



‘GLEN ROCK’

Overview History and Historic Cultural Heritage Values Inventory and Assessment Report

February 2000

‘GLEN ROCK ’

Overview History and Historic Cultural Heritage Values Inventory and Assessment Report

**Forest Planning and Sustainable Use
Vegetation Management and Use
Department of Natural Resources
Queensland**

December 2000

(Version: Glen Rock CH Report7.Doc – Updated 19.2.2001)

**Researched and compiled by
Dr David Cameron, Erica Metcalfe and Christine Morris**

For more information contact:

**Forest Planning and Sustainable Use
Vegetation Management and Use
Department of Natural Resources**
PO BOX 2454
4th Floor, Charlotte Chambers
35 Charlotte Street
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Ph: 07 3234 0146
Fx: 07 3239 3849

© Queensland Government 2000

This work is copyright. Apart from fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part of this document may be reproduced by any means without permission from the Department of Natural Resources - Queensland.

Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Queensland government. The Queensland government does not accept responsibility for any advice or information in relation to this material.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank all the members of the Glen Rock Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Team for their valuable input, Margaret Kowald, Rob Neal, Marcus Richardson, Frank Jacobson and Steve MacDonald, Mark Laurie, David Batt and the team at the Regional Landscape Strategy unit. Erica Metcalfe contributed significantly to the research for this report, including internal and archival records searches at the Queensland State Archives, and field recording at Glen Rock. Special mention must be made of Ken and Christine Morris and family at Glen Rock for their unfailing enthusiasm, hospitality and support for the cultural heritage inventory and assessment team. Both Christine and Ken have provided historical and other information relevant to the development and 'history' of Glen Rock. Christine's research has greatly assisted with the preparation of this report and the authors owe a debt of gratitude to her and Ken for their significant contribution. I thank also Helen Bennett, EPA Cultural Heritage Branch, for the use of her report on the history of the Gatton Shire, from which we have drawn many aspects of the history presented in this report. Bill Kitson, DNR Lands Survey and Mapping Museum, Landcentre, for historical maps and information on the surveying and general development of land tenure in the East Haldon parish. Several DNR Forest Resources staff deserve special acknowledgement for their valuable contributions and in-kind support, Gillian Alfredson, Steve Dawson, Carl Glen, Steve Howell, Sharon Langston, David Myers, and David Nalder.

Dr David Cameron
Project Officer (Cultural Heritage)
Forest Planning and Sustainable Use Section
Vegetation Management and Use
Department of Natural Resources
Brisbane (February 2001)

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
CONTENTS	6
LIST OF MAPS.....	7
LIST OF TABLES AND IMAGES	7
SUMMARY	10
RECOMMENDATIONS	14
1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	15
1.1 INTRODUCTION	15
1.2 METHODOLOGY	16
2. ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE GLEN ROCK AREA.....	17
2.1 Aboriginal Occupation.....	17
3. COLONIAL INVASION AND OCCUPATION (1825-1859)	20
3.1 Colonial Invasion (First contacts in the lockyer valley region)	20
3.2 Aboriginal People Resisting Invasion	21
3.3 Developing the Pastoral Frontier	24
3.4 Establishment of the East Haldon run	26
4. CLOSER SETTLEMENT (1860-1890S)	33
4.1 Consolidation and Alienation of the East Haldon run.....	34
4.2 Closer Settlement on East Haldon	37
5. SELECTORS AND GRAZING FAMILIES ON EAST HALDON (1890s-2000).....	43
5.1 Community and Services	44
5.2 Timber Getting	44
5.3 Drought	45
5.4 East Haldon and polo (1880s-1900s)	46
5.5 East Haldon (1880s-1906)	47
5.6 Point Pure Holding/Glenrock station (1916-1956)	50

5.7 Cooke's Tableland (1929-1958)	54
5.8 Glen Rock (1958-2000>)	55

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Table A: Summary of Significance Assessment Scores	59
Appendix 2. Table B: Significance Assessment Scores by Ranking	64
Appendix 3. Table C: Significance Assessment Scores for Each Criterion	65
Appendix 4. Tables D.1-19: Individual Place Significance Assessment Data Tables	67
Appendix 5. Table E: List of Places Recorded on Glen Rock (inc.PUID & AMG)	108
Appendix 6. Historic (Non-Indigenous) Cultural Heritage Assessment Model	109
Appendix 7. Cultural Heritage Conservation Management Notes	127

REFERENCES	133
------------------	-----

LIST OF MAPS

Glen Rock (Location in District)	9
Map No. 1 – Glen Rock Historical Tenure (c.1851)	27
Map No. 2 – Pastoral Run Boundaries (c.1872)	28
Map No. 3 – Glen Rock Historical Tenure (c.1867)	32
Map No. 4 – Glen Rock Historical Tenure (c.1885)	35
Map No. 5 – Glen Rock Historical Tenure (c.1911)	48
Map No. 6 – Glen Rock Historical Tenure (c.1958)	56
Map No. 7 – Glen Rock Cadastral (2000).....	57
Map No. 8 – Location of Historic Cultural Heritage Places by PUID (2000)	60
Map No. 9 – Cultural Heritage Place Values by PUID	61
Map No. 10 – Glen Rock Property Contextual Cultural Heritage Values Distribution by PUID	62
Map No. 11 – Combined Glen Rock Contextual and Place Values Distribution by PUID	63

LIST OF TABLES

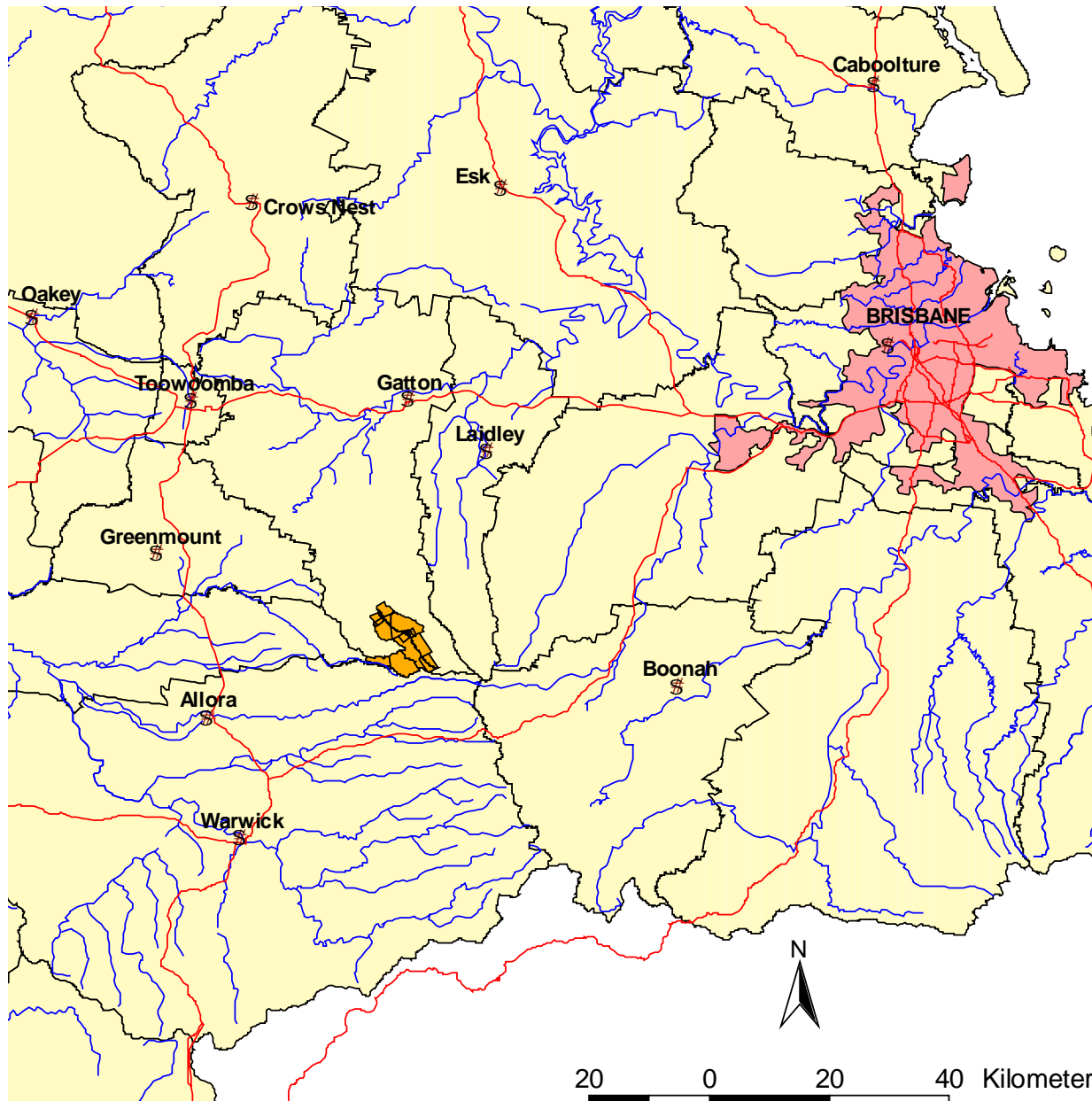
Table 1. – List of Glen Rock Places with Historic Cultural Heritage Significance... ..	13
Table 2. – Tenure Development of the East Haldon and Glen Rock Properties	13
Table 3. – Portion Numbers and Area (East Haldon Lease and Resumed Area)	41

LIST OF IMAGES

East Haldon (Glen Rock) Slab Hut (c.1930s and 2000)	38
East Haldon (Glen Rock) homestead and cottage	39
Philp family	49
Rankin family	52
D'Arcy family	53
Cooke's Hut	71
Cooke's Well	73
Timber Cutters' Caravan and Camp	75
Cottage Ruin	77
Philp's Shale Oil Lease	79

Abbott's Block Stockyards -----	81
Top Dip Stockyards -----	85
Glen Rock Slab Hut -----	89
Glen Rock Caretaker's Cottage -----	91
Glen Rock Homestead Horse Yards -----	93
Glen Rock Homestead Stockyards and Dip -----	95
Survey Tree -----	97
Timber Gate in Tree Trunk -----	99
Old Logging Camp -----	101
Large Round Posts -----	103
Post and Rail and Three Wire Fence -----	105
Ringbarkers' Flaggy Creek Camp -----	107

Glen Rock Locality Map



KEY

- Major Road
- Major Stream
- Urban Centre
- Builtup Area
- Glen Rock
- Local Government Area

SUMMARY

The non-Indigenous ‘history’ of the Glen Rock property spans most of the period since colonial occupation of South-East Queensland began in 1824-25. Glen Rock has some historic cultural heritage significance associated with its linkages to the early pastoral occupation of the Darling Downs and Lockyer Valley, although it is not very significant in the context of other historic pastoral cultural heritage values that exist in Queensland. Grazing properties are quite common across Queensland and Glen Rock is not a particularly diverse or complex example in terms of its heritage features (eg. pastoral infrastructure) or historic/social associations. The historic cultural heritage values that do exist on the property are almost wholly derived from its pastoral history, most importantly, its lineage from the East Haldon run (c.1850) and the continuity of grazing activity on the property for more than 130 years. None of the built heritage or other features identified in this study would threshold for entry into the Queensland Heritage Register (as per the significance assessment criteria under the *Queensland Heritage Act* 1992). Assessed against broader regional and statewide historic pastoral cultural heritage values the property’s significance is moderate. However, research and anecdotal evidence suggest that the Glen Rock property has a high degree of local recognition and is valued for its historic cultural heritage values within the local community.

The Glen Rock property is located in the south-eastern corner of what was once East Haldon pastoral station, and was known by that name for at least fifty years. The East Haldon run was probably established during the mid-1840s, certainly by 1850, on an area north-west of the Glen Rock property. The Glen Rock property, all or in part, has previously been known as the East Haldon run/station, Mount Haldon station, Point Pure Holding, Cooke’s Tableland, Black Duck and Glenrock station (see Table 1.). Some form of livestock grazing (including sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and horses) and cultivation (livestock feed and limited cash cropping) has occurred within the boundary of the present Glen Rock property from at least 1867 and possibly as early as the 1850s. Until at least the late 1950s Glen Rock was worked in conjunction with adjoining properties located along and over the Dividing Range in the Upper Pilton Valley and Hirstglen areas, including the Pilton (1840) and Haldon (1846) pastoral runs.

As it’s name implies, East Haldon was located east of the Haldon run and the properties shared a common boundary. Almost all of the present boundary of East Haldon Parish, in which Glen Rock is located, is that of the East Haldon run c.1867. The East Haldon run boundary was not surveyed independently as its boundary was defined by the surveyed boundaries of the existing runs which surround it, some of which were among the best known and most productive and profitable pastoral runs of the 1840s and 1850s (Haldon, Pilton, Clifton, Eton Vale and Tenthill).

In many respects Glen Rock has remained a rather isolated place with the main travel routes by-passing it. The dense Tent Hill brigalow scrub made passage south along the Blackfellow Creek valley from Tent Hill very difficult, and access only improved as the scrub was cleared for agricultural selection during the 1860s. This is very much the result of the geography of the place; characterised by narrow rocky creek flats in steep sided valleys with rugged spurs and ridges, blind valleys and escarpments wedged between the Mistake and Great Dividing Ranges.

It is unclear when exactly the European occupation of East Haldon area occurred. There is some evidence, however, that the area may have been grazed as early as the 1840s. A pastoral licence was issued to depasture 4000 sheep on a 6500 hectare run called East Haldon by at least 1851. Sheep, however, soon gave way to cattle and horses. Although little is known about the day to day operations on the East Haldon run during the 1850s and 1860s, records show that it was

continuously leased. Among East Haldon's lessees are some of the more well known pastoral identities of the period including Joshua Whiting and Henry 'Murdering' Fitz. By 1867 the East Haldon run had expanded to encompass 36,000 hectares (or 140 square miles in the old money).

Within a few years of the separation of Queensland from New South Wales in 1859, the hegemony of the pastoralists over the vast pastoral runs in Queensland was challenged by a popular call for agricultural settlement; squatter versus selector. After 1868 all most all of the larger pastoral runs in Queensland were partitioned into two sections, with one-half permanently resumed for closer settlement agricultural selection. All of the pastoral runs adjoining East Haldon were partitioned and their resumed sections surveyed into blocks for family farms. East Haldon, however, escaped the resumptions and during the 1870s the lease holders began to secure freehold over the best blocks along the creek flats of Blackfellow and Black Duck Creeks.

During the 1870s the first permanent residences were established on the section of East Haldon that is now the Glen Rock property. It is thought that William Philp established the first homestead about 1870, on a terrace overlooking Blackfellow Creek at the base of Mt Philp and under the imposing gaze of the Glen Rock peak. This is the location of the present Glen Rock homestead complex. East Haldon was finally partitioned into three roughly equal sections in 1884; West Haldon, East Haldon Lease and East Haldon resumed. West Haldon encompassed the original East Haldon lease area in the north-west of the parish. The un-resumed portion of the old East Haldon run took in all of the Blackfellow Creek valley south-east from Woodbine to the boundary with the resumed section at Shady Creek. The resumed section encompassed all of the Black Duck Creek valley and the extreme south-eastern section of the Blackfellow Creek valley below the junction with Shady Creek. These two sections were aligned parallel with each other, sharing a common boundary along the ridgeline south from Cattle Station Peak to the southern side of Mt Hennessy.

It was at this point (c.1885) that sections of the present Glen Rock property boundary were defined for the first time. The current boundary of the Glen Rock property is located in the south-eastern section of the East Haldon Lease (c.1885) and the south-western end of the resumed portion. A pastoral lease/occupation licence existed over the un-resumed section of the East Haldon run, excluding the several freeholded blocks along Blackfellow Creek. An occupation licence was held over the headwaters of Black Duck Creek in the resumed section and several selections taken up along the creek to the north.

By the late 1890s the Philp family had consolidated all of the freehold and leasehold blocks on the Blackfellow Creek section of Glen Rock and then sold the consolidated property in 1906 after experiencing heavy losses during the Long Drought (1898-1903). In 1911 Adolf Feez renamed the property Point Pure (after the prominent outcrop overlooking Shady Creek). Point Pure was later renamed Glenrock (one word) after the late 1920s. Several large sections of the Point Pure lease area were resumed for State Forest reserves between 1907 and 1945, including sections of the present Goomburra State Forest and Mt Mistake National Park. The occupation licence over the Black Duck area was converted to a Prickly Pear Selection in 1929 and the area became known as Cooke's Tableland after its owner Max Cooke. The two sections were finally reunited in 1958 when James and Norman Johnston took over Cooke's Tableland and amalgamated it with Point Pure/Glenrock, which they had purchased two years earlier. The Johnstons called their property Glen Rock, and the boundary they established in 1958 is the current boundary of the Glen Rock Regional Park.

A total of nineteen places have been identified in this study as possessing some degree of historic cultural heritage significance. There are many other places and features (eg. fences, gates, paddocks, runbark landscapes) which contribute to the overall 'heritage' infrastructure and ambiance of the

property, which individually do not display any particular significance. For example, fences are ubiquitous across the rural landscape and the fencing on Glen Rock is neither unique nor rare. However, some sections of fencing on the property are quite old and uncommon in the context of the property and also illustrative of past grazing activity. The inclusion of the post and rail and three wire horse paddock fence in the list is an example. This small remnant (about 50m) of a fencing type once quite common around the homestead area and nearby paddocks, is associated with a period during the early twentieth century when horse breeding was a major activity on the property. Its significance is based upon its age, rarity (relative to the property) and association with past pastoral activity. Moreover, some of the previous owners were instrumental to the introduction and develop of polo in the region and in breeding polo ponies.

The place identified to posses the most historic cultural heritage significance on the property is the old Slab Hut at the Glen Rock homestead complex. The slab hut is believed to date from the early 1870s and was attached to the main East Haldon homestead constructed by the Philp family. It scores highly because of its age, its continuity of location and use, and association with the earliest known permanent occupation of the area and the early alienation of land from the East Haldon run for selection. Similarly Cooke's Hut (another slab timber hut) scores well because of its association with the alienation of land for prickly pear selection, its relative age, representativeness as an example of an out-station residence, and its intactness and setting. Indeed, all the places identified draw their heritage significance, in one way or another, from the property's pastoral history, even the timber getters' camps (timber rights in exchange for track construction) and the Shale Oil Lease (owned by Egdar Philp, of the East Haldon Philps). In essence these places demonstrate that the historic cultural heritage values of the property are derived from its pastoral history.

Table 1. – List of Glen Rock Places with Historic Cultural Heritage Significance and Summary of Significance Assessment Scores

No.	Site Name	Significance	Viability	Manageability	Total
	Glen Rock Property	5.5	7	8	5.1
1	Cooke's Hut (c.1931).	6.3	7	7	5.5
2	Cooke's Well, (c.1936).	4.6	9	8.3	5.1
3	Timber Cutters' Camp and Caravan (c.1980s).	3.1	2	5.8	1.3
4	Cottage Ruin.	2.9	1	8	0.6
5	Philp's Shale Oil Lease (c.1940).	3.8	1	7.8	0.7
6	Abbott's Block (c.1870s).	4.6	5	7	3.7
7	D'Arcy's Well (c.1936).	4.2	3	6.9	2.5
8	Top Dip Stockyards (c.1955).	3.7	5	7	3.1
9	Glen Rock Homestead Complex.	6.6	7.5	7.3	5.9
10	East Haldon Slab Hut (c.1870s).	6.8	7	7.8	6.0
11	East Haldon Caretaker's Cottage (c.1890s).	6	7.5	6.8	5.3
12	Glen Rock Horse Yards	3	4	8	2.6
13	Glen Rock Homestead Stockyards	3.2	8	7.3	3.6
14	Survey Tree (c.1898?)	5.1	5	8	4.2
15	Timber Gate in Tree Trunk	3	5	8	2.9
16	Old Logger's Camp (c.1970s?)	1.7	2	8	1.0
17	Old Large Round Posts	1.8	4	8	1.9
18	Post and Rail Fence.	5.1	4	7.8	3.7
19	Ringbarkers' Camp				

Table 2. Tenure Development of the East Haldon and Glen Rock Properties

Years	Property Name	Area
c.1841 – 1850+	Mt Haldon run (possibly part of East Haldon run area)	
c.1851 - 1867	East Haldon run	6500 ha
1867 - 1884	East Haldon (referred to in report as East Haldon Extended)	36,000 ha
1885	East Haldon (Extended) Partitioned into three sections:	
1885 - 1907	<i>Divided into (1) - East Haldon Lease (Blackfellow Creek)</i>	12,250 ha
1885 - 1929	<i>(2) - East Haldon Resumed (Black Duck/OL 178)</i>	12,250 ha
1885 - ?	<i>(3) - West Haldon Lease</i>	11,000 ha
1907 - 1911	East Haldon - SF 49 resumption (1200 ha)	11,050 ha
1911 – c.1927	Point Pure Holding (PL and East Haldon freehold after subdivision of Por.95v, less 800 ha)	10,250ha
1927-1945	Glenrock/Point Pure Holding less SF 350 resumption (3600 ha)	6750ha
1945	Glenrock/Point Pure Holding lease surrendered (2000 ha to SF 750)	4650 ha
1945-1958	Glenrock (freehold and other portions of Glenrock/Point Pure Holding)	4650 ha
1929 - 1958	Cooke's Tableland (formerly Black Duck – East Haldon Resumed/ OL 178)	1660 ha
1958 - 1995	Glen Rock Station (Glenrock/Point Pure portions and Cooke's Tableland amalgamated)	6300 ha
1995 – 2000>	Glen Rock Regional Park (purchased by DNR in 12/1995)	6300 ha

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A cultural heritage management plan must be developed for the property, including basic conservation plans for the extant structures and features identified and assessed in this report. (The EPA Cultural Heritage Branch be asked to assist with the development of these plans).
- Unless unavoidable, the Glen Rock Homestead Slab Hut, Caretaker's Cottage and Cooke's Hut must not be relocated.
- Future management planning must endeavour to maintain the historic cultural heritage values identified in this study through the retention of the pastoral infrastructure now extant on the property.
- Interpretive information and signage should be developed for each of the places identified and assessed in this report.
- A heritage trail (bush walk/vehicle tour) featuring the historic cultural heritage places identified and assessed in this report could be developed as a component of the overall recreational plan for the property.
- Aspects of the history and heritage values of the property (extracts of this history, historical documents, photographs, maps etc.) be made available for public viewing as part of any information and/or interpretive display or centre.
- Further historical research on the property and the people who lived and worked there is required and should be supported and encouraged, particularly where this would involve members of the local community.

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide the historical context from which it will be possible to adequately assess the significance of the non-Indigenous (or historic) cultural heritage values identified on the Glen Rock Regional Park. The report is a component of the Glen Rock Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment and Inventory project. In this report the terms ‘non-Indigenous’ and ‘historic’ cultural heritage are interchangeable. The main body of the report contains an overview history of the Glen Rock property and its antecedents. Attached to this report is an inventory of Historic cultural heritage values that have been identified on the property. The inventory component presents data including the name, type, description, location, significance, history and association of the place.

This report provides the historical context and place data for the Forest Planning and Sustainable Use Cultural Heritage Significance Assessment Model. The Model allows for the cultural heritage significance of a place to be assessed against ten significance criteria: age, history, recognition, use, rarity, technology, quality, condition, viability and manageability. Along with these values broader assessments of inherent social and aesthetic values can be made. Because the Glen Rock property is somewhat isolated and has been essentially ‘private’ property for more than 130 years the opportunity for the broader community to develop a social and aesthetic appreciation and value for the property has been very limited. Therefore, no attempt has been made to assess these values independently, although these social and aesthetic values are considered through the criteria used to assess the inherent historic cultural heritage significance of the property and its heritage features. Now that Glen Rock is part of the public estate it is certain that its social and aesthetic values will increase in the future as more people come into contact with the property and fully appreciate its natural qualities.

The overview history is not a comprehensive examination of the history of the property. Rather, the report presents a reasonably detailed tenure history of the Glen Rock property in the context of the non-Indigenous occupation and development of the immediate surrounding district (East Haldon parish and the Lockyer Valley). As this study is focused on the non-Indigenous history of the Glen Rock study area no expansive attempt has been made to assess the relationships between the original Aboriginal inhabitants with the landscape. Nevertheless, some historical aspects of the conflict associated with Aboriginal dispossession and resistance are addressed. Albeit, this interpretation is based upon a narrow range of somewhat dated secondary sources and the information with regard to tribal boundaries etc. may be inaccurate. The Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report being prepared by Gillian Alfredson should be consulted for the most up to date interpretation of Aboriginal occupation of the Glen Rock area.

This report attempts to address some of the major historical themes associated with the history of the property and the district, including contact history with the original Aboriginal inhabitants, Colonial occupation and economic development of the area (eg. pastoral expansion) and closer settlement agriculture. More detailed research may reveal other relevant and important aspects of the history of the area. The overview history focuses on the establishment and development of the East Haldon pastoral run and the subsequent changes in land use and settlement that have occurred in the area over time, resulting in the formation of the Glen Rock property.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The major objective of the research task has been the investigation of the history of the Glen Rock property and its antecedents. The greatest research effort has been directed towards understanding the development of the East Haldon run and the subsequent resumptions, sub-divisions and consolidations that have occurred. In essence the research task has been to place the establishment of the Glen Rock property within the context of the broader Colonial occupation and development of the East Haldon parish. An understanding of the history of the property is necessary for a valid assessment of the significance of the historic cultural heritage values that exist on the Glen Rock property.

The methodology of this report reflects the objectives and outcomes required of the Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Team as an element of the Glen Rock planning process. In short, it is the Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Team's task to assess the significance of the cultural heritage values that exist on the Glen Rock property. In order to adequately assess these values it is necessary to first develop an understanding of the 'history' of the property and the district in which it is located. The history of the Glen Rock property is interpreted within the context of broader historical action and themes (eg. Queensland's history, pastoral development, agricultural settlement).

From the historical overview the 'significance' of the cultural heritage values of each place or site identified can be assessed against broader significance criteria. Indeed, the historical overview is not only fundamentally important in providing the historical context for the assessment but for assisting with the identification of places or sites with potential cultural heritage significance. With this background information the team has assessed each place identified through the inventory survey for its potential historic cultural heritage significance. Each place was assessed against heritage significance, viability and manageability criteria through the Cultural Heritage Significance Assessment Model (see appendices 6 and 7). From this analysis each place was given a significance score of between 1 (low) and 10 (very high). In calculating the score for each place its significance was assessed against statewide and national significance and then balanced by a recognition of the local and regional significance. In this way the scores better reflect and account for the sometimes strong local recognition of the historical value of aspects of the property yet tempered by the acknowledgement that many places of greater historic cultural heritage significance exist elsewhere across Queensland and interstate. If the places had been assessed purely for statewide significance the scores would be lower, if assessed for only local significance the places would have scored higher.

In researching the overview history a variety of relevant secondary sources, including general Queensland and local histories, have been consulted. The report relies heavily on the detailed overview history of the Gatton Shire prepared by Helen Bennett, EPA Cultural Heritage Branch. Other information has been gained from oral history interviews conducted by Christine Morris and Gillian Alfredson, and discussions with various landholders in the area. Some limited archival research has been limited to run files and other associated Lands Department files as the scope of this project does not require broader in-depth analysis, nor does the time frame for the research and writing of this report allow more detailed research. Current and historical maps (cadastral, pastoral run and topographical) have been extensively consulted.

2. ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE GLEN ROCK AREA

Timeline (BP = Before Present ie. The year 1950)

22000BP Earliest archaeological dating of Aboriginal occupation of SEQ.

4000BP Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal habitation at Chalawong rock shelter and rock engraving site.

2.1 ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

The earliest records of the post-contact period relating specifically to the Glen Rock property date from the mid-1840s. Aboriginal 'history' in the vicinity of Glen Rock is considerably older, at least 20,000 years before present (BP. Taken to be the year 1950). It is theorised that the present geography in terms of the area's relationship to the coastline stabilised around 6000BP after the contraction of the Pleistocene ice age.¹

Precise identification of pre-contact Aboriginal language groups, clans and tribes in the Lockyer Valley and most other districts is virtually impossible. This is particularly the case with the Glen Rock property itself. The issues of tribal and language group boundaries and names are keenly debated today, however, broadly speaking Prof. N.B. Tindale has identified four main language groups intersecting in the vicinity of the Glen Rock property. They are the *Jagera* (or *Jagara* and *Yuggera* and *Ugarapul*) group in the north-eastern quadrant, the *Giabal* (and/or *Gidabal*, *Gomamgguru*, *Paramba* and *Djamela*) in the north-western quadrant, the *Keinyan* to the south-west and the *Kitabal* to the south-east.² The Aboriginal cultural heritage values assessment project being conducted concurrently with this research will in part seek to address some of the issues and questions related to tribal boundaries and associations with the Glen Rock area.

There is some debate about the border, if it can be described as such, between the *Jagera* and *Giabal/Djamela* along the Dividing Range. Tribal group boundaries have been described as 'grey areas of overlapping authority governed by inter-tribal relations, kinship links and clan arrangements'.³ Tindale's research suggests that the *Jagera* country extended as far west as the Dividing Range, presumably to the ridge line along a common boundary with the *Giabal/Djamela*.⁴ There is some evidence, however, to suggest that the *Giabal/Djamela* people had access to land on the eastern slopes of the Dividing Range as far east as Gatton in the Lockyer Valley.⁵

¹ See Gillian Alfredson's report, *Glen Rock Indigenous Cultural Heritage Study* (Brisbane: Department of Natural Resources, February 2001). S.J. Davies and J. Richter, *A Cultural Heritage Assessment of the proposed Springdale-Murphy's Creek 275V Transmission Line, SEQ* [Report to Sinclair Knight Consulting Engineers], 1993, p. 16, cited in Helen Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview: Gatton Shire Historical Cultural Heritage Survey: Stage 1 (Brisbane: Environmental Protection Agency, Cultural Heritage Branch, 1999), p. 36.

² Maurice French, *Conflict on the Condamine: Aborigines and the European Invasion - A history of the Darling Downs Frontier* (Toowoomba: Darling Downs Institute Press, 1989), pp. 12-15. and J.G. Steele, *Aboriginal Pathways in Southeast Queensland and the Richmond River* (St. Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1984), pp. 148-150.

³ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, p. 14.

⁴ Steele, *Aboriginal Pathways*, pp. 148-149.

⁵ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, p. 14.

The Glen Rock property encompasses a section of the steep valley on Blackfellow Creek, to the east and parallel with the Black Duck Creek valley, and extending west up the Dividing Range below the Pilton valley and the headwaters of Kings and Dalrymple Creeks. In effect it is located in the border lands of both the *Giabal/Djamela* and *Jagera*. At present there are people from four Aboriginal groups with some level of interest in the Glen Rock property. They are the Ugarapul Tribe, the Jagera Aboriginal Association, Yuggera and Yuggerapul people.

Unless otherwise noted, the term Ugarapul is used in this report to describe the Ugarapul clan, ‘a distinct group of the Jagera-speaking people’⁶, rather than specifically the Ugarapul Tribe. Some members of the broad Ugarapul people may or may not identify with the Ugarapul Tribe, or may or may not identify with the Jagera. The Ugarapul country roughly encompasses the area from Ipswich to Maroon and westwards to the Dividing Range and south to the Macpherson Range, including the catchments of the Warrill and Reynolds Creeks and Teviot Brook.⁷

Some archaeological, anthropological and historical research has been conducted on the Aboriginal society pre- and post-contact in the vicinity of the Glen Rock property. There are several local histories, focusing mostly on non-Indigenous settlement, histories and a bibliography of sources of the Ugarapul people and other Aboriginal groups, and several archaeological studies of places and artefacts.⁸

A recent overview history report on the Gatton Shire prepared by Helen Bennett of the EPA, Cultural Heritage Branch, outlines some aspects of the Aboriginal ‘history’ of the district from pre and post –contact perspectives.⁹ It is thought that at the time of first sustained contacts between Europeans and the Aboriginal people of the greater Lockyer Valley area during the late 1830s and 1840s, their population would have been relatively large, perhaps several thousand. J.G. Steele notes that the well known squatter James ‘Tinker’ Campbell suggested that the Jagera leader Multuggerah could field an army of 1200 men during the early 1840s and that a camp at Humpy Creek near Grantham may have provided shelter for 100 or more people.¹⁰ If this was the case it would be reasonable to suggest that the population would have exceeded 3000. The pre-contact population, however, would probably have been much greater in number prior to the arrival of the Europeans at Moreton Bay from 1824 who brought with them diseases such as colds, flu and small pox which would have had a deleterious effect on the Aboriginal population.

There was considerable movement of Aboriginal people through the Lockyer Valley district from the coastal areas to the Darling Downs, particularly during the triennial bonyi nut festivals (*Bunya* or *Araucaria bidwillii*). There are references to several travel routes, called pathways, connecting the Moreton region with the Downs over the Dividing Range. There is evidence of pathways having existed along spurs and ridgelines in the vicinity of Glen Rock at Rocky Scrub Creek (to Hirstglen)

⁶ L. Clair Jackson, *A preliminary sourcebook on the Ugarapul people of the Fassifern, South-Eastern Queensland : a report and annotated bibliography* (Glebe, N.S.W: the Author, 1992), p. 42.

⁷ Dan O’Donnell, ‘The Ugarapul Tribe of the Fassifern Valley’, *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland [JRHSQ]*, Nov. 1990, 14, 4, p. 149. and Dan O’Donnell, ‘White versus Black in the Fassifern: Extirpation of the Ugarapuls’, *Social Alternatives*, 1991, 9, 4, p. 17.

⁸ See Jackson, *A preliminary sourcebook on the Ugarapul*; O’Donnell, ‘The Ugarapul Tribe of the Fassifern Valley’ and ‘White versus Black in the Fassifern’; Steele, *Aboriginal Pathways*; M.J. Moorwood, ‘The Archaeology of Art: Excavations at Maidenwell and Gatton Shelters, S.E. Queensland’, *Queensland Archaeological Research*, 3, 1986, pp. 88-132. & M.C. Quinnell, ‘Aboriginal Rock Engravings Near Rocky Scrub Creek, Junction View, South East Queensland: Tryon’s Pigeon Creek Site Re-Recorded’, *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, 16, 2, pp. 215-21.

⁹ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, 1999.

¹⁰ Steele, *Aboriginal Pathways*, p. 150.

and Blackfellow Creek (from the Fassifern Valley via gaps in the Mistake Range west to Upper Pilton).¹¹

The Rocky Scrub Creek pathway, a tributary on the western side of Black Duck Creek, was probably still used by Aboriginal people until at least the late 1870s. The pathway is associated with a very significant petroglyph rock shelter art site on the southern bank of Rocky Scrub Creek, where Aboriginal habitation is dated back to 4000BP.¹² The Rocky Scrub Creek shelter is located approximately 8kms north-west of the Angophora Day Use Area at Glen Rock in what was the extreme south-western corner of the original East Haldon run following a spur up onto the Dividing Range and over the boundary with Haldon station.

The Rocky Scrub Creek site was recorded by Henry Tryon, Assistant Curator of the Queensland Museum in 1884. Tryon reported that a Mr Philp of Haddon (sic) alerted him to the presence of the rock shelter, presumably sometime in the early 1880s. It is most likely the Mr Philp referred to was William Haig Philp, who at this time was managing Haldon run and taking up East Haldon. Tryon notes the shelter as being on Pigeon Creek next to a bridle path giving access from Tenthill to Pilton, a pathway formally used by Aboriginal people. Tryon claims that no Aborigines lived in a traditional manner in the area at the time of his survey (c.1883) and there was little physical evidence of their occupation readily seen in the vicinity.¹³ The pathway is up to one metre wide and bench cut into the ridge up to half a metre in places and follows a spur line to the centre of saddle in the Dividing Range which can be seen from the Rocky Scrub Creek shelter.¹⁴ The pathway has been used as a bridle path for horses connecting the Black Duck and Blackfellow Creek valleys with Hirstglen, Pilton and the Darling Downs.

Bennet notes that:

Other evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the Black Duck Creek district has been recorded, including numerous artefact scatters, Aboriginal burials in caves west of [Junction View]..., and two rock painting sites in the adjacent Heifer Creek system....¹⁵

¹¹ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 38.

¹² Moorwood, 'The Archaeology of Art: Excavations at Maidenwell and Gatton Shelters', p. 104.

¹³ Henry Tryon, 'On an undescribed class of rock drawings of Aborigines in Queensland', in *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland*, 1884, 1, p. 45.

¹⁴ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 38.

¹⁵ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 38.

3. COLONIAL INVASION AND OCCUPATION (1825-1859)

Timeline	
1824	Europeans arrive at Redcliffe and then move to site of Brisbane CBD and establish Moreton Bay penal colony.
1826	Convict John Sterry Baker escapes from Moreton Bay penal settlement. Sterry lives with Jagera people in the Lockyer Valley until he returns to Brisbane in 1840.
1827	Allan Cunningham's party explores the southern and eastern Darling Downs travelling overland from the New England Tableland, they 'discover' Cunningham's Gap.
1829	Cunningham explores Lockyer Valley and along eastern slopes of Great Dividing Range. 'Discovers' Spicer's Gap mistaking it for Cunningham's Gap.
1832	Moreton Bay's convict population reaches a peak of 1200.
1840	Pastoralists move onto Darling Downs from New England region.
1841	Pastoralists begin to establish runs in the Lockyer Valley.
1842	Pastoral lease regulations introduced (NSW), revised in 1847. Moreton Bay penal settlement closed.
1841-44	The 'Great Fear' racial conflict and dispersal peaks on the Darling Downs and conflict occurs in Lockyer Valley region.
1845	Non-indigenous population of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs is 1599.
1859	Queensland becomes a separate colony in June.

3.1 COLONIAL INVASION (FIRST CONTACTS IN THE LOCKYER VALLEY REGION)

While very little is known about the day to day life and society of the Aboriginal inhabitants in the vicinity of Glen Rock, documentary sources and historical research have shed some light on the post-contact history. The process of non-Indigenous occupation of the Lockyer Valley began after the establishment of the penal settlement at Moreton Bay in 1824. In 1825, Major Edmund Lockyer trekked approximately 160 kms inland along the Brisbane River to the junction of a tributary known now as Lockyer Creek.¹⁶ Commandant Captain Patrick Logan regularly explored areas around the settlement for five years until October 1830 when he was killed near Mt Beppo while exploring

¹⁶ Ross Fitzgerald, *A History of Queensland from the Dreaming to 1915* (Brisbane: University of Queensland Press, 1986), p. 9. & Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 22.

alone. It is generally believed he was killed by the Jagera. Indeed, Aboriginal/European relations had deteriorated along with his command.¹⁷

A Moreton Bay Commandant's Report of 8 August 1840 notes that in January 1826, 27 year old John Sterry Baker, a convict undertaking secondary punishment at Moreton Bay penal colony, escaped from the settlement and headed west. Many convicts sent to Moreton Bay absconded, most of those who didn't stumble back into the settlement were never seen again. Baker made it to Lockyer Creek where he came into contact with some members of the Jagera tribe. Baker lived away from the limits of settlement until 1840 and he travelled widely in the West Moreton district and onto the Darling Downs accompanying the Jagera. After fifteen years with the Jagera he had learned much of their language, customs and some hunting and tool making skills. On his return Baker was not punished but rather immediately appointed to the police as a tracker and interpreter.¹⁸

In June 1827, botanist and explorer Allan Cunningham travelled from the New England Tableland to the Darling Downs. After trekking along the Dividing Range between present day Stanthorpe and Toowoomba, he identified a gap in the range that lead towards the Brisbane Valley. Later in 1829 Cunningham travelled into the Lockyer region from the east via Limestone Hills (Ipswich) looking to relocate the gap in the range and find a trafficable pass from the coast to the Darling Downs. One of his party, a convict named James Swainsborough, who had accompanied Cunningham in 1827, located a pass near Spicer's Peak. Cunningham thought the Spicer's Gap pass was the same one he had seen from the top of the Dividing Range in 1827. The pass Cunningham actually saw in 1827, where the present highway passes through Main Range National Park, was in fact to the north-west and is today called Cunningham's Gap.¹⁹ Both these passes are located several kilometres south of the Glen Rock property.

3.2 ABORIGINAL PEOPLE RESISTING INVASION

During Cunningham's 1829 journey, he and his party travelled from Moreton Bay through the heart of Jagera country. At one point Cunningham's party was almost encircled by fires near Laidley's Plain lit by the Jagera people, presumably to warn them off Jagera country. Cunningham had followed the Brisbane River to its junction with the Bremer and then west-south-west via the Lockyer Valley.²⁰

The use of fire to hinder and/or warn off foreign intruders on Jagera country is one example of a method of Aboriginal resistance to white incursions of tribal boundaries. Tension and violence between the two cultures increased with the expansion of the pastoral frontier in the hinterland behind Moreton Bay. Indigenous resistance to the European incursion into their country began almost immediately the squatters initiated their efforts to disperse them. The tribes-people of the Moreton district and Darling Downs retaliated by killing stock, firing the grass lands and forests, and killing pastoral workers and other foreign trespassers. The squatter rush onto the Darling Downs and Moreton Bay regions began in the early 1840s after the Leslie brothers established the Toolburra run near Warwick. Other pastoral runs were established on the Downs from 1840 and late

¹⁷ Fitzgerald, *From the Dreaming to 1915*, pp. 79 & 83.

¹⁸ Christopher James Nelson, *The Valley of the Jagera: The Lockyer Valley Queensland – An unfinished history – Gatton, Laidley, Helidon and Grantham* (Gatton: the author, 1993).

¹⁹ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, pp. 39-42; Fitzgerald, *From the Dreaming to 1915*, p. 78; Jean Harslett & Mervyn Royle, *They Came to a Plateau: The Stanthorpe Saga* (Stanthorpe: Girraween Publications, 1973), pp. 5-6; G.O. Armstrong, *Waggamba Shire Story: A History of the Waggamba Shire* (Goondiwindi: Waggamba Shire Council, 1973), p. 19. & Thomas Hall, *The Early History of the Warwick District & Pioneers of the Darling Downs* (Toowoomba: Vintage Books, 1988), pp. 5-9.

²⁰ Fitzgerald, *From the Dreaming to 1915*, pp. 9 & 78.

in that year, Gilbert Elliot and Arthur Hodgson (Eton Vale station)²¹ ignored the prohibition on entering Moreton Bay settlement when they rode down Cunningham's Gap to Limestone Hills and then to Brisbane. Squatters from the south quickly moved across the Darling Downs and down into the Lockyer and Brisbane Valleys. Forty five runs had been established in the Moreton Bay hinterland and on the Downs by 1842, including the first runs in the Lockyer district at Grantham and Helidon Hills.²²

It was during the period 1841-1845 that the character of race relations on the adjacent Darling Downs has been referred to as the 'Great Fear', with both sides wary and often hostile.²³ The situation was similar below the Downs in the Lockyer Valley region. By the early 1840s the estimated *non*-Indigenous population in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts was less than 1600 persons. A competition for natural resources ensued that developed into nothing less than a battle for ultimate control of the land itself. This struggle resulted in sporadic warfare for several years in the Lockyer region as the Jagera, ably led by Multuggera, engaged in armed conflict with the squatters, police and elements of the British Army. The primary strategy for the European's was to physically drive the traditional owners off their land in a process of independent and systemic dispersal, often involving individual and mass murder. On the plains of the Darling Downs on the western side of Glen Rock, historian Maurice French argues that:

The primary task of the squatter was to secure the grasslands for his flocks and herds against the native occupants. Accordingly, the squatters pursued a deliberate policy of dispersal.²⁴

Acts of dispersal were common, the more humane approach of seeking a state of coexistence was rare. John 'Tinker' Campbell, a well known Darling Downs squatter from Westbrook station, blamed the 'trigger-happiness of early stock-keepers and hutkeepers' for the conflict that consumed much of the region in the early 1840s. Unfortunately most squatters shared the attitude that all impediments had to make way for their livestock: including native flora, fauna and the Indigenous people.²⁵

If dispersal and deprivation were too slow then more callous measures were adopted. Pemberton Hodgson, who visited his brothers who were squatting on the Darling Downs in early 1840s, said of the policy of dispersal: 'the earliest, primitive inroads of the settlers, were marked with blood, the forests were ruthlessly seized, and the native tenants hunted down like their native dogs'.²⁶

Indeed, in an article on the settlement history of the Lockyer Valley published in 1927, one local legend of the why Blackfellows' Creek got its name is linked to a possible massacre of Jagera people on the Tent Hill run. The story claims that due to Aboriginal harassment of teamsters using the track from Moreton Bay to Toowoomba in the 1840s a detachment of British soldiers based at Helidon attacked a party of Jagera. The Jagera were forced back across a creek (Blackfellow Creek) at Tent Hill to a large waterhole near Armstrong's Crossing and massacred by musket fire and their bodies left to the elements.²⁷ However, another origin for the name is derived from early settlers

²¹ Beverly Irwin, *A Million Bushels of Wheat: The History of the Clifton Shire 1840-1988* (Clifton: Clifton Shire Council, 1989), pp. 16-9. Other early pastoralists on the eastern Darling Downs were the Patrick brothers at Toolburra & Canning Downs, Joseph King and Charles Sibley at King's Creek (Clifton station), Fredrick Isaac at Gowrie, the Hodgson brothers, the Gammies, Campbells, Joe King, Charles Coxen, Henry Russell, and the Gore brothers.

²² Bennett, *Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview*, p. 28.

²³ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, pp. 91-5.

²⁴ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, p. 95.

²⁵ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, p. 95-6.

²⁶ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, p. 98.

²⁷ 'Lockyer History', *The Queensland Times*, 26 November 1927, p.13.

observing large numbers of Aboriginal people in the late 1860s and the lower reaches of the creek were regarded as the 'home of the blacks' with numerous campfires noticed in the area.²⁸

The encroachment and permanency of pastoralism was incompatible with the maintenance of traditional Aboriginal social relations. Violence was inevitable as the original inhabitant's were forced to defend their 'ownership' and continued rights and access to land and resources on which they lived. The Jagera people strongly resisted the incursion of the colonists and others as it became clear to them that the visitors were intent on permanently occupying their traditional lands. Competition for resources (food and water especially), disease, disruption of traditional social mores and practices and European aggression invariably led to violence between the two cultures. Typically the Jagera would attack the pastoralists where it hurt most – materially and physically.

In the vicinity of Blackfellow Creek there are reports of numerous attacks on livestock, squatters and shepherds. For example, approximately 40kms north of Glen Rock in late September 1841, James 'Cocky' Rogers, the newly appointed manager of George Moccatta's Grantham run (the area known to the Jagera as Goanumby), stole approximately 400 sheets of iron bark from a Jagera camp located at a place on the run later called Humpy Flats. A party of Jagera led by their warrior leader Multuggera returned some time later in October and discovered the bark sheets had been stolen. Probably as a result of Rogers not being prepared to compensate Multuggera for the bark sheets, Multuggera was forced to take measures to adequately recompense his people and to exact some punishment on Rogers.²⁹

A party of Jagera established a temporary sheep fold in scrub probably somewhere south of Grantham and then procured some seventy sheep from the Grantham run. The mob were driven back to the temporary fold and some slaughtered for food. On discovering the 'theft' of his master's sheep, Rogers and a mounted party tracked the mob to the hideaway and a violent confrontation ensued. During the fight a man called out in English to Rogers and was subsequently arrested by Rogers on suspicion of having 'stirred' up the Jagera. The man was George Brown, an indigenous Sri Lankan ex-convict and bush constable, who had taken up a life in the wild. John Campbell happened to be visiting Grantham at the time of the sheep duffing raid and he escorted Brown to Brisbane. When questioned by Commandant O'Gorman, Brown explained that Rogers had stolen the bark sheets and then shot and killed several Jagera at their camp. In Brown's opinion it was clearly the Jagera who were the most aggrieved party. A Commission of Inquiry exonerated Rogers leaving the Jagera with little option but to seek justice according to their law and customs.³⁰

The Jagera subsequently killed two shepherds on Grantham run and later attacked Tenthill head station and two out stations in further retaliation. Tenthill shared its southern boundary with the East Haldon run. On Tenthill the Jagera killed three men and injured two others. It was later claimed by John Campbell that Rogers' theft of the bark sheets directly incited a series of violent reprisals against the pastoralists, their employees and others with as many as seventeen killed.³¹

The dispersal in the Downs and Moreton districts forced most of the local tribes to leave their country. As a result many Indigenous people were cut off from their regular sources of food and water and many then sought refuge in the thick scrub and forests in the ranges.³² In the face of ever

²⁸ H. Tryon, 'On an undescribed class of rock drawings of Aborigines in Queensland', 1884, cited in Bennett, Gatton Shire.

²⁹ Nelson, *The Valley of the Jagera*.

³⁰ Nelson, *The Valley of the Jagera*.

³¹ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 43. & Nelson, *The Valley of the Jagera*.

³² French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, pp. 97-100. The actual date and year of this massacre is open to conjecture and recent research by Jan Ward-Brown, ed., *Rosenthal - Historic Shire* (Rosenthal: Rosenthal Shire Council, 1990) speculates that the massacre occurred in 1843 and not 1845 as is usually claimed.

increasing numbers of Europeans, backed by a more technologically advanced military, open conflict eventually generally subsided and Aboriginal people filtered back onto the plains. Some worked for the pastoralists who had dispossessed them of their traditional country as a means of subsistence. The pacification of relations occurred after the Aboriginal people's ability to subsist in the mountains became untenable. At this point also the pastoralists began to recognise the value of exploiting cheap Aboriginal labour where possible as an alternative to replace convict labour, which was no longer available after the cessation of transportation, and the ongoing scarcity of wage labourers. Nevertheless, while the violence on the frontier claimed many Aboriginal lives during this period, the combined threats of introduced disease and malnutrition were responsible for most deaths.³³

3.3 DEVELOPING THE PASTORAL FRONTIER

Geographic factors are vitally important in understanding patterns of settlement and the course of economic development. The geomorphology of Queensland was the greatest single factor influencing the dynamics of economic development. The location and availability of water was the most significant element in determining the spatial arrangement of settlement patterns. The modes of identifying, accessing and exploiting the natural resources of Queensland have always been a confluence of geography with available water, labour, transport, technology, market demand, and commodity prices.

Vegetation types and density, as well as the prevailing climate of a particular region are also important. The more rugged and remote areas, especially in the more heavily timbered forests, were generally more suited to cattle grazing. Cattle could be produced much more cheaply than sheep as they did not require shepherds, and the numerous huts and fenced folds to shelter both. Cattle could roam and graze widely on unfenced land and could be mustered to yards when required. Furthermore, cattle could graze much further away from their watering points than could sheep, extending the effective capacity of runs. For the less wealthy pastoralist, cattle were a cheaper, more manageable investment and they did not require the often heavy capital costs of pens, huts and shearing facilities.³⁴ Although returns for cattle were more often less than what could be made from a good wool clip.

Up to, and including most of the 1840s, the economic geography of Queensland was limited to the Moreton Bay, West Moreton, Wide Bay, and the Port Curtis regions. During the 1840s the town of Ipswich grew out of the convict-quarrying outpost at Limestone Hills, and some small settlements began to appear on the Darling Downs (Drayton and Warwick) to service the pastoral trade built up by the success of the squatters. All of the prime pastoral country on the Darling Downs was taken up by the late 1840s and the pastoral frontier had driven north and west to include most of the Maranoa district and the lower Leichhardt district by the late 1850s.³⁵

The pastoral occupation of the Lockyer Valley began in 1841 with depasturing licences taken out over large runs of unfenced land, the boundaries of which were defined by broad landscape features

³³ French, *Conflict on the Condamine*, pp. 109 & 113-5.

³⁴ Dan Daly, *Wet as a shag, Dry as a bone: drought in a variable climate* (Brisbane: Department of Primary Industries Queensland, 1994), pp. 37-8.

³⁵ For a comprehensive account of the success of pastoralism on the Darling Downs and the rise of closer settlement from the early 1860s see Maurice French, *A Pastoral Romance: The Tribulation & Triumph of Squatterdom - History of the Darling Downs Frontier: 2* (Toowoomba: UCSQ Press, 1990); French, *Conflict on the Condamine* (1989); & Maurice French, *Pubs, Ploughs & 'Peculiar People': Towns, Farms and Social Life - A History of the Darling Downs Frontier* (Toowoomba: University of Southern Queensland, 1992).

such as watercourses, watersheds, spurs, hills and mountains.³⁶ Initially there were three large runs in the vicinity of the present site of Gatton, 'Grantham' to the north, 'Helidon' to the west and 'Tenthill' to the south. These stations were linked to the 'highway' from Brisbane, Limestone Hills (Ipswich) to Drayton (Toowoomba) via O'Gorman's Gap.

Geography, particularly topography and vegetation cover, and access to reliable water are the key factors that determine the course taken by stock and other transport routes. Stock routes arose from tracks blazed by squatters, sometimes following established Aboriginal pathways, to allow the movement of stock from one run to another. These routes would also be used for the transport of station supplies and commodities to markets. These routes remained unregulated until the passage of the *Crown Lands Act of 1863*.³⁷

During the 1840s and 1850s communications were intermittent and unreliable, affected by the vagaries of weather, feed for livestock and Aboriginal resistance. The transport of goods and people from the coast to the western runs, and return loads of wool and hides, did not run to regular schedules. Postal services were carried out on informal basis. Letters and other packages would be transported by travelling squatters and their employees. Paid mail contractors operating on horseback began operating between Brisbane and Drayton via Tenthill, Grantham and Helidon runs in 1846.³⁸ The first trafficable route from the Downs to the Lockyer Valley was established by Lieutenant Gorman in 1840 and followed an Aboriginal pathway between Flagstone Creek, between Mount Davidson and Table Top, following the line of Hell Hole Creek and over the Range onto the Downs. This route known as Gorman's Gap was reported to be a very rough track not suitable for the heavy two wheeled drays of the time. The track was used, intermittently, until 1847.³⁹ The Leslie brothers of the Warwick district found another slightly better route further south called Hodgson Gap at the head of Hodgson's Creek and down the range via Monkey Water Holes Creek and Helidon to Grantham station.⁴⁰

Once source claims that during the 1840s and 1850s workers travelling from the Lockyer Valley south-west to the southern Darling Downs made use of the Aboriginal route along Black Duck Creek and crossing the Dividing Range. This route was probably the pathway west from Black Duck Creek along Rocky Scrub Creek to Hirstglen, and presumably traversed through the dense Tent Hill scrub.⁴¹

At first, sheep rather than cattle were grazed on the native grasses along the wooded creek flats and slopes along the Flagstone, Ma Ma, Tenthill and Blackfellow Creek valleys. These valleys proved not to be particularly suited to sheep grazing and cattle soon replaced sheep as the primary grazing livestock on the eastern slopes and valleys along this section of the Great Dividing Range by the late 1850s.

Typically the early runs in the Lockyer Valley district ran between 5000-10,000 sheep, with the original East Haldon run of 16,000 acres (6478 ha) able to carry between 4000-5000 sheep.⁴² Most runs would have a head station, usually consisting of the owner and/or manager's residence and ancillary services which may have included a store, blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter and vegetable gardener. Out stations, consisting of a basic slab hut shelter for the shepherds, were located approximately 3 to 9 kms from the headstation at a location suitable for folding the sheep at

³⁶ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 28.

³⁷ Pullar, *Historic Routes of Queensland*, p. 33.

³⁸ Pullar, *Historic Routes of Queensland*, chapters 2-5.

³⁹ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 74.

⁴⁰ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 74.

⁴¹ Tew, p. 19 cited in Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 75.

⁴² 'Index to Pastoral Holdings and Leases', *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 25 July, 1851, pp. 948 and 1197.

night.⁴³ It is from the reference to head stations and out stations that the term 'station' became the popular term for describing grazing properties and generally superseded the term 'run' (although they are interchangeable).

Labour for these Lockyer runs first came from free men, time expired and ticket of leave men. Assigned convict labour had been withdrawn by 1841 when the first Lockyer runs were established. Wage labour was expensive and difficult to secure in the relatively remote Moreton district and attempts were made to import indentured labour from the Pacific Islands, China and India. For example, on Tenthill station, which adjoined East Haldon's northern and eastern boundaries, Phillip Friell recruited 19 indentured labourers from India and 11 English orphans as apprentice shepherds in 1845.⁴⁴

The rapid establishment of the Lockyer runs occurred despite the 1840s proving to be a very difficult decade, economically, for the Lockyer squatters. There were two significant floods in the Lockyer district in 1841 and again in 1845, with a drought occurring in 1843. A severe recession was experienced throughout New South Wales during the mid-1840s which seriously affected many of the Lockyer's squatters. Wool production gave way to boiling down sheep carcasses for tallow, a situation that marks the beginning of one of Queensland's earliest secondary industries.⁴⁵

3.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST HALDON RUN

Mt Haldon Run (c.1841-1850+)

Early records on the Lockyer runs are incomplete, however, it appears that a run called Mount Haldon was taken up in the early 1840s and may have been worked in conjunction with the Haldon Downs run to the west. Haldon Downs was among the earliest runs established on the Darling Downs and was taken up by Joseph King and Charles Sibley in 1840. The full extent of the Haldon Downs boundary is unknown, however, it is possible that it more or less included the later runs called Haldon, Pilton and Clifton, all of which were watered by Kings Creek.⁴⁶

It can reasonably be assumed that the Mount Haldon run was later renamed East Haldon at some point during the 1840s. Indeed, the geographic feature Mt Haldon marks part of the eastern boundary of the East Haldon run overlooking Blackfellow Creek. The Tenthill run marked the north-western and northern boundary of the East Haldon run. Tenthill was established in September 1841 for Richard Jones over approximately 11,300 hectares (28,000 acres). The Tenthill run would eventually encompass more than 36,000 hectares (90,000 acres) by 1868.⁴⁷

⁴³ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 41.

⁴⁴ Irwin, *A Million Bushels of Wheat*, pp. 16-20 & Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 41.

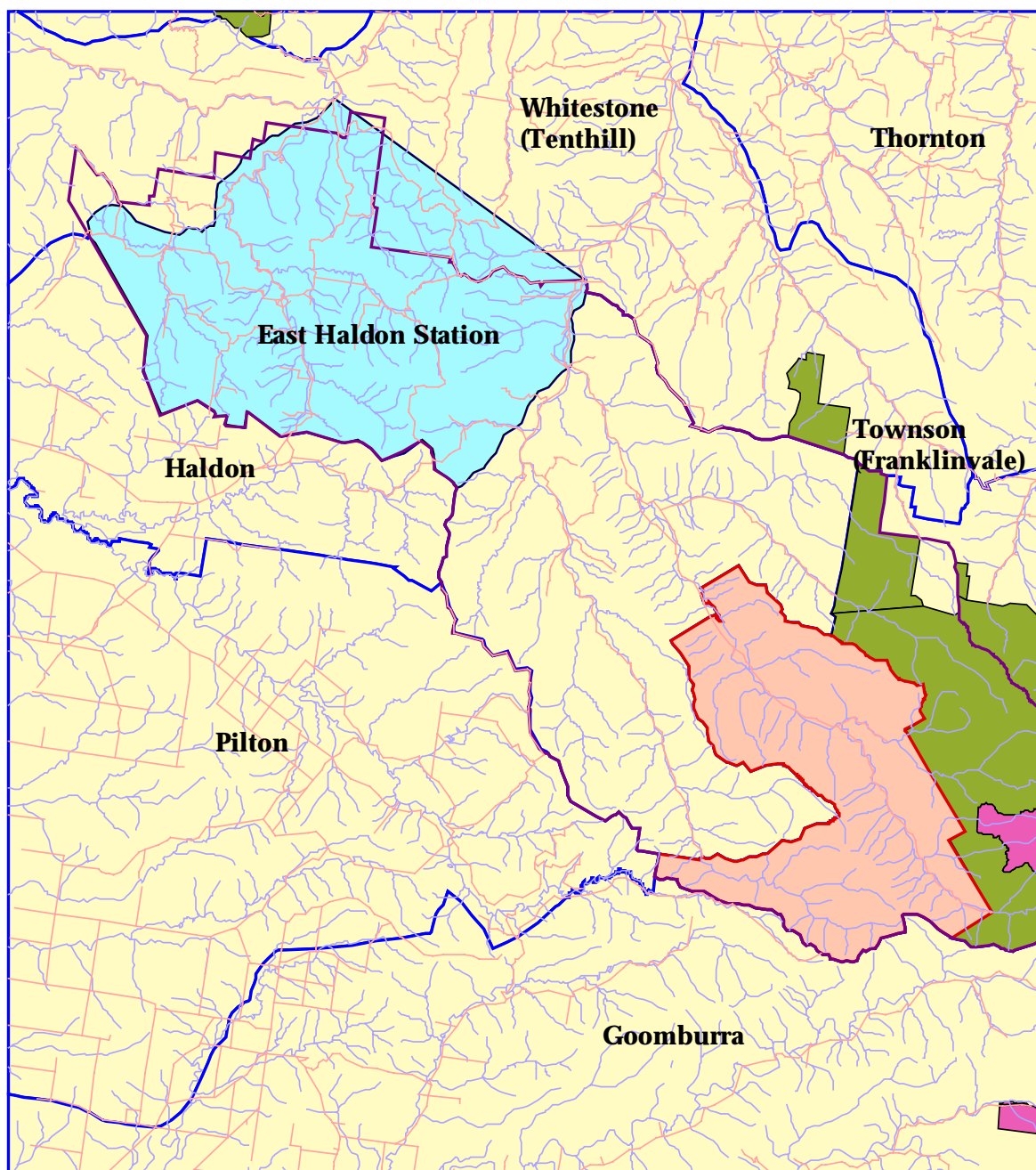
⁴⁵ See David Cameron, *An Historical Assessment of Economic Development, Manufacturing and the Political Economy of Queensland, 1900 to 1930*, PhD Thesis, (Brisbane: University of Queensland, 1999), Chapter 1.

⁴⁶ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 41.

⁴⁷ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 145.

Glen Rock Historical Tenure c.1851

Map 1.



Legend

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | East Haldon Station 1851 |  | Pastoral holdings/Parishes |
|  | East Haldon Parish 2000 |  | Glen Rock 2000 |
|  | State Forest 2000 |  | Roads |
|  | National Park 2000 |  | Drainage |



2000 0 2000 4000
Metres



Forest Planning and Sustainable Use
October 2000

Map 2 – Darling Downs and Moreton Districts Pastoral Runs c.1870s



Source: Pastoral Runs, Queensland , (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office, 1872)

East Haldon Run (c.1850-1867)

The boundary of the East Haldon lease changed significantly over the years and it is useful to refer to the property by several different names in order to identify the boundary changes over time. In this report the original lease area is referred to as the Mt Haldon run (c.1841-1850), then the East Haldon run (6500 ha, c.1851 to c.1867). At its fullest extent, when it encompassed most of the present parish of East Haldon, the property is referred to as East Haldon (Extended) (36,000 ha, c.1867-1885). Upon the resumption of half of the East Haldon (Extended) run in 1885, and the excising off of the north-western portion called West Haldon, the remaining lease area in the south-east of the parish is referred to as the East Haldon Lease (11,660 ha, 1885-1911). The section resumed for closer settlement is called East Haldon (Resumed). Between 1911 and 1958 those sections of the pre-resumption East Haldon (Extended) run now located on the present Glen Rock property were called Point Pure Holding, Black Duck and Cooke's Tableland.⁴⁸

Early New South Wales Department of Lands records indicate that a depasturing licence, Moreton Pastoral District Occupation Lease No. 3, was issued in 1851 for the 16,000 acre (6500 ha) East Haldon run.⁴⁹ The East Haldon run lease was issued to Thomas Sutcliffe Mort who subsequently transferred the lease to Joshua John Whiting late in 1851.

The 1851 NSWGG described the East Haldon run as:

Estimated Area – 16,000 Acres.

Estimated Grazing Capabilities – 4,000 Sheep.

A piece of unoccupied table land capable of depasturing 4,000 sheep, running from the head of Haldon station to the Tenthill Scrub west of the main range dividing the districts of Darling Downs and Moreton Bay.⁵⁰

A Treasury Department Rental Sheet indicates that a 5 year lease at a rent of £45 was issued on 1 January 1852 over an area of 16,000 acres (6478 ha).⁵¹ Treasury records note J.J. Whiting continued as the lessee until 1860.⁵² From surviving run maps and official boundary descriptions it is apparent that East Haldon's north-western and north-eastern boundaries were shared with the Tenthill run. East Haldon's southern boundary ran north-east to south-west, roughly in line with Blackfellow Creek from the Tenthill boundary, on the eastern side of Blackfellow Creek at Woodbine (in the N-E), across the junction with Black Duck Creek at Junction View. It then ran south-west following a spur on the western side of Black Duck Creek up to the Dividing Range above Rocky Scrub Creek, to the Haldon run boundary.⁵³ (See Map 1 – Glen Rock Historical Tenure c.1851)

⁴⁸ East Haldon was never officially nor informally known as East Haldon (Extended), this name has been adopted solely to assist the interpretation of this report.

⁴⁹ 'Index to Pastoral Holdings and Leases', *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 25 July, 1851, pp. 948 and 1197.

⁵⁰ 'Index to Pastoral Holdings and Leases', *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 25 July, 1851, p. 1197.

⁵¹ Department of Lands, Treasury Rental Sheet, TRE.15 Z4090, in Run File Moreton District, East Haldon October 1869 – September 1901, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

⁵² East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

⁵³ East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA; Miscellaneous Cadastral Maps of East Haldon and Adjacent Parishes, Scale – 2 Mile to the Inch (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office/Department of Lands, 1887, 1905, 1910 and 1911); Pastoral Runs, Queensland (Cadastral), (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office, 1872) and Plan of the Tenthill Run, County of Churchill, West Moreton District, Scale – 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office, c.1870).

The East Haldon run boundary was not surveyed independently as its boundary was defined by the surveyed boundaries of the existing runs which surround it.⁵⁴ Eventually East Haldon would encompass more than 36,000 hectares and its neighbouring runs were, clock-wise from the south, Goomburra, Pilton, Haldon, Tenthill and Franklin Vale. The original 16,000 acre (6478 ha) lease only shared a common boundary with the Haldon and Tenthill runs. (See Map 2 – Darling Downs and Moreton Districts Pastoral Runs c.1870s)

The adjacent 30,000 acre Haldon run (Depasturage Licence No. 41/572, later Darling Downs Pastoral District Occupation Lease No. 23), is believed to have been the first licenced run on the Darling Downs issued to Joseph King and James Sibley in January 1841. During the mid-1840s Sibley and King split the Haldon run into two sections either side of Kings Creek. Sibley kept the northern section and retained the Haldon name, while King had the southern portion which he renamed Pilton. Both the Haldon and Pilton runs were to share their eastern boundary with the East Haldon run, with Pilton along the south-western boundary of the present Glen Rock property (Cooke's Tableland section). The Haldon run was later leased by Archibald Clunes Innes from 1847.⁵⁵

During the 1840s and 1850s, some of the area now referred to as East Haldon parish remained 'vacant' Crown land until the late 1860s. Some of this 'vacant' land to the south was located in the area now occupied by the Glen Rock property. The area that would eventually become East Haldon (Extended) shared a south-western boundary with Pilton station (adjoining to the south of Haldon run), the Goomburra run along its south-western to south-eastern boundary (both along the Great Dividing Range), and Franklin Vale run from the south-eastern corner in a northerly direction to the south-eastern corner of the Tenthill run (along the Mistake Range). Interestingly, a government colour map indicating the location of surveyed pastoral runs in south-east Queensland shows the area encompassing East Haldon (Extended) as being unsurveyed in 1872.⁵⁶

Given the topography of the valleys along Blackfellow and Black Duck Creeks, in relation to the boundary between Tenthill and East Haldon, it is possible the initial 6500 hectares (16,000 acres) licence for East Haldon run in the north-western corner of the parish was taken up to secure access to the larger adjoining area of approximately 30,300 hectares (75,000 acres) in the south. Indeed, the position of the East Haldon run effectively gave the lease holder the opportunity for exclusive access from the Downs to the upper reaches of the Black Duck and Blackfellow Creeks, hemmed in as they are by steep rugged ranges on the east and west, and the Tent Hill scrub in the north.

⁵⁴ William Philp to Under Secretary, Department of Lands, March 1900, East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA & Personal communication with Bill Kitson, Curator, Queensland Surveying Museum, DNR, Woolloongabba Landcentre, September 2000.

⁵⁵ 'Index to Pastoral Holdings and Leases', *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 25 July, 1851, pp. 948 and 1197.

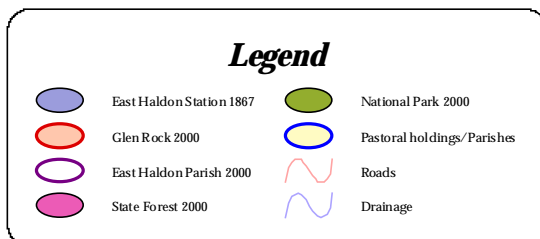
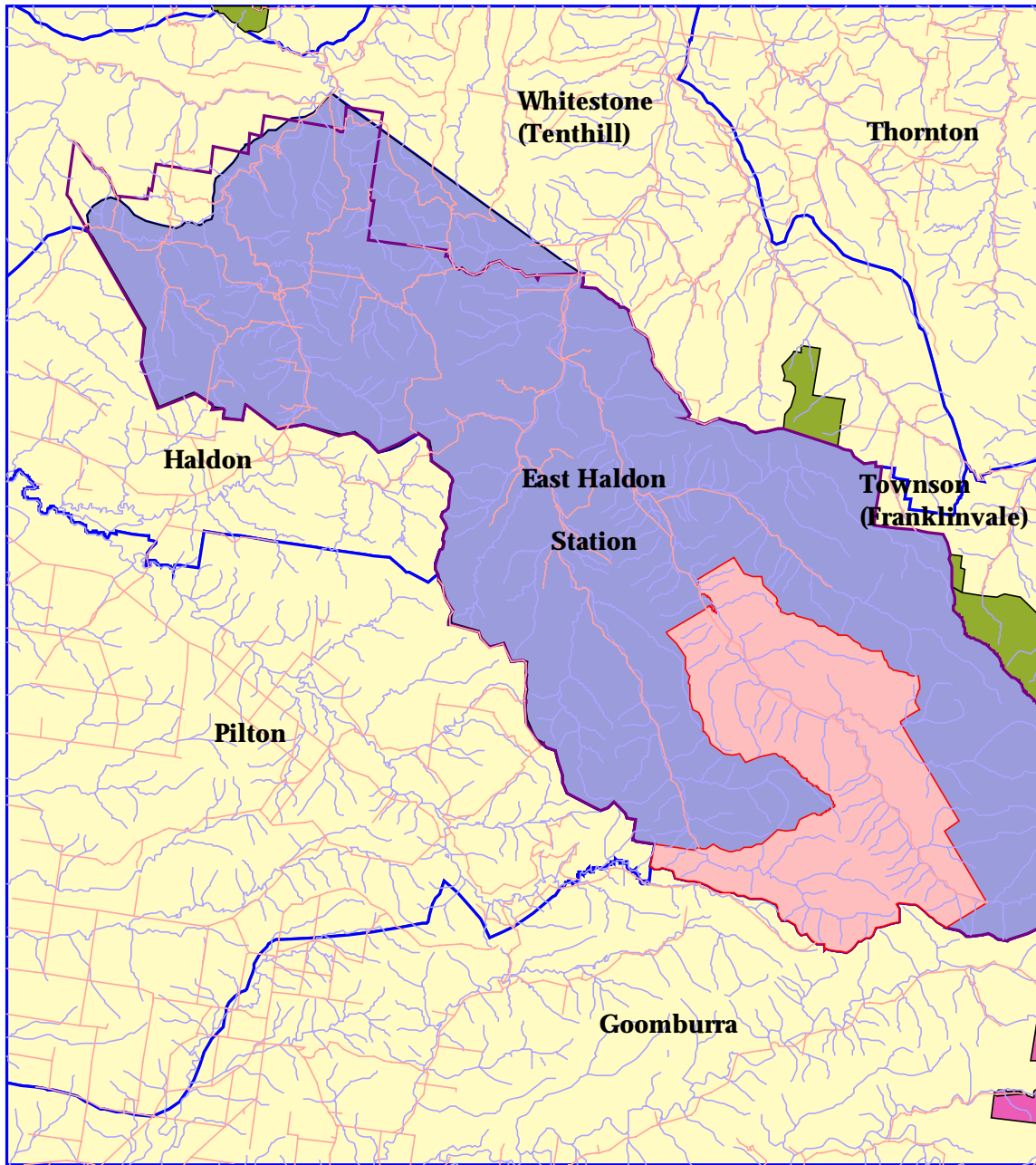
⁵⁶ Pastoral Leases Map, Surveyor General's Office, Brisbane, 1870.

That much of the East Haldon parish remained 'vacant' Crown land until the 1860s may also be the result of other factors. The steep valleys and scrubs of the upper reaches of Blackfellow, Black Duck and Dry Creeks may have been a refuge for remnant Aboriginal people from the Jagera and neighbouring tribes from the Darling Downs. There are references to Aboriginal people still using the Rocky Scrub Creek pathway off Black Duck Creek until at least the late 1870s, and it has been suggested that the area, particularly the dense Tent Hill scrub, was used as a refuge from 'vigilante squatters and police in the Lockyer Valley'.⁵⁷ Aboriginal people may also have used other pathways over the Dividing Range west via Range Gully and east from Blackfellow Creek over the Mistake Range into the Fassifern Valley.⁵⁸ The Blackfellow Creek valley was reported to be home to a large concentration of Aboriginal people in 1869. Steele notes that a group of settlers claimed the area was regarded as the 'home of the blacks' with numerous campfires noticed in the area.⁵⁹ It is possible that Aboriginal resistance played a role in slowing the European occupation of the central and southern sections of East Haldon parish, including the area now part of Glen Rock, at least during the 1840s.

⁵⁷ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 38.

⁵⁸ Steele, *Aboriginal Pathways*, p. 154.

⁵⁹ H. Tryon, 'On an undescribed class of rock drawings of Aborigines in Queensland', 1884, cited in Bennett, Gatton Shire.



2000 0 2000 4000
Metres



Forest Planning and Sustainable Use
October 2000

4. CLOSER SETTLEMENT (1860-1890s)

Timeline

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1860 | <i>Crown Land Alienation Act 1860</i> made resumed areas of pastoral leases of between 40-320 acres available for agricultural selection by purchase and/or lease at for £1 per acre. |
| 1863 | <i>Agricultural Reserves Act 1863.</i> |
| 1868 | <i>Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868</i> designed to assist with the resumption of sections of pastoral leases for closer settlement failed as the selections were too small and conditions imposed on selectors were too arduous. |
| 1869 | The first block selected within the boundary of the present Glen Rock property was Portion 9 (area 210ha/360 acres), located on the western side of Blackfellow Creek, opposite the Glen Rock homestead, on 11 November 1869. |
| c.1870s | A homestead built at the foot of Mt Philp on East Haldon station. Later know as Point Pure homestead, the slab kitchen survives next to caretaker's cottage at Glen Rock homestead. |
| 1875 | <i>Crown Lands Amendment Act 1875</i> maximum area allowed fro selection increased to 640 acres. |
| 1876 | <i>Land Act 1876.</i> This Act abolished the problematic conditions of the <i>Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868</i> and reduced price of selections. |
| 1884 | <i>Land Act 1884</i> introduced to deal with the rural land boom of the 1880s and allowed for grazing farms. |
| 1885 | East Haldon station divided into three sections, one resumed under the <i>Land Act 1884</i> for agricultural selection. |
| c.1890s | A cottage is constructed adjacent to the main homestead. |
| 1894 | <i>Agricultural Land Purchase Act 1894.</i> The Government bought back pastoral holdings, including areas in the Lockyer Valley, and established estates where blocks were leased to selectors on good terms. This Act led to the rapid expansion and success |
| 1898 | William Philp purchases three large Grazing Leases along Blackfellow Creek consolidating his exclusive access to the Valley south of the Point Pure homestead. |

4.1 BREAKING UP EAST HALDON RUN

East Haldon (Extended) (1867-1884)

A number of different lessees managed East Haldon during the 1860s. As far as can be ascertained, J.J. Whiting held the lease between 1851 until 1860. Whitting was followed by Henry Bates 'Murdering' Fitz (1860-1862), a Mr Marshall (1862-1864) and then Fitz again with a partner William Wilson.⁶⁰ In 1867 Fitz and Wilson secured a 5 year lease over East Haldon (Extended) encompassing an area of 140 square miles (89,600 acres/36,275 ha). It appears that the 1867 lease marks the point at which the original East Haldon run of 16,000 acres (6478 ha) was extended to 89,600 acres (36,275 ha). By 1868 Fitz and Wilson also held the leases over the neighbouring Pilton (approx. 20,000 acres/8100 ha) and Haldon (approx. 30,000 acres/12,146 ha) runs on the western boundary. In effect Fitz and Wilson controlled a huge area of 140,000 acres/56,680 hectares divided down the centre by the Great Dividing Range.⁶¹ (See Map 3 – Glen Rock Historical Tenure c.1867)

There were a succession of lessees on East Haldon (Extended) following Fitz and Wilson. Alexander Campbell from 1869 to 1871, Augustus Hirst, 1871-1872, Henry Byrnes, Thomas Bowden and Shepherd Smith, 1872-1876 and the Queensland National Bank Ltd., 1876-1883. In 1884 the lease was transferred to William Haig Philp, who had been acting as agent for the Queensland National Bank. However, between 1884 and 1889 William D. Armstrong is recorded on the lease and John Jamieson from 1890 to 1895. It is unclear whether they were in partnership with Philp or not.⁶²

It was during the 1870s that the East Haldon (Extended) run began to be broken up in to blocks for selection and smaller occupation leases. In March 1879 a new 5 year lease was issued over East Haldon (Extended). The area of this lease was reduced from 140 square miles to 80 square miles (51,200 acres/20,730 ha), a reduction of 38,400 acres/15,546 ha.⁶³ It is unclear why and which section/s of East Haldon (Extended) were excised from the lease but it may have resulted from a re-estimation of the actual area available to the leaseholder. The geography of the run included large areas of inaccessible valleys, ridges and escarpments, and some areas of tableland accessible only to neighbouring runs.

By the 1870's pastoralists realised that the grazing country east of the Dividing Range in the Moreton District was generally not very suitable for wool production. Cattle grazing established itself as the mainstay of pastoral production in the Lockyer Valley region and large portions of the old runs in the area continued as cattle stations for many decades after the best blocks were excised for cultivation.⁶⁴

The stations mustered only periodically for branding and sales, for the rest of the time, especially during droughts, the cattle were allowed to range far and wide. 'Abbott' was one of the cattle brands registered in the Lockyer Valley in 1872.⁶⁵ This was the brand registered by John Abbott, who selected Portions 10 and 23 on Blackfellow Creek in February, 1870. These were among the first blocks to be selected on the present Glen Rock Property.⁶⁶

⁶⁰ East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

⁶¹ Treasury Rental Sheet, TRE.15 Z4090, in East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

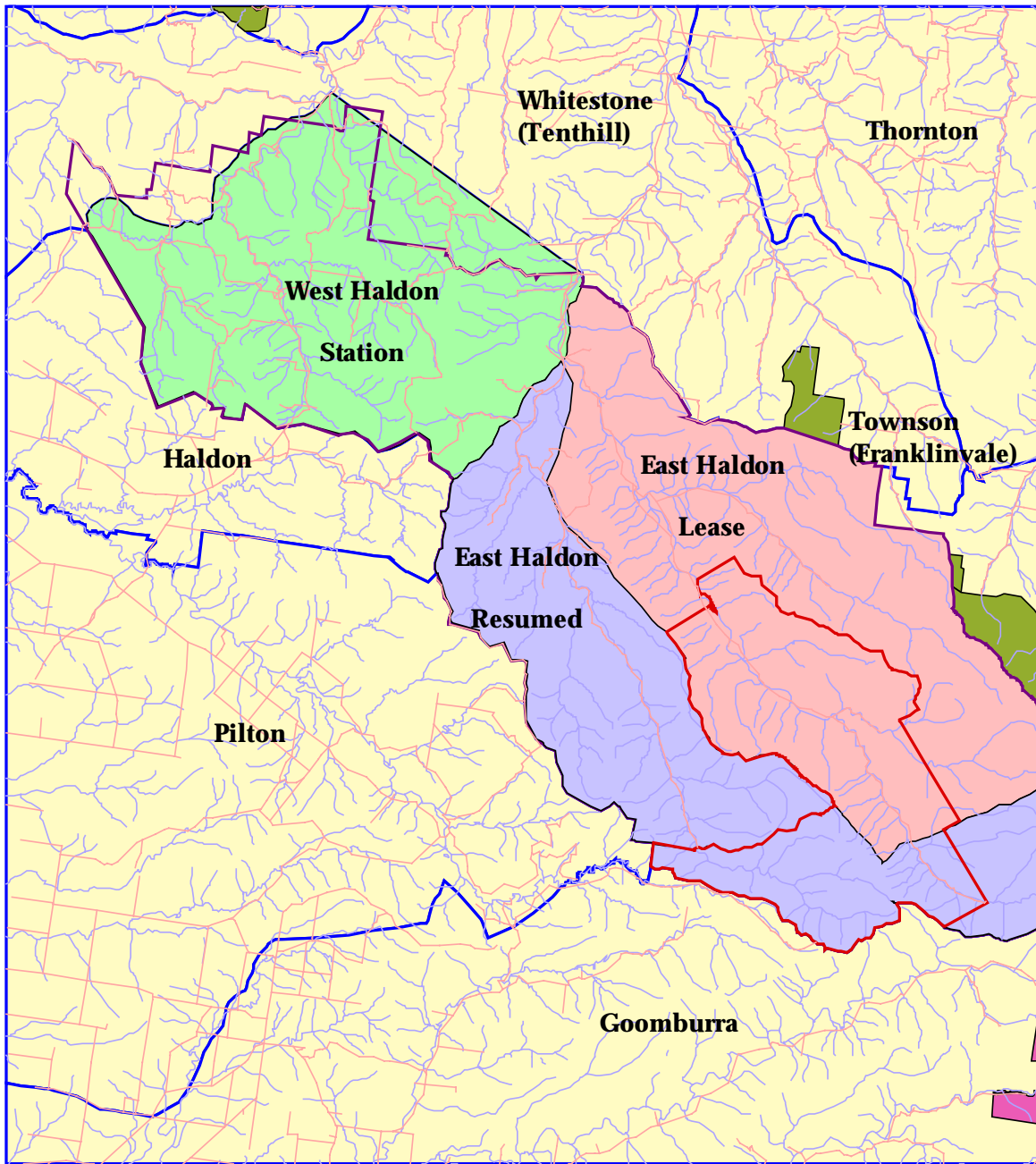
⁶² East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

⁶³ East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

⁶⁴ A.M. Tew, *History of Gatton Shire in the Lockyer Valley* (Gatton: Gatton Historical Society, 1979), p. 31.

⁶⁵ Tew, *History of Gatton Shire*, p. 31.

⁶⁶ DNR, Internal Current Title Search, Lot 23, Crown Plan CH311139, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 2000 & Internal Current Title Search, Lot 10, Crown Plan CH31292, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 2000.



Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | East Haldon Parish 2000 | | State Forest 2000 |
| | West Haldon Station | | National Park 2000 |
| | East Haldon Resumed 1885 | | Pastoral holdings/Parishes |
| | East Haldon Lease 1885 | | Roads |
| | Glen Rock 2000 | | Drainage |



2000 0 2000 4000
Metres



Forest Planning and Sustainable Use
October 2000

As a consequence of the *Land Act 1884*, at the termination of the 1879 lease in 1885 the East Haldon (Extended) run was partitioned into two sections: East Haldon Lease and East Haldon Resumed. It appears that it was at this point that 20 square miles/12,800 acres/5182 hectares were excised from the East Haldon (Extended) lease and this represented most of the area encompassing the original East Haldon run in the north-west of the parish (25 square miles/16,000 acres/6478 ha). From this point onwards the East Haldon boundary descriptions include only that land south of a line running south-west from the Tenthill boundary at Woodbine, through Junction View and Rocky Scrub Creek to the Haldon boundary on the Great Dividing Range. From this point onwards the East Haldon run was confined to the Blackfellow and Black Duck Creek valleys in the south-east portion of the East Haldon parish.

The resumed section encompassed all the Black Duck Creek valley and the extreme south-eastern section of the Blackfellow Creek valley below a line roughly between Mount Hennessy east to Point Pure (above Shady Creek) and the Mistake Range. The remaining East Haldon Lease took in all of the Blackfellow Creek valley south-east from a line between Woodbine and Junction View to the resumed section boundary at Shady Creek. The two sections were aligned parallel with each other sharing a common boundary along the ridgeline south-east from Cattle Station Peak to just south of Mount Hennessy. The two sections covered a total area of approximately 90 square miles (57,600 acres/23,320 ha – 2 x 45 square miles/28,800 acres/11,660 ha). It was at this point that several large sections of the present Glen Rock property boundary were defined for the first time. The present boundary of the Glen Rock property is located in the south-eastern section of the East Haldon Lease (c.1885) and the south-western end of the resumed portion.⁶⁷ (See Map 4 - Glen Rock Historical Tenure c.1885)

William Haig Philp, who would eventually own and lease all of the property later known as Point Pure, which encompassed all of the present Glen Rock property along Blackfellow Creek, was born at Kincaple in Scotland and arrived in Victoria in 1853. He was an early resident in the East Haldon district where he managed the Hirstvale and Haldon stations for the Queensland National Bank from 1872. In 1883 he purchased the lease over East Haldon (Extended) and ran cattle. The Philp family continued to have an association with the area into the twentieth century. William had three sons, William Andrew Philp (Willie) of Mount Haldon station (north east of Glen Rock), Edgar H. J. Philp (Eddy), and Arthur Haig Philp (Artie), manager of Durah station (at the eastern end of Barakula State Forest, north of Chinchilla). William's younger brother Andrew owned Kincaple station at Mt Whitestone (on Ma Ma Creek on part of the original Tenthill run, named after William and Andrew's birth place in Scotland). The legacy of the Philp's family involvement with the pastoral and agricultural development of the East Haldon and Tenthill areas is multifaceted. The naming of a number of prominent geographical features on East Haldon appear to relate directly to members of the family, their pastoral interests and their ancestral home. For example, Mt Philp, an obvious reference to the family, Mt Haldon, perhaps after the nearby run managed for many years by William Philp, Mt William, Mt Arthur and Mt Edgar (named after William Snr.'s sons). Mt Machar probably refers to the ancient Machar church at Aberdeen in Scotland founded beside the River Don in 580AD.⁶⁸

The Treasury Rent Sheets in the East Haldon run file note that William Armstrong paid rent on East Haldon between 1884-1889 and John Jamieson from 1890 to 1895. It is unclear what the relationship, if any, there was between Armstrong, Jamieson and William Philp, or indeed if they

⁶⁷ East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

⁶⁸ Historical Information Sheets, produced by DNR Regional Landscape Scheme Unit (Ipswich) from information supplied by Mr Stuart Cooke, 'Coothala' via Pilton Valley and Ken and Christine Morris (Glen Rock), for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday 4 June, 2000; Helidon (Topographical), Sheet 9342, Scale - 1:100,000 (Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Minerals and Energy, 1975); see Webpage <http://www.ifb.net/webit/stmachar.htm>.

were acting as agents or partners for Philp. The Internal Current Title Searches of the Lots located in the Glen Rock portion of the East Haldon run show that Philp owned Lots 9 and 30 (1884) and 23 and 10 (1887). Philp then took over the lease, who along with his family continued an association with East Haldon and Point Pure (Glen Rock) until 1906. Interestingly, a direct connection with the Philp family and Glen Rock still exists as Mrs Gwen McCallum (nee Philp), who was born at the Point Pure homestead on July 21 1900, lives in Toowoomba.⁶⁹

It was probably during the 1870s that the first substantial structures were erected on what is now the Glen Rock property. A preliminary examination of the old partial slab shed structure currently located adjacent to the caretaker's cottage at the Glen Rock homestead complex, suggests that it dates from the 1870s.⁷⁰ It is believed to have been the external kitchen of the main homestead constructed soon after. It is uncertain who constructed it. William Philp did not take over the property until 1876, although he managed the property for the Queensland National Bank prior to this. It is possible a previous lessee or the bank had the hut built.⁷¹ It is also believed that the original timber homestead, to which the slab hut was attached, was probably built during the 1880s. It was later demolished in the 1950s due to extensive termite damage. The existing timber caretaker's cottage, which was also attached to the main homestead (on the northern side), was constructed during the late 1890s or perhaps early 1900s. This suggests that these structures were built for the Philp family.⁷²

During the 1880s and 1890s there were some disagreements between various lessees and the Lands Department over the exact area encompassed by the various leases issued over East Haldon. The crux of the disagreements centred on the actual eastern boundary of the lease on the Mistake Mountain range. It appears that only 37 square miles of the 45 square miles paid for was actually part of the lease, with 8 square miles actually forming a section of the adjoining Franklin Vale lease. In the late 1890s the lessee, William Philp, challenged the Lands Department over this discrepancy but his application for a reduction in rent and official re-survey were rejected.⁷³

4.2 CLOSER SETTLEMENT ON EAST HALDON

Pastoralism, both sheep and cattle grazing, was the predominant economic activity of the Lockyer Valley district until well into the 1870s. Closer settlement agriculture slowly began to make inroads into the district after the passage of the *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1860*, the *Agricultural Reserves Act 1863* and the *Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868*. These Acts were intended to open up suitable areas of pastoral holdings for selection, by purchase and/or lease, for cultivation.⁷⁴ With the resumed half of Tenthill station opened to free selection from 1868, selectors took up thousands of acres of good arable land over the next thirty years under various provisions of the *Land Acts*. Land along Tenthill creek was selected, and much of the thick brigalow forest cleared, before the more marginal lots on the East Haldon run further south. Large sections of many of the early runs in the district were maintained as cattle properties under occupation licences until the 1890s and 1900s including East Haldon, Grantham and Helidon runs.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ *Toowoomba Chronicle*, 22 July 2000.

⁷⁰ Comments made during a preliminary site inspection by Marcus Richardson, heritage architect, EPA, 18 July 2000.

⁷¹ Personal communication, Christine Morris, Glen Rock.

⁷² Preliminary site inspection by Marcus Richardson, heritage architect, EPA, 18 July 2000.

⁷³ East Haldon Run File, LAN/AF 802, QSA.

⁷⁴ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 30.

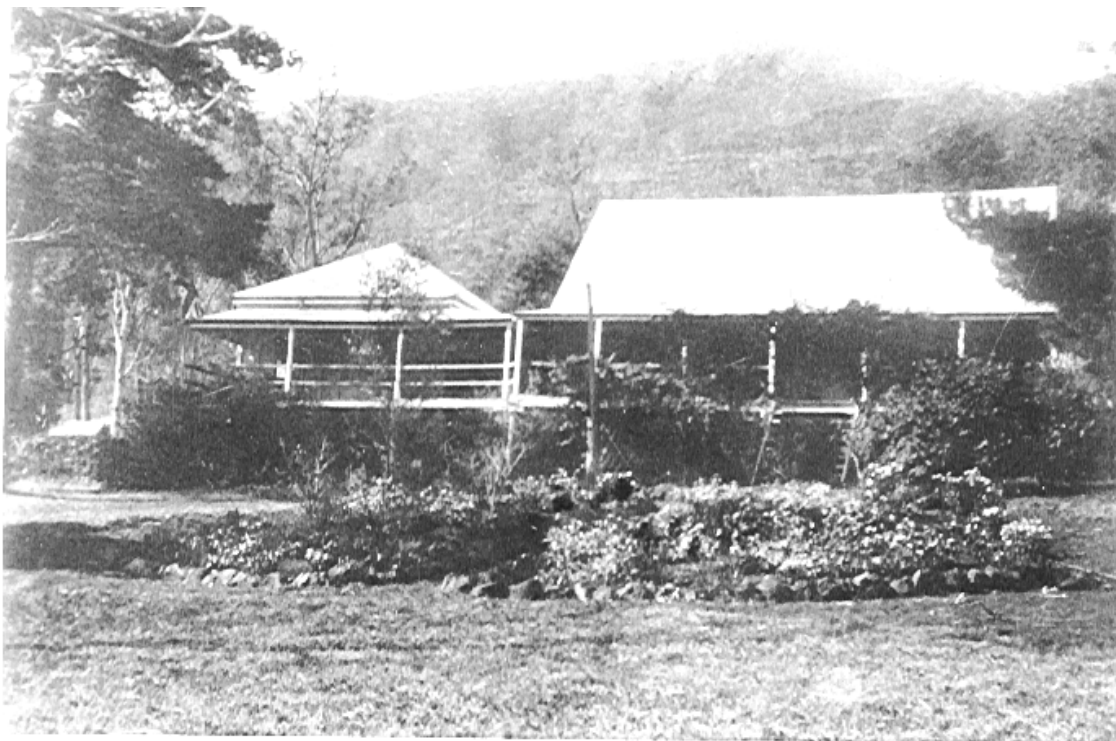
⁷⁵ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, pp. 40 & 88.



East Haldon (Glen Rock) Slab Hut with Patrick D'Arcy in fore ground c.1930s. Note the gable end and corrugated iron galley of the slab hut and old homestead in background.



East Haldon (Glen Rock) Slab Hut (2000). Note the gable end and galley.



East Haldon (Glen Rock) homestead and cottage August 1929. (Cottage on left)



East Haldon (Glen Rock) Cottage (17.8.2000)

The *Alienation of Crown Lands Act of 1868* allowed for pastoral tenants of the Crown to secure freehold on some of areas under lease.⁷⁶ Under the 1868 legislation the Crown resumed approximately half of area of the existing individual pastoral estates. The half that the squatter retained the original run name. The sections of the resumed land not required by selectors were offered as short-term occupation licences, first to the original lease holder and then to any other person wishing to run stock under licence.⁷⁷ The government hoped to promote a process of rural intensification, which involved resuming suitable areas of large pastoral holdings for surveying into farm allotments, intended to promote the development of a large class of yeomanry farmers. While the pastoralists brought huge areas into production it was also true that large areas of good, and not so good, agricultural land was left undeveloped. The government employed many surveyors who had the enormous task of surveying the many thousands of individual selection blocks, some as small as 18 acres, and the many road reserve easements and Crown reserves (water, schools etc.) required to service these blocks.

Following the expansion of closer settlement in the settled districts of Queensland in the 1870s, the colonial government introduced the *Divisional Boards Act 1879*, establishing a system of compulsory incorporation throughout Rural Queensland. The local authority area of Gatton was proclaimed as the Tarampa Divisional Board area on 11 November 1879 which included the East Haldon parish. In 1883 the eastern part of this area was taken to form the Laidley Divisional Board area. The name was changed in 1903 to Shire of Tarampa and then the Shire of Gatton in 1938.⁷⁸

In the Blackfellow Creek valley the first blocks were surveyed and selected during 1869. The first block selected within the boundary of the present Glen Rock property was Portion 9 (area 360 acres/210 ha), located on the western side of Blackfellow Creek, opposite the Glen Rock homestead. The exact date when this block was selected is unclear, as is the identity of the original selector. A document of land purchase exists which indicates that the Queensland National Bank (QNB) purchased Portion 9 for £105 on 15 October 1879, and that this block was selected under the *Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868* on the 22nd of November 1869. A survey plan dated June 1870, however, shows the ruled through name A.F.J Hirst as a previous owner. It is possible that Hirst was the original selector (1869) and for one reason or another Hirst gave up the block and it reverted back to the Crown. The bill of sale from October 1879 makes no mention of transfer of ownership from Hirst or any other party, rather, it indicates the direct purchase of the block by the QNB from the Crown.⁷⁹ It is significant that the Queensland National Bank had large pastoral land holdings and interests in the area.

In 1870 Portion 10 (365 acres/148 ha) was selected by John Abbott, who in 1874 also selected the adjoining Portion 23 (312 acres/126 ha), located on the western side of Blackfellow Creek, approximately 4kms west of Portion 9. Together these blocks (10 and 23) are referred to today as Abbott's Block. It is during this period that other blocks located along the flats on Blackfellow and Black Duck Creeks were first surveyed for agricultural selection. Easements for access roads were surveyed at this time and the roads and permanent crossings were developed. In 1871 the Queensland Government Board of Roads contracted a gang to clear a track south from Gatton to Upper Tent Hill (towards East Haldon), constructing creek crossings.⁸⁰ The road was established to service the needs of selectors taking up blocks on Tenthill and Blackfellow Creeks. By the end of

⁷⁶ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 30.

⁷⁷ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 29.

⁷⁸ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 88.

⁷⁹ DNR, Internal Current Title Search, Lot 9, Crown Plan CC2304, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 2000.

⁸⁰ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, p. 77.

the 1870s almost 1200 acres/485 hectares had been selected within the present Glen Rock boundary along the banks of Blackfellow Creek.⁸¹

Table 3. – Portion Numbers and Area (East Haldon Lease and Resumed Area)

East Haldon Lease (Blackfellow Creek)		East Haldon (Resumed) Black Duck Creek	
Portion No.	Area	Portion No.	Area
1	360 acres	12	650 acres
2	344	13	628
3	251	14	640
4	229	15	640
5	211	33 (half)	80
7	502	9v	
9	360	11v	132
10	365	12v	160
23	312	13v	143
30	160	17v	145
33 (half)	80	18v	91
91v		19v	120
93v	330	24v	160
95v	2800	29v	411
96v	4780	32v	223
97v	1782	33v	160
99v		34v	161
100v		40v	160
101v		50v	3062
102v		52v	3700
104v		103v	2785
105v	4100	Reserve	

By 1899 there were a total of 99 surveyed blocks of various tenures selected on what was East Haldon (Extended), that is within the area of East Haldon parish. Of this total, approximately 55 were located on the original area of East Haldon, 22 blocks on the resumed section (East Haldon Resumed) of East Haldon (Extended) and another 20 or so on the East Haldon Lease (including the Glen Rock section).⁸²

By the end of the nineteenth century almost all of what is today the Glen Rock property (a total area of approximately 14,830 acres/6000 ha) had been freeholded or occupied under some form of lease. Selections and other portions encompassed a total of 12,727 acres /5152 ha. From the north to south they were:

⁸¹ DNR, Internal Current Title Search, Lot 23, Crown Plan CH311139, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 2000 & Internal Current Title Search, Lot 10, Crown Plan CH31292, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 2000.

⁸² *Darling Downs 2 Mile Cadastral Map*, Sheet No. 5, (Scale: 2 Miles to the Inch), June 1899, Surveyor General's Department, Brisbane.

- Portion 95v, Grazing Farm Lease No. 2608, Ipswich District, 2800 acres (1898). Approximately only 868 acres now part of Glen Rock.
- Portion 9, Selection No. 85, Helidon District, 360 acres (1869 – freeholded 1879).
- Portion 30, Selection No. 7382, Ipswich District, 160 acres (1876? – freeholded 1889).
- Portion 96v, Grazing Farm Lease No. 2606, Ipswich District, 4780 acres (1898).
- Portion 10, Selection No. 98, Helidon District, 365 acres (1870 – freeholded 1884).
- Portion 23, Selection No. 468, Helidon District, 312 acres (1874 – freeholded 1884).
- Portion 97v, Grazing Farm Lease No. 2607, Ipswich District, 1782 acres (1898).
- Portion 105v, Grazing Homestead Lease No. 4100, Ipswich District, 4100 acres (1898).
- Occupation Licences, approximately 1932 acres.⁸³

With the exception of the small Portion 30 (160 acres), the selection of blocks on Glen Rock occurred in two distinct periods; c.1869-1874 and 1898. The first wave occurred as a direct result of the provisions of the *Alienation of Crown Lands Act 1868*, these blocks were first leased as selections and later freeholded. The second wave occurred during 1898 and it appears that this was the result of the unresumed section of East Haldon run being opened for selection.

All of the original selection blocks on Glen Rock are located along the banks of Blackfellow Creek. At various locations paddocks within these blocks have been used for cultivation. In most instances these cultivation paddocks have grown fodder for livestock, and at times grains and vegetables. Commercial crop production on these blocks was, more or less, a side line to the main business of cattle grazing and horse breeding. The significance of the cultivation blocks has been their role in supplementing natural pasture and for fattening stock. It has been noted that around the time of World War I lucerne and other crops were ‘grown to great advantage’. Indeed, one of the flats along Blackfellow Creek is called Lucerne Pocket. A herd of dairy cattle were also run on some these blocks for milk, butter and cream.⁸⁴

⁸³ DNR, Internal Current Title Search, Lot 9, Crown Plan CC2304, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 10, Crown Plan CH31292, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 23, Crown Plan CH311139, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 30, Crown Plan CH311898, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 84, Crown Plan CC935, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 96, Crown Plan CH312503, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 97, Crown Plan CH836182, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 105, Crown Plan CH312522, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995; Lot 123, Crown Plan CC390, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995 & Lot 149, Crown Plan CC496, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

⁸⁴ Matthew J. Fox, ed., *The history of Queensland : its people and industries : an historical and commercial review descriptive and biographical facts, figures and illustrations : an epitome of progress* (Brisbane: States Publishing Company, 1919), pp. 288-90. & Historical Information Sheets, Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday 4 June, 2000; Personal communication with Ken Morris, DNR Caretaker, Glen Rock Regional Park, August-September 2000. Mr Morris grew up in the Blackfellow Creek valley area and his family have farming properties in the area. Mr Morris worked for both the Apel and Casagrande families as head stockman. Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

5. SELECTORS AND GRAZING FAMILIES ON EAST HALDON (1890s-2000)

Timeline

- 1898-1903** The Long Drought. Worst drought experienced in Queensland's recorded history.
- 1900** Huge stands of Red Cedar cut from Mistake Range behind Point Pure partially transported to sawmill on Laidley Creek by timber chute.
- 1906** Adolf Feez purchases Point Pure station from William Philp.
- 1915** Charles Crocker takes over Point Pure in 1915.
- 1918** Captain Robert Rankin purchases Point Pure from Charles Crocker.
- 1929** Max Cooke takes up a Prickly Pear Selection on Occupation Licence 178, the area now known as Cooke's Tableland.
- 1931** Max Cooke build's a timber hut beside Black Duck Creek.
- 1936** Captain Rankin sells Point Pure to Robert D'Arcy.
- 1936** Two deep wells are sunk during the bad drought of 1936, one each on Blackfellow and Black Duck Creeks.
- 1953-58** The D'Arcy's sell Point Pure to William Currant who then sells the property to James and Norman Johnston.
- 1958** The Johnstons purchase Cooke's Tableland from Max Cooke and is amalgamated with Point Pure to form Glen Rock station.
- 1958-60** The Johnstons harvest timber from Glen Rock and transport it to Gatton sawmill.
- 1964** Eric Apel purchases Glen Rock from the Johnstons.
- 1981** The Casagrande family purchase Glen Rock from the Apel family.
- 1980s** The Casagrande's construct a network of roads connecting the Black Duck and Blackfellow Creek valleys. Timber harvesting occurs in the Cooke's Tableland area of the property.
- 1996** Department of Natural Resources purchases Glen Rock property as part of the Regional Open Space Scheme.

5.1 COMMUNITY SERVICES

As closer settlement progressed the number of families living in the district grew. New services were required including schools and post offices. The Blackfellow's Creek Provisional School was established in the early 1880s and located on a 1 acre block at the junction of Blackfellow's and Left Hand Branch Creeks. The school building and land(?) were donated by John Abbott. On 13 April 1885 the school was renamed Mount Sylvia at the request of the Department of Public Instruction. The Mt Sylvia School continues today. The Hill View Provisional School was opened in 1899 near Blackfellow Creek between Mt Sylvia and Woodbine, 24kms south of Gatton. The school was later renamed Viewland Provisional School and continued to operate until 1920. The school house was relocated to the Left Brach School in 1924. A school on Black Duck Creek was established in 1910 and closed in early 1921. The school was built following the request of local farmers in 1908. The school building was then possibly removed to Woodbine on Blackfellow Creek. Woodbine marks part of the boundary between the Tenthill and East Haldon runs. The Junction View school (still operating) was opened in 1922 and replaced Black Duck Creek, Viewland and Woodbine schools.⁸⁵

In 1891 a receiving post office was opened at East Haldon, 30kms south of Gatton, (probably adjacent to Blackfellow Creek near the present pecan plantation on Las Piedras) and was closed in March 1914. Viewland hosted a receiving office from 1900 to 1905 located near Blackfellow Creek between Mt Sylvia and Woodbine, 24kms south of Gatton. A receiving post office was opened on Black Duck Creek (on the eastern side of the creek, 30kms south of Gatton near the school reserve) in January 1913. Reclassified to full Post Office status in 1927 and then closed just two years later. Another receiving office was established in 1907 at Junction View, just north of both the Black Duck Creek and East Haldon Post Offices, and replaced both of these offices when it became a full Post Office in 1927. The Junction View Post Office closed for several years between 1931 and 1937 and reopened in August 1937 at the Junction View school.⁸⁶ In 1903 a coach service of sorts was run by Lawrence Ryan between Gatton, Hillview and East Haldon to service the farms along the route. Ryan drove a horse drawn stage coach which could carry eight people.⁸⁷

5.2 TIMBER GETTING

During then nineteenth century timber had been cut for use in the construction of buildings, fences and stockyards on East Haldon. It is not known if any timber was harvested commercially for saw logs. It is certain, however, that Red Cedar was cut from the tableland along the Mistake Range along the eastern boundary of East Haldon in the early 1900s. Toowoomba sawmiller Filshie, Broadfoot and Co. established a cedar sawmill on the northern bank of Daisy Creek near its junction with Laidley Creek on the eastern side of the Mistake Range (east of Point Pure). Prior to this other companies had attempted to find access routes to transport the cedar out of the rugged terrain but failed.

Filshie, Broadfoot and Co had a large timber chute approximately 400m in length constructed down a spur above Daisy Creek. The cedar logs, up to a diameter of 1.5m, were 'shot' down the chute. The gradient at the base gradually reduced, and along with a straining wire, slowed the log's decent near the bottom. Bullock teams took the logs from the base of the chute to the sawmill 2.2kms further down the mountain. A bridleway had been cut up the mountain along which bullocks ascended the range to work the logs from the forest to the head of the chute. It is possible this track

⁸⁵ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, pp. 156-9.

⁸⁶ Bennett, Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview, pp. 149-51.

⁸⁷ Information supplied by Gwen Crozier, Gatton and District Historical Society, 2000.

was later widened to allow for trucks to be winched down a steep side cut near the top of the range. From a switchback at the bottom of the winder the track was of a grade suitable for trucks to drive down. The large winder drum and carriage still exist on the old overgrown track along the spine of the ridge at the junction with the old switchback track which descends the range.⁸⁸

It was during the early 1900s that the newly created Queensland Forestry Department established the 1200 hectare State Forest Reserve (R49 - Lots 29, 35 and 34 Parish of East Haldon) in 1907 resumed from the extreme southern end of the Point Pure Lease, now part of Goomburra State Forest.⁸⁹ In 1927 another larger section (3600 ha) of the Point Pure lease was resumed and gazetted as a Timber Reserve 350 east of Lots 97, 23 and 96.⁹⁰ In 1945 the Point Pure lease (Occupation Licence 89) was surrendered and the land tenure converted to State Forest in 1946. State Forest 750 encompassed approximately 2000 hectares east of Lots 97 and 105, adjoining TR 350 in the north and SF 49 in the south.⁹¹ Ultimately the majority of these forestry reserves become the backbone of the Mistake Range National Park which today adjoins Glen Rock's eastern boundary.

At various times after World War II timber has been harvested from the Cooke's Table, and area. James and Norman Johnston, who purchased Point Pure and Cooke's Tableland between 1956 and 1958, harvested timber on Glen Rock for about 18 months, supplying a truck load to the Gatton sawmill once a week.⁹² Timber was also cut from the western ranges south of Mt Hennessy during the 1970s and the remains of two loggers' camps from this period exist in the area. During the early 1990s an extensive network of vehicle tracks were constructed on the property, particularly in the Cooke's Tableland section. The access tracks were built by timber cutting contractors in return for the rights to harvest timber from Casagrande's property. This was the last time timber was harvested on Glen Rock⁹³

5.3 DROUGHT

The Glen Rock property is generally well watered receiving an average of approximately 700mm of rain per year.⁹⁴ The morphology of the terrain ensures that rainfall travels quickly and directly to Blackfellow and Black Duck Creeks, at times causing acute flash flooding, often isolating the property for several days. Although rainfall data for East Haldon during the nineteenth century is unavailable it is fair to assume that the property would have experienced dry conditions during significant droughts in 1843, the early 1860s, 1885 and the long drought 1898-1903. The rainfall data from West Haldon and Upper Pilton suggests that dry conditions prevailed in the Glen Rock area during 1918-1919 (this was also the case across most of the state), 1923 (most of the state), 1932 (localised?), 1936, 1941, 1948, 1957 and then 1994. In these years less than 500mm were recorded for the year. The worst year appears to have been 1918 when only 243mm were recorded at West Haldon.

⁸⁸ Information supplied by Mr Robert Dansie of Toowoomba from a draft article on the Filshie, Broadfoot and Co sawmills for the *Toowoomba Chronicle*. The chute, winder, sawmill site and tracks are all clearly marked on the Mount Mistake 1:25,000, Forestry Map Sheet (Brisbane: Department of Forestry, 1988).

⁸⁹ East Haldon Parish, Sheet 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch, 1911.

⁹⁰ East Haldon Parish, Sheet 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Survey Office, Department of Lands, April 1963).

⁹¹ East Haldon Parish, Sheet 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch, 1963.

⁹² Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

⁹³ Personal communication with Ken Morris, DNR Caretaker, Glen Rock Regional Park, August-September 2000.

⁹⁴ This estimate is based upon historical rainfall data collected at two nearby official stations, West Haldon (below the Range) with daily recordings from 1915 to the present (except the period 1955-1961) and Upper Pilton (on Kings Creek over the Range), 1933 to the present. Monthly Rainfall Data for Station 040424 (West Haldon) and 041107 (Upper Pilton), Department of Natural Resources, October 2000.

Adequate water appears to have been available in Blackfellow Creek at most times, although the flow is often concealed below the surface of the rocky creek bed, reappearing at points where the bedrock is closer to the surface. Oral tradition records that at least two wells were sunk to supply water for stock during a drought in 1936. Both wells exist today. One located 50m south of Cooke's hut sunk to a depth of approximately 25m on the western bank of Black Duck Creek. It is still in use today. Another was sunk for the D'Arcy's on Lot 97 on the western bank of Blackfellow Creek. This one has been abandoned and fenced off, although the internal timbers can be clearly seen.⁹⁵

5.4 EAST HALDON AND POLO (1880s-1900s)

The Philps and Feezs were well known in polo circles and played significant roles in the development of polo in the Darling Downs region. Adolph Feez is often credited as being the 'father' of Queensland polo. William 'Willie' Andrew Philp (1866-1974) was a fine and respected polo player and was a member of the 1926 Gold Cup winning Queensland team. Willie was an active player from at least 1881 (at age fifteen) until his last game in 1928 (age 62)! After playing for Toowoomba Willie helped established the Allora Polo Club in April 1891. The Philp brothers rode from East Haldon to Allora via Pilton and Spring Creek to instruct the would be team in how to play the game. In June 1895 the Philp brothers Willie, Eddy and Arthur (Artie), along with C. Hyde, represented the Gatton Polo Club in the Queensland Polo Association fixtures. It was the only year Gatton had a polo club.

Willie's brother Edgar 'Eddy' Philp was a great horseman also. In a letter to *Hoofs and Horns* magazine in 1948, Eddy praised the mountain bred horses raised on East Haldon. He noted with some pride:

I have spent my life in the saddle, (Steel Rudd [Arthur Hoey Davis] said, from the time our Father strapped us on to the saddle; I do not remember that!) from the time I rode the old station night horse in the garden before I was four years of age, to the present day at 79, and can still ride all day on a good horse. I started to breed ponies at 3 years old, broke in two at 10 years, and chased wild mountain horses in the ranges at 12 years. E.H.J. Philp, Glenhaughton, Taroom.⁹⁶

Gene Makim, in *A History of Queensland Polo*, states that in 1897, 'Pilton started a reign of terror on the polo field with a bunch of top horsemen.'⁹⁷ Makim cites Willaim Haig Philp as being responsible for recruiting riders from the eastern Darling Downs to play polo. Philp was shown how to play the game by an army officer visiting from India during a trip to North Queensland in 1880. His sons Willie, Eddy and Artie all played for the Toowoomba firsts and pioneered the game in East and West Haldon. One of their friends and fellow polo player was Arthur Hoey Davis (of Steel Rudd fame) from East Greenmount. The Philp brothers all played for Toowoomba, Gatton, Allora, Pilton and East Haldon between 1891 and 1913.

Others associated with East Haldon also played including Charles Cooke and his son Charles Macfarlane 'Max' Cooke (of Cooke's Tableland) and Adolph Feez (who took over the Point Pure section of East Haldon from the Philp's in 1906) provided the trophies for the 1907 A Grade Cup.

⁹⁵ Personal communication with Ken Morris, DNR Caretaker, Glen Rock Regional Park, August-September 2000.

⁹⁶ Letter from E.H.J. Philp, Glenhaughton, Taroom to *Hoofs and Horns* Magazine, 18 September, 1948. Copy held by Christine Morris, Glen Rock.

⁹⁷ Gene Makim, in *A History of Queensland Polo*, p. 16.

5.5 EAST HALDON (1880s-1906)

Philp Family (1884-1906)

The Philp family's association with the Point Pure section of East Haldon station appears to have begun when William Philp (Snr) purchased the East Haldon lease from the Queensland National Bank (QNB) in 1884. Previously Philp had managed the Hirstvale and Haldon stations for the QNB from 1872. In 1880 Philp held Portion No. 1878 (195 hectares) in the Parish of Haldon at the top of the Dividing Range at the head of the Aboriginal pathway from Rocky Scrub Creek. At this time Philp lived at the Hirstvale homestead (Portions 188 and 284 adjoining Portion 1878).⁹⁸ These stations were located on the north-western boundary of the original East Haldon run. Within the present boundary of Glen Rock, Philp purchased Lot 9 from the QNB, along with the adjacent Lot 30, in 1884. The Bank had taken up Lot 9 in 1879. At this time John Abbott held Lots 10 and 23 which he subsequently sold to Philp in 1887.⁹⁹

Philp continued to consolidate his holdings within and around the present Glen Rock property while holding grazing leases over the remnants of the unresumed sections of the East Haldon (Extended) station. After securing Abbott's blocks, Philp, through his son Edgar, secured all the country along Blackfellow Creek within the Glen Rock Regional Park when they took up the large blocks Lots 96, 97, 105 and 149 in 1898. The remainder of Philp's East Haldon lease encompassed the area east of Lots 96 and 97 to the Mistake Range (to Timber Reserve 350 – Lots 19 and 7 Parish of Townsend) and an Occupation Licence east of Lots 97 and 105 to Timber Reserve 49 (Lots 29, 35 and 34 Parish of East Haldon).

In a letter found in the Clifton Shire Council archive, William Andrew Philp, giving his address as East Haldon via Gatton, wrote to the Toowoomba Polo Club that he would not be competing during 1896 as his family needed to save some money in order to purchase some blocks being thrown open for selection on East Haldon. These were the blocks Philp purchased in 1898. A blazed survey tree has been recorded marking the boundary between Lots 97 and 105 and is possibly one of the survey points from the 1898 survey.¹⁰⁰

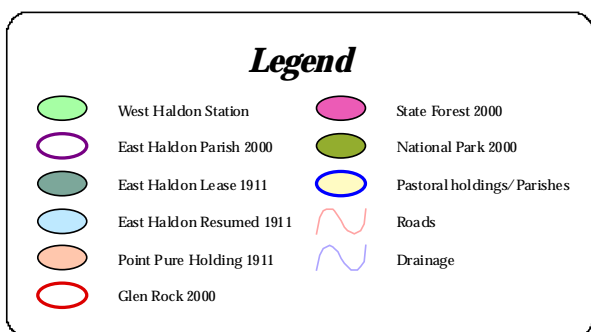
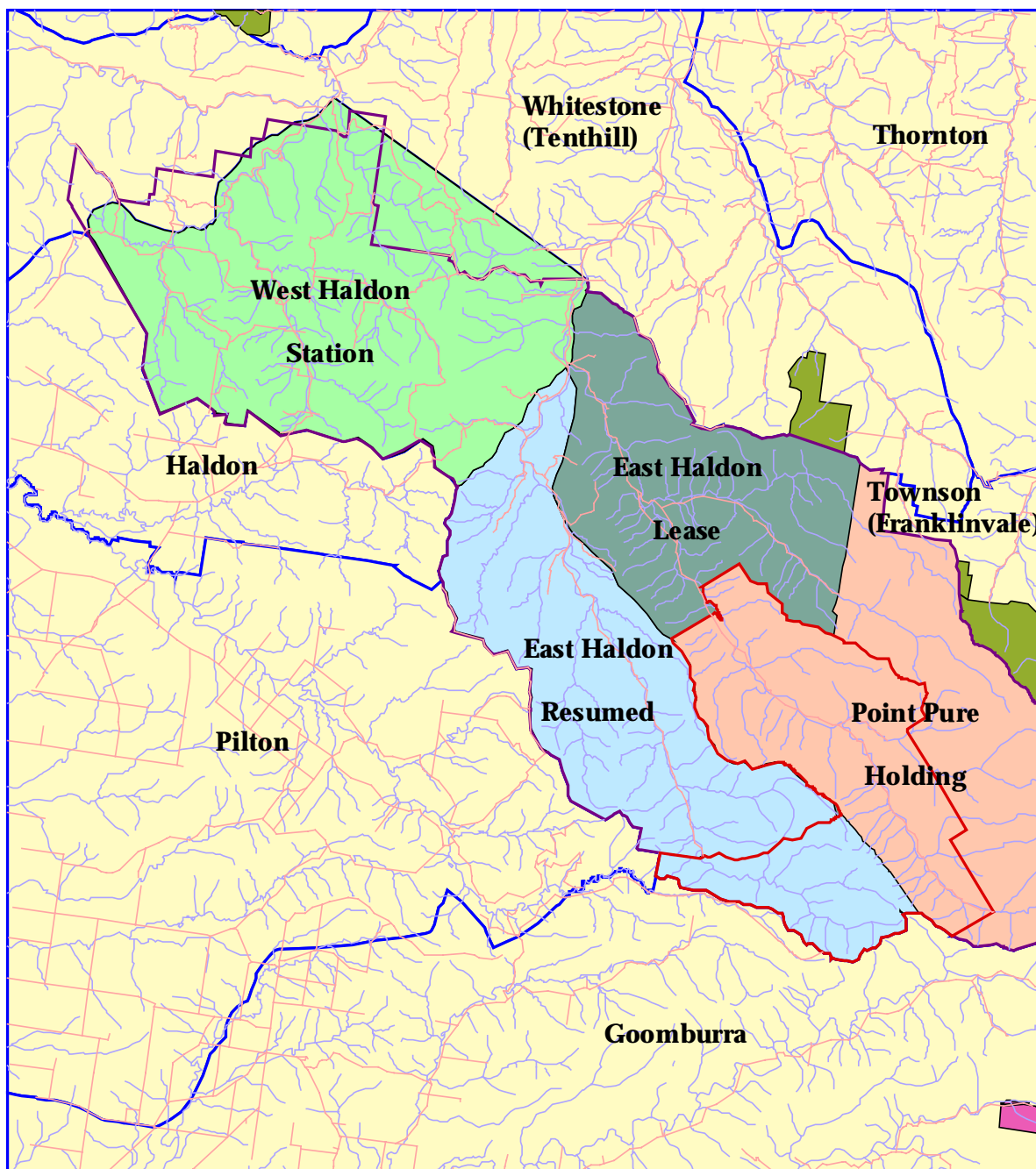
It was from this point that Philp and his family effectively enjoyed exclusive possession of the entire East Haldon lease. The Philp family held East Haldon for only another eight years, selling off their holdings in 1906. When asked during an oral interview in October 2000 why William Philp (Snr) sold the property in 1906, Mrs Gwen McCallum (nee Philp), a granddaughter of William Philp, thought Philp was forced to do so after suffering significant financial losses due to the impact of the Long Drought 1898-1903. Philp sold the property to his friend and polo associate Adolph Feez.¹⁰¹ Although the Philp family sold their interest in the 'Point Pure' section of East Haldon in 1906 this did not end their direct association with the property. The Philp's continued to live on the northern section of the East Haldon lease between Mt Philp and Mt Haldon, sometimes referred to as Mt Haldon station. Both Philp and his wife Susan (nee Broad) are buried below Mt Haldon on a rise located 150m above the western side of the present Mt Sylvia road. Moreover, a mining lease covering 97ha (all of Lot 30) was located west of the Glen Rock homestead on Blackfellow Creek.

⁹⁸ Extract from 1880 Clifton Divisional Board Valuations Book – Pilton and Haldon Holdings (Clifton Shire Council Archives).

⁹⁹ Internal Current Title Search, Lot 9, Crown Plan CC2304; Lot 10, Crown Plan CH31292; Lot 23, Crown Plan CH311139 & Lot 30, Crown Plan CH311898, Parish of East Haldon.

¹⁰⁰ Letter from W.H. Philp, East Haldon via Gatton, to Toowoomba Polo Club, 20 April, 1896, (Clifton Shire Council Archives).

¹⁰¹ Personal communication, Gillian Alfredson with Mrs Gwen McCallum, Toowoomba, October 2000.



2000 0 2000 4000



Metres



Queensland Government
Department of Natural Resources

Forest Planning and Sustainable Use

October 2000



William Haig Philp (1823-1911) seated, Arthur Haig Philp (1871-1933), and children Arthur Frazer, Norman Haig and Madeline Estelle Philp c.1910-11.



William Andrew Philp (1866-1874) c. mid-1880s.

The lease was granted to the company Mount Philp Oil Prospects and the registered lease-holder was Edgar Philp, son of William Philp (Snr). The lease was lodged in November 1940 and cancelled in May 1943. The lease proved to be unviable for shale oil production.¹⁰²

5.6 POINT PURE HOLDING/GLENROCK STATION (1916-1956)

The Feez Family (1906-1915)

The Philp's sold the southern section of East Haldon (from Mt Philp to the head of Blackfellow Creek) to his friend and polo associate Brisbane solicitor Adolph Feez. Feez ran the property from 1906 until 1911. The name Point Pure was adopted in March 1911 when Occupation Licence No. 90 (Ipswich) was converted to a pastoral lease and re-named Point Pure Holding. From this point onwards it appears the name East Haldon referred only to the remnant portion of the old run owned by William Philp (Snr) adjacent to Mt Haldon. The Point Pure boundary is shown on a cadastral map dated December 1911 and indicated that the holding shared the eastern boundary of Lots 95v and 97v in the west and the Mistake Range to the east (taking in sections of Mt Mistake National Park and Goomburra State Forest).¹⁰³ (See Map 5 - Glen Rock Historical Tenure c.1911).

Feez did not live at Point Pure and also held property with his son Bill at Pilton. The Feezs would send cattle over the range to Pilton for 'finishing off' (fattening) before sending them to sale. Feez sold Point Pure in 1915. A section of approximately 1200 hectares of the extreme southern end of the Point Pure Lease, a triangle of very rugged country wedged between the Great Dividing Range and the Mistake Range in what became part of Goomburra State Forest, was resumed as a State Forest Reserve (R49) in 1907.¹⁰⁴

James Crocker (1915-1918)

Feez then sold his holdings to Charles John Crocker in May 1915. The Point Pure property was described at this time as being situated 26 miles south of Gatton, the homestead was accessed by a good road from Gatton. The property consisted of about 6070 hectares (15,000 acres), 525 hectares (1300 acres) being freehold and the balance leasehold. Crocker was a successful grazier and had retired to Toowoomba in 1914 prior to purchasing Point Pure.¹⁰⁵

In 1918 it was observed that lucerne and other crops were grown on the good creek flats. Developments on the property included extensive fencing and pastures were improved through ring barking the ironbark on some of the slopes. The rough barked apple trees were left as they provided good feed for cattle as were the other gums suitable for timber. A coal seam exposed in the western bank of Blackfellow Creek was recognised as a potentially valuable feature. Production on the property focused on the breeding of cattle and horses.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² Mining Leases, Glen Rock Area (UTM), Map No. MR 1380, Scale – 1:50,000 (Brisbane: Department of Mines and Energy, 23 May 2000). Mining Lease No. 204414, Oil Shale, Mt Philp Oil Prospects, Edgar Philp, 4.11.1940 to 20.5.1943, 97 hectares.

¹⁰³ East Haldon Parish, Sheets 1 and 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Survey Office, Department of Lands, December 1911).

¹⁰⁴ East Haldon Parish, Sheet 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch, 1911.

¹⁰⁵ Fox, *The history of Queensland*, p. 289. & Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

¹⁰⁶ Fox, *The history of Queensland*, p. 290. & Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

Rankin Family (1918-1936)

After Crocker much division of the property took place and ownership of the property quickly changed hands several times between 1918 and 1945. Robert Stuart Rankin owned many sections of the Point Pure property from 1918 until 1936. It is unclear when the property began to be called Glenrock, perhaps after the resumption in 1927 of a large section (3600 ha) of the Point Pure lease and gazetted as a Timber Reserve (TR 350) adjoining the eastern boundaries of Lots 97, 23 and 96.¹⁰⁷ Press reports of the sale of the property in 1936 referred to it as Glenrock. The property was described as being a portion of 12,500 acres (5060 ha) of freehold and freeholding tenure running 800 head of Hereford cattle.¹⁰⁸ Elenor Hughes, Rankin's granddaughter, believes that Rankin never ran cattle on the tableland as it was too inaccessible at that time. They also ran some sheep at times. The Rankins referred to Abbott's Block as Abbott's Waterhole. At this time one had to cross Blackfellow Creek twenty-four times to reach the homestead at Glen Rock.¹⁰⁹ In 1921 Blackfellow Creek was described as not being a permanent watercourse and the pasture insufficient for grazing purposes.¹¹⁰ Captain Rankin, as he was referred to locally, sold his holdings to Robert D'Arcy in 1936.

D'Arcy Family (1936-1953/54)

Robert Joseph and Charlotte D'Arcy bought the property at Glenrock in 1936 and lived there until the 1954. The D'Arcy's owned other properties in Queensland before coming to Glenrock. Their children Edna, Kathleen, Robert, Eileen (Lou) and Laurie all lived on the property until they were married. Kathleen and her family lived at Glenrock during the war years. Cyril and Julia Cutler worked at Glenrock station from November 1937. Their job was to milk up to 30 cows by hand and sell the cream to Grantham butter factory on a half share basis. They rented the cottage on the northern end of the lucerne flat.¹¹¹

The D'Arcy's had a gardener to tend the large rose garden in front of the main house. Some use of the property was made by community groups and the Toowoomba YWCA would visit the 7 Mile Caves on occasion. Laurie D'Arcy's wife Pat recalls her daughter was a member of the YWCA and that the family generally employed Irish Catholics on the property.¹¹²

A valuation of the Point Pure Holding was conducted in October 1945 prior to the pastoral lease being surrendered to the Crown by Robert D'Arcy. At this time Point Pure comprised five lots,¹¹³ totalling 4800 hectares carrying 190 horse and 4727 cattle.¹¹⁴ Considering that the practical maximum carrying capacity of the Glen Rock property today would be around 1400 head of cattle the stocking rate in 1945 is quite extraordinary. The surrendered lease was converted to State Forest in 1946 (2000 hectares), adjoining TR 350 and SF 49.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁷ East Haldon Parish, Sheet 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Survey Office, Department of Lands, April 1963).

¹⁰⁸ Unidentified newspaper clipping, 7 March 1936.

¹⁰⁹ Personal communication, Christine Morris with Elenor Hughes, 13 September 2000.

¹¹⁰ Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

¹¹¹ Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

¹¹² Personal communication, Christine Morris with Pat D'Arcy, 13 September 2000.

¹¹³ GF 7643 – 105v, GF 7704 – 97v, GF 7703 – 96v, PL 7706 – 149 and SL 7403 – 150.

¹¹⁴ Internal Current Title Search, Occupation Licence No. 90, August 2000.

¹¹⁵ East Haldon Parish, Sheet 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch, 1963.



Walter, Norman, Margaret, Mabel, Marion and Sid Rankin, Point Pure (Glen Rock).



Margaret Rankin. Point Pure stables and horse yards in background.



Janice Teis (daughter of Kathleen D'Arcy) at the Point Pure station gate.



Laurene and Noelene D'Arcy at the dairy cottage (Cottage ruin site).

Currant Family (1953-1958)

The D'Arcys sold the rest of their holdings to William George Currant in 1954. Soon after the stockyards at Abbott's Block at the junction of Flaggy and Blackfellow Creeks were built between May and August 1955 by George Currant, his son Jack and son-in-law John Leddy. Leddy recounts working at Point Pure during 1955. At this time Currant ran cattle on the property and 15-20 milking cows which he and Leddy would milk, keeping the cream and feeding the milk to the station pigs. Leddy described the work involved in building the yards in 1955.

Each day Pa [George Currant], Jack and I (and sometimes the three boys would come) would drive by Jeep (as rough as guts) up through the scrub for about six miles and we would stay there all day till nearly dark. We took a billy, tea, sugar and condensed milk with us and a loaf or more of bread, a tin of syrup and a big piece of corned beef and we were so hungry we'd come home with nothing and then expect a big steak for dinner at night.

We worked hard cutting down trees with a cross cut saw, trimming then cutting to size for corner posts and 'in between' posts and digging holes to put them in. We cut and trimmed smaller trees for rails and snigged them all with a tractor from the creek to where we were building the dip yards and fencing the paddock.... There were no power tools. All was done with hand tools. Boring holes with a big 'T' handled awl, chiselled and adzing holes for rails to fit into and all the ties were made from 26 gauge fencing wire. It was hard work but we were soon fit and had no trouble. Isla's father [George Currant, Isla Leddy nee Currant, John's wife] could keep going for ever.¹¹⁶

After constructing the Abbott's Block yards in 1955, Currant sold Point Pure to James and Norman Johnston in 1956.¹¹⁷

5.7 COOKE'S TABLELAND (1929-1958)

Charles 'Max' Cooke (1929-1958)

The western section of the present Glen Rock property was once the south-western most section of the resumed portion of the East Haldon (Extended) run. From the time of the resumption in 1884, this area was leased as Occupation Licence No. 178. William Philp (Snr) owned two adjoining blocks Lots 14 and 15 on the western side of Black Duck Creek. Occupation Licence No. 178 was surrendered at the end of 1925 and was converted to a Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Selection (No. 7625 Ipswich) in May 1929. The Prickly Pear Selection 7625 over an area of 3853 acres was granted to Charles 'Max' McFarlane Cooke.¹¹⁸ Much of the land along the Blackfellow and Black Duck Creek watersheds was infested with prickly pear. In 1931 Max Cooke built a slab hut and yards on the western side of Black Duck Creek and later fenced the selection. This hut still stands today and is known locally as Cooke's Hut.

Elenor Hughes notes that Cooke's Hut had a dirt floor out front, a picket fence from the tank stand out and a fire chimney on the side. Cooke grew his own vegetables and used a large round stump for his kitchen table. This stump is still located in front of the hut. He also had a peg for holding his saddle, a shelf for his tins of rice and a shower fashioned from a kerosene tin.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶ Notes by John Leddy, in possession of Christine Morris, Glen Rock.

¹¹⁷ Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

¹¹⁸ East Haldon Parish, Sheet 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch, 1911 and 1931 & Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

¹¹⁹ Personal communication, Christine Morris with Elenor Hughes, 13 September 2000.

In 1936 Cooke married Margaret Rankin, the only daughter of Captain Robert Rankin of Point Pure. In the same year Rankin sold Point Pure to Robert D'Arcy. From 1936 Max Cooke, worked his other property Upper Pilton in conjunction with Cooke's Tableland. He mustered cattle from Cooke's Tableland over a spur and across and along the Dividing Range north to his Upper Pilton property. The gap is located at the end of the surveyed road through Portion 23 Parish of Pilton adjacent to Portion 103V Parish of East Haldon approximately 7kms north of Cooke's Hut. Max stayed in the hut during the week and returned to his home at Glenrive near Upper Pilton on the weekends. Max Cooke ran the property until 1958 when he sold Cooke's Tableland to James and Norman Johnston.¹²⁰

5.8 GLEN ROCK (1958-2000>)

Johnston Brothers (1956-1964)

The name Glenrock (one word) was first used to describe the freehold section of East Haldon/Point Pure south of Mt Philp from some time after the late 1920s. The present Glen Rock (two words) property was formed from the amalgamation of three quarters of the Point Pure Holding (ex-East Haldon) on Blackfellow Creek and all of Cooke's Tableland on the headwaters of Black Duck Creek. James and Norman Johnston purchased most of the Point Pure property from William Currant in November 1956, followed by Cooke's Tableland in April 1958. It was at this point that the two properties were re-amalgamated and called Glen Rock. The property took its name from the freehold section of the Point Pure lease and the prominent rock formation immediately to the south-east of the homestead. Exactly when the rock formation was named Glen Rock is unknown, however, it is marked as such on the 1897 survey plan of Lot 96, and was probably named by William Haig Philp.¹²¹ The boundary established in 1958 forms the present boundary of the Glen Rock Regional Park. (See Map 6 - Glen Rock Historical Tenure c.1958). The Johnston brothers ran 800 head of cattle on Glen Rock during the early 1960s and held a contract to supply the Gatton Agricultural College with beef. The Johnston's also supplied a truck load of timber to the Gatton sawmill once a week for a period of eighteen months during the late 1950s.¹²²

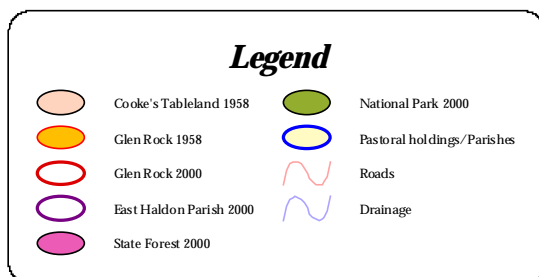
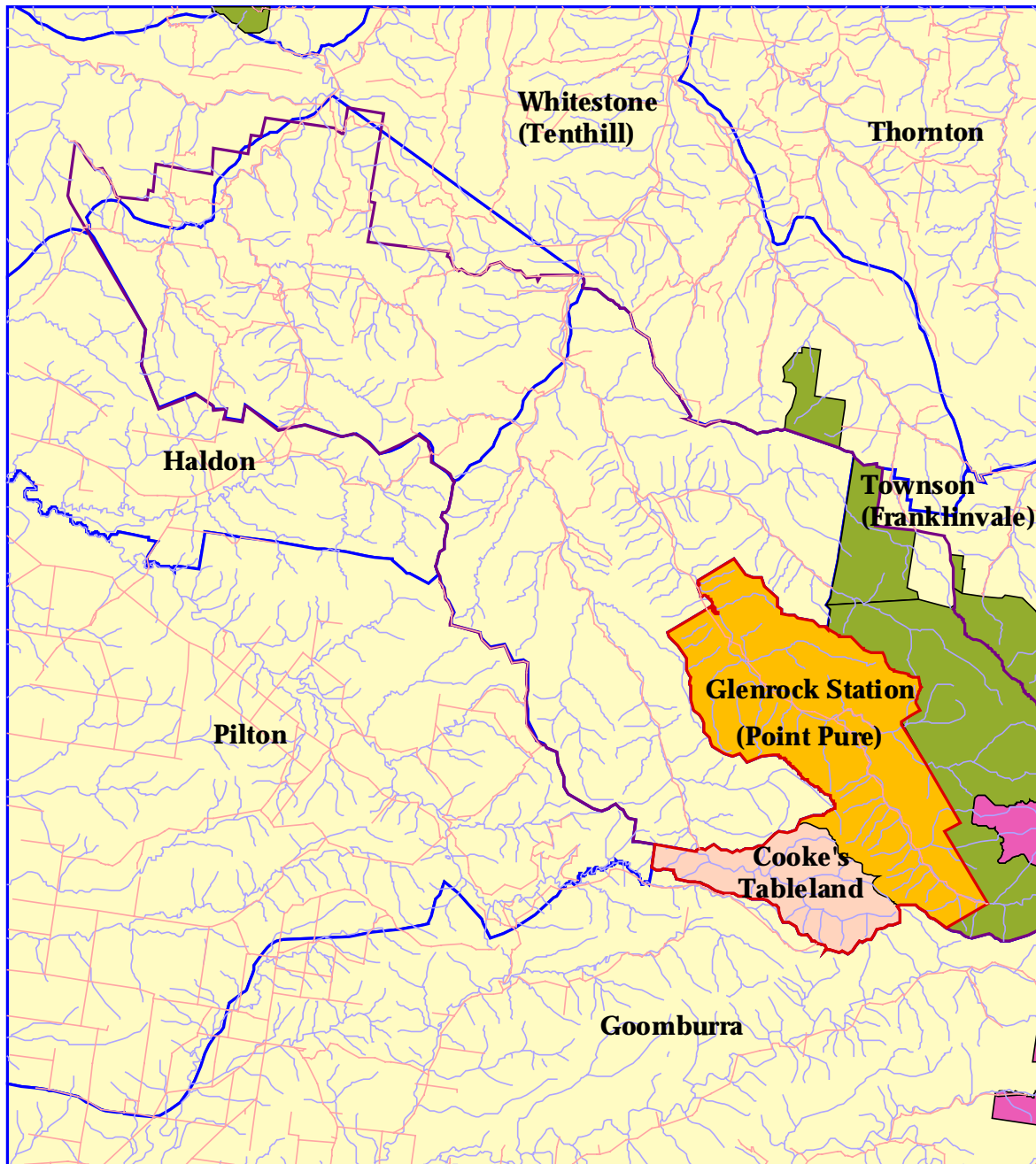
Apel Family (1964-1981)

In 1964 the Johnstons sold Glen Rock to Eric, John and David Apel. He further developed the property and ran a mixed herd of predominantly Hereford cattle. Eric Apel constructed the present stockyards and dip located at the junction of Shady and Blackfellow Creeks, known at the Top Dip or 3rd yards, between 1966-68. He later built a modern double story brick house 100 metres south of the old Glen Rock/Point Pure homestead during 1971-72. Another residence was once located on Abbott's Block. In 1976 Ken Morris, the current caretaker employed by DNR, began working as a stockman for the Apel family. Mr Morris notes that cattle on the property have always been mustered by horse, and on a couple of occasions by helicopter. This reflects the very steep and rugged nature of the property and also why the property had a reputation for breeding good stockhorses. Timber was cut from the western range south of Mt Hennessy during the 1970s and the remains of two loggers' camps are exist in the area. The Apels ran the property until 1981 when they sold Glen Rock to Casagrande Investments.

¹²⁰ Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.

¹²¹ Internal Current Title Search, Lot 96, August 2000.

¹²² Historical Information Sheets, produced for Glen Rock Open Day, Sunday, 4 June 2000.



2000 0 2000 4000

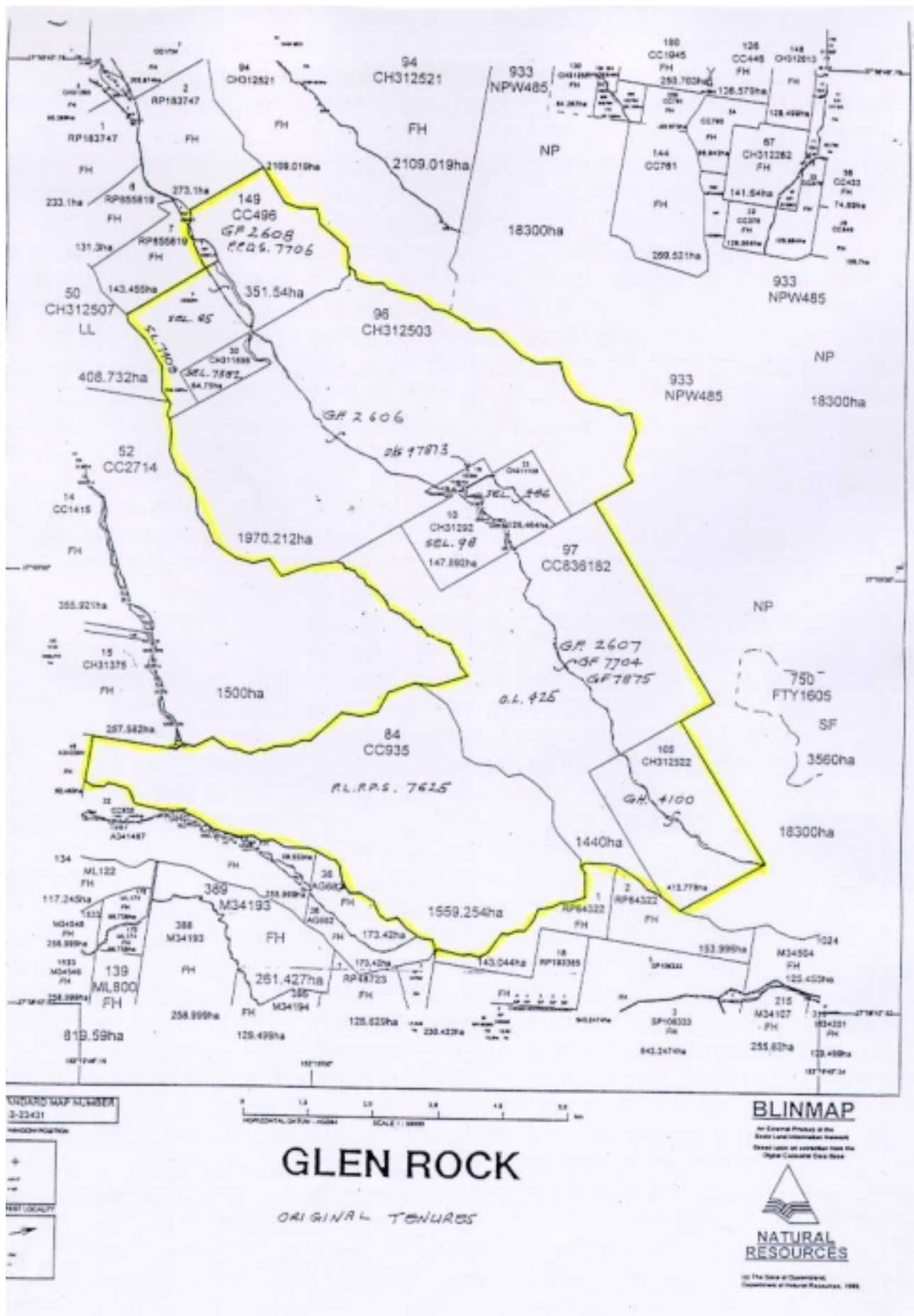


Metres



Forest Planning and Sustainable Use
October 2000

Map 7 – Glen Rock Cadastral (2000)



Casagrande Family (1981-1996)

The Casagrande family, Dominico and Lucia, and sons Alivio and Mario, continued to develop the property. They rebuilt many fences damaged by a flood of Blackfellow Creek and constructed an extensive road network on the property, particularly in the Cooke's Tableland section. The roads in this area were constructed during the early 1990s by timber cutting contractors in return for the rights to harvest timber from Casagrande's property. The Casagrande owned all of the lots that comprise the present property of Glen Rock.¹²³ (See Map 7 - Glen Rock Cadastral 2000). The Casagrande family were the last graziers to own Glen Rock.

In December 1995 the Glen Rock property was purchased on the open market for \$1.8 million by the Department of Natural Resources as part of the Department's ongoing South East Queensland Regional Landscape Strategy (RLS). The RLS is a component of the SEQ 2001 Regional Framework for Growth Management. Since 1996 the property has been managed with the assistance of a community based Advisory Committee. In 1999 a Multiple Use Management Planning process was initiated to address the long-term sustainable land use options and management for the property. DNR and Brisbane Forest Park staff have planned and constructed two day use areas and camping facilities which were officially opened by Rod Welford, the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, on Sunday 4 June, 2000.

¹²³ Personal communication with Ken Morris, DNR Caretaker, Glen Rock Regional Park, August-September 2000.

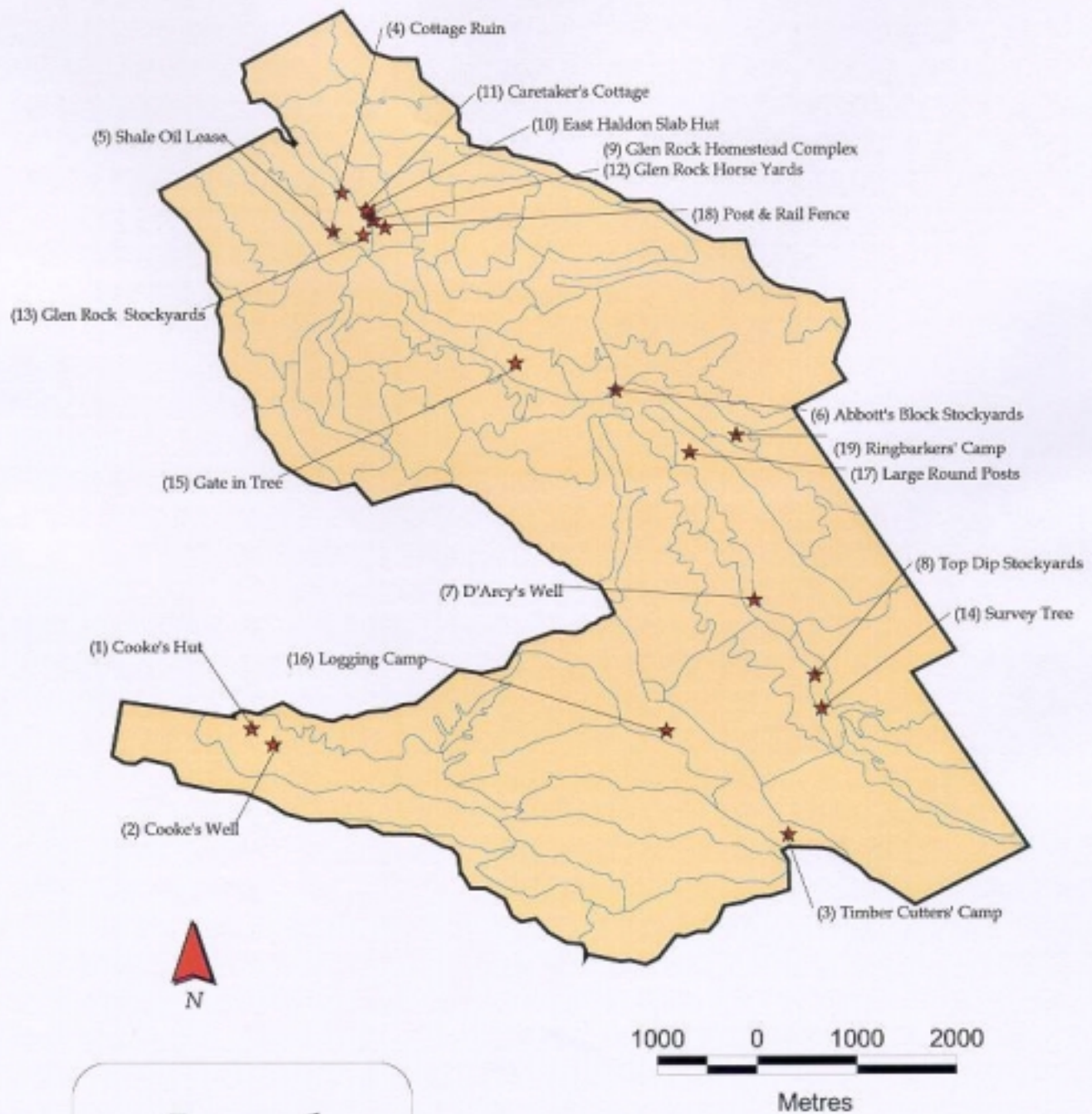
Historic Cultural Heritage Place Significance Assessment Data

Appendix 1. (* See Appendix 4.)

Table A: Summary of Significance Assessment Scores

No.	Place Name	Significance	Viability	Manageability	Total
	Glen Rock Property	5.5	7	8	5.1*
1	Cooke's Slab Hut and stockyards (c.1930), Black Duck Creek.	6.3	7	7	5.5
2	Cooke's Well, (c.1936), Black Duck Creek.	4.6	9	8.3	5.1
3	Timber cutters' camp and caravan site (c.1980s)	3.1	2	5.8	1.3
4	Cottage ruin, Blackfellow Creek	2.9	1	8	0.6
5	Philp's Shale Oil Lease (c.1940) (shale seam), Blackfellow Creek	3.8	8	7.8	4.2
6	Abbott's Block (c.1870s), stockyards & dip (c.1966-68) and residence site, Blackfellow Creek	4.6	5	7	3.7
7	D'Arcy's Well (c.1936), Blackfellow Creek	4.2	3	6.9	2.5
8	Top Dip stockyards (1955), Blackfellow Creek	3.7	5	7	3.1
9	Glen Rock Homestead Complex (Mt Philp)	6.6	7.5	7.3	5.9
10	East Haldon Slab Hut (c.1870), (Mt Philp) original kitchen	6.8	7	7.8	6.0
11	East Haldon Caretaker's Cottage (c.1890s)	6	7.5	6.8	5.3
12	Glen Rock Homestead Horse Yards	3	4	8	2.6
13	Glen Rock Homestead stockyards, Blackfellow Creek	3.2	8	7.3	3.6
14	Survey tree and benchmark, Blackfellow Creek (c.1898?)	5.1	5	8	4.2
15	Timber gate in tree trunk, Blackfellow Creek	3	5	8	2.9
16	Old logger's camp and original caravan site	1.7	2	8	1.0
17	Old round fence posts	1.8	4	8	1.9
18	Old square post and rail and wire fence, Glen Rock Homestead horse paddock	5.1	4	7.8	3.7
19	Ringbarkers' Flaggy Creek Camp (c.1940s)	3	5	7.5	2.8

*Location of Historic Cultural Heritage
Places by PUID (2000)*



Legend



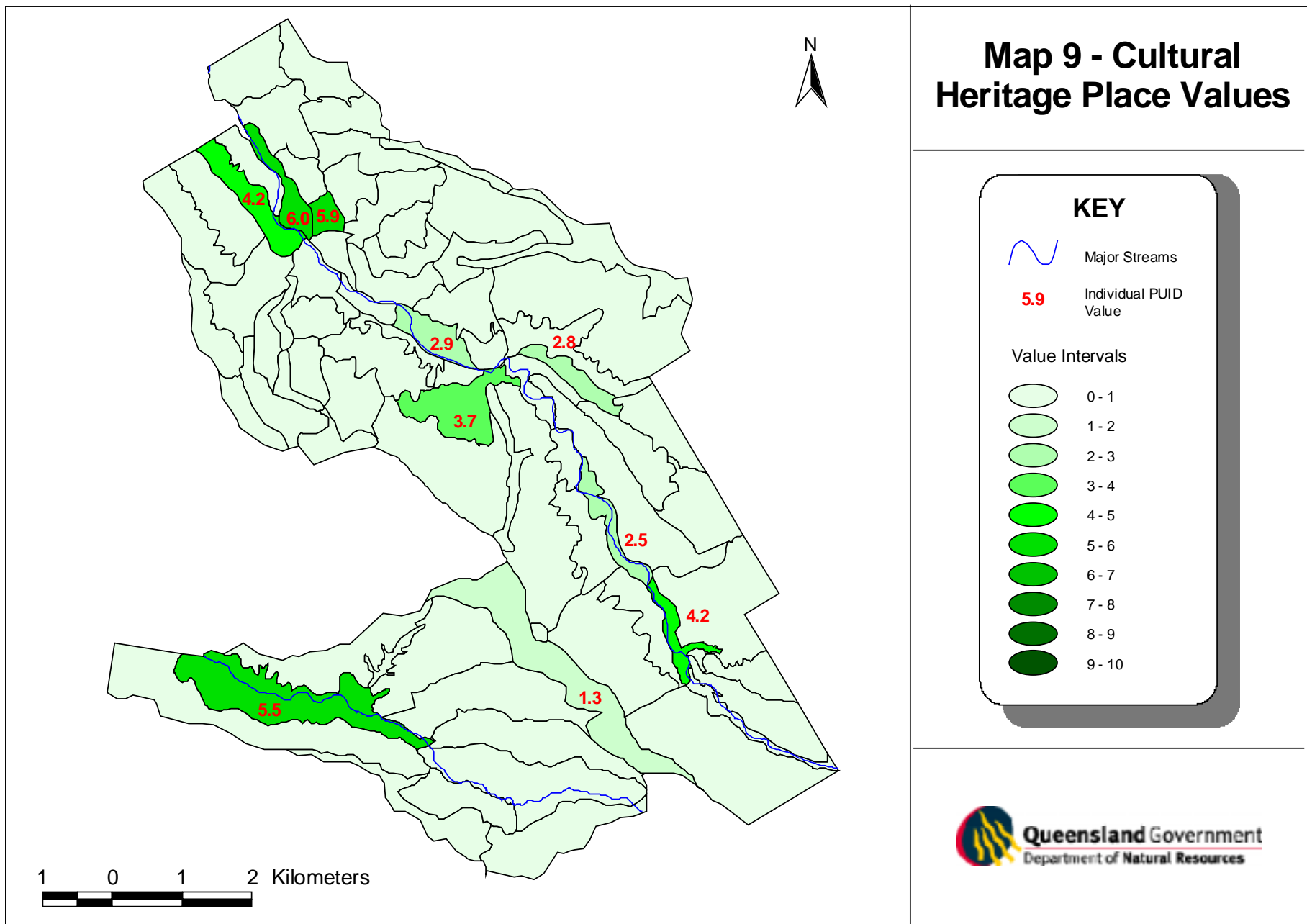
Locations

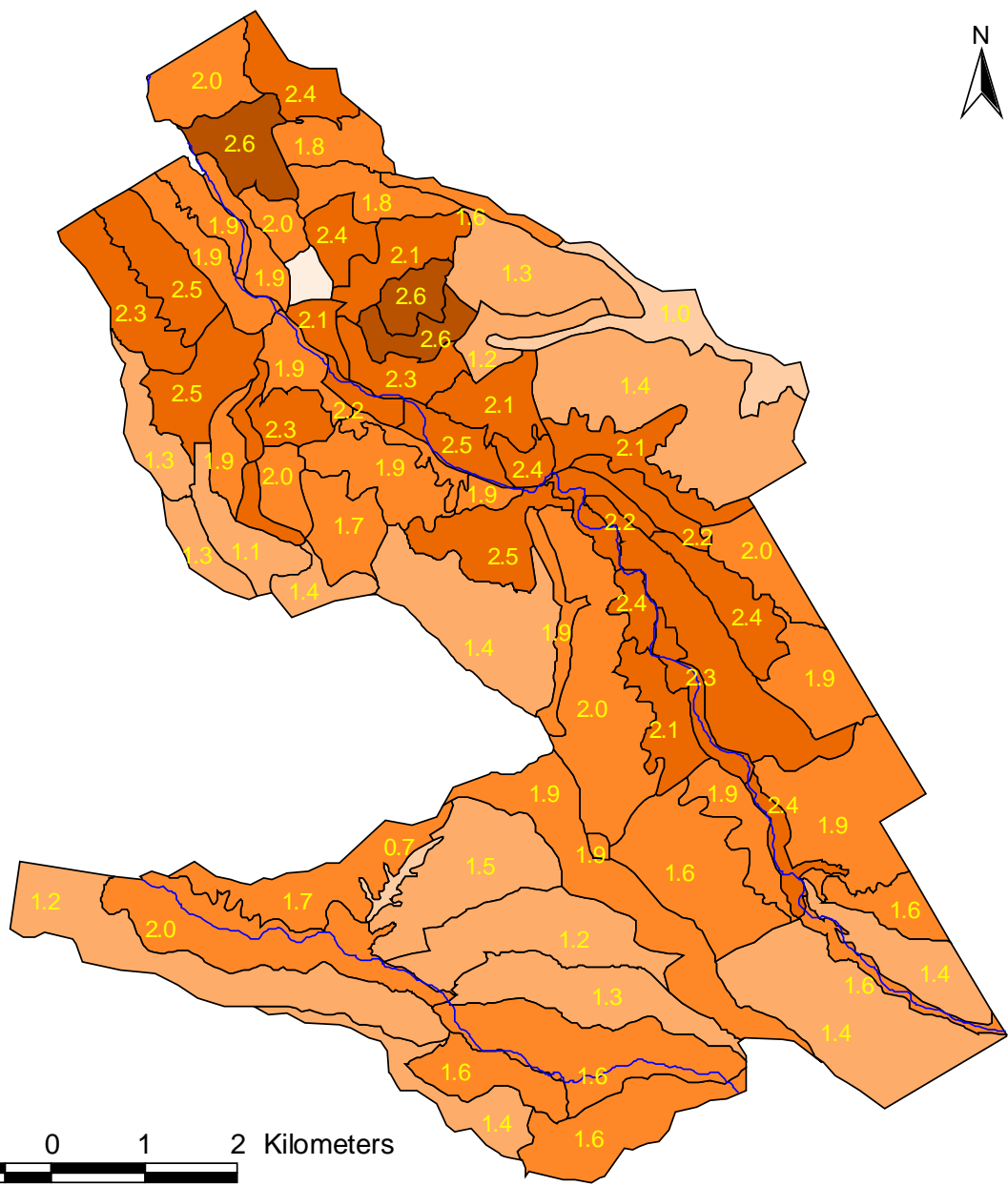


Planning Units



*Forest Planning and Sustainable Use
January 2001*





**Map 10 - Glen Rock Property
Contextural Cultural Heritage
Values Distribution**

KEY



Major Streams

2.6

Individual PUID
Value

Value Intervals



0 - 0.5



0.5 - 1



1 - 1.5



1.5 - 2



2 - 2.5



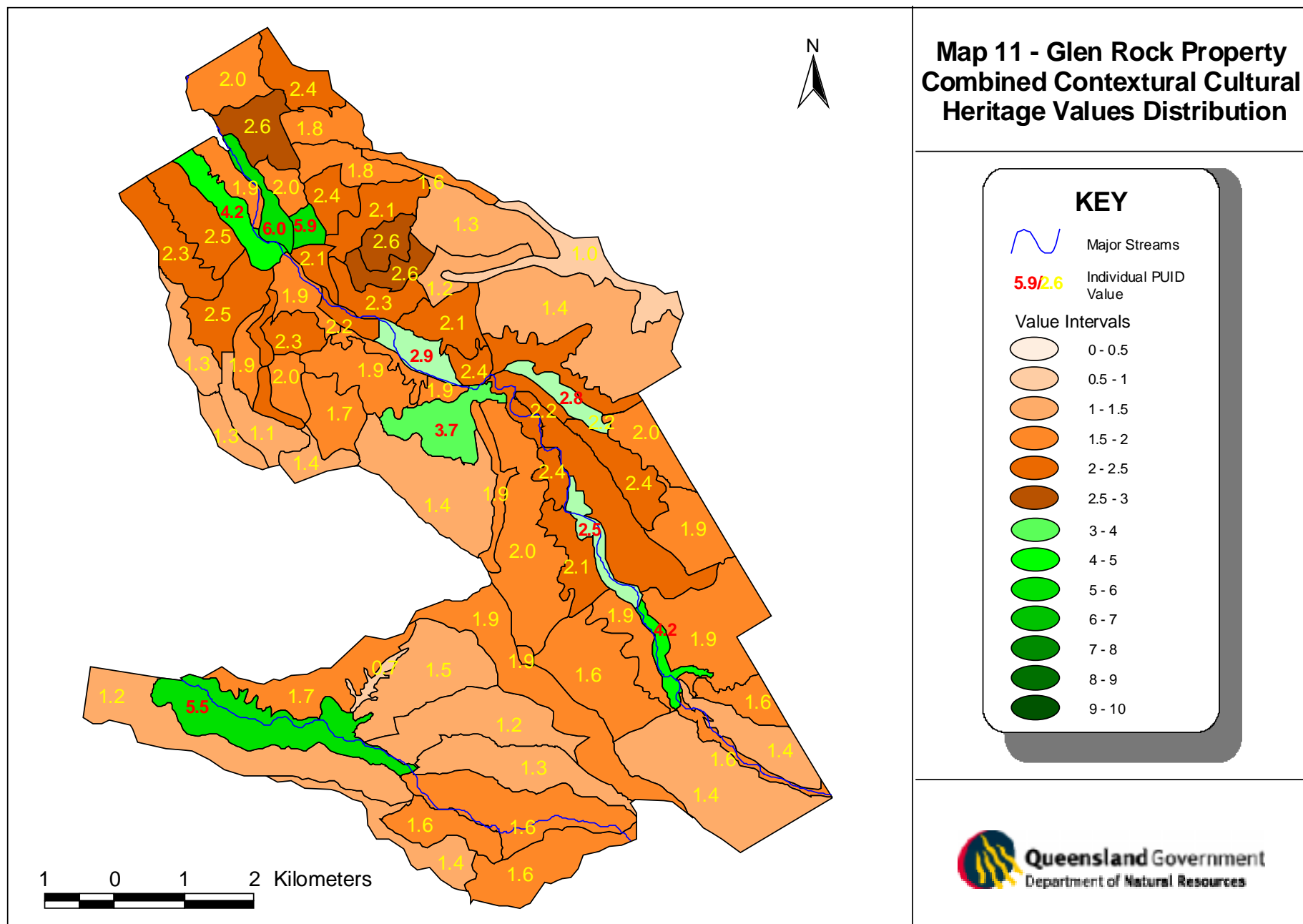
2.5 - 3



3 - 10



Queensland Government
Department of Natural Resources



Appendix 2.

Table B: Significance Assessment Scores by Ranking

No.	Place Name	Significance	Viability	Manageability	Total
10	East Haldon Slab Hut (c.1870), (Mt Philp) original kitchen	6.8	7	7.8	6.0
9	Glen Rock Homestead Complex (Mt Philp)	6.6	7.5	7.3	5.9
1	Cooke's Slab Hut and stockyards (c.1930), Black Duck Creek.	6.3	7	7	5.5
11	East Haldon Caretaker's Cottage (c.1890s), (Mt Philp)	6	7.5	6.8	5.3
2	Cooke's Well, (c.1936), Black Duck Creek.	4.6	9	8.3	5.1
14	Survey tree and benchmark, Blackfellow Creek (c.1898?)	5.1	5	8	4.2
5	Philp's Shale Oil Lease (c.1940) (shale seam), Blackfellow Creek	3.8	8	7.8	4.2
18	Old square post and rail and wire fence, Glen Rock Homestead horse paddock	5.1	4	7.8	3.7
6	Abbott's Block (c.1870s), stockyards, dip (c.1966-68) and residence site, Junction of Blackfellow and Flaggy Creeks	4.6	5	7	3.7
13	Glen Rock Homestead stockyards, Blackfellow Creek	3.2	8	7.	3.6
8	Top Dip stockyards (1955), Blackfellow Creek	3.7	5	7	3.1
15	Timber gate in tree trunk, Blackfellow Creek	3	5	8	2.9
19	Ringbarkers' Flaggy Creek Camp (c.1940s)	3	5	7.5	2.8
12	Glen Rock Homestead Horse Yards	3	4	8	2.6
7	D'Arcy's Well (c.1936), Blackfellow Creek	4.2	3	6.9	2.5
17	Old round fence posts	1.8	4	8	1.9
3	Timber cutters' camp and caravan site (c.1980s)	3.1	2	5.8	1.3
16	Old logger's camp and original caravan site (c.1970s?)	1.7	2	8	1.0
4	Cottage ruin, Blackfellow Creek	2.9	1	8	0.6

Appendix 3.

Table C: Significance Assessment Scores for Each Criterion

	GR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Criterion	Score									
Age	8	4	4	2	4	4	6	4	4	6
<i>Absolute</i>										
<i>Relative</i>	9	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	7.5
History	7	6	6	4	5	6	6	6	5	8
<i>Past Association</i>										
<i>Continuity</i>	9.5	7	8.5	5	2	1	8	7	7	8
Recognition	6	7	6	2	2	2	7	4	4	8
<i>Current Association</i>										
Use	3.5	5.5	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	5
<i>Research</i>										
<i>Social</i>	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rarity	2	7	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	4
<i>Rarity</i>										
<i>Protected Status</i>	2	8	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	7
Quality	3.5	8.5	8.5	8	5	1	7	5	7	5
<i>Representativeness</i>										
<i>Aesthetics</i>	7	8	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	7
<i>Richness & Diversity</i>	3.5	7	3.5	3	1	1	3	1	2	7
Condition	7	8	5	6	2	8	3	5	3	5
<i>Surroundings</i>										
<i>Integrity</i>	7.5	7	8	3	1	8	5	4	5	6
<i>Setting</i>	8	9.5	8.5	6	5	8	7	6	7	8
Technology	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	4	4
Viability	7	7	9	1	1	8	5	3	5	7.5
Manageability	8	6	8.5	5	8	8	8	8.5	8	8
<i>Supervision</i>										
<i>Security</i>	8	7	8.5	5	8	8	8	6	8	8
<i>Maintenance</i>	8	6	8	5	8	8	4	5	4	5
<i>Access</i>	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8

(Table C continued):

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Criterion	Score									
Age <i>Absolute</i>	6	5	4	6	6	3	3	2.5	5	4
<i>Relative</i>	7.5	7	4	1	7	7	3	5	7	5
History <i>Past Association</i>	7	8	3	4	5	2	2	2	5	3
<i>Continuity</i>	5	8	5	8	10	2	1	2	6	2
Recognition <i>Current Association</i>	8	7	2	5	4	2	1	1	2	1
Use <i>Research</i>	7	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2
<i>Social</i>	3	3.5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rarity <i>Rarity</i>	7	3.5	3	1	6	4	1	1	7.5	4
<i>Protected Status</i>	7.5	5	4	1	3	4	3	1	6.5	4
Quality <i>Representativeness</i>	7	6	3	6	5	7	5	2	6	2
<i>Aesthetics</i>	5.5	6	4	5	2	4	2	2	4	3
<i>Richness & Diversity</i>	6	4	3	4	2	4	1	3	6	1
Condition <i>Surroundings</i>	4	4	5	5	6	7	5	5	5	4
<i>Integrity</i>	6	6	5	2	3	7	2	2	2	2
<i>Setting</i>	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8
Technology	5	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
Viability	7	7.5	4	8	5	5	2	4	4	5
Manageability <i>Supervision</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<i>Security</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<i>Maintenance</i>	7	3	8	5	8	8	8	8	8	8
<i>Access</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6

Appendix 4.

Tables D.1-19: Historic Cultural Heritage Place Significance Assessment Data Tables

Glen Rock Property

The Glen Rock property is a reasonable example of a typical rangeland grazing property. It derives some historic cultural heritage significance through its lineage from the East Haldon pastoral run (c.1850), an early run in the area, and the continuity of grazing on the property which has occurred for more than 130 years. In essence its historic cultural heritage value is based upon its pastoral history.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
5.5	7	8	5.1*

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Pastoral runs since 1800s (Glen Rock antecedent East Haldon run from c.mid-1840s)	8
	<i>Relative age</i>	Pastoral occupation of area began in 1840-41 (Glen Rock antecedent East Haldon run from c.mid-1840s, permanent pastoral activity from at least mid-1860s)	9
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Owners and property linked to several important figures in early and later pastoral occupation and development in Qld (eg. Whiting, Fitz, Philp, Feez; Pilton and Haldon runs).	7
	<i>Continuity</i>	Glen Rock section of East Haldon has been managed as pastoral property since at least 1867, and possibly as early as mid-1840s.	9.5
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Surveys, anecdotal evidence and attendance at Open Day suggests a reasonable number of people highly value the Glen Rock Property for its historic cultural heritage value as a notable grazing property in SEQ.	6
Use	<i>Research</i>	There are some potential historic cultural heritage research values associated with the property (eg. Archaeological dump sites, some structures, historical land management practices).	3.5
	<i>Social</i>	Has had low social use except for landholder families etc. Social use growing now public access.	3
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Grazing properties are not rare, although one of this size and topography not common in SEQ.	2
	<i>Protected status</i>	Rarity of type not an issue (many on SFs, a few operating on NP lease)	2
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	A reasonable example of a grazing property, however, recreational and other works since 1995 have altered the pastoral character of the property. There are many other better examples.	3.5

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Strong aesthetic values.	7
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Some richness and diversity in features. Many better examples exist.	3.5
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	As a pastoral landscape it has retained much of its naturalness despite clearing, ringbarking, fencing and cultivation.	7
	<i>Integrity</i>	The pastoral integrity of the property is relatively intact. Much work has been done on up-grading pastoral infrastructure (normal for grazing properties). New recreational works detract somewhat from pastoral landscape.	7.5
	<i>Setting</i>	The setting is very appropriate for the pursuit of livestock grazing, although there a many better. Continuous grazing activity for more than 150 years is evidence of this.	8
Technology		Standard use of technology (pastoral, domestic) etc. represented here.	3
Viability		Continuous grazing activity for more than 150 years has proven this property to be viable for the breeding of livestock, most notably beef cattle and stock horses, also sheep at times. There maybe some level of incompatibility between grazing and other values (eg. Nature conservation, recreation) in the future which may detract from, or threaten some of the historic cultural heritage values associated with the continuity of grazing on the property.	7
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	The property is well supervised (on site caretaker).	8
	<i>Security</i>	Due to close supervision the property is very secure.	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	The pastoral activity and recreational and land management of the property requires a significant ongoing investment in maintaining existing infrastructure and landscapes.	8
	<i>Access</i>	Very good access to public.	8

* **Note to Appendix 4:** The cultural heritage significance value of the Glen Rock property is partly derived from the value of the individual places identified as having some cultural heritage significance, and partly from the collective value of those places and their context within the cultural landscape. Without such a collective value some areas of the property not directly associated with assessed places (fabric) would be perceived as having no cultural heritage value and therefore the value of the contextual cultural landscape would go unrecognised.

If the heritage values of the cultural landscape of Glen Rock were not recognised then radical management changes that may occur on areas believed to have no apparent specific cultural heritage value may in fact have a detrimental effect on the overall cultural heritage value of the property as a whole. The cultural heritage values of the Glen Rock property are clearly linked to its rural nature, its pastoral history and setting, and therefore a radical change from a rural ambience will adversely affect existing cultural heritage values.

To ensure that Glen Rock's overall inherent cultural heritage value is adequately recognised the property has been assessed for its cultural heritage significance as a discrete entity (the entire property) and its sensitivity to contextual change. It is apparent that the cultural heritage context is clearly correlated with the Landscape Assessment for the property, therefore, the latter has been adopted as an index of the current contextual contribution and as a useful measure of inappropriate change. The following cultural heritage contextual assessment method was applied:

$$CV = \frac{GEV}{SI} (1 - \frac{CLA - OLA}{OLV})$$

Where: **CV** = cultural value.

GEV = Glen Rock Entity (Cultural) Value (which is rated at 5.1 on a scale 1-9).

SI = Glen Rock's Sensitivity Index (rated at index level 2).

1 = highly sensitive

2 = moderately sensitive

3 = insensitive

CLA = Current Landscape Assessment.

(CLA spectrum from

1 = wilderness

9 = urban/industrial landscape

OLV = Optimal Landscape Assessment (Glen Rock 5.5)

5.5 = classically rural (A Glen Rock weighted mean Planning Unit and 1 standard deviation in that assessment.

| | denotes absolute value.

The contextual cultural heritage values on the Glen Rock property therefore range from 2.55 on the most contextually important areas (eg. fenced paddocks and cultivation blocks along the water course flats) to less than 1 on the least contextually important areas (eg. the escarpments). See maps Nos. 9-11.

Place 1. – Cooke’s Hut

A good example of this type of split slab hut. The hut is associated with the first selection to be made on this lot, a prickly pear selection taken up by Max Cooke in 1929. The selection was called Cooke's Tableland. The hut was constructed by Max Cooke in 1931. Cooke married Margaret Rankin, daughter of the owner of Point Pure, Captain Robert Rankin. The hut was used by Cooke between the early 1930s and 1958 as outstation during the week. The Cooke's lived at their homestead 'Glenrive' on the property Upper Pilton. Cooke's Tableland was worked in conjunction with Upper Pilton which was adjacent to the north-western boundary of Cooke's Tableland. The hut is reasonably significant because of the age of its design (c.1860s), relative age of construction and association with the Prickly Pear Lease and Max Cooke and family. The hut will require a conservation plan protection.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
6.3	7	7	5.5

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Built in the early 1930s.	4
	<i>Relative age</i>	This type first constructed from 1870s	5
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Strong association with Max Cooke, inherent in the name.	6
	<i>Continuity</i>	Occasionally still used, in its original context	7
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Strong local recognition, a small group of people, mostly local, value the hut very strongly.	7
Use	<i>Research</i>	Example building technology of the period.	5.5
	<i>Social</i>	Very little social use.	2
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Not many examples exist, especially with front galley	7
	<i>Protected status</i>	Very few in protected tenure.	8
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Very good example of its type.	8.5
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Classic 'Australian', evokes Steele Rudd's 'On Our Selection', Rudd grew up nearby at Nobby.	8
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Moderately complex with some richness of features.	7
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Some clearing, stockyards, but relatively undisturbed.	8
	<i>Integrity</i>	In good condition for its age and position.	7
	<i>Setting</i>	Classic rural landscape, open forest and ranges.	9.5
Technology		Basic technology of the period.	3
Viability		Good, low risk of damage under present management regime.	7
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Moderate, regular visits by caretaker.	6
	<i>Security</i>	Good, at end of a no through road, locked gate, watchful neighbours.	7
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Would require some over time to maintain integrity.	6
	<i>Access</i>	Good and appropriate.	8



Glen Rock Place No. 1 – Cooke's Hut c.1933 (3.10.2000)

Place 2. - Cooke's Well

This timber lined well was sunk to a depth of approx 5 metres during the 1936 drought by Max Cooke. Another well was sunk by Robert D'Arcy on Point Pure during the same drought. Prior to and after this drought, surface water was generally reliable enough not to require wells or bores for livestock. Has some significance because of its association with the 1936 drought and Cooke's Hut.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
4.6	9	8.3	5.1

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Sunk to 5m in 1936.	4
	<i>Relative age</i>	Wells have been sunk in Aust since 1788.	4
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with Max Cooke, inherent in the name, and physical reminder of 1936 drought.	6
	<i>Continuity</i>	Continuously used as a well since 1936, in use today	8.5
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	A small group of people value the well, more for its utility than history.	6
Use	<i>Research</i>	Potential for water analysis.	2
	<i>Social</i>	No social use.	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Not rare.	2
	<i>Protected status</i>	Many on protected tenure.	3
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	A good example of its type (deep timber lined).	8.5
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Not very exciting.	3
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Not very exciting (corrugated iron shed different).	3.5
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Some disturbance, cleared for livestock.	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	In good condition for its age.	8
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate in its rural context, well in correct position (well watered).	8.5
Technology		Basic technology of the period, standard pump arrangement.	3
Viability		Strong, low risk of damage under present management regime.	9
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Moderate, regular visits by caretaker.	8.5
	<i>Security</i>	Good, at end of a no through road, locked gate, watchful neighbours.	8.5
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Occasional (mostly with the pumping gear rather than the structure of the well).	8
	<i>Access</i>	Good and appropriate.	8



Glen Rock Place No. 2 – Cooke's Well c. 1936 (17.8.2000)

Place 3. - Timber Cutters' Camp and Caravan

The Timber Cutters' Camp is associated with logging contractors who harvested hardwood species off the Cooke's Tableland section of Glen Rock during the Casagrande family's ownership in the 1980s. Timber harvesting has occurred intermittently on Glen Rock over the years and is one of the few non-pastoral activities to be conducted on the property. The timber rights were traded for the construction of access roads in the Cooke's Tableland section to assist with the management of livestock in that area. This camp has little significance, however, it is an interesting reminder of another form of primary industry conducted on the property. There are some aesthetic and public risk issues that will have to be addressed.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
3.1	2	5.8	1.3

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1980s.	2
	<i>Relative age</i>	c.1980s.	3
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with timber contractors brought in by Casagrande family during the early 1980s, tracks constructed in return for timber rights.	4
	<i>Continuity</i>	Used as timber cutter camp for several years	5
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Not valued strongly	2
Use	<i>Research</i>	Minimal potential	2
	<i>Social</i>	Minimal potential or actual use	2
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	These camps are common in Australian forests, but one of the few timber industry sites on Glen Rock	2
	<i>Protected status</i>	Many on protected reserves	2
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Good example of this type of camp	8
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Camp mess off-set by excellent position on timbered ridge overlooking valley, great views	5
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Standard	3
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Minimal disturbance, camp site and roads cleared	6
	<i>Integrity</i>	Ruin	3
	<i>Setting</i>	Good position for its use	6
Technology		Standard	2
Viability		Very low	1
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Requires very little	5
	<i>Security</i>	Requires very little	5
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires nil	5
	<i>Access</i>	Good	8



Glen Rock Place No. 3 – Timber Cutters' Caravan and Camp (17.8.2000)

Place 4. - Cottage Ruin

This ruin featuring only a few stumps and posts was the site of cottage and possibly dairy used by share farmers to run milking cows between the c.1930s and 1950s. This site is not significant. The ruins should be left as they are subject to public risk assessment.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
2.9	1	8	0.6

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1930s	4
	<i>Relative age</i>		4
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Cutler family working for D'Arcy's milking cows on profit share basis	5
	<i>Continuity</i>	c.1930s-1950s	2
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Low, very few people know about the place	2
Use	<i>Research</i>	Low	1
	<i>Social</i>	Low	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Numerous examples exist	1
	<i>Protected status</i>	Ditto	1
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Ruin	5
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Nice background	4
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Plain	1
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared paddock and hill side	2
	<i>Integrity</i>	Ruin	1
	<i>Setting</i>	Appropriate	5
Technology		Standard	1
Viability		Ruin	1
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Requires nil	9.5
	<i>Security</i>	Requires nil	9.5
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires nil	9.5
	<i>Access</i>	Good	9.5



Glen Rock Place No. 4 – Cottage Ruin (17.8.2000)

Place 5. - Philp's Shale Oil Mining Lease

The Shale Oil Lease is associated with the Philp family who were at East Haldon station from 1876. A mining lease was taken out by William Philp's son Edgar for the Mt Philp Oil Prospects Company in 1940. The lease lapsed in 1943. The exposed shale seam is an unusual geological feature in the area. No coal shale was mined for commercial shale oil production and no material evidence of any works are visible. The site has some significance due to the association with the Philp family, it being the only evidence of mining exploration on the property and its link to WWII resource development.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
3.8	8	7.8	4.2

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	1940-43 (Shale Oil mining from the 1880s)	5
	<i>Relative age</i>	1940-43 (Shale Oil mining from the 1880s)	5
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with the Philp family, East Haldon 1876-1906. ML taken out by Edgar Philp.	6
	<i>Continuity</i>	Lease for three years, never worked commercially	1
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Low recognition	2
Use	<i>Research</i>	No potential	1
	<i>Social</i>	No potential or actual use	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Unique geological feature for the area	3
	<i>Protected status</i>	NA	1
Quality	Representativeness	Nil	1
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Interesting natural feature	5
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Nil	1
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Natural	8
	<i>Integrity</i>	Natural	8
	<i>Setting</i>	Natural	8
Technology		Nil	1
Viability		Natural feature, very good viability	8
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Requires nil	9.5
	<i>Security</i>	Requires nil	9.5
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires nil	9.5
	<i>Access</i>	Good	7



Glen Rock Place No. 5 - Philp's Shale Oil Lease, Blackfellow Creek (17.8.2000)

Place 6. - Abbott's Block Stockyards, Dip and Residence Site

Typical set of well built timber cattle stockyards and dip. Located on Abbott's Block (also called Abbott's Waterhole) at the junction of Blackfellow and Flaggy Creeks selected by John Abbott in 1870. Some form of residence and/or stockyards have been located here almost continuously from the 1870s onwards. The present yards and dip were constructed by George Currant, his son Jack and son-in-law John Leddy between May and August 1955. John Abbott was probably the first person to select land on East Haldon (Glen Rock section) who was not associated with the Queensland National Bank. He sold this block in 1887 to William Philp. A good example of its type which illustrate a continuity of pastoral activity at this site for more than 130 years. The yards should be maintained while in use and thereafter left standing if they become redundant, subject to public risk assessment.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
4.6	5	7	3.7

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Occupation since c.1870, current yards c.1960s. This type of pastoral activity since 1840s in Qld.	6
	<i>Relative age</i>	Yards built by Apels c.1966-68.	5
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with John Abbott, still called Abbott's Block, probably the first person to take up a selection on GR. This area from 1870-1887.	6
	<i>Continuity</i>	Still used as stockyards and name the same.	8
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Strong association by a few people, high for a private place.	7
Use	<i>Research</i>	Potential archaeological value (inc. Aboriginal?)	4
	<i>Social</i>	No social use	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Common	1
	<i>Protected status</i>	Common	2
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Good example of well constructed c.1960s yards	7
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Moderate value	4
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	More than standard layout	3
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared and disturbed	3
	<i>Integrity</i>	In good condition, maintained and in use	5
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate for use, as it was in 1870.	7
Technology		Standard	4
Viability		Good, still in use, has utility value.	5
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Requires very little	8
	<i>Security</i>	Requires very little	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires regular work	4
	<i>Access</i>	Good	8



Glen Rock Place No. 6 – Abbott's Block Stockyards & Dip (18.8.00)

Place 7. - D'Arcy's Well (Blackfellow Creek)

This timber lined well was sunk for Robert D'Arcy to a depth of approximately 25 metres during the 1936 drought, at the same as Cooke's Well was sunk. Prior to, and after this drought, surface water was reliable enough not to require wells or bores for livestock. The D'Arcy family ran Point Pure (Glen Rock) from 1936 to 1954. The well is fenced but is no longer in use. An interesting reminder of the 1936 drought, while not particularly significant should be kept if consistent with public risk assessment.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
4.2	3	6.9	2.5

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Sunk to 30m in 1936.	4
	<i>Relative age</i>	Wells have been sunk in Aust since 1788.	4
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with the D'Arcy family who ran Point Pure 1936-1954. Probably constructed by same team who sunk Cooke's well during the 1936 drought.	6
	<i>Continuity</i>	Well now abandoned.	4
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Very little association with D'Arcy's but linked to 1936 drought.	4
Use	<i>Research</i>	Potential for water analysis.	2
	<i>Social</i>	No social use.	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Not rare.	2
	<i>Protected status</i>	Many on protected tenure.	3
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Fair example of its type (deep timber lined).	5
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Not very exciting.	3
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	None	1
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Some disturbance, cleared for livestock.	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	Deteriorating, fenced off for safety.	4
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate in its rural context, well in correct position (well watered).	6
Technology		Standard.	2
Viability		Low, abandoned.	3
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Requires very little.	8.5
	<i>Security</i>	Fenced, public safety risk.	6
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Very little, fence to maintain, well abandoned.	5
	<i>Access</i>	Good and appropriate.	8

Place 8. - Top Dip Stockyards

The Top Dip stockyards are located at the junction of Shady and Blackfellow Creeks. It consists of yards and dip very similar to the Abbott's Block yards. The Top Dip yards were built for the Apel family c.1966-68. The portions associated with the yards were surveyed in 1898 and taken up as grazing farm leases and later freeholded. The yards are located on Portion 97 which was selected by William Philp in 1898. Like the Abbott's Block yards, these are a good example of type which illustrate the pattern of infrastructure development on the property. The yards should be maintained while in use and thereafter left standing if they become redundant, subject to public risk assessment.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
3.7	5	7	3.1

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Yards in vicinity probably from c.1890s, current yards c.1955. This type of pastoral activity since 1840s in Qld.	4
	<i>Relative age</i>	Yards c.1955.	4
History	<i>Past Association</i>	On a block taken up by William Philp in 1898 but cattle probably grazed in area from c.1860s onwards when part of East Haldon station. Yards and dip built by William George Currant, his son Jack and son-in-law John Leddy between May and August 1955.	5
	<i>Continuity</i>	Still used as stockyards.	7
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Very little association.	4
Use	<i>Research</i>	Potential archaeological value (?)	2
	<i>Social</i>	No social use	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Common	1
	<i>Protected status</i>	Common	2
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Good example of well constructed c.1950s yards and dip	7
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Moderate value	4
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Standard layout	2
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared and disturbed	3
	<i>Integrity</i>	In good condition, maintained and in use	5
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate for use, as it was c.1860s.	7
Technology		Standard	4
Viability		Good, still in use, has utility value.	5
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Requires very little	8
	<i>Security</i>	Requires very little	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires regular work	4
	<i>Access</i>	Good	8



Glen Rock Place No. 8 - Top Dip Stockyards (18.8.00)

Place 9. - Glen Rock Homestead Complex

A reasonably diverse complex with structures spanning the period 1870 to the present. Slab hut c.1870, Cottage homestead c.1890s, horse yards c.1900-10s?, horse paddock post and rail and three wire fence (c.1910s), brick home c.1972. Some form of pastoral activity, management and occupation has occurred at this site continuously from at least 1870, possibly earlier (may have been an outstation prior to 1870). The retention in-situ of the main features with historic cultural heritage significance (slab hut, cottage) is important to the ongoing integrity of the place. A conservation plan for the complex will be required.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
6.6	7.5	7.3	5.9

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1870 to present day. Type from 1840s onwards.	6
	<i>Relative age</i>	Reflects styles of various periods, 1870s, 1890s, 1970s.	7.5
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Strong association with various well known pastoral families, esp. the Philps 1870s-1906, Feez and D'Arcy.	8
	<i>Continuity</i>	Has been used as a homestead area since at least c.1870s	8
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Very strong local and regional association, esp. the Philps 1870s-1906, Feez and D'Arcy.	8
Use	<i>Research</i>	Many potential CH research avenues	5
	<i>Social</i>	Over the years some social ties	6
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Moderate number of complexes extant	5
	<i>Protected status</i>	Not many complexes protected.	7
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Good example, but incomplete	5
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Very good	7
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Somewhat diverse, different periods.	7
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared, disturbed	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	Fairly good, but incomplete.	6
	<i>Setting</i>	Appropriate for use.	8
Technology		Standard	4
Viability		Will remain in use	7.5
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Well supervised	8
	<i>Security</i>	Good security	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Certain elements require continuing maintenance	5
	<i>Access</i>	Good	8

Place 10. - East Haldon Slab Hut (Mt Philp)

This is the oldest material evidence of non-Indigenous activity on the property and in this context is highly significant. Constructed of a mixture of split adzed slabs and sawn boards set on hardwood stumps with tea tree bearers, iron bark slabs, and cypress boards. It is in its original position and was probably built c.1870. It was once the kitchen for the c. 1880s homestead. Adjoining this building was a laundry. Has been used as a bedroom, store and pantry, its use has changed over time. The D'Arcys clad the inside of the building. May have been built for the Queensland National Bank. Wind tore off the roof and one side of the building in the 1970s. This hut requires a conservation plan and no alterations should be made to it prior to the adoption of the conservation plan.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
6.8	7	7.8	6.0

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1870s	6
	<i>Relative age</i>	Old in regional/Qld context	7
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with the Philp family and early selection of the area	7
	<i>Continuity</i>	Several changes in material use but continuous use in-situ	5
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Strong local recognition, most visitors express high value of structure	8
Use	<i>Research</i>	Some potential for archaeological study and also standing examples of building practices over time	7
	<i>Social</i>	Very little social use	3
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Not a great many of this type still in use	7
	<i>Protected status</i>	Ditto, on protected tenure	7.5
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	A somewhat unusual example of several styles (slab, sawn board, log bearers on stumps)	7
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Rough around the edges from storm damage and alterations over time	5.5
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Somewhat unique, different styles	6
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared, low grass	4
	<i>Integrity</i>	In good condition for age	6
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate for pastoral landscape	8
Technology		Standard for periods	5
Viability		Good	7
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Closely supervised	8
	<i>Security</i>	Ditto	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires some conservation maintenance	7
	<i>Access</i>	Easy access	8



Glen Rock Place No. 10- Glen Rock (East Haldon) Slab Hut c.1870s (18.8.2000)

Place 11. - The Cottage (East Haldon c.1890s)

This cottage is an important feature of the Glen Rock homestead complex. Probably constructed during the 1890s (East Haldon run at that time), this house was attached to the main homestead (c.1880s? and demolished during 1950s due to termite damage). It is located adjacent to the c.1870 slab hut. In context of Glen Rock/East Haldon this is a strong link with the history of the property, especially the Philp family. This cottage requires a conservation plan and no alterations should be made to it prior to the adoption of the conservation plan.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
6	7.5	6.8	5.3

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1890s	5
	<i>Relative age</i>	This type constructed from 1880s onwards	7
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with the Philp family and continuing development of the property	8
	<i>Continuity</i>	Still in use as domestic accommodation in-situ	8
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Strong local recognition, most visitors express high value of structure	7
Use	<i>Research</i>	Low potential	3
	<i>Social</i>	Some limited social use	3.5
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Many around but becoming less common (rural removals)	3.5
	<i>Protected status</i>	Some on protected tenure	5
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Standard good example of type	6
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Rough around the edges but nice aspect	6
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Standard with some modifications	5
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared, low grass	4
	<i>Integrity</i>	In good condition for age	6
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate for pastoral landscape	8
Technology		Standard for periods	3
Viability		Good	7.5
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Closely supervised	8
	<i>Security</i>	Ditto	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires some routine and conservation maintenance	3
	<i>Access</i>	Easy access	8



Glen Rock Place No. 11 – Glen Rock (East Haldon) Caretaker's Cottage c.1890s (18.8.2000)

Place 12. - Glen Rock Homestead Horse Yards

These yards are of unknown age but research has revealed that horse breeding (stock horses and Clydesdales) has been a major activity on Glen Rock. Also the Philp and Feez families who ran East Haldon/Glen Rock, and the Cookes of Cooke's Tableland and Upper Pilton, were active in the Darling Downs Polo Association. The Philps, especially W.H. Philp and sons William, Arthur and Edgar were instrumental in establishing polo in the region. They played for several clubs and helped win many titles for the Toowoomba, Allora, East Haldon, Pilton and Gatton clubs. The Philps were involved in polo from at least 1890. The horse yards may be associated with this activity and stock horse activity. Significance of the yards depends upon their association with the polo and horse breeding activities. Recommended that the yards not be demolished or removed.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
3.1	4	8	2.6

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Possibly c.1900-10ss, yards since 1790s	4
	<i>Relative age</i>	c.1900-10s	4
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Property widely known for breeding stock horses and Clydesdales	3
	<i>Continuity</i>	Yards intact, some use	5
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Low	2
Use	<i>Research</i>	Low	1
	<i>Social</i>	Low	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Fairly common	3
	<i>Protected status</i>	Some on protected tenure	4
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Standard	3
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Fair, nice feature	4
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Standard, but adds to R and D of complex	3
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared, in homestead complex	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	Ok, some deterioration	5
	<i>Setting</i>	Appropriate	8
Technology		Standard	2
Viability		Fair in long term	4
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Closely supervised	8
	<i>Security</i>	Ditto	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires some routine maintenance	8
	<i>Access</i>	Easy access	8



Glen Rock Place No. 12 - Glen Rock Homestead Horse Yards (18.8.2000)

Place 13. - Glen Rock Homestead Stockyards

The present yards were rebuilt during the 1980s to service a feedlot on or near the site of old yards thought to have existed here since c.1870s. If this is the case, the site is fairly important rather than the 'new' yards themselves. Photos show yards possibly in the vicinity during the Rankin family's final muster in 1936.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
3.2	8	7.3	3.6

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Yards in this vicinity since c.1870s	5
	<i>Relative age</i>	Rebuilt in 1980s for Casagrande feedlot	1
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with the Philp family and continuing development of the property	6
	<i>Continuity</i>	Yards area still in use	8
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Moderate	4
Use	<i>Research</i>	Nil	2
	<i>Social</i>	Nil	2
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Common	1
	<i>Protected status</i>	Common	1
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Good example of type	6
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Fair example in pastoral landscape	5
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Standard	3
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Cleared	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	In good condition, regular use	7
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate for pastoral landscape	8
Technology		Standard for period	3
Viability		Good	8
			8
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Closely supervised	5
	<i>Security</i>	Ditto	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Requires some routine maintenance	
	<i>Access</i>	Easy access	



Glen Rock Place No. 13 – Glen Rock Homestead Stockyards and Dip (18.8.00)

Place 14. - Blazed Survey Tree

This blazed shield tree marks a section of the boundary of Lots 97 and 105 which were surveyed in 1898. Possibly one of the few survey trees from this period still in existence on Glen Rock. Significant in terms of physical evidence of the survey and selection of the property in the late 1890s if this is in fact a marker from this period. Recommended that the tree be left undisturbed.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
5.1	5	8	4.2

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1898	6
	<i>Relative age</i>	Blaze representative of survey marking of the period	7
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with the Philp family and the alienation of leasehold land into grazing selections on East Haldon in 1898	5
	<i>Continuity</i>	Still in use as block boundary marker	10
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Low, not know about	4
			2
Use	<i>Research</i>	Nil really	1
	<i>Social</i>	No social use	2
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Not many of this age exist	6
	<i>Protected status</i>	Of those existing many on protected tenure	3
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Standard	5
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Low	2
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Low	2
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Disturbed, partially cleared creek bank	6
	<i>Integrity</i>	Rapidly deteriorating (dead tree)	3
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate	7
Technology		Standard	2
Viability		Long-term not good, very fragile dead tree	5
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Security</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Access</i>	Good/does not require	8



Glen Rock Place No. 14 – Blazed Survey Tree c. 1898 (18.8.2000)

Place 15. - Timber Gate in Tree Trunk

An interesting curio. The gate had been in use from at least the 1960s but is no longer in use. Recommended that the gate section be left undisturbed.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
3	5	8	2.9

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Possibly c.1930s	3
	<i>Relative age</i>	First used this type c.1900s?	7
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Very little	2
	<i>Continuity</i>	No longer used as gate	2
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Low	2
Use	<i>Research</i>	Low	2
	<i>Social</i>	Nil	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Gate's grown into trees somewhat rare	4
	<i>Protected status</i>	Some like this on protected tenure	4
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Fair example	7
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Ok	4
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Ok	4
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Partly cleared	7
	<i>Integrity</i>	Section in tree mostly intact	7
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate	7
Technology		Standard	3
Viability		Long term ok	5
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Security</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Access</i>	Good/does not require	8



Glen Rock Place No. 15- Timber Gate in Tree Trunk (18.8.2000)

Place 16. - Logging Camp (c.1970s)

Used during the 1970s and then abandoned and camp shifted to the present caravan camp site. Has some limited significance as it is one of the few reminders of the timber harvesting activity which has occurred on the property over the years. No management required.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
1.7	2	8	1

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1970s (camps since 1788)	3
	<i>Relative age</i>	ditto	3
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Timber getting during Apel's ownership	2
	<i>Continuity</i>	No longer in use	1
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Nil	1
Use	<i>Research</i>	Nil	1
	<i>Social</i>	Nil	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Not rare	1
	<i>Protected status</i>	Plenty exist on protected tenure	3
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Standard example	5
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Low	2
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Nil	1
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Disturbed, regrowth occurring	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	Ruin	2
	<i>Setting</i>	Appropriate, shady trees and view	7
Technology		Standard	2
Viability		Low	2
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Security</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Access</i>	Good/does not require	8



Glen Rock Place No. 16 - Old Logging Camp and Original Caravan Site (3.10.2000)

Place 17. - Old Large Round Fence Posts

These posts appear to be on the boundary between Abbott's Block (Por 23) and Portion 97. Rather large posts and some low stumps close by (for gate hinge?). Uncertain why they are there, do not appear to have been strainer posts. A structure may have been located here, possibly associated with Philp. No management required.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
1.8	4	8	1.9

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	c.1950s (?age uncertain)	2.5
	<i>Relative age</i>	This type of fencing from 1880s	5
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Possibly with Philps, boundary or structure?	2
	<i>Continuity</i>	Not in use	2
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Nil	1
Use	<i>Research</i>	Nil	1
	<i>Social</i>	Nil	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Common	1
	<i>Protected status</i>	Common	1
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Standard	2
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Standard	2
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Low	3
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Partially cleared near creek bank	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	Abandoned	2
	<i>Setting</i>	Appropriate	7
Technology		Standard	3
Viability		Fair	4
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Security</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Access</i>	Good/does not require	8



Glen Rock Place No. 17 – Large Fence Posts (18.8.2000)

Place 18. - Square Post and Rail and Three Wire Fence **(Glen Rock Homestead Horse Paddock)**

Square posts with morticed rectangular slots at the top to take a single top rail. Holes bored to take three wires. This is a horse paddock fence (only one top rail) and possibly dates from the early 1900s. A good section located just behind main brick house. This section should be protected from fire damage and not removed or rebuilt.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
5.1	4	7.8	3.7

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Early 1900s?, possibly older. Unusual design.	5
	<i>Relative age</i>	Style from c.1880s	7
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Associated with homestead block, probably the Philps or Feezs	5
	<i>Continuity</i>	Standing but not in use (being replaced)	6
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Low	2
Use	<i>Research</i>	Some value, unusual design	3
	<i>Social</i>	Nil	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Fairly rare, unusual design, composite type morticed top rail through post and three wire through bored holes below.	7.5
	<i>Protected status</i>	Many fences, but not many like this one.	6.5
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Good example of composite type	6
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Ok	4
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Unusual design	6
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Open forest	5
	<i>Integrity</i>	Deteriorating	2
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate	8
Technology		Standard	2
Viability		Not good in long term	4
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Security</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Access</i>	Good/does not require	7



Glen Rock Place No. 18 - Square Post and Rail and Three Wire Fence (18.8.2000)

Place 19. – Ringbarkers’ Flaggy Creek Camp

This is the only known ringbarkers' camp site on Glen Rock and was probably in use during the 1940s or 50s. The camp is associated with and located centrally within a large area of conspicuous rung (ringbarked) woodland stretching for several kilometres along the Flaggy Creek valley. It has some significance as an example of the lifestyle of ringbarkers and for the role that the practice has played in the pastoral development of the property.

Total Inherent Score	Viability	Manageability	Total
3.0	5.0	7.5	2.8

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Comment	Value
Age	<i>Absolute age</i>	Ringbarking has occurred since first settlement	4
	<i>Relative age</i>	Ringbarking in the district since the 1840s	5
History	<i>Past Association</i>	Probable association with the D’Arcy family (1936-54)	3
	<i>Continuity</i>	Probably in use for a relatively short period of time	2
Recognition	<i>Strength of current association</i>	Nil	1
Use	<i>Research</i>	Some low research value (historical and ecological)	2
	<i>Social</i>	Nil	1
Rarity	<i>Rarity</i>	Ringbarkers’ camps would have been quite common but are now somewhat rare (most not identified and remain unknown)	4
	<i>Protected status</i>	Not many in protective tenure	4
Quality	<i>Representativeness</i>	Standard	2
	<i>Aesthetics</i>	Ok	3
	<i>Richness and Diversity</i>	Low	1
Condition	<i>Surroundings</i>	Heavily rung creek flats and steep hill sides	4
	<i>Integrity</i>	Ruin (just a few posts remain)	2
	<i>Setting</i>	Very appropriate	8
Technology		Standard	2
Viability		Not good in long term	4
Manageability	<i>Supervision</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Security</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Maintenance</i>	Good/does not require	8
	<i>Access</i>	Somewhat restricted	6



Glen Rock Place No. 19 – Ringbarkers' Camp (Posts) (18.1.2001)



Cattle below Glen Rock (18.1.2001)

Appendix 5.

Table E: List of Historic Cultural Heritage Places Recorded on the Glen Rock Property (including PUID and AMG Coordinates)

No.	Place Name and Description	PUID	AMG 56J
1	Cooke's Slab Hut and stockyards (c.1930), Black Duck Creek.	67	424250 6908800
2	Cooke's Well, (c.1936), Black Duck Creek.	67	424500 6908600
3	Timber cutters' camp and caravan site (c.1980s)	60	430400 6907450
4	Cottage ruin, Blackfellow Creek	9	425250 6915750
5	Philp's Shale Oil Lease (c.1940) (shale seam), Blackfellow Creek	7	425150 6915250
6	Abbott's Block (c.1870s) stockyards, dip and residence site, Junction of Blackfellow and Flaggy Creeks	45	428400 6913200
7	D'Arcy's Well (c.1936), Blackfellow Creek	55	430000 6910500
8	Top Dip stockyards, Blackfellow Creek	64	430700 6909525
9	Glen Rock Homestead Complex (Mt Philp)	9/13	425600 6915400
10	East Haldon Slab Hut (c.1870), (Mt Philp) original kitchen	9	425550 6915500
11	East Haldon Caretaker's Cottage (c.1890s), (Mt Philp)	9	425525 6915530
12	Glen Rock Homestead Horse Yards	13	425625 6915400
13	Glen Rock Homestead stockyards, Blackfellow Creek	9	425500 6915200
14	Survey tree and benchmark, Blackfellow Creek, boundary between Por. 97v and 105v	64	430885 6911074
15	Timber gate in tree trunk, Blackfellow Creek	37	427250 6913550
16	Old logging camp and original caravan site	60	429000 6908800
17	Large round fence posts, boundary Por. 23 and 97v	55	429156 6912190
18	Square post and rail and three wire fence, Glen Rock Homestead horse paddock	13	425750 6915300
19	Ringbarkers' Flaggy Creek Camp	50	430022 6912759

Appendix 6.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC (NON-INDIGENOUS) CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT MODEL

Introduction

The process of evaluating the potential of the range of values and uses in State forests is facilitated through the application of Forest Values Assessment Models. The range of uses and values includes:

Beekeeping and Honey Production
Catchment Protection and Water Production
Cultural Heritage
Eco-tourism
Forest Production
Grazing
Military training
Nature Conservation
Outdoor Education
Outdoor Recreation
Quarrying and mining
Scenic Amenity
Scientific Research

At the core of each model is a set of criteria that interact to produce a rating for each value and use. The independent application of each of the models requires data and the participation of relevant experts. A scoring system out of ten is used to indicate sites of highest importance (10) to least importance (1) relative to other sites. This provides a standard measure which can be used for comparison and evaluation of forest values.

The Cultural Heritage Model

The model is based on the Burra Charter, and significance criteria of the Register of the National Estate and *Queensland Heritage Act*.

Burra Charter

The *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999* (first adopted in 1979) is the Australian standard for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance. The Charter applies to natural, Indigenous and historic (non-Indigenous) places and explains cultural significance and its assessment thus:

Cultural significance mean aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups. (p.2)

The cultural significance of a place and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with policy. (p.4)

Work on a place should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines. Written statements of cultural significance and policy for the place should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place. Groups and individuals with associations with a place as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the cultural significance of the place. (p.8)

Burra Charter Process in summary:

1. Understanding significance

- Identify the place and associations: secure the place and make it safe.
- Gather and record information about the place sufficient to understand significance: documentary, oral, physical
- Assess significance
- Prepare a statement of significance

2. Develop policy

- Identify obligations arising from significance
- Gather information about other factors affecting the future of the place: owner/manager's needs and resources, external factors, physical condition.
- Develop policy: identify options, consider options and test their impact on significance
- Prepare a statement of policy

3. Manage

- Manage the place in accordance with policy: develop strategies, implement strategies through a management plan
- Monitor and review

Criteria for the Register of the National Estate and the *Queensland Heritage Act (1992)* are derived from the Burra Charter.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT S.23(1) CRITERIA	Key word to describe the criteria
<p>Criteria A: Its importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p> <p>A1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.</p> <p>A2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national level.</p> <p>A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.</p> <p>A4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.</p>	<p>a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history</p>	<p>history</p>
<p>Criteria B: Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p> <p>B1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.</p> <p>B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.</p>	<p>b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage.</p>	<p>rarity</p>
<p>Criteria C: Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p> <p>C1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.</p> <p>C2 Importance for information contributing to a wider</p>	<p>c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to the understanding of Queensland's history.</p>	<p>research</p>

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT S.23(1) CRITERIA	Key word to describe the criteria
understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.		
Criteria D: Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments. D1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristics of their class. D2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use , function, design or technique).	d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.	Type
Criteria E: Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group. E1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise values by the community.	e) the place is important because of its aesthetic significance [includes its visual merit or interest]	aesthetic
Criteria F: Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period. F1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.	f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	technological
Criteria G: Its strong or special associations G1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.	g) the place has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	social
Criteria H: Its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history. H1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.	h) the place has special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation in Queensland's history.	person

MODEL METHODOLOGY

Places that are above threshold for at least one of the criteria are eligible for entry in the Register of the National Estate and in the Queensland Heritage Register. In forest management planning, given that all other forest values are assessed as a rating, cultural heritage significance assessments need to be quantified and the criteria fully explained with the use of sub-criteria. Furthermore, the viability and manageability of the place needs to be taken into account to give the management planning importance of the place.

EXPLANATION OF THE CRITERIA

In order for the significance, viability and manageability of the place to be determined, the following criteria and sub-criteria have been derived from criteria of the Register of the National Estate and the *Queensland Heritage Act*.

Category	Criteria	Sub-criteria
A Significance	Age	Absolute
		Relative
	History	Past association
		Continuity
	Recognition	Current association
	Use	Social
		Research
	Rarity	Rarity
		Protected status
	Technology	Technology
	Quality	Representativeness
		Richness and diversity
	Condition	Aesthetics
		Surroundings
		Integrity
		Setting
B Viability		
C Manageability	Supervision	
	Security	
	Maintenance	
	Access	

A. SIGNIFICANCE

1. AGE: The age of existence of the place

Absolute age: The absolute age of the place ie years old

- How old is this place? In other words, when was this place established/built/commenced?

Relative age: The age of the place relative to the oldest similar place

- When was this type of place first established/built/commenced in Queensland/Australia?
In other words, how old is this place in relation to the first place of this type eg the first sawmill in Queensland was built in 1853.

2. HISTORY: The continuity and extent of association of the place with people, events and stories

Past association: Extent of association of place with past events, people and stories

- What is the history of this place? Outline the history in relation to significant past events, particular people or cultural phases associated with the region.

Continuity: Continuity of association with the place

- Give the years when there has been continuous association with the place
- 3. RECOGNITION: Recognition of the place having value**
Current association: Number and strength of association of people with the place
- Approximately how many people value this place and how strongly do they value it?
 - How many people would value this place given the facts about this place?
- 4. USE: The current or future usefulness**
Social: Ongoing ceremonial/social use
- To what extent is there ongoing social use of the place? In other words, to what extent does the community value this place? For instance, are there annual reunions/ceremonies at this place?
- Research: Ongoing education or research value*
- Comment on the usefulness of the place for education and/or research.
- 5. RARITY: Rarity of type, theme, technology, design, or elements**
Rarity: Rarity of type, theme, technology, design or elements
- How rare is this place in terms of type, theme, design, and elements?
- Protected Status: Protection status. Number of similar places under protective management*
- How many of these types of places are already protected? In other words, to what extent are places such as these in secure protective management?
- 6. TECHNOLOGY: Technical or creative design, innovation, achievement**
- To what extent is the place important for reasons of technical, creative, design, artistic excellence, innovation or achievement?
- 7. QUALITY: Representativeness, richness and diversity, and aesthetics**
Representativeness: Representativeness of a type, class, technology, style
- Is this place a good representative of type, technology, or design style?
- Richness and diversity: Richness and diversity of features, textures, patterns, types*
- How rich and diverse is this place in terms of features, textures and patterns? In other words, are there additional features not normally part of this type of place?
- Aesthetics: The ambience, evocative qualities, symbolism, and beauty of the place*
- How rich are the aesthetics at this place? In other words comment on the ambience/evocative/spiritual/symbolic qualities of this place. How rich are the combinations of values such as colour, form, texture, sounds, and smells?
- 8. CONDITION: The condition, integrity, setting of the place and surrounds**
Surroundings: Current condition of the surrounds of the place/feature/structure
- Comment on the current condition of the surroundings of the place.
- Integrity: Current condition and intactness of the place/feature/structure*
- How intact are the structure/s at this place?
- Setting: Appropriateness of the setting to the place/feature/structure*
- How appropriate is the setting? The cultural heritage significance of a structure is decreased if it is relocated to an area that is not consistent with its original use.

B. VIABILITY: Likelihood of unavoidable loss or deterioration

- How viable is this place? In other words what is the likelihood of unavoidable deterioration/loss/destruction from processes such as development, erosion, fire, visitation and flooding?

C. MANAGEABILITY: The manageability of the place

1. Supervision: Difficulty and cost of appropriate supervision for the place
 - How well supervised is this place? Is this supervision appropriate?
2. Security: Difficulty and cost of appropriate security for the place
 - How secure is this place? Is this security appropriate?
3. Maintenance: Cost and difficulty of maintaining the place and its facilities
 - Does this place require much maintenance?
4. Access: Quality of access for people associated with the place and visitors
 - What is the access like to this place? How appropriate is this access? Would you want people to visit this place?

6. NON-INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT MODEL SCORING SHEET

CRITERIA	RATING
A SIGNIFICANCE 1) Age a) Absolute Age 200 years Spans a number of historical phases 10 <i>high value</i> _____ <i>low value</i> 1 Oldest place of this type _____ Youngest place of type _____ 10 _____ 1 b) Relative Age	
2) History a) Past association Associated with many significant past events some past events Not associated with many significant past events Associated with a particular person or group Not associated with a particular person or group 10 _____ 1 b) Continuity Continuous association with the place some continuity No continuous association Historical management practices being used Historical management practices are not being used 10 _____ 1	
3) Recognition a) Current association Many people strongly/ would strongly value this place Nobody values/ would value this place 10 _____ 1	
4) Use a) Social Regular ongoing ceremonial/social use some use no ongoing ceremonial use 10 _____ 1 b) Research Very important for education or research moderate importance not important for education or research 10 _____ 1	
5) Rarity a) Rarity Rare type, theme, technology, design, elements Common and abundant type, theme, technology, design, elements 10 _____ 1	

CRITERIA	RATING		
b) Protected Status	No similar places under secure protective management 10 _____	Many similar places under secure protective management _____	
6) Technology			
a) Technology	High degree of creative or technical creative, design, or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement 10 _____	Low degree _____1	
7) Quality			
a) Representativeness	Very good representative of a type of structure, technology, design style, landscape or network 10 _____		Poor representative _____1
b) Aesthetics	Strong ambience ambience	moderate ambience	low
	Strong evocative qualities	moderate evocative qualities	no evocative qualities
	Strong symbolic/ spiritual values	moderate symbolic/ spiritual values	no symbolic/spiritual values
	Strong combinations of values such as colour, form, texture, sounds, smells 10 _____	moderate combinations	no combinations of values _____1
	c) Richness and diversity	Very rich in features, textures features, and patterns	moderate richness
Very diverse features relating to different types, themes or technology		some diversity of features	no diversity of features
Rich and complex historical remains 10 _____		some remains	no historical remains _____1
8) Condition			
a) Surroundings	Surrounds of a place/feature structure not disturbed 10 _____	moderate	surrounds of place/feature structure disturbed _____1
b) Integrity	Place/feature/structure intact	some intactness	place/feature/structure not intact
	Place/feature/structure in in very good condition		Place/feature/structure in poor condition
	10 _____		_____1
	The setting is very appropriate to the place/feature/structure	the setting is not appropriate	

CRITERIA	RATING
c) Setting	10 _____ 1
B VIABILITY a) Viability	<p>No likelihood of unavoidable deterioration from processes such as development, erosion, fire, visitation and flooding</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Very strong likelihood of unavoidable deterioration</p> <p>10 _____ 1</p>
C MANAGEABILITY a) Supervision	<p>Place is closely supervised moderate supervision Place is unsupervised</p> <p>Supervision is appropriate Supervision is inappropriate</p> <p>10 _____ 1</p>
b) Security	<p>Place is very secure moderate security Place is not secure</p> <p>Security is appropriate Security is inappropriate</p> <p>10 _____ 1</p>
c) Maintenance	<p>Place requires no maintenance some maintenance Place requires large amount of maintenance</p> <p>10 _____ 1</p>
d) Access	<p>Access very appropriate Access not appropriate</p> <p>Good quality access for people associated with the place No access</p> <p>Good quality access for casual visitors (eg tourism/recreation/education) No access for casual visitors</p> <p>10 _____ 1</p>

WEIGHTING OF CRITERIA

In assessing the planning importance of a place, the inherent cultural heritage significance is more important than its viability or manageability and within significance, some criteria are more important than others. For example, condition is a minor but subtle factor when two places are of equal significance but one is in better condition. Thus, criteria and sub-criteria need to be weighted.

The weighting of criteria and sub-criteria is undertaken by heritage professionals using the computer program, Expert Choice.

ASSESSMENT RATING OF PLACES

Assessment rating is undertaken by heritage professionals using data for each cultural heritage place collated from physical, documentary, oral and other evidence.

The weightings from Expert Choice are incorporated in an Excel spread sheet with the assessment ratings of each of the criteria for each place.

The standardised cultural heritage value for each place
= Rating of each cultural heritage criteria X Weighting of criteria

The final cultural heritage value used in integration with other forest values consists of the standardised cultural heritage value for each place multiplied by community values.

FURTHER COMPONENTS OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Community values assessment

The community values assessment process provides an opportunity for individuals of a community that may be affected by a management plan to participate in the identification of the relative importance of different forest values. The Department of Natural Resources has developed a standard methodology for assessing community values which requires the community to compare forest values, and (in their opinion) rank these values in order of importance. The information generated provides forest planners with the rationale for choosing the preferred use for a particular area of forest when the results of field assessments suggest that two or more potential forest uses are equally suitable for that site.

Compatibility assessment

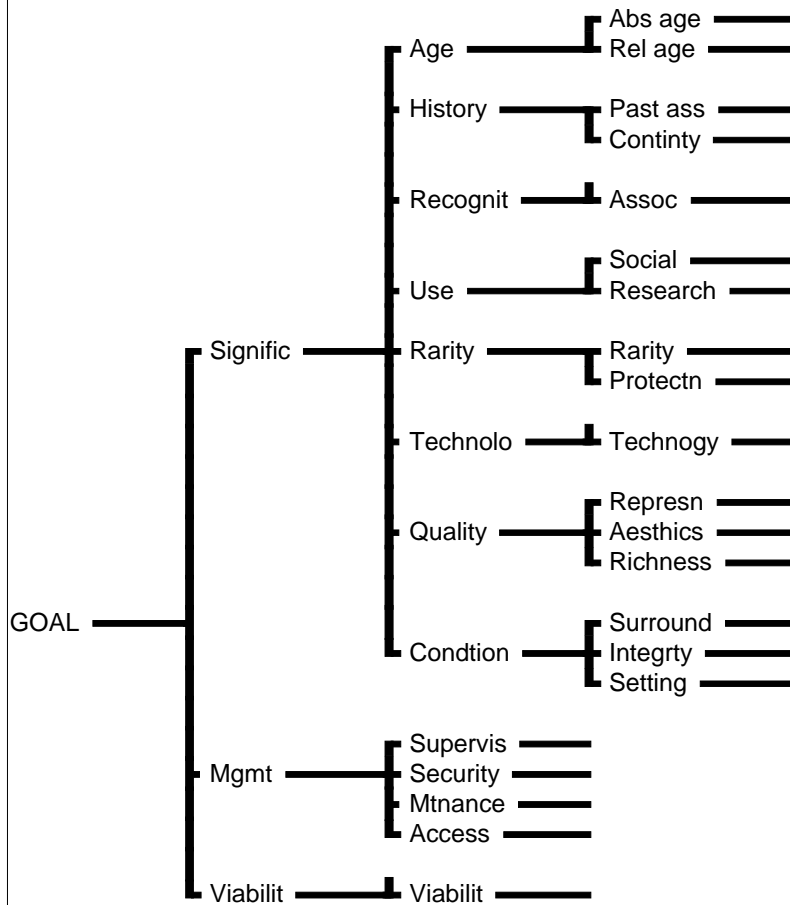
Compatibility assessment is an analysis of the compatibility of each activity within and between sites, resulting in identification of appropriate uses of each site. For example, if a site is assessed and found to be equally suitable for two incompatible uses eg Outdoor Recreation and Military Training, and the community places more importance on outdoor recreation than military training, a planning outcome for that particular site would be that it should be managed for outdoor recreation.

Management Plan

A Management Plan provides guidelines sufficient to ensure the proper management of all forest values. Individual Cultural Heritage Management Plans are recommended for cultural heritage places of high significance.

DNR – Forest Planning and Sustainable Use Section
Vegetation Management and Use
JANUARY 2001

Determine the Planning Importance of the Place

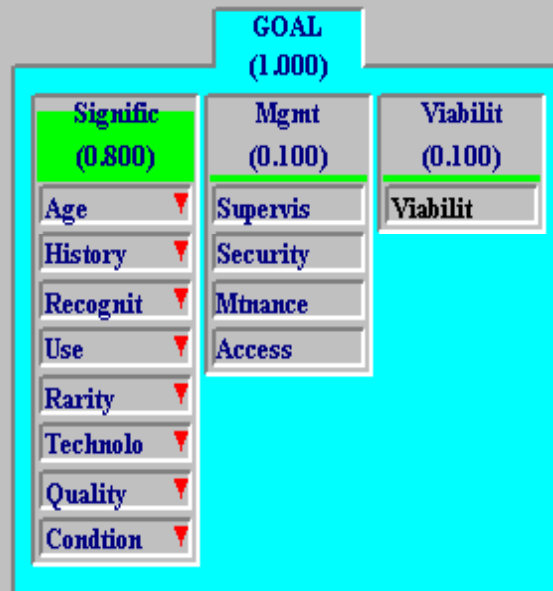


Abbreviation	Definition
Abs age	The absolute age of existence of the place ie years old
Access	Quality of access for people assoc with the place & visitors
Aesthics	The ambience, evocative qualities, symbolism, beauty of a place
Age	Age of existence
Assoc	Number & strength of association of people with the place
Condtion	The condition, integrity, setting of the place & surrounds
Continty	Continuity of association with the place
History	The continuity & extent of assoc. with people, events, stories
Integrity	Current condition & intactness of the place/feature/structure
Mgmt	The manageability of the place
Mtnance	Cost & difficulty of maintaining the place & its facilities
Past ass	Extent of association of place with past events, people, stories
Protectn	Protection status. No of similar places under protective mgmt

Determine the Planning Importance of the Place

Quality	The rep'nness of type, aesthetics, richness & diversity
Rarity	Rarity of type, theme, technology, design, elements
Recognit	Recognition of the place having value
Rel age	The age of the place relative to the oldest similar place
Represn	Representativeness of a type, class, technology, style
Research	Ongoing education or research value
Richness	Richness & diversity of features, textures, patterns, types
Security	Difficulty & cost of appropriate security for the place
Setting	Appropriateness of the setting to the place/feature/structure
Signific	The inherent significance of the place
Social	Ongoing ceremonial/social use
Supervis	Difficulty & cost of appropriate supervision for the place
Surround	Current condition of the surrounds of the place/feature/structure
Technogy	Technical or creative design, innovation, achievement
Technolo	Technical or creative design, innovation, achievement
Use	The current or future usefulness
Viabilit	Likelihood of unavoidable loss or deterioration

Determine the Planning Importance of the Place



Abbreviation	Definition
Access	Quality of access for people assoc with the place & visitors
Age	Age of existence
Condtion	The condition, integrity, setting of the place & surrounds
History	The continuity & extent of assoc. with people, events, stories
Mgmt	The manageability of the place
Mtnance	Cost & difficulty of maintaining the place & its facilities
Quality	The rep'ness of type, aesthetics, richness & diversity
Rarity	Rarity of type, theme, technology, design, elements
Recognit	Recognition of the place having value
Security	Difficulty & cost of appropriate security for the place
Signific	The inherent significance of the place
Supervis	Difficulty & cost of appropriate supervision for the place
Technolo	Technical or creative design, innovation, achievement
Use	The current or future usefulness
Viabilit	Likelihood of unavoidable loss or deterioration

(Priorities shown are 'Local' -- relative to parent node.)

Determine the Planning Importance of the Place

Node: 0

Compare the relative IMPORTANCE with respect to: GOAL <

For each row, circle the more IMPORTANT element and indicate how many times more IMPORTANT it is in the intensity column (enter 1.0 for equality).

Intensity

1	Signific		Mgmt
2	Signific		Viabilit
3	Mgmt		Viabilit

Abbreviation	Definition
Signific	The inherent significance of the place
Mgmt	The manageability of the place
Viabilit	Likelihood of unavoidable loss or deterioration

Determine the Planning Importance of the Place

Node: 0

Compare the relative IMPORTANCE with respect to: GOAL <

	Mgmt	Viabilit
Signific	8.0	8.0
Mgmt		1.0

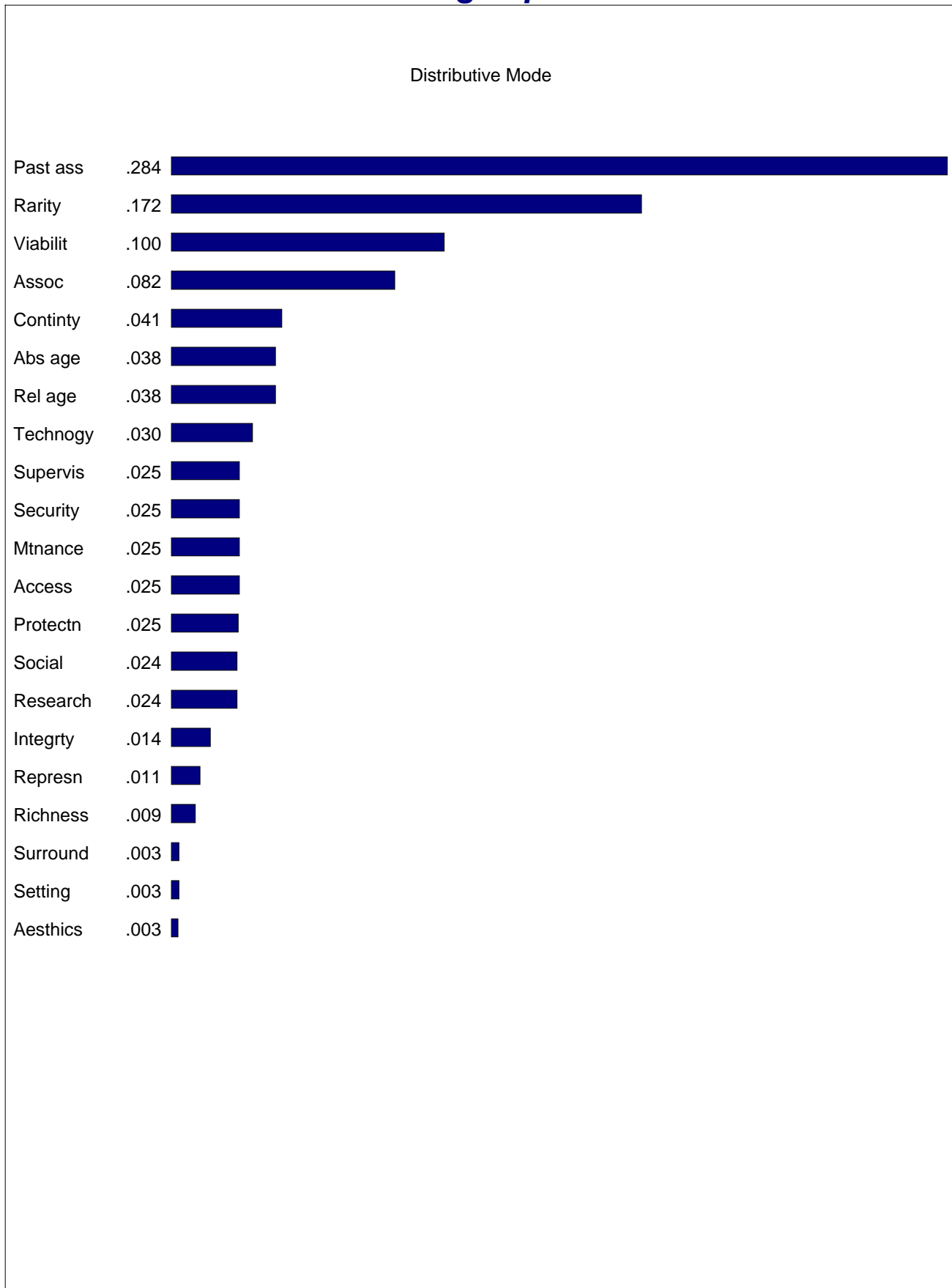
Row element is __ times more than column element unless enclosed in ()

Abbreviation	Definition
Goal	Determine the Planning Importance of the Place
Signific	
Mgmt	
Viabilit	

Signific	.800	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Mgmt	.100	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Viabilit	.100	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>

Inconsistency Ratio =0.0

Determine the Planning Importance of the Place



Determine the Planning Importance of the Place

Distributive Mode

Abbreviation	Definition
Past ass	Extent of association of place with past events, people, stories
Rarity	Rarity of type, theme, technology, design, elements
Viabilit	Likelihood of unavoidable loss or deterioration
Assoc	Number & strength of association of people with the place
Continty	Continuity of association with the place
Abs age	The absolute age of existence of the place ie years old
Rel age	The age of the place relative to the oldest similar place
Technogy	Technical or creative design, innovation, achievement
Supervis	Difficulty & cost of appropriate supervision for the place
Security	Difficulty & cost of appropriate security for the place
Mtnance	Cost & difficulty of maintaining the place & its facilities
Access	Quality of access for people assoc with the place & visitors
Protectn	Protection status. No of similar places under protective mgmt
Social	Ongoing ceremonial/social use
Research	Ongoing education or research value
Integrty	Current condition & intactness of the place/feature/structure
Represn	Representativeness of a type, class, technology, style
Richness	Richness & diversity of features, textures, patterns, types
Surround	Current condition of the surrounds of the place/feature/structure
Setting	Appropriateness of the setting to the place/feature/structure
Aesthics	The ambience, evocative qualities, symbolism, beauty of a place

Appendix 7.

Cultural Heritage Conservation Management Notes

Blackfellows Creek rises on the edge of the Great Dividing Range, and flows northeast past the foot of Point Pure to Junction View, where it joins Black Duck Creek and turns due north towards Gatton and the Lockyer Valley.

Land at the headwaters of Blackfellows Creek is used as a grazing property, called Glen Rock, and is situated adjacent to the Main Range National Park.

The property is an amalgamation of a number of smaller properties, and is owned by the Department of Natural Resources and managed by a lessee.

At the entrance to Glen Rock is a cluster of buildings and yards, which include two timber buildings constructed here in the early twentieth century, as well as recent storage sheds and the recently constructed residence of the DNR ranger.

These conservation notes are provided in relation to the older timber buildings, which are understood to have formerly been part of a larger group that included an original homestead.

One of the buildings is in use as a manager's house for the grazing lease; the other is in use as a store.

Setting

The site chosen for the original Glen Rock homestead is a south-facing saddle on a lower spur of Mount Halidon, with views across the valley to Mount Arthur.

The ground is relatively level and appears to be a naturally occurring deposit of black soil, with the rocky hillside rising steeply behind.

Description of buildings

1. Manager/Caretaker's Cottage (house) **(Glen Rock Cultural Heritage Place No. 11)**

The manager/caretaker's house is a stumped timber building constructed of interior (hoop) pine board sheeting, with chamferboard exterior pine cladding and a pyramidal corrugated GI sheeted roof.

The original house layout, as determined from the presence of horizontal board sheeting, appears to have been a large front room with rooms at the rear, and a wraparound verandah on three sides.

Enclosure of the verandahs has been carried out with hardwood weatherboards, and provides extra bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. An interior partition of vertical boarding appears to have been added in the front room to gain more bedroom space.

Roof guttering discharges at the foot of the south-west verandah stump, and the pattern of green grass along the south edge of the building suggests that stump subsidence has caused the gutter to overflow along its length as well.

Stump subsidence is evident from the use of packing, and the degree of lean of the southern line of edge stumps.

The building appears to be generally sound and free of insect attack or rot.

2. Slab Hut/Store building **(Glen Rock Cultural Heritage Place No. 10)**

The slab hut/store building is a stumped hardwood framed building, that has hardwood weatherboards on three sides and a north wall of horizontal dropped slabs with a steel sheet patch at the north-west corner. There is a gable roof sheeted in corrugated steel sheeting, and a corrugated iron-sheeted kitchen enclosure built onto the eastern wall. The floor is built off adzed log joists on bed logs, and front and rear verandahs appear to have originally existed but to have been removed.

Although no interior inspection was done, the building appears to have been constructed as living quarters comprising three rooms in a row with doors opening to the missing verandahs.

The loss of the verandahs and subsequent re-sheeting of the roof drops rain straight off the roof edges onto the ground below. The pattern of green grass suggests a cycle of wetting and drying of the black soil foundations, causing the stump subsidence and lean that is evident to the visitor. The whole building appears to have subsided over time, lowering the north-east corner of the building into the ground.

While the joist ends and bearers are showing their age through exposure to weathering, the building appears to be generally sound and free of insect attack or rot.

General repairs and maintenance

The site visit was carried out to identify and to describe any conservation issues associated with the manager's residence and the stores building.

Although the buildings were found to be generally sound, structurally stable and fit for their current use, there are considered to be some short and medium-term works that may assist in their long term conservation, use and interpretation.

Catch-up maintenance and repair

There is an immediate need to arrest the progressive deterioration caused by discharge of roof water onto the black soil foundations of the buildings.

1. Manager/Caretaker's house (Place No. 11)

It is recommended that the manager's residence gutters be re-levelled, and drains connected to the spouting to take the roof water to discharge points well away from the building. The lean of the building should then be monitored and some restumping carried out (or bracing installed) if movement continues and causes a potential problem. A traditional timber stump is set two feet (600mm) into compacted earth, and on this basis the existing stumps, provided there is no sub-surface deterioration, should not require immediate intervention.

Other catch-up work may include repainting in the same colours, and perhaps installation of a traditional 'chinamans hat' roof vent to cool the roof space in summer and compensate for the closing-in of the verandah that has shut out cooling breezes.

2. Slab Hut/Store building (Place No. 10)

The store building has a lesser use value than the residence, but a high potential for interpretation value due to the method of construction.

The building is considered to be quite stable in its present configuration (with an assumed 600mm of stump in the ground), but with potential for instability if work is done to lift the building, replace structural members, or re-stump.

All of the following recommendations are provided on the basis that repair works should not disturb the existing levels or structural connections of the building.

It is recommended that the runoff of the store building's roof water be managed. In the short term, gutters could be mounted on new brackets to take the water clear of the building via spouting and drains. This is likely to stabilise the building, at the expense of introducing a non-original element into the building appearance and diminishing the interpretation value.

Should resources permit, the skillion verandahs each side of the building could be reconstructed, to restore the traditional weather protection to the walls and to bring the doorways back into use.

Removal of ground at the north-east corner would first be required, to get the timber structure clear of wet soil and to gain a clear crawl space under the building for ventilation and for periodic termite inspections.

An appropriate verandah design would be stumped bedlogs with adzed log joists resting on the wall plates, with plain square hardwood posts (four per side) of the same section as the larger dimension of the interior corner studs (likely to be 50mm), supporting a skillion roof of corrugated iron sheeting with fascias of the same dimension as the end bargeboards, and spouting and drains to run roof water clear. Rafters and top plates would be as within the building, and one new set of stumped hardwood steps at the centre of each verandah.

The wall sheeting could be removed and if the horizontal slabs are missing, more slabs provided; and the kitchen chimney re-installed.

Summary

The timber buildings are considered to be structurally sound, subject to work being carried out soon to stabilise the ground conditions by fixing the roof drainage.

Removal of soil from under the north-east corner of the store building is considered a medium term priority, and necessary to reduce the risk of rot and insect attack.

Restoration of the chimney to its proper position on the kitchen enclosure should be done, to avoid the chimney's loss or damage.

In the medium term, the store building would most appropriately be restored by rebuilding the missing verandahs, and this work should be scheduled as part of the ongoing maintenance and repair program, in consultation with the DNR Ranger.

Marcus Richardson
Senior Conservation Officer
EPA Cultural Heritage Branch
Southern Region

**NB - Addendum Note for Cooke's Hut: Place No. 1 [21.2.2001]
(Compiled by David Cameron – to be superseded by Marcus Richardson's Report when completed):**

On Tuesday 20 February 2001, David Cameron (DNR) and Marcus Richardson (EPA) inspected the Cooke's Hut building to assess its conservation status. Marcus will provide DNR with a brief report outlining his recommendations for the conservation management of the building. The following is a précis of the observations made during the inspection and the main recommendations.

The hut is an excellent example of a design and construction methods used on the Darling Downs and elsewhere for pastoral run out-stations during the 1860s. It is significant in this case that this type of hut design and construction methods were used as late as the early 1930s. Other examples of this type dating from the 1860s are very rare and due to their age in worse condition. The hut has great heritage value as an excellent example of the type which is in-situ and in good condition.

In general terms the hut is in a sound structural condition. There has been only relatively minor deterioration of the fabric of the structure, with the greatest deterioration occurring to the weatherboard roofing on the fireplace/galley.

Recommended Works (this is not a definitive list)

Some minor works should be undertaken to stabilise the structural integrity of the hut and they include:

- Corrugated iron sheeting be fixed to the sloping roof of the fireplace/galley on top of the existing heavily weathered timbers to slow their deterioration. Some minor repairs should be made to secure these loose boards.
- The boards on the chimney should be re-nailed where loose.
- The gutter flashing between the porch and the fireplace/galley requires cleaning out and re-levelling to ensure proper water run-off.
- The square timber bead at the base of the vertical slab wall (western end) should be replaced to secure slabs in place.
- The guttering on the front porch and pipe to water tank require realignment to prevent water leaking onto the corner post and ground.
- The newer slabs fixed with galv. coach bolts to the floor of the porch need to be removed and the bottom ends squared off so that they can be securely re-fixed flat and flush with the bed log. At present they are rounded on the bottom and roll on the bolts.
- All loose roofing nails should be re-nailed to secure corrugated iron sheet to roof frame.
- While termite damage has been minor it is recommended that a regular termite protection regime be adopted.
- The existing loose particle board sheets on the floor of the hut be removed and any loose slab floor boards be securely fixed to the floor bearers.
- A steel mesh panel and welded steel frame (hinged to allow access for maintenance) be fixed at the front of the fireplace/galley to prevent its use as a fireplace.

General Recommendations

In view of the heritage value and condition of the hut it is recommended that the structure not be significantly modified and that its possible re-use for cabin accommodation not occur. If the hut was to be used for casual accommodation a number of modifications would be required. These modifications would detract from the heritage value of the structure. Furthermore, inappropriate use of the hut, especially the use of the fireplace, poses a significant threat to the structure. It is recommended that the hut be used only for casual visitation (sightseeing) and that a fence (with gate) be erected around the hut to protect it from damage by livestock and vehicles, and an interpretation sign be erected also.

REFERENCES

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

Department of Natural Resources

Alfredson, Gillian, *Glen Rock Indigenous Cultural Heritage Study* (Brisbane: Department of Natural Resources, February 2001).

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 9, Crown Plan CC2304, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 10, Crown Plan CH31292, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 23, Crown Plan CH311139, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 30, Crown Plan CH311898, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 84, Crown Plan CC935, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 96, Crown Plan CH312503, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 97, Crown Plan CH836182, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 105, Crown Plan CH312522, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 123, Crown Plan CC390, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Internal Current Title Search, Lot 149, Crown Plan CC496, Parish of East Haldon, 5 July 1995.

Department of Primary Industries

Mills, W.D., *Gatton Shire Handbook* (Brisbane: Queensland Department of Primary Industries, 1972).

Environmental Protection Agency (Department of Environment and Heritage)

Bennett, Helen, *Gatton Shire thematic Historical Overview: Gatton Shire Historical Cultural Heritage Survey: Stage 1* (Brisbane: Environmental Protection Agency, Cultural Heritage Branch, 1999)

Bennett, Helen, *Warwick Shire: Thematic Historical Overview* (Brisbane: Queensland Department of Environment, Cultural Heritage Branch, 1996).

Kerr, John, *Forest industry heritage places study: sawmills and tramways, South East Queensland* (Brisbane: Department of Environment, 1998).

Kowald, Margaret, Historical overview of the South East Queensland biogeographic region with particular reference to forested area (Brisbane: Cultural Heritage Branch, Department of Environment, Brisbane, 1996).

Powell, Judith, People and Trees: A Thematic History of South East Queensland with particular reference to forested areas, 1823-1997 (Brisbane: Department of Environment & Heritage, 1998).

REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, MANUSCRIPTS and THESES.

Fisher, Rod & Johnston, W. Ross, Historical heritage essay, in South East Queensland 2001 region. Cultural heritage places study: A study commissioned by the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, Uniquet, The University of Queensland, 1995.

Horton, David, Aboriginal Australia Map - Scale 1: 4,700,000 (Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, 1996).

Powell, Judith, Travel routes, forest towns and settlements (Brisbane: Queensland CRA/RFA Steering Committee, Queensland Government & Commonwealth of Australia, 1998).

Pullar, Margaret., Historic Routes of Queensland (Brisbane: National Trust of Queensland, 1995).

MAPS

Darling Downs 2 Mile Map (Cadastral), Sheet No. 5, Scale – 2 Miles to the Inch (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office, June 1899).

East Haldon Parish, Sheets 1 and 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Survey Office, Department of Lands, December 1911).

East Haldon Parish, Sheets 1 and 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Survey Office, Department of Lands, December 1931).

East Haldon Parish, Sheets 1 and 2, Scale - 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Survey Office, Department of Lands, April 1963).

Glen Rock (Cadastral), BLINMAP No. 9342-23431, Scale – 1:50,000 (Brisbane: Department of Natural Resources, 1999).

Helidon (Cadastral), Sheet 9342, Scale - 1:100,000 (Brisbane: Department of Mapping and Surveying, 1986).

Helidon (Topographical), Sheet 9342, Scale - 1:100,000 (Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Minerals and Energy, 1975).

Main Range (Forestry), Scale – 1:25,000 (Brisbane: Department of Forestry, 1988).

Mining Leases, Glen Rock Area (UTM), Scale – 1:50,000 (Brisbane: Department of Mines and Energy, 23 May 2000).

Miscellaneous Cadastral Maps of East Haldon and Adjacent Parishes, Scale – 2 Mile to the Inch(?) (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office/Department of Lands, 1887, 1905, 1910 and 1911).

Mount Mistake (Forestry), Scale – 1:25,000 (Brisbane: Department of Forestry, 1988).

Pastoral Runs, Queensland (Cadastral), (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office, 1872).

Plan of the Consolidated Runs of Laidley, Rosevale and Franklinvale, Shewing Feature Surveys of Boundaries and the Measured and Alienated Land, County of Churchill, Scale – 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: NSW Surveyor General's Office, 1868).

Plan of the Tenthill Run, County of Churchill, West Moreton District, Scale – 40 Chains to the Inch (Brisbane: Queensland Surveyor General's Office, c.1870).

Tentative Soil Map – Darling Downs, Scale – 4 Miles to the Inch (Brisbane: Bureau of Investigation, 1 July 1952).

QUEENSLAND STATE ARCHIVES AND OTHER ARCHIVES

Department of Lands, Treasury Rental Sheet, TRE.15 Z4090, in Run File Moreton District, East Haldon October 1869 – September 1901, LAN/AF 802, QSA

'Index to Pastoral Holdings and Leases', *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 25 July, 1851, QSA.

1880 Clifton Divisional Board Valuations Book – Pilton and Haldon Holdings, Clifton Shire Council Archives.

PUBLISHED MATERIAL

Articles

Love, William R.F., 'Some artefact sites of the Lockyer Valley', *Anthropological Society of Queensland Newsletter*, 1973, 58, pp.1-2.

Love, William R.F., 'Some considerations on the manufacture and use of Aboriginal implements with observations on the types used by Aborigines in the Lockyer Valley region of southeast Queensland', *Anthropological Society of Queensland Newsletter*, 1976, 86, pp.2-15.

Love, William R.F., 'Some artefact sites of the Lockyer Valley', *Anthropological Society of Queensland Newsletter*, 1978, 78, Supplement.

Tryon, H., 'On an undescribed class of rock drawings of Aborigines in Queensland', *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland*, 1, pp. 45-52.

Books

- Barker, Tony & Byford, Ian, eds., *Harvests and Heartaches: Images and Stories of Queensland's Agricultural Past* (Brisbane: Queensland Department of Primary Industries, 1988).
- Fitzgerald, Ross, *A History of Queensland: From 1915 to the Early 1980s* (Brisbane: University of Queensland Press, 1984).
- Fitzgerald, Ross, *A History of Queensland from the Dreaming to 1915* (Brisbane: University of Queensland Press, 1986).
- Fox, Matthew J., ed., *The history of Queensland : its people and industries : an historical and commercial review descriptive and biographical facts, figures and illustrations : an epitome of progress* (Brisbane: States Publishing Company, 1919).
- French, Maurice, *Conflict on the Condamine: Aborigines and the European Invasion - A history of the Darling Downs Frontier* (Toowoomba: Darling Downs Institute Press, 1989).
- French, Maurice, *A Pastoral Romance: The Tribulation & Triumph of Squatterdom - History of the Darling Downs Frontier* (Toowoomba: UCSQ Press, 1990).
- French, Maurice, *Pubs, Ploughs & 'Peculiar People': Towns, Farms and Social Life - A History of the Darling Downs Frontier* (Toowoomba: University of Southern Queensland, 1992).
- Hall, Thomas, *The Early History of the Warwick District & Pioneers of the Darling Downs* (Toowoomba: Vintage Books, 1988).
- Hughes, Colin A., 'Land and Settlement', in Murphy, D.J., Joyce, R.B., & Hughes, Colin A., eds., *Labor in Power: The Labor Party and Government in Queensland 1915-1957* (Brisbane: University of Queensland Press, 1980).
- Irwin, Beverley J., *A Million Bushels of Wheat: The History of the Clifton Shire 1840-1988* (Clifton: Clifton Shire Council, 1989).
- Johnston, W. Ross, *The Call of the Land: A History of Queensland to the Present Day* (Brisbane: Jacaranda Press, 1982).
- Kerr, John, *Triumph of Narrow Gauge: A History of Queensland Railways* (Brisbane: Boolarong Publications, 1990).
- Makim, Gene, in *A History of Queensland Polo*.
- Taylor, Peter, *Growing Up: Forestry in Queensland* (Brisbane: Department of Primary Industries Forest Service, 1994).
- Waterson, D.B., *Squatter, Selector & Storekeeper: A History of the Darling Downs, 1859-1893* (Sydney: Sydney University Press, 1968).

MISCELANEOUS SOURCES

Information supplied by Gwen Crozier, Gatton and District Historical Society, 2000.

Letter from E.H.J. Philp, Glenhaughton, Taroom to *Hoofs and Horns* Magazine, 18 September, 1948. Copy held by Christine Morris, Glen Rock, 2000.

Notes by John Leddy, in possession of Christine Morris, Glen Rock, 2000

Personal communication, Gillian Alfredson with Mrs Gwen McCallum, Toowoomba, October 2000.

Personal communication, Christine Morris with Pat D'Arcy, 13 September 2000.

Personal communication, Christine Morris with Elenor Hughes, 13 September 2000.

Personal communication, David Cameron with Bill Kitson, Curator, Queensland Surveying Museum, DNR, Woolloongabba Landcentre, September 2000.

Personal communication, David Cameron with Ken Morris, DNR Caretaker, Glen Rock Regional Park, August-September 2000.