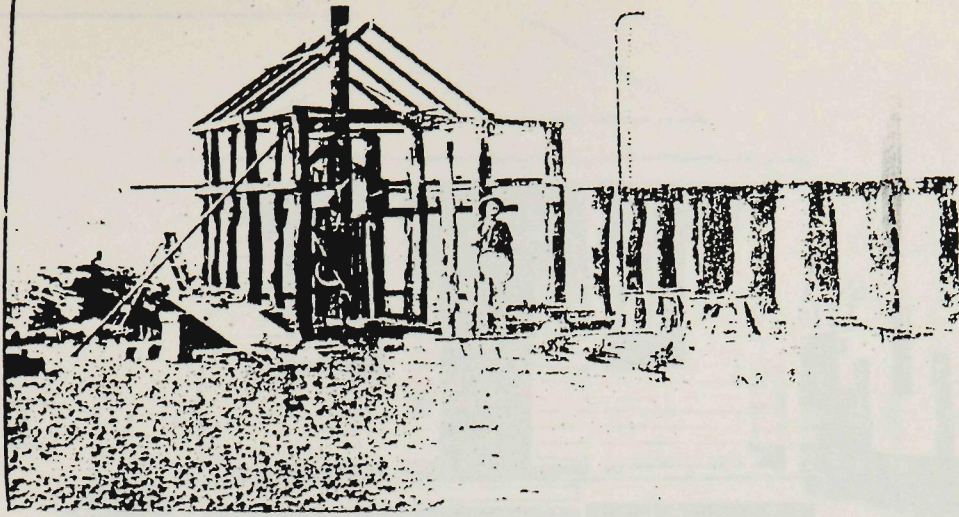GOVERNMENT BORE
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Neg.No.47319

Government Bore Burketown

BURKETOWN WATER SUPPLY 1904
Acc.No.84-11-4   Neg.No.1435£

BURKETOWN WATER
SUPPLY 1924
CARTING WATER FROM
LAGOON FOR GENERAL
HOUSEHOLD USE

Acc.No.84-9-6
Neg.No.46415

CAMOOWEAL'S WATER SUPPLY 190[
N.Q.R. 28.4.1902

CAMMOWEAL WATER SUPPLY: PUMPING FROM A BORE ⁇⁇ FEET DEE⁇

CLONCURRY:
SHEAFFE STREET 1909
CLONCURRY'S FIRST
TOWN WATER SUPPLY
WAS FROM A BORE
N.Q.R. 28.2.1909
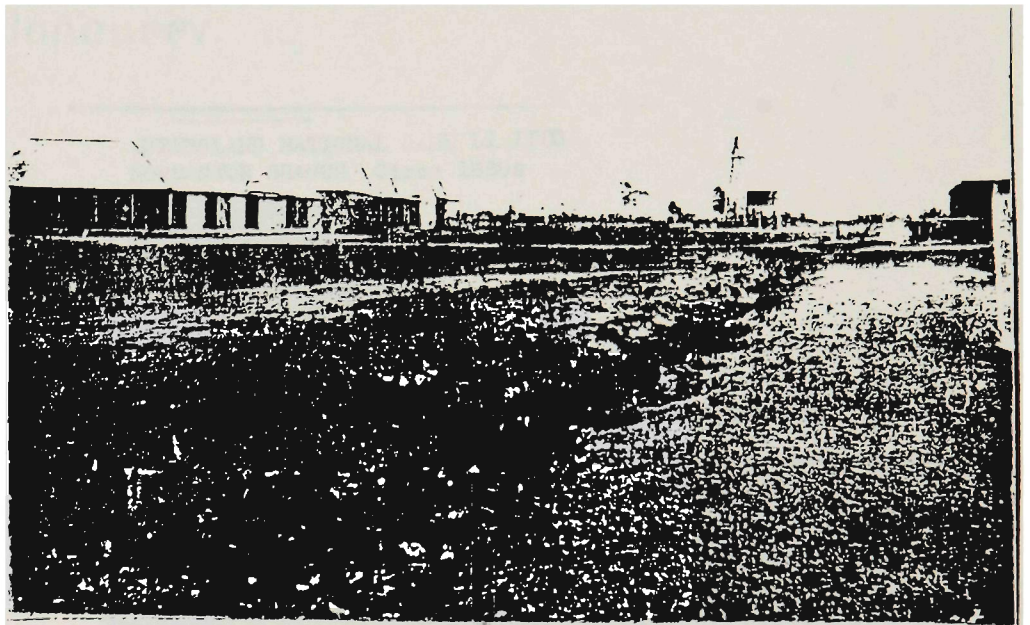
THE MAIN STREET CLONCURRY. SHOWING THE TOWN WELL IN THE DISTANCE.
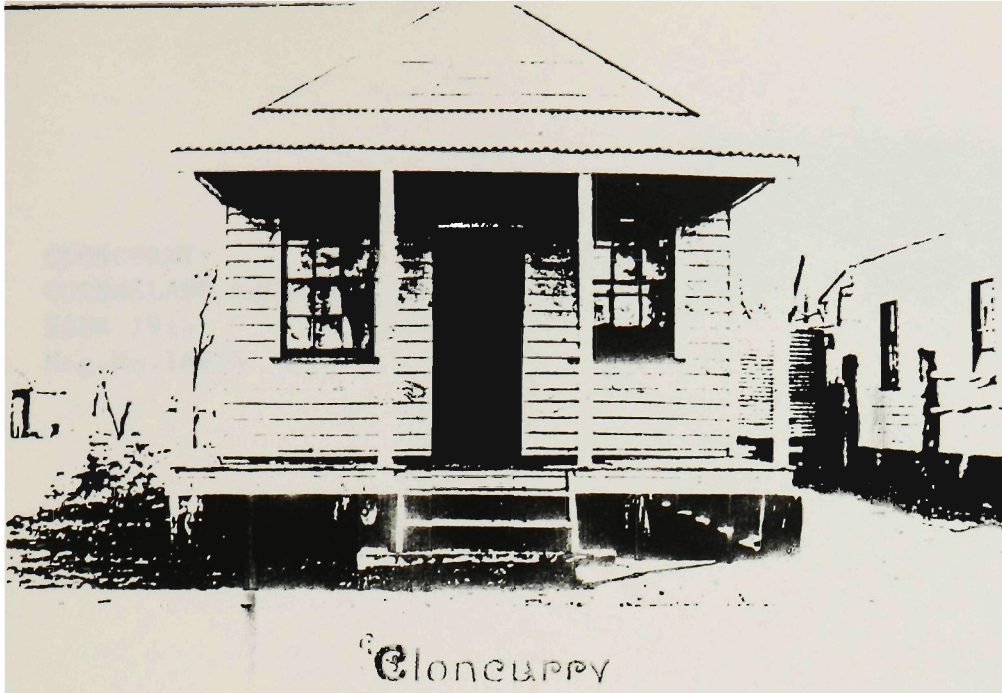
CLONCURRY: QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL BANK 1888
Acc.No.76-8-15 Neg.No.6307

NORMANTON:
QUEENSLAND NATIONAL
BANK ca 1885
Acc.No.80-10-13
Neg.No.20459

BURKETOWN:
QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK 19
Acc.No.81-10-2. Neg.No.237(

CLONCURRY:
QUEENSLAND NATIONAL
BANK 1914
Neg.No.16654
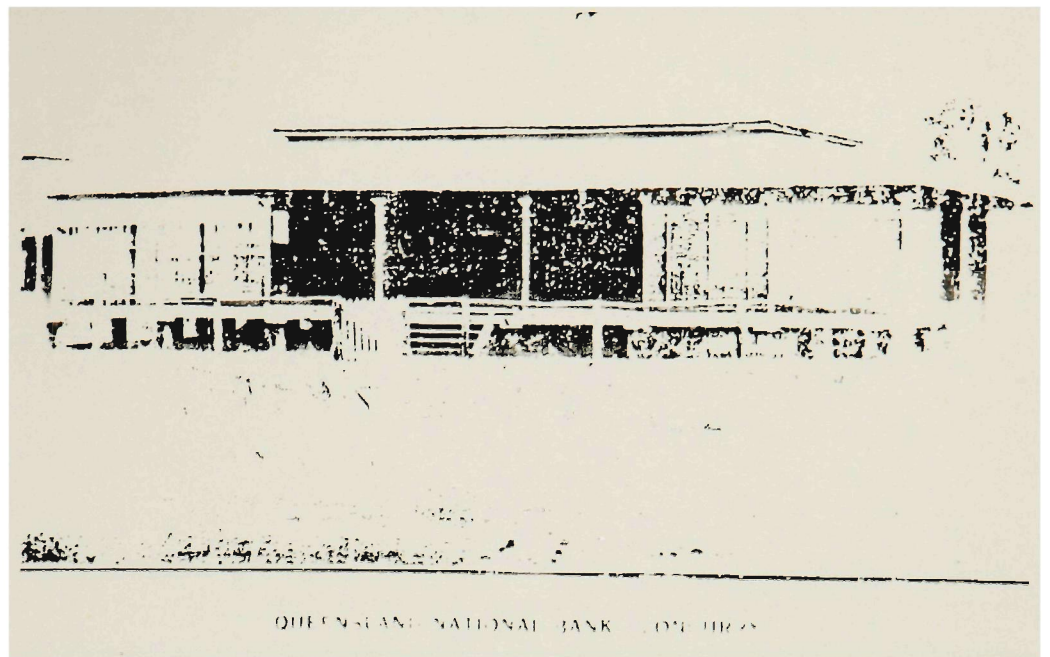
CLONCURRY:
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
ca 1930
Neg.No.63077

K.   SOCIAL

1.0   Occasions

    1.1   Christmas

        1.1.1   Christmas Tree

        1.1.2   Custom/Celebrations

        1.1.3   New Year; Halloween

    1.2   Anzac Day

    1.3   May Day

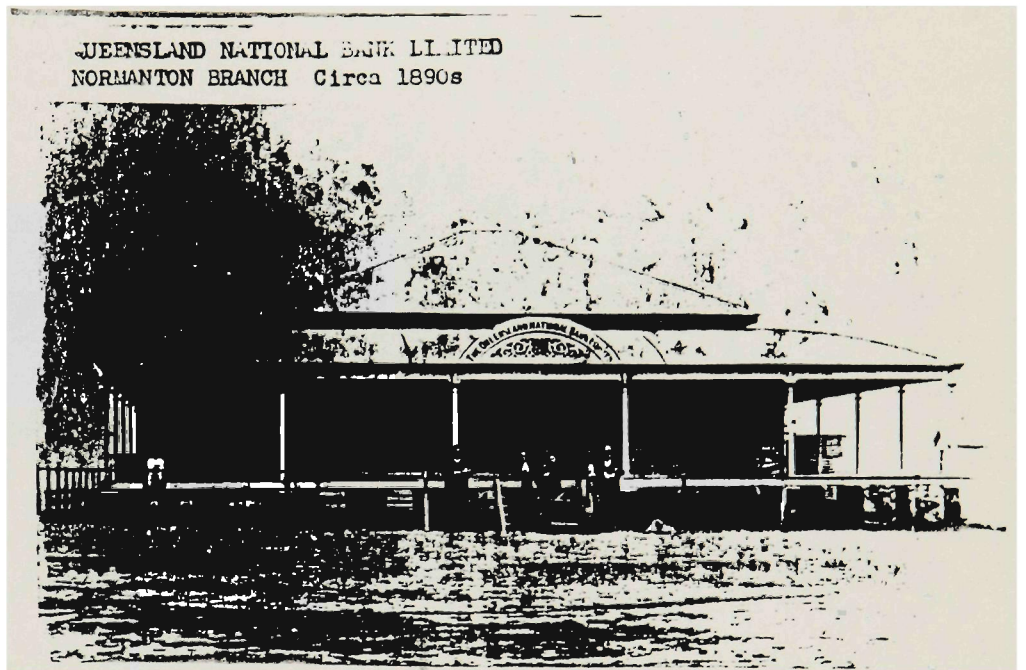   1.4   Centenary/Jubilee

    1.5   Legacy Day

    1.6   Rodeo

    1.7   Fairs and Festivals

    1.8   Circus

    1.9   Races

    1.10   Royalty/Dignatories

2.0   Groups

    2.1   Guides

    2.2   Scouts

    2.3   Red Cross

    2.4   Music Groups

    2.5   Theatrical

    2.6   RSL   (See Anzac Day)

    2.7   CWA   (See Women)

    2.8   Miscellaneous

3.0   Culture

    3.1   Writing

    3.2   Art & Creative Works

    3.3   Museums

        3.3.1   Mount Isa Rotary Museum

    3.4   Ballet

4.0   Social

    4.1   Balls – Mount Isa

    4.2   Wedding Photos – Mount Isa

    4.3   General – Mount Isa

    4.4   Cloncurry District

1. OCCASIONS

    1.1   CHRISTMAS

                1.1.1   CHRISTMAS TREE

                1.1.2   CUSTOM/CELEBRATIONS

                1.1.3   NEW YEAR; HALLOWEEN

    1.2   ANZAC DAY

    1.3   MAY DAY

    1.4   CENTENARY/JUBILEE

    1.5   LEGACY DAY

    1.6   RODEO

    1.7   FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

    1.8   CIRCUS

    1.9   RACES

    1.10   ROYALTY/DIGNATORIES

1.1   CHRISTMAS

1.1.1   CHRISTMAS TREE

Mount Isa Mines inaugurated a Christmas Tree custom in 1934; gifts were given out to all Mount Isa children at a festive occasion just prior to Christmas. During the early period, this occurred at the Band Rotunda on Mineside, but in later years it has been held at Kruttschnitt Oval. Aware that many Mount Isa families were isolated from their blood relations at this special time, the Mines ensured that a feeling of belonging emanated from this occasion.   Toys were distributed, with the Silver Band playing popular selections to create the true festive atmosphere. During the war years, the custom was suspended, to be resurrected again in 1946. Industrial Officers collected names of all children, initially of those under school age, then it was extended to those under eleven years years of age.   The number of presentees rose from 900 in 1949 to well into the thousands before the practice of present-giving ceased in very recent years.   Fireworks added a special glamour to the occasion during latter years.

1.1.1   ARTICLES

"Mount Isa Mines Xmas Tree" MIMAG 1947 November p.6.

"Xmas Tree Celebrations" MIMAG 1948 January p.15.

"Xmas Tree Celebrations" MIMAG 1949 January p.3.

"Isa Mines Christmas Tree" MIMAG 1949 Nov-Dec. p.14.

"Mt. Isa Mines Xmas Tree" MIMAG 1951 January p.4-5.

"Mt. Isa Mines Xmas Tree" MIMAG 1951 December p.10.

"Mines Xmas Tree" MIMAG 1952 January p.18 photos.

"MIM's Christmas Tree" MIMAG 1952 December p.12.

"MIM's Christmas Tree" MIMAG 1953 January p.10-11.

"Around the Christmas Parties" MIMAG 1953 January p.12.

"Around the Xmas Parties" MIMAG 1954 January p.22-23.

"Christmas Shows" MIMAG 1954 October p.7

"MIM's Xmas Tree" MIMAG 1955 January p.20-21.

Photos MIMAG 1945 February pp.12-13.

"Annual Christmas Tree" MIMAG 1957 January pp.12,13.

"Yuletide Rendezvous" MIMAG 1959 October p.19.

"Mine Town Christmas" MIMAG 1959 December pp.4-5.

"Space Age Santa" MIMAG 1960 January pp.10-11

"Santa by Rocket" MIMAG 1961 January p.24.

"30 Years of Christmas Trees   MIMAG 1961 December pp.18-9.

"Christmas Tree '63" MIMAG 1964 January pp.15-18.

"Santa and the Big Tree" MIMAG 1968 December pp.4-7

"A Helping Hand" D. McDonald MIMAG 1973 December pp.4-7.

1.1.2 CUSTOM/CELEBRATION

As Mount Isa's population was culturally widely diversified, the methods of celebrating Christmas were many. While many employed the traditions of their old homeland and their ethnic bonds were strengthened at this time, many introduced new cultural trends to the established Australian festivities.

1.1.2 ARTICLES

"Xmas at the Hospital" MIMAG 1949 January p.3.

"PFA Xmas Party" MIMAG 1951 January p.9.

"Christmas Day" MIMAG 1952 December p.3.

"It was Ever Thus" MIMAG 1956 December p.16.

"Christmas in Mount Isa" MIMAG 1957 December pp.10-11.

"Christmas Roundabout" MIMAG 1959 January pp.12-13.

1.1.3   NEW YEAR;   HALLOWEEN

There was a decidedly American flavour in the accentuation of
New Year and Halloween celebrations in Mount Isa.   Several
photographs show the Kruttschnitts opening their residence
(then Casa Grande) in the 1950's, to usher in the New Year in
correct style.

1.1.3   ARTICLES

"Hogmanay"   MIMAG 1949 January p.7

"Hogmanay, 1949"   MIMAG 1950 February p.12.

"New Year's Eve Punchbowl Party"   MIMAG 1953 February p.26-27

"Halloween Night"   MIMAG 1947 November p.7

1.2   ANZAC DAY

A Sub-Branch of the R.S.S.I.L.A. was in existence in Mount
Isa in 1929 with 40 members. They aimed to relieve
distressed ex-servicemen, provide comforts for those in
hospital, arrange convalescence, secure pensions and care for
widows and orphans. The R.S.L. Hall was built initially in
Isa Street next to the Police Headquarters.

Services were a regular occurrence on Anzac Day, with
performances sometimes being held at the Hospital or concerts
being given at night. Luncheons were a feature of the day,
enabling the old Diggers to talk. An obelisk near the Mount
Isa Mines Swimming Pool was dedicated in 1950, to commemorate
the lives lost.

1.2   BOOKS

Atherinos, P. "Foundation of the Mt. Isa Sub-Branch of the
        RSL" (c.1984) (P- Atherinos, Mt. Isa).
Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival, 14th to 22nd August
        1976. p.53-54, Boulia RSL. (Boulia, 1976). MICPL.

1.2   ARTICLES

"RSL Carnival" MIMAG 1947 November p.5.
Photo MIMAG 1948 February p.10.
"R.S.S.A.I.L.A. MIMAG 1948 April.
"Anzac Day" MIMAG 1948 May p.9.
"RSSAILA Notes" MIMAG 1949 April p.15.
"Anzac Day 1949" MIMAG 1949 May p.3.
"R.S.S. & A.I.A.A. Annual Meeting" MIMAG February 1950 p.2.
"Anzac Day 1950" MIMAG 1950 April-May p.3.
"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 March p.20.
"Record Anzac Day March" MIMAG 1955 May p.17 good photos.
"Conference a Great Success" MIMAG 1956 March p.16 (RSL).
"Anzac Day" MIMAG 1956 May p.17
R.S.L. Social - photos MIMAG 1956 Sept.-Oct. p.20.
"Anzac Day" MIMAG 1957 May p.9.
"Local RSL is State's Most Virile" MIMAG 1958 February
        pp.12-13.

1.2   **OTHER**

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, cuttings, Education
Centre.

Drynan, Marilyn. "The History of Mount Isa", B.Ed.Thesis
1982, Held by author, teacher Central State School.

1.3   **MAY DAY**

May Day originated in Tudor England where everyone would go a-maying, and villagers danced around a gaily coloured maypole. A popular event in Mount Isa, May Day included many activities for children as well: sports, and children's fancy dress balls, together with the traditional maypole.

1.3   BOOKS

Hayes, R.J. & Milthorpe, Geo. (eds.) "Souvenir of Mount Isa"
      (Federal Methodist Inland Mission).

1.3   ARTICLES

"May Day Plans: MIMAG 1948 April p.2.

"May Day at Mount Isa" MIMAG 1948 June p.12.

"May Day in Mount Isa" MIMAG 1949 May p.7

"May Day Celebrations" MIMAG 1950 April-May p.6.

"May Day As We Know It" MIMAG 1952 June p.10-11.

"May Day Mount Isa" MIMAG 1955 June pp.14-15.

"May Day" MIMAG 1956 May p.19.

"Labour Day Fun & Games" MIMAG 1957 June p.19.

"Gay May Day" MIMAG 1958 June pp.12-13.

"May Day" MIMAG 1959 June p.10 photos.

"Youth Club at May Day" MIMAG 1960 June p.10.

Photo MIMAG 1963 December p.10.

1.4   CENTENARY/JUBILEE

Allegiance to England was reflected in the loyal recognition of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.   As well, the Centenary of the founding of Queensland as a separate colony in 1959 was celebrated.

1.4   BOOKS

Feetham, Rt. Rev. J.O. & Rev. W.V Rymer.   "North Queensland Jubilee Book 1878-1928" (Townsville, 1929), ILL.

1.4   ARTICLES

"Jubilee Celebrations 1901-1951"   MIMAG 1951 April, May, June p.10-11.

"Coronation Essays"   MIMAG 1953 May p.8-9.

"Coronation Celebrations"   MIMAG 1953 June p.10-11, maypole p.2.

"Mount Isa Celebrates"   MIMAG 1959 October pp.14-15.

"Jubilee - Mount Isa"   MIMAG 1981 September pp.8-13.

1.5   RODEO

The Mount Isa Rodeo, run by Rotary, is a renowned annual event which attracts riders from far afield.

1.5   ARTICLES

"Rodeo"   MIMAG 1959 October pp.10-11.

"Rodeo"   MIMAG 1961 September pp.12-13.

"Wheel of Service   MIMAG 1962 June pp.10-12.

"Rodeo"   MIMAG 1963 pp.22-24.

"Background to Rodeo"   MIMAG 1964 October pp.21-24.

1.5   OTHERS

Drynan, Marilyn.   "The History of Mount Isa"   (B.Ed.Thesis 1982), Ch.9.1, held by author, teacher Central State School.

1.6   LEGACY DAY

Victims from war events were cared for through Legacy. Immediately post World War II, the ambit of their work was wide.

1.6   ARTICLES

"The Legacy Charter" MIMAG 1948 July p.7

"The Legacy Charter" MIMAG 1948 August p.7

"Legacy Day" MIMAG 1955 July p.19.

"Legacy Day" MIMAG 1956 July p.19.

1.7   <u>FAIRS AND FESTIVALS</u>

The wide cultural cross-section in Mount Isa can be recognised in the various events celebrated: foremost amongst them is St. Pat's Day. Likewise, the techno-industrial nature of the community is reflected in the travelling exhibitions.

1.7   <u>ARTICLES</u>

"**MIM at Queensland Industries Fair**" by Miss Dale Kelly MIMAG 1949 May pp.8-9.

"**Unesco Travelling Print Exhibition**" by Miss Mollie Bradshaw MIMAG 1950 February pp.4-5.

"**St. George's Day**" MIMAG 1952 June p.9.

"**The 5th**" MIMAG 1953 October p.10-11

"**Socially Speaking**" MIMAG 1955 April p.22.

"**Socially Speaking**" MIMAG 1956 March p.22.

"**They Came to the Fair**" MIMAG 1962 August pp.10-13.

"**Isatopics - Moondarra Festival**" MIMAG 1963 January p.24.

"**Exhibition 64**" MIMAG 1964 September pp.16-17.

1.7   <u>OTHERS</u>

Drynan, Marilyn. "The History of Mount Isa" (B.Ed.Thesis 1982), Ch.9.2. Held by author, teacher Central State School.

1.8   CIRCUS

The arrival of a circus was a real event for the isolated children, and in 1957, three of them passed through Mount Isa.

1.8   ARTICLES

"Parade of the Big Tops" MIMAG 1957 August pp.10-11, 22.

"Circus Moments" MIMAG 1958 August p.17

1.9   **RACES**

Race Meetings were a major event on country calendars;   it
combined both a work and a social aspect.   The week of balls
and dances accompanying these meetings was the highlight of
the year for children and adults alike.   Families travelled
long distances to join in these festivities.

1.9   **BOOKS**

**Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival, 14th to 22nd August
1976.** p.42-43, (Boulia, 1976), MICPL.

1.9   **ARTICLES**

"Race Club Meeting" MIMAG 1951 February p.13.

"Brunette Downs Races" MIMAG 1953 July pp.9-12.

"Boxing Day Races at Kalkadoon 1908" Arthur Laurie MIMAG
1964 May pp.17-

"Outback Round-Up" Marian Dent MIMAG 1973 December pp.10-14.

1.10   ROYALTY/DIGNATORIES

Visits by dignatories were always well received in the isolated north-west.

1.10   ARTICLES

"Governor General Visits Mount Isa" MIMAG 1948 August p.2.

"His Excellency Sir John Laverack Visits Mt. Isa" MIMAG 1949 June p.3.

"The Countess of Albermarle Visits Mount Isa" MIMAG 1951 March p.2.

"The Royal Tour of North Queensland" MIMAG 1954 March p.11-14.

"The Governor General's Visit" MIMAG 1954 August p.3-5.

"The Premier's Visit" MIMAG 1954 August p.14.

"The Prime Minister Looks in on Mount Isa" MIMAG 1954 October p.2-4.

"Return Visit: Governor General at Mount Isa" MIMAG 1955 April p.20-21.

"Miss Australia" photos MIMAG 1956 July p.12-13.

"Mount Isa Welcomes Prime Minister Menzies" MIMAG 1958 July pp.12-13.

"We Had the Honour" MIMAG 1959 June pp.12-13.

"Governor General Visits Mount Isa" MIMAG 1963 Octover pp.6-7, Lord De L'Isle.

"Royal Visit 1970" MIMAG 1970 June, Special section.

"A Princess Returns" MIMAG 1978 December pp.14-15, Princess Alexandra.

2.   GROUPS

      2.1   GUIDES

      2.2   SCOUTS

      2.3   RED CROSS

      2.4   MUSIC GROUPS

      2.5   THEATRICAL

      2.6   RSL (See Anzac Day)

      2.7   CWA (See Women)

      2.8   MISCELLANEOUS

2.1   GUIDES

Brownie Packs and Girl Guides Associations were introduced to give a constructive social fabric for young girls in the town. Varied activities helped prepare them for life in general. The initial cabin was a former army hut donated to the movement by Mount Isa Mines Limited, and constructed on the Barkly Highway in 1947; it was then relocated to Kruttschnitt Oval area.

2.1   ARTICLES

"Girl Guides Cabin" MIMAG 1949 November p.6.

"Girl Guide Notes" MIMAG 1948 August p.13.

"Girl Guide Week" MIMAG 1948 September p.2.

"We All Need Guiding" MIMAG 1950 August-September p.2.

"Girl Guides News" MIMAG 1951 March p.13.

"First Mount Isa Brownie Pack" MIMAG 1951 October p.8.

"Guides Easter Camp" MIMAG 1953 May p.22.

"Girl Guides" MIMAG 1954 August p.16.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 March p.19.

"Guides Pet Show" MIMAG 1956 June p.19.

"Scouts and Guides" MIMAG 1959 September pp.14-16.

2.1   OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection - cuttings, "History - Community Groups", Education Centre.

2.2   SCOUTS

The inception of the Scouting Movement in Mount Isa was in
March 1932; by late 1936 a new scouts' den was needed as the
earlier one had been made from pine box boards, whiteants had
eaten it and fire finished it off. The second model built
with antbed bricks was completed in 1939, the ensuing den
being an army hut in 1948. Until 1968 the Scout Hall stood
near the Barkly Highway. Mount Isa Scouts enjoyed their
first Jamboree in Melbourne, January 1935.

2.2   BOOKS

"Australian Scout Handbook" (McGraw-Hill, 1973), MICPL.

2.2   ARTICLES

"Scouts Break-up December 6th" MIMAG 1948 January p.16.

"Scout Notes" MIMAG 1948 April p.2.

"Scout News" MIMAG 1948 May p.13.

"Scouters" MIMAG 1948 June p.6.

"The Scout Den" MIMAG 1948 July p.13.

"The Scout Den" MIMAG 1948 August p.13.

"Scout Notes" MIMAG 1948 October p.12.

"Scout Notes" MIMAG 1948 Xmas p.10.

"Scout Notes" MIMAG 1949 April p.6.

"Scout Notes" MIMAG 1949 September p.15.

"Scout Notes" MIMAG 1951 March p.16, April, May, June p.14.

"Mt. Isa Group Scouts Parents Committee" MIMAG 1951 October
        p.28.

"Scout Notes" MIMAG 1952 January p.12.

"Scouting" MIMAG 1952 January, p.28.

"Scouting Notes" MIMAG 1952 March pp.22-23.

"Scout Week" MIMAG 1952 October p.13.

"Scout Week" MIMAG 1953 October p.13.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 March p.20.

Photos Scouts MIMAG 1956 February pp.12-13.

"Scouts and Guides" MIMAG 1959 September pp.14-16.

"30 Years of Scouting" MIMAG 1961 June pp.20-21.

2.2   OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection - cuttings, "History -
        Community Groups", Education Centre.

2.3   RED CROSS

The Red Cross first started in Mount Isa during World War II:
they collected supplies, did most of the sewing for the
allied troops stationed around Mount Isa, and organised food
parcels for the "Bundles for Britain Campaign'. They
regularly held dances during the 1950's, as a social service
and a fund-raising venture. The establishment of the city's
first blood bank is attributable to this organisation.

2.3   BOOKS
See also listings under "Red Cross" in catalogue, MICPL.

2.3   ARTICLES
"Mannequin Parade" MIMAG 1952 October p.12.
"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 March p.20.
"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 September p.20.
"Red Cross Helps Pensioners" MIMAG 1956 May p.16 photo.

2.3   OTHER
Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, "History - Community
        Groups", Education Centre.

2.4   MUSIC GROUPS

Perhaps because of isolation, music in the North West region
and Mount Isa has always played an important role. Pianos
were brought as part of the household furniture and Sunday
rehearsals constituted a grand social occasion. Seconded for
all dances, musicians were highly prized. Likewise, they
could dictate their own terms, even to the extent of ensuring
the dance-floor was constructed adjacent to the house so the
strains of the piano could flow through the thin hessian
walls onto the dance floor.

The Mount Isa Silver Band, newly constituted in 1947,
received a fillip when Mount Isa Mines Limited promised to
subsidise pound for pound money donated by employees or
organisations. Participation in competitions on a Queensland
and Australian footing, brought prestige to the band itself
and Mount Isa. Concerts at the Band Rotunda were a regular
feature and the band was integral to the smooth running of
community official functions. Today the Mount Isa Concert
Band performs the same important function.

The Mount Isa Youth Orchestra was begun in 1971 by Rachel
Berker, and continues today. Classical and choral music also
found its place amongst the culture of the north-west.

2.4   ARTICLES
"Mount Isa Silver Band" MIMAG 1947 November p.5.
"Band Concert" MIMAG 1948 January p.14.
"Delightful Renditions: Mount Isa Silver Band" MIMAG 1948
       February p.9.
"A Band Learns to March" MIMAG 1948 February p.13.
"The Return of the Heroes" MIMAG 1948 March p.6-7.
"Photo - Cover "Mt. Isa Silver Band"" MIMAG 1949 April.
"Mount Isa Silver Band" MIMAG 1949 April p.12.
"For Music Lovers Only" MIMAG 1949 May p.2.
"Bundaberg Band Contest - Easter 1950" MIMAG 1950 April-May
       p.7
"Mt. Isa Silver Band" MIMAG 1951 March p.12.
"Our Pipe Band" MIMAG 1952 January p.17

"Mt. Isa Silver Band" MIMAG 1952 May p.7

"Classical Music' MIMAG 1953 January p.10.

"Classical Music" MIMAG 1953 February p.19.

"Mt. Isa Pipe Band" MIMAG 1953 February p.25.

"Mt. Isa Silver Band" MIMAG 1953 April p.6.

"Mt. Isa Junior Silver Band" MIMAG 1953 September Photo p.1.

"Our Pipe Band" MIMAG 1954 February p.15.

"Mount Isa Pipe Band and Patroness" MIMAG 1954 July p.2.

"Australian Champions Come Home" MIMAG 1955 February p.18
        Pipe Band.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 March p.20.

"Choral Society's First Success" MIMAG 1957 January p.22

"Pipe Champs Celebrate" MIMAG 1959 June p.15.

"Our Bandsmen in Cairns" MIMAG 1958 May p.11, 21.

"Silver Band" MIMAG 1959 May p.7

"The Music Makers" by David Macdonald 1981 June pp.16-19.

2.4   OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, "History - Music/Songs",
        Education Centre.

2.5   THEATRICAL

Of necessity, Mount Isans were self-reliant for entertainment: consequently, a wide range of theatrical activities were embraced, including light opera. Annual Drama Festivals provided a venue for interchange of ideas. A large number of locations were used for theatrical productions including Hilton Hall and Henderson Hall, before the buildings in Transmission Street were transformed from Isa Mines classrooms.

2.5   ARTICLES

"Theatrical Group's Concert" MIMAG 1948 January p.14.

"Repertory Theatre   MIMAG 1948 September p.8.

"At Random" MIMAG 1950 December p.16.

"Trial by Jury" MIMAG 1952 May pp.20-21.

"Appreciation" MIMAG 1952 October p.17

"Pirates Penzance" MIMAG 1952 November pp.10-12.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 February p.20.

"First Play - A Great Success" MIMAG 1955 March p.21.

"Middle Watch" MIMAG 1955 April p.17

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 September p.20.

Photo "George and Margaret" MIMAG 1956 April p.22.

Photos - Cabaret - evening put on by Theatrical at Hilton
        Hall. MIMAG 1956 April pp.21-22.

"Mount Isa Theatrical Society" MIMAG 1957 January p.19.

"A Night With Mt. Isa Cultural & Entertainment Group" MIMAG
        1957 p.21.

"Show Biz Whizz" MIMAG 1957 October p.15.

"Ten Little Niggers" MIMAG 1958 November p.19.

"To be Angry is to Care" MIMAG 1959 August p.12-13.

"The Chiltern Hundreds" MIMAG 1960 July p.10.

"They're a Weird Mob" MIMAG 1961 January pp.14-15.

"Play Production" MIMAG 1961 September pp.24-26.

"Night in Mexico" MIMAG 1962 October pp.12-13.

"Drama Festival at Alice Springs" MIMAG 1963 October
        pp.12-14.

2.6 **RSL** (See Anzac Day)

2.7   CWA   (See Women)

2.8   MISCELLANEOUS

Multi-culturalism has spawned an impressively large number of
ethnic clubs in Mount Isa. Likewise, there is a wide range
of cultural and social groups available, although frequently
the life-span of some is short-lived, as often there are but
a few members who are the life-blood of the organisation and
there is still a strong element of transience in the city.

2.8   BOOKS

Souvenir Book of Boulia,   Celebrating the Centenary of
        Boulia, 14-22 August 1976.   pp.54 — re Boulia Buffs,
        (Boulia 1976), MICPL.

2.8   ARTICLES

"Mt Isa Horticultural Society" MIMAG 1948 August p.7

"Mt Isa Photographic Groups" MIMAG 1952 October p.3.

"Mt Isa Photographic Group' MIMAG 1952 November p.17.

3. CULTURE

  3.1 WRITING
  3.2 ART & CREATIVE WORKS
  3.3 MOUNT ISA ROTARY MUSEUM
  3.4 BALLET

  3.1 WRITING

  3.2 ART & CREATIVE WORKS

  3.3 MOUNT ISA ROTARY MUSEUM

  3.4 BALLET

3.1   WRITING

Starting out as "Mount Isa Mines Magazine" in 1947, MIMAG has played an important part in the lives of Isans. For some years it stood in lieu of a local newspaper; consequently, much social comments, including weddings and sport, passed through these pages. Mount Isa Mines were aware of the impact of their monthly magazine and eagerly sought affirmation that they were trending in the right direction. When Geoffrey Blainey was employed to write "Mines in the Spinifex", there was much promotion of his successful book.

A Writers Group has existed in Mount Isa for some years, with workshops operating at intervals so ideas can be exchanged.

3.1   BOOKS

O'Connor, Elizabeth   "Find a Woman"   (Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1963), ILL.

O'Connor, E.   "Steak for Breakfast"   (Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1958), ILL.

Thurian, Aldus   "Bedouries and Other Verses"   (Townsville, 1945), ILL.

3.1   ARTICLES

Frost, C.M.   "Literature in North Queensland: Characteristics & Content", Lectures on North Queensland History, 3rd Series, JCUNQ, 1978.

Manion, J.   "History of Newspapers in North Queensland", 11/4 1983 pp.139-151, JRHSQ.

"Mount Isa Mines Magazine" MIMAG 1947 November p.1.

"Mimag has a Birthday" MIMAG 1948 Xmas p.4.

Lists of New Books added to the Club Library:

MIMAG   1948 October p.3;
        1949 July-Aug p.20;
        1949 Nov-Dec p.23;
        1951 October p.27;
        1951 December p.25;
        1952 February p.25;
        1952 June p.26

"What You Think About Mimag" MIMAG 1952 March p.14.

"Meet the Visitors" MIMAG 1960 April p.7

"Mines in the Spinifex" MIMAG 1961 January p.26.

"The Mimag Story" MIMAG 1962 May pp.8-11.

3.2 ART AND CREATIVE WORKS

Again, the ethnic cross-culture in Mount Isa has yielded benefits in the cultural area of painting. The diversity of styles and creative work found in Mount Isa is testimony to this richness.

3.2 ARTICLES

"Albert Namatjiro" MIMAG 1959 September p.9.

"Craftsman in Copper" MIMAG 1969 June pp.11-14.

"Industrial Art" MIMAG 1961 June pp.4-7

"Spinifex in New York" MIMAG 1977 June pp.7-8.

"Artists at Work" MIMAG 1977 December pp.13-16.

"A Moment in Time MIMAG 1980 - June pp.12-14.

3.3   MOUNT ISA ROTARY MUSEUM

Mount Isa Rotary Museum brings together three of Mount Isa's
pioneering generations - the miners, the pastoralists and the
Kalkadoons.   Visitors can walk underground and see the old
mining equipment, experience the closed-in feeling, and then
move to the Kalkadoons' Cultural Learning Centre to see
Aboriginal artifacts and witness Aborigines making fire.

3.3.1   ARTICLES

"**Waiting for a Home**"   Marian Dent, MIMAG 1975 September
   pp.20-23.

"**Building Bridges**" by David McDonald, MIMAG 1981 December
   pp.15-18.

3.4   BALLET

3.4   BOOKS

Hollinshed, Marjorie.   "In Search of Ballet in Australia"
        (Brisbane, Boolarong, 1987)

3.4   ARTICLES

"Ballet Spreads its Wings" MIMAG 1960 May pp.12-13.

4.   SOCIAL

    4.1   BALLS – MOUNT ISA

    4.2   WEDDING PHOTOS – MOUNT ISA

    4.3   GENERAL – MOUNT ISA

    4.4   CLONCURRY DISTRICT

4.1   BALLS

Balls were integral to the social fabric of a community; girls had to be initiated into their social maturity, so debutante balls were essential. Many of the Clubs as well had their yearly balls.

4.1   ARTICLES

"Debutantes at Masonic Ball" MIMAG 1948 October p.4, 6, 7

"Our Debs" MIMAG 1949 June p.5 photos.

"Bowling Club Ball" MIMAG 1950 July pp.16-17.

"Teenagers Go to Town on the Fun Waggon" MIMAG 1951 August
        p.7

"Marie Kruttschnitt Annual Ball" MIMAG 1951 August p.7

Photo Debs at Catholic Ball MIMAG 1954 September p.2.

"Candid Photographs of the Ball" MIMAG 1955 June p.14.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club Ball" MIMAG 1955 July pp.12-13.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1956 July p.20.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Ball" MIMAG 1957 January pp.12-13.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club Ball" MIMAG 1957 January p.19
        Hilton Hall.

"Debutants at the Catholic Ball" MIMAG 1955 July p.17.

"Social Angles" MIMAG 1957 June p.20.

"South Sea Island Ball" MIMAG 1955 Nov-Dec. p.17.

"Dashpots Open Season with Tramps Ball" MIMAG 1960 May p.10-
        11.

4.2   WEDDINGS

4.2   ARTICLES

"Wedding Photo" MIMAG 1949 April p.6.

"Those Wedding Bells" MIMAG 1949 May p.5.

"The Grapevine" MIMAG 1949 July-Aug. p.15.

"Wedding" MIMAG 1950 February p.15.

"Silver Wedding" MIMAG 1952 May p.28.

Weddings MIMAG 1952 July p.26.

"Wedding" MIMAG 1952 October p.17

"Wedding" MIMAG 1952 November p.25.

Recent Weddings MIMAG 1953 January p.15.

Recent Weddings MIMAG 1952 March p.3.

"Weddings" MIMAG 1954 June p.8.

"Wedding Bells" MIMAG 1955 January p.19.

"Wedding Bells" MIMAG 1955 February p.22.

"Wedding Bells" MIMAG 1955 April p.23.

Wedding Photos MIMAG 1955 Nov-Dec. p.21.

4.3   GENERAL

Picnics were a popular pastime and travelling out in the back
of a truck to well-known waterholes, being serenaded with a
saxophone while swimming, and coming back in the moonlight,
was not uncommon. Swings were suspended over the pool and
swimming was especially popular after falls of rain.
Consternation was voiced over the impact of the advent of the
swimming pool on this recreation, since it nurtured so much
companionship and adventure.

4.3   ARTICLES

"The Camera Goes A'picnicing" by H.B. Waldegrave MIMAG 1948
        January p.9.

"What Happened to Flora" MIMAG 1948 March p.9.

"The Breakaway" Photo MIMAG 1948 May p.14.

"Scenes at the Inkspots Dinner Dance" MIMAG 1948 September
        p.9.

"Mines Club Tennis Dance" MIMAG 1948 Xmas p.3.

"Desert Waterholes" by H.B. Waldegrave MIMAG 1949 January
        pp.4-5.

"Teenagers Social" MIMAG 1951 November pp.23-24.

"Grease Spots" MIMAG 1952 June p.23.

"Inkspots Social Club" MIMAG 1952 June pp.24-25.

"Socials" MIMAG 1952 September p.12.

"Model Engineering Hobbies Club" MIMAG 1952 December pp.28-
        29.

"Christmas Pantomime" MIMAG 1952 December p.2.

"Easter Egg Party" MIMAG 1953 May p.19.

"Social Candids" MIMAG 1953 August p.7

"Candids" MIMAG 1953 December p.23.

"Social Photos" MIMAG 1954 April p.19.

"Social" MIMAG 1954 August pp.16-17

"A Crowning Ceremony" MIMAG 1954 September p.9.

"Mt. Isa's Clublife" MIMAG 1954 November pp.12-13.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1954 December p.22.

"Mt. Isa's Clublife" MIMAG 1954 December pp.12-13.

"Celebratin'" MIMAG 1955 January pp.12-13.

"The Dashpots Gather" MIMAG 1955 April pp.12-13.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 May p.22.

"Socially Speaking' MIMAG 1955 June p.19.

"Round and About" MIMAG June 1955 pp.12-13.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 August pp.14-16.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 September p.20.

"Socially Speaking' MIMAG 1955 October p.20.

Photos MIMAG 1955 Nov-Dec. pp.12-13.

"Smelter Club" MIMAG 1956 May p.18.

Photo - Charity Show AIM Hall MIMAG 1956 Sept-Oct. p.17

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1956 Sept-Oct. p.22.

Photos - Rock'n'Roll Dancing MIMAG 1957 February p.19.

"Night Life at Hilton Hall" MIMAG 1957 July p.21.

"Social Angles" MIMAG 1957 September p.20.

"Calypso Night" MIMAG 1957 October p.15.

"Blue Water Magic MIMAG 1957 October pp.10-11.

"A Night in Pari" MIMAG 1958 October pp.16-17

"Social Angles" MIMAG 1958 October p.20.

"The Scots and the Beatniks" MIMAG 1960 September pp.12-13.

"Fantasy Night" MIMAG 1962 February.

"Frame by Frame" by David McDonald MIMAG 1981 March.
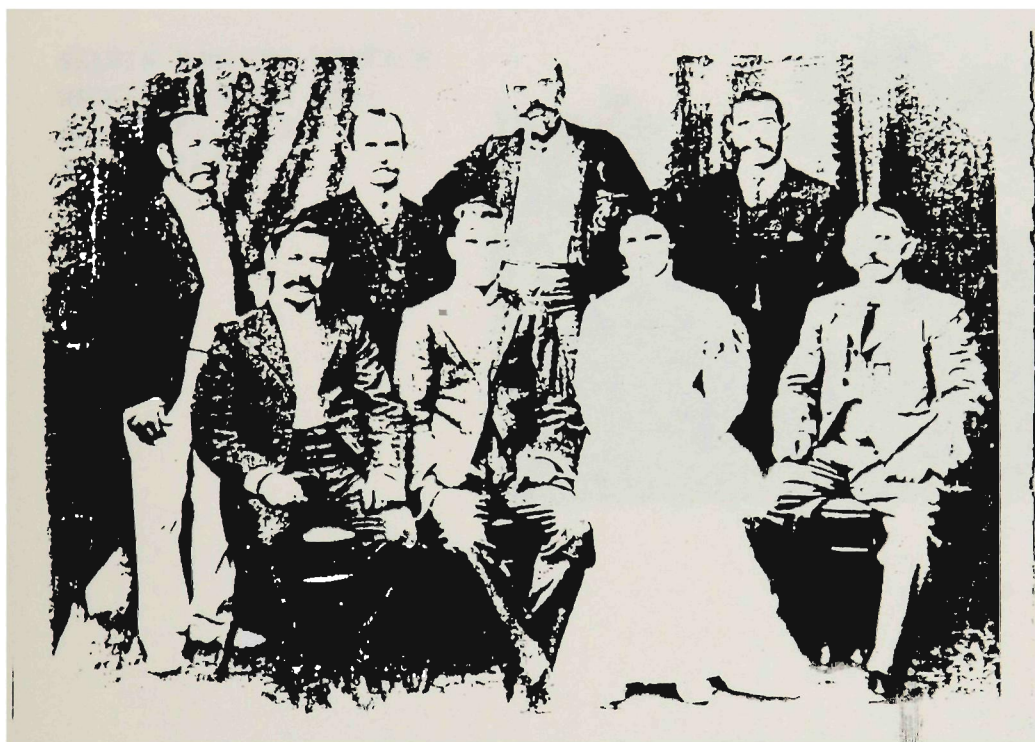
4.4   **CLONCURRY DISTRICT**

4.4   **BOOKS**

Blainey. Geoffrey. "Mines in the Spinifex"   (Sydney.

Angus & Robertson, 1962) p.45

Hampden and Elliott

4.4   **ARTICLES**

Fynes-Clinton, "Ghost Towns of Queensland Cloncurry

Copper Field", RHSQJ, 26 August 1965, p.151.

SELWYN ORCHESTRA
1912
Acc.No.84-11-17
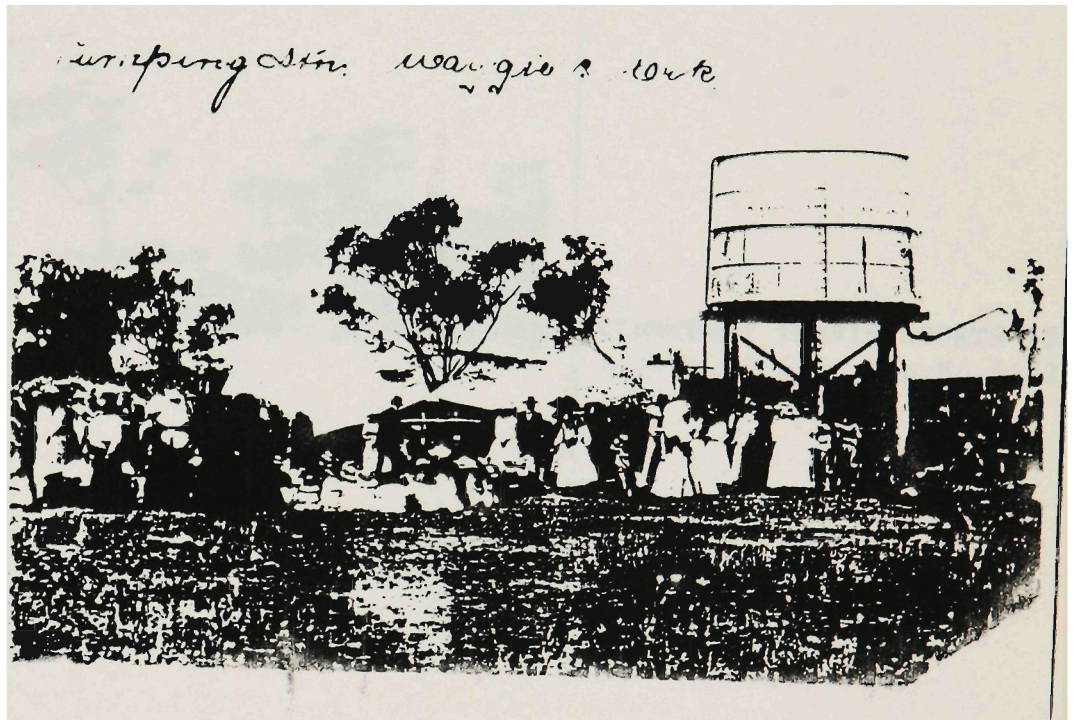Neg.No.47640

SELWYN - UNMARKED

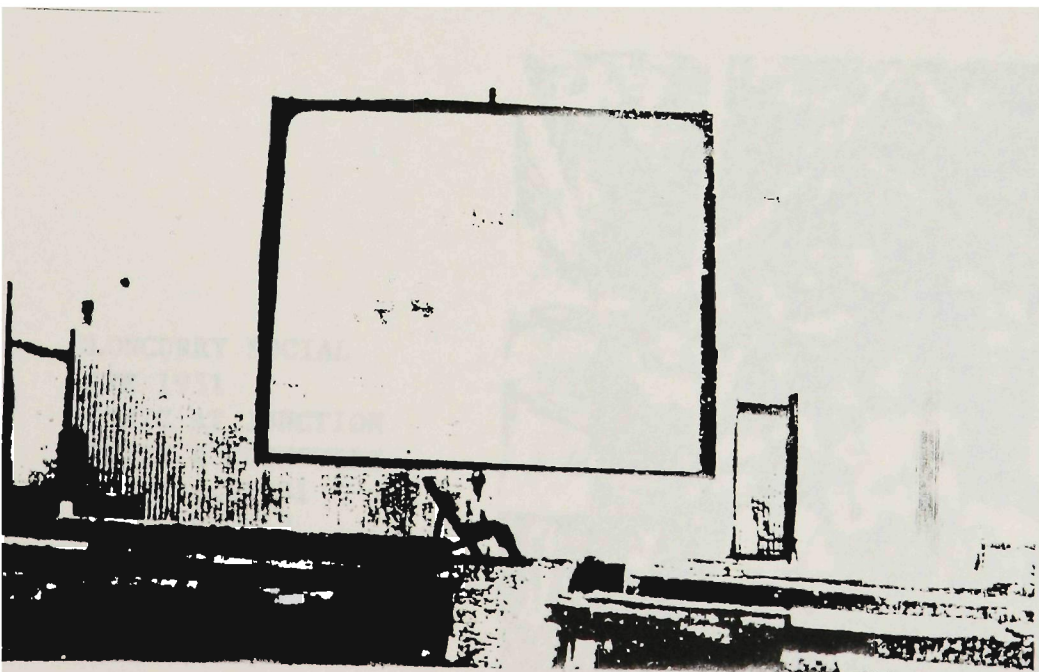SELWYN PROCESSION
1912
Acc.No.81-10-5
Neg.No.24533

BURKETOWN RACE COURSE ca 19
N.Q.R. 30.1.05

AT A BURKETOWN RACE MEETING.

SELWYN PUMPING STATION
WAGGIE'S CREEK 1912
Acc.No.81.10.5
Neg.No.24510

BOULIA THEATRE 1925 IN PIIU
STREET

CLONCURRY
PERSONALITIES 1901
TOWN PICNIC AT THE
J.C. TREE
Acc.No.83-4-6
Neg.No.40267

CLONCURRY TENNIS COURTS 192
Acc.No.84-6-2   Neg.No.44725

CLONCURRY SOCIAL
LIFE 1931
PICNIC AT JUNCTION
MALBON & CLONCURRY
RIVERS ca.1931
Acc.No.83-4-3
Neg.No.40366

CAMOOWEAL HALL

CAMOOWEAL:
BARKLY SHIRE HALL 1944
Acc.No.84-6-2   Neg.No.4508

A GUIDE TO

THE HISTORY OF
NORTH-WEST QUEENSLAND

Vol. 3 : L-P

Compiled by

Di Perkins and Denis Shephard

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1.0 PHILOSOPHY AND GENERAL

The North-West was settled during a period when education became compulsory, yet for many it was unattainable because of their isolation, and frequently the itinerant nature of their parents' work. Occasionally their parents were themselves illiterate and it was not until the itinerant teachers took to the tracks after the turn of the century that some sort of formal education was fashioned for all. Many of the smaller communities rallied around to establish a government school, but often there were problems in staffing these rough, makeshift facilities. Frequently women were called upon to take command until, officially, the school's durability was assured. When correspondence instruction was introduced in the 1920's, again it was predominantly the women who bore the responsibility of schooling the children, unless a suitable governess could be procured. School of the Air once more gave assistance to those children in remote areas who had to rely on correspondence to guide them through. Although secondary facilities were established in the area during the 1930's, many country children were sent away to boarding school during their High School years, to broaden their outlook and because boarding facilities within the townships were unavailable. Despite the provision of commendable secondary facilities within the region, the difficult transition for students leaving the area to begin tertiary studies elsewhere, testifies to the problem of isolation which is an inherent part of the education process in the north-west.

1.1 BOOKS

Clarke, E. Female Teachers in Queensland State Schools, Policy and Information Services Branch, Department of Education, 1985, ILL.

Compiling Your School History, Department of Education, Information and Publications Branch, Queensland, ILL.

Evans, E. The Genesis of a Public School...Charters Towers Schools, Townsville, 1947, ILL.

Holthouse, H. Looking Back: The First 150 Years of Queensland Schools, Brisbane, Dept. Ed., 1975, MICPL.

1.2   ARTICLES

Berryman, J.E.   "Education in North Queensland 1905-17:   With Particular Attention to Anglican Education , Jnl. of Christian Education, no.57, 1976 pp.47-59.

Guymer, E.R.   "Isolation — The Tyranny of Distance in Queensland Education", R.H.S.Q.J v.6, 1974-5 pp.100-115.

Petition from Public School Teachers to the Board of Education, Brisbane, 1874.

"Adult Education News" MIMAG 1949 April p.2.

"Adult Education News" MIMAG 1949 July-August pp.8-9 (Sets up "Charter of Education" with 5 vital points of knowledge children should learn).

"The Changing School" MIMAG 1952 January p.11 (Philosophy and history of education)

1.3   OTHER

Parliamentary Papers : Department of Public Instruction, Inspectors Reports, Education Files, Queensland State Archives.

2.0   CITY SCHOOLS:

MOUNT ISA

Drynan, M., "The History of Mt. Isa", B.Ed. Thesis 1982. (Chapter 5.1 - "State Primary Schools" - Bibliography includes many N.W. Star references). Held by Author, teacher Central School.

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection - "History - Schools", cuttings, Ed.Centre.

2.1 CENTRAL STATE SCHOOL

The first primitive school was made from hessian and situated down the dusty Leichhardt flats, built by Charlie Leonard, a blacksmith and tool sharpener from Cloncurry   Inhabitants of the small mining community, however, urged the establishment of more permanent, improved facilities. Consequently, in 1924 when the town was surveyed a wooden structure was erected. School equipment was at a premium and boxes and drums were used.   A big marquee helped alleviate the pupil overcrowding and sand was laid to reduce the dust in the enclosure.   By 1929 from Kuridala came the second classroom together with a second teacher.   The "Town School was named the "Mount Isa State School" in 1965, to avoid confusion with the newly established Townview School, and renamed "The Mount Isa Central State School" in 1966.

2.1.1 BOOKS

Mount Isa Central State School 1924-1974 : 50 Years, Mt.Isa: Mt. Isa Central State School, 1974.

Hayes, R.J., Milthorpe Geo. (eds.)   Souvenir of Mount Isa, Federal Methodist Inland Mission, 1931.

2.1.2 ARTICLES

Photos MIMAG 1949 Nov-Dec. p.12-13.

2.1.3 OTHER

Admission Registers 1924 to present.   School Photographs (Central State School).

"History of our School" (Prepared by Upper Grades of Town School 1949), held at Central School.

Drynan, M. "The History of Mount Isa" (B.Ed.Thesis 1982) Ch.5.1. Held by author, teacher Central School.

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection – "History – Pioneers", cuttings, Ed.Centre.

2.2 ISA MINES SCHOOL

Opened on 3 May 1932, following Company moves to secure facilities for Mineside employees. Enrolments on the first day were 79, vindicating the need for the school. The head teacher initially occupied a Mines house, but in 1938 the Public Works Department erected a school residence. Teachers, however, were accommodated by the Company until the decade of the 1950's. Immediately the school opened, a football field was established, and the surface graduated to a turfed oval in 1939. In 1932 an ant-bed tennis court was laid and a fence constructed around the property in 1939 gave security against the goats.

A High School section was opened at the beginning of 1937 with Les Jacobs as the first High School teacher. During that year classes were held in the Head Teacher's Office, a separate room being added in 1938. The general academic and the commercial courses were taken, although attendances were never high.

In 1965 a new school was erected at Happy Valley as an extension to the Mines School, and the Isa Mines State School closed on 3rd December 1971.

2.2.1 ARTICLES

"Isa Mines School Dance" MIMAG 1948 October p.10 photos.

"Children Leaving Mt. Isa Mines School" MIMAG 1949 January - cover.

"Isa Mines School" MIMAG 1949 January p.7

"A Flash of the Grand March of the Isa Mines School Fancy Dress Ball" MIMAG 1949 Sept-Oct. p.4.

"Isa Mines School Fancy Dress Ball" MIMAG 1950 December p.23.

"Isa Mines School Notes" MIMAG 1951 January p.19.

"Easter at Isa Mines State School" MIMAG 1951 March p.4.

"Jubilee - Arbour Day Celebrations" MIMAG 1951 April, May. June p.8.

"Isa Mines School Fete" MIMAG 1951 July p.9.

"Educational Standards" MIMAG 1951 July p.5.

"Isa Mines School Inter-House Sports" MIMAG 1951 August p.22.

"Mines State School" MIMAG 1951 August p.7

"Isa Mines School" MIMAG 1951 November p.5.

Photos MIMAG 1952 September p.10.

"Mine School Library" MIMAG 1953 June p.13.

Photo Mr. and Mrs. S. Reithmuller, Head Mines State School
transferred, replacement Mr and Mrs. Tobin MIMAG
1953 August p.6.

"Fancy Dress Parade" MIMAG 1954 May p.3.

"Mines School Fancy Dress MIMAG 1955 May p.21 photos.

"Mineside School Fancy Dress Ball" MIMAG 1956 May pp.12-13
photos.

"Farewell to a School" MIMAG 1972 March pp.9-12 (origin).

2.2.2 OTHER

Drynan, M. "The History of Mount Isa", (B.Ed.Thesis 1982) -
Held by author, teacher Central State School.

2.3   BARKLY HIGHWAY STATE SCHOOL

Officially opened on 16 May, 1959, Barkly Highway State
Primary School was the fifth Primary School in Mount Isa.
Architecturally designed to counter the northern heat by
positioning the buildings east-west, the materials were pre-
cut in Brisbane. A wide cultural cross-section of students
was typical of the population of each of the other schools.
Mount Isa Mines and community co-operation assisted in
establishing facilities within the grounds.

2.3.1   ARTICLES

"Our New School" MIMAG 1959 June pp.14-17

2.4   CONVENT SCHOOLS

In 1932 the Sisters of St. Joseph under Sister Mary Brigid
arrived to establish the first convent school. They occupied
the old picture theatre, known as McKenzie's Dance Hall and
brought from Kuridala by a teamster.   90 children were
initially enrolled.   During World War II the army took over
the convent and school.   The next convent commenced in 1951
and in 1959 the Christian Brothers came to Mount Isa, staffing
St. Kieran's College.   Good Shepherd Primary School, Corbould
Street, opened in January 1964.   San Jose High School,
officially opened 25th July 1965, catered for the secondary
girls' education, and in 1985 a co-educational High School at
St. Kieran's was opened.

2.4.1   BOOKS

Bruhn, M. & Bray, A.   "St. Joseph's Primary School: 1932-
        1984", Mount Isa, Saint Joseph's School, 1984.

Creen, Fr.   "Pioneer Thanksgiving Mass", Mount Isa, September
        28, 1976.

2.4.2   ARTICLES

"Laying of Foundation Stone: New Convent School"   MIMAG 1950
        Aug-Sept. p.4.

"First Catholic Priests Came on Horseback"   MIMAG 1961 August
        pp.18-19.

"Mt. Isa Parish News"   Sept. 1965;   March 1965;   Feb. 1967.

"Townsville Catholic News"   1965.

2.4.3   NEWSPAPERS

Mount Isa Mail : 9.4.1959;   6.8.1959;   24.9.1959;   1.10.1959;
        10.10.1963;   17.10.1963;   15.11.1964.

North West Star :   27.7.1965;   12.5.1982;   29.7.1982.

2.4.4   OTHER

Drynan, M.   "The History of Mount Isa", B.Ed.Thesis 1982,
        Ch.5.4 - Held by author, teacher Central School.

St. Joseph's Convent, Mount Isa   "Bonaventure Sister Mary- A
        Foundation is Laid"

2.4.5   MANUSCRIPT

        Enrolment Registers 1945 onwards

        Inspectors Reports 1953 onwards

        Paper outlining history of Catholic education in Mount
        Isa, 1979.

Mount Isa State High School was officially opened for the 1954
school year with Science, Domestic Science and Manual Training
Blocks. Pre-fabricated aluminium sections, and insulation of
roof and walls shipped from England, reduced harsh summer
temperatures. Mr. Perkins was the first Principal. Prior to
1954, secondary education was available from the Isa Mines
State School, where the Head Teacher's Office was used as the
first classroom in 1937 In the ensuing year, a separate room
was built, although numbers remained low. The quality of
teaching remained at a high level as many students achieved
well. In 1955, the Department of Education had the problem of
accommodating a growing High School; lack of facilities lead
to the hiring of the Australian Inland Mission Hall at the
rate of 5 pound per annum. Since that time, numbers rose to
1500, prior to the opening of Kalkadoon High, and many
temporary buildings were erected to cope with inflated
enrolments.

In late 1957, the High School became a Technical College as
well, but by 1972 the College began moving to its present site
on the eastern side of the town.

2.5.1   BOOKS

**Presbyterian Church of Australia : Cloncurry 1907–1967   Mount
        Isa 1932–1967,**   General Assembly of the Presbyterian
        Church of Queensland, p.23.

Goodman, Rupert. Secondary Education in Queensland 1860–1960,
        Canberra, ANUP, 1968, ILL.

2.5.2   ARTICLES

See also Isa Mines section.

"Isa Mines School" MIMAG 1949 January p.7

"Outstanding Scholars" MIMAG 1949 March p.6.

"Mt. Isa High School" MIMAG 1953 April p.9.

"The New High School" MIMAG 1953 October p.20.

"Our High School" MIMAG 1954 June pp.13–15.

"The High School Junior Form 1954" MIMAG 1954 October p.10.

"High School Presentation" MIMAG 1956 January p.15.

"MIM Scholarship Winners" MIMAG 1956 February p.18–19.

"Mount Isa High's First Fete" MIMAG 1956 June pp.12-13.

"High School Speech Night" MIMAG 1956 November p.17, 22.

"Social Angles" - High School Speech Night" MIMAG 1957
November p.20.

"Isatopics: 'Spinifex'" MIMAG February 1959 p.20 (first
issue of school magazine).

"Mount Isa High School" MIMAG 1959 September p.11-12,
photos.

2.5.3 NEWSPAPERS

Mount Isa Mail : 6.8.1959; 5.11.1959; 24.9.1963;
10.11.1963.

North West Star : 9.7.1974.

2.5.4 OTHER

Drynan, M. "The History of Mount Isa" (B.Ed.Thesis 1982)
Ch.5.2. Held by author, teacher at Central School.

2.6 KALKADOON HIGH SCHOOL

Kalkadoon High School established in 1977 and officially
opened 21 October 1978, was named after a north-west
Aboriginal tribe, the Kalkadoons. With a population of 231
students and 10 teachers and modern facilities, the school was
off to a prosperous start. By 1980 the numbers had increased
to 650 students and 45 teachers. Outstanding in its
architecturally modern design, the School has concertina walls
which allow greater flexibility of teaching techniques.

2.6.1 ARTICLES

"Prototype in Schools" by David McDonald MIMAG 1980 September
     p.14-16.

Scrapbook of Information held at Kalkadoon High School.

2.6.2 OTHER

Drynan, M. "The History of Mount Isa", B.Ed.Thesis 1982,
     Ch.5.2 Held by author, teacher at Central School.

2.7   OTHER SCHOOLS

The buoyant 1960's exploded the population of Mount Isa. As
families responded to improved living conditions and
employment opportunities, schools were established to educate
the influx of children into the newly-built suburbs.

See   Drynan,   M.   "The   History   of   Mount   Isa"   Ch.5.1,
      B.Ed.Thesis 1982,   Held by author, teacher at Central
      School.

Townview State School   opened 1964
Sunset State School   opened 1968
Healy State School   opened 1972

2.7.1   BOOKS

See   Mount Isa Central State School 1924-1974 : 50   p.55.

Mount Isa. Closed 1932 (p.40-41); See also Hardy, Perry, The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.90.

Hightville   Opened 15 November 1915, closed 7 July 1919 (p.41-3). See also Kerr, R.S. "Education at Hightville and Ballara" Queensland Heritage, v.3, no.5, Nov. 1976, pp.3-9 K.S.H.S.

Kajabbi   Opened 1919, closed 1972 (p.42-45); see also Miller, Ada The Border and Beyond, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.69.

Malbon   Opened 7 November 1911 (p.45-47)

Mary Kathleen   Opened 1956, closed July 1983 (p.47-48). See also Hardy, Perry, The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984. p.91.

Quamby   Provisional School single fettlers' quarters opened 12 June 1924, closed 3 July 1969 (p.48-49).

Selwyn   Mount Elliott Provisional School opened 27 January 1908, closed 2 February 1937 (p.49-51); See also Hardy, Perry, The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.41 Photo.

Trekelano   Opened 18 September 1918, closed 1926. Re-opened 1937 as Provisional School, closed 1940. (p.51-53).

3.2   BOULIA STATE SCHOOL

The first school was built in 1891, and a larger school
building was removed from Selwyn to Boulia in 1938.

3.2.1   BOOKS

Min Min Festival : Celebrating the Centenary of Boulia 1976,
    p.58, MICPL.

3.3   BURKETOWN STATE SCHOOL

Opened 1888, the attendance for the first year was 18 pupils.
Teachers boarded at the hotels, which made personal study for
advancement purposes difficult.   In 1905 the school building
verandah was closed in, one end being made into a bedroom,
cooking facilities installed at the other end.   Whiteants were
a constant problem, and fire-drills were called specifically
in case the ceilings did collapse.

3.3.1   BOOKS

Burketown State School 1888-1988 Centenary

3.4   CAMOOWEAL STATE SCHOOL

The school was opened on 5 June 1892, additions being made in the next ten years. In 1898 a boarding school was opened at "Yelvertoft" by Mrs. Stuart-Russell.

3.4.1   BOOKS

Miller, Ada.   The Border and Beyond, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, pp.65-72, MICPL.

3.5 CLONCURRY STATE SCHOOL

Opened in 1884 as a one-teacher school, with 13 children attending, four female teachers took charge until the school was gazetted a State School in 1894. A secondary department was attached in 1960.

3.5.1 BOOKS

Brown, V. (Compiler) Cloncurry School Centenary, Cloncurry State School 28 July 1884 - 1 July 1984.

Hardy, Perry. The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.103, 88.

Jenkin, Trish. The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, pp.36-37

3.5.2 ARTICLES

"Teaching Sisters" MIMAG 1963 October p.8 St. Joseph's school - photo; Governor General with them.

3.6   URANDANGIE

The Urandangie Provisional School was opened on 25 April 1898, and closed finally in 1933:   between 1910 and 1922 the school also closed down.

3.6.1   BOOKS

Min Min Festival Celebrating the Centenary of Boulia   1976
        p.13.

4.0   APPRENTICESHIP - TRAINING AND TERTIARY

Technical classes for trades during the 1950's were conducted by Mount Isa Mines' staff or manual training teachers at the High School. By 1957 the State High School was the venue for the Technical College. The first full-time College Principal was appointed in 1959. Relocation of the technical facilities to east Mount Isa began in 1972.

Company and community linked forces to offer scholarships and incentives to youth, both for tertiary and apprentice-training.

4.1   ARTICLES

"Our High School" MIMAG 1954 June pp.15-17

"Seven Proteges at St. Lucia" MIMAG 1958 November pp.4-7

"Apex Meets Youth" MIMAG 1962 February pp.22-23.

"On Course for a Career" MIMAG 1968 June pp.10-13.

"Centre for Skills" MIMAG 1979 March pp.16-18.

"Learning and Earning" David Landers pp.19-22.

4.2   NEWSPAPERS

Mount Isa Mail :   6.8.1959; 5.11.1959; 10.10.1963; 8.10.1964.

Isa News :   12.6.1975.

4.3   OTHER

Drynan, M.   "The History of Mount Isa" (B.Ed.Thesis 1982),
        Ch.5.3 Held by author, teacher at Central School. 5.3
Material held in files at T.A.F.E.

5.0   SCHOOL OF THE AIR AND DISTANCE EDUCATION

The Travelling Teachers' Scheme began in 1901 with horses and buggies to convey the itinerant teachers around their allocated areas; motor cycles and cars were trialed unsuccessfully during World War I. This system was disbanded in 1933, although in 1977 the travelling teacher returned, to support and extend instruction facilities offered by correspondence lessons.

The Primary Correspondence School system was instituted in 1922 and was considered a milestone in assistance to isolated children. Governesses were employed when finances allowed. A Counsellor for the Royal Flying Doctor Service, Miss A. Meithke, conceived the idea of children being assisted over the air with their lessons.

Queensland School of the Air base was initially established at Cloncurry in January 1960, but closed 19 June 1964 and today operates from a base in Mount Isa to serve the north-west, in supplementing the existing correspondence system. Sports Days are instrumental in getting teachers and students face-to-face, and giving pupils a chance to experience social contact.

Travelling Domestic Science and Manual Training schools visited railway centres in the north-west. Similarly a motor travelling dental clinic covered western districts.

5.1   BOOKS

Ashburn, J. "S.O.T.A." in Education for the Isolated Independent Study 1981.

Ashton, J. S.O.T.A. Rigby, Australia, 1971.

Department of Education. Queensland's S.O.T.A., 1974.

Fogarty, M. The Itinerant Teacher Service: Queensland 1901-1930, Brisbane, BCAE, 1983, ILL.

Hardy, Perry. The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.56, MICPL.

Higgins, A.H. Distance Education and Pupils; From Horseback to Satellite, Australian and New Zealand History of Education, ILL.

Holthouse, H.   <u>Looking Back</u>, Department of Education, Qld.
        1975, pp.134-5, MICPL.

McKerrow, H.   "<u>Over to You ... The First 25 Years of the
        School-of-the-Air in N.W. Qld</u>",   Mt.Isa, School-of-
        the-Air, 1985, MICPL.

Miller, Ada.   <u>The Border and Beyond</u>,   Toowoomba, Harrison
        Printing Co., 1984,   p.69, MICPL.

Page, M.   "The Flying Doctor Story 1928-78", Rigby, Australia,
        1977, ILL.

R.F.D.S. of Australia.   "The Seventy-Nine Story"

                            "Flight into the Eighties"

5.2   ARTICLES

"Distance Conquers Isolation - Aussat I - Education via
        Satellite"   by Jan Patterson   MIMAG 1986 October
        pp.15-18.

Lawrie, J.R., "Education in Murphy. Joyce & Hughes, 1980,
        pp.355-365.

5.3   OTHER

Drynan, M.   "The History of Mount Isa",   B.Ed.Thesis 1982,
        Ch.5.5 - Held by author, teacher at Central School.

6.0 SOCIAL AND SPORTS

Aware of limited opportunities for children in remote areas, parents strove to include children in as many social occasions as possible. They were conscious of the need to provide sporting facilities both from a health and a social aspect. Consequently, there was constant interaction between the schools and other community bodies to maximise the opportunity for children to become proficient at sport.

6.1 ARTICLES

"Mount Isa Town State School – Annual Fancy Dress Ball" MIMAG 1956 November pp.15-16 photos.

"Parade in Make Believe Land" MIMAG 1957 May p.19 (photos Mines School Fancy Dress Parade   April 27).

"Schools Meet" MIMAG 1958 May p.17 (Dajarra school children come in).

"School Patrols on Duty" MIMAG 1958 June p.23.

"School Sport" MIMAG 1957 p.19 photos.

"Teachers Get-together" MIMAG 1955 Nov.Dec. p.23.

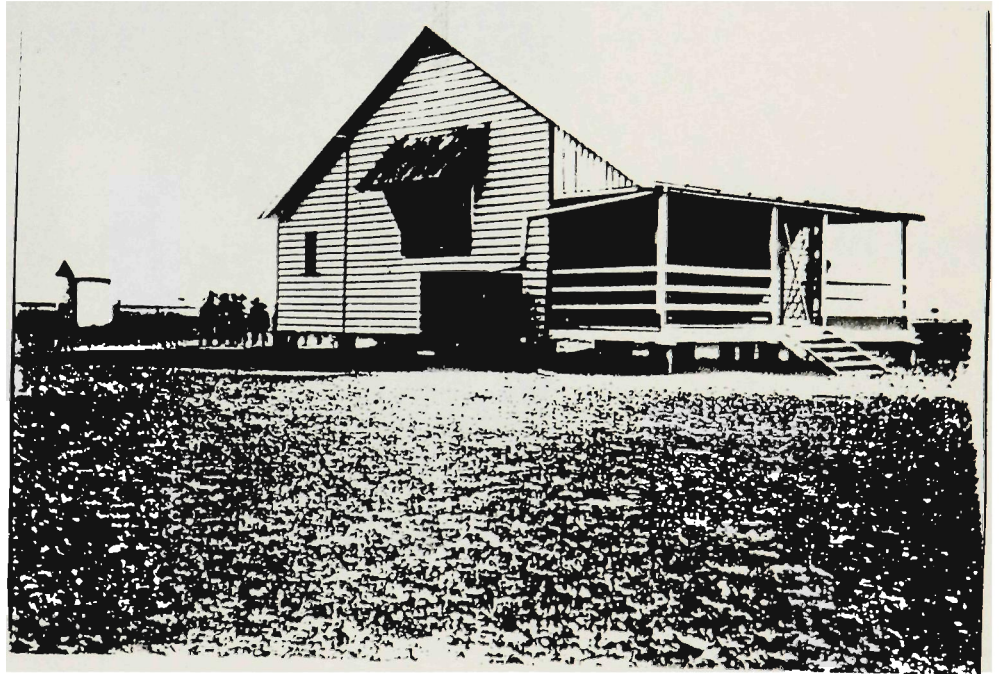"Camera Goes to School" MIMAG 1959 September p.12-13 photos.
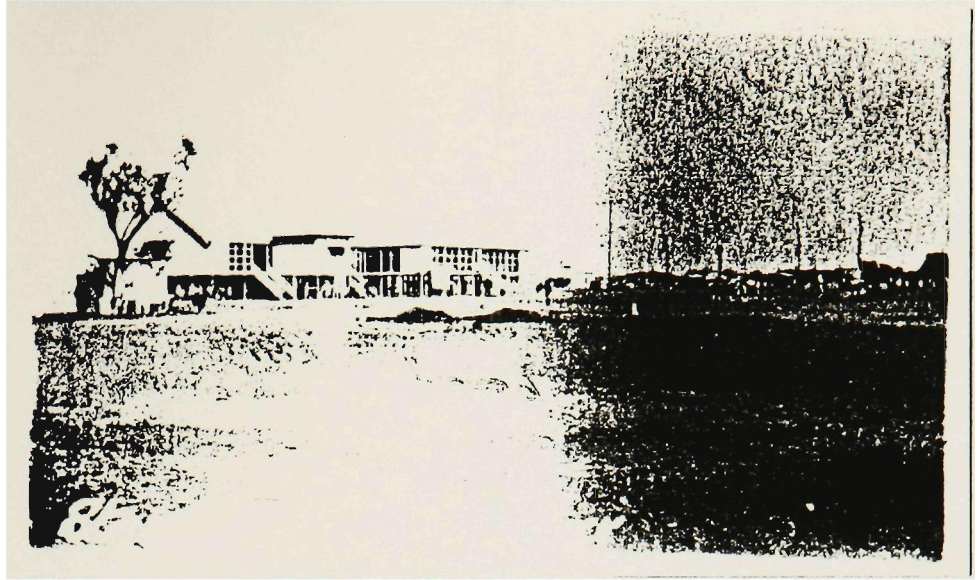
"School" MIMAG 1960 February p.14.

BOULIA SCHOOL 1891
FIRST SCHOOL OPENED 7/10/1889

BOULIA SCHOOL 1912
ERECTED 1891
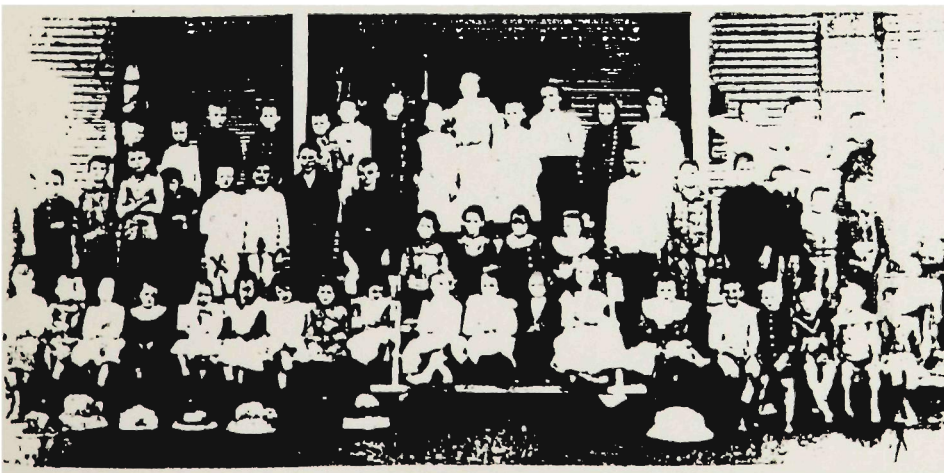
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Acc.No.84-11-17   Neg.No.47625

CLONCURRY STATE
SCHOOL ca.1930
Acc.No.84-6-2
Neg.No.44745

MALBON SCHOOL 1933
Acc.No.83-4-3 Neg.No.40332

M.   RELIGION

1.0   Mount Isa

    1.1   Roman Catholic

    1.2   Church of England

    1.3   Presbyterian

    1.4   Methodist

    1.5   Other Churches

2.0   Boulia

3.0   Camooweal

4.0   Cloncurry

5.0   Dajarra

6.0   Kuridala

7.0   Normanton

1.0   MOUNT ISA - GENERAL

Blainey. Geoffrey.   Mines in the Spinifex   (Sydney, Angus &
Robertson, 1960) p.231, MICPL.

1.1 ROMAN CATHOLIC

The first priests came on horseback on their way from
Cloncurry to Camooweal; early masses were celebrated in dance
halls, cafes, and in Smith's Hall. Five acres were granted to
the Catholic Church authorities at upset prices for religious
and educational purposes. In 1929 the first church, brought
from Duchess, was erected on townside, and the new parish
extended from Camooweal to Duchess, Dajarra, Urandangie and
Boulia. Father O'Twomey was the first parish priest, February
1930. Designed by Joseph Rooney of Townsville and costing
$40,000, Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was commenced
1956. A second church, the Good Shepherd Church, was opened
in May 1960, the present Good Shepherd Catholic Centre was
completed in 1986.

1.1.1 BOOKS

"**A History of Mount Isa Catholic Parish 1930-1976**", Mount
Isa: Mount Isa Catholic Parish 1976, Fr. Creen.

See Section "Catholic Church in Australia" in Catalogue
listings in MICPL.

1.1.2 ARTICLES

"**Children at Breakfast at St. Josephs Convent School after
their First Holy Communion**" MIMAG 1953 November
p.19.

"**Socially Speaking**" MIMAG 1956 May (foundation stone blessed
p.22).

"**New Churches of Mount Isa**" MIMAG 1957 June (St. Joseph's
church dedicated pp.14-15).

"**First Catholic Priests Came on Horseback**" MIMAG 1961 August
(history pp.18-19).

1.1.3 OTHER

Good Shepherd Parish, Mount Isa, Catholic Parish House:
Correspondence and Clippings 1924-1958
Council of Clergy; Mount Isa Ministers; Minute Books
Registers - Baptismal, Deaths, Marriage

Mount Isa Parish 1930-1980 (compiled by Fr. N. Creen) (Mount
Isa, n.p., 1930).

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection - "History - Churches",
Education Centre.

1.2   CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Initially part of a Bush Brotherhood district centered in
Cloncurry, the Anglican congregation held services wherever
available in the early days of Mount Isa. A small iron/timber
building brought from Cloncurry/Kuridala/Selwyn in 1930 was
the first Anglican church, situated in Miles Street opposite
the Town (or Central) School. It was moved to Railway Avenue,
subsequently to Soldiers Hill, and demolished in 1959. St.
James Anglican Church in Railway Avenue was constructed in
1957. In 1959 Mount Isa was constituted a Parish of the
Diocese of North Queensland.

1.2.1   BOOKS

Hayes, R.J., and **Milthorpe, Geo. T.** (eds.) Souvenir of Mount
       Isa, Issued by the Federal Methodist Inland Mission,
       p.26.

"A Short History of St. James' Anglican Church Mt.Isa:
       Consecrated St. James Day, July 25, 1981 : A
       Souvenir... compiled by **A.M. Byers**, Mt. Isa:
       St. James Anglican Church 1981.

Webb, R.A.F. "Brothers in the Sun : A History of the Bush
       Brotherhood Movement in the Outback of Australia",
       Adelaide, Rigby 1978, ILL.

1.2.2   ARTICLES

"St. James' Church of England, Mount Isa — to Jubilee 1973"
       (St. James Church, Mount Isa).

"**Church of England Annual Show**" MIMAG 1948 August p.11.

"**Church of England Annual Show**" MIMAG 1949 July-Aug. p.16.

"**Church of England Annual Show**" MIMAG 1950 Aug-Sept. p.7.

"**Church of England Annual Show**" MIMAG 1951 October p.23.

"**Church of England Annual Show**" MIMAG 1952 September p.6.

"**Church of England Annual Show**" MIMAG 1953 September
       pp.11-13 photos.

"**Confirmation Ceremony at Church of England**" MIMAG 1954
       September p.21 photo.

"**Queen Crowned at Church of England Show**" MIMAG 1955
       September p.17

"**New Churches of Mount Isa**" MIMAG 1957 June (design,
       structure pp.14-15).

"Show Day Fun and Frolic' MIMAG 1958 Oct. pp.12-13 photos.

"Bush Brothers Pioneered Church of England" MIMAG 1961
      October, pp.16-17

1.2.3 **OTHER**

St. James Church of England, Mount Isa

      Minute Books 1933-1966

      Plans, documents, information regarding building St.
        James Church.

      Registers - Burial   1946-1976

                 Marriage   1936-1963

                 Confirmation 1933-1968

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection - "History - Churches",
      Education Centre.

1.3   PRESBYTERIAN

The first service was conducted in Mount Isa by a Home
Missionary in February 1932. Enquiries were made concerning
the Masonic Hall in Duchess which was subsequently purchased
and erected in 1935. The Australian Inland Mission held the
ground next door. Wonderful moonlight picnics were enjoyed at
Campbells Flats and then at Rifle Creek by church members.
During World War II, the AIM Hall was a popular venue for
entertaining many servicemen who received warm hospitality.

The new Church was opened in February 1960, the foundation
stone being laid by Reverend Fred MacKay. Again the AIM Hall
was able to provide community service in 1955 when the
critical shortage of classrooms at the High School facilitated
the renting of the hall for 5 pounds per week.

1.3.1   BOOKS

Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions.   Australian
        Aborigines (Sydney, 1963).

Bardon, R.   The Centenary History of the Presbyterian Church
        of Queensland 1849-1949,   General Assembly of the
        Presbyterian Church of Queensland 1949, JOL.

Hey, J.N.,   A Brief History of the Presbyterian Church's
        Mission Enterprise Among the Australian Aborigines,
        Sydney, New Press, 1931, JOL.

Presbyterian Church of Australia   Cloncurry 1907-1967   Mount
        Isa 1932-1967,   General Assembly of the Presbyterian
        Church of Queensland.

White, R.H.,   Diaries 1908-1926,   Presbyterian Missionary at
        Mornington Island 1917-   , UQL Fryer.

See also "Presbyterian Church" in Catalogue listings MICPL.

1.3.2   ARTICLES

Loos, N.A.   "A Conflict of Faiths : Aboriginal Reactions to
        Christian Missions in North Queensland" in 'Lectures
        on North Queensland History', James Cook University.
        1975, pp.47-56.

**"Mount Isa Presbyterian Church: Souvenir Programme of
        Official Opening Functions April 18th to 25th 1935,
        Mt.Isa 1935.**

"AIM Presbyterian Fete" MIMAG 1947 November p.7

"Presbyterian Fete" MIMAG 1948 October p.12.

"AIM Concert" MIMAG 1951 October p.9. 16.

"Inland Australia and the AIM" by Rev. Colin Ford MIMAG 1953
        June p.6-7.

"New Churches of Mount Isa" MIMAG 1957 June pp.14-15.

"Social Angles' MIMAG 1957 September p.20.

"New Presbyterian Church" MIMAG 1959 February p.12.

"30 Years of Presbyterian Service' MIMAG 1961 September
        pp.20-21.

1.4   METHODIST

The Methodist Inland Mission conducted the first church
service of any kind in Mount Isa June 1926, the Mission having
only been formed that year and remote areas such as Cloncurry,
Boulia and Normanton commanding the first appointees.
Services were initially held in a small hall owned by the
Ambulance from 1927 onwards.   The Methodist Hall was
transported from Duchess in 1929 and built close to the Mine.
Reverend Henderson's service during the early 1950's marked a
new period of settled ministry.   Making bricks himself to
rehabilitate the dilapidated building, Henderson later sought
the assistance of volunteers;   the later addition of the hall
was subsequently named in his honour.   The Methodist Church
was established as an autonomous church in 1961.

1.4.1   BOOKS

Dingle, R.S.C. (ed.)   Annals of Achievement: A Review of
Queensland Methodism 1847-1947, Brisbane   QPD, 1947,
JOL.

Glen, F.G.   "Fly High, Reach Far : A Parson of the Outback",
Sydney, Reed, 1971, MICPL.

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Federal Methodist Inland Mission.

Presbyterian Church of Australia   Cloncury 1907-1967   Mount
Isa 1932-1967,   General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church of Queensland,   p.25.

See   also   "Methodist   Church   in   Australia"   in   Catalogue
listings, MICPL.

1.4.2   ARTICLES

"Moderator of the Methodist Church of Queensland Laying the
Foundation Stone for the new Methodist Church in Mount
Isa"   MIMAG 1953 August   p.6.

"New Churches of Mount Isa"   MIMAG 1957 June   pp.14-15.

"Methodists Conducted First Services in 1926"   MIMAG 1961 July
pp.22-23.

1.5   OTHER CHURCHES

1.5.1   ARTICLES

"New Churches of Mount Isa   MIMAG 1957 June   pp.14-16.

"   Lutheran Church

     Salvation Army Church

     Seventh Day Adventist

1.5.2   OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection - "History - Churches",

     Education Centre.

2.0 BOULIA

The first Church of England was built in 1913, the Methodist Church in 1935, and the Catholic Church in 1967 Visiting Bush Brothers, visiting priests from Winton, Methodist Inland Missioners, and Australian Inland Missioners served this outlying district from the earliest times.

2.1 BOOKS

Creen, Fr. Pioneer Thanksgiving Mass, Mount Isa, September 28, 1976, p.6, MICPL.

Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival, 14th to 22nd August 1976. Boulia 1976, pp.40-41, MICPL.

3.0　CAMOOWEAL

Visiting priests and ministers visited at most twice a year and Justices of the Peace performed burials in Camooweal. The Catholic Church was established there in 1961.

3.1　BOOKS

Creen, Fr.　Pioneer Thanksgiving Mass,　Mount Isa, September
　　　28, 1976,　p.6.

Miller, Ada.　The Border and Beyond,　Toowoomba, Harrison
　　　Printing Co., 1984,　pp.97-99, MICPL.

4.0   CLONCURRY

In 1898 a permanent Catholic Cleric was stationed at Cloncurry. The railway reached Cloncurry and the future of the district seemed assured as the mines around the area came into operation. Consequently the year 1907 saw a flowering of church-building: the Presbyterian Church, Saint Andrew's Church of England, and the first Catholic Church were completed.   In 1915 a dis-assembled church from Charters Towers was the first Methodist Church.

4.1   BOOKS

Blainey, Geoffrey. Mines in the Spinifex, Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1962, Afghans church p.42; p.151, MICPL.

Hardy, Perry, The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.89. MICPL.

Jenkin, Trish, The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, Anglican pp.46-47; Roman Catholic pp.48-49, MICPL.

5.0 DAJARRA

The Catholic Church was established there in 1962. In 1974
Franciscan Sisters arrived in Dajarra and a Convent was built
for them in the following year.

5.1 BOOKS

Creen, Fr. Pioneer Thanksgiving Mass, Mount Isa, September
     28, 1976, p.6.

6.0 KURIDALA

An Anglican and Presbyterian Church was established in this mining town.

6.1 BOOKS

Hardy, Perry. The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.90, MICPL.

7.0 NORMANTON

The Church of England was conducted at the School of Arts while the Roman Catholics had a small iron chapel.

7.1 BOOKS

Ivimey, A.J.   Mining and Separation in North Queensland, Brisbane, Woodcock & Powell, 1888, Fryer DU 270-185.
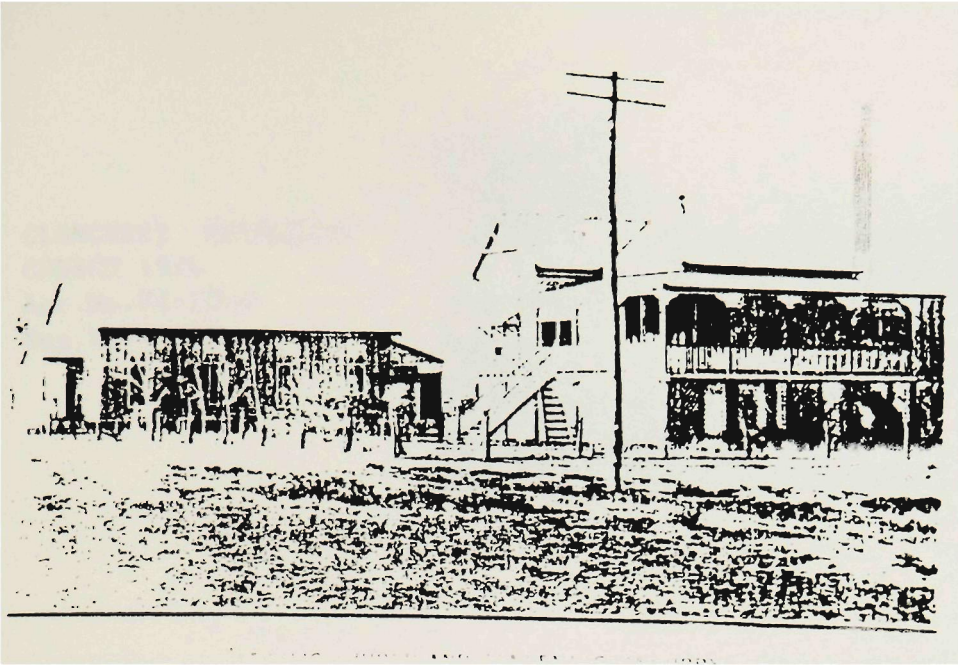
CLONCURRY: ST.COLMAN'S ROMA
CATHOLIC CHURCH 1914
SHEAFFE STREET
Neg.No.16661

CLONCURRY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1914, HOUSED THE
FIRST FLYING DOCTOR
BASE
NQR.3.2.1908
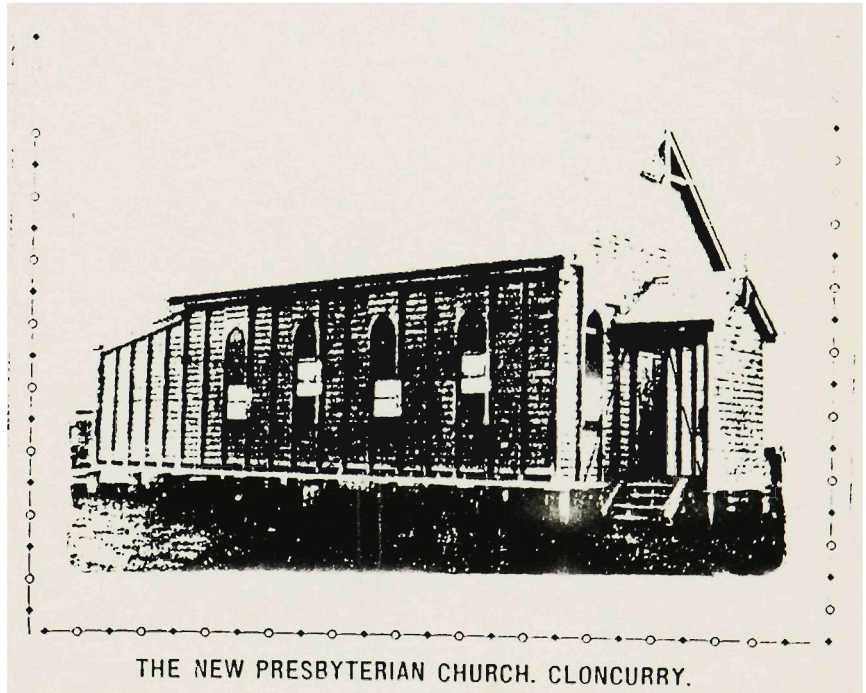
THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. CLONCURRY.
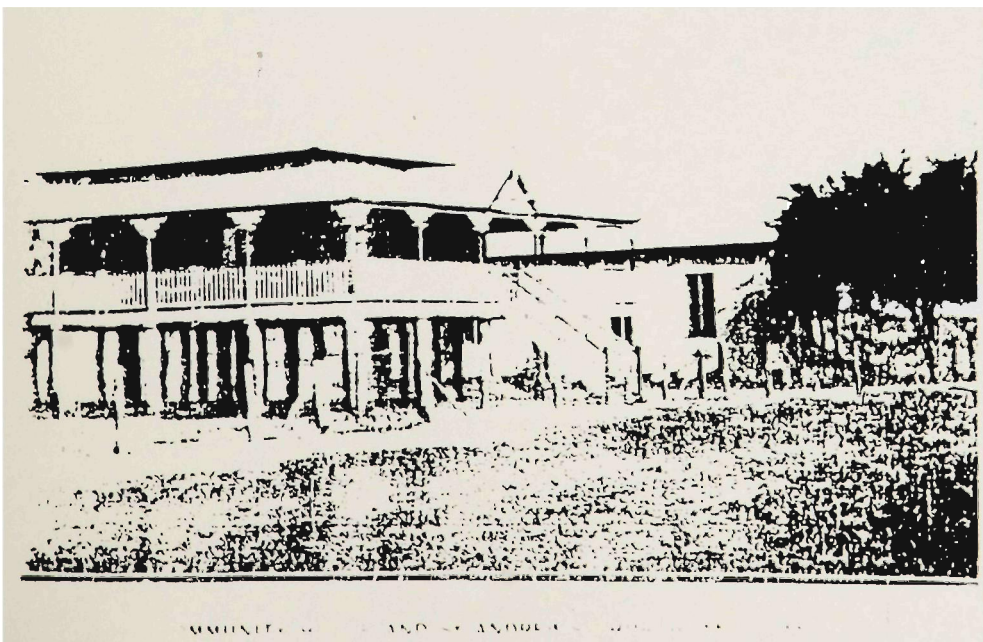
CLONCURRY: ST.ANDREW'S
CHURCH OF ENGLAND 1914
Neg.No.16436

CLONCURRY METHODIST
CHURCH 1924
Acc.No.84-10-4
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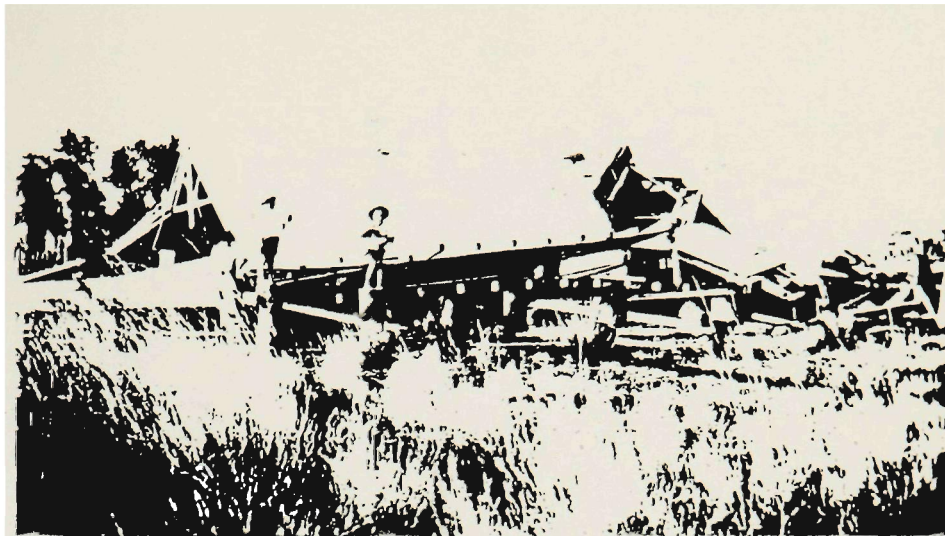
N.　　**SPORT AND RECREATION**

1.1　　**Brief History**

1.2　　**Bibliography**

1.1   BRIEF HISTORY

Organised sport in north-west Queensland may be dated from the
three-day sports day and racing carnival held at Burketown in
1868.   Informal athletics competitions and games of football
and cricket were held at Mount Isa from the time prospectors
began arriving in large numbers.   The first known cricket
match, for example, was played in August 1924.   From about
1928 sport began to be conducted on an organised basis.
Formal club competition began in several sports whilst the
first representative games were also held.

The earliest organised sporting groups included:

1.   Pastime **Athletic** Club formed in 1929.   This organisation
     was superceded by the Mount Isa Amateur Athletic Club in
     1932.   This club was affiliated to the North Queensland
     Amateur Athletic Association, which by the 1960's had
     become   disaffiliated   by   both   the   Queensland   Amateur
     Athletic Association (QAAA) and the Queensland Women's
     Amateur Athletic Association (QWAAA).   In 1967 the Copper
     City Amateur Athletic Club, affiliated to the QAAA and
     QWAAA, was formed to enable local athletes to compete at
     State Championships.

2.   Mount Isa **Cricket** Association formed in August 1929.   The
     association   conducted   a   four-team   competition   in   the
     1929-30 season, with matches being played on the 'Old
     Football Ground' (the present Mount Isa High School oval)
     on a dirt pitch.   Concrete pitches were laid on the 'Old
     Football Ground', near the old M.I.M. General Office,
     near the present Lions Playway Park and near the present
     racecourse.   The first turf pitch was laid at Kruttsnitt
     Oval in 1937.   Others were placed at Wellington and
     Alexandra Oval in the 1950's, and at Bob Holt Oval in the
     1970's.

3. In 1930 a nine-hole **golf** course was laid out where the present Mines' salvage-yard is located. In 1934 the Mount Isa Citizens' Golf Club laid out a six-hole course in the area now occupied by Wellington Oval. A further three holes were established on the adjacent river flats. The present course was officially opened on 30 April 1950.

4. **Rugby League** began a three-team competition in 1929. A representative game against Cloncurry was held the same year. Games have been played at the 'Old Football Ground' until 1936, at Kruttsnitt Oval until the early 1980's, and at Alex Inch Oval.

5. A four team **soccer** competition was established in 1930, with games being played at Kruttsnitt Oval. Games were shifted to Wellington Oval in the 1950's. In 1969 the Association affiliated with the Queensland Soccer Federation, becoming recognised as the Mount Isa Soccer Federation. A Club competition was introduced in 1973.

6. In 1929 the Urquhart **Tennis** Club constructed two tennis courts at the intersection of Isa and Camooweal Streets. The Isa Mines Club, formed in 1931, also constructed courts. Inter-town games, against Cloncurry and Julia Creek, began in 1932.

Sports organised at later dates include:

1. The Mount Isa Mines **Bowling** Club was formed in 1935, playing its first matches on a temporary rink in Hill Road before moving to greens at Kruttsnitt Park in 1938. The club's name was changed to Leichhardt Bowling Club. The Mount Isa Ladies Bowling Club was formed in 1937, the Mount Isa Bowls Club in 1954, the Mount Isa Services Bowls Club in 1956 and the Eastern Suburbs Bowls Club in the 1970's.

2. Although occasional **hockey** matches had been played prior to World War II, the Mount Isa Hockey Association was not

formed until 1957. The first represencative games were played against Darwin in 1958 and at the Queensland State Championships in 1959.

3. **Horse-races** have been held in the north-west from the beginning of European settlement of the region. Picnic races were held at Burketown in 1868, at Camooweal in 1889 and at Boulia in 1890. The Mount Isa Amateur Race Club conducted occasional picnic race meetings on the airstrip before shifting to the present racecourse site in the 1930's. The Mount Isa Race Club was formally registered in 1937

4. The Mount Isa **Softball** Association was formed in 1967. Mount Isa softballers first competed at State level in 1970.

Most of Mount Isa's early sporting activities were held on the 'Old Football Ground', now part of the Mount Isa High School grounds. Dissatisfaction with this ground brought approaches to Mount Isa Mines, resulting in the company setting aside land for the construction of a sporting complex. On 4 April 1935, a Board of Trustees was set up to adminster the complex. .An oval and basketball court were established, a turf cricket pitch laid (1937), a bowling green laid (1938), a swimming pool constructed (1949) and a tennis court laid (1952). The complex became known as Kruttsnitt Park in 1953. Other sporting arenas that have come under the Board of Management's control include Wellington Oval (1955), Kalkadoon Park (1956) and Alexandra Park (1959). Other sporting fields are controlled by the Mount Isa City Council and by individual sporting groups.

The progress of Mount Isa sport in 'the 1940's and 1950's can be followed through the various sporting columns of Mimag. These columns include semi-regular reports from most sports including basketball, bowls, boxing, cricket, cycling, gliding, golf, judo, rifle shooting, rugby league, soccer, softball, swimming, tennis, table tennis, vigoro etc.

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July 1956, p.17 : "Ampol Redex Trial".

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Aug. 1958, p.11: "Behind the Recreation Scene" (Wellington Oval).

Nov. 1961, pp.14-5 : "Flashback on Sport" (photos).

Apr. 1962, pp.4-7 : "Inland Aquatic Centre".

Sept.1968, pp.12-8 : "Cradle for Olympians"

June 1986, pp.12-3 : "North Queensland Games"

Mar. 1987, pp.10-3 : "A Sporting City"

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Australian Rules Football

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Basketball

Aug. 1948, p.10 : "Basketball is Popular"

May 1949, p.4 : "Basketball's Bright Beginnings"

July 1958, p.17 : "State Basketball Carnival"

Sept.1962, pp.22-3 : "Women take to American Basketball'

Bowls

Aug. 1950, p.17 : "North Queensland Bowling Association -
      Official Visit"

June 1952, p.22 : "Ye Ancient Game of Bowls"

May 1955, pp.12-3 : "Our First Pennants"

Mar. 1962, pp.16-7 : "Roll 'em Down"

Boxing

Sept.1951, p.11 : "Boxing - Looking Back"

Nov. 1951, p.20 : "Boxing - Looking Back"

May 1959, pp.8-9 : "The Big Hit"

Canoeing

June 1985, pp.13-7 : "The Race that has Everything" (Gregory
      Canoe Race)

Cricket

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      Team"

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Sept.1951, p.32 : "Cricket's Long History"

May 1960, pp.16-7 : "Cricketers Easter Visit"

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Mar. 1955, p.22 : "Glider Club Sought for Mount Isa"

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Go-Karting

July 1960, pp.7-9 : "Go-Karts to Mount Isa"

Golf

Apr. 1950, p.8 : "Official Opening of the New Golf Course and
      Club House

Oct. 1955, p.13 : "The Von at Mount Isa"

Oct. 1960, pp.13-5 : "Golf Among the Ghost Gums"

Hockey

Aug. 1960, pp.14-5 : "Hockey - the Game that Grows"

Horse Racing

Jan. 1948, p.15 : "Mount Isa Gift"

Mar. 1948, p.5 : "At the Races" (photos)

Oct. 1948, p.7 : "Race Club"

Sept.1949, p.6 : "The Mount Isa Cup"

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Jan. 1950, p.7 : "Mount Isa Jockey Club"

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Aug. 1961, pp.14-5 : "Brunette Downs' Races"

Judo

Feb. 1959, pp.8-10 : "Visor to the Budakan"

Motor Cycles

Sept.1948, p.13 : "The Motor Cyclist"

Mar. 1962, p.2 & 8-10 : "Brrm - Motor Cycling"

Prop-riders

Dec. 1969, pp.11-3 : "Prop-riders of Mount Isa"

Rifle Shooting

Feb. 1958, pp.8-9 : "28 Years of Rifle Shooting"

Rock-Drilling

Oct. 1986, pp.12-4 : "Rockdrilling"

Rugby League

Aug. 1951, p.12 : "Rugby League - Looking Back"

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    Conquered (visit by Hoad, Anderson, Sedgman and Cooper)

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0. HEALTH AND WELFARE

1.0 District Organisations

    1.1 Royal Flying Doctor Service

    1.2 Bush Children's Health Scheme

    1.3 Bush Nursing

2.0 Private Organisations - Mount Isa Mines

    2.1 Medical and Safety

    2.2 Industrial Health

3.0 Hospitals

    3.1 Mount Isa

        3.1.1 Underground Hospital

        3.1.2 Town Hospital

    3.2 Ballara

    3.3 Boulia

    3.4 Burketown

    3.5 Camooweal

    3.6 Cloncurry

    3.7 Kuridala

    3.8 Normanton

    3.9 Selwyn

4.0 Services

    4.1 Ambulance

    4.2 Dental Train

    4.3 Maternal and Child Health Centres

5.0   Diseases

      5.1   Blight/Trachoma

      5.2   Diphtheria

      5.3   Gulf Fever/Malaria

      5.4   Infantile Paralysis

      5.5   Intestinal

      5.6   Leprosy

      5.7   Respiratory

      5.8   Typhoid

      5.9   Venereal Disease

1.0 DISTRICT ORGANISATIONS

1.1 ROYAL FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE

The Aerial Medical Service was first established by the Australian Inland Mission (Presbyterian Church). Reverend John Flynn's concept of "The Mantle of Safety" arose from observations of the acute need for isolated bush people to receive urgent medical attention. Cloncurry was chosen as the centre for this service since its surrounding country contained many small townships, and Cloncurry had a good airstrip and Hospital with a Resident Medical Officer.

While consultations were being held with the Cloncurry Council in 1929. an emergency arose: Dr. George Simpson flew in a Qantas DH-50 plane, chartered by Mount Isa Mines to bring an injured miner to the Cloncurry Hospital: this confirmed the need for the service.

The Australian Aerial Medical Service first became operational on May 15, 1928 and in 1939 everything was handed over to the Flying Doctor Service (Queensland Division). The first Doctor was Dr. K. St. Vincent Welch, a Sydney surgeon, and the first pilot was Mr. Arthur Affleck who flew a Qantas chartered DH--50. During the Depression Government subsidies were reduced, and subsequently the A.M.S. experienced severe financial difficulties. Dr. Alan Vickers, who served many years in Cloncurry as the Flying Doctor, campaigned successfully in southern cities to ensure the continuation of the service.

Early flying was under Visual Flying Rules entirely; the pilot's judgment on conditions was final. Strips were frequently rudimentary: claypans, hastily cleared paddocks, roads, or sometimes the main street of towns. Night flying was primarily avoided but when an emergency night landing was necessary, the Flying Doctor was guided in by convenient flames: kerosene fires, headlights of cars or trucks. A concerted effort was made in the early period of the Service to induce stations to provide proper landing strips.

An ingenious device was engineered by Alfred Traeger to power the generator of transceivers: this was the famous pedal radio mechanism, whereby bicycle pedals worked a small dynamo which operated the transceivers. This method was used by the Germans in World War I. Outstation operators experienced difficulties with morse code transmission frequently being garbled which led Traeger to construct a keyboard transmitter, similar to a typewriter. Speech or voice transmission later replaced morse and sets were operated with batteries.

In 1941, the name was changed to the Flying Doctor Service; in April 1944 T.A.A. took over the F.D.S. from Qantas; in 1955 it acquired the "Royal" prefix. Radio, telephone and telegrams pass through the Royal Flying Doctor Base which is now situated in Mount Isa. As well, it enables isolated children to receive their correspondence lessons through The School of the Air. The enormous contribution this service has provided to the outback is encapsulated in the John Flynn Place at Cloncurry.

1.1.1   **BOOKS**

Affleck, Arthur H.   The Wandering Years, Melbourne, Longman, 1984, (first pilot of Flying Doctor Service), ILL.

Bilton, J.   The R.F.D.S. of Australia, Melbourne, 1961, JOL.

Blainey, Geoffrey.   Mines in the Spinifex, Sydney. Angus & Robertson, 1962. Dr. Welch p.155-7, 248; RFDS pp.153-7; origin and first call and transfer to Mount Isa p.233, MIPL.

Burchill, Elizabeth.   Innamincka, Adelaide, 1964, Traeger's pedal-bicycle mechanism p.114, ILL.

Ford, Margaret.   End of a Beginning, Melbourne, Hodder & Stoughton, 1963, record of A.I.M. wife, ILL.

Fysh, Sir Hudson.   Qantas Rising, Angus & Robertson, Australia, 1965.

Hall,   Flying High, Methuen of Australia, 1979.

Hill, Ernestine.   Flying Doctor Calling, Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1950, ILL.

Hudson, H. <u>Flynn's Flying Doctors</u>, London, Heineman, 1956, JOL.

Jenkin, Trish. <u>The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook</u>, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, origin, doctors, planes pp.88-89; Gregory Hotel base p.62, MIPL.

McPheat, W.S. <u>John Flynn Apostle to the Inland</u>, London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1963.

Miller, Robyn. <u>Flying Nurse</u>, Adelaide, Rigby, 1971, pp.99-104, ILL.

Min Min Festival, "<u>Celebrating the Centenary of Boulia</u>" 1976 p.38-39, MIPL.

Page, Michael. <u>The Flying Doctor Story 1928-78</u>, Adelaide, Rigby, 1975), ILL.

Presbyterian Church of Australia   Cloncurry 1907-1967   Mount Isa 1932-1967. First pick-up from Mount Isa p.6.

1.1.2   ARTICLES

"The Aviation Institute Journal", (R.F.D.S.Base, Sydney)
> March 1986, vol.4, no.1
> July 1986, vol.4, no.2.

"The Flying Doctor"   January 1944
> July 1945 (John Oxley OM68-29 No. 1154)

The Frontier News   Vol. XXI   December 1938
> Vol. XXII   September 1939
> Vol. XVII   May 1937
> Vol. XXIX   June 1944

(John Oxley OM68-29 No. 1154)

"He Flies Through the Air" MIMAG 1949 June p.10

"Sky Samaritans of the Never Never"   MIMAG 1959 October pp.12-15

"North With the Flying Doctor" MIMAG 1961 May pp.4-7, 26.

"Flying Visit to Alice" MIMAG 1963 August.

"Mantle of Safety" MIMAG 1969 September, pp.4-7.

1.1.3   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 8.6.1929   Cloncurry Notes - official opening Aerial Medical Wireless Station.

Isa Mail   31.10.1962;   4.4.1963;   28.5.1963;   13.8.1963; 15.8.1963;   24.9.1963;   28.11.1963;   2.1.1964; 2.6.1964; 18.6.1964; 24.9.1964; 7.1.1965.

North West Star "Pioneering Days" 5.6.1973.

North West Star   29.7.1965;   19.8.1965;   4.6.1969;   28.7.1969;
       21.5.1973.

1.1.4   OTHER

North-West Star   Unknown Date   "Pioneer Doctor Lies in a
       Forgotten Grave" by Brendan Moo;   Grave: Dr. Leslie St
       Vincent Welch died   22.8.1967

Scrapbooks of articles from newspapers held at R.F.D.S Base,
       Mount Isa.

1.1.5   THESES

Drynan, M.   "The History of Mount Isa", B.Ed. Thesis 1982,
       Ch.6 – held by author, teacher at Central School.

Richards, M.J.   Allen Vickers, Flying Doctor (unpublished
       Masters Thesis), JCU, 1979.

1.2   BUSH CHILDREN'S HEALTH SCHEME

The Bush Children's Health Scheme was initiated to enable
children with medical, dental or opthalmic problems to be sent
to a home to receive attention. Sir Leslie Wilson promoted a
public meeting in Brisbane to do something about the state of
Bush Children after he had seen the pathos of the situation on
a western tour. The scheme was launched on 6 December 1935.
Wilson's Opthalmic Home in Brisbane received many children
from the Boulia and Camooweal areas with trachoma and seaside
homes were established. The first recipient of the Bush
Children's Health Scheme was a nine-year-old girl from
Camooweal in 1936 who was accompanied by her mother to
Brisbane for eye treatment.

The Methodist Inland Mission was instrumental in conducting a
medical census of children of the far west in 1936 to assess
the real needs of isolated children. Close co-operation
between the clergy, medical officers, school teachers, parents
and the indefatigable Country Women's Association ensured
those children who needed assistance were detected and helped.

A Townsville Branch was formed in 1947 and Benefit Cricket
Matches were held in Mount Isa during the 1950's. As town
medical facilities improved, drought conditions abated, and
general hygiene standards improved, there was reduced need for
this organisation.

1.2.1   BOOKS

"Let Your Heart Go Bush" - Royal Q'ld Bush Children's Health
        Scheme - 50 Years of Caring.

1.2.2   ARTICLES

"Aid to Bush Children" MIMAG 1948 August p.7
"Bush Children's Health Scheme" MIMAG 1948 September p.7
"Q'ld Bush Children's Health Scheme" MIMAG 1952 January p.24
        Mt.Isa Branch
"Bush Children" MIMAG 1956 April p.20

"Benefit Cricket Match Spear Creek"   MIMAG 1956 Sept-Oct.,
        photos pp.12-13.

"Benefit Cricket Match Spear Creek"   MIMAG 1957 September,
        photo p.19.

1.2.3   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 3.10.1936 Mt.Isa Notes - meeting.

NQR Mt.Isa 14.11.1936   Mt. Isa Notes - formation.

NQR 29.8.1936   "Bush Children's Health Scheme , Brisbane
        August 27 - first recipient.

NQR 15.2.1936   Bush Children - census.

1.3   BUSH NURSING

Bush Nursing was inaugurated in Victoria in 1909 and adopted in Queensland on 20 August 1914 at a National Council of Women in Brisbane.   War hindered the progress of a public meeting which was eventually called in March 1917, office bearers being elected.   Bush Nursing began in Julia Creek in 1924. Daily Bush Nursing attention helped reduce the incidence of trachoma in places such as Julia Creek.   At present in the north-west area, Bush Nursing is functional at Dajarra and McKinlay.   Local committees are largely responsible for the development and finance of the Centres.   The QCWA rendered invaluable assistance, both in the initial impetus for setting up Bush Nursing Associations in country area, and the effective running of these services through continuous fund-raising.

1.3.1   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 16.2.1925 Julia Creek

NQR 20.6.1931 Julia Creek (trachoma treatment)

NQR 3.8.1925 "Q'ld Bush Nursing Association Julia Creek" membership and costs.

NQR 18.5.1925 Julia Creek Notes Co-operation CWA

2.0 PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS - MOUNT ISA MINES

Since accidents were a constant concern for newly established mining towns, Mount Isa Mines took responsibility for the health of early Mount Isans and built a hospital. The town hospital was subsequently established and later a Mines Medical Centre was incorporated within the company to monitor the health of its employees. Confrontations with Union representatives during the early 1930's about health issues were primarily directed at Mines policy of testing for plumbism, and the need for a public hospital to service the wider community. The spectrum of Mines concern widened considerably over the years to incorporate safety both inside the workplace and at home.

2.1 MEDICAL AND SAFETY

2.1.1 ARTICLES

"No Accidents in 1948" MIMAG 1948 January p.11.

"The Origin of the Miner's Safety Lamp" MIMAG 1948 September pp.3-4.

"First Aid Presentations" MIMAG 1949 November p.6.

"First Aid and Fire-Fighting Demonstrations" MIMAG 1949 Xmas Nov-Dec. p.4.

"The Medical Examination Centre" MIMAG 1951 November p.5.

"Medical & Safety" MIMAG 1952 August p.32.

"Medical Officer Appointed" MIMAG 1953 September p.14.

"New X-Ray for the Medical Centre" MIMAG 1954 July p.3.

2.2 INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC HEALTH

2.2.1 BOOKS

Blainey, Geoffrey. Mines in the Spinifex, Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1962, examines reasons for plumbism, p.169, MIPL.

Mount Isa Mines Ltd. Prevention of Lead Poisoning, Mt.Isa, MIM, 1934.

2.2.2 ARTICLES

Kennedy, K.H., "Mining" in Murphy D.J., Joyce R.B., Hughes C.A., Labor in Power: The Labor Party and Governments Queensland.

1915-57 (St. Lucia, University of Queensland Press, 1980) incidence plumbism, legislation and action pp.282-311.

"Home Nursing Notes" MIMAG 1951 September (measles p.5).

"Home Nursing Notes III" MIMAG 1951 October (infantile convulsions p.4).

"Home Nursing in Diphtheria" MIMAG 1952 January p.19.

"Your Health" MIMAG 1953 December p.6.

"Your Health" MIMAG 1954 January pp.11-13.

"Danger Lurks in Your House" MIMAG 1956 March p.8-9.

"Medical Service for Employees" MIMAG 1958 May pp.4-7

"Micro Sampling for Health" Ian Gray MIMAG 1980 September pp.19-22.

"Industrial Medicine" MIMAG 1963 July pp.6-9.

"A Hard Act to Follow" MIMAG 1981 June (Bluey King's first aid classes saves lives pp.21-22).

2.2.3 NEWSPAPERS

NQR 12.10.35 At Mount Isa termed "Lead Poisoning

3.0   HOSPITALS

GENERAL

Levinge, T , Collection of papers on hospitals in north-west
area (Mrs. L. Levinge, Mt.Isa).

3.1   MOUNT ISA

3.1.1   UNDERGROUND HOSPITAL

After Darwin was bombed February 1942, it was generally feared that Mount Isa was likely to be bombed. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ryan, approached Mines employees at change-of-shift time. Enthusiastic support was received and Mount Isa Mines made available the material and labour to build the underground hospital in the hill adjacent to the present hospital. Reportedly an operation was carried out there in 1947 but other consensus is that it was never used. Nurses did, however, treat it as a cool and quiet sleeping place when on night shift and it was later used as a store house.

3.1.1   ARTICLES
"The Hospital Miners Built" MIMAG 1977 December pp.21-22.
"The Underground Hospital" MIMAG 1948 January pp.6-7

3.1.1   OTHER
Robyn Hicks Local History Collection "History - Hospital", cuttings, Ed.Centre.

3.1.2 TOWN HOSPITAL

The Mount Isa and District Hospital was erected in 1929. The
building was transported from Kuridala to Mount Isa by rail
and truck through Dajarra and Duchess. The new hospital was
opened in December 1960, being commenced in 1957 and designed
to accommodate 81. A kiosk was staffed by the auxilliary,
opened 30th May 1964. The new maternity and school of nursing
was opened 12 May 1982.

Gum, ?   (St. Lucia, 1967) Mount Isa Hospital Board 1953-5,
    1958-65 and 1969-   , JOL.

3.1.2 ARTICLES

"Hospital News" MIMAG 1948 April p.14.

"Hospital Flashes" MIMAG 1948 September p.7

"Hospital Flashes" MIMAG 1949 November (hospital staff p.3).

"New Nurses Quarters" MIMAG 1950 January p.14.

"News Items from the Mt.Isa District Hospital" MIMAG 1950
    December p.14.

"Christmas at the Mt.Isa District Hospital" MIMAG 195.
    January p.6.

Photo Hospital MIMAG 1951 October p.5.

Photos Doctors MIMAG 1953 March (Doctors Joyce, Andrea, Wood
    p.2).

"New Hospital Will Look Like This" MIMAG 1955 September
    p.21.

"The Jim Freeman Story" MIMAG 1956 April (Voluntary
    physiotherapist p.17).

"Photo - party to raise funds for Physiotherapy centre" MIMAG
    1956 July.

"Old Hospital Moves Again" MIMAG 1963 pp.12-13.

"New Hospital Opened" MIMAG 1960 December pp.14-15.

3.1.2 NEWSPAPERS

North West Star "Pioneering Years" 16.8.1973.

North West Star 16.7.1969; 24.9.1972; 6.9.1977; 13.5.1982;
    19.8.1982.

Mount Isa Mail 20.5.1963; 23.5.1963; 9.7.1964; 22.12.1964;
    20.5.1965.

3.1.2 OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection "History - Hospital -
   cuttings; Ed.Centre.

"Mount Isa" 1959, unknown.   Paper held at M.I.M. Technical
   Library.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS

Hospitals belonging to the smaller towns of the north west suffered essentially the same fate: initially constructed to serve isolated pastoral and mining communities they gave a great sense of security to those people in the region. There were, however, constant problems of staffing, doctors disinclined to go to the backblocks, undoubtedly partly because their social life was especially circumscribed. As a result, women doctors, though proportionately very few in graduate number, frequently accepted posts to these remote places as early as the turn of the century. From the Great Depression onwards, there were problems in retaining Government subsidies for these subscription hospitals; threats of districting" (or compulsory contributions) caused great concern to residents in the townships and neighbouring country areas. Divisions occurred within the communities as to whose responsibility it was to maintain this essential service. Eventually, as the north-west became more centralised through transport improvements and the discovery of Mount Isa, some of these hospitals were closed and the R.F.D.S. serviced the medical needs of the wider region.

3.2   BALLARA

3.2.1   NEWSPAPERS

NQR   1.3.1926   Closing of Ballara Hospital

3.3   BOULIA

3.3.1   BOOKS

Min Min Festival.   Celebrating the Centenary of Boulia 1976
(buildings; maternity; early doctors, photos, pp.38-39),
MIPL.

3.3.2   NEWSPAPERS

NQR   26.10.1929   (employment problems)

NQR   20.6.1936   (work begun new hospital and operating
theatre).

3.4   BURKETOWN

3.4.1   BOOKS

Jenkin, Trish. The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical
Sketchbook, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984.
p.61, MIPL.

3.4.2   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 9.3.1925 (completion of maternity ward).

3.5   CAMOOWEAL

The first hospital was the Post and Telegraph Station from
Yelvertoft Station, while the first doctor was a woman who
came in 1912.   There were many female doctors especially in
this township during the formative years.

3.5.1   BOOKS

Miller, Ada.   The Border and Beyond, Toowoomba, Harrison
    Printing, 1984, personnel, hospitals, cases   pp.56-58,
    MIPL.

3.5.2   ARTICLE

"**Camooweal Hospital**" MIMAG 1951 January p.8.

3.5.3   NEWSPAPERS

NQR   29.11.1926 (small gauze room to be built as temporary
    operating room).

NQR   27.6.1936 (probability being districted and losing
    doctor).

3.6   CLONCURRY

First permanent buildings were constructed on the present site
in 1879, one mile east of the township; a men's ward was
erected in 1909. in 1912 a women's ward and a maternity ward
in 1928.   Previously run as a subscription hospital, it was
taken over by the Government in the 1940's. Severe epidemics
during the late 1920's placed great stress on the doctor and
staff, and residents rallied to the cause, voluntarily helping
to care for victims. The Cloncurry Hospital was used as the
base for the Aerial Medical Service, and patients were brought
there by the Flying Doctors. The Cloncurry District Hospital
was run as a subscription hospital until 1947.

3.6.1   BOOKS

Hardy, Perry.   The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison
Printing Co., 1984, p.88.

Cloncurry 100 - D. Harvey-Sutton, p.19.

Jenkin, Trish.   The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical
Sketchbook, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984,
pp.38-39, Dr. Harvey-Sutton p.146-7; Inland Medical
Service pp.148-149, MIPL.

3.6.2   NEWSPAPERS

NQR   26.7.1926   (buggy purchased for nurses, night calls)

NQR   21.11.1936   (Doctor adamant he needed holiday after 4
years straight working).

3.7 KURIDALA

3.7.1 BOOKS

Hardy, Perry. <u>The Cloncurry Story</u>, Toowoomba, Harrison
Printing Co., 1984. p.40. Photo p.90, MIPL.

3.8   NORMANTON

The Normanton Hospital was established on 15 January 1885 and
run as a subscription hospital until 27 May 1944 when
amendment of the Hospitals Act saw the State Government taking
over its maintenance.

3.8.1   BOOKS
Normanton Centenary 1868-1968

3.8.2   NEWSPAPERS

NQR   24.5.1926 (meeting re 'districting';   notes disparity
       between station holders and AWU).

NQR   22.11.1930 (Dr. Doreen Hungerford arrived).

3.9   **SELWYN**

QSA Home Office : COL B44-357 Selwyn Hospital 1910-1930.

4.0   SERVICES

4.1   AMBULANCE

Mount Isa Ambulance Brigade was formed in 1924; Mr. A. Jones, the honorary superintendent worked in a tent, borrowing Cloncurry's T-Model Ford if an emergency arose. The original Studebaker which was made available by Harry Smith was replaced in 1928 by a Buick, later used as a hearse. In 1928 a QATB Centre was established and in 1931 a more substantial building than the iron shed and lean-to was opened. The present two-storied building was opened on March 29, 1958.

4.1.1   BOOKS

Cloncurry 100 - 1867-1967, D. Harvey-Sutton, p.20.

Jenkin, Trish.   The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook,   Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, (Rail ambulance pp.86-87), MIPL.

4.1.2   ARTICLES

"Ambulance Notes" MIMAG 1948 January p.12.

"Mt. Isa Ambulance" MIMAG 1949 Nov-Dec. p.19 (lectures).

"New Ambulance Station" MIMAG 1953 November p.12.

"A New Centre for a Vital Service" MIMAG 1958 April pp.4-6.

"Isatopics - Superintendent Retires" MIMAG 1963 April p.25.

4.1.3   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 2.11.1925 Cloncurry (new rail car dispatched: takes 2 stretchers and 2 sitting cases).

North West Star 16.6.1969.

North West Star Pioneering Years 7.6.1973.

4.1.4   OTHER

"History - Ambulance" Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, cuttings, Ed.Centre.

Drynan, Marilyn.   "The History of Mount Isa", B.Ed.Thesis 1982, held by author, teacher Central School.

4.2   DENTAL TRAIN

4.2.1   ARTICLES

"Teeth without Tears"   MIMAG 1952 April   pp.13-15, 23   Dental
      train.

"Serving the Children of the North - Dental Train"   MIMAG 1958
      September   p.10.

4.2.2   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 11.7 1936   Camooweal Dental Clinic been at school for 3
      weeks - adults and children.

4.3   CHILD HEALTH

Government endeavours to improve the health of children
resulted in the establishment of baby clinics in 1922, and
concern for the outback motivated the institution of maternal
and child welfare nurses travelling to isolated townships.
Post World War II new Maternal and Child Welfare Centres were
established in country areas. Mount Isa's, donated by Mount
Isa Mines, was opened in October 1955.

4.2.1   **ARTICLES**

Jordan, P.K. "Health and Social Services" in Murphy D.S.,
     Joyce R.B., Hughes C.A. **Labor in Power: The Labor
     Party and Governments in Queensland 1915-1957**, St.
     Lucia, U.of Q. Press, 1980.

"New Health Centre" MIMAG 1955 October p.23.

5.0 DISEASES

GENERAL

Register of Infectious Diseases, Cloncurry 1918-1970 QSA

Details of accidents, deaths, murders, epidemics, immunisation schemes, and hospital financial and administration procedures, generally to be found in the North Queensland Registrar.

Reports of Government Health Department to be found in the Parliamentary Papers.

5.1   BLIGHT/TRACHOMA

Blight or trachoma was prevalent through drought periods and
epidemics were a common occurrence; children missed school
and some were affected so badly they had to be sent to
Brisbane to Wilson's Opthalmic Home. Since it was traumatic
for a child to be sent away by himself, it was not uncommon
for another child from that family to be sent for company.
Total blindness resulted if the affliction was not treated.
The QCWA often took the initiative in advising relevant
medical or educational authorities and in ultimately assisting
with finance for treatment. Fly-veils were worn as a
preventative measure.

5.1.1   NEWSPAPERS

NQR   25.3.1929   Camooweal   (CWA letter from eye specialist
       Sydney travelling through Barkly Tableland 1928).

NQR   14.2.1931 - Mt. Isa Notes

NQR   27.6.1931 - Camooweal Notes

NQR   2.3.1935   - Mt. Isa Notes

NQR   23.11.1935 - p.1 "Western Children, Brisbane Nov. 21"

NQR   23.11.1935 - Burketown Notes

NQR   20.11.1935 - Camooweal Notes

NQR   29.8.1936 - Camooweal Notes

5.1.2   OTHER

"Blight Returns, Education Department Files 1926-1935" QSA
       EDU/A 284

Parliamentary Papers 1945-6 - (Admissions to Opthalmic Home)

5.2   DIPHTHERIA

Epidemics occurred, swabs were taken and carriers with positive swab results hospitalised. Houses were fumigated and disinfected.

5.2.1   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 4.5.1936.

5.2.2   OTHER

Parliamentary Papers 1935-1936 - Diphtheria Immunization Incidence at 30/6/1936. Shows Cloncurry. McKinlay, Winton.

5.3 GULF FEVER/MALARIA

In 1866 a vessel which arrived at Burketown from Java was reputed to be contaminated. All ship-hands, except the Captain, died and many of the townspeople caught the fever and died. Landsborough attributed the epidemic to reckless living, although it was generally believed that the low-lying Gulf area was unhealthy. Sweers Island was used as a sanitorium and an alternative position for a port was sought: Normanton was subsequently established.

5.3.1 BOOKS

Blainey, Geoffrey. Mines in the Spinifex, Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1962, pp.9-10, 12, 37

Fitzgerald, Ross. "From the Dreaming to 1915", St. Lucia, University of Queensland Press, 1982, p.137

Palmer, E. Early Days in North Queensland, London, Angus & Robertson, 1983.

5.3.2 ARTICLES

Macmillan, M.A. "The Scottish Australian Co. & Pastoral Development in Queensland 1860-180" RHSQ 23 June, 1960, vol.6, no.2, 1960/61.

Whittington, Serjeant A. "The Queensland Native Mounted Police" R.H.S.Q. vol.7, 1962-5 p.515.

5.3.3 NEWSPAPERS

NQR 12.10.1935 - Cloncurry Notes

NQR 7.12.1935 - Burketown Notes

5.4 INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Before inocculation was available against infantile paralysis,
or polio, there were epidemics of young children being
afflicted with this disease. Sister Kenny's unorthodox
treatment produced miracles, although her methods were not
accepted by the medical profession. There are newspaper
clippings from this area testifying to the effectiveness of
her methods.

5.4.1 NEWSPAPERS

NQR 20.7.1935 Mt Isa - Teddy Ecenarro very ill with chronic
meningitis transferred to Townsville to Sister Kenny's
clinic. Amazing cure.

5.4.2 OTHER

Parliamentary Papers 1932 - Health Infantile Paralysis
Immunization.

5.5 INTESTINAL

Records show periodic bouts of sickness afflicting communities and many reasons were given: summer rains, green grass which brought flies, stale flour. Known as Barcoo spew, it was prevalent in the west in the early days and was sometimes the cause of death to infants. Since most water was obtained from soaks in the river or surface water, it is possible that one of the root causes was most likely contaminated water.

5.5.1 BOOKS

Black, Pajingo. Queensland Pioneer Book, Charters Towers, QCWA, p.21, MIPL.

Hardy, Perry. The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.30, MIPL.

5.6   LEPROSY

Leprosy was not a common disease in this area but the prevailing belief during the 1930's was that it came from the Aboriginal people.   Facts proved otherwise.   Those persons with the disease were isolated and taken to a sanitorium.

5.6.1   NEWSPAPERS

NQR   22.6.1935 – Burketown Notes

NQR   29.6.1935 – "Leprosy"   p.11.

5.6.2   OTHER

Parliamentary Papers Health 1°38 – map showing incidence pp.933.

5.7 RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The relatively dry air of the region, on the whole, was generally considered to be conducive to a healthy environment for those with respiratory problems. Dust storms, however, were prevalent and miners' pthisis was a frequent affliction around Croydon and Cloncurry where the practice of dry-blowing was followed in mining.

Typhoid occurred at regular intervals in communities where town water was contaminated; fear permeated the towns and a Government bacteriologist was summoned. In the large outbreak in Cloncurry in 1928-9, several deaths resulted; volunteers assisted for six weeks with the intensive treatment given the patients – cold baths every few hours and cases of oranges and lemons were squeezed day and night. Helpers were from across the board – work-wise and colour-wise. An outbreak in Mount Isa in 1935 on camps down on the river provided authorities with the necessary ammunition to demolish many of the shacks. Innoculations were given, yet the institution of a safe water supply did not come until later.

5.8.1   BOOKS

Jenkin, Trish.   The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984. pp.38-39), MIPL.

5.8.2   NEWSPAPERS

NQR 7.1.1929 – Cloncurry Notes

NQR 14.1.1929 – Cloncurry Notes

NQR 4.2.1929 – Cloncurry Notes

NQR 17.8.1929 – Mt. Isa

NQR 3.5.1930 – Cloncurry Notes

NQR 25.4.1931 – Cloncurry Notes

NQR 30.4.1935 – Mt. Isa Notes

NQR 4.5.1936 – Cloncurry Notes (figures)

5.9   VENEREAL DISEASE

Venereal disease was introduced to this area post-contact; the Aboriginal population was particularly badly affected, since the women were essentially used by white men for illicit purposes. Roth's work around the Boulia area at the turn of the century shows the prevalence of this disease. Parliamentary Papers during the Great Depression devote much space to venereal disease. Prostitutes were compelled to report to medical authorities for inspection once monthly. During World War II, penicillin was used to combat the disease and it did not present such a problem thereafter.

5.9.1   BOOKS

Fitzgerald, Ross. "From the Dreaming to 1915", St. Lucia, University of Queensland Press, 1982, Roth's work relating to Cloncurry, Camooweal, Normanton p.215; p.219, MIPL.

Reynolds, Henry. "The Other Side of the Frontier, Townsville, History Dept. James Cook University, 1981), introduction pp.47-8; effect Aborigines p.102; decrease birthrates pp.102-3, MIPL.

Rosser, Bill. Dreamtime Nightmare, Canberra, AIAS, 1984, p.3, MIPL.

Roth, Walter E. "Ethnological Studies Among the North-West-Central Queensland Aborigines", Brisbane, Edmund Gregory 1897, ILL.

BOULIA HOSPITAL 1909
WITH MORGUE
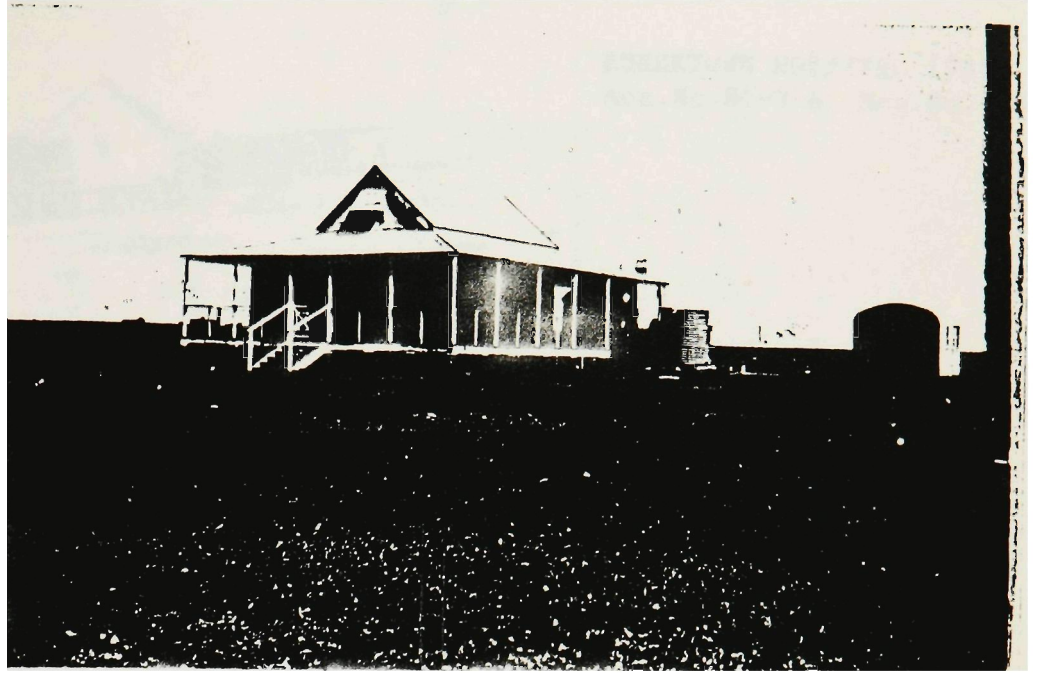
BOULIA HOSPITAL 1915

BURKETOWN HOSPITAL
1906
N.Q.R. 14.5.1906

BURKETOWN DISTRICT COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

BURKETOWN HOSPITAL 1924
Acc.No.84-9-6 Neg.No.46495

CAMOOWEAL HOSPITAL
1918 "CAMOOWEAL
HOSPITAL WITH NURSE
AND MATRON ON THE
VERANDAH"

AT WORK IN THE CLONCURRY HOSPITAL.
THIS PICTURE WAS SOLD IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL FUNDS AT THE RECENT BAZAAR.
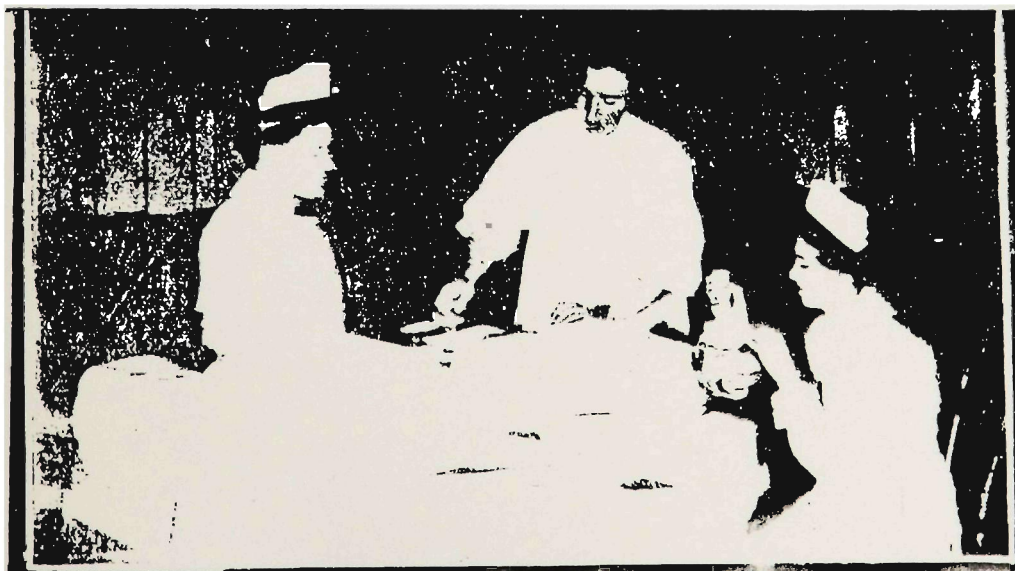
CLONCURRY HOSPITAL 1908
Queenslander 23-11-1908
Neg.No.103418

CLONCURRY HOSPITAL
1920
Acc.No.84-6-2
Neg.No.44722
Neg.No.16423
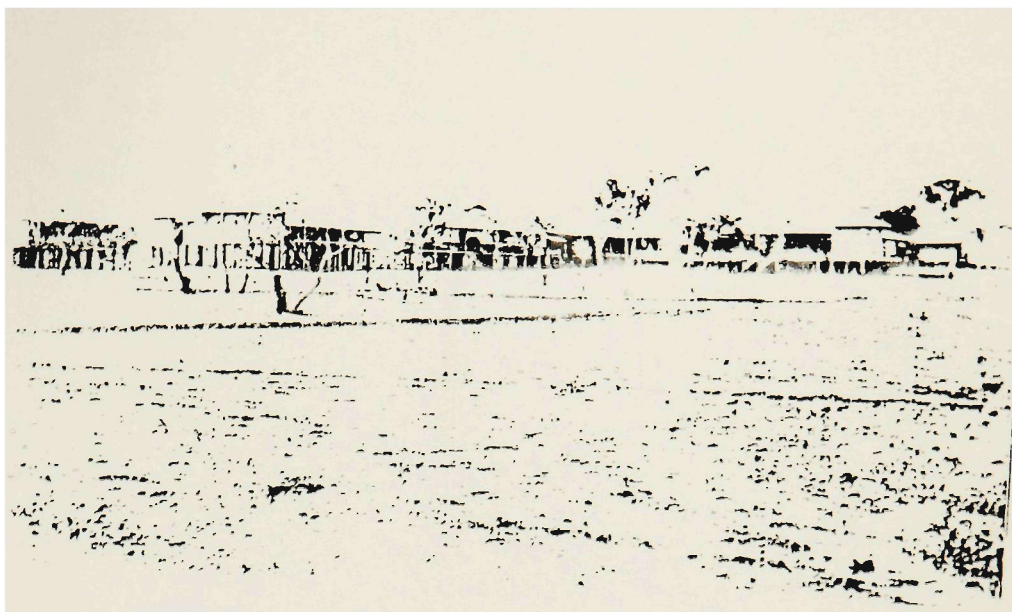
P.   WOMEN

1.0   General

        1.1   Fashions

        1.2   Beauty Queens

2.0   Women - Labour

        2.1   General

        2.2   Underground

3.0   Groups

        3.1   Country Women's Association

        3.2   Marie Kruttschnitt Club

        3.3   Day Nursery

4.0   Aboriginal

5.0   Social

1.0 GENERAL

1.0.1 BOOKS

Adam-Smith, Patsy. "Australian Women at War", Melbourne, Nelson, 1984, MICPL.

Jenkin, Trish. The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.124-5 (Mrs. Hall "Gereta"), MICPL.

Black, Pajingo. Queensland Pioneer Book, Charters Towers, QCWA, 1931, MICPL.

Frost, Lucy. "No Place for a Nervous Lady", Fitzroy, McPhee Gribble, 1984. MICPL.

Lithgow, Dora. "Pioneering in Queensland", Lithgow, 1981, MICPL.

Pownall, M.E. Mary of Maranoa, Adelaide, Rigby, 1975, MICPL.

Prout, D. & Freely, F. "Petticoat Parade", Adelaide, Rigby 1965, MICPL.

Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival Celebrating the Centenary of Boulia, 14-22 August 1976. p.46 - tribute to women, MICPL.

See Biographies Section for women, in alphabetical order.

1.0.2 ARTICLES

Cahir, Pauline. "Women in North Queensland" in Lectures on North Queensland History, 2nd Series, James Cook University 1975, MICPL.

Grey, Lucy. "Journey to Hughenden", Queensland Heritage, vol.1, no.1, Nov.1964, ILL.

Lake, Marilyn. "Pioneer Women Re-assessed : Building Themselves Up With Aspros", Hecate, vol.vii, no.22, 1981, ILL.

Richards, M.J. "The Hottest Town in the North : Cloncurry in the Early Twentieth Century" in Lectures on North Queensland History, James Cook University, 1975, pp.211-228, MICPL.

Wood, A. "The Evolution and Growth of Women's Organisations in Queensland 1859-1958. R.H.S.Q.V. v.6, no.1, Sept. 1959 pp.184-213, ILL.

1.0.3 OTHER

Parliamentary Papers deal extensively with Material and Child

Health, which was of vital concern to the women of this area.

Archival Files including Education, Health, Crime, Ecclesiastical.

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection "History - Mount Isa Women" - cuttings, Ed.Centre.

1.1   FASHIONS

Women were constantly exhorted to be modern, use the most
up-to-date household equipment, but informed of dangers
inherent in their use.   Fashions were adhered to, even in
places where it was difficult to get access to material or
equipment.

1.1.1   ARTICLES

Much information can be gained from the grouping "Our
        Neighbours" in BIOGRAPHIES: detailed information on
        the lay-out of homes and facilities is given.

"Pressure Cookers: Do as you are told" MIMAG 1949 January p.6

"A Group of Mannequins" MIMAG 1951 September p.4.

"Whats New in Wool?" MIMAG 1951 October p.10.

"We Women" MIMAG 1951 October p.11.

"We Women" MIMAG 1951 November p.20.

"Fashions to the Inland" MIMAG 1960 November p.11-13.

1.2 BEAUTY QUEENS

Physical perfection was highly sought and various competitions highlighted the acclaim given to those with physical beauty. Advertisements in newspapers of the time (as of now), showed the normal woman as deficient, in need of artificial assistance to achieve her beauty potential.

1.2.1 ARTICLES

"Miss Australia at Mount Isa" MIMAG 1955 August p.22.

"Judging of Local Miss A Entrants" MIMAG 1956 November p.20.

"Beauty Queen visits Mount Isa" MIMAG 1957 July p.8-9.

2.0 WOMEN - LABOUR

2.1 GENERAL

Women obtained employment in a range of occupations, although most vocations were related to the concept of woman as the homemaker. Advertisements for hospital staff, nurses and sisters were a constant feature from 1925 onwards. There was a regular demand on properties for cooks and governesses. Women were frequently hotel licencees or owners, and Government Gazettes reveal proportions of ownership. During the early period of settlement, it was difficult for small townships to employ male medical practitioners and many female doctors' names appear in the early records. Women, of course, worked tirelessly in the unpaid labour workforce as they do now. As ex officio midwives and unpaid social workers, the women performed a vital service for the communities; the Q.C.W.A. was one such voluntary body which facilitated the setting up of an effective society in which industry could successfully operate in this area.

2.1.1 BOOKS

Blainey. Geoffrey. Mines in the Spinifex, Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1962, p.156 Dr. Doreen Hungerford, MICPL.

Britt, Margaret. Pardon My Boots, Melbourne, 1963, ILL.

Clarke, Eddie. Female Teachers: A History 1860-1953 in Queensland State Schools, Queensland Department of Education, Policy and Information Services Branch 1985, ILL.

Ford, Margaret. End of A Beginning, Melbourne, Hodder & Stoughton, 1963, ILL.

Francis, Grace. The Diary of Sister Grace Francis, M.B.E., A.I.M. 1957, (Birdsville Nursing Home Sept. 1923 - August 1925). ILL.

Hardy, Perry. The Cloncurry Story, Toowoomba, Harrison, 1984, MICPL.

Holthouse, Hector. S'pose I Die, Sydney, 1973, MICPL.

Jenkin, Trish. The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, p.142-143, MICPL.

Miller, Ada. The Border and Beyond, Toowoomba, Harrison, 1984.

Mount Isa Central State School 1924-1974 : 50 Years, Mount Isa : Mount Isa Central State School, 1974, p.25 : (accommodation for teachers).

Pownall, Eve. Mary of Maranoa, Sydney, Johnston, 1959, MICPL.

Presbyterian Church Book, p.29 (two women teachers at Central 1931), MICPL.

Presbyterian Church of Australia. Cloncurry 1907-1967. Mount Isa 1932-1967 (General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland).

2.1.2 ARTICLES

Williams, Claire, "Working Class Women in an Australian Mining Town" Hecate vol.2, no.1, Jan. 1976, p.17, St.Lucia, Womens Interdisciplinary Journal, 1976, (little opportunity for employment of women in mining towns), MICPL.

"Jean Peek our Hello Girl" MIMAG 1948 September, p.8.

"Women at Work" MIMAG 1950 December, pp.6-7.

"Please Take a Letter, Miss Brown. Commercial Training" MIMAG 1962 April pp.22-23.

"Women in Mining" MIMAG 1971 December p.9-10 (personality profile on women in MIM's employment).

"A Place in Mining" MIMAG 1978 June, p.8-12.

2.2 WOMEN UNDERGROUND

Entrenched in folk lore, and included in sections on English Statute law, it was generally believed that women underground brought bad luck. The Welsh maintain their Patron Saint Anne is jealous of other women in mines and gnome-like creatures hid under women's skirts to reap vengeance on the miners who steal the treasures. The 1842 Coal Mines Act England prohibited the employment underground of women and children under the age of 13. On Thursday 14 February 1974 the first party of women went underground at Mount Isa.

2.2.1 ARTICLES

"**Laying the Ghosts**" by David McDonald in MIMAG 1975, March, p.15-19.

3.0 GROUPS

3.1   Country Women's Association

3.2   Marie Kruttschnitt Club

3.3   Day Nursery

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Originating from a Victorian initiative, the Queensland Country Women's Association was formed in 1922. The Motto was: "Honour to God, Loyalty to the Throne, Service to the Country, Through Countrywomen, For Countrywomen, By Countrywomen". The various branches in the north-west began in the following years:

1923   Richmond, Hughenden, Julia Creek, McKinlay
1924   Kynuna, Nelia, Cloncurry, Urandangie
1925   Croydon
1926   Winton
1928   Burketown, Mount Isa
1932   Boulia

During the early years, special attention was paid to health, education and other basic services. CWA efforts were primarily directed to fund-raising for these community facilities as well as alerting government authorities to specific needs of their areas. Trachoma sufferers were frequently detected and financially assisted in getting treatment by the CWA. Fund-raising was usually by means of catering for race meetings and balls, or sometimes by social evenings for members. Money was in turn given to hospitals for equipment, the RFDS for transmitters, providing entertainment for young people through fancy-dress balls as well as Christmas treats for the youngsters, looking after elderly people. In all centres, halls were built as refreshment rooms for country women who came to town for the day, and were a great community asset, frequently being the only hall.

In May 1928, 20 women formed the first QCWA Branch in Mount Isa; the Northern Division President Mrs. Crowther arrived on a railway pumper to officially open the branch, the railway not yet being opened. The CWA Hall was opened by Mrs. Marie Kruttschnitt in 1931 and the Hostel on August 12, 1953. A Music and Drama Festival was inaugurated and handicraft mornings provided facilities for the community.

During World War II members concentrated their efforts in helping the Red Cross and Australian Comforts Fund; their Hall, for four years, was at the disposal of the armed forces.

3.1.1 BOOKS

"35 Years of QCWA in Mount Isa 1928-1963", Mt.Isa, QCWA 1963.

Golden Jubilee Book - 50 Years Mount Isa Branch 1928-1978.

60 Years of QCWA in Mount Isa 1928-1988.

Find the Way to QCWA (different ventures, plus amenities provided by each branch).

A Souvenir Ruth Fairfax House Opening, Official Opening May 15 1961.

Jenkin, Trish. "The Cloncurry Shire Centenary Historical Sketchbook", Toowoomba, Harrison Printing Co., 1984, pp.142-143, MICPL.

Presbyterian Church of Australia : Cloncurry 1907-1967 Mount Isa 1932-1967 (General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland), pp.6-7 (assistance to RFDS); MICPL.

Miller, Ada. The Border and Beyond, Toowoomba, Harrison Printing, 1984, MICPL.

Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival Celebrating the Centenary of Boulia 14-22 August 1976 p.54 - Boulia CWA, MICPL.

3.1.2 ARTICLES

"The Countess of Albermarle Visits Mount Isa MIMAG 1951 March, p.2 (foundation stone of the new CWA Mothers' Hostel laid).

"Q'ld Country Womens Assn." MIMAG 1952 April, p.22.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1954 November, p.20.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 March, P.19.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 September, p.20.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1956 July, p.20.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1956 Sept-Oct. p.22.

"A Woman's Place" MIMAG 1962 April, pp.18-19.

"A Message from the Chairman" MIMAG 1962 October, p.3 (Tribute to CWA from G. Fisher).

"Isatopics - World President of Country Women" MIMAG 1962 October, p.24.

3.1.3 NEWSPAPERS

NQR 2.2.1925 Boulia - fancy dress ball.

NQR 23.2.1925 Urandangie - fund-raising Bush Nursing/Cottage
Hospital.

NQR 13.4.1925 Camooweal Notes - picnic held by CWA at Two
Miles.

NQR 7.9.1925 Huts at Kissing Point.

NQR 24.5.1926 Urandangie - opening of Hall.

NQR 2.11.1929 Richmond - Meeting at "Moselle"

3.1.4 OTHERS

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection, "History - Mount Isa
Women" - cuttings, Ed.Centre.

3.2   MARIE KRUTTSCHNITT CLUB

The Marie Kruttschnitt Club began in 1939 and it was called "The Louise Mitchell Club" Mrs. Mitchell whose husband was D.P. Mitchell, a Director of the Mining Trust and long term friend of Julius Kruttschnitt, donated 200 pounds to some facility to assist the women of Mount Isa to make their lot a bit easier. There was contention about whether the end goal should be a kindergarten or a Women's Club; later the Day Nursery saw both objectives being achieved. During World War II, the Club closed and the building was used as a hospital.

Emanating primarily as a social club in which women could congregate to play bridge, cards, debate, have afternoon teas and entertain in style, the Marie Kruttschnitt Club was popular amongst women in the nascent community. An Annual Christmas Party and a Ball were amongst its wider social involvements.

3.2.1   ARTICLES

"News and Notes - Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1947 November p.4.

"Gowns on Parade" MIMAG 1947 November pp.4-5.

"Hilton Hall & Ladies Club" MIMAG 1948 January p.15 photo.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1948 February p.7

"Ladies Club Notes" MIMAG 1948 March p.14.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1948 April p.13.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1948 May p.15.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1948 July p.10.

"Marie K. Club" MIMAG 1948 August p.10.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1948 Xmas p.2.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1949 January p.14.

"From the Ladies Club" MIMAG 1949 February p.5.

"Marie K. Club" MIMAG 1949 March p.2.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1949 April p.4.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club Ball" MIMAG 1949 July-Aug. p.20.

"Marie K. Club" MIMAG 1949 Sept-Oct. p.6.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club News" MIMAG 1949 Nov-Dec. p.19.

"Marie K. Club News" MIMAG 1950 Aug-Sept. p.2.

"Marie K. Club News" MIMAG 1950 December p.9.

"Marie K. Club Christmas Party" MIMAG 1951 January p.4.

"Cup Day at Marie K. Club" MIMAG 1951 December p.29.

"At the Marie Kruttschnitt Ball" MIMAG 1952 July p.25 photo

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1954 March pp.18-19.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 March p.19.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 April p.22.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 September p.20.

"Marie Kruttschnitt Club" MIMAG 1956 April p.20.

3.2.2 OTHER

Information in hands of Mr. Ted Davies, ex-Mine Manager, Mount
Isa Mines Limited, now resident in Brisbane.

3.3   DAY NURSERY

The day nursery was built near Kings Cross for children up to
the age of 5 years. The Marie Kruttschnitt Ladies Club aimed
to cater "for young children whose parents are not able to
give them the necessary kindergarten care and training" Miss
Betty McKillop, previously on the hospital nursing staff, took
charge using Montessorie principles.   One particularly
defensive article showed the Nursery was not as popular as had
been originally conceived, and a plea was made for greater
patronage.

3.3.1   ARTICLES

"Gowns on Parade" MIMAG 1947 pp.4-5 (fund raising by Marie
        Kruttschnitt Club).

"Here, There and Everywhere" MIMAG 1948 May p.7 (nearing
        completion).

"Day Nursery" MIMAG 1948 July p.7

"Day Nursery" MIMAG 1948 August p.7

"Day Nursery" MIMAG 1948 September p.7

Photo Cover MIMAG 1948 October (Recently opened).

"Mount Isa Day Nursery"   MIMAG 1948 October   pp.8-9
        (Objectives).

"Mount Isa Day Nursery" MIMAG 1949 January p.10.

"Mount Isa Day Nursery" MIMAG 1949 May p.2.

"Mount Isa Day Nursery" MIMAG 1951 January p.2.

"The Day Nursery" MIMAG 1952 May p.24.

"Kindergarten Capers" MIMAG 1957 November p.19.

4.0   ABORIGINAL WOMEN

Aboriginal women were essential to the survival of the first white communities formed in this area: their labour and their sexuality were exploited and unremunerated, in most part. Effective stockworkers and manual labourers, they were essential to the pastoral industry not only for the domestic assistance they rendered: as companions to European settlers, they assisted in establishing a stable industry. They were, however, frequently treated as prostitutes and towards the end of the 19th Century there were numerous reports of badly diseased Aboriginal women; evidence shows even young girls under ten years of age had been abused by European and Asian men.

Also see Section on Aborigines.

4.0.1   BOOKS

Gregory Branch QCWA. Gregory Downs Hotel Centenary 1977 : p.9-10 "taking of wives" by running down; p.11 "loaning" of wives.

Armstrong, R.M. The Kalkadoons, Brisbane, Brooks, p.57 stealing of Aboriginal women for wives, MICPL.

Evans Raymond, Saunders Kay, Cronin Kathryn. Exclusion, Exploitation and Extermination, Sydney, Australia and N.Z. Book Co., 1975, ILL.

Fitzgerald, Ross. From the Dreaming to 1915, St. Lucia University of Queensland Press, 1982 p.215, MICPL.

Kennedy. Marnie. Born a Half-Caste, Canberra, A.I.A.S., 1985, ILL.

McConachy, Jack. Memoirs of Buckingham Downs, Mount Isa, Mount Isa & District Historical Society, 1985, MICPL.

Miller, Ada. The Border and Beyond, Toowoomba, Harrison, 1984, MICPL.

Perkins, D.M. The Woman Behind the Man Mrs. Alexander Kennedy, Toowoomba, Mount Isa & District Historical Society 1988, MICPL.

Roughsey, Elsie. Labumore Tells of the Old and the New, Fitzroy, Penguin, 1984, MICPL.

Reynolds, Henry. The Other Side of the Frontier, Townsville, History Department of James Cook University. 1981, MICPL.

Rosser, Bill. Dreamtime Nightmares, Canberra, A.I.A.S., 1985, MICPL.

Roth, Walter E. Ethnological Studies Among the North-West-Central Queensland Aborigines, Brisbane, Edmund Gregory, 1897

4.0.2 ARTICLES

Reynolds, H. "Settlers & Aborigines on the Pastoral Frontier" in Lectures on North Queensland History, James Cook University, 1974, pp.153-162.

Evans, Ray. "Don't You Remember Black Alice, Sam Holt? - Aboriginal Women in Queensland History" in Hecate vol.viii, no.2, 1982, St. Lucia, Women's Interdisciplinary Journal, 1982.

Dent, Marion D. "The Life of Topsy" MIMAG 1976 September.

Loos, N.A. "Aboriginal Resistance on the Mining Rainforest & Fishing Frontiers" in Lectures on North Queensland History", James Cook University, 1974.

4.0.3 OTHER

Meston, A.L., "Report on the Aborigines of Queensland" Votes and Proceedings vol.4, 1896, no.85, p.3.

5.0 SOCIAL

With little entertainment available for children in isolated townships, birthday parties rated a high priority and photos from the following MIMAGs reveal much of the lifestyle of early Mount Isa. Women were integral to most social functions: the organisation, refreshments, and catering were usually solely in their hands. Frequently women comprised a large proportion of bands and orchestras; dancing was a popular pastime in early settlements, and women were essential as musicians and partners. Dress was very important and dresses were patiently remade and remodelled for new occasions.

5.0.1 BOOKS

McConachy. Jack. Memoirs of Buckingham Downs, Mount Isa, Mount Isa & District Historical Society. 1984, p.11, MICPL.

5.0.2 ARTICLES

"Peter Catt's Birthday Party" MIMAG 1948 August p.3 (photo of children at the table).

"Two Friends" MIMAG 1948 August p.6 (Amy Siipola and Betty Kent).

Photo MIMAG 1949 April p.3 (Elizabeth Burns' birthday).

Photo MIMAG 1949 September p.11 **"Olive Daniels 14th Birthday Party"**

"Teenagers Hold 'Odd' Party" MIMAG 1952 March p.25.

Photo MIMAG 1952 October p.17 (Bertha Huhta's 9th birthday).

Photo cover MIMAG 1952 November (Janis Maloney's 5th birthday).

"Our Candid Camera at the Children's Fancy Dress Parade" MIMAG 1952 November p.23.

"Birthday Party" MIMAG 1953 August p.7 (photos - Hill Road)

"Our Younger Set" MIMAG 1953 August p.8 (Barbara Forster, Brian Hicks).

Photos - Birthday Parties MIMAG 1954 May p.14.

Children fantastic photos from the Fancy Dress Ball MIMAG 1954 June pp.10-11.

"Sir John and the Children" in MIMAG 1955 October p.17 (Sir John Lavarack).

"**Mothers and Children**" in MIMAG 1961 May, p.14-15 (Mother's
Day; photos of families).

"**Isatopics: Children's Holiday**" MIMAG 1962 December p.33
(children from Camooweal brought to Kalkadoon Park for
the weekend).

"**After Tracy....Mount Isa Give a Helping Hand During
Evacuation**" MIMAG 1975 March pp.4, 10.

5.0.3 OTHER

Robyn Hicks Local History Collection. "History - Retailing",
cuttings, Ed.Centre.

CAMOOWEAL 1929:
FIRST CWA MEETING
Acc.No.84-6-2
Neg.No.
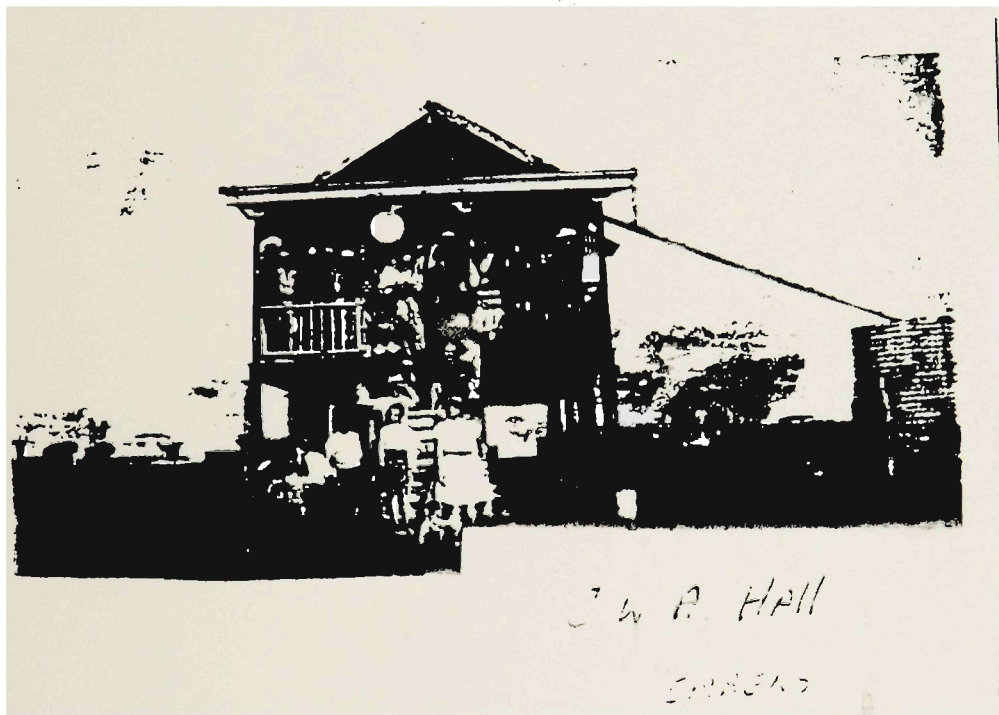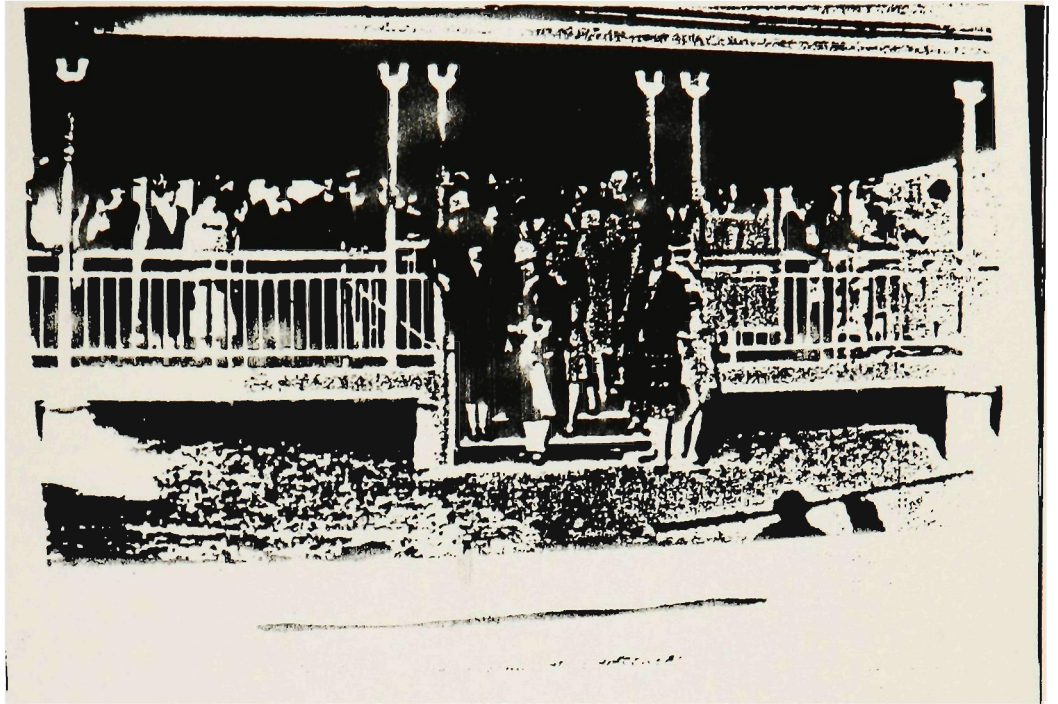
CAMOOWEAL:
CWA HALL
Acc.No.84-6-2   Neg.No.4507

A GUIDE TO

THE HISTORY OF
NORTH-WEST QUEENSLAND

Vol. 4 : Q-S

Compiled by

Di Perkins and Denis Shephard

Q.   ETHNICS

1.0   General; Integration; Naturalisation

2.0   Scots

3.0   Welsh

4.0   Afghans

5.0   Chinese

6.0   Finns

7.0   Southern Europeans

8.0   Kanakas

1.0 GENERAL

Initially, the north-west area was populated by predominantly British-stock peoples; there was a preponderance of Scots, Irish and English. Early censuses show a wide cross-section of nationalities, undoubtedly many of these immigrants escaped from some form of persecution or economic deficiency in their own country. Moreover, gold discoveries in Victoria in the 1850's, Queensland a decade later and Western Australia in the 1890's, induced many to seek their fortunes in Australia. Demographic expansion was assisted by more liberal land laws. Few racial confrontations are recorded, except for white-black fracas, which by 1885 had assumed a far more insidious facade.

The mining industry base of the north-west economy encouraged the settlement of a wide multi-cultural population. Although the Chinese initially flooded in for the gold, they were absorbed into the pastoral industry when the gold ran out. Mines situated in highly inaccessible places introduced another ethnic group which could cater for their transport needs — the Afghans. Cornish miners were hired by Ernest Henry in 1867 to work his Great Australia. The Cloncurry Copperfield townships contained the full spectrum of nationalities.

Post World War II, local councils in Australia were instructed to accept immigrants on a contract basis for a specified period of time: this was aimed at alleviating the distress experienced in Europe by displaced persons, homeless persons and refugees from eastern block countries. Despite the trauma which this must have caused, there is little evidence of ethnic conflict. Mount Isa Mines constantly exposed the wide ethnic base of its employment ranks, and nationalisation ceremonies were evidence of the integration of these newcomers.

1.1 BOOKS

Koivukangas, O. "Scandanivanian Immigration & Settlement in Australia Before World War II", Turku, Finland, Institute for Migration, 1974, ILL.

O'Farrell, Patrick. "Letters from Irish Australia 1825-1929", Sydney. NSW Uni.Press, 1984, MICPL.

Souvenir Book of the Min Min Festival 14th to 22nd August 1976, Boulia, 1976, p.53, MICPL.

1.2 ARTICLES

"Mount Isa Cultural Groups" MIMAG 1954 October p.11.

"They Are Now Australian Citizens" MIMAG 1954 November p.22.

"They Handle 39 Nationalities" MIMAG 1955 June p.6-7

"15 Nationalised at Oval Ceremony" MIMAG 1955 October p.22, p.20.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1956 February p.22 (12 naturalised at Hilton Hall).

"Mt. Isa - an International Experiment" MIMAG 1957 September pp.8-9.

"Migrants Contribute to Economic Expansion" MIMAG 1960 July p.18-19. 22.

"Mount Isa Rotary Sponsors World Understanding Week" MIMAG 1961 May pp.11-13.

"Escoffier of the Outback" MIMAG 1963 February p.5-7 (interview with international chef, Monsieur Andre, Lake Nash).

"Migration and Development" MIMAG 1963 February p.20-23.

Cross Section of Ethnics asked about Christmas in their homeland. MIMAG 1969 September p.15-18.

"The Mould for an Isan" D. McDonald MIMAG 1975 June p.4-9.

1.3 OTHER

Census Figures, which give a break-down of ethnic composition in the community, by birthplace.

2.0   SCOTS

The Scottish Society in Mount Isa held social evenings:
Scottish square dancing celebration of Burns' Night, and
general gathering of the clans. Food parcels were sent to
Scotland in 1948, during post-war adjustment. Families of
Scots settled in close proximity, offering an inbuilt ethnic
or family support network. Early settlers acted as a vanguard
for their family's migration.

2.1   ARTICLES

"Scots Wa Hae" MIMAG 1947 November p.7

"Scottish Society Burns' Night" MIMAG 1948 March p.7

"Scottish Society" MIMAG 1948 May p.11.

"Scottish Society" MIMAG 1948 September p.2.

"Mt. Isa Scottish Society" MIMAG 1950 December p.19.

"Robbie Burns" MIMAG 1951 August p.5.

Photo - Scots organise social MIMAG 1954 July p.8.

"They Just Kept on Coming" MIMAG 1955 February pp.14-15.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1956 July p.20 (gathering of the
    Clans).

3.0   WELSH

3.1   ARTICLES

"St. David's Day Social"   MIMAG 1952 April   p.23   Welsh
        Social.

4.0   AFGHANS

The Afghans came into Australia following the camel trade; the Burke and Wills expedition gave impetus to their demand and camels were bred up in New South Wales and rented out to hawkers or carriers.   In Cloncurry, the Afghans were conspicuous by their different dress (baggy dungarees and wool shirts with tails out), and their customs (there was a mosque in the Afghan section of town).   Their different culture enforced their voluntary ostracization, and one Afghan accused of murdering a colleague and burning his body was given a life sentence.

Before the coming of the railway, the Afghans performed an invaluable service to the community: as hawkers, they delivered goods to isolated stations and communities and they often then established stores;   as carriers, they were frequently the only means by which ores could be transported from remote mines.   There was fierce competition and little love lost between the camel and the horse teams, the smell of the camels considered to have a disturbing effect on the horses.   The advent of the rails and better roads removed the basis of much of the Afghan calling.   Feral camels today roam the north-west area in large herds.

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5.0   CHINESE

Attracted by the gold discoveries south of Cloncurry in 1867, the Chinese began to enter Australia through northern ports; to avoid the poll tax which acted as a disincentive to Oriental immigration, they travelled overland frequently perishing on the long, dry stretches. The alluvial discoveries at Cape River, and particularly the Palmer, drew the Chinese in by the thousands. While the ephemeral diggings around Cloncurry were worked at one stage by several hundred Chinese, this ethnic group frequently stayed in the area, working as essential market gardeners, using ingenious gardening techniques to maximise production in the drier areas. Stoneworked dams and walls still stand as testimony to their industry. They often worked as cooks, shepherds and vendors.

The White Australia Policy, formally set down in the Federation Policy. was aimed distinctly at keeping the yellow hordes out. Consequently, the Chinese were not permitted to bring in wives, therefore procreation and setting up Chinese communities in Australia was precluded. Instead, the Chinese lived on the outskirts of townships, effectively excluded from normal intercourse, and court records reveal their constant apprehension for smoking opium, and gambling. They usually married Aboriginal women, the offspring of these unions being highly regarded and considered to possess the best of both races. Gold was smuggled back to China by the miners, and the bones of deceased Chinese were often exhumed and sent back to finally rest in peace in their homeland.

5.1   BOOKS

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6.0   FINNS

The Finnish community in Mount Isa was a very close-knit one, particularly in the early years when language barriers ensured they were regarded as a discrete group. Finnish shift-foremen were introduced to Mount Isa from mines in the U.S.A. in 1929 during the early development work, and Finns arrived simultaneously from the Queensland canefields. A Finnish Society was formed in 1935, and sports, social and musical evenings ensured they have retained their distinctive ethnic flavour. Post World War II, the migrant Finns came primarily direct from Finland. The Finnish population constitutes the largest proportion of the ethnic community in Mount Isa.

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6.2   ARTICLES

"Mt. Isa Finnish Society" MIMAG 1951 November p.28.

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"Seven Finns Return to Finland" MIMAG 1953 May p.21.

Photo Finnish Folk Dancing Group MIMAG 1953 September p.20.

"Finns Confirmed" MIMAG 1954 July p.8.

"Contract 103 is Hard to Beat" MIMAG 1955 January p.4-5.

Photo MIMAG 1955 March p.19 (George Korpela brings back a wife from Finland).

"Finnish Community Party" in MIMAG 1956 June p.18 photo.

"Socially Speaking" MIMAG 1955 October p.20.

7.0   SOUTHERN EUROPEANS

Frequently the bread-winner of immigrant families would come out ahead to Australia to forge a new life for himself and his family, summoning his family when the business or home was established. This entailed years of separation and hardship. Many similar stories were told of re-unions with families after years of separation following the War years.

7.1   ARTICLES

'Johan & Katarina"   in MIMAG 1960 January   p.14.

8.0 KANAKAS

One prevailing philosophy during the nineteenth century was that white men could not work in the tropics, whereas the black men were ideally suited for it. Consequently, as a result of this concept and as an economic imperative, Kanakas were imported as slaves for various industries in Australia: the sugar cane plantations created a large demand for them, they were employed as shepherds, labourers, and houseboys. They were considered more reliable, trustworthy and cleaner than the Aborigines. During the early period of development of the Boulia area, George Woods walked 100 Kanakas across from Rockhampton, selling many to station-owners en route, but finally arriving with a contingent in Boulia in 1882. Photos show Kanakas as servants giving a colonial attitude to bachelor's quarters in Normanton in 1895, while a report from Normanton in 1888 exemplifies how essential they were to the very survival of the township and its productivity.

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R. TOWN DEVELOPMENT

1.0   Introduction

2.0   Boulia

3.0   Burketown

4.0   Camooweal

5.0   Cloncurry

6.0   Mary Kathleen

7.0   Mount Isa

8.0   Normanton

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF HISTORY

During the 1850's and 1860's several proposals for settlements on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria were published. It was not until pastoralists moved onto the Gulf plain in the mid-1860's, however, that the first towns were established.

The towns of north-west Queensland were founded for a variety of reasons. BURKETOWN and NORMANTON were established as supply and export ports for the pastoral industry. Both were located at the highest point of navigation on a river capable of carrying shallow-draught vessels. The establishment of CARNARVON and KARUMBA was a consequence of the inability of ocean-going vessels to navigate either the Albert River or the Norman River. GREGORY DOWNS, CAMOOWEAL, URANDANGIE and BOULIA developed as supply and service centres on transport routes. The importance of CAMOOWEAL and BOULIA was increased by their role as local authority towns. CLONCURRY was located immediately adjacent to the copper deposits discovered by Ernest Henry in 1867. It also served as a supply and service base for the local pastoral industry as well as a local authority town. Common to each of these sites was their proximity to more-or-less permanent water-

QUAMBY, KAJABBI and DAJARRA were established as convenient rail centres for both the mining and the pastoral industries. Several towns - BALLARA, DOBBYN, DUCHESS, HIGHTVILLE, MALBON, MOUNT CUTHBERT, MOUNT OXIDE, SELWYN and TREKELANO - were established and disappeared during the copper boom on the Cloncurry mining field. MOUNT ISA, MARY KATHLEEN, GUNPOWDER and MONUMENT were all founded as a consequence of the discovery of important mineral deposits.

It was both economic and geographic factors that led to establishment of towns in north-west Queensland. Primarily, however, their foundation was a response to demands within either, sometimes both, the pastoral or the mining industry. Subsequent development reflected the prosperity of those industries.

The towns of Boulia, Burketown, Camooweal, Cloncurry, Mary Kathleen and Normanton, and the City of Mount Isa have been considered in more detail on the following pages.

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2.0 BOULIA (22°54'S/139°53'E)

2.1 Population at Census of:

1881	25	(20M/5F)	1954	179	(98M/81F)
1886	151	(117M/34F)	1961	300	(153M/147F)
1891	101	(73M/28F)	1966	274	
1901	112	(75M/37F)	1971	298	(146M/152F)
1911	124	(81M/43F)	1976	272	(142M/130F)
1921	235	(148M/87F)			
1933	181	(103M/78F)			
1947	182	(100M/82F)			

2.2 BRIEF HISTORY

Located on the west bank of the Burke River, Boulia was named after the waterhole called Bulzoo Bulzoo, or Boolya, by the Pitta Pitta tribe. European settlement began in the late 1870's when Ernest Henry established a store on the Burke River to supply the stations of the lower Georgina River, the Wills River and the Hamilton River. A hotel was set up by two German hawkers to service the needs of drovers and stockmen travelling the Georgina River stock route. Gradually a scattered township developed. The Boulia Town Reserve was proclaimed in July 1879 and surveyed in 1882. The first land sale took place in February 1883. Boulia Divisional Board was gazetted on 24 April 1887. It was replaced by a Shire Council in March 1903.

Boulia has enjoyed limited prosperity as a supply centre for the pastoral industry of the Channel country. It remains the Shire Council's administrative centre.

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3.0   BURKETOWN ($17^\circ 43$'S/$139^\circ 30$'E)

3.1   Population at Census of:

1868	20 (14M/6F)	1921	152	(93M/59F)
1871	5 (3M/2F)	1933	77	(46M/31F)
1876	nil return	1947	59	(35M/24F)
1881	9 (9M)	1954	79	(42M/37F)
1891	164 (112M/52F)	1961	120	(72M/48F)
1901	310 (205M/105F)	1981	210	(113M/97F)
1911	265 (161M/104F)			

3.2   BRIEF HISTORY

Named for Robert O'Hara Burke, Burketown was the first settlement established on the Gulf of Carpentaria. Responding to the needs of pastoralists occupying the "Plains of Promise" from 1864, Robert Towns and Company set up a store and hotel on the Albert River about 65 kilometres from the Gulf shore. A township developed around this establishment. Police Magistrate William Landsborough arrived in mid-1866. Because the town was being ravaged by fever Landsborough stationed his government party on Sweers Island. In mid-1868 they shifted to Normanton. They were followed by the mercantile community. The present Town Reserve of Burketown was proclaimed on 7 August 1868. The town was affected by fever again in 1867 and 1868. During the wet season of 1869-70, Burketown was completely surrounded by water for several months. By this time the town was virtually abandoned.

In 1875, reacting to the long delays and exorbitant prices involved in overlanding supplies from Normanton, F Hann, E.R. Edkins and F.H. Shadforth established a new store on the abandoned town site. This was taken over by the Watson brothers. A hotel and two other stores, one of them operated by Burns Philp, followed. Police and Customs Officers arrived soon after the re-establishment of Burketown as a commercial centre. In 1885 Burketown became headquarters of the newly

proclaimed Burke Divisional Board. The town was devastated by a cyclone on 5 March 1887. In 1903, the Divisional Board was replaced by a Shire Council. Until the rail line was extended to Kajabbi in 1917 and to Mount Isa in 1929, Burketown enjoyed a limited prosperity as the supply and export centre for the pastoral industry of the south-eastern Gulf plain, the eastern Barkly Tableland and the northern Channel Country. The town also benefitted from spasmodic mining activity at Lawn Hills in the 1880's and 1890's, and at Mount Oxide for which it served as a shipping port for ore. The town was able to support several stores and a large number of carriers. For most of the 1890's a boiling-down works operated, drawing both stock and trade to the town. For the greater part of the 20th century Burketown has stagnated, its primary role being that of administrative centre for the Burke Shire Council. In 1976 the town was again badly damaged by a cyclone.

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4.0 CAMOOWEAL $(19^{\circ}55'S/138^{\circ}06'E)$

4.1 Population at Census of:

1891	83 (53M/30F)	1954	178 (88M/90F)
1901	154 (96M/58F)	1961	251 (141M/110F)
1911	109 (57M/52F)	1966	216
1921	201 (128M/73F)	1971	229 (112M/117F)
1933	222 (128M/94F)	1976	322 (157M/165F)
1947	192 (106M/86F)	1981	251 (118M/133F)

4.2 BRIEF HISTORY

There are two versions for the origin of the name Camooweal.
Firstly, that it is an Aboriginal word meaning 'strong wind'
Secondly, and more popularly, that it is a compound of Camel
and Weale, Weale being the first Surveyor of the district to
use camels.

In 1882, following restocking of the Barkly Tableland,
J.J. Cronin, a travelling hawker, set up a store on the
eastern bank of Lake Frances. A hotel and butcher's shop were
established soon afterwards. The town of Camooweal was first
gazetted on 15th December 1883, then re-gazetted on the
present site on 23 August 1884 where it was surveyed in 1887.
The town grew slowly as a resting place for drovers travelling
cattle down the Murranji Track to the Georgina River stock
route. It also served as a base for carriers bringing
supplies from Burketown to Barkly Tableland and Channel
Country pastoralists. Government officials arrived shortly
after the town was gazetted. They included a police force of
three and customs officials from both Queensland and South
Australia.

The Camooweal district was administered by the Doonmunya and
Carpentaria Divisional Boards until 13 January 1885 then by
the Burke Divisional Board and Burke Shire Council until the
formation of the Barkly Tableland Shire Council, centered on
Camooweal, on 10 February 1914. In 1963 the Barkly Tableland

Shire Council was amalgamated with Division II of Cloncurry Shire Council. The new local authority was named the Mount Isa City Council with Mount Isa as its headquarters.

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5.0 CLONCURRY (20°42'S/140°31'E)

5.1 Population at Census of:

1881	24 (19M/5F)	1954	1955 (1032M/923F)
1886	449 (337M/112F)	1961	2438 (1310M/1128F)
1891	243 (146M/97F)	1966	2149 (1136M/1013F)
1901	239 (147M/92F)	1971	2215 (1155M/1060F)
1911	1054 (594M/460F)	1976	2079 (1095M/984F)
1921	1682 (943M/739F)	1981	1961 (1015M/946F)
1933	1584 (811M/773F)		
1947	1584 (878M/706F)		

5.2 BRIEF HISTORY

Cloncurry is located on the Cloncurry River which was named by Robert O'Hara Burke for his cousin Lady Elizabeth Cloncurry. Its foundation and subsequent growth was based on trade associated with pastoral and mining activity. Although gold and copper traces were reported on the upper reaches of the Leichhardt and Cloncurry Rivers as early as 1862, it was not until Ernest Henry discovered the 'Great Australian' copper deposit that significant numbers of prospectors were attracted to the district. The greater proportion of permanent settlers, however, came in search of pastoral land. Ernest Henry established a store on the east bank of Coppermine Creek in 1872. A hotel was opened soon afterwards by G. Seymour. A township grew around these two establishments. The Town Reserve was proclaimed on 16 August 1887

Initially administered from Normanton as part of the Doonmunya and Carpentaria Divisional Boards, Cloncurry became headquarters for the Cloncurry Divisional Board on 9 February 1884. The Board was superceded by a Shire Council in 1903. The railway from Townsville reached Cloncurry in 1908.

The Cloncurry copper-field experienced boom conditions during the second decade of the 20th century. As a direct consequence the town also enjoyed a period of buoyant prosperity. With the collapse of the mining industry the town

went into steady decline. Its eroded importance was confirmed by the extension of the railway to Mount Isa in 1929, which, with Kajabbi, then became the railhead for the local pastoral community. By the 1930's Cloncurry's role had been reduced to that of local supplier for the pastoral industry and of local authority administrative centre. In 1963 Division II of the Cloncurry Shire Council was excised and amalgamated with the Barkly Tableland Shire as the newly-named Mount Isa Shire Council. This further eroded Cloncurry's importance.

Qantas began the first regular Australian airline passenger flights, from Charleville to Cloncurry, in November 1922. The first flying doctor base of the Australian Inland Mission was established in Cloncurry (1928) as was Queensland's first School of the Air. Both the R.F.D.S. and the School of the Air were shifted to Mount Isa in the mid-1960's.

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6.0 MARY KATHLEEN (20°47'S/139°59'E)

6.1 Population at Census of:

1961	982 (616M/366F)	1976	811 (507M/304F)
1971	100 (45M/55F)	1981	830 (469M/361F)

6.2 BRIEF HISTORY

The first commercial uranium mine in Australia, Mary Kathleen was named for the wife of one of the prospectors who discovered the uranium deposit in July 1954. The Mary Kathleen deposit was acquired and developed by Rio Tinto (later Conzinc Riotinto), a British company with contracts to supply uranium to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Agency. Production commenced in 1958, continuing until 1963. The company constructed a modern township to house its workforce. By 1961, over $4.6 million had been invested in air-conditioned homes, artificial lakes, a shopping centre and sporting facilities. Both the mine and the township were placed on a care and maintenance footing from 1963. Production recommenced in 1974. The town was rehabilitated but closed permanently with the cessation of processing operations in 1982. All buildings were auctioned and all traces of occupation gradually removed.

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7.0   MOUNT ISA   (20°44'S/139°29'E)

7.1   Population at Census of:

1933	3,241	1971	25,497
1947	3,504	1976	25,377
1954	7,433		
1961	13,358		
1966	16,952		

7.2   BRIEF HISTORY

Mount Isa Mines Ltd. was formed in 1924 to exploit the silver-lead-zinc deposits prospected by John Campbell Miles in 1923. Initially the Company shared the Mount Isa field with gougers. Its mine opened in 1931 but was not profitable until 1937. The first dividend was paid in 1947. Copper deposits were proven in 1942. They were developed, with government encouragement, to meet wartime shortages. Attention returned to silver-lead-zinc until the Korean War again encouraged copper production. Copper then became the major source of profit. Large, but deep, copper deposits were discovered in 1958. The Company's operation expanded rapidly through the 1960's and early 1970's as the mine was developed into one of the largest and most mechanised in the world. In recent years it has been the world's largest single lead producer, the second largest silver producer and amongst the first ten copper producers.

The town's progress and prosperity parallelled that of the mine. Mount Isa grew from a gougers' camp to a struggling mining town to the prosperous business, service and administrative centre of north-west Queensland. For many years there were two Mount Isas - town-side and mine-side. On the mine's leases the Company erected a planned, self-contained settlement with low-rental housing, a community store and all necessary services including its own hospital. A town site was surveyed on the east bank of the Leichhardt River in mid-1924. At the first land sale 100 blocks were sold, realizing $54,000. The town had few facilities, its

roads were dusty, its houses rudimentary structures and most of its buildings had been shifted from abandoned mining settlements such as Kuridala.

By the late 1940's and early 1950's, the mine's growing prosperity had attracted a large, essentially transient, cosmopolitan workforce to the town. Mount Isa grew into a brash boom town dominated by single men. Continued prosperity through the 1960's and early 1970's, however, encouraged confidence and security amongst town-side residents and business people. In 1963, Mount Isa became administrative centre for the newly-formed Mount Isa City Council. In 1968 the local authority became Mount Isa City Council. With demolition of the mine-side settlement, to allow exploitation of the Black Rock ore-body, the Company moved to assist construction of new housing estates on townside. Schools and shopping complexes were erected; government buildings were reconstructed or extended; an impressive cultural centre was erected; Lake Julius was constructed to supplement the existing water supply from Lake Moondarra; the town was sewered; and the regional bases for the R.F.D.S. and the School of the Air were shifted to Mount Isa. Even the brief closure of the mine, by industrial disputation in 1964-65 did not slow progress, Mount Isa was transformed from a frontier settlement into a modern prosperous city.

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8.0   NORMANTON   (17°40'S/141°04'E)

8.1   Population at Census of:

1871	95 (70M/25F)	1954	238 (129M/109F)
1876	42 (28M/14F)	1961	334 (179M/155F)
1881	170 (110M/60F)	1966	442
1911	541 (290M/251F)	1971	745 (376M/369F)
1921	439 (246M/193F)	1976	817 (414M/403F)
1933	338 (158M/180F)	1981	926 (444M/482F)
1947	234 (126M/108F)		

8.2   BRIEF HISTORY

Normanton is located on the south bank of the Norman River which was named for Captain Norman, co-ordinator of the search for Burke and Wills. The 570 acre Town Reserve of Norman was proclaimed on 7 August 1868, on a site chosen by William Landsborough and George Phillips as being more convenient and healthy than either Burketown or Carnarvon. The Land Commissioner's Office, together with other government officers, was shifted to the Norman River town site in 1867, although the Sub-Collector of Customs remained at Sweers Island until 1881. Normanton experienced a slow but steady growth as the supply and export centre for the Etheridge, Croydon and Cloncurry mining fields and for the pastoral industry as far inland as Cloncurry. The rail connection to Croydon, completed in 1891, was the greatest stimulant to Normanton's prosperity. The Dalgonally Meatworks was operated by Donald McIntyre from 1892 to 1896 and, in 1901, by the Queensland Meat Export Company. In the long term, failure to construct the proposed rail link with Cloncurry ended Normanton's chance of becoming the rail and port centre of north-west Queensland. With the extension of the Townsville rail line to Cloncurry in 1908, Kajabbi in 1917 and to Mount Isa in 1929, the whole of the trade of the southern pastoral and mining communities was centred on the port of Townsville. From 1907 the volume of trade passing through Normanton was

further adversely affected by the rapid decline of activity on the Croydon goldfield. Normanton's role as a trade centre for the north-west declined even further in the 1920's when the Government operated Brisbane-Gulf Steamer Service was replaced by a Government subsidised private service. The latter was characterised by long delays and by high freight rates. The town's prosperity was parallelled by that of the Burns Philp monopoly of mercantile activity in the south-eastern Gulf region. There was some improvement in communications and essential services in Normanton with the increased importance of beef in the post-W.W.II.

From 1879 Normanton was part of the Doonmunya Divisional Board. In January 1883 the town became administrative centre for the Carpentaria Divisional Board. Cloncurry and Burke Divisional Boards were excised from Carpentaria in 1884 and 1885 respectively. Normanton township was proclaimed a Borough on 3 February 1886. In March 1903 the Divisional Board was replaced by a Shire Council.

Normanton experienced serious racial violence directed against Aborigines, Malays and Chinese in 1887 and 1888.

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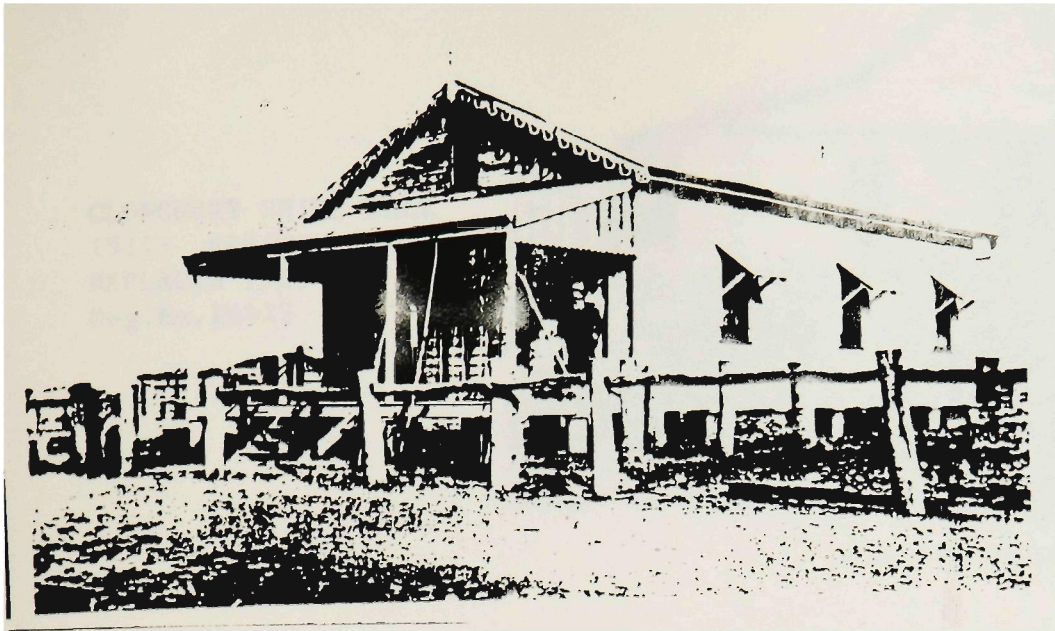
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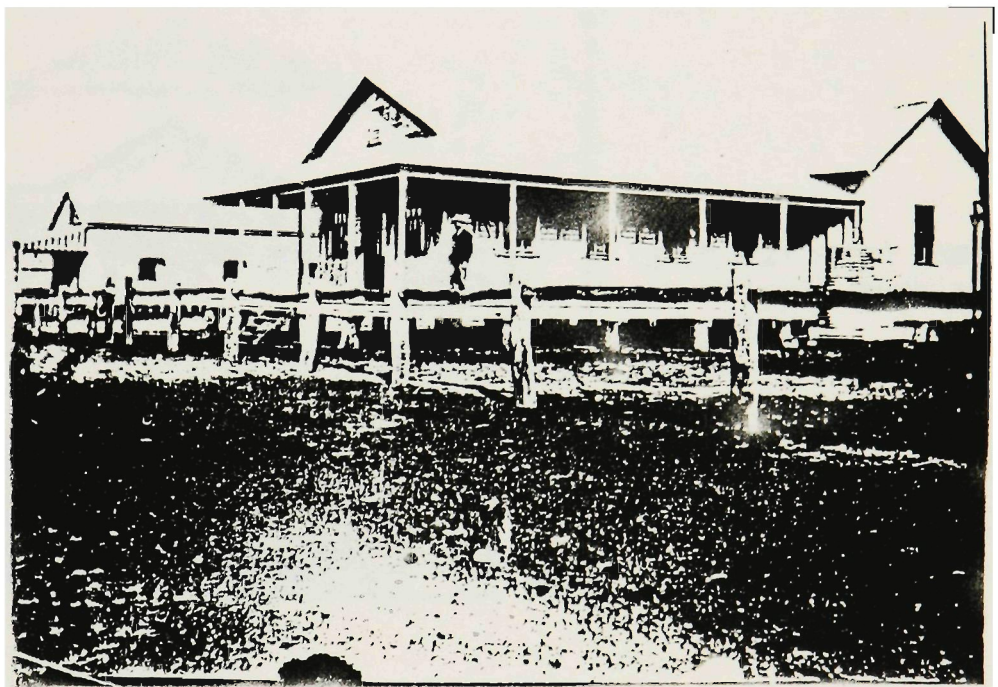
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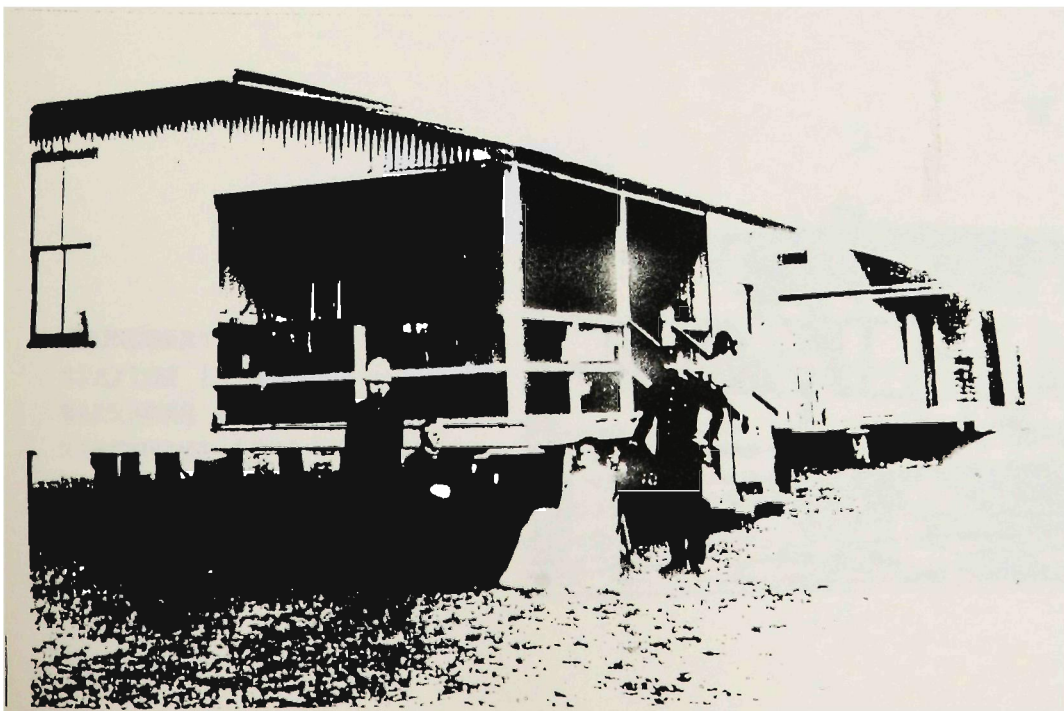
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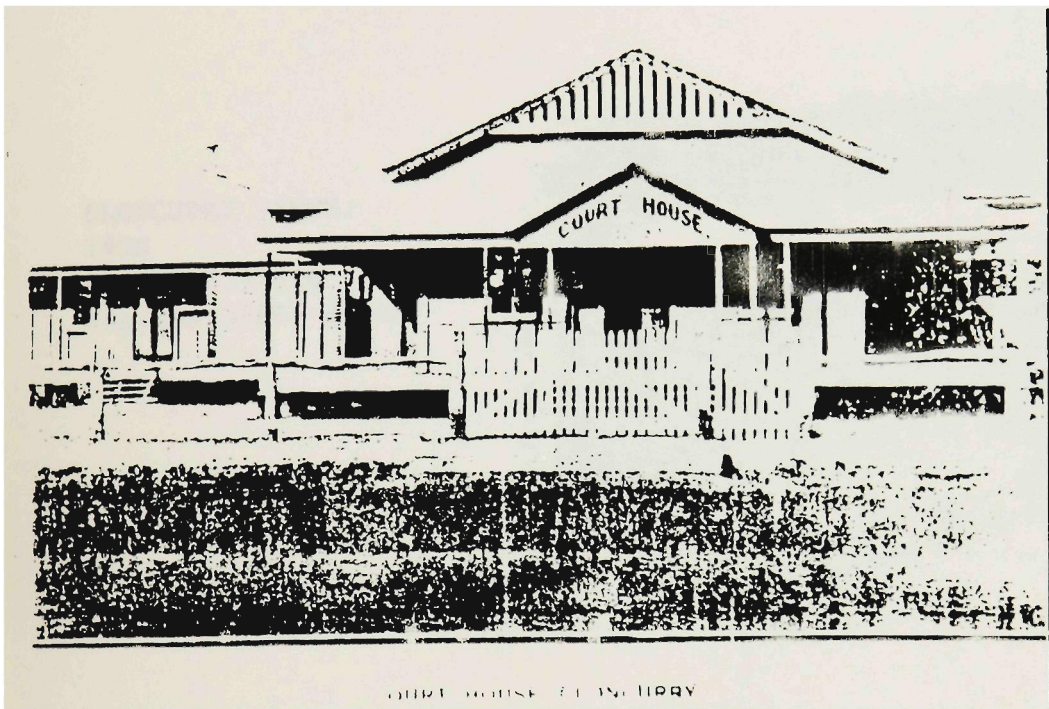
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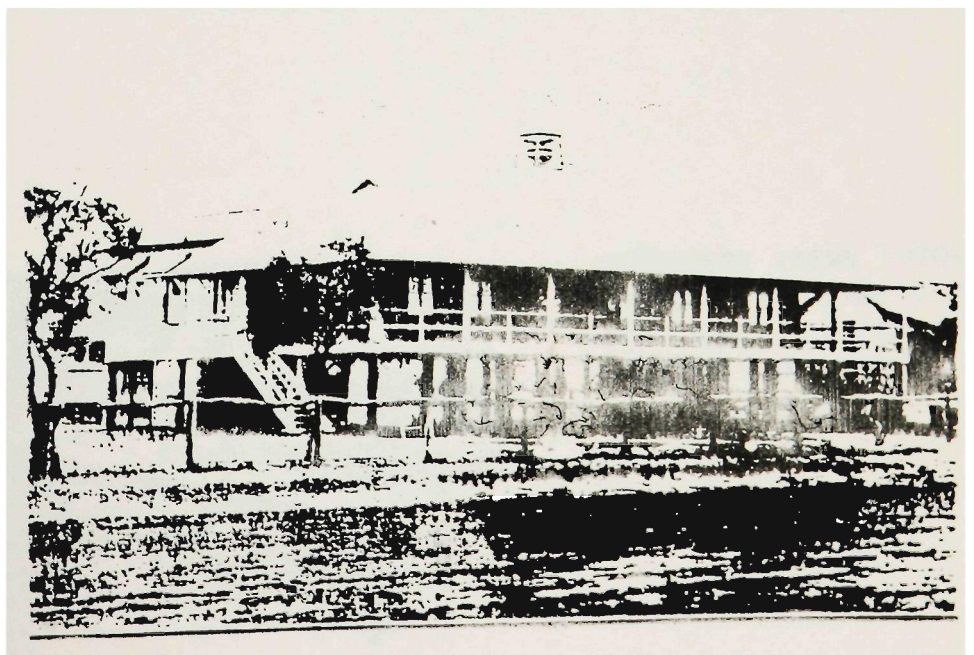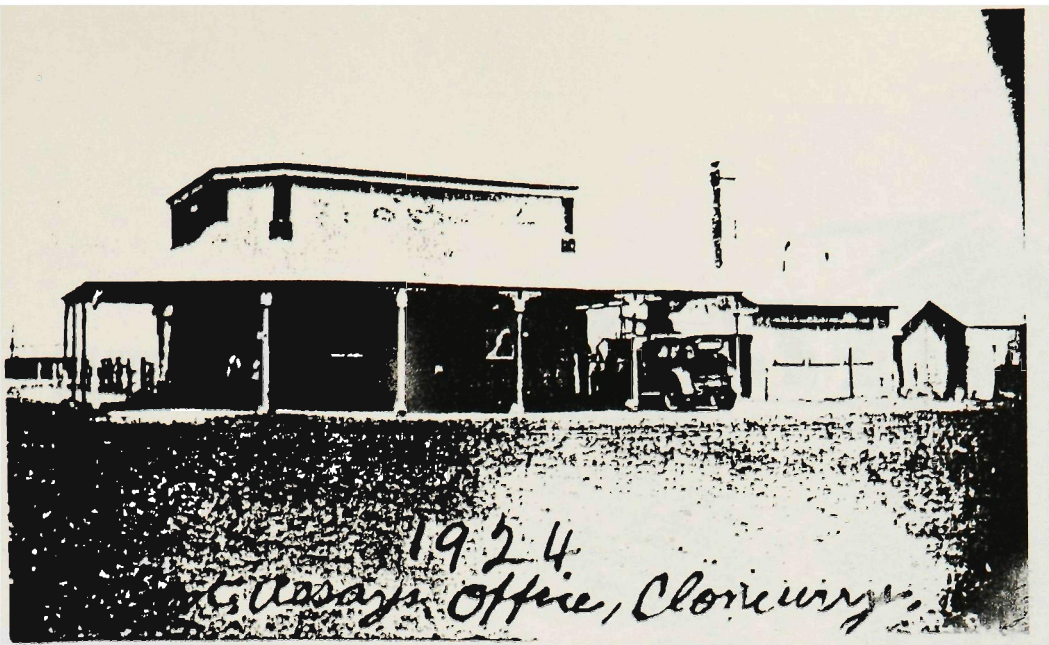
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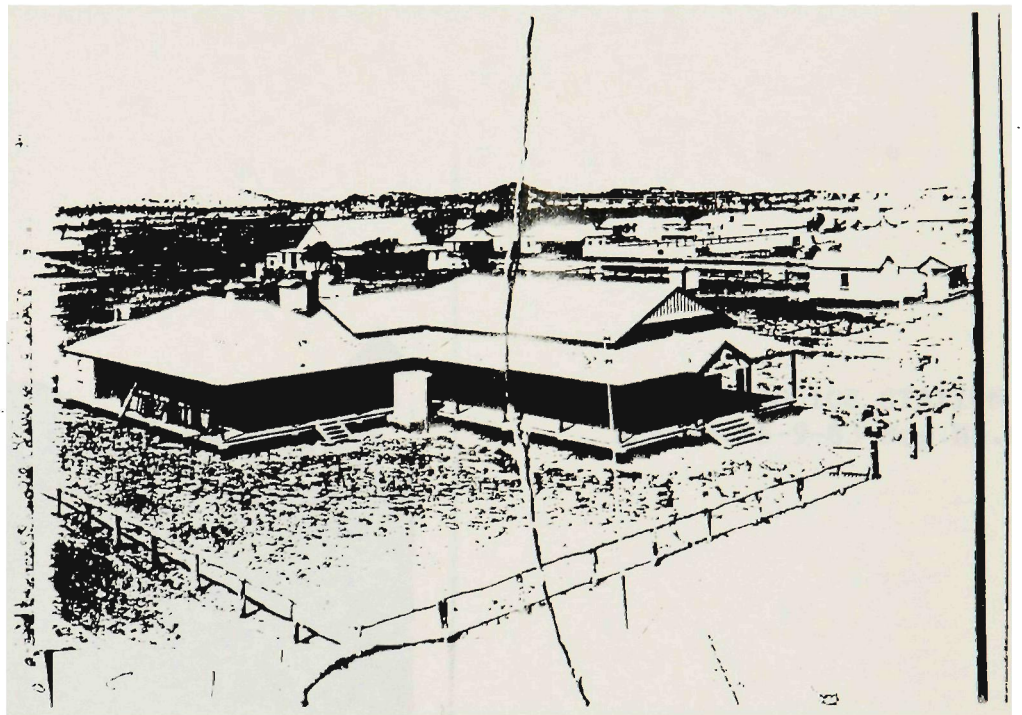
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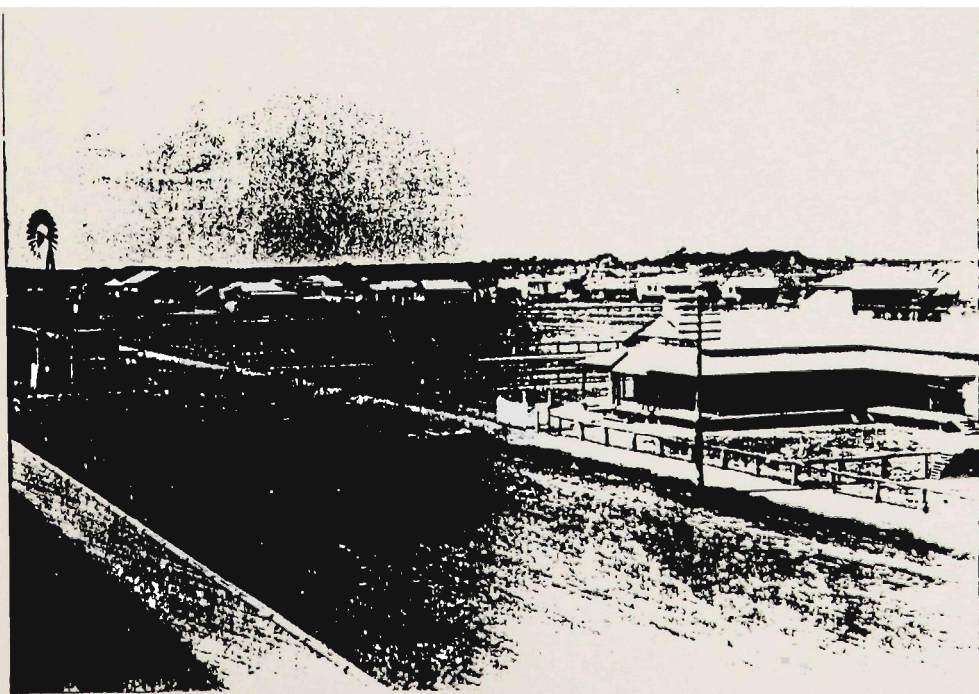
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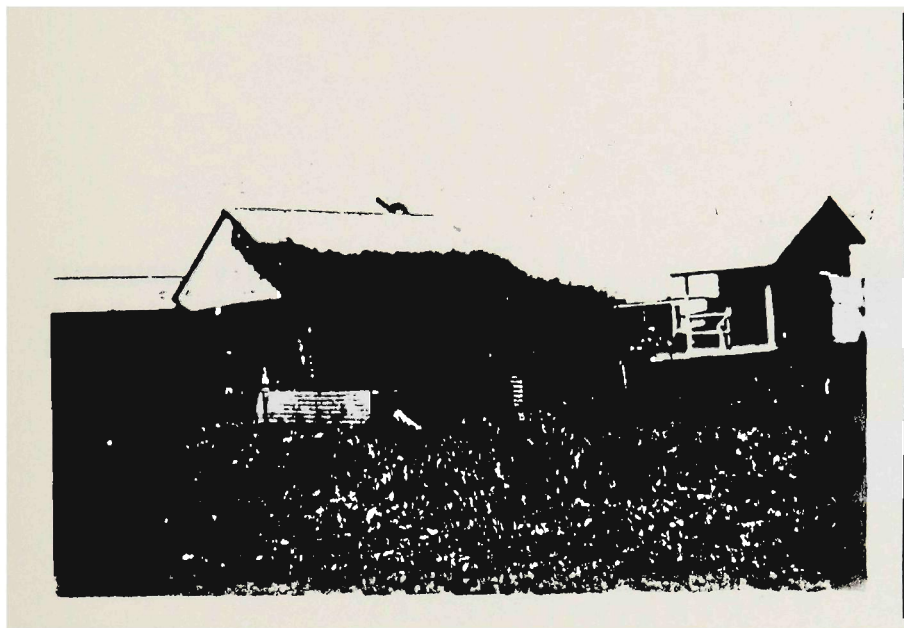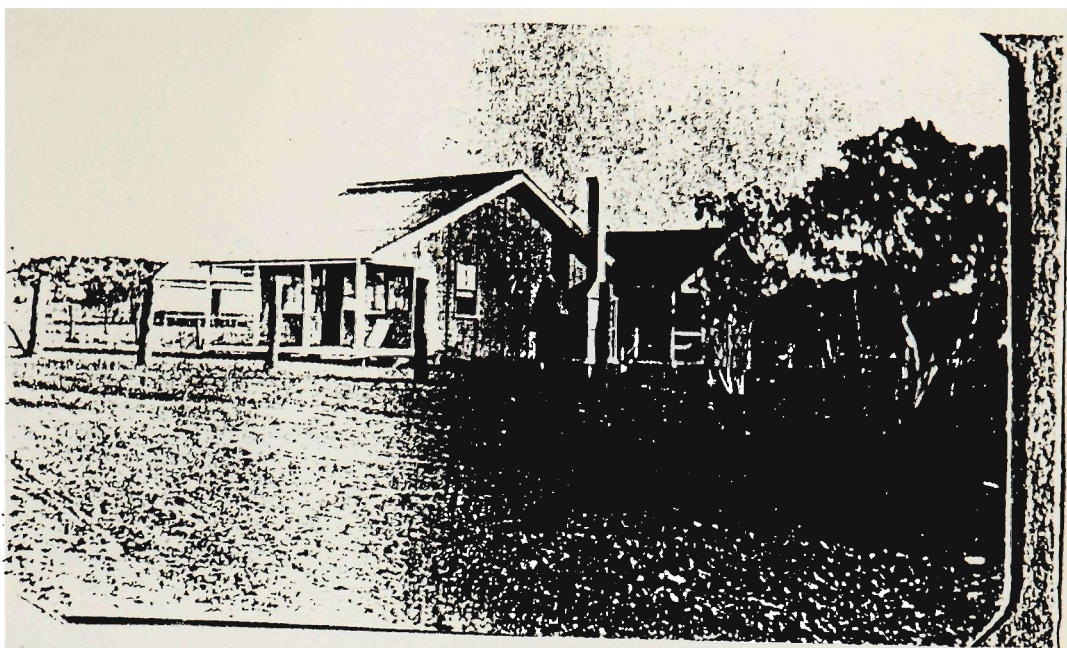
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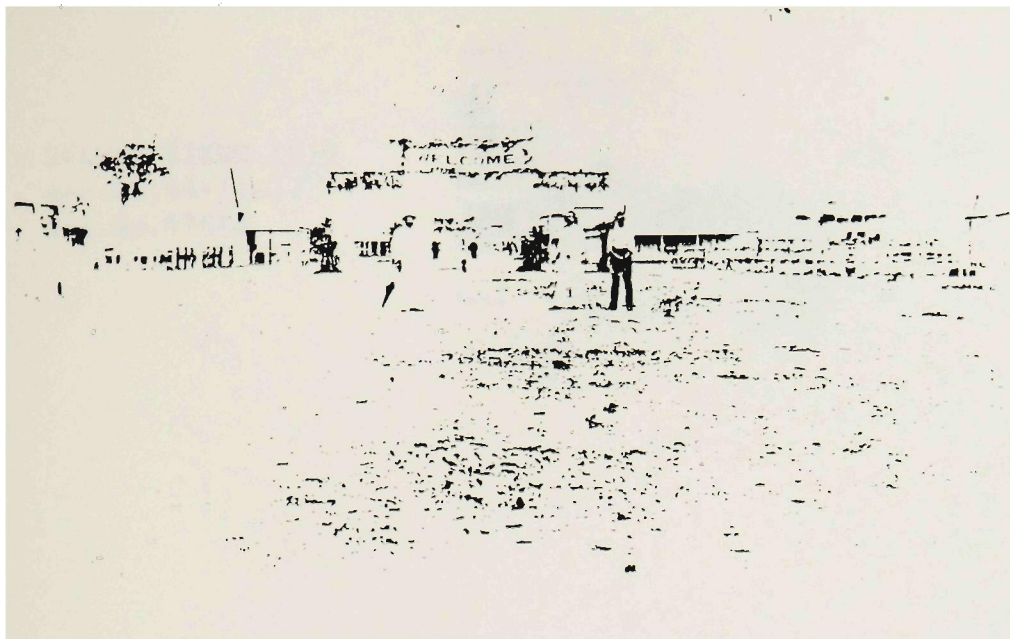
NORMANTON – LANDSBOROUGH
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CLONCURRY TOWNSHIP IN 1897
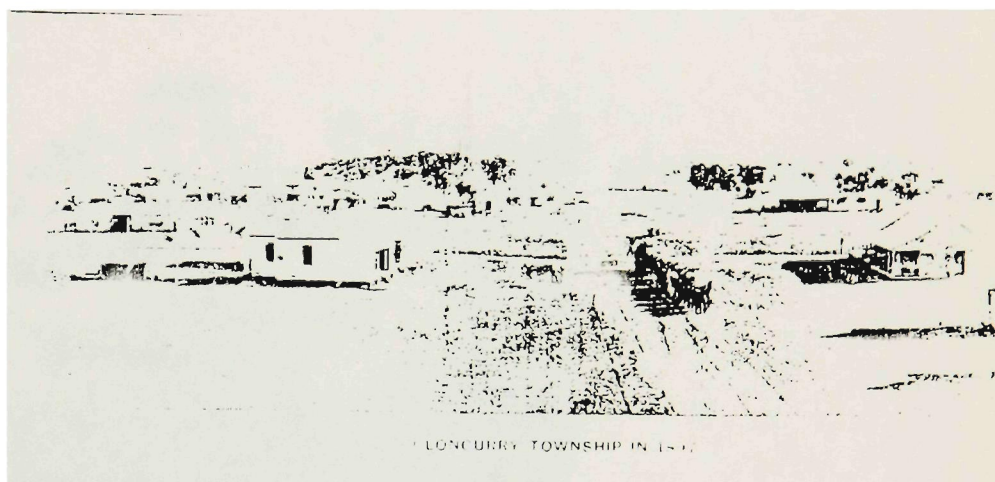
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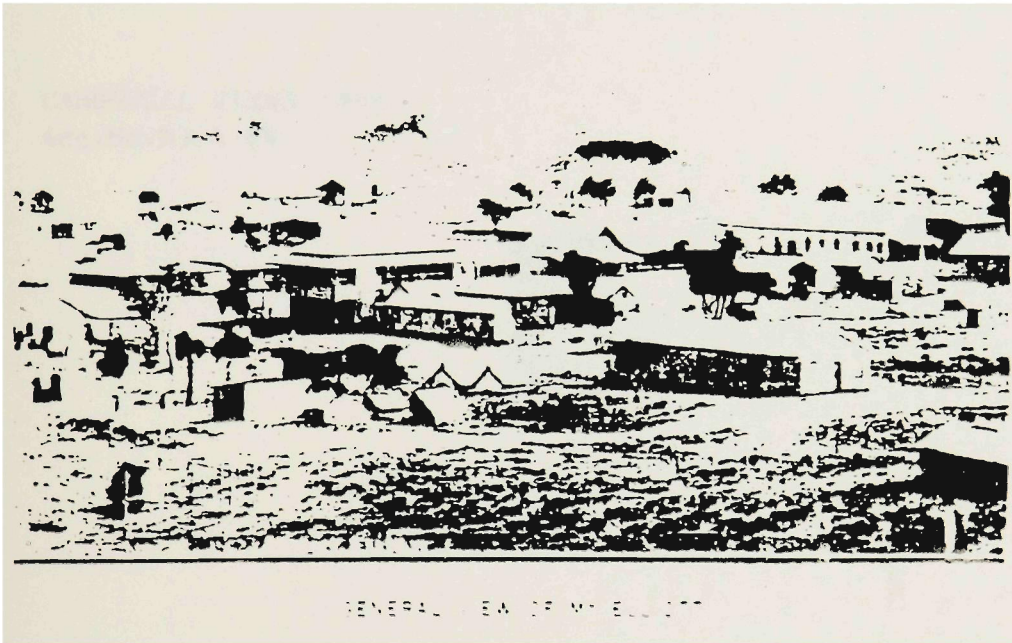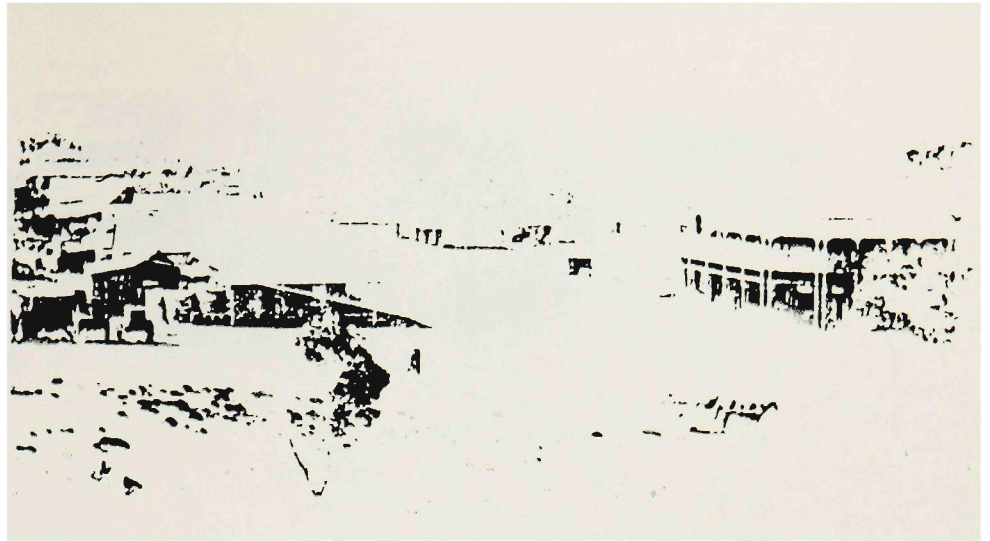
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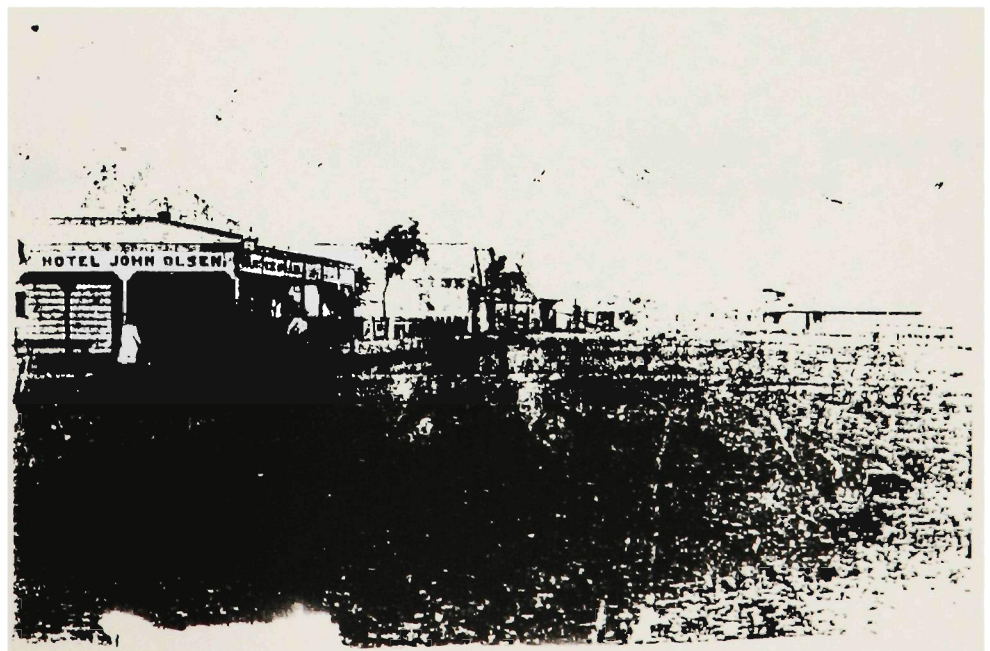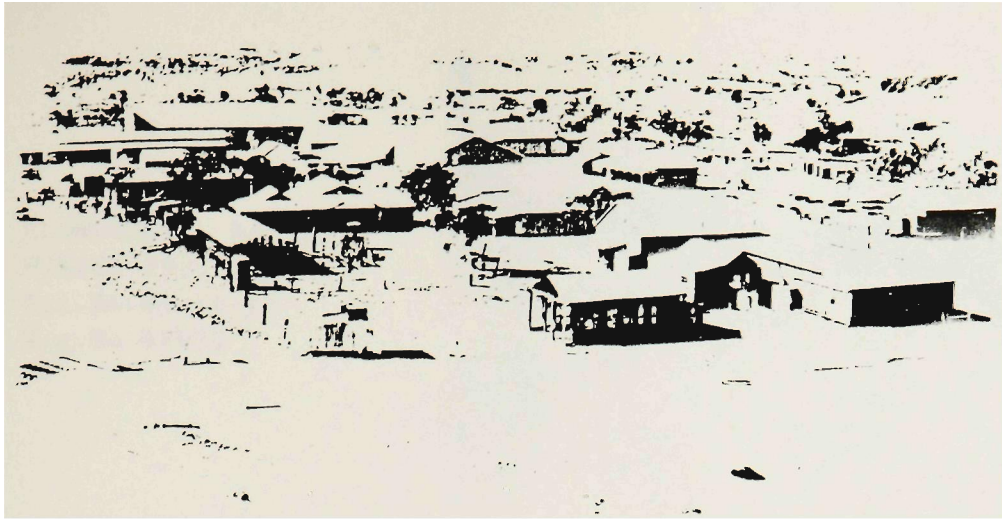
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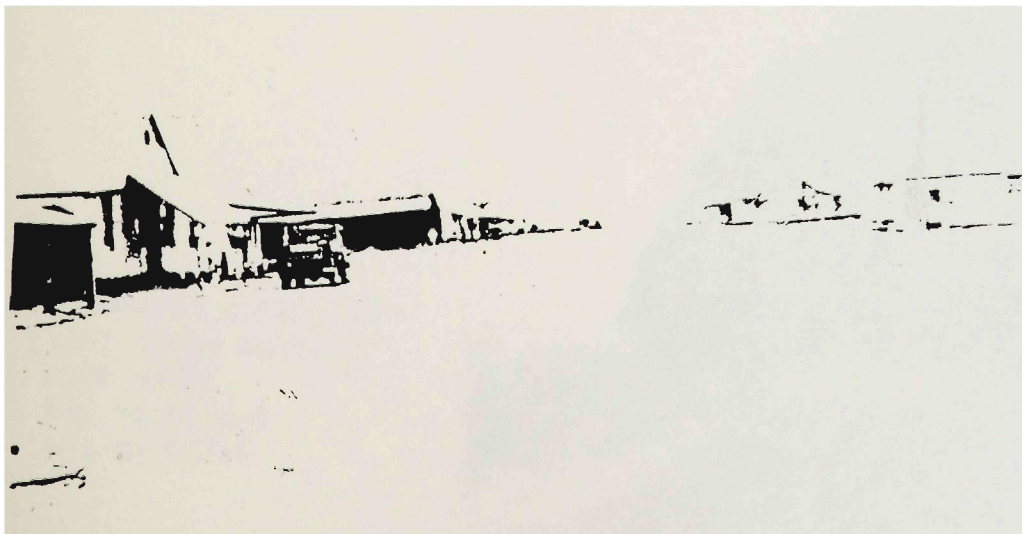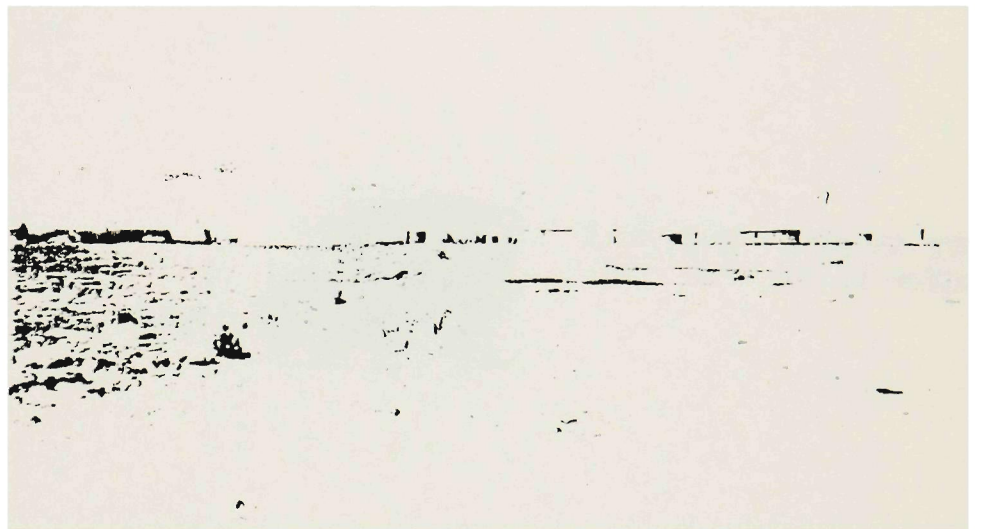
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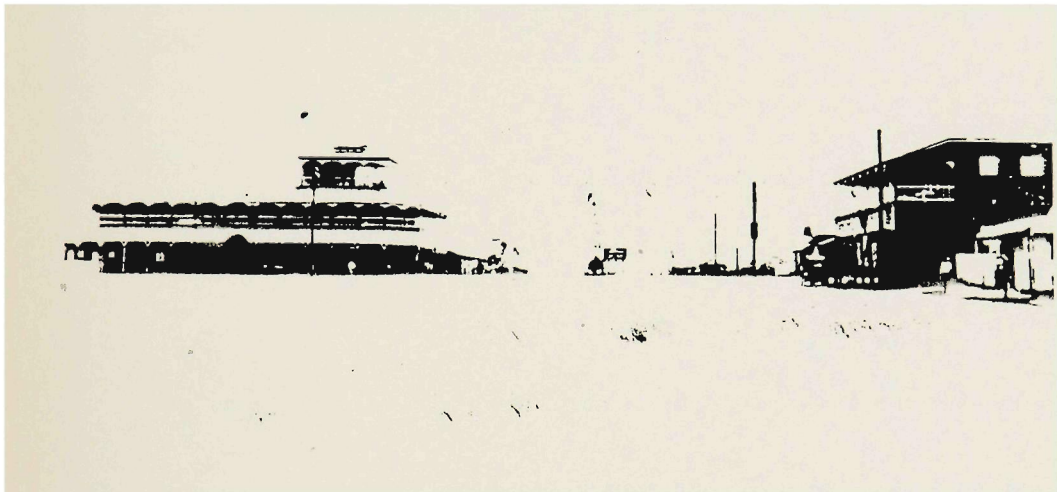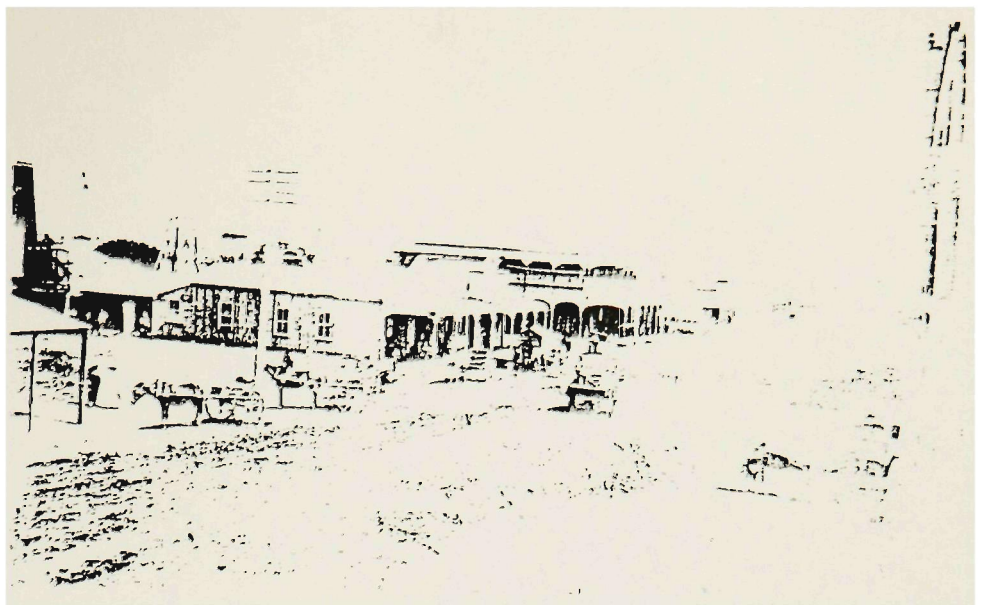
CLONCURRY: SHEAFFE STREET
1920 POST OFFICE HOTEL

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CLUB HOTEL
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1.0   20 Year Club

2.0   Our Neighbours

3.0   Personalities - listed alphabetically

BIOGRAPHIES

This section will prove of assistance to those interested in family history, or those researching one specific person. While this particular section almost entirely covers persons mentioned in Mount Isa Mines' publication MIMAG, there are other avenues which will prove of value to those doing research. These are listed below:

The Family History Group of Mount Isa have records of births, deaths and marriages for all of Australia.

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2. Our Neighbours

3. Personalities – listed alphabetically

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