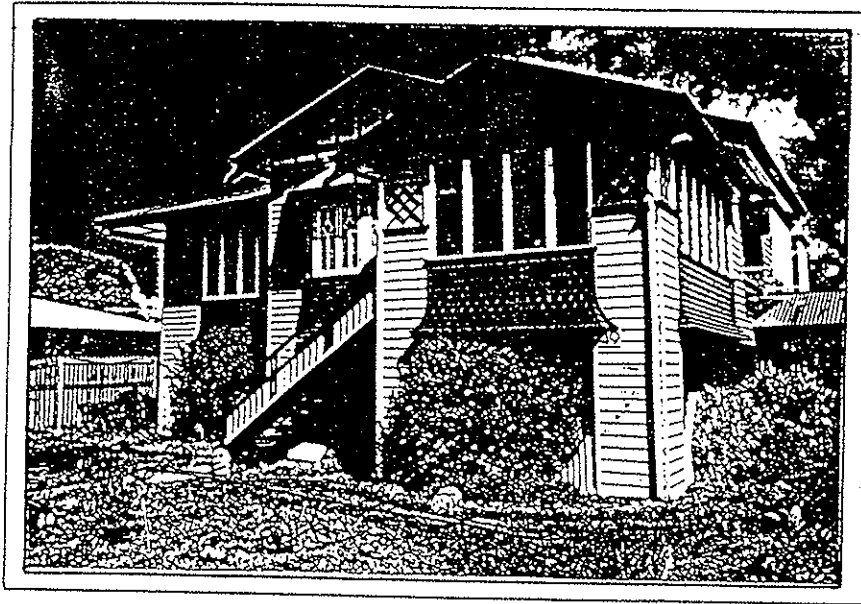


Heritage Context Study
for the
Mackay City Council
Town Planning Review



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July, 1996

HERITAGE CONTEXT STUDY

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Heritage Context Study for the Mackay City Council Town Planning Review

July, 1996

PROJECT BRIEF

Mackay City Council is currently undertaking a review of its Town Planning Scheme with the assistance of Brisbane firm Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey. Integral to this review was the necessity for a heritage context study which focuses on Mackay's built environment as it has been recorded in Graeme Butler's report, Mackay Region Pilot Heritage Study.

The particular objectives of the context study as they were outlined in the brief were:-

- 1) To build on the Butler report to provide the history of the development of Mackay from c1920 to c1939 including what is now the CBD and the relevant suburbs of the era.
- 2) Such a history should also deal with the development of Town Planning and the role of Local Government.
- 3) To provide the context of architectural styles and character, dealing with design elements, architects, builders, tradesmen and source of materials.

Outputs from the context study were used to inform the planning scheme review process. It was anticipated that these would include:-

identification of character areas within the CBD (and elsewhere throughout the City) as appropriate;

identification of building elements that contribute to character including form, height, scale, colours etc.

identification of important relationships between buildings and their surrounds e.g.

- street pattern and building responses
- relationship to subdivision grain and allotment size
- relationship between building heights and street widths
- relationship of buildings to public spaces. (study Brief)

The study was to take place over an eight week period, mid. April to mid. June 1996.

PROJECT TEAM

The following persons were employed by Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey as consultants to the project.

Mrs. Berenice Wright, History Consultant and Researcher on Mackay's heritage.

Mrs. Anne Jacobs, History Consultant and Editor of project.

Mr. Roger Dalton, Architect (Sanders, Turner & Ellick Architects Pty. Ltd.) and Mackay City Council Heritage Advisory Officer.

METHODOLOGY

CONTEXT STUDY AREA

The study took place in the Mackay City CBD and suburban areas as they now stand since amalgamation of the Mackay and Pioneer Shire Councils in 1994. Boundaries were set for the residential limits, these being Boundary Road to the south, Lagoon Street and Bridge Road to the west, Malcomson Street and Hamilton Street in North Mackay.

TIME FRAME 1880-1950

While the brief specified that the project should concentrate on Mackay's rapid expansion years, the 1920's and 1930's, as they were identified by Butler, the project team considered that this was too restrictive for heritage purposes. Rather, it was considered that reference should be made to Mackay's early years of settlement prior to 1923 when Local Authorities were given the power to regulate development through town planning by-laws by an amendment to the Local Authorities Act. The TIME FRAME was also expanded to include the war years as material and manpower shortages had significant impact on building in Mackay as elsewhere.

However, given the fact that the 1920's and 30's were decades of significant growth in Mackay's built environment, a considerable proportion of the project is devoted to this time period.

HISTORICAL SOURCES

The following source material was consulted. However, while the project team was able to utilise extensive primary sources in gathering data, their task was constrained by the available time within the eight week study and by the condition of some of the source material, in particular the Municipal Rate Books. Furthermore, a more comprehensive search of the Council Minute Books and The Daily Mercury would have provided greater detail.

Primary Sources:-

Mackay City Council Archives
 Mackay City Council Minute Books:- 1869 to date.
 Mackay City Council Rate Books.
 Mackay City Council Scrapbooks.
 Mackay City Library Photograph Collection.
 Mackay City Library Map Collection, Parish Maps and Town Plans.
 Maps - Mackay City Council Engineering Department.
 Post Office Directories, Microfiche, Mackay City Library.
The Daily Mercury newspaper, Microfilm, the Daily Mercury Offices.
 Queensland Parliamentary Papers, State Library of Qld.

Publications

Mackay, the Sugaropolis of Australia, 1862-1937, Illustrated Souvenir of the City and District, the Mercury Service Department, 1937.
 Tennant, T. M., *Mackay Today With the Hinterland And Whitsunday Islands*, A Viewpoint Periodical Mackay Souvenir, Stanthorpe, 1939/40.

Secondary Sources:-

Appleby, R. et al *A Pictorial Guide To Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney 1990.
 Bell, Graham *Timber and Iron*, University of Queensland Press, 1984.
 Butler, G. and Associates, *Mackay Region Pilot Heritage Study*, Fairfield, Victoria, 1994

Kerr, James S., *The Conservation Plan, 'A Guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance'*, National Trust of Australia, New South Wales, 1990.

Kerr, John, *Pioneer Pageant*, Pioneer Shire Council, Mackay, 1980.

Oral History

A questionnaire was devised to gather information from selected home owners in suburban Mackay as an adjunct to building and subdivision information that was gained from primary source research.

Retired local Builders were interviewed and they provided substantial and valuable first hand information on Mackay's building industry. Some of these such as Ernie McGarry were apprenticed to William Guthrie, one of Mackay's most prominent Builders.

Architect, Geoff Brown, the son of respected Mackay Architect Harold Brown was also interviewed. He provided relevant information on his father's business, including plans of a Workers' Dwelling which he designed for Government approval.

Interviews:-

Mr. Ernie McGarry, retired Builder, May 1996, B. Wright

Mr. Ron Field, retired Builder, May 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Bill Gordon, retired Builder, June 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Dave Pratt, Builder, June 1996, A. Jacobs.

Mr. Geoff Brown, Architect, May 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Kevin Power, retired Plumbing Inspector, Pioneer Shire Council, May, 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Monty Martin, retired Builder, May 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Neil Connell, former Mackay City Council Senior Clerk June 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Tom Parsons, Senior Engineer, Sewerage Dept. Mackay City Council, June 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Terry Hayes, Historian, May 1996, B. Wright.

Mrs. Heather Heggie, resident of James Street for over seventy years, May, B. WRIGHT. 1996.

HISTORY OF TOWN PLANNING TO 1954

FITZGERALD'S FIRST SURVEY 1863

Government surveyor Thomas Henry Fitzgerald was given the task of surveying the land on the southern banks of the Pioneer River which had been discovered in 1860 by a party from Armidale led by a young Scotsman, John Mackay. Initially given the name of Alexandra, the small township which developed after John Mackay's return in 1862 to set up a pastoral run at Greenmount station, was located on the south bank of the then Mackay River. The supply ketch 'Presto' had unloaded stores for John Mackay about a kilometre upstream of the present Hospital bridge and John Mackay took soundings of the river to establish its viability as a port. Acting on this advice the Collector of Customs, William Thornton, declared that pending the completion of administrative arrangements the Mackay River would be proclaimed a port of entry and clearance. (1) The steamship the 'Murray' landed the first settlers in October. In December the river was renamed the Pioneer and the following January, John Tanner Baker was appointed Mackay's first Sub-collector of Customs and Acting Harbourmaster and he set himself up in a tent at the settlement on February 5, 1863.

At this stage the inhabitants numbered about fifty being serviced by four stores, two public houses, numerous tents and three wells which provided a fresh water supply. In June, Thomas Henry Fitzgerald was sent to survey the settlement which he suggested should be named Alexandra. However, with the loss of the Mackay name for the river, the Government settled on the name 'Mackay' as a tribute to John Mackay's contribution. Fitzgerald subsequently surveyed Sections 1 to 57 and registered his plan with the Land Titles Office in Brisbane.

The township was laid out on a conventional, rectangular grid pattern with the broad streets being 150 links (30 metres) wide. In addition, two park squares were provided, one on the site of the present Civic Centre and the other on land which until recently was occupied by the goods rail yard. The first land sale was held at the Bowen Police Office on 13 October, 1863. All 62 town lots, ranging in size from 27 perches to half an acre were sold with original residents given first right of purchase on land they already occupied. (2) The history of Mackay's residential allotments can be traced back to the haphazard subdivision of these early farmlets.

More land ranging in size from three to forty acres was offered for sale in February but many were not sold. (3) Subsequent sales in the latter part of the 1860's offered land to the north west which was subdivided mainly into 5 acre blocks. These portions were aligned to Nebo Road, the main access road in the settlement. Subdivision of most of the land to the south took place in the 1870's and was utilised for agriculture and dairying.

Despite the fact the Mackay was declared a City in 1918, there was little regulatory control over land development both in the city and surrounding countryside, the exception being that certain areas were reserved for current or predicted public use. The settler with freehold title to his property was able to utilise it however he pleased. Such control did not come until the Local Authorities Act was amended in 1923 to confer upon Local Authorities the power to issue by-laws controlling land and road development.

THE McINNIS TOWN PLAN 1934

Following upon the devastation of the 1918 cyclone, the decades of the 1920's and 1930's were periods of unprecedented growth in Mackay's built environment. By 1923 the estimated population was 6,350 and 15,000 in the district. (4) With the opening of the Mackay rail link to Rockhampton in 1921 and to Townsville in 1923 the population was to nearly double by 1940 to reach 11,580. Along with this came all the infrastructure of municipal works, including a reticulated water supply, an electricity supply, a sewerage scheme and the construction, paving and metalling of roads. The Mackay City Council area was 8 square miles. Of the 45 miles of roads constructed in the city in 1940, 25 had been metalled. (5)

Integral to Mackay's development during this period was the influence of its Local Member, the Hon. William Forgan Smith. As Premier of Queensland he was active in promoting Mackay's development through the erection of public buildings and through his support for the Mackay Harbour project and the Sydney Street bridge replacement.

Between 1921 and 1933, Mackay saw the most rapid growth in suburban development of any Queensland city. (6) In December 1932 the Mackay City Council consequently commissioned Ronald Alison McInnis, a Brisbane Surveyor, to prepare a Town Plan for Mackay. His Mackay Town Plan and the accompanying City of Mackay and other Town Planning Schemes Approval Act of 1934 was a pioneering work in Town Planning. Modelled closely on the British Town Planning Act of 1932, it was the first Town Plan in Queensland and one of the first in Australia. Appearing in the Government Gazette in November 1934, firstly Dalby in January 1935 and then Brisbane in March, passed resolutions to prepare Town Plans modelled on McInnis's. (7) The McInnis Town Plan provisions were incorporated into the Local Government Act as Section 33 in 1936 and for almost forty years Queensland's town planning followed the McInnis model.

This model introduced the concept of Land Use Zones which generally recognised existing land uses and provided for the future development of residential areas such as in West Mackay, including residential infrastructure such as local shops and parks. In the designated zones, certain uses could be designated 'by right', others by 'consent of the Council', while in others certain uses were prohibited.

He also recommended that there should be no further development of land in the region south and east of Paradise and McKenney streets as the area was far too low lying and would create long term drainage problems. Rather, the area should be retained for farming and public purposes. His plan showed only Kippen Street, Edward Street and William Street in the area and they did not extend as far east and west as they do today. With respect to an aerodrome, McInnis proposed that an area of the Town common of 25 acres would be sufficient to set aside for that purpose. McInnis also undertook a detailed survey of traffic needs and made numerous recommendations in regard to the roles of existing roads and the need for certain road widenings and realignments. In submitting his plan, McInnis acknowledged the value of an aerial map of Mackay which had been prepared for his use in April 1933. (Map appended)

Interestingly, McInnis forecast the amalgamation of the Mackay and Pioneer Shires commenting:-

North Mackay is in the unhappy position of being a growing town situated on the fringe of a large shire, the interests and thoughts of whose Council are entirely agricultural. On the other hand, it is so completely separated from the City that to extend the city boundaries to include it would not be economically sound at present. However, it is purely a suburb of the City, not a self-contained town and it seems inevitable that the City must embrace it some day. (8)

AMENDED PLAN BY MR. N.G. WARD 1943

The advent of the Second World War put an end to the effective implementation of the plan however, in September 1943, the then Mayor of Mackay, Ian Wood, proposed that the McInnis Plan should be reviewed. City Engineer, Mr. N.G. Ward proposed a number of radical departures from McInnis's plan. Its principal feature was the removal of the railway loop and goods facilities from the City area. The North Coast line was to be extended northwards along Milton Street, to cross the river by a new bridge, with the railway station relocated to the site of the present showgrounds.

A civic centre was to occupy a six block area bounded by Sydney, Alfred and Macalister Streets and taking in the site presently occupied by the Railway Station. All of the low lying lands between the city and the Pioneer River, and east from the city to the sea were to be reclaimed and developed for a variety of purposes, including residential, commercial, and for parks, playgrounds, schools, university and technical college. In line with the McInnis philosophy, lands immediately to the north of the aerodrome were to remain agricultural, although several drainage reserves running east to the sea were proposed. However, due to political changes in the Council Wards proposals were not enacted. (9)

THE KARL LANGER TOWN PLAN 1952 - AMENDMENTS 1954

Karl Langer was commissioned to review McInnis's scheme in late 1948. The plan he subsequently proposed retained many of the features envisaged by Ward, including a Boulevard drive around the entire circumference of the city and the Civic Centre. The railway, however, was to be diverted clear of the city via the existing Hospital rail bridge, the railway

station being located between Nebo Road and Paradise Street. The Showgrounds was also to be relocated to a site between Milton and Paradise Streets.

Langer's proposals for residential Mackay were visionary. Although the population at the time was only 12,500 his plan catered for a population of 40,000 to be accommodated in six self contained neighbourhoods, each to be developed about a park square, and each with its own shopping centre, cultural and recreational facilities, such as pre-school centres. Only four Zones were proposed, these being Residential, Business, Light and Medium Industry.

The Langer Plan was approved by the Governor in Council and gazetted in 1952, however, it was to be surrounded in controversy. Presented against the austerity background of the end of World War II and the massive rebuilding programme being undertaken the general opinion seemed to be that the plan was far too expensive and sophisticated, just another 'pie in the sky' project.⁽¹⁰⁾ It consequently became a principal issue in the Local Government elections in April which resulted in the election of a new Council under the leadership of Mayor Jack Binnington.

The following December, the Council presented their amendments to the Langer Plan and they were approved on October 28, 1954. It became known as the Labour Plan and recommended several major alterations to its forerunner. Two new Zones, Parks and Recreation and Local business were added to the previous four. The concept of neighbourhood development was completely abandoned with a reversion to a street layout based upon the existing streets and traffic patterns, provision was made for the widening of some of the roads to arterial road standard and, for the first time, the location of proposed major drains were shown. This Labour Plan was replaced by the so called 'Progressive Plan' in November 1960.

References

- 1) Kerr, John, *Pioneer Pageant*, Pioneer Shire Council, Mackay 1980, p.19.
- 2) *ibid*, p.22.
- 3) *ibid*, p.23.
- 4) M.J.Fox *History of Qld.* Vol. 3 4/10 p 316-318 1923?
- 5) Post Office Directories, Trades, Local Government, Mackay, 1940.
- 6) Butler, Graeme & Associates, *Mackay Region Pilot Heritage Study*, Appendix 5, 'Historical Chronology Mackay Region' 1994 p 16.
- 7) Government Gazette No 149, 27 November 1934, pp 1493-1506.
- 8) R. A. McInnis, *Plan Of General Development for The City Of Mackay*, W.R. Smith & Paterson Pty. Ltd., 1934.
- 9) Mr. Ron Dunn, City Engineer, 'Review of the Town Planning Scheme for the City of Mackay' 1985.
- 10) Hayes, Terry *The Daily Mercury*, 'Tough times hurt a visionary plan', in Mackay City Council 125 Years Supplement, December 1, 1994.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOWN PLANNING INFRASTRUCTURE

DRAINAGE

The importance of drainage systems was recognised by Thomas Henry Fitzgerald when he surveyed Mackay and its surrounds between 1863 and 1865. Reminiscences of that era tell stories of a low lying settlement with severe drainage problems, localized as well as general, since Mackay was only 4-10 feet above sea level, and Fitzgerald indicated major drainage outflows east and west along Shakespeare Street. (1)

One of the major considerations of residents in calling meetings to gain municipal privileges was drainage, and it was also a priority of the first Municipal Council when it was formed in December 1869. That drainage was still a major problem fifty years later was made very clear at the time of the 1918 cyclone when flooding, compounded by tidal surge, caused great loss of life. The cyclone demonstrated the areas best avoided for building and showed the need, more than ever, for adequate drainage systems.

Lack of finance had always been the reason given for the Council's inability to solve the problem. In 1916, for example, the residents of South Milton Street begged the Council to consider their plight regarding drainage. After an assessment of the situation they were told that, to alleviate the drainage problems, the street would have to be raised about 3 feet above its then level to make any difference and, with the costings given, the amount would never be recouped by rates. The area was simply recognised as having 'extraordinary difficulties.' (2)

Drains listed as public works for the year 1918 included Nebo Road, Wills, Bridge Road, Gardners. (3)

In September 1918, the South Ward ratepayers petitioned Council for a drastic measure to alleviate the flooding in the streets of Portions 126, 127, 128 and 129. The suggestion was that the portion of McKenney's Road gazetted between Juliet and Milton Streets not be opened as a road, but rather as a drain through Portions 137 and 138. The case dragged on for years until it was suggested that the proposed drain, called 'No Man's Land Drain', be constructed between the 120 Portions and the 130 Portions. (4) The matter was finally resolved in 1925 and the drain, which is still in use, falls easterly to the mangrove swamp country between Town and Far beaches.

The flat nature of the terrain in urban and suburban Mackay led to the development of wide, deep drains which were a familiar part of the streetscape until the 1980's. As each new subdivision opened up, adjustments had to be made to the drainage system. Problems which first surfaced post WWII in parts of West Mackay and South Mackay were only alleviated in the 1970's with the construction of the massive Bridge Road drain and its attendant flood gates to take flood waters from those suburbs. In the Michelmore's Paddock area of West Mackay - Perry to Johnson Streets between Nebo Road and Longair Street - the problem was found to be the main north-south rail line which dammed the water, causing extensive flooding. Drains were constructed beneath the line opposite the ends of the streets affected.

References

- 1) *Plan of the Town of Mackay*, 1864.
- 2) Mackay City Council Minutes, October 2, 1916, p. 144.
- 3) *ibid.* March 7, 1918, p. 238.
- 4) *ibid.* September 19, 1918. pp 277-288.
Also - Minute Book of June 1919-May 1925 p.1, 152.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads

The provision of roads was one of the major considerations of meetings of Mackay residents in 1867 and 1868 in their bid for municipal privileges. Mackay had been surveyed in 1863 and laid out on a traditional grid pattern from the river south, with suburban areas in allotments of upwards of five acres. Those allotments in what eventually became West Mackay were aligned to the Telegraph route which became Nebo Road. Surveyed areas beyond the boundaries of

the Municipality as declared in 1869 became the responsibility of the Road Trust and ultimately of the Pioneer Divisional Board, which was renamed Pioneer Shire Council in 1902.

Survey and dedication of roads and streets within the municipal area was a relatively untroubled process compared with their subsequent formation. The formation of the three principal streets, Sydney, North (re-named River) and Victoria, from 1870 was problematic. Lack of finance was always a hindrance to progress; many survey pegs were difficult to locate in the long grass, or had disappeared, resulting in some parts of streets having to be re-surveyed; material for road building was not easily obtainable; and large stumps had to be cleared before work could progress. Council minutes show that stumps were still being removed in 1883. (1)

Weather was another factor hindering road building and destructive to dirt road surfaces. To improve some of the worst sections, various measures were taken, one of the most resourceful being the buying of the stone for street metal from the Holy Trinity Church of England which had collapsed in a torrential downpour on March 10, 1878. (2) Sources of early building materials included topsoil from Crown Reserves, until the destruction of these was noted, and river stone from Rockleigh, where the Ron Camm Bridge is located.

It was not unusual for streets to be unformed for several years after being dedicated. Wentford Street, for example, named in 1915 after Jack Wentford, the first Mackay man to be killed in World War I, was not formed until 1919, even though houses had been built there and water mains laid in 1916. (3) Boddington Street, dedicated to the memory of the two sons of F.W. Boddington, World War I fatalities of 1917, was being formed in 1924 at the time of the opening of the new Railway Station. (4)

Real progress with better road surfacing began in 1916 with the total reconstruction of Sydney and Victoria Streets with water bound macadam. (5) The material removed from Sydney Street was used to form a portion of George Street. Council minutes noted the location of quarries likely to provide materials, some of the possible sources being suggested by residents. Arrangements were made with Pioneer Shire Council to obtain metal from Greenknoll Quarry. Mt. Bassett was noted as another significant deposit of usable stone. (6)

The metalling of suburban streets was begun during World War I, but was a protracted process. Mary Street, a pre-War subdivision through Hennessy's Paddock (Portions 8 and 81), was untrafficable in 1916, and the subdivider, H.W. Hennessy offered to plough and harrow it to improve the situation, an offer which Council gratefully accepted. (7)

Work in 1919 included forming Juliet Street (20 chains only, 33 feet width), Forth and Pirie Streets, and the metalling to 33 feet widths of George Street between Juliet and Milton Streets, Milton Street between George and Shakespeare Streets and James Street between George and Hamlet Streets. (8) In 1933, McInnis noted in his Town Plan that Goldsmith Street was formed only south to McKenney Street, not to Bridge Street (now Bridge Road), that Bridge Street itself was unformed across the Town Common from Juliet and Milton Streets, that there was practically no formation between Milton Street and Nebo Road, but that it had an excellent gravel surface from Nebo Road west to the Hospital Bridge. (9)

In 1935 the Mackay City Council purchased a power grader to facilitate road building but recollections of residents of newly opened subdivisions after that date are that little beyond basic grading seemed to have been done. Streets in West Mackay for instance, like Lloyd, Tait, Hunter, Beaton and Sneyd Streets which were developing in 1936 were described as dustbowls with extensive washouts caused by weather and traffic. In 1949 Council was still using a two-horse dray to carry stone from the Rockleigh area to fill holes in Holland Street. (10)

It was not until 1960 that all streets and roads had bitumen surfacing of various widths and all developers were required to provide such a surface in new subdivisions.

References

- 1) Mackay Municipal Council Minute Books 1, 2, 3.
- 2) J.H. Williams *Anglican Parish of Holy Trinity Mackay, Centenary, 1867-1967*, p.9
- 3) Mackay City Council Minute Book 1917, 4.12.1924.

- 4) Oral History, C. Milton, 1973.
Mackay City Council Minute Book, 12.7.1924.
- 5) Mackay Town Council Minute Book, 21.11.1916.
- 6) *ibid.* 1916.
- 7) *ibid.* 1916.
- 8) Mackay City Council Minute Book, 10.3.1916.
- 9) McInnis, R. A. *City of Mackay Town Planning Scheme* 1934, p.87.
- 10) Oral History, R. Field, May 1996.
" T. P. Hayes, May 1996.

Bridges

Cross- river traffic in early Mackay was via a series of fords noted by surveyor Thomas Henry Fitzgerald in his early surveys. (1) The establishment of sugar plantations on the north side of the Pioneer River, however, made provision of a bridge crossing imperative, and agitation for this began in early 1872. The site selected was three miles upstream from the municipality, below the hospital and nearly opposite River Estate mill. The Queensland Parliament voted 8,000 pound to the Mackay Road trust for the project in 1874 and plans and specifications were ready by 1875. A major flood that month, however, caused revision of the plan. The bridge was completed in March 1877 and built of timber from Maryborough, since no suitable local timber was available. (2)

The bridge was named the Pioneer Bridge and later, by popular use, the Hospital Bridge. It collapsed in 1902 and was rebuilt at a lower level and narrower. It was damaged by flood in 1910. By the mid- 1930's the Pioneer bridge was desperately in need of replacement and a new bridge was built, slightly higher and wider than its predecessor, and opened for traffic on December 11, 1937. Local timber from Eungella was used in its construction. (3)

As sugar plantations were established directly north of Mackay township in the boom of the early 1880's, agitation began for linking the new northside plantations directly to Mackay. Tenders were called in late 1884 and work commenced on the Sydney Street Bridge in March 1886. When completed at the end of August 1887, it was a bridge to nowhere. The Pioneer River had widened on the north side resulting in the bridge standing high and dry with access to it for pedestrians only via a ladder. Work on the approaches along Barnes Road and the building of the Barnes Creek Bridge was needed to complete the crossing which due to a number of difficulties was not completed for use until 1889. (4)

Meanwhile, responsibility for the two bridges across the Pioneer River was vested in the joint control of the Mackay Municipal Council and the Pioneer Divisional Board under The Local Authorities Joint Act of 1886. In 1891 this became the Mackay Bridges Board with power to regulate traffic on all roads and bridges within the two local authority areas. The Mackay Bridges Board was dissolved on July 1, 1944 after the Main Roads Department assumed responsibility for the major bridges in the State. (5)

The Sydney Street Bridge was severely damaged in the 1918 cyclone when six of its thirteen spans were demolished following the tidal surge which drove the 'Brinawarr' into it. While the bridge was repaired, a massive and costly operation, ferry services ran to and from North Mackay for over three years.

The advent of motorized traffic played havoc with the Sydney Street Bridge and it required heavy maintenance. Further development on the North side necessitated the construction of a second bridge commencing in 1936 and opening on March 30, 1938. The new concrete bridge, designed by D.G. Garland, assisted by C.N. Barton, was named the Forgan Bridge in memory of the mother of the Member for Mackay and the then Premier, William Forgan Smith. (6)

A third bridge within the city reaches of the Pioneer River was completed in 1939 as a rail link to the Harbour. (7) This bridge was removed following the relocation of the line to the Harbour in the 1980's, with only a short span remaining near the River Street levee bank for historical purposes.

References

- 1) Map, Parish of Howard and Bassett, Town of Mackay, 1937, Mackay City Library Collection.
- 2) Kerr, J., *Pioneer Pageant*, Pioneer Shire Council, 1980, pp 61-63.
- 3) *ibid.*, p.187, 190.
- 4) *ibid.*, pp.67-68.
- 5) *ibid.*, p.68. pp.190-191.
- 6) *ibid.*, pp.187-190.
- 7) Moore, H.A., *The Mackay Harbour Story*, The Mackay Harbour Board, 1979, p.38.

PORT FACILITIES

The settlement of Port Mackay came into being as a service port for the Pioneer River district and its hinterland. Mackay was declared a port of entry and clearance in February 1863.

Early activity centred around the southern bank of the river with Byrnes, Bassett and Co. building their large store on the riverbank opposite the end of Carlyle Street, before the end of 1862. Other stores, for the reception of cargoes - initially quantities of wool from the hinterland, but later, dray loads of copper from Peak Downs - soon followed. By January 1863, there were four with more being erected. When the sugar industry commenced in the late 1860's, it was obvious that the river port was in dire need of better facilities other than the riverbank for landing machinery, building materials and the necessities of life. Agitation for a wharf was eventually successful with a Government wharf opening in September 1868.

The river's shifting sands and hence unstable navigation channels, its shallowness and the bar at its mouth presented shipping hazards, while severe erosion to the southern bank occasioned by strong currents and spring tides played havoc with wharves and riverside storage facilities. Efforts to ameliorate the worsening conditions were made from 1871, with the construction of a timber Embankment in two sections, from approximately the location of St. Patrick's Catholic Church east to the extent of the wharfage area. It was unsuccessful, and the remains of portions of it can still be seen at dead low water.

In the early 1880's, it was decided to use the lee of Flat Top island as a deepwater anchorage and to transfer passengers and cargo by lighters to Mackay. A variety of schemes was put forward over the next fifty years to connect Flat Top to the mainland by viaduct in order to provide a deep water port. Preliminary work actually began on one such scheme in 1913, but the Queensland Treasury withdrew finance suddenly when doubts arose about the stability of the viaduct's foundations.

Meanwhile, all the activities necessary for the successful operation of a port centred on River Street. Wharves, warehouses, offices, ships' chandlaries, boat-builders, hotels and boarding houses provided a busy precinct along the waterfront and the northern ends of the streets leading to River Street. The rail line was continued along River Street to service the wharves and a fine Customs House was constructed in 1901 in the centre of the river front precinct to replace the timber one of the 1860's.

The concept of better port facilities, however, was kept simmering with several enquiries and reports between 1914 and 1929, the overriding opinion being that:-

the shallowness of the Pioneer and the poor harbour facilities offer a serious drawback to this progressive town, an inconvenience to the vast trade of so important a district.(1)

In 1929, Mr. J.A. Love, a Harbour Board Member, proposed a scheme for the building of a breakwater out from the mainland on the north side of the Pioneer River. This was to become the basis on which the Mackay Outer Harbour was built.

The proposal was subjected to rigorous engineering and financial scrutiny, and was the subject of intense and prolonged public debate. Tenders were eventually called on April 23, 1934 and the foundation stone laid by the Queensland Premier, the Honorable Forgan Smith, on September 14, 1935. The contractor for the project was G.A. Stronach of Brisbane, however, after running into financial difficulties in July 1936, his contract was cancelled and the harbour was completed by day labour under the supervision of construction engineer Mr. G.K.

Jenkinson. Mt. Bassett was quarried to provide the stone for the breakwaters. The Outer harbour was officially opened amid scenes of great jubilation, on August 26, 1939.

With relocation of the port came the transformation in the activity in the area of the former river port precinct. Most of the services transferred gradually to the new site, with the exception of some of the warehouses and offices which remain today in the APG buildings and Seafresh. Most recently in the mid 1980's came the dismantling of the Michelmore's warehouses next to the Forgan Smith Bridge with the rerouting of the cross river rail line next to the warehouses.

References

- 1) M.J.Fox *History of Qld.* Vol. 3 4/10 p 316, 1923?

RAILWAY

The location of the rail line within Mackay was fraught with problems for over a century. The root of the problem lay in the fact that Mackay was developed as a river port when rail transport was little known in Queensland. It was isolated from the south and the north, except by sea, and consequently no provision was made for a rail service when the township and its environs were first surveyed.

The first railway was opened on August 10, 1885, a local line, with services daily to and from the western settlements of Eton and Hamilton. (renamed Mirani) Although built to serve the sugar industry, it had initial minimal impact in that sphere until later modifications were made.

The provision of the service meant land resumptions within Mackay's town boundaries, although finalization of the resumptions was lengthy because of the inaccuracy of some of the early land surveys. Originally the line was to run along the northern boundary of today's Penn Street and surveys and resumptions were undertaken. However, it was never laid on this alignment, it's relocation along the southern boundary of George Street meant that allotments which had previously been surveyed in Penn Street had a distinctive shape. This change also accounts for the unusual alignment of Stevenson Street today.

The first railway station (terminus) was located in Alfred Street between Tennyson and Byron Streets. The former Immigration Depot, built in 1882, was realigned and modified to become the station building, and served in that capacity for nearly forty years. The entrance to the station was in Alfred Street. The position of the station and its allied shunting yards and workshops allowed for the extension of a much used branch line to the wharves along River Street, but the station was too remote from the established business centre of Mackay to cause a flourish in the building of hotels and boarding houses adjacent to the terminus.

Mackay was connected by rail to the south in June 1921 and to the north in 1923. The passenger station was relocated in December 1924 following the completion of the railway to the north. It was built in Dalrymple's paddock, Portions LXVII, LXVIII, a vacant block south of Shakespeare Street. At the time the site was chosen, ca. 1915, Boddington and Margaret Streets had not been gazetted, but James and Sophia streets and Watson's Lane were well settled, as were Othello Street and parts of Juliet and Romeo Streets. Sydney, James, Sophia and Romeo Streets were intersected and Hamlet Street was created parallel to the proposed railway. The outcry from the resultant land resumptions was protracted but useless. Level crossing gates requested for James Street never eventuated; instead an overhead walkway gave children shorter access to the Mackay State School until it fell victim to a shunting mishap in the 1940's, never to be replaced.

Location of the railway within the city caused many problems. Besides the attendant noise, the danger of having thirty-one level crossings within the town was not inconsiderable. R.A. McInnis commented in his Town Plan that the placing of the Railway Station 'was one of the most regrettable errors of planning in the City of Mackay.' (1) In describing a passenger's view on arriving by train he commented:-

Almost directly in front of one, standing on the steps of the station, and taking one's first view of the City, is a narrow footpath, backing onto which, and extending to within

a chain of the station is a row of repellant back-yards. The back-yards as such are well kept, but a back-yard, like an industry, becomes noxious when it is wrongly placed, and a row of galvanized iron outhouses is not the first sight for a visitor to have of a City. (2)

A formal approach to the station was completely lacking. By this time Boddington and Margaret Streets had been declared, but not formed, and McInnis felt that the station building was imposing enough to have approaches more worthy of it. At the time of the station's opening, there had been criticism in *The Daily Mercury* of the bad state of the nearby streets.

Nothing had been done by the Council in the formation of Boddington Street and its footpath. The street was not yet lighted, but, (electric light) poles were being put up in the middle of the street. The chief entrance to the station, Romeo Street, was badly in need of attention. (3)

McInnis's suggestion to resume the houses between Sophia Street and Watson's Lane and continue Macalister Street south across Shakespeare Street to give the station the approach it deserved was considered at the Mackay City Council meeting of March 17, 1936. However, facing a serious shortfall in finances that year, the Council decided not to act on the proposal which had been costed at 6,500 pound. (4)

By 1947 Karl Langer suggested the relocation of the railway to an area occupied today by Paulette, O'Keefe and Johnson Streets with the site of the station on the approximate location of what is now Homefield Aged Person's Home. It would then have continued north out of town on the route vacated by the Railway Department nearly fifty years later.

Since neither the McInnis nor the Langer schemes was put into operation the location of the railway remained a problem long after the era of the scope of our study.

References

- 1) McInnis, R.A. *City of Mackay Town Planning Scheme*, 1934, p.38
- 2) *ibid.* p.39
- 3) *The Daily Mercury*, December 4, 1924. 'Opening of New Railway Station.'
- 4) News report, *The Daily Mercury*, March 18, 1936 in Mackay City Council Cutting Book, Oct.1929 - Aug.1951.

WATER SUPPLY

Water reticulation to Mackay began with the establishment of the waterworks at the Lagoons in 1899, the culmination of ten years planning. Water was tapped from the large sub-artesian reserves and supplied by a steam driven pump. Prior to that Mackay residents and business houses relied for their water supply on tanks and wells.

By 1915, the water supply had been laid onto the central business district and the existing residential areas and in November that year the water mains were being extended to Loge's paddock, an area between Hamlet and George Streets and to south Milton Street then known as German Town. In the same month plans were before Council for a water tank and tower at the Lagoons to boost water supply as well as extensions to the water mains in South Ward. (1)

Problems with water pressure had been evident earlier in 1915 when a major fire in Victoria Street gained hold because of poor water pressure. A phone call to the waterworks led to three times the normal pressure being applied to the system, thus halting the fire. (2) A drought in 1915 had aggravated water supply problems and increased the work load of the engineer who was voted a 10 pound bonus 'for excessive hours worked during the dry spell.' (3)

In an effort to conserve water usage the Municipal Council voted in 1917 to install water meters to all public places, hotels and businesses, (4) a move that was not universally popular, with one hotelier complaining that neighbouring businesses were drawing water through the hotel's meter. (5)

Over the years, extensions to the system of wells, spears and bores at the Lagoons kept pace with the demand for water. In January 1940, North Mackay was constituted a water area with

Mackay City Council as the supply authority. A concrete reservoir was built at Mt. Oscar in 1942 and, after a delay because of war time shortages of equipment, water was connected to homes in North Mackay from April 1943.(6)

In 1938, the 1915 water tank and tower were replaced with a modern concrete structure which has since been demolished. A second reservoir was added at the Mt. Oscar site and new reservoirs were constructed later at Mt. Pleasant.

References

- 1) Mackay Municipal Council Minutes, 5/11/1915, p 34, 36.
- 2) *The Daily Mercury*, 15/4/1915.
- 3) opcit. 6/1/1916, p.47.
- 4) opcit. 19/7/1917, p.192.
- 5) opcit. 6/6/1918, p.261.
- 6) Kerr, John, *Pioneer Pageant*, p.211-212.

ELECTRICITY

Before the introduction of electricity in Mackay several businesses ran their own electricity systems through gas-fired generators. One such business was Coben's Cafe (Chandlers building) which opened in November 1918 in Sydney Street. Their supply powered lighting and an urn which was reported to be capable of supplying one thousand cups of tea per hour. (1) During 1917, two private entrepreneurs approached the Council with schemes to supply electricity to Mackay. (2) Although the Council showed interest in the proposals, any consideration of proceeding with such a scheme was ended with the cyclone of January 1918 and by the Queensland Government's decision to withhold the granting of all Orders-in-Council for electric light permits. (3)

The matter was eagerly debated again the following year, however, progress was slow despite a 1922 poll voting overwhelmingly in favour of the provision of an electricity scheme. Nevertheless, subsequent negotiations with interested parties resulted in the construction of the Mackay Power Station on the eastern corner of Tennyson and River Streets. The Station was opened on April 9, 1924 under the auspices of the Mackay City Council. One hundred and ten street lights were turned on and three hundred and fifty customers were connected immediately with a further one hundred within days. (4)

Mackay City Council were responsible for the scheme for thirty three years and during this period it was involved in a number of problems connected with the supply. Electricity was a high cost item in budgets; there was inadequate supply during the 1920's and 1930's; and there were frequent complaints about the quality of the service. Moreover, the site of the Tennyson Street Powerhouse was flood prone and the well, which was the source of cooling water, in the nearby Pioneer River continually had its pumping equipment clogged with sand.

By 1936 it was clear that the Tennyson Street Powerhouse was overloaded and a loan was obtained in September that year for building a new powerhouse. The site selected was ten acres in Hume Street and the new powerhouse was commissioned in April 1939. Seven months later electricity was connected to North Mackay. The new powerhouse was also not without its teething problems, notably the difficulties caused by the floods of February 1940 when Mackay endured a thirty hour total blackout.

A change of direction for electricity supply was first mooted at a Royal Commission in 1936, which resulted in the formation of the State Electricity Commission. This eventually led to the formation of the Mackay Regional Electricity Board in December 1956, the Board comprising a representative of the State Electricity Commission and members drawn from Shire Councils of Mackay, Pioneer and the district. The Board met for the first time in March 1957.

References

- 1) *The Daily Mercury*, November 1918.
- 2) Mackay Municipal Minutes, 19/7/1917, p.194; 2/8/1917, p.196;

- 22/11/1917, p.215.
 3) *ibid.* 11/9/1918, p.270.
 4) Williams, Raye, *An Electric Beginning*, Mackay 1983, p.7.

SEWERAGE

Early attempts at sewerage Mackay date from the first decade of the twentieth century following the reticulation of water from the Lagoons. Small sectional sewers were laid, though these seem to have been more in the nature of multiple septic systems than the sewers constructed later.

A major sewerage undertaking commenced in 1936 as part of a relief work programme for the unemployed during the Depression. Mackay was fortunate in having as its Member in Queensland Parliament, the Hon. Forgan Smith who was also the Queensland Premier. Together with a Labor City Council under Mayor George Moody, Forgan Smith actively campaigned for the provision of services for Mackay. By the end of July 1936, 1100 premises had been sewered in an area between the Pioneer River and the 'No Man's Land' drain in South Mackay, and between Nebo Road and Goldsmith Street. The sewerage outfall was to the Pioneer River via treatment works at the eastern end of Gordon street as it then existed. Another 700-800 premises were expected to be sewered by the end of the year. Total cost of the scheme was estimated at 175,000 pound. Completion of the scheme was hampered by an increase in costs and the difficulty in raising further finance. Work on the scheme consequently dragged on until after the outbreak of World War II and was finalised in July 1941.

In 1946 work began on further implementation of the sewerage scheme in subdivisions, west of Milton Street and Nebo Road to Holland Street, which had opened up in the 1920's and 1930's. An extension of this scheme to include areas which were still unsewered, though pre-War developments, took place between 1949 and 1950. These areas comprised a small pocket between Evans Street and the 'No Man's Land' drain in South Mackay, an area of East Mackay eastwards of Goldsmith Street, and another small subdivision between George and Johnson Streets.

Post World War II expansion meant that, on completion of these schemes, only 60% of premises were sewered. A major thrust to complete and upgrade the sewerage of Mackay occurred in the early 1960's, when it was found that some of the sewerage facilities completed in the 1936 scheme were breaking down. A new treatment works was completed with the co-operation of the Pioneer Shire Council at Mt. Bassett in 1970/71 and the urban and suburban areas of Mackay south of the Pioneer River were completely sewered by the mid-1970's. Later schemes have been undertaken as subdivisions occurred.

(A map identifying the sewerage schemes from 1936-1971 onwards is appended)

BUILDING INDUSTRY INFRASTRUCTURE

In order to assess the historical context for Mackay's built environment, the authors researched the infrastructure of the building industry from the late 1880's. An evaluation of the availability of construction materials goes hand in hand with determining the predominant choice of building materials at any one time. In addition, the Architects, Builders and Surveyors involved in the industry were also researched. A number of Builders became primary contributors to Mackay's built environment, commercial, public and residential.

ARCHITECTS

The following Architects are known to have worked on projects in Mackay. Some were based in Mackay for a time during their career while others such as Harold Brown was Mackay born and established himself in Mackay spending all his career here. Biographical information has been sourced from two publications by Donald Watson and Judith McKay -

A Directory of Queensland Architects to 1940, University of Queensland, 1984
Queensland Architects in the nineteenth century, Queensland Museum, 1990.
Additions have been made with respect to Mackay buildings.

Beresford, Harold (b. ?England 1876)

Employed by the Queensland Government as a Temporary Draftsman in 1911 and Draftsman between 1912-15. He was in partnership as Coutts and Beresford in Brisbane 1916-17, later with Ford and Dibdin in Rockhampton 1917-18. Thought to have practised in Mackay for some time from 1918 after which he returned to England. He designed St. Patrick's Presbytery in River Street in 1915.

Brady, Alfred Barton (b. Manchester 1856; d. Sydney 1932)

From 1885 until his retirement in 1922 he worked for the Queensland Government Works Department. As Under Secretary for Public Works he designed the Mackay Customs House in 1901.

Brown, Harold Vivian Marsh (b. Mackay 1907; d. Mackay 1992)

The Government Gazette of February 16, 1935 indicates that Harold Brown was registered as an Architect under the Architect's Act of 1928 on June 19, 1930, registration certificate number 178. His address at the time was P.O. Box 103 Mackay. He became Mackay's most prominent Architect designing the following:-

- Friendly Societies Dispensary ca 1930
- Black's Building 1935
- Pioneer Shire Council Chambers 1935
- St. Mary's Convent 1935
- Oriental Hotel (Mackay Central Hotel) ca 1935+
- St. Mary's Church 1936
- Imperial Hotel (Mackay Townhouse) 1936
- Holy Trinity Parish Hall (Cloud Nine) 1937
- Chaseley House 1937
- Belmore Arms (McGuire's Hotel) 1938
- CWA Building 1938
- Hotel Mackay 1939
- Prince of Wales Hotel? (ex. Builder Ernie McGarry says yes but son Geoff Brown says no) 1940
- Interior of Capitol cafe. 1940
- Two buildings between Capitol and Palace Hotel ca 1940
- Mitchell's Electrical Building, 1946
- Fire Station (since demolished)
- Field's (now Solly's) post WWII
- Old Metropolitan Hotel (demolished)
- Pioneer Motors (opposite pool)

Shop south corner Victoria and Carlyle Streets
 Shop corner Victoria and Nelson Streets
 Supervised Mater Hospital for Hennessey and Hennessey.

Buchanan, Reginald James (b. Brisbane 1911)

James Buchanan was articled to A.W.F. Bligh of Toowoomba, 1928-33 and was registered in April 1933 spending time in Mackay in 1934 as an Architect working with A. McDonald, building contractor. He was removed from the register in 1935 and restored in 1939.

Cohen, John Jacob (b. Grafton 1859; d. Woollahra 1939)

He graduated from the University of Sydney in 1879 with a Bachelor of Arts (First class honours in mathematics) and with a Master of Arts in 1881. He was articled to Norman Selfe, consultant Engineer of Sydney and later the engineering firm of Davy and Sands while studying Architecture at night. In 1882 Cohen moved to Mackay, setting up as an Architect and Engineer, planning and supervising engineering works for the sugar industry. In 1883 he documented and supervised the setting up of the Kanaka Hospital in Mackay. He moved to Brisbane in 1885 to practise with F.F. Holmes.

Clark, Alfred Arnot (b. Scotland c. 1861; d. Taree 1932)

Studied at Watts College in Edinburgh Scotland. He worked as an Architect in Mackay from 1908 and 1929 and also taught carpentry at Mackay High School and Technical College. He became registered in Queensland as an Architect in 1929 and worked in Sydney and Mackay in 1930 and then again in Mackay in 1931. He is known to have designed St. Mary's Church/School, now Parish Hall, in Morley St, Mackay, completed in November 1923. It is a timber 'gothic' style building still standing in 1996. It is thought that he probably designed a similar church/school at Walkerston and may also have been involved in domestic Architecture.

Faircloth, Frederic Herbert. (b. Maryborough 1870 ; d. Bundaberg 1925)

Articled to Bundaberg Architect, Anton Hettrich, he established a practice in the School of Arts Chambers in Bourbon Street in Bundaberg in 1893. He designed many of Bundaberg's major buildings and was responsible for the rebuilding of the CBD in Childers after a disastrous fire there in March 1902. Buildings in Mackay he designed include the QN Bank 1922 (Metway Bank); the Daily Mercury Building 1922; the Masonic Temple 1924; Armati Building 1925 in Victoria Street.

Hall & Phillips

This firm practised in Brisbane from 1929-48 and designed the Palace Hotel in 1939.

Hennessey, Hennessey & Co.

This was a large firm of Architects which was established in Brisbane between 1928-67. There were also branches in Sydney and Melbourne.
 The Brisbane firm was taken over by Martin Conrad in 1967. The firm designed the Mater Hospital in 1935.

Josling, Arthur (b. Essex 1845; d ?)

After arriving in Queensland he entered partnership with E.M. Smelon in 1874, but started practising alone from 1875 as an Architect, Engineer and Surveyor. In 1878 he was appointed temporary Draftsman in the Buildings Branch of the Queensland Public Works Department. After his services were terminated in 1879 he came second in a competition for the Maryborough Grammar School design. In August 1879 he called tenders for and supervised erection of the Australian Joint Stock Bank (now Commonwealth Bank) in Victoria Street Mackay almost certainly on behalf of his former public service chief F.D.G. Stanley. He continued to practice as an Architect in Brisbane until 1882 when he moved to Sydney.

Langer, Karl (b. Vienna, 1903; d. Brisbane 1969)

Karl Langer spent his early career in Vienna, coming to Brisbane to join the firm of Cook and Kerrison between 1939-40. He designed the Sugar Research Institute and residence in 1953 and drew up a Town Plan for Mackay in 1952.

Orchard, Edwin Roy (b. Sydney 1892; d. 1963)

Articled to John Bucham Clamp of Sydney from 1908-1913. He studied at Sydney technical College and practised as an Architect in Sydney between 1913 and 1931 after which time he farmed tobacco at Mareeba for two years to 1933. He practised in Cairns from 1933 and registered in Queensland in 1936. He designed the Australian Hotel and Aroney's Buildings (Peter Dimitrios' Pharmacy) in Mackay.

Powell, Lange Leopold (b. Rockhampton 1884; d. Brisbane 1938.)

Powell was articled to Addison and Corrie of Brisbane 1900-05 and worked as a Draughtsman with C.W. Chambers, Brisbane 1905-06. He was employed by the Queensland Government as an Architect and Draughtsman during 1907 before going to England in 1908 where he worked there and on the Continent before returning to Brisbane in 1910. In partnership with Chambers and Powell, Architects and Consulting Engineers in Brisbane between 1911-20, he designed the Dalrymple's Buildings in Victoria Street Mackay submitting plans to the Mackay Municipal Council on March 1917. He also designed the Holy Trinity Church 1925 in Gordon Street.

Rigby, A

An Engineer and Architect practising in Mackay from 1896, he designed the old Town Hall 1912 in Sydney Street.

Rooney, Joseph Gabriel (b. Townsville 1891; d. Townsville 1957)

A great nephew of the Rooney Brothers of Townsville, Rooney was articled to A.B. Polin in 1906 and then C.D. Lynch and Walter Hunt of Townsville where he was employed from 1921-24. He practised on his own account in Townsville between 1924-1957. He drew the plans for Taylor's Hotel in 1935.

Seidel, Otto Ferdinand, (b. Germany 1844; d. Cooktown 1902)

After coming to Australia in 1864 he was a certified mining Surveyor in Victoria before his appointment by the Queensland Railways as a Draftsman from 1879 to 1881. After being licensed as a Surveyor in Queensland he worked in Mackay and Herberton from 1885 until August 1886 when he was declared insolvent. He moved to Cooktown and practised as an Architect consulting to the Daintree Divisional Board until 1888. In 1888-89 he consulted to the Cooktown Municipal Council on roadworks and the swimming baths which were said to be the best north of Sydney. He was disqualified when he sought to retain the right of private practice. During the recession of the 1890's he farmed at Cooktown although he is known to have returned to Mackay in 1892 to design Sharps Buildings in Sydney Street where Fossey's and Armati's Pharmacy (recently closed) now stand. He died in Cooktown in 1902.

Stanley, Francis Drummond Greville (b. Edinburgh 1839; d. 1897)

Stanley emigrated to Queensland in 1861 and was employed by the Lands Department before beginning private practice in November 1862. On February 1, 1863 he was appointed Clerk of Works in the Office of the Colonial Architect. He subsequently designed and supervised numerous public buildings throughout Queensland. The Australian Joint Stock Bank, now the Commonwealth Bank, was designed by him in 1879, the construction being supervised by Arthur Josling.

Sykes, William

William Sykes worked as an Architect in Mackay between 1914-29. He designed Coben's Building, now Chandler's in Sydney Street, in 1918; the chimney at the City Brewery (no longer there); water tank and tower (since superseded) 1915/16; various septic and sewerage items for the City Council.

Voller, Walter Carey (b.Sydney 1863; d.Brisbane 1932)

Voller was the son of Rev. James Voller and he came to Brisbane as a child in 1875 when his father became pastor of the Baptist Church. He was articled to Brisbane Architect F.D.G. Stanley from 1882-1886 for whom he worked as an assistant. In 1891 he entered into partnership with W.E. Graham in Brisbane. From 1893 he maintained a productive practice on his own account though relatively few of his buildings in this early period can be identified. One of his early church designs was that of St. Paul's Presbyterian (now Uniting) Church in Macalister Street Mackay in 1897. In 1902 he came second to G.D. Payne in a competition for the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Brisbane. He registered as an Architect in Queensland in 1929 and was responsible for many churches of all denominations in his later career, including St. Paul's Church of England Roma (1913), New Farm Methodist Church (1926) and Silkstone Baptist Church (1928).

BUILDERS

The following are listings from the Post Office Trade Directories with additions for those known to be working at the time but not listed. Biographical information is given on more prominent builders.

Oral evidence has provided valuable supplementary information.

Builders 1919-1920

Bradshaw, Charles W., Shakespeare St.
 Frazer, William
 Kingwell, Charles
 McDonald, Donald Archibald (Arch)
 Perry, Jno.
 Porter, Charles, Brisbane St.
 Simonds, Jno.
 Wolfe, George (1903)

George Wolfe

An interview with Alan Porter revealed that Wolfe was an early Mackay Builder whom his father, Arthur Porter met when Wolfe was building a new panstage at Racecourse Mill to accommodate a change in milling technology. Wolfe offered to make Arthur Porter an apprentice Engineer (fitter and turner). From the authors' research of the Harbour, Wolfe was found to have served on the first Harbour Board for eight years. He is said to have been the Engineer who set up the Foulden Mill in the 1870's and built the Farleigh milling train in 1883. He was appointed Engineer and later Manager-Engineer at Racecourse Central Mill on an annual basis for 13 years. He was probably an Engineer- Builder who would have sub-contracted the work for the Sydney Street shops of 1903, now Mackay Spare Parts.

Arch McDonald

Arch McDonald ran a timber yard and building business from the early 1900's. After the 1918 cyclone he moved a house in from Netherdale to the site of his business at 148 Wood Street where he lived. He was in partnership with Dave Pratt from 1936 until after the war. He maintained a joinery works, timber yard and hardware supply business and under the name of McDonald & Son he built a number of Mackay's commercial premises in the building boom of the 1930's. These include:-

The Mackay Townhouse (the Hotel Imperial) 1936
 The Palace Hotel 1939

Charles Porter

Charles Porter a Scotsman, was one of Mackay's prominent Builders and the firm he founded is still trading. He sailed from Scotland with his wife Isabella and first son George in 1879. On arrival he worked as a Building Contractor in Sydney and Brisbane. The Porters had a second son James in South Africa on their way to Australia and Charles Junior was born in Brisbane. The family came to Mackay in 1883 with Charles as the successful tenderer for The Empress

of India Hotel. They decided to settle in Mackay and Charles Porter and the firm he founded of Charles Porter & Sons subsequently built and, from the late 1930's, supplied materials for a number of Mackay's major buildings. Those still standing include:-

Kumara House 1892
 Paxton's Wharf 1898 Store and Offices(APG) 1899
 Butter Factory 1900
 Mackay Town Hall 1912
 St. Patrick's Presbytery 1915
 St. Patrick's School and Hall 1919
 Christian Brother's School 1929
 St. Mary's Convent 1935
 Court House 1938
 Australian Hotel 1940

Builders 1930-31

Bradshaw, Charles. W., Shakespeare St.
 Frazer William Milton St.
 Goldston, William P. Wood St.
 Guthrie, William
 Kingwell, Charles, W.
 Porter, Charles, Brisbane St.
 Ross, Albert E. (bridge)
 Binnington, Jack

William Guthrie

William Guthrie and his brother Frank are documented as building a number of Mackay's most prominent buildings. William came to Mackay from Bundaberg in 1921 to build the Queensland National Bank and residence on the corner of Wood Street and Victoria Streets. He settled in Mackay and along with his brothers Frank and to a lesser extent Dan and Joe, the Guthries' built both public, commercial and residential premises. These included:-

The Masonic Temple 1924
 The Daily Mercury Building 1922
 The Qld. National Bank Building 1922 cnr. Victoria /Wood Street.
 The Christian Brother's School 1929
 Taylor's Building 1933
 Black's Buildings 1935
 Pioneer Shire Council Chambers 1935
 Tilse's Buildings
 Taylor's Hotel 1935
 Mackay Central Hotel ca1935+
 Chaseley House 1937
 Wilkinson's Hotel 1938
 Australian Hotel 1940
 Aroney's Building 1940
 Mackay Rental's 1946

A number of shops

Workers' Dwellings
 Workers' Homes

Builders 1940

Field, T.H.
 Fraser, W.
 Frazer, William
 Guthrie, William
 Hollyman, Chris, Ernest St.
 Johnson, E.A.

McDonald & Son
 Pearson, W.H.
 Pratt, Dave
 Queensland Building and Engineering Co.
 Ross, Albert, E. (bridge)
 Stronach, G.A.

Thomas Henry Field

Thomas Henry Field was a prolific builder of Mackay residences between the 1920's and 40's. He had come to Australia from Walsall near Birmingham and returned there for a short period to marry before he settled in Mackay with his wife. His son Ron Field says that his father was trained in the best traditions of English carpentry and was a fine tradesman. He had been apprenticed to a relative in England and was first in Rockhampton. He had four sons, Frank, George, Cedric and Ron, all of whom became carpenters.

Thomas Field's residential contribution to Mackay's built environment included:-
 18 of the houses in Lloyd Street
 Two in Sneyd Street
 Two in Howard Street (one for himself and the other for Bill Thorning)
 Two in Griffin Street
 Two in Milne Lane
 Three in Hinton Street
 Four in George Street, numbers 73,75,77,79 for Graham the piano tuner, Harrups, Patterson's and Trim's.

These are those that his son Ron could recall, adding that his father built all over Mackay except in North Mackay which was mainly undeveloped because graziers had properties there and were not interested in subdividing.

He built mainly Workers' Dwellings and Workers' Homes and in 1936-37 he was sent a citation from the State Government for building the most number of Workers' Dwellings in Queensland by one builder. Field had his own timberyard at 7 Howard Street and employed his own logger, a Mr. Hellmuth. Builders worked in gangs and T.H. Field had two gangs of men, each comprising four men. Builders working for Fields included Fred Thompson, Ted Webber and Kevin Elliott.

It was also customary for the builder to use the same tradesmen and Field used the electrician, Bert Daniels, and plumber Bert Smith of B.A. Smith & Co., who is credited with inventing continuous spouting in Mackay.

Ron Field said his father's houses could be identified by a trademark, a 6 inch x 1 inch piece of hardwood in the centre of the verandah railings and similarly on stair railings with a distinctive cut out design. This is easily identifiable today.

Ron Field began building on his own account in 1941. He did not serve an apprenticeship as his father had died that year and his brothers enlisted. He too enlisted and returned to the trade after the War, working with his brothers as Field Brothers. Ill health forced him to retire from the trade and he drove a truck for his brothers, Cedric and George, who had acquired the Esso depot.

Dave Pratt

Dave Pratt was apprenticed to Arch McDonald, Mackay Builder, at the age of 16 in 1931. He became a partner in 1936. McDonald's timber yard was at the back of 6th. Lane in Wood St. After the war the partnership broke up and McDonald's retained the hardware and timber supply trade of the business while Dave Pratt continued in the building trade. He also maintained the timber yard for a short period before selling it to Wilson Hart & Co. of River Street. His office was at 144 Wood Street. He built a number of commercial buildings, some houses and renovation work as well as station houses on properties in the district and residences at Collinsville. He built a home for himself at 70 Juliet Street in 1947 and because galvanized iron was in short supply he could only get copper guttering. Notable Mackay buildings include :-

Ambassador Hotel ca.1937
 Maguires Hotel ca. 1938
 Sugar Research Institute (south side of front entry) 1964. (First job for Readymix concrete.) Built in Maryborough bricks, the main supplier at this time.
 Homefield Nursing Home (First stage)

Queensland Building and Engineering Company

In the 1930's the Queensland Building and Engineering Company comprised the partnership of Barbat and Stronach. Barbat, an engineer, and Stronach, a Builder, had been contracted for the Mackay Harbour Project which was constructed between 1936 and 1939. Due to bankruptcy the partnership was dissolved and the Project was completed by day labour. A. G. Stronach continued in business as a Builder into the 1940's.

Builders 1945

Frazer, W. 116 George St.
 Guthrie, William, 67 Nelson St.
 Johnson, W.F., 16 Clarke St.
 Keogh, W.J. 54 Gordon St.
 McDonald's Pty. Ltd. Wood St.

William Keogh

Keogh built residences, in particular, a large number of houses for the Pleystowe Mill just after the War.

Builders 1949

Adair, H. 159 Shakespeare St.
 Colley, A.L., Nebo Rd.
 Guthrie, William, 67 Nelson St.
 Johnson, W.F., 16 Clarke St.
 Johnstone, Don, 8 Hayes Lane.
 Keogh, W.J. 54 Gordon St.
 McGarry, E.
 McDonald's Pty. Ltd., Wood St.
 McKenzie, H.J., 5 Sneyd St.
 Petersen Chris, 7 Evans Ave. North Mackay
 Pratt, D. 144 Wood St.
 Smith, J. 19 Marsh St.

Ernie McGarry

Ernie McGarry followed his father into the carpentry trade. He worked for Guthries as a trades assistant from 1934 until he was apprenticed in 1936. He left Guthries in 1941 and went to Sydney returning to Mackay by 1950. While in Sydney he studied technical drawing and architectural design at Sydney Technical College for a number of years and the skills learned were invaluable to his building career in Mackay.

SURVEYORS

Surveyors 1883

Seidel O.F., Gregory Street (refer Architects for biography)

Surveyors 1945

Edmiston, A.J. Sydney St.
 Hill & Co, Clement, 34 Wood St.
 Shield, Leonard, R. 28 Wellington St.

TIMBER MERCHANTS

Sourced from the Post Office Directories, The Mackay Standard 'Illustrated Christmas Supplements' 1881 and 1883, Oral history and *Mackay the Sugaropolis of Australia*, 1937.

Timber Merchants 1881

C. R. Dutailis Government and General Auctioneer and agent for Ramsay and Co. Timber Merchant of Maryborough.

Timber Merchants 1883

Dutailis & Black Sydney St
Shepherd, D., River St
Wilson Hart & Co. River St

Wilson Hart & Co Pty. Ltd.

Wilson Hart and Co established themselves as timber merchants and builders' suppliers in Maryborough in 1865. By 1883 they had formed a branch in the developing settlement of Mackay on the banks of the Pioneer River on the corner of what was then North Street and Gregory Street. This location afforded them easy access to the wharf area where they could unload timber supplies from their parent yard in Maryborough. They supplied much of the timber that was used in the construction of Mackay's early buildings.

Ernie McGarry recalled that the timber that Wilson Hart imported was top grade. The timber would arrive on rail wagons at the end of the tramline which went as far as in front of the old Michelmore's depot next to the bridge in River Street. The timber was unloaded there by two men onto Wilson Hart's truck which had solid rubber tyres on a 2 to 3 inch rim. It was extremely heavy manual work which had to be repeated in unloading the truck at Wilson Hart's where the timber was stacked in racks.

Prior to this, timber was being imported by C.R. Dutailis as agent for the timber merchants, Ramsay and Co., also of Maryborough, and by Daniel Shepherd as agent for the Dundathu and Union Saw Mills.

Shepherd's Anvil Stores

Daniel Shepherd's business, later known as Shepherd's Anvil Stores, was established in 1873 on the corner of River and Brisbane Streets also close to the busy river port area. He advertised as a building, furnishing and general ironmonger and importer of lime, cement, firebricks and building material of every description.

Timber Merchants 1930

McDonald's Pty. Ltd., 148 Wood St.
Charles Porter & Sons, Brisbane St.
Wilson Hart & Co. 49 River St.

By 1930 Wilson Hart & Co. had been joined by Porters and McDonald's, forming the three main suppliers of timber to Mackay. (refer builders for biographies on Charles Porter and Arch McDonald)

SAW MILLS

Saw Mills 1919-20

Atherton, H. Koumala
Atherton, Hy, Sarina
Vidulich, J. Mackay

These three saw mills were only small concerns. In addition, the Eungella Range Timber Company was formed after the construction of the Cattle Creek tramway in July 1908 but went

into liquidation in September 1908. Independent loggers contracted for clearing timber in these early days but this activity provided only limited supplies. It was more expedient for farmers wishing to clear their land for sugar cane cultivation to fell the timber on their property and burn it. Other sawmills followed at Eungella such as Dobson's known to be in operation in 1914, however, it was not until Woodman established a modern mill at Ooralea opposite the racecourse in 1948 that any significant amounts of timber were milled for local consumption. Woodman's first mill had been located at Crediton with an outlet at Bridge Road.

In addition, builders often employed their own loggers on contract. Their job was to select timber for stumps, apply for a licence, apply to the property owner for permission to log and to deliver the timber on site for the builder with layout of stumps.

Saw Mills 1940

Plane Creek Central Mill Co. Ltd. Mackay
Woodman (Mackay) Pty. Ltd. Mackay

Saw Mills 1945

McDonald's
Woodman Pty. Ltd., Bridge Rd.

Saw Mills 1949

Mackay Sawmillers Pty. Ltd., (Previously Woodman's) Bridge Rd.

BRICK WORKS

Early Brick Works

Mackay's first brickworks were established in the 1860's by Thomas Hebbard and George Hardwick. They later moved from Mackay, Hardwick to Walkerston and Hebbard to Mirani. Each remained in business for some years but produced only limited quantities of bricks for building purposes. Bricks were consequently in short supply and little used in the early years of Mackay's settlement as any large quantities for building purposes had to be imported from Maryborough or Brisbane. Only in significant public buildings, such as the Customs House and Banks, was the import cost justified.

Pindi Pindi Brick Works

1933 saw the formation of Evans Fire Bricks Pty.Ltd. as a locally owned venture initiated by Donald Archibald Hugh McDonald and Edmund Evans. A major incentive behind the establishment of the brickworks was the production of fire bricks for Mt. Isa Mines. (The company was also known as North Queensland Potteries.) McDonald and Evans were soon joined by other shareholders including Andrew Mitchell Galletly, managing director of Marsh and Webster, and Anthony Coyne of Marian Mill. During 1934 they produced 78,000 bricks used for building and for firebricks for the sugar mills.

In December 1938 when the company was renamed the Pindi Pindi Fire Bricks Company it employed twenty-three men to meet demand. However, as a result of wartime conditions the brickworks closed in February 1943. The brick industry resumed in 1951 under the ownership of G. Fatseas and Co. and was later sold to the Mackay Builder Alan Porter in 1959. Porter is said to have needed bricks for a large job and decided to meet the demand by purchasing his own brickworks. The post-war period also saw the re-opening of the Mirani brickworks by J.F. Hardwick.

IRONMONGERS

Ironmongers 1881-83

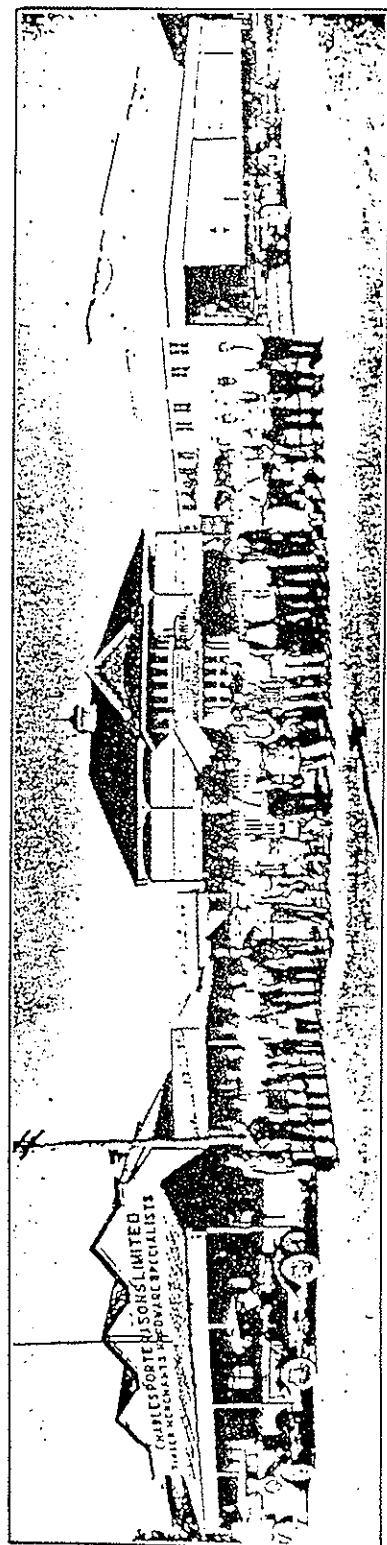
In 1881 R. Fleming of Sydney Street was a general ironmonger and importer of builder's furnishing materials including paints and oils.

Next came Cameron, Mackay and Green's, Mackay Iron Works in Peel Street, erected 1882-83 as a result of the steady increase in the quantity of machinery at work in the district in the sugar industry.

The Victoria Foundry in Victoria Street, proprietor Mr. W. Robertson, was enlarged in 1883 to cater for increased demand in sugar industry.

Ironmongers 1924-25

Flemings Ltd.
Grosskreutz, August
Hamilton, Robert
Shepherd & Sons



Bulk Store, Timber Yards, Staff, and Hardware Department Store of Charles Porter & Sons Ltd., Brisbane Street.

Estd. 1883

CHARLES PORTER & SONS LTD.

Estd. 1883

TIMBER, HARDWARE, GLASS, JOINERY, PLUMBING, AND ALL BUILDERS' REQUIREMENTS.

OFFICES and SHOWROOMS: BRISBANE STREET ————— JOINERY FACTORY: CARLYLE STREET.

LEAVING England in 1879 by a Castle Line steamer for South Africa, Mr. Charles Porter, sen., stayed in that Dominion for two years, during which period he engaged in the building trade with a fair measure of success.

Commencing business in Petermaritzburg, Mr. Porter conducted a large two-storey steam joinery works. Securing a Government contract, he built the extensive railway station at Natal, and constructed several other big industrial undertakings. Such favourable reports of Australia were current that Mr. Porter decided to visit the Colony and, with his family, arrived in Sydney in 1882. Coming to the Sugaropolis, Mr. Porter's first job here was Loge's Hotel, later known as the Queensland Hotel and demolished this year in order to make room for the new Royal Hotel which is being erected adjacent to the Theatre Royal. Other well-known edifices which were built by this firm include the Mackay Town Hall,

Paxton's Shipping Office and Store, the Presbytery in North Street, and the Commercial Bank.

The firm has grown from the small workshop in Albert Street, near the residence of Dr. Williams, until to-day its buildings occupy an area of over 13 acres and include huge timber racks, a large modern woodworking factory equipped with the latest machines, numbering 30 in all, storage sheds, plumbing shop and a well laid-out modern hardware showroom, which was erected in 1930.

"Anything in building material" has long been the slogan of the firm, and the enormous stocks of innumerable lines indicates that the firm can live up to its slogan. General hardware, electrical appliances and fittings, paints, oils, lead, glass, sanitary and sewerage fittings, as well as many other lines are well displayed on the spacious showroom counters.

Some fine agencies are held by the firm, including Hardys corrugated Fibrolite tiles, Ace and Kandos cements, Groyden steel boiler stands and stoves, Rogers paints and varnishes Wunderlich metal ceilings and the Alliance Assurance Co (Fire and Marine).

Apart from the imposing structures within the city boundaries which have been erected by the firm, Charles Porter & Sons Ltd. have built many of the schools in the district, and have supplied numerous orders for furniture for these structures. The firm also supplied the materials used in the construction of the Mackay District Hospital, were the main suppliers to the builders of the new Intermediate State School, supplying the whole of the timbers and the beautiful slate roofing on that magnificent structure.

Here truly is a firm which has progressed, and, by virtue of the grand service it renders the community, it seems it must continue to do so.

Illus. 1 Charles Porter and Sons Ltd. Biography

WILSON HART & CO. PTY. LTD.

NORTH STREET, MACKAY.

(Established 1865)

TIMBER MERCHANTS and BUILDERS' SUPPLIERS.

THE site now occupied by the extensive timber yards of the Mackay branch of Wilson Hart & Co. Ltd. is hallowed ground, for here was planted the experimental plot of cane by Mr. T. H. Fitzgerald, Government Surveyor, in 1866, which supplied most of the plants for the vast sugar industry which, in the period of 70 years that has elapsed since that date, has yielded the colossal sum of over £45,000,000 in the Mackay district alone. Here it was that the vast industry upon which Mackay—and, indeed, practically the entire coastal belt of North Queensland—depends for its existence, was born.

When Mr. Fitzgerald moved out to the Alexandra plantation, where, in conjunction with Mr. John Ewen Davidson, he erected the first iron mill, the cottage which he and his family had occupied was taken over by the A.J.S. Banking Co., and Mackay's first bank was established on this property. A photograph of this crude, slab hut, with its bark-roof appears on another page of this souvenir.

Shortly before noon on September 12, 1866, the bank officers in this little shack were rudely confronted by two armed men (one a half-caster who, menacing them with revolvers, took possession of the bank's cash deposits and decamped with £746/3/-). An armed posse set off in pursuit of the robbers, but they were not caught until some months later, near the border of New South Wales.

A short time before this sensational happening occurred, a company of stout hearted pioneers laid the foundations of another Queensland industry which has given employment to thousands of Queenslanders, and played no mean part in the development of the resources of the State. This company was formed, and commenced its initial operations in Maryborough in the year 1865, being founded by the Hon. A. H. Wilson, Messrs. James Bartholomew, and Robert Hart, under the style of Wilson Hart and Another. The

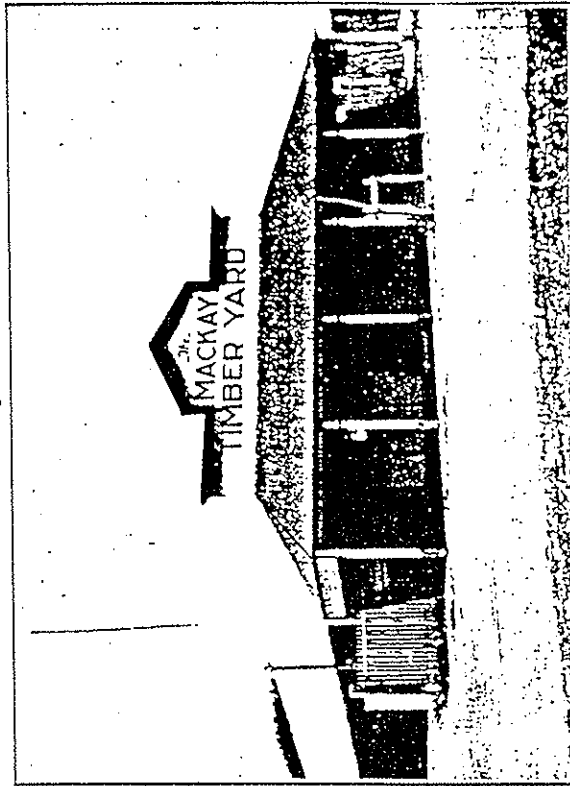
first mill was on the Granville bank of the Mary River, nearly opposite the present Doon Villa Bowling Club, and the machinery and plant was shipped from England by the immigrant sailing ship named the "Maryborough." This mill at Granville was destroyed by fire in the year 1880 and another mill was built on the present site in the year 1891. A few years afterwards the company was registered as a Limited Company as Wilson Hart and Co., Limited.

In the years 1927-1928 valuable improvements were made and the capacity was increased by 100 per cent. During 1926 the

Mackay Offices and Yards of Wilson Hart and Co. Pty. Ltd.

In addition to the local manager, Mr. C. M. Nicholson, an office staff of 6 is employed, while eight employees and a fleet of motor lorries and timber trailers service the requirements of the yards, where stocks approximating half a million feet of hardwood, pine, and large stocks of plywood are always on hand.

Parquetry flooring (seen to advantage on the floors of Queensland Parliament House and other Government Buildings) is a feature of Wilson Hart's activities, while the firm also acts as distributing agents for Wunderlich Ltd.'s lines—Duralchrome, Durabestos, and Duratite, and Lysaghts Ltd.



A large block of standing pine in the Goomeri district, and erected there a large mill to deal with that timber on the spot. In November, 1934, the Company had the misfortune to have the Maryborough mills totally destroyed by fire. New buildings were commenced in January, 1935.

A branch of Messrs. Wilson Hart & Co. Pty. Ltd. has been in existence in Mackay for over half a century, and during that period much of the material used in the construction of the many modern buildings and residences in the city and district has been supplied by the Mackay branch.

Illus. 2 Wilson Hart & Co. Pty. Ltd. Biography.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1937.



Your Home ?

Experience the Thrill of Possession—the
Joy and Comfort of Living in a
"McDONALD" QUALITY HOME!

CALL TO DAY and LET'S DISCUSS YOUR HOME!

"McDONALDS"

Wood and Shakespeare Streets ———— MACKAY.

The Reliable Builders and Timber Merchants.

Phones: 445, 297, 661. P.O. Box 185.

Illus. 3 McDonalds Advertisement
Daily Mercury



*Direct
From the
Forest*

To our mills come the pick of the
logs. You are thus assured that
every piece of Timber purchased
here has been sawn directly by us
and because of single handling we
are enabled to quote the lowest
possible prices for good Timber.
Let us supply all your needs in
Timber.

WILSON HART & CO.
PTY. LTD. Timber Merchants, Mackay. Phone 13.

Illus. 4 Wilson Hart & Co. Advertisement
Daily Mercury 1/1/1937

W. GUTHRIE
Builder and Contractor
NELSON STREET, MACKAY.

PHONE 607 or WRITE P.O. BOX 236 for Appointment to
Discuss Your BUILDING PROBLEM.

I Specialise in REINFORCED CONCRETE and BRICK
CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Country Clients will find a Septic Tank installed by me will add
to the Health and Comfort of a Home at Little Cost.
What Better Gift can a Parent give a Child than a HOME. Get
my Estimate for a Home in Timber, Brick, Fibro, etc.
To Own Your Own HOME Means Happiness.
COME AND TALK IT OVER.
PHONE 607 FOR ALL REPAIR WORK, Etc.

Illus. 5 W. Guthrie Advertisement
Daily Mercury 30/1/1937

SHEPHERD'S ANVIL STORES PTY. LTD.

MACKAY'S OLDEST BUSINESS HOUSE — Established 1873.
GROCERY, IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, PRODUCE, and TIMBER MERCHANTS.



The Late Mr. Daniel Shepherd

founder and his descendants, and the expansion of the business has been in keeping with the continued and solid progress of the city and district.

During the long period over which the firm has been in existence many changes have been witnessed. Periods of drought, storm, national and economic stress have been bestowed upon the business and continued steady growth.

The Anvil Stores is well known throughout the district, and further afield, and the business is recognised as one of the largest establishments of its kind outside the metropolis; their ramifications and business dealings being unusually diverse and extensive. Shepherd's have long been recognised as the "Farmers' House," where groceries and produce, as well as a particularly wide range of hardware, farm implements, and building requirements have always been obtainable, while sugar mill supplies, engines, windmills, well pumps, blacksmith and foundry supplies, glassware, crockery, electrical supplies and sporting goods have also been available.

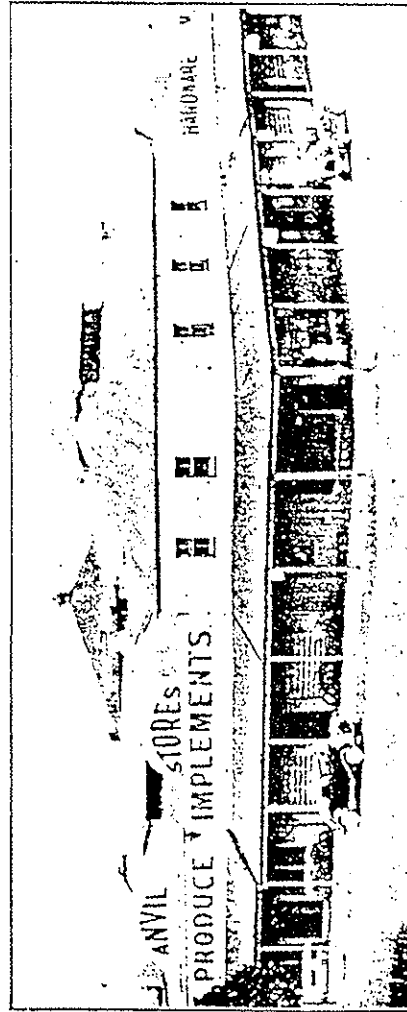


The late Mr. Chas. Davie

Mr. Daniel Shepherd, the founder of the firm, first visited Mackay in May 1864, two years after Captain John Mackay had returned to settle at Greenmount and in an article published in 1912, he writes: "The general verdict elsewhere that it (Port Mackay) was a miserable hole, not fit to live in, found my complete condemnation, and I left by the previous afternoon, feeling no desire to dispute the verdict nor to return."

However, with the discovery of Mackay's suitability for sugar-cane growing, and its subsequent rapid development, Mr. Shepherd did return and laid the foundations of the present business, which stands to-day as a monument to his enterprise and foresight.

In September, 1927, the business was acquired by the late Mr. Chas. Davie (son-in-law of the founder), a former Town Clerk of Mackay and prominent citizen, who founded the firm of Shepherd's Anvil Stores Pty. Ltd. The first Director was Mr. Chas. Davie (Managing Director), Mr. C. J. Davie and Mr. W. S. Davie. In August, 1929, on the death of Mr. Chas. Davie, Mr. J. A. Davie was appointed to the Directorate. The present manager is Mr. C. J. Davie.



Shepherd's Anvil Stores, Corner Brisbane and River Streets



Mr. C. J. Davie

Illus. 6 Shepherd's Anvil Stores Biography

HOUSING

Houses during the study period were mainly constructed in timber and galvanized iron which was in keeping with general construction trends throughout the State and in North Queensland in particular. There were no local brick works which could maintain supply in large quantities and it was not until the 1940's that timber was efficiently milled at a local level. Consequently, as construction materials had to be imported in large quantities to meet demand, timber and galvanized iron were more economic and transportable. There was little change until the introduction in the mid 30's, through outlets such as Porters, of asbestos cement sheeting and Hardie's fibrolite for internal walls.

PRE-FABRICATED HOUSING

With the importation of materials came the importation of housing designs in the form of pre-fabricated housing. From the mid 1920's to 1930 an enterprising Brisbane firm of timber merchants, Brown and Broad, offered the Newstead range of ready to erect homes in country areas, including Mackay. The Daily Mercury advertised their range including the following:-

July 2	1924	The Newstead	
July 29	"	Logan	543 pound
July 31	"	Barcoo	412 "
Aug. 1	"	Maranoa	459 "

Local hardwoods from the company's own lands were used for framing and flooring, and an imported hemlock known as 'Pacific Pine', for walling. The numbered pieces were transported by rail from Brisbane. (1)

Petersen Pre-Cut Homes of Maryborough were also available during this period, though they were generally used by graziers who had a reasonable amount of skill and would erect their own dwellings.

However, it was the enactment of the Workers' Dwelling Act of 1909 and subsequent legislation of the State Housing Commission that can be identified as having the most significant impact on Mackay's residential precincts. A summary of State Housing Legislation was tabled in the Queensland Parliamentary Papers, Vol 1/2 1935 and the following is an extract.

PROGRESS OF STATE HOUSING LEGISLATION Appendix XIV

Workers' Dwellings

In 1909 the Workers' Dwellings Act was passed to enable persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. The Act provided that any person who was the owner of a suitable residential site, who was not the owner of a dwelling-house in Queensland or elsewhere, and who at the time of making his application was not in receipt of an income of more than 200 pound per annum, could apply for an advance to enable him to erect a dwelling-house on his land as a home for himself and family.

The Act also prescribed the rate at which advances should be made on the security of a mortgage of the land and proposed dwelling, the maximum amount that might be advanced, the term of the advance, and repayment by monthly instalments, inclusive of interest and redemption. These particulars are enumerated in the statement hereunder. The provisions so enacted were amended from time to time either by an amending Act or by the substitution of a new Act.

The last amendment was effected as from January 1, 1935, by "*The State Advances Act and Other Acts Relief Amendment Act of 1934*", main features of which amendments were:-

- Increase of the income limit from 416 pound per annum to 750 pound per annum.
- Increase of the amount of advance from 800 pound for all classes of dwellings to 1,000 pound for wooden dwellings and 1,250 pound brick or concrete dwellings.

A summary of the dates and of the chief features of the amendments is as follows:-

Discharged Soldiers' Dwellings

Prior to the inauguration of the Commonwealth War service Homes Commission in 1919, loans were granted to discharged soldiers or soldiers' widows under the provisions of "The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act of 1917" to assist them to erect new dwellings, or to purchase dwellings already erected, and were secured by mortgage of the land and dwelling. The terms of the Act were extremely liberal - the loan covered a period of forty years, with interest only payable during the first seven years, commencing at 3 1/2%, rising by 1/2% each year up to a maximum of 5%. A loan was limited to 425 pound up to the full value of the security offered.

Flood and Cyclone Restoration Scheme (1918)

This scheme was inaugurated in 1918 for the purpose of affording relief to sufferers in North Queensland flood and cyclone districts, whose circumstances did not allow of them obtaining advances under the Savings Bank Act.

The Government arranged with the late Savings Bank Commissioner, and later with the State Advances Corporation, to manage the Scheme. Advances were made from funds provided by the Treasury, and were secured by mortgage.

Workers' Homes

In 1919, Parliament passed the Workers' Homes act with a view to enabling those persons to secure a home with as small a cash outlay as possible, who, owing to their financial circumstances, are unable to contribute the deposit necessary for obtaining an advance for a Workers' Dwelling.

Owing, however, principally to the high cost of building at that time no action was taken to put the measure into operation.

Before the Act was amended in October 1922, it was provided that Model Suburbs would be established, and homes erected on Crown land set apart for the purpose. The Act, as amended, also enables applicants to choose the particular locality where they desire to reside and also the particular block of land in that locality, and further also to choose the design of home to be erected.

Operations under the Workers' Homes Act were commenced in February, 1923. The particular features of the Scheme are as follows:-

An applicant must not have a net income of more than 260 pound per annum, after allowing for the usual deductions under the Income Tax Acts; must not be the owner of a dwelling house in Queensland or elsewhere; and must undertake to use the home as a home for himself and his family.

The homes are erected by the Corporation and sold at cost price to applicants under a contract of sale with a deposit of 5% of the capital cost of the home. The balance of outstanding purchase money is to be repaid within 25 years, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum (reduced to 4% from January 1 1935, by "The State Advancement Act and Other Acts Relief Amendment Act of 1934") by monthly instalments of rent, which includes, in addition to an amount sufficient to repay interest and outstanding purchase money, provision for fire insurance, repairs, repainting and general expenses.

All homes are built on perpetual leasehold, for which leasehold a nominal rent, calculated at 3% per annum on the capital value of the land, is paid to the Corporation.

Building Revival Scheme

On August 1, 1932, in order to assist in the relief of unemployment, the Government inaugurated the Building Revival Scheme, under which any approved citizen of the State who is the registered proprietor of the land on which a residence proposed to

be improved is erected may without any income limitation or other restriction whatsoever obtain a loan for any of the following purposes:-

- a) External and internal painting;
- b) General repairs to preserve residences;
- c) Alterations, additions and other improvements in respect of residences.

A condition of any advance must be that the applicant undertake in the prescribed form that the work to be performed shall be, as far as practicable, given to contractors, tradesmen, and/or workers who may be unemployed and that all workers shall, for the performance of the work, be paid wages at the rate specified in any Award or Industrial Agreement.

In May 1933, the Act was extended by Order in Council to allow advances up to 300 pound to be made thereunder in respect of buildings used as Schools of Arts. September 7 1933, the Act was further extended to allow advances up to 500 pound, to be made thereunder in respect of buildings used as Schools of Arts and Halls, the cost of construction of which has been raised wholly or in part by public conscription.

By June 1935 the number of homes completed in Mackay under these schemes were reported in the Queensland Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 1, 1935 -

QPP Vol.1 1935

Report of State Advances Corporation

Completed	Workers Dwellings	Workers Homes
Mackay	240	48
Rockhampton	653	134
Townsville	674	107

Building Revival Scheme No. of Completed Contracts 1

RELOCATION OF MT. MORGAN HOUSES

One of the measures taken in Mackay, and elsewhere in Queensland, to alleviate the shortage of housing in the 1920's was the relocation of buildings from the mining town of Mt. Morgan, where the mine went into decline during this period. Houses could be relocated, on site, for 100 pounds. They were transported to Mackay on flat-waggon from the mid 1920's and relocated in areas of South Mackay close to the railway line. Boddington Street, for instance, boasted a whole row of Mt. Morgan houses and areas of South Mackay were referred to as 'Little Mt. Morgan'.

Characteristic features of a number of the Mt. Morgan homes include bull-nose, iron verandahs and galvanised iron window hoods with distinctive cut out pattern.

Shops, flats and even a Church (Habana) and a school (the former Girl's State School), were also brought to Mackay.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MACKAY BUILDERS

Ron Field and Ernie McGarry reported that homes built under the scheme were extremely popular. (2) They were made of first class materials and their construction was strictly supervised by Government inspectors with three major inspections at certain points within the time frame of the contract. The houses were designed according to government standard plans, with the builders tendering for the rights to erect the homes in any one period. Tendering was competitive and contracts are said to have been lost on as little as a five pound difference in tender. In 1924 Mr. Griffiths of the Public Works Department in Mackay commented that:-

under the Workers' Homes Scheme, 15 wooden residences had been erected in the city in 1924 at a total cost of 8,000 pound. There are hundreds waiting for homes to be built but of course they have to ballot for them. The purchaser paid 23 shillings and 6 pence per week which included all payments, rent, insurance, interest and

redemption. He supervised to see that they were done to plan otherwise he had nothing to do with the work. (3)

Ernie McGarry's recollections of the Mackay's building trade in the late 1920's and 1930's are instructive. (4) Workers' Dwellings and Homes were mostly high blocked all the stumps being made of hardwood such as ironbark or bloodwood. The smallest diameter stump after the bark had been removed had to be ten inches across and clear of sap. The stumps each ten to eleven feet long were painted with sump oil or creosote to prevent borers before being sunk three feet into the ground. A temporary scaffold would be erected around each stump and two men would work with a cross-cut saw to level them at seven to seven and half feet above ground.

The outside walls were mostly weatherboard, some were up-market chamferboard, and interiors were lined with four inch tongue and groove vertical timber, usually pine. Retired builders suggest that the materials used had to be the very best quality, the pine being pure white 'joinery class'. (Next came Class A pine with a slight yellow streak and Class B with small knots.) The floors were made of six inch by one inch tongue and groove flooring pine while the verandahs had rough hardwood floors of the same dimension. The joists were perfectly straight eight foot spans of four inch by two or three inch ironbark. Modern timber milled from the 1950's onwards tended to be taken from younger trees and was considered by the interviewees to be of inferior quality.

Roofing was of galvanized iron which was originally imported from England. This was top quality Custom Blue Orb 24 gauge (1/24 inch thick). Importation ceased with the manufacture of 26 gauge by Lysaght's in Wollongong. This was shipped or railed into Mackay. 22 gauge was also occasionally used on shed and garage roofs. Tiles were rare and usually used on commercial buildings, and then only for decoration. Clay tiles came from Sydney. 'Tuscan' tiles were sometimes used as a feature such as on Taylor's Hotel. These were pieces of corrugated fibro cut in certain lengths or patterned. Fibro became available by the mid 1930's and initially builders had no idea of how to handle it finding the blunting of their saws a constant problem until a fibro cutter was invented.

There were no built-in kitchens or bathrooms as in today's homes. Often the bathroom was beneath the kitchen or off the back landing and, after sewerage, the pedestal was installed beneath the back landing, not in the bathroom. The floor of the bathroom, if off the kitchen landing, was usually tin to prevent the water rotting the floorboards. Attempts to keep the water off the walls were primitive, including canvas 'curtains' or ripple iron.

References

- 1) Ray Sumner, '*Pioneer Homesteads of North Queensland*', in Lectures On North Queensland History, James Cook University, 1974 p.60.
- 2) Oral History Interviews - Ron Field, retired Builder, May 1996, B. Wright; Ernie McGarry, retired Builder, May 1992, B. Wright.
- 3) *The Daily Mercury*, December 24, 1924.
- 4) Oral History Interview, Ernie McGarry, op cit.

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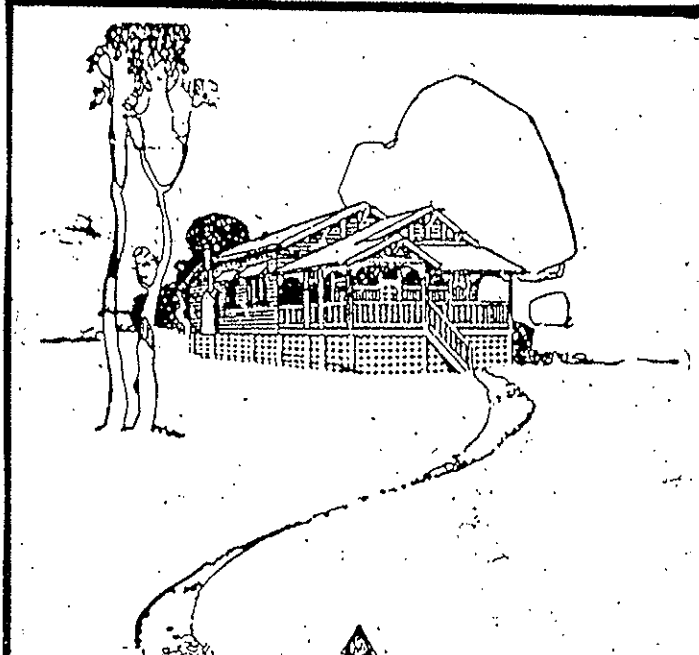
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Illus. 9 Brown & Broad Newstead Homes
Daily Mercury 2/7/1924

Illus. 10 The 'Logan'
Daily Mercury 29/7/1924

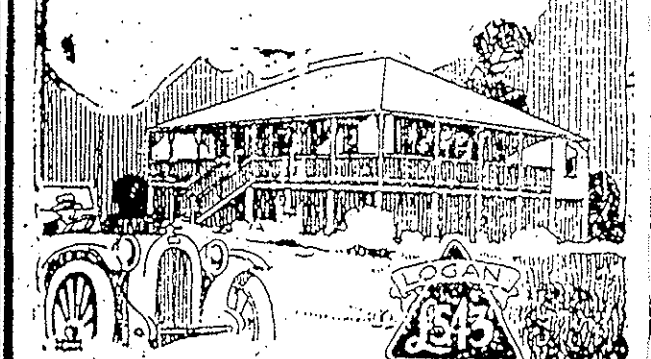
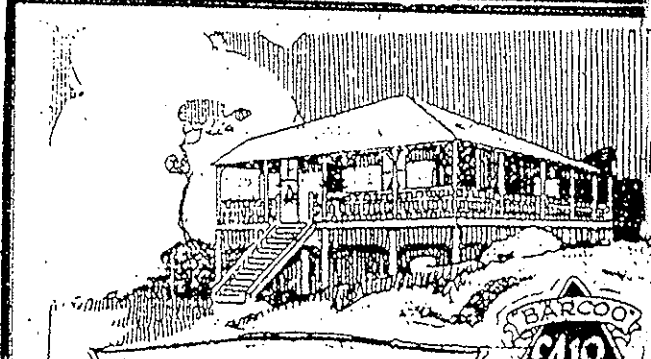
Illus. 11 The 'Barcoo'
Daily Mercury 31/7/1924

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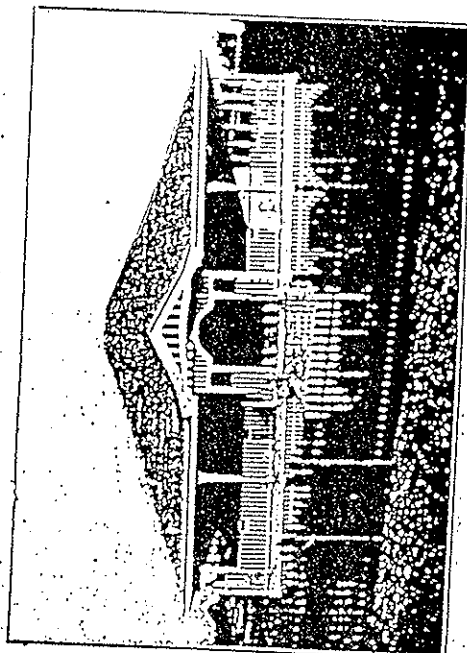
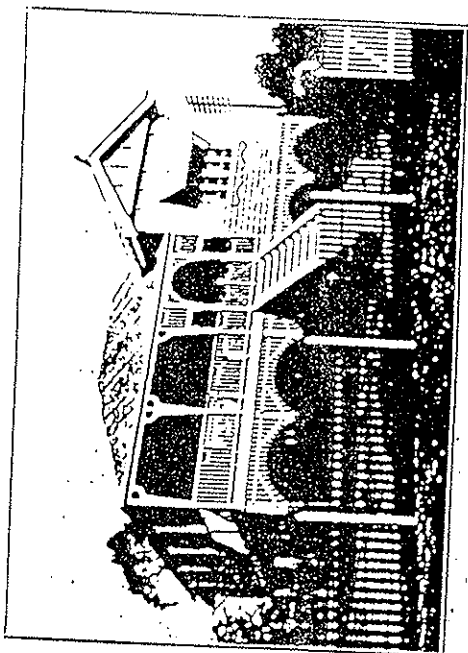
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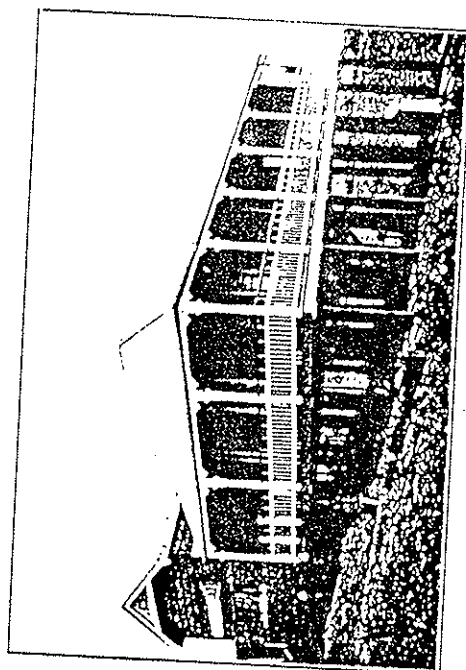
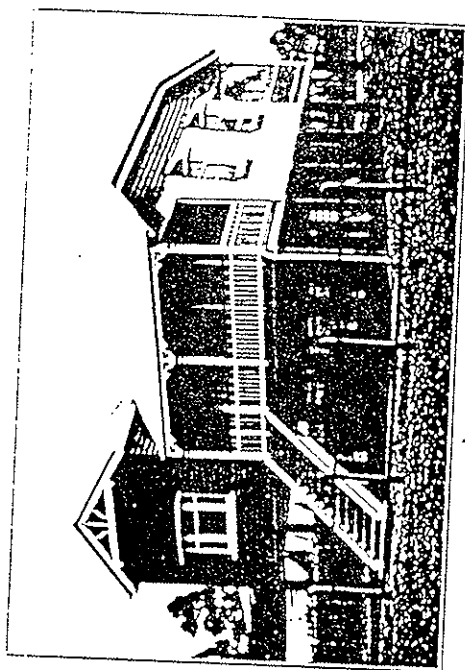
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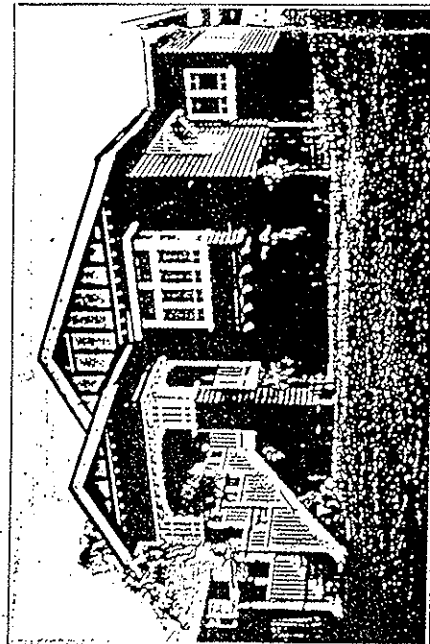
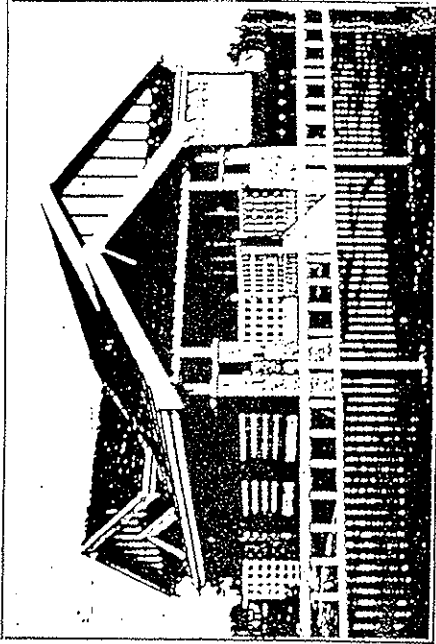


These dwellings were erected in 1917. Slight improvements will be observed as regards the overhang to verandas and design of veranda railings, brackets and gables. About this period it became the custom to fix battening between sumps; the front row being formed into arches, thus improving the general appearance of the building.

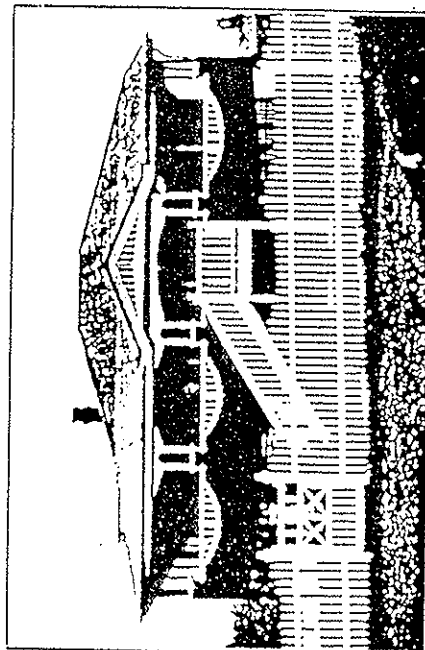
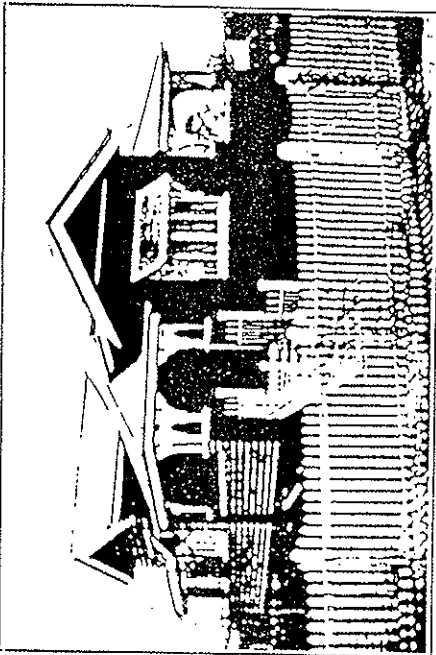


These dwellings were erected in 1913. Back verandas were left open and were provided with open railings. At a later period it became the custom to utilise this valuable space as a breakfast-room by enclosing the veranda with sliding sashes or encasements, after boarding the veranda to full height, thus providing an extra room. During this early period galvanised iron window shades, open front steps, and colonial-hung windows were in general use.

Illus. 12 Worker's Dwellings 1913, 1917.
Reports of the State Advances Corporation:- Vol 1/3 1925-1926;



These dwellings, typical of 1925, illustrate the ever-increasing desire for better class dwellings. A marked contrast will be observed between these up-to-date designs and those of earlier periods.



These typical dwellings of 1921 show a decided improvement in design generally. The treatment of the veranda and veranda posts by boarding, &c., is a decided improvement on the earlier designs. Basement windows and stepped callings to front steps are also a feature of improvement.

The upper illustration is a new design introduced for the first time in 1921, and has maintained its popularity to date.

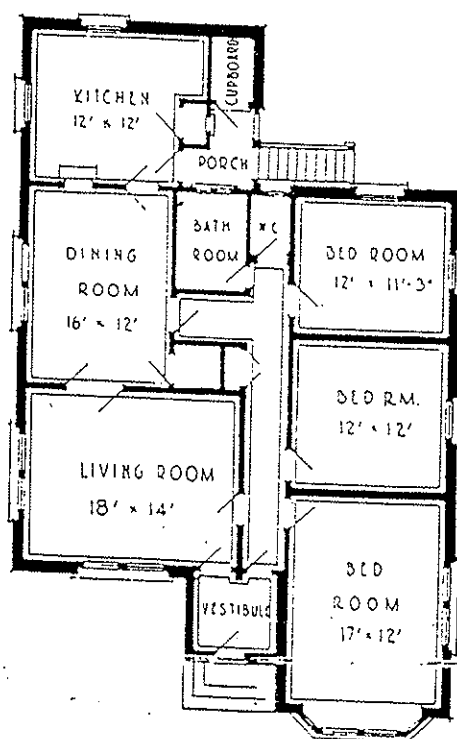
About this period a largely increasing proportion of houses was constructed with hardwood weather-boards on exposed walls.

Illus. 13 Workers' Dwellings 1921, 1925.
Reports of the State Advances Corporation:- Vol 1/3 1925-1926;



A BRICK DWELLING.

W.D. 18866—\$1,050 (Brisbane, 1934-1935).



Floor Plan—Area, 1,370 square feet.

Illus. 14 Workers' Dwelling 1935
Reports of the State Advances Corporation Vol 1/2 1935

CLIMATIC FACTORS IN MACKAY HERITAGE ARCHITECTURE.

Introduction

This section consists of a brief overview and will be necessarily both sketchy and incomplete. There will inevitably be exceptions to any generalisations that may be stated. The reader who wants to pursue the matter in more detail than was required for this section of the report could refer to the Bibliography for a few references that would enable a start into further study.

The intention is to examine the effect of climate on the fabric of Mackay in the study period. The opportunity for wider and deeper study of climate and building is apparent, but is not attempted.

It is commonly supposed that the form of the early "Queenslander" house was a response to the climate. This was fairly conclusively disproved by Peter Bell in his book "*Timber and Iron*". Concerning modern housing in the Australian Tropics, current studies by the Australian Institute of Tropical Architecture prove that most new housing is also not a considered response to the climate. This leaves the commercial and domestic buildings of the study period to be reviewed.

The comfort requirements of buildings must take into account the work habits and dress of the people. Modern North Queenslanders generally dress more lightly than earlier generations. Most modern North Queensland houses, and a few commercial buildings, have some heating devices for cooler nights and mornings; earlier buildings mostly did not, but the heavier clothing referred to must have compensated. In the study period, mechanical cooling was rare. Modern North Queensland offices and shops are almost always air conditioned. This creates expectations of coolness, as well as a diminished acclimatisation, and leads to increasing use of mechanical cooling in houses.

Methodology

The average climatic figures for Mackay were obtained from the Meteorological office. The charts are attached for reference. The temperature, humidity and available breezes were studied and compared to requirements for human comfort. It is possible to identify what is required to modify the raw climate to achieve comfort. The simplest example is the provision of shade to diminish the heat of the sun, the provision of shelter from rain, providing breezes to reduce the discomfort of humidity, and providing heaters to overcome cold. These may seem obvious; what is revealed by more detailed study is the *quantity* of each requirement at various times of the day and year, and the *availability in Nature* of each. For example, the average availability of breezes of the required velocity can be gauged (there are wide variations on individual days). The principal directions of cooling winds is revealed by the charts.

From these figures a simplified set of design factors was derived that would constitute an appropriate response to the climate of Mackay. The various buildings and precincts were examined to see how many of these design elements were present, to identify the extent that a considered response to the climate was a factor in the built form of the city.

Conclusion

The next section provides more details. The conclusion reached is that, from the built density, the orientation of the streets, the form of buildings, and other contextual evidence, there is little reason to believe that climate had a dominant or major effect on the design pre-50's Mackay, neither the town plan itself or the individual buildings.

The most visible response to climate is the selection of plant species for gardens and street trees. The second most obvious is the common use of shading devices- window hoods, lattice etc, which are used less in cooler, more southerly regions. Shops provide street awnings, but these are common throughout the country. A prevalence of timber housing on stumps is noticeable, but it is not unique to Mackay or even the Tropics, and has never, in Australian examples, been proven to be climatically derived.

THE COMFORT ZONE

The concept of the "Comfort Zone" was conceived by V. Olgyay in the US, and has been reinterpreted by others in several ways. The comfort zone is a range of air temperature and

humidity, in which a human can retain body temperature equilibrium with ease. As heat and/or humidity increase, rising velocities of cooling breezes can retain equilibrium, within limits. Similarly, as air temperature drops or wind increases, increased exposure to the sun can retain equilibrium- again within certain limits. The concept is more complex in practice.

The Comfort Zone will change for different places because of locals' acclimatisation and normal dress. In Mackay, locals are comfortable with warmer and more humid conditions than, for example, someone from Hobart, and will enjoy cooler days when a recent arrival from Darwin will be putting on a jumper. Mackay residents would not contemplate swimming on days when American and Japanese tourists will do so with alacrity.

For Mackay, air temperatures between 25 and 30 C with absolute humidity of 4 to 12 grams of moisture per Kg of air will be considered comfortable. This is true only in the shade; direct solar exposure creates excessive warmth.

THE CLIMATE OF MACKAY

Hours of sunshine

In Mackay at about 21° South, the longest day, December 22, has daylight from about 5.30 am to almost 7pm. The shortest day, June 21, is from 6.40 am to 5.20 pm. The sun is in the northern part of the sky all day from March to September but is in the south during mornings and afternoons in the hot months. The sun is nearly directly overhead from 11 to 1 pm from October to February. Refer to the attached sun path chart.

Daylight hours are moderated when clouds block the sun. Most months have some cloud. Clear days reach an average maximum of 16 days in August, which is still only half the month, and are a minimum in February at only 2 to 3 days.

Temperature

The daily range is from 23° to 30° in January to 13° to 21° in July. Temperatures over 40° have not been recorded, nor have temperatures below 2.2°. Days over 30° degrees rise to 15 in number in January, 50% of the days. Refer to the attached chart.

Humidity

Mackay has a high relative humidity all year. Relative humidity is the percentage of moisture in the air as a proportion of the amount that could be held at that temperature. When the amount of moisture is constant, then a rise in temperature will lower relative humidity because the warmer air could potentially hold more moisture. The drop in relative humidity between 9am and 3pm is due to this effect. Refer to the attached chart.

For Mackay, the nearby presence of the warm ocean and the prevailing breezes off the ocean from the east will contribute to the steady high humidity. The humidity is, however, lower than Darwin, Cairns and the Torres Strait Islands, and human comfort is greater thereby.

Rainfall

Thunder storms do not form the major component of Mackay weather. They are rare in the cool months and most prevalent prior to the monsoon, in December. Some rain falls in most months. The rain is reasonably warm so that a strongly refreshing cool shower is not the form in which rain normally comes to Mackay. Falls of over one metre have been recorded in December, January and February, but the average is only 300mm, reducing to a mild 20mm or so by September. Refer to the attached chart.

Rainfall in average years is more frequent, rather than greater in intensity, than non-tropical places, although, on wetter years, falls are very heavy. However, storms in some other places (eg. Brisbane thunderstorms) are as heavy, briefly, as monsoonal rain in Mackay. Hence, roof pitches, gutter sizes and downpipes are not a lot different in Mackay, at the domestic scale. Large buildings such as shopping centres need more scientific calculations in roof drainage design. Pre-1950's Mackay commercial building was mostly small in scale.

Winds

Reliable winds from 6 to 30 km per hour, ie around 2 to 8 metres per second, in open areas, blow most days, increasing in the afternoon. Their direction is mostly from the North East in the hot months and South East in the cooler. Local terrain factors, density of building and planting, presence of obstructions and so on, alter breezes significantly in specific locations.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COMFORT

Shade

Generally

As air temperature rises, a boundary is reached above which the sun's rays must be excluded for comfort. Protection from indirect radiated heat is covered under Insulation. Shade can easily be designed to provide specific cut off angles to admit sunshine during prescribed periods because of the regularity and predictability of the sun's position at any time.

Mackay

Shade is necessary for comfort for all daytime hours from October to February, except when direct sun is modified by heavy overcast. Shade is required after around 9.30am and before about 4pm in June and July. In the hottest period, noon day protection is readily achieved by any reasonable eaves overhang, but full shading is required from the south east and south west. Any trees, screens, hoods etc which intercept the sun's rays and shade the building will increase comfort.

Insulation

Generally, coastal tropical climates:

Actual air temperature is bearable on most days. The source of indoor discomfort is radiant heat. Air velocity through any adequately ventilated building will be at least 2 metres per second and is often 2, or 3 times that. This means that for buildings of 4 to 6 metres depth, the air inside is replaced by outside air every few seconds, and is hence at the same temperature as the outside air. Air temperature is not the cause of hot interiors- it is radiation. Most of this is through the roof, although the windows may also contribute much, and a major component can be east and west facing walls. Thick walls can delay the impact of heat by remaining cooler inside for some time after the sun falls on the outside, but then they will radiate heat long after the sun sets. For shops and offices, this may be acceptable. As a general rule, thermal mass gives limited benefit in the wet tropics where daily temperature swings are minimal. Insulation in walls and ceilings is the only effective method of resisting radiant heat. Uninsulated metal roofs and thin walls readily radiate heat to the inside. Studies have revealed surface temperatures of 80 under iron, and 50 under ceilings. Light and glossy surfaces reflect some heat and are cooler underneath than dark coloured.

With large surface area heat sources- the whole roof or ceiling- distance from the source has little mitigating effect. High ceilings provide no measurable benefit. Ventilation of roof spaces has been examined most carefully in several university studies, and no useful benefit has been discovered. These last two facts are contrary to popular conception.

Mackay

Protection from radiant heat is required for much or all of the day on all days of the year. Interiors may be cool at night for a few months only and some initial warmth from the morning sun is desirable on those days.

Breeze

Generally

Air inside a closed space can get extremely hot. Breeze is required to remove heated air, but has no effect on incoming radiation. Once the interior air is similar to outside air, the perceived cooling effect of breeze is through evaporation of water on the skin. Fans running in an unoccupied room will have no cooling effect. Evaporation, and hence cooling, is related to air velocity and humidity- higher velocity, higher cooling but higher humidity reduced cooling. Humid air can absorb little water and seems hotter to people. Humid days are less bearable than dry although the actual temperature may have changed little.

Mackay- indoor conditions i.e. shaded

Breezes of around 40 to 50 kilometres per hour are needed for comfort in the hottest times, 20 to 30 kilometres per hour are needed in the intermediate times, and are not important in the cool months except for the need to avoid stuffiness and provide air changes for which less than 2 kilometres per hour is adequate. Natural breezes are usually available from the east quadrant of velocities around 10 to 30 km per hour, rising to 50 for 10% of the time. Breezes of over 20 kilometres per hour are available for 83% of the time at 9am and over 90% of the time by 3pm. Adequate velocities indoors for indoor comfort should be easy to achieve for a significant percentage of the time, but discomfort is inevitable for all or part of around 50% of the days in December, January and February, and fans or other additional cooling will be required.

Night winds are not shown on the Bureau data sheets. Mackay nights are more still than the days, leading to a lack of cooling on summer nights when the temperature and humidity are still high.

Higher relative humidity diminishes the usefulness of breezes for evaporation of perspiration. High humidity also limits the available benefits of evaporative mechanical cooling devices, for the identical reason. The velocities nominated above take this effect into account- for drier air, less speed would be needed.

The presence of occasional extreme wind conditions necessitates engineering consideration in structures and fixing of external elements.

Orientation

Generally

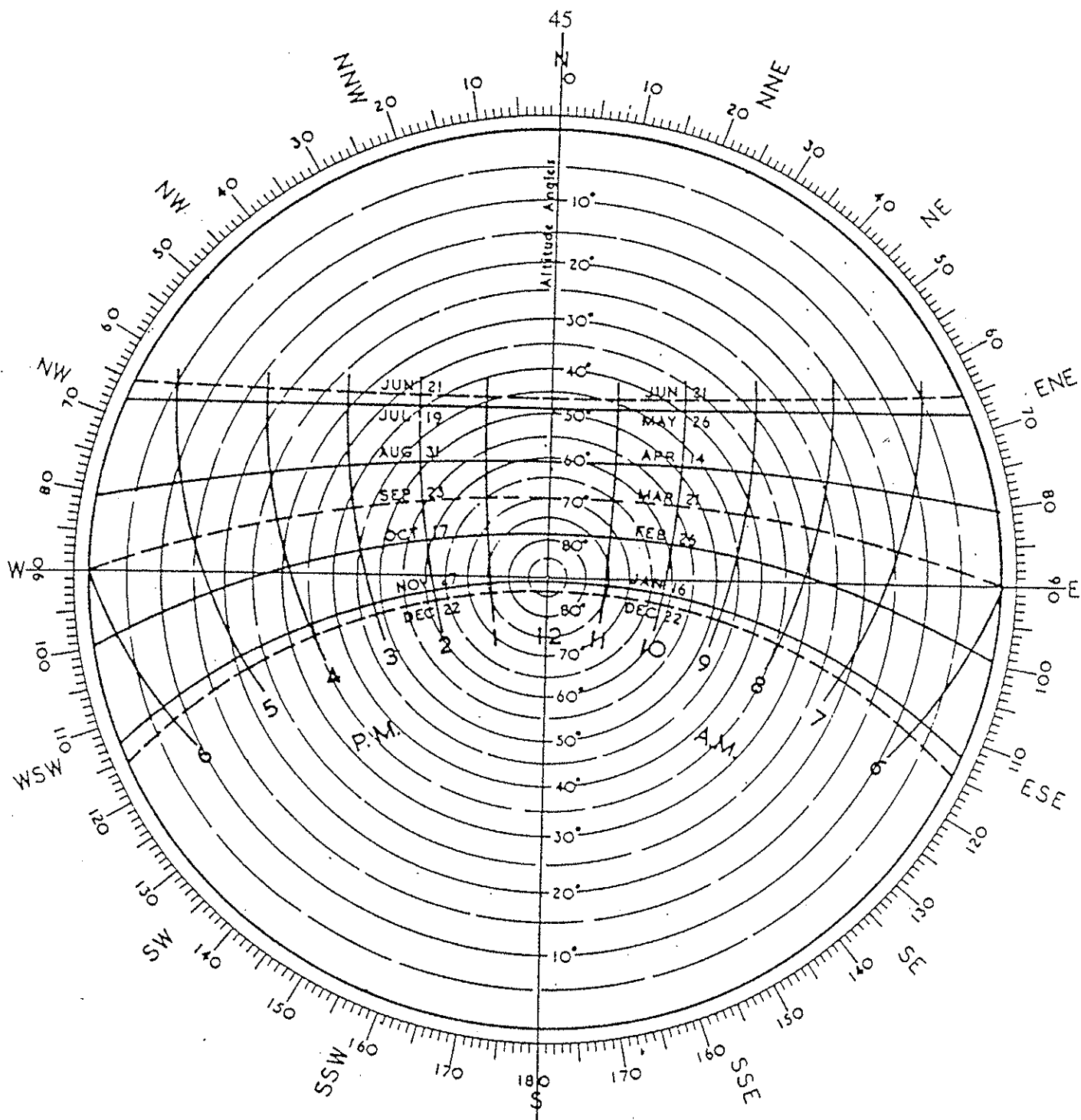
Orientation for climate means facing buildings or streets to obtain the best advantage from the weather. For hot wet climates, buildings are aligned east west to minimise wall areas exposed to the sun, windows will face north if possible and openings will be directed towards cooling breezes. Breezes are maximised when streets are aligned diagonal the wind direction to diminish the wind-shadowing of adjoining buildings.

Mackay

The above principals apply. The prevailing breezes are very consistent, coming from the east, with limited variation between seasons, except that they are more to the North East in the hot/wet months, and more to the South East in the cooler/drier times.

Wet season factors

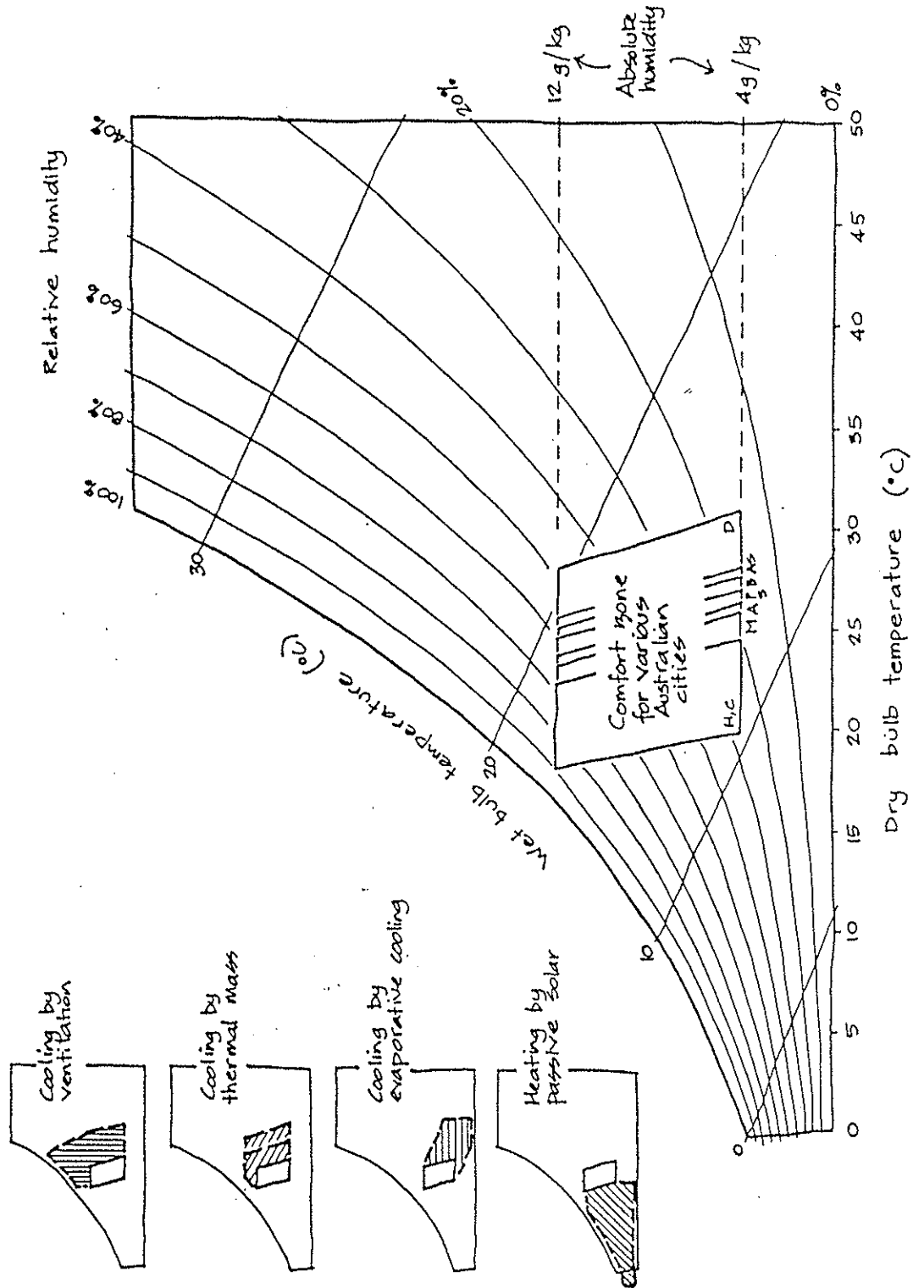
Mackay experiences rainfall in all months in most years, but zero rainfall has at times been recorded in September, October and November, and at times, little has been recorded in the adjoining months. Maximum rainfall is generally in January, February and March. Prolonged rainfall needs design attention, firstly in the engineering of the drainage systems, then in the houses which should ventilate despite the rain, should enable clothes drying, and need areas to divest wet attire. Covered car parking and covered access from car to house have in more recent designs diminished some of the problems.



Latitude: 20° South

The centre of the diagram represents the observer's position. The heavy curved lines represent the sun's path for selected dates and latitudes, and are crossed by lines indicating hours. To find the sun's position for the required conditions, select the point where the appropriate lines intersect. The sun's altitude (in degrees above the horizontal plane) is shown by the relation of this point to the concentric circular lines within the diagram. The direction of the sun's rays is shown by a line drawn through this point from the outer graduated circle towards the centre.

Diagram 1. Sunpath Diagram from R.O. Phillips, *Sunshine and Shade in Australia*, 1963.



Comfort zone for capital cities and Alice Springs

Diagram 2.

Comfort Zone for capital cities and Alice Springs, from Ballinger et.al., Energy Efficient Australian Housing Edition 2.

Table 1 Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Averages, Rainfall, Mackay

33119 MACKAY (MACKAY MO (MT BASSET))

Latitude: 21.12 S Longitude: 149.22 E
Commenced: 1959 Last record: 1996

Elevation: 30.2 m

Climatic Averages

9am Temperature (degrees Celsius) and Relative Humidity (%)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yrs
Dry bulb	27.3	26.8	25.8	23.6	20.7	17.6	16.9	18.7	22.0	24.9	26.6	27.4	36
Wet bulb	24.0	24.0	23.1	21.2	18.6	15.3	14.6	15.9	18.3	20.5	22.3	23.4	36
Dew point	22	23	22	20	17	13	12	13	15	18	20	21	36
Humidity	75	79	78	80	80	77	76	74	68	66	67	70	43

3pm Temperature (degrees Celsius) and Relative Humidity (%)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yrs
Dry bulb	28.6	28.3	27.5	25.7	23.4	21.2	20.4	21.4	23.6	25.9	27.5	28.5	45
Wet bulb	24.5	24.6	23.7	22.1	19.9	17.4	16.8	17.6	19.2	21.1	22.8	23.8	44
Dew point	22	23	22	20	18	15	14	15	16	18	20	22	36
Humidity	70	73	72	71	71	67	68	66	64	64	65	67	42

Daily Maximum and Minimum Temperature (degrees Celsius)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yrs
Mean max	30.0	29.5	28.5	26.6	24.1	21.8	21.2	22.4	25.0	27.4	29.1	29.9	36
High max	37.2	38.7	34.7	33.8	29.2	29.1	29.7	29.3	32.2	34.9	34.9	39.4	36
Mean min	23.4	23.2	22.1	20.0	17.1	13.6	12.7	13.9	16.5	19.5	21.8	22.9	36
Low min	17.2	17.8	13.1	12.0	7.1	4.6	3.8	5.0	7.9	10.6	14.9	15.3	36

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yrs
Days > 40	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	36
Days > 35	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	36
Days > 30	15.7	10.4	4.8	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	2.1	8.6	14.8	36
Days < 2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	36

Monthly rainfall (millimetres)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yrs
Mean	298	306	285	149	114	60	43	30	14	37	86	193	36
Raindays	15	16	16	15	14	8	7	6	4	7	9	12	36
Highest	1034	1071	921	521	546	392	269	128	58	152	338	1159	36
Lowest	15.4	29.2	36.4	9.2	15.8	2.4	.9	1.2	.0	.0	.0	5.9	36

Daily rainfall (millimetres)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yrs
Highest	286	303	389	125	178	110	170	88	24	103	165	314	36

Cloud and Thunderdays (Mean no. of days)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yrs
Cloudy days	11.7	11.6	10.8	8.3	9.5	5.9	5.6	3.9	2.7	3.4	4.6	7.5	36
Clear days	3.3	2.4	5.2	6.5	7.8	12.8	14.8	16.0	13.2	10.8	6.9	5.5	36
Thunderdays	3.2	2.0	1.5	.6	.4	.2	.0	.2	.3	1.4	3.9	4.4	36



BUREAU OF
METEOROLOGY

National Climate Centre

TEL: (03) 669 4082 FAX: (03) 669 4516

Table 2 Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Averages, Surface Wind Analysis, Mackay

BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY - SURFACE WIND ANALYSIS

PERCENTAGE OCCURRENCE OF SPEED VERSUS DIRECTION BASED ON 35 YEARS OF RECORDS

FIRST YEAR : 1959 LAST YEAR : 1993 NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS (AS PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM POSSIBLE) : 3.07 %

STATION : 033119 MACKAY MO

21 07 S. 149 13 E 30.0 M ELEV

SEPTEMBER	0900 HOURS LST	OCTOBER	0900 HOURS LST	NOVEMBER	0900 HOURS LST	DECEMBER	0900 HOURS LST
CALM	7	3	1	4	1	4	1
DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP
N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ALL	8 15 36 25 7 1	7 14 40 27 7 2	5 14 40 28 7 2	ALL	7 13 41 25 8 3	ALL	7 13 41 25 8 3

NO. OF OBS. 1025

NO. OF OBS. 1079

NO. OF OBS. 1047

NO. OF OBS. 1080

SEPTEMBER	1500 HOURS LST	OCTOBER	1500 HOURS LST	NOVEMBER	1500 HOURS LST	DECEMBER	1500 HOURS LST
CALM	7	3	1	4	1	4	1
DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP
N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ALL	1 5 45 38 9 1	1 2 42 41 10 2	3 41 38 14 3	ALL	1 4 45 34 13 2	ALL	1 4 45 34 13 2

NO. OF OBS. 1017

NO. OF OBS. 1082

NO. OF OBS. 1029

NO. OF OBS. 1056

Table 2 (cont) Bureau of Meteorology, Surface Wind Analysis, Mackay

BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY - SURFACE WIND ANALYSIS

PERCENTAGE OCCURRENCE OF SPEED VERSUS DIRECTION BASED ON 35 YEARS OF RECORDS

LAST YEAR : 1993

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS (AS PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM POSSIBLE) : 3.07 %

STATION : 033119 MACKAY HO

21 07 S. 149 13 E 30.0 M ELEV

MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
0900 HOURS LST		0900 HOURS LST		0900 HOURS LST		0900 HOURS LST	
SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)	
CALM	3	CALM	3	CALM	5	CALM	7
DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L	DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L	DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L	DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L
N	1	N	1	N	1	N	1
NE	1	NE	1	NE	1	NE	1
E	1	E	1	E	1	E	1
SE	1 5 10 4 1 20	SE	1 5 10 4 1 20	SE	1 5 10 4 1 20	SE	1 5 10 4 1 20
S	2 4 18 18 7 1 20	S	2 4 18 18 7 1 20	S	2 4 18 18 7 1 20	S	2 4 18 18 7 1 20
SH	3 6 10 1 1 20	SH	3 6 10 1 1 20	SH	3 6 10 1 1 20	SH	3 6 10 1 1 20
H	1 1 1 1 1 1	H	1 1 1 1 1 1	H	1 1 1 1 1 1	H	1 1 1 1 1 1
NH	1 1 1 1 1 1	NH	1 1 1 1 1 1	NH	1 1 1 1 1 1	NH	1 1 1 1 1 1
ALL	5 13 36 30 12 2	ALL	8 14 41 23 9 2	ALL	7 15 40 24 8 2	ALL	8 17 37 21 8 1
NO. OF OBS. 1035		NO. OF OBS. 1002		NO. OF OBS. 1042		NO. OF OBS. 1049	

MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
1500 HOURS LST		1500 HOURS LST		1500 HOURS LST		1500 HOURS LST	
SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)	
CALM	1	CALM	1	CALM	1	CALM	1
DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L	DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L	DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L	DIRN	1 6 11 21 31 41 51 A TO TO TO TO TO TO & 5-10-20-30-40-50-UP--L
N	1 2 1 1	N	1 3 1 1	N	1 3 2 1	N	1 5 4 2
NE	1 3 1 1	NE	1 4 1 1	NE	1 5 1 1	NE	1 9 2 1
E	1 2 6 2	E	1 3 8 1	E	1 3 9 1	E	1 3 9 2
SE	1 2 20 23 7 2	SE	1 3 20 18 7 1	SE	1 3 22 20 5 1	SE	1 3 14 3
S	1 5 10 5 1	S	1 7 12 5 1	S	1 5 8 3 1	S	1 2 17 18 4 1
SH	1 1 1 1	SH	1 1 1 1	SH	1 1 1 1	SH	1 3 5 2
H	1 1 1 1	H	1 1 1 1	H	1 1 1 1	H	1 1 1 1
NH	1 1 1 1	NH	1 1 1 1	NH	1 1 1 1	NH	1 1 1 1
ALL	2 7 37 38 12 3	ALL	2 8 43 32 12 2	ALL	3 8 46 33 9 1	ALL	2 7 49 32 9 1
NO. OF OBS. 1032		NO. OF OBS. 998		NO. OF OBS. 1031		NO. OF OBS. 1038	

* OCCURRED BUT LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT

PRODUCED BY M.I.S.S. 30/ 3/94



Table 2 (cont)

Bureau of Meteorology, Surface Wind Analysis, Mackay

BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY - SURFACE WIND ANALYSIS

PERCENTAGE OCCURRENCE OF SPEED VERSUS DIRECTION BASED ON 35 YEARS OF RECORDS

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS (AS PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM POSSIBLE): 3.07 %

LAST YEAR: 1993

21 07 S, 149 13 E 30.0 M ELEV

STATION: 033119 MACKAY MO

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		0900 HOURS LST		0900 HOURS LST		APRIL		0900 HOURS LST	
SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)	
CALM	7	CALM	7	CALM	6	CALM	6	CALM	4	CALM	4	CALM	4
DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP
N	1 2 6 2	N	1 1 2 1	N	1 1 2 1	N	1 1 2 1	N	1 1 2 1	N	1 1 2 1	N	1 1 2 1
NE	1 2 5 1	NE	1 1 3 1	NE	1 1 3 1	NE	1 1 3 1	NE	1 1 3 1	NE	1 1 3 1	NE	1 1 3 1
E	1 2 9 6	E	1 1 6 4	E	1 1 6 4	E	1 1 6 4	E	1 1 6 4	E	1 1 6 4	E	1 1 6 4
SE	1 2 2 8	SE	1 1 2 10	SE	1 1 2 10	SE	1 1 2 10	SE	1 1 2 10	SE	1 1 2 10	SE	1 1 2 10
S	1 2 2 5	S	1 2 2 7	S	1 2 2 7	S	1 2 2 7	S	1 2 2 7	S	1 2 2 7	S	1 2 2 7
SW	1 1 1 1	SW	1 2 2 2	SW	1 2 2 2	SW	1 2 2 2	SW	1 2 2 2	SW	1 2 2 2	SW	1 2 2 2
W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1
NW	1 1 2 1	NW	1 1 2 1	NW	1 1 2 1	NW	1 1 2 1	NW	1 1 2 1	NW	1 1 2 1	NW	1 1 2 1
ALL	7 13 37 23	ALL	8 11 32 25	ALL	8 11 32 25	ALL	8 11 32 25	ALL	8 11 32 25	ALL	7 10 28 33	ALL	7 10 28 33
NO. OF OBS. 1048		NO. OF OBS. 959		NO. OF OBS. 1051		NO. OF OBS. 1051		NO. OF OBS. 1051		NO. OF OBS. 1015		NO. OF OBS. 1015	

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		1500 HOURS LST		1500 HOURS LST		APRIL		1500 HOURS LST	
SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)		SPEED (KM/HR)	
CALM	1	CALM	1	CALM	1	CALM	1	CALM	1	CALM	1	CALM	1
DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP	DIRN	5-10-20-30-40-50-UP
N	1 4 5 2	N	1 4 4 1	N	1 4 4 1	N	1 4 4 1	N	1 4 4 1	N	1 4 4 1	N	1 4 4 1
NE	1 1 13 5	NE	1 1 9 2	NE	1 1 9 2	NE	1 1 9 2	NE	1 1 9 2	NE	1 1 9 2	NE	1 1 9 2
E	1 1 17 7	E	1 1 13 5	E	1 1 13 5	E	1 1 13 5	E	1 1 13 5	E	1 1 13 5	E	1 1 13 5
SE	1 1 9 16	SE	1 1 13 20	SE	1 1 13 20	SE	1 1 13 20	SE	1 1 13 20	SE	1 1 13 20	SE	1 1 13 20
S	1 1 1 2	S	1 1 1 2	S	1 1 1 2	S	1 1 1 2	S	1 1 1 2	S	1 1 1 2	S	1 1 1 2
SW	1 1 1 1	SW	1 1 1 1	SW	1 1 1 1	SW	1 1 1 1	SW	1 1 1 1	SW	1 1 1 1	SW	1 1 1 1
W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1	W	1 1 1 1
NW	1 1 1 1	NW	1 1 1 1	NW	1 1 1 1	NW	1 1 1 1	NW	1 1 1 1	NW	1 1 1 1	NW	1 1 1 1
ALL	2 4 44 35	ALL	1 4 41 35	ALL	1 4 41 35	ALL	1 4 41 35	ALL	1 4 41 35	ALL	2 5 37 37	ALL	2 5 37 37
NO. OF OBS. 1045		NO. OF OBS. 956		NO. OF OBS. 1053		NO. OF OBS. 1053		NO. OF OBS. 1053		NO. OF OBS. 1015		NO. OF OBS. 1015	

* OCCURRED BUT LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT

PRODUCED BY H.I.S.S. 30/ 3/94

MACKAY CHECKLIST

Shade

- 1.1 Streets should be shaded- planting of shade trees and use of footpath awnings.
- 1.2 Gardens should use tall shade trees for shadow and air movement underneath
- 1.3 Window openings should be shaded- external hoods are most effective.
- 1.4 Shade devices may admit morning sun before 9.30 in the cool months
- 1.4 Walls should be shaded eg verandas, wide eaves, pergolas and planting
- 1.5 Heat-reflecting surfaces such as pools, footpaths or car parks should be shaded or screened from buildings
- 1.6 Medium colours should be used- dark colours are hot but white and silver can cause glare and visual discomfort, or reflect radiation onto adjoining buildings

Insulation

- 2.1 Interiors should be protected from radiant heat by insulation under roofs or in ceilings, and in walls
- 2.2 Insulation increased for western walls, greatest under the roof

Breeze

- 3.1 Maximum shaded opening in all rooms
- 3.2 Cross ventilation maximised
- 3.3 Openings facing breezes
- 3.4 Direct paths for air movement
- 3.5 Air to move at low level across people rather than near ceilings
- 3.6 Means of maintaining ventilation in rain eg louvres
- 3.7 Avoid walls, hedges, fences which block breezes
- 3.8 Design buildings for cyclonic wind loads without compromise to the other principals

Orientation

- 4.1 Residential streets preferably east west
- 4.2 Houses generally east west with living areas facing north
- 4.3 External sitting areas towards north or adequately screened from west and south west
- 4.4 Openings for ventilation mostly south east and north west

Observed Characteristics in Mackay City

Shade

Shading is virtually the only specific concession to the climate. Street awnings are common on commercial buildings. Window shades were common on older houses.

However, heavy planting is popular only recently; older Mackay used much less. Street trees were mostly decorative rather than shady.

Commercial buildings- banks and public buildings often use verandas at two levels, two storey shops generally did not. However similar designs are found in southern buildings. Industrial buildings are generally unshaded.

There is little provision of shaded parkland.

Insulation

Insulation was generally unknown. Commercial buildings may use heavy construction, but have uninsulated roofs and thin metal screening on upper floors. Industrial buildings generally of unlined corrugated metal.

Breeze

Commercial buildings addressed the street with no concession to wind direction. Shops had fixed glazing with limited openings.

Houses had double-hung smallish windows which increased in size with time.

Industrial buildings had large doors and sometimes sawtooth roofs for ventilation. Back areas often enclosed with few openings.

Cyclones in Mackay have historically caused extensive damage to light structures, and roofs of otherwise sturdy masonry buildings. Major buildings, particularly civic buildings, with professional engineering and architectural design, have increasingly been made to withstand cyclones. Building codes have been progressively modified, and since around 1975, small buildings have been engineered to reasonable standards. The connections, cyclone rods and suchlike are mostly invisible, and there is no apparent visual effect on the built form from the requirements.

Orientation

a) Streets.

Little to no attempt to consider orientation in street layouts is evident.

Central Mackay has a grid iron pattern street system with rectangular blocks aligned north-south. This presents a maximum number of buildings facing east or west, the most undesirable direction.

This tendency to face west extended to the early residential streets such as Carlyle, Wentford, Goldsmith etc. Newer streets further south are mostly east-west allowing north facing houses.

The whole of West Mackay is rotated north east- south west. Angled orientation presents all faces of a building to unfavourable solar impact for part of the day.

b) Buildings.

No attempt to consider orientation in buildings is evident.

Buildings designs are fairly standard, without variation for direction, but uniformly face the street. The position of houses on their sites does not consider the effects on the open spaces.

Wet Season Factors

The engineering of streets attempts to address monsoonal rain, especially more recently, but many earlier streets did not have underground drainage, side ditches, reasonable falls or other design features. Stormwater channels are provided, notably in east Mackay. Commercial and industrial buildings make no concession by way of porches, so mud and water must have just have been walked in by wet people. Houses generally had verandas, diminishing to porches with time, which allowed some buffer. Protected ventilation is not a feature. Covered clothes drying was available under high set houses or on verandas- this is incidental to these spaces and cannot be said to be a design intention.

INFLUENCES OF HAZARDS

1918 CYCLONE AND FLOODS

Disasters such as floods, the 1918 Cyclone and fires have each played a part in shaping the urban and suburban areas of Mackay.

The flooding problem manifested itself early in Mackay's history. The flood of early 1864, scarcely a year after settlement began, was still being used as a benchmark in 1918, even though the floods of 1875 and 1884 reached higher levels.

The first major cyclone to cause appreciable change occurred in early February 1898. Known as Eline, the cyclone brought floods which penetrated the sandbar at the mouth of the Pioneer River, shortening its course to the sea.

On January 21 and 22, 1918 a cyclone still considered to be the severest ever to hit coastal Australia, was the most significant natural disaster to affect Mackay. Over 80% of the city's buildings were severely damaged or totally destroyed by cyclonic winds and by a tidal surge of considerable magnitude. Thus, only buildings of sturdier construction survived and many others, domestic and commercial of lighter fabric, such as timber and iron, could not withstand the onslaught of the elements. This destruction directly resulted in widespread building

reconstruction in the 1920's and 1930's with much sturdier materials being used to ensure against future cyclone hazards. *

A subsequent cyclone in April 1958 was responsible for washing away much of two small suburban settlements, both on the north side of the Pioneer River. One was at Foulden, on the northern end of the Hospital bridge, and the other at Cremorne, at the northern end of the Forgan bridge. The Pioneer River broke its banks at the Commercial Hotel corner (site of International Motors) and flooded large areas of downtown Mackay from the west, an unprecedented phenomenon. This gave rise to the commencement of the levee bank in the 1960's, a programme which was gradually extended.

* Note - This was the rationale used by the authors in categorising Mackay's heritage buildings and residential subdivisions into pre 1918 etc.

MAJOR FIRES

Another important disaster element for shaping Mackay has been fire. The first major fire in the settlement occurred in February, 1889, when a devastating blaze wiped out more than half the eastern side of Sydney Street between River and Victoria Streets spreading east along Victoria Street to the Brisbane Street corner. Seventeen shops and offices and a major hotel, Wills Hotel, were destroyed. However, the fire was a mixed blessing as several of the buildings, or their facades at least, which were built to replace those burnt down stand today to give that part of Sydney Street its distinctive character.

A second major fire of April 1915 destroyed about one hundred and twenty feet of frontage on the southern side of Victoria Street between Lambert's Economic Stores and Holmes Buildings (Qantas Office). The buildings which replaced those burnt out are still in evidence today.

A third major fire occurred in July 1916, raising almost the entire northern side of Victoria Street between Wood and Sydney Streets. Some of the buildings destroyed were replaced in 1917 (Dalrymple's Building), and in 1923-24 the second Dalrymple's Building (Garrick's and Jensens) and Armati's Buildings completed the area destroyed. Again this is a significant Mackay streetscape formed from disaster.

Individual fires have occurred from time to time, notably the hotel fires from 1936. The Mackay City Council had requested that the timber hotels of the 1880's be replaced by modern structures as they were considered to present a health and safety risk. Four hotels subsequently burnt down, the Ambassador (Tattersall's), Prince of Wales, Crown and the Mackay Hotel. However, the fires ceased when insurance companies threatened to refrain from insuring the remaining hotels. Mackay's hotels were consequently replaced one by one resulting in city's current collection of late 1930's hotels.

STYLISTIC FACTORS IN MACKAY HERITAGE ARCHITECTURE.

Introduction

This section examines the effect of architectural fashion and stylistic factors on the fabric of Mackay in the study period. It consists of a brief overview and will be necessarily incomplete. There will inevitably be exceptions to any generalisations that may be stated.

The intention is to determine the influence on the visual design of Mackay of what was being designed elsewhere in Australia at the same periods. The extent to which there was a unique architecture derived locally and the extent to which then current fashions were among the causes of and influences on the character of Mackay, is considered.

Methodology

The author had carried out a series of architectural descriptions of individual buildings in Mackay for the Council Heritage Committee. When the present study had outlined its proposed precincts, these were observed and their character appraised. The Precinct Character Studies are presented elsewhere in the report. The information from these visual studies was compared to information on period styles available from other sources, to identify similarities and differences.

The report concentrates on the larger and civic buildings where some design intent is apparent. Housing is in the "Queenslander" style; a term that is without precise meaning and has been applied (mainly by real estate advertisers) to almost any timber dwelling to 1950. Many houses and industrial / warehouse buildings could only be described as "vernacular" and are not in any specific style.

Conclusion

The conclusion is that Mackay buildings are influenced markedly by prevailing design philosophies, being generally similar to their contemporaries in other places in Australia. Recognisable connections to fashionable styles can readily be found. The following Table provides specific examples.

The architecture of Australia is in turn recognisably influenced by design schools and construction methods of other English speaking countries.

On the other hand, there is an element of local flavour derived from the scale and simplicity of the buildings, and from the materials used. Materials familiar to the capital cities, such as iron lace, building stone (sandstone, granite, and marble), carvings, elaborate plaster, rich timbers, are used sparingly, if at all. Buildings are one or two storeys high.

There is a strong consistency of size within precincts, and despite individual design differences, there is a uniformity of texture in decoration, of materials, and of simplicity. The buildings are appropriate for a small, albeit reasonably prosperous, remote town. The grand architecture of Sydney and Melbourne is lacking. In this, Mackay is like other secondary urban centres.

Mackay houses are recognisably similar to other Queensland houses, with strong stylistic links to houses in Townsville, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Maryborough and Brisbane of similar ages. Houses are almost exclusively single storey. The better dwellings have stylistic links to southern houses, except that they are entirely of timber and raised on stumps, where southern houses would be of masonry with a solid base.

There has always been a significant component of Housing Commission housing in the built fabric of Mackay. Designs for government housing have been controlled from Brisbane and will show stylistic similarities with those built all over the State. There is evidence that the Housing Commission has been conscious of design appeal and has deliberately been fashionable. These houses have had some influence on the rest of the local housing market.

The following Table lists architectural styles according to "*A Pictorial Guide to Australian Architecture*" by Richard Apperly, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds. Examples of the types from Mackay are given and comparable buildings in other places are listed, primarily sourced from Apperly Irving & Reynolds.

TABLE OF EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

This schedule is indicative rather than exhaustive, sufficient to validate the general conclusions.

PERIOD	STYLE	MACKAY EXAMPLE	OTHER EXAMPLE
1840 - 1890	Victorian Filigree	Commonwealth Bank, Victoria Street	Retford Park, Balmain, NSW. Bank of Commerce, Townsville. Queensland Club, Brisbane.
1840 - 1890	Victorian Carpenter Gothic	St Pauls Church, Macalister Street	Church, Bruce Hwy, Brandon. St Mary Mag., Georgetown, Tas. St Columba's, Charters Towers.
1890 - 1915	Federation Academic Classical	Old Town Hall, Sydney St. Old Court, Brisbane Street	Post Office, Hunter St, Newcastle
1890 - 1915	Federation Free Classical	Many shops, Victoria Street Precinct	Hotel and Shops, 405 - 27 Pitt Street, Sydney
1890 - 1915	Federation Filigree	Many houses	House, Roderick St, Ipswich. Presbytery, Richmond
1890 - 1915	Federation Gothic	Presbyterian Church, Gregory Street	Elder Hall, University of Adelaide. Ipswich Grammar School.
1890 - 1915	Australian Queen Anne	COTAFE, Alfred Street. Lister Hospital, River St.	House, Lyttleton St, Launceston.
1890 - 1915	Federation Freestyle	Customs House, River St.	Court House, Oxley Street, Bourke.
1890 - 1915	Federation Bungalow	Swastika, James Street. Greenmount Homestead.	House, Peppermint Grove, WA
1915 - 1940	Interwar Georgian Revival	Courthouse, Victoria St. Central School. Masonic Lodge, Wood St.	Newcastle Club, Newcastle, NSW
1915 - 1940	Interwar Stripped Classical	Post Office, River Street Seymour & Almon, Syd. St.	Dept of Motor Transport, Macquarie Street, Sydney
1915 - 1940	Interwar Art Deco & Functionalist	Ambassador, Sydney St. Australian Hotel, Vic. St.	Council Chambers, City of Port Adelaide.
1915 - 1940	Interwar Romanesque	C of E Complex, Gordon.	St Peters Leonard St Victoria Park. Memorial Church Burke Rd Balwyn

HERITAGE PRECINCTS

MACKAY CITY COMMERCIAL AND CIVIC

Denotes total central Mackay between Nebo Road and the Pacific Ocean and from Shakespeare Street to the Pioneer River.

Victoria Street was considered the main street, but has been de-mained in favour of Gordon Street. For the purposes of this survey, however, Victoria Street is considered the primary thoroughfare, hence buildings at the intersections of Victoria Street and the N-S streets crossing it are included in Victoria Street listings.

A RIVER STREET PRECINCT

From Lawson Street to Brisbane Street.

Precinct contains significant remnants of the early river port including:-

- original Butter Factory (part thereof) . 1900.
- boatbuilders and sail makers premises.
- Adelaide Steamship Offices and Sheds (Seafresh) 1900.
- Paxton's Offices (A.P.G. with residence above) and stores 1899
- remnant of Howard Smith Wharf, built extending over river (Waterfront Restaurant).
- Leichhardt Tree, near site of Victoria and Croker's wharves. Ships used to tie up to this tree.
- Hossacks 1895, ship's chandlery etc.
- Crown Hotel late 1930's to replace Crown and Anchor, possibly called Froggatt's Hotel.
- Leichhardt Hotel 1881, formerly the Riverview built for Michael Ready.
- Pie Factory , original shop next to Leichhardt Hotel in Brisbane Street. 1940's.
- Moohin's Secondhand Store in Brisbane Street. pre 1920.

B SYDNEY STREET PRECINCT

From River to Gordon Streets, east and west sides.

This embodies the earliest commercial and business precinct of the settlement; although the buildings are 'second-tier' or later, there is still an atmosphere of Early Mackay. The earliest buildings date from the late 1880's.

Eastern Side:-

- Prince of Wales Hotel 1940, with later refurbishments.
- Friendly Societies Dispensary ca. 1930 (Protestant Alliance Friendly Society)
- Chaseley House 1937
- Mackay Spare Parts, facade only (1902-1903) retained at considerable trouble with rebuilding of premises after fire of December 1988. Built as three shops by George Wolfe.
- Two small shops. 1 (Akbar Restaurant) 1889 (October). Mrs Duffy's shop and residence.

- Two (Old. Land Council) by 1900. In 1937 a chemist and Jack Steen's barber shop respectively.
- Seymour and Alman, formerly National Bank of Australasia Ltd. 1934.
- Chandlers, formerly Coben's Cafe 1918.
- Kumara House, formerly Wills Hotel 1892, much of original fabric said to be intact under modern facade.

Beyond Victoria Street: -

- group of 4 shops. The first shop (north side) is a later enclosure of an unloading bay that was built to match the earlier three. These date as 1927-28, built by jeweller W.H. Andrew.
- Old Town Hall 1912.

Western Side:-

- Customs House 1901-02.
- Bond Store 1927-28.
- Ambassador Hotel 1937.
- Paper Chain bookstore early 1920's.
- Tong Tiong Restaurant, formerly A.M.P., 1920's.
- Three shops Comino & Son etc. 1890.
- Two shops Just Knit etc. date unknown.
- Armati pharmacy (recently closed) to Fossey's, formerly Sharp's Buildings 1891, opened 13/2/1892. Fossey's remodelled in 1956.
- Three shops, date unknown, new fronts added to design of Harold Brown plus refurbished interior of Capitol cafe 1940.

Beyond Victoria Street:-

- Kaytown Shoes formerly F. Black Pty. Ltd., 1905, wine and general merchant.
- AFS Pharmacy ca 1920's.
- RSL Memorial Hall, 1954.
- Pioneer Permanent, ca 1930's, modern facade.

C VICTORIA STREET PRECINCT

North and south sides from Carlyle Street to Wellington Street.

Northern Side

- Two shops, Mariner Restaurant and Michael Moohin's Secondhand Store, brought from Mt. Morgan in the 1920's.
- cnr. Brisbane Street, Mackay Coloured Co-operative Society and Youth Assistance formerly James Croker & Sons 1914.
- Century 21, formerly Morgan's hairdressers, 1930.
- Kumara House, formerly Will's Hotel 1892.

Beyond Sydney Street:-

- Palace Hotel 1939.
- Six shops, first Dalrymple's Buildings, 1917.
- Two shops, Garricks and Jensens, second Dalrymple Buildings, 1923.
- Two shops, Carroll's and Armati's, 1925.
- Two shops, Hamilton's Building, ca 1899.

- T & G Building 1937.
- Beyond Wood Street:-
- cnr. Gregory Street, Wilkinson's Hotel 1938.
- Beyond Gregory Street:-
- Taylor's Buildings 1933.
 - Keogh's 1930's.
- Beyond Macalister Street:-
- Derek Frames, Kowloon Restaurant 1930's.

Southern Side:-

- One shop cnr Carlyle Street, formerly Miss Box's Store H. Brown / W. Guthrie 1930's.
 - Mackay Court House 1938.
 - Commonwealth Bank, formerly Australian Joint Stock Bank 1880.
 - Mackay Townhouse, formerly Hotel Imperial 1936.
 - Black's Building 1935.
 - Metway bank, formerly Queensland National Bank 1922.
- Beyond Wood Street:-
- Australian Hotel 1940.
 - Two shops formerly Lambert's Economic Store 1895.
 - Three shops Stockman's etc. early 1900's.
 - One shop Pizza 1920's
 - Two Shops Ragafair, Qantas 1920's Holmes Building
- Beyond Gregory Street:-
- Tick Tock Jewellers, formerly Alex Grant Funeral Directors 1930's.
 - Two shops Radio Rentals, Optometrists 1935+.
 - cnr Macalister Street, Fatseas Building 1938.

D WOOD STREET PRECINCT

East and west sides of Wood Street from River Street to Shakespeare Street.

Eastern Side:-

- Telstra Building, formerly the Post Office 1883 and Telegraph Office 1885. Remodelled 1938.
 - Pioneer Shire Council Chambers 1935.
 - Andrew's Building 1940.
 - Comino's Building 1935.
 - McGuire's Hotel 1938.
 - Four shops craft shop, Douglas, Gibb & Lewis early 1950's.
- Beyond Victoria Street:-
- Five shops, Jeremiah Bullfrog etc. 1930's.
 - One shop Personal names, 1930's.
 - One shop, T.J. Leonard *
 - One shop, Mexican Restaurant *
- This is definitely the shop built by L. Coleman, 1933-36. On closer inspection some of the lettering from Coleman's Tailor's Shop (ref illustration 21) can still be seen at the top of the building. It is understood that this store was built to the design of the shop presently occupied by T.J. Leonard but with a different parapet.

- * These two shops are close to identical, though separated by the modern City Plaza. The shop occupied by the Restaurant is considered to be the one belonging to L. Coleman, the tailor, and built for him between 1933-36.

- One shop Honeycombes Realty 1930's.
- Two shops Mandarin Restaurant and Sports scene 1930's.
- Masonic Temple 1924.

Beyond Gordon Street:-

- Stan Obst Tailor's Store, formerly Balaam's Piano Tuners 1933.
- Two homes 1920's.

Western Side:-

- Mercury House, the Daily Mercury Building, 1922.

Beyond Victoria Street:-

- Two shops, Jetset and Nationwide, 1915.
- Mackay Central Hotel, formerly Oriental Hotel, 1935+.
- One shop Batros menswear, formerly Wright's Buildings, 1930's.
- One shop Mackay Rentals, formerly Mitchells' Electrical, 1946.
- Aroney's Buildings . 1940.
- One shop Hairstylist 1938?
- One shop Mackay Gas 1930's.

Beyond Gordon Street:-

- Second building, North Jacklin Nissan, recycled pre-1920 shop.
- cnr. Alfred Street, Taylor's Hotel 1936.

Beyond Alfred Street to Shakespeare:-

- Mango Tree Restaurant, 1920's Donovan Second-hand.
- Sutherland's Plumbing. 1920's
- Dave Pratt's Office, Builder, 1920's.
- A. McDonald, Builder, residence moved from Netherdale after 1918 cyclone.
- Shops, built by McDonald's 1920's
- One Shop Grandmother's Fan formerly Ted Guinn, dentist, 1920's.

E GORDON STREET PRECINCT

South side from Brisbane to Wood Street.

- Mater Misericordiae Hospital 1960-61
- " 1936
- Gallagher House 1979
- Holy Trinity Anglican Church 1925
- Holy Trinity Rectory 1939
- Parish Hall (Cloud Nine) 1937-38.

F RIVER STREET CATHOLIC PRECINCT

North and south sides between Gregory and Macalister Streets.

North side:-

- St. Patrick's Catholic Presbytery 1915.
- St. Patrick's School and Hall cnr. Macalister Street formerly St. Joseph's 1919.

South side:-

- St. Patrick's Christian Brother's Residence, 1929.

G BRISBANE STREET PRECINCT

Between Victoria and Gordon Street on the west side.:-

- Mackay Police Station 1885.
- Two Police Houses 1935.
- One home, (14) formerly Harold Brown's Office and Residence 1934.
- One home, (14a)'Wansfell' built, for James Vivian Brown ca 1905.
- One Surgery and Residence, (16) built for father-in-law of Hector Jeffcoat, former Alderman Mackay City Council ca 1920.

H SOUTH/WEST CENTRAL

Elements of Religious, Educational, Recreational and Residential

Educational

- Mackay Central State School, Alfred Street, formerly Intermediate School 1933.
- TAFE College, Block H, Alfred Street, formerly Mackay High School 1912.

Recreational

- Mackay Showgrounds Stand 1922.
- Band Rotunda in Jubilee Park 1935, built by relief labour.

Religious

- St. Paul's Uniting (formerly Presbyterian) Church, Macalister Street, 1897.
- Salvation Army (formerly Charles Green Methodist Church), Gregory Street, 1924.
- Grasso, Searles, Romano formerly Pentecostal Church 1936.

Others

- Farrelly's Store N-E cnr Macalister and Alfred Streets, 1922.
- Burnett's Music Shop S-E cnr as above. pre 1920.

1 Victoria Street

Brown Properties Building (M)	N → V I C T O R I A	Wilkinson's Hotel 1938
Centrepont (M)		The Dome (M)
2 Shops 1920's (Holmes Bldg)		Bank of Qld. (M)
1 Shop 1920's		1 Shop (M)
3 Shops Stockman's etc. early 1900		Commonwealth Bank (M)
2 Shops (Lambert's Economic Store) 1887		Westpac Bank (M)
Australian Hotel 1940		
W O O D		S T R E E T
Metway Bank (Qld. National Bank) 1922)	S T R E E T	T & G Building 1937
Black's Building 1935		2 Shops Hamilton's Bldg. 1899
Mackay Townhouse (Hotel Imperial) 1936		2 Shops Armatis/Carrolls 1925
Mackay Permanent (M)		2 Shops Second Dalrymple Bldg. 1923 Garrick's/Jensens
National Bank (M)		6 Shops Dalrymple's Building 1917
		Palace Hotel 1939
S Y D N E Y		S T R E E T
ANZ Bank (M)		Kumara House (Will's Hotel) 1892
Commonwealth Bank (Australian Joint Stock Bank) 1880		1 Shop century 21 1930
Mackay Court House 1938		Shepherd & Dudley (M)
		Banquet House (M)
		Development House (M)
		MLC (M)
		Mackay Coloured Co-operative (James Croker & Son) 1914

2 Sydney Street

Mackay Customs House 1901-02	↑ N S Y D N E Y	Prince of Wales Hotel 1940
Old Bond Store 1927-28		Friendly Societies Dispensary c1930
Ambassador Hotel 1937		Chaseley House 1937
1 Shop Paper Chain early 1920's		J.M.McKay House (M)
1 Shop T.T.Rest. (A.M.P.) 1920's		G.E.Smith & Co. (M)
3 Shops Comino & Son etc. 1890		Mackay Spare Parts Facade only (Brown Pty. Ltd.) 1902-03 Lane
2 Shops Just Knit etc date unknown		2 Shops Rest. 1889 Qld.Land C.1900
3 Shops Armati's to Fosseys (Sharp's Buildings) 1892 Fossey's remodelled 1956		Seymour & Alman (Nat.Bk.of Aust) 1934
3 Shops date unknown Capitol cafe interior redesigned 1940		1 Shop Chandlers (Coben's Cafe 1918)
Palace Hotel 1939		Kumara House (Will's Hotel) 1892
V I C T O R I A		S T R E E T
National Bank (M)	S T R E E T	ANZ Bank (M)
Open Area (M)		4 Shops first 1950's other 3 1927-28 (W.H.Andrew jeweller)
Newsagency (M)		Under Construction
Lane		Park
1 Shop Kaytown (F Black Pty) 1905		Old Mackay Town Hall 1912
1 Shop AFS. ca 1920's		
Estate Plaza (M)		Day and Night Pharmacy (M)
RSL Memorial Hall 1954		
1 Shop Pioneer Permanent ca 1990's		Post Office (M)
Offices (M)		
G O R D A N		S T R E E T

3 Wood Street.

Riverside House (M)	↑	Telstra Bldg. (Post Office 1883) Remodelled 1938
Woody's On the Mall (M)	N	Old Pioneer Shire Council Chambers 1935
		Park
	W	Comino's Building 1935
		Andrew's Building 1940
Mackay Land Care (M)	O	McGuire's Hotel 1938
Daily Mercury Building 1922	O	Douglas, Gibb & Lewis early 1950's 4 Shops
Westpac Bank (M)	D	T & G Building 1937

V I C T O R I A

Australian Hotel 1940
Centrepont (M)
2 Shops Jetset/Nationwide 1915
Dames and Dandies (M)
Mackay Central Hotel (Oriental Hotel) 1935+
Batros (M)
Batros M'wear (Wright's Bldg) 1930's
1 Shop (Mitchell's Elect.) 1946
Aroney's Buildings 1938
1 Shop Hairstylist ca 1938
1 Shop Maky. Gas. ca 1930's
Irene Hayes Florist (M)
Fatsea's Building 1962
1 Shop Mky. fruit Markey ca 1950

G O R D O N

C.W.A Bldg. 1938	Car Sales
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S T R E E T

Metway Bank (Queensland National Bank) 1922
Hog's breath (Bank Residence) 1922
5 Shops ca 1930's
1 Shop Personal Names ca 1930's
1 Shop T.J. Leonard (Coleman?) 1933-36
City Plaza (M)
1 Shop Mex. Rest. (Coleman?) 1933-36
1 Shop Honeycombes ca 1930's
2 Shops Rest/ Sports. ca 1930's
1 Shop (M)
Masonic Temple 1924
Car Parking

S T R E E T

1937-38 Parish Hall - Cloud Nine	1939 Holy Trinity Rectory	1925 Holy Trinity Anglican Church
Coles (M)		
1 Shop (M)		
1 House 1920's		
1 House 1920's		
vacant		
1 Shop Stan Obst. 1933		

4 Victoria Street, between Macalister and Wood Streets.

M A C A L I S T E R		N →
2 Shops Fatsea's Bldg. 1938	V I C T O R I A S T	Pioneer Permanent (M)
2 Shops Radio rentals etc. ca 1935		2 Shops Keogh's 1930's
1 Shop Gallery ca 1930's		2 Shops (M)
MBF House (M)		4 Shops Taylor's Bldg. 1933
Suncorp (M)		Commonwealth Centre (M)
1 Shop Tick Tock jewellery (Alex Grant Funeral Dir.) 1930's		
Subway (M)		
W O O D		S T R E E T

5 Gregory Street, between River and Gordon Streets. St. Patrick's Presbytery 1915

R I V E R	↑	S T R E E T
St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' Residence 1929	N G R E G O R Y S T R E E T	
Commonwealth Centre (M)		A. W. U. Bldg. ca 1930's
		Wilkinson's Hotel 1938
V I C T O R I A		S T R E E T
3 Shops ca 1930's-40's		
2 Shops ca 1930's -40's		
2 Shops ca 1930's -40's		
(M)	S T R E E T	
Appliance Spares & Repairs cl 1900		Grasso Searles, Romano (Pentecostal Church) 1936
G O R D A N		S T R E E T

R I V E R		↑ N B R I S B A N E	S T R E E T		
			Leichhardt Hotel 1881	Crown&Anchor Hotel 1937+	Hossacks Store 1894
Moohin's Secondhand cal920's			Original Byrne's Pie Factory 1940's		
			(M)		
Mackay Coloured Co-op. (James Croker & Son) 1914					
V I C T O R I A		S T R E E T	S T R E E T		
Mackay Court House 1938					
1 Police House cal935			(M)		
1 Police House cal935					
Mackay Police Station 1885					
1 House (H.Brown's Office) 1934					
1 House 'Wansfell' cal905					
1 Surgery and Residence cal920					
(M)					
G O R D O N			S T R E E T		

6

Brisbane Street.

VISUAL CHARACTER OF MACKAY HERITAGE PRECINCTS.

Introduction

The report endeavours to note the principal elements contributing to the appearance of the precincts identified in this study. The descriptions seek to provide sufficient specifics to allow any proposal for new work or alterations to be checked for a reasonable empathy, but must be loose enough to cover the range of forms that occur in each. Other reports and studies describe certain of the notable individual buildings in detail. More work is required on remaining buildings.

Precincts may contain individual examples differing from the general description. A precinct is distinguished by a predominance of reasonably intact character buildings. It is not that it must be pristine absolutely.

This study, designated "Heritage Context Study", was not commissioned to recommend detailed heritage precincts. The borders of the places listed should be seen as tentative, but the nomination of places is a logical and necessary extension of the study. It is recommended that a detailed expert appraisal, combined with adequate public consultation, be undertaken to enable more definite boundaries of Areas and Precincts to be defined, for conversion into town planning regulations designed to protect the quality, amenity and value of these places.

This section attempts to identify those sections of Mackay in which aesthetic guidelines might be appropriate. A preliminary recommendation is provided, both for Character Areas and within them, Heritage Precincts in which a high level of integrity and uniformity of historical character is evident.

MACKAY CITY COMMERCIAL AND CIVIC PRECINCT

Generally

The entire older centre of Mackay is a Character Area, in which extensive tracts of period architecture remain in a healthy modern city centre. The report, "*Mackay Region Pilot Heritage Study*", Graeme Butler & Associates, 1994, identifies the "City of Mackay Commercial & Civic Precinct" and provides a pilot list of character buildings. The current study divides the Precinct into smaller Precincts with identifiable differences. The Precinct(s) are worthy of protection under Town Planning Regulations to protect heritage values and ensure future development is not detrimental to these values. The Area does not have sharp borders. Much more work will be required to establish reasonable and generally acceptable outlines.

Precinct Character

A- River Front precinct

Generally

This sub-precinct is bordered by the Pioneer River, views of which are available through the buildings. It contains remnant buildings from the River Port era of Mackay, which are either industrial or service buildings. Existing functions still mostly relate to the river. The precinct fades out on the eastern end with small fishing boat moorings and finally a boat ramp and parking area. It was once closely linked to the railway which has since been removed, with only a short disused section of railway bridge remaining. The embankment is modern.

The number of buildings in the sub-precinct has diminished from that evident in period photographs, resulting from the relocation of the port. However it still retains some feel and consistency. The introduction of newer development should provide tourist-related or river-related commercial uses and should seek to retain the maritime and historical character.

The Precinct overlaps Sydney Street North through its connection with the Customs House. It extends into lower Brisbane street where other early timber and iron buildings remain. These are single storey.

Plot Size

There is a mixture of plot size, since it contains some early cottages on small lots, otherwise there are commercial sized allotments. Allotments on the river side are aligned along the bank.

Building Scale and Massing

Apart from the few cottages, the remaining buildings are substantial in size, very simple in form, and either contain two storeys or are similar in height. Buildings are clearly distinguished by detailing, with the warehouses being bulky and with large areas of plain wall and large doors, and the shops and hotels having verandas across the footpaths on posts and a more domestic scale in the doors and windows.

Roofs

Roofs are around 30 degrees pitch, large, unadorned, hipped or gabled, with generally the simplest possible geometry.

Construction and Materials

Buildings are timber framed and mostly clad in corrugated galvanised iron. A sawtooth roof factory to the east is the exception having corrugated asbestos cement cladding. The warehouses have heavy sawn posts and fabricated timber roof trusses.

Buildings on the river bank are built on piles which extend into the water.

Windows are relatively small and separate. Warehouses have large openings closed with doors.

Stylistic Devices

The hotels and shops are altered, but not beyond restorability. Decoration was simple, and used only timber, such as a fretwork bracket at the veranda posts. The visible texture is from balustrading and from the unlined framed walls and the jointed timber boarding, combined with the subtle linear texture and sheen of corrugated metal. These are a by-product of the functional construction.

Awnings are a common feature- from the hotel upper verandas over the footpath, to the veranda of the warehouse residence, to the covered loading bays of the fish warehouse.

Planting

There is little indication of early planting, other than the Leichhardt Tree, which is believed to precede the establishment of the town. There seems to have been little vegetation due to the industrial character of the precinct.

B- Sydney Street

Generally

The Sub-precinct is distinguishable from Victoria Street by containing generally smaller and earlier premises, a large percentage from prior to 1945, with a few prior to Federation. The section from the Pioneer River to Victoria Street is highly intact with only a few modern shops,

and these retain the earlier scale. Several buildings have superficial changes with false fronts which cover seemingly intact earlier detailing. The less intact Victoria to Gordon Street section includes later buildings including two 1990's developments, but also contains the old Town Hall, the RSL and some old shops. The street vista is continuous along both blocks, therefore the impact of development in both sections needs guidance.

Plot Size

Mixed small and medium. The sub-precinct contains small shops and a few larger buildings of which the hotels are the main ones. Shops are divided into pairs or even threes to produce a close knit visual fabric.

Building Scale and Massing

Small scale. A majority of buildings are single storey, the remaining older buildings are two storeys. New buildings in the south end rise to three. Single storey shops have false fronts above awnings adding greater height.

Buildings are very consistent in scale, their awnings are continuous for the street length, of a regular height and fascia depth. Parapets are similar in height. For shops, the parapet is about one storey high. The parapet of the two storey buildings is around another half storey above the upper floor ceilings which are uniformly quite high. Windows in upper facades are rectangular, narrow, vertical in alignment and separated.

Roofs

Roofs are not generally visible from the street, but can be seen from behind. They are small, fairly complex, generally hipped roofs with box gutters between parallel ridges. The roofscape includes some chimneys, rear stairs, small add-on elements, some dormer windows and clerestories. Sheetting is usually corrugated.

Construction and Materials

Except for "Paper Chain" which is corrugated iron clad timber, construction is painted smooth render. This is over a brick core in most cases but seems to be concrete for the two hotels. Older shops have their awnings supported on timber posts at the kerb line, later shops have awnings hung on diagonal metal rods. Awnings, where they can be seen, are corrugated sheeted on top, most are low pitch and concealed behind the fascia. Awning soffits are in various relatively new materials- a few are the original patterned pressed metal.

Shopfronts are divided by mullions into modest areas of glass, with a transom at door head height. The upper lights may be louvred or contain patterned or lead-light glazing. Windows have a false floor at a low height. Many shopfronts are original, others retain the original layout. The old shops are entered through comparatively small doorways which are recessed.

Number of the buildings have common walls or party walls. One narrow lane breaks the otherwise continuous construction in the north end. The southern block contains planted recesses and some courts.

Facing materials vary- many are modern but also original tiles, terracotta decorations, polished stone, marble steps are still common.

Stylistic Devices

The parapets above the awnings in the single storey old shops are decorated in federation style relief mouldings. Parapets have profiled top lines, often with a masonry balustrade. The two storey buildings also have parapets, but these are more simple in form.

Later buildings and both hotels have Art Deco moulded detailing. Most buildings have their names and dates emblazoned on the facade in relief lettering. The exposed hangers of the

awnings have anchor plates and tightening devices such as turnbuckles individually crafted. Top storey windows have little or no shading, mostly a small cantilever above.

Building facades are symmetrical.

Planting

Street planting occurs in the central tree reserves. Royal palms are well established. These rows of palms are a feature of the Mackay Commercial and Civic Precinct. The southern section includes gardens around the Old Town Hall, some lawn in front of the RSL, and a landscaped court in two modern developments. These do not dominate, but link visually to gardens in area 1E.

C- Victoria Street.

Generally

Two city blocks constitute the core of the sub-precinct, with a tapering off at each end and no easily defined end point. The formerly important intersection with Sydney Street retains only one intact heritage building, and a second, much altered. The intersection with Wood Street is now the focus of the street, and modern mall furniture and planting reinforces this perception. The sub-precinct contains entire blocks of character buildings.

Plot Size

Plot size is highly irregular but this does not change the regular appearance of the street. Individual shops are similar sizes. Buildings contain from 1 to five shops.

Building Scale and Massing

The distinction between buildings and tenancies has been made above. From the street, it is the shops that produce the dominant scale. Facades above the shops are symmetrical. Individual tenancies are small in width. Most have a central door with display windows each side.

Buildings are two storeyed, with parapets. Although ceilings are high, buildings are modest in scale. However the difference in height and style from Sydney Street is marked.

Buildings are highly consistent in scale, their awnings are continuous for the street length, of a regular height and fascia depth. Parapets are similar in height. Windows in upper facades are rectangular, vertical in alignment and separated.

Most shops possess footpath awnings, all suspended on diagonal rods. No buildings have timber posts. The only kerb line veranda posts are found on one hotel; these are concrete.

The shop buildings follow a standard arrangement of retail on the ground and offices above. The hotels have accommodation above the bar level.

Roofs

Roofs are generally concealed by the parapets.

Construction and Materials

Masonry construction is used throughout. Most building is of a good dark brown brick, with stucco embellishments. Some brick has been painted but brick was unpainted originally. Awnings mostly had pressed metal soffits and fascias, many are intact. Shopfronts and decor are consistently modern.

The exposed hangers of the awnings have anchor plates and tightening devices such as turnbuckles individually crafted. Top storey windows have little or no shading.

Some parapets have pan tile capping. Most buildings display names or dates in relief lettering.

Stylistic Devices

Modulation of facades emphasises the vertical, with pilasters, engaged piers, vertical windows. Parapet top lines are modulated. Virtuoso bricklaying is found extensively, including diagonal basket weave panels, dentives, recessed and projecting courses, soldier courses, bull nose and bevelled brick inserts. Brick is relieved with stucco or render elements.

Three classes of building can be identified:-

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Banks: | No awnings, verandas on two levels, classical detailing. The Metway is lavishly decorated. |
| Shops: | Edwardian detailing, straight lines generally. Limited use of rendered details on sills, capitals etc. Awning over footpath, planer facade above rising to the parapet. Occasional small balconies. Windows are double hung but with some French doors to balconies. Arched window heads reasonably common. |
| Hotels: | Two storeys with a veranda over the footpath, similar in height to awnings but with a visibly different function. The second storey roof projecting over the alignment is different from the previous types. Hotels are concrete construction, painted finish, with inter-war Art Deco decoration, using curved lines. Upper level windows are French doors with fanlight above. One much altered timber hotel is included, at the western end of the sub-precinct. |

Planting

Victoria Street contains Royal Palm rows. Modern mall planting has been added. The precinct does not contain private gardens as it is built up continuously for complete city blocks.

D- Wood Street.

Generally

The North section of Wood Street is an extension of the Victoria Street precinct. The key buildings of Metway Bank and McGuires Hotel stand at the intersection. The sub-precinct is included for the presence of a number of buildings rather than for uniformity of style.

Plot Size

Larger Blocks. Small shops are not part of this street.

Building Scale and Massing

Buildings include the substantial (for Mackay) former Post Office at one end and the Hotel at the other. The small Pioneer Shire Council building is also found. Most buildings are two storeys and similar to Victoria Street in scale.

Roofs

Not visually significant due to parapets.

Construction and Materials

Stucco or painted concrete on the heritage buildings. Construction is solid.

Stylistic Devices

Office and administrative emphasis, without display shopfronts. Styles on the east side are late Art Deco.

The Post Office and Hotel have two level balconies with two storey octagonal columns.

Planting

The street has a central palm row, and later more bushy planting. Individual gardens are not found.

E- Gordon Street.Generally

The Gordon Street sub-precinct contains the substantial non-commercial buildings of the Anglican group and the Mater Hospital. These lie on the southern side.

Plot Size

Each of the two occupies a whole city block.

Building Scale and Massing

The buildings are massive. The Mater is three storeys, the others of matching height. Three buildings provide the main visible impact. These are built to the alignment.

Roofs

The high medium pitched roofs are visible. They meet a pediment parapet at the street but have eaves elsewhere. They are hipped. All were corrugated asbestos cement, painted, but the Mater has been re-roofed with clay tiles.

Construction and Materials

Construction is masonry. The Mater has dark brick, the church buildings are painted stucco. Both materials present a flat surface and uniform effect to the eye.

Stylistic Devices

The silhouette of the gable ends is similar for all buildings, otherwise there is much difference. The brick contains decorative bricklaying as described above, the church has Romanesque decorative elements.

Planting

Established gardens are attached to both the groups. These are set behind fences with masonry pillars. The visual impact is dependant on the alternating high gable ends and gardens.

F- River Street Catholic Precinct.

Generally

The area contains buildings related by association with a particular group.

Plot Size

Large blocks.

Building Scale and Massing

All larger than domestic scale. All buildings are two storeys. The largest building is the church which occupies a commanding place in certain views in the town.

Roofs

Medium pitch, visible roofs.

Construction and Materials

The residence uses timber, but other buildings are masonry. The church is face brick, the other older buildings are painted stucco. Adjacent school buildings are modern.

Stylistic Devices

The buildings are extremely simple. The style is Spanish Mission.

Planting

The buildings are free standing in their own grounds. Gardens are not heavily planted and consist of large areas of grass with small shade trees. A backdrop of heavier planting runs along the river bank.

G- Brisbane Street.Generally

This precinct backs onto administrative uses in Sydney Street, and has links to Victoria Street through sharing the Court House. The Old Court House forms the centre piece of this group of buildings. It is framed by houses in gardens. Larger buildings occupy the end corner blocks.

The precinct is identified not for uniformity of architecture but for the continuous occupation of the sites from early times, and the historical associations.

Plot Size

As with most precincts, rather irregular. The houses are on domestic blocks, and the civic buildings on larger sites.

Building Scale and Massing

Apart from the Mackay Courthouse, buildings are low in height. The Police Station, former Court, is two storeys, the South end is two storeys, all else is single storey. Apart from the Old Court, buildings are in the scale of substantial domestic architecture.

Roofs

Roofs are pitched. Most use corrugated asbestos cement. Gable ends predominate.

Construction and Materials

Materials vary from timber to brick. Individual descriptions are provided in other studies.

Stylistic Devices

Considerable variety between buildings. All styles precede 1950. All use gardens and use, or formerly used, fences.

Planting

Well established gardens, more formal in the Police housing and Harold Browns house.

H- South West.Generally

This precinct covers an arc of semi-urban uses to the South West of the centre, containing a good number of places of local heritage interest. It lies between the urban heart and some of the nearer residential precincts. It also contains some housing of comparable quality together with considerable later development, currently all of low height. The precinct is identified to allow regulation of development capable of impacting on the sensitive pockets within the precinct and sensitive areas on each side.

Plot Size

Reasonably standard.

Building Scale and Massing

Single storey throughout (except for a few 2 level flats), although larger buildings such as the churches are higher, in proportion. Houses are raised on stumps but not usually to a full storey height, rather to around 2 metres.

Roofs

Corrugated Galvanised iron, hips and gables. Simple geometries.

Construction and Materials

Varies, but roughly it may be said houses tend to be timber and civic buildings to be stucco. An important exception is the large timber church. The precinct includes good examples of timber and iron shops.

Stylistic Devices

Too varied to permit useful summation. Individual buildings are consistent with their types elsewhere in the town.

Planting

Well established street trees and private gardens. Spreading shady varieties dominate.

Table 3 Central Business District Heritage Buildings, 1880 to 1953

Date	Building	Address	Builder	Architect
1880	Commonwealth Bank	63 Victoria St	Southall & Tracey	F.D.G.Stanley
				A.Josling/S'visor
1881	Leichhardt Hotel	25 ? River St.		
1883	Post Office	River St.	M.T.Matthews	
1885	Police Station	Brisbane St.	Thomas Keleher	
1889	TAFE College	Alfred St.		
1889	2 shops Rest./C.Q.Land C'cil	29-31 Sydney St		
1890	3 shops Comino & Son etc.	14 -18 Sydney St.		
1892	Kumara House	cnr Vict./Sydney St.	C. Porter	A. McIntyre
1892	Armati Pharm./Fosseys	26 Sydney St.		Otto Seidel
1895	2 shops Lamberts Building	89 Victoria St.		
1895	Hossack's Store	River St.	C.Porter	
1897	St. Paul's Church	17 Macalister St.		Walter Carey Voller
1898	Wharf/ Paxtons	River St	C. Porter	
1899	Store and Offices/A.P.G.	River St.	C. Porter	
1899?	Hamilton's Bldgs.	112 -114 Victoria St.		
1900?	Seafresh	River St.		
1900	Appliance Spares/Repairs	34 Gregory St.		
1900	Butter Factory	Riverbank	C. Porter	
1901	Customs House	River/Sydney Sts.	M.S.Caskie	A.B.Brady
1902	Wharf next to A.P.G.	River St.	C.W.Kingwell	
1903	Mackay Spare Parts	25-27 Sydney St	G. Wolfe	
1905	1 Shop Kaytown	60 Sydney St		
1905	House 'Wansfell'	14a Brisbane St.		
1910+	3 Shops Stockman's etc.	91-95 Victoria St.		
1910	Langfords Hotel	Tennyson St.		
1912	Old Town Hall	Sydney St.	C. Porter	A.Rigby
1912	TAFE College H Block	Alfred St.		
1914	James Croker & Sons	60 Victoria St.		
1915	St. Patrick's Presbytery	River St.	C. Porter	Harold Beresford
1915	2 Shops Gauzed/Nat.wide	58 Wood St.		
1917	6 Shops Dalrymple Bldg.	100-84 Victoria St		Chambers & Powell
1918	Chandlers	37 Sydney St.		W. Sykes
1919	St. Patrick's Catholic Sch.	River St.		
pre1920	Moohin's Secondhand	8 Brisbane St.		
pre1920	Burnett's Music Shop	Alfred St.		
1920's	1 Shop Pizza	97 Victoria St.		
1920's	2 Shops Qantas etc.	99-101 Victoria St.		
1920's	Railway Workshops	off Gordon St.		
1920's	1 Shop Tong Tion Rest.	12 Sydney St.		
1920's	Surgery/Residence	16 Brisbane St.		
1920	Band Rotunda	Queen's Park	F. Barford	
1920	Gordon House	18 Gordon St.		
1920	1 Shop Paper Chain	8 Sydney St.		
1922	Farrelly's Store	Alfred/Macalister St.		
1922	Daily Mercury Bldg.	36 Wood St.	W. Guthrie	F.H.Faircloth
1922	Metway Bank Bldg./Resid.	79 Victoria St.	W Guthrie	F.H.Faircloth
1922	Mky.Showgrounds Stand	Milton St.	J.G.Gralow	Sykes & Clark
1924	Salvation Army Church Hall	Gregory St.		
1924	2 Shops Jensens/Garricks	102 -104 Victoria St.	W.Guthrie	

1924	Masonic Temple	57 Wood St.	W. Guthrie	F.H.Faircloth
1924	Railway Station	Boddington St		
1925	Armat. Phar./Carrolls News	110-108 Victoria St	W. Guthrie	F.H.Faircloth
1925	Holy Trinity Church	39 Gordon St.	A.B.Stonage&Son	Lange Powell
1927-28	Bond Store	2 Sydney St.		
1927-28	3 Shops Meeting Pl. etc.	51-55 Sydney St.	W. Guthrie	W.Guthrie
1929	Christian Bothers School	River St.	W. Guthrie	
1930's	A.W.U. Building	7 Gregory St.		
1930's	5 Shops G.B.Frogs- B'worm	Wood St.	W. Guthrie	
1930's	1 Shop Personal Names	Wood St.		
1930's	1 Shop Honeycombs Realty	45 Wood St.		
1930's	Mandarin/Sportscene	43 Wood St.	W. Guthrie	
1930's	2 Shops Keogh's	170-172 Victoria St.		H.Brown
1930's	2 shops Derek Frames	190 Victoria St.		H. Brown
1930's	1 Shop Tick Tock Jew.	121 Victoria St.	A. McDonald	
1930's	1 Shop Mky. Gas	88 Victoria St.		
1930s	Batros Menswear	80 Wood St.		
1930	1 Shop Century 21	74 Victoria St.		
1930	Friendly Societies D'pensary	5 Sydney St.		H.Brown
1930	Moohin's Secondhand	52 Victoria St.		
1930	C.M.S. Agencies	18 Victoria St.		
1933	Mackay Central School	Alfred St.		
1933	Taylor's Building	Victoria St.	W. Guthrie	A.G. Rooney
1933	Stan Obst Tailor	81 Wood St.	W. Guthrie	
1925	T.J. Leonard	Wood St.	* close to identical	
1933-36	1 Shop Mex. rest.	47 Wood St	* close to identical	
1934	Seymour & Alman Bldg	33 Sydney St.	T.C.Clark	
1934	House H.Brown's Resid./Off.	14 Brisbane St.		
1935	Band Rotunda	Jubilee Park		
1935	2 Police Houses	Brisbane St.		
1935	Comino's Bldgs.	7 Wood St.		
1935	Pioneer Shire Office	3 Wood St.	W. Guthrie	H.Brown
1935	Mky. Leisuretime Furniture	41 Victoria St.		
1935	Black's Bldgs.	77 Victoria St.	W. Guthrie	H. Brown
1935+	2 Shops Radio Rent. etc	135-137 Victoria St.		
1935+	Mky. Central Hotel	Wood St.	W.Guthrie	H.Brown
1936	Grasso, Searles Romano	Gregory St.		
1936	Mky. Town House	75 Victoria St.	McDonald's	H.Brown
1936	Mater Hospital	Gordon St.	Kell & Rigby	Hennessey & Hennessey
1936	Mky.Sewerage Pump Hse.	off Gordon St.		
1936	Taylor's Hotel	Alfred/Wood Strs.	W.Guthrie	A.G.Rooney
1937 +	Crown & Anchor	River St.		
1937	T & G Building	116 Victoria St.		
1937	Holy Trinity Hall	43 Gordon St.	Stronach	H. Brown
1937	Ambassador Hotel	2 Sydney St.	D. Pratt	
1937	Chaseley House	7-9 Sydney St.	W. Guthrie	H. Brown
1938?	Hairstylist	86 Wood St.		
1938	C.W.A. Hall	Gordon St.		H.Brown
1938	Grasso Searles Romano	13 Gregory		

1938	Maquires Hotel	17 Wood St.	D. Pratt	H. Brown
1938	Wilkinsons Hotel	148 Victoria St.	W. Guthrie	
1938	Mackay Court House	61 Victoria St.		
1939	Holy Trinity Rectory	41 Gordon St.		H. Brown
1939	Palace Hotel	82 Victoria St.	McDonald's	Hall & Phillips
1939	Hotel Mackay	179 Victoria St.	Barbat & Stronach	H. Brown
1940	Capitol Cafe Interior	Sydney St		H. Brown
1940	Prince Of Wales Hotel	1 Sydney St.	W. Guthrie	H. Brown ?
1940	Australian Hotel	83 Victoria St.	W. Guthrie	E.R.Orchard
1938	Aroneys Building	84 Wood St.	W. Guthrie	E.R.Orchard
1940	Andrew's Building	9 Wood St.		
1940's	Old Pie Factory	3 Brisbane St		
1950's	Douglas, Gibb&Lewis	21 Wood St.		
1953	Sugar Research Institute	Nebo Rd.	Don Johnstone	Karl Langer

W. H. PAXTON & CO. LTD.

(Established 1876)

WHOLESALE, GENERAL, HARDWARE, WINE, SPIRIT and PRODUCE MERCHANTS. AGENTS:
A.U.S.N. CO. LTD., and the P. & O. LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE year 1936 witnessed the Diamond Jubilee of the firm of W. H. Paxton & Co. Founded by the late W. H. Paxton in 1876, the business has not only progressed with Mackay and district—it helped Mackay and district to grow!

In the romantic story of early settlement in Mackay, when the present city was but a scrappy village—when “between ‘devil devil,’ 6ft. swamp grass and no streets the place was a caution”—there is found the following: “Rapid expansion of the sugar industry continued until 1874 . . . In that year disease in the cane and abnormal weather conditions . . . almost killed the industry in its infancy. . . Mr. George Smith, who was a man of great personality and a prominent business man locally . . . was responsible for the introduction of a large amount of

Victorian capital for the advancement and development of industry in Mackay. . . Messrs. Sloane & Co. being prominent among the timely rescuers. . . The late Mr. Robert Jonathan Jeffrey was the leading spirit of Messrs. Sloane & Co., and the late Mr. W. H. Paxton his able lieutenant.

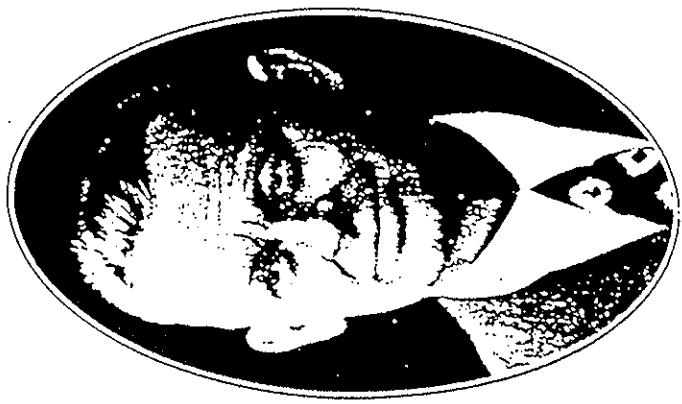
The business was subsequently bought from Mr. Paxton by the firm of McIlwraith & McEachern, and later floated into a company. Control of the business was eventually obtained by Mr. W. H. Rudd and family, and it remains in their hands to-day.

When the late Mr. Paxton came to Mackay this district was forbidding bushland. In company with that heroic band of Empire-builders who congregated here at the time, he put his faith and his money into Mackay’s development.

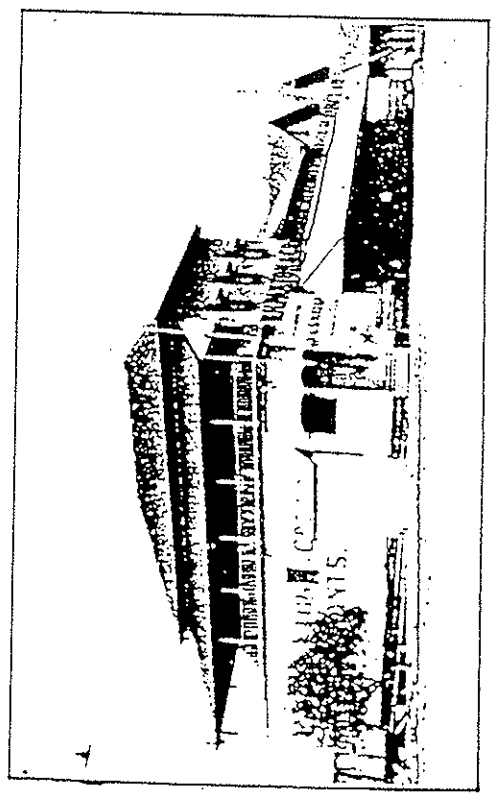
Two of his vessels became famous in these parts—the Jab-bawalk (Captain Adrian) and the Burrough Belle (Captain Belbin). Captain Belbin, father of our well-known townsman Mr. R. Belbin, was killed by natives when in the South Seas, while in the service of Paxton & Co.

Establishing a wholesale business, Mr. Paxton was successful in obtaining the agencies for many celebrated lines and brands, and the business continued to expand until to-day, it has practically every type of connection. Associated with Walter Reid & Co., it is one of the largest businesses of its kind in Queensland, and an indication of the calibre of the men who have occupied the position of manager of W. H. Paxton & Co. is given by a glance at the progress made in the commercial world by a former manager, Mr. E. V. Reid. Resigning from the staff of a local bank, Mr. Reid became manager of Paxtons, transferred to Walter Reid & Co., Rockhampton, and later became controller of the destiny of the world-wide organisation of Dalgety & Co., from its London offices.

The present manager is Mr. H. P. Rasmussen (who is also a director) under whose capable guidance the business continues to expand.



Mr. H. P. Rasmussen.



Paxton's Buildings and Shipping Offices.

Illus. 15 W.H. Paxton & Co. Pty. Ltd. Biography (APG Building River Street)

JAMES CROKER & SONS

(Established September 1, 1889)



Mr. C. R. Croker



The late Mr. J. H. Croker



Mr. Arnold Croker

THE history of this firm is one of continuous progress, in harmony with the development of the city and district in which its activities are chiefly centred.

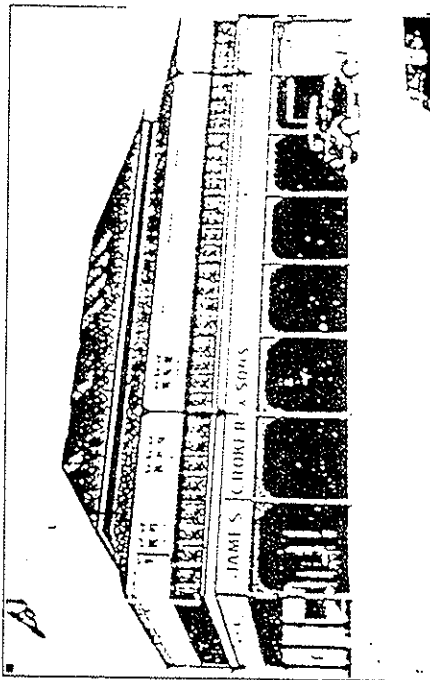
Founded by the late Mr. James How Croker on September 1, 1889, as a shipping and general commission agency in the premises at present occupied by Mr. K. M. Dupuy, Chemist, Sydney Street, it was later moved into the build-

ing now occupied by Brown Ltd.'s Hardware Department, and, in 1914, removed to the firm's own premises, then just erected at the corner of Victoria and Brisbane Streets, where it has since remained.

From its inception the firm has been closely identified with the districts staple products—sugar—and in the intervening period since its foundation has handled the shipment of the whole of the sugar which has been produced in this district for the greater part of the last 50 years—a cargo the total value of which approximates £45,500,000!

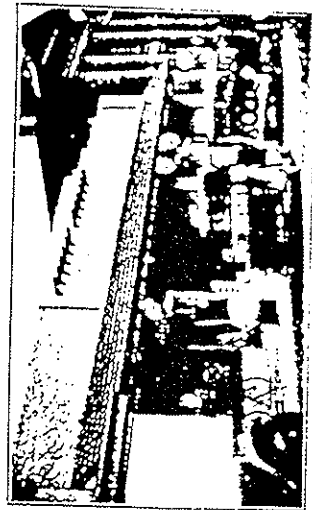
Since the death of the founder of the firm in 1927, the business has been carried on by Messrs. C. R. and Arnold Croker who became partners in the business in 1919 and 1924 respectively.

The company's extensive activities have necessitated

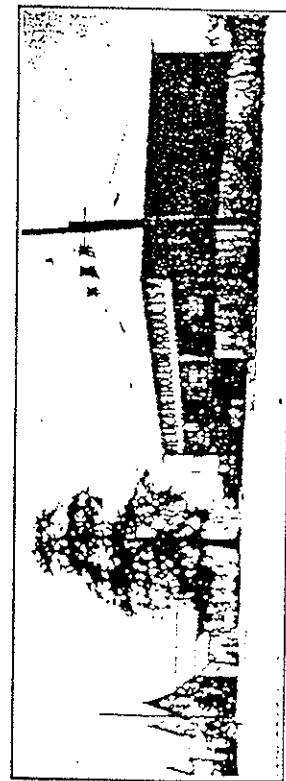


Shipping and Executive Offices, Victoria Street, the erection of its own wharf, oil store (for Texas Co., oil and motor spirit), fertiliser shed (for A.C.F. Shirley's products), and a modern garage in Wood Street for its Ford agency.

Other important agencies held by James Croker & Sons include travel, insurance, forwarding, merchandise, etc., and in each case the progressive and ever-expanding spirit which has been symbolical of the firm as a whole is evident in these departments.



Croker's Garage and Showrooms



Texaco Oil Store, Wharves and Fertiliser Store, River Street.

Illus. 16 James Croker & Sons Biography (Youth Access Victoria Street)

THIS busy Departmental Store is conducted by the three brothers—Messrs. E. M., W. M., and D. M. Brown—with Messrs. E. M. and W. M. Brown as directors, and Mr. Don M. Brown, Manager of the Hardware and Crockery Departments. Mr. H. V. M. Brown, Architect, is also a director of the firm.

The sons of one of Queensland's earliest and most popular Postmasters—the late Mr. J. V. Brown—who at one time was Postmaster at Mackay, the brothers have been reared in a commercial atmosphere.

Leaving the Postal Service in 1897 their father (Mr. J. V. Brown) joined the firm of Marsh & Webster, and was appointed to the first board of directors of that company in 1900. Mr. J. V. Brown married Miss E. L. Marsh, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Marsh, founder of the firm of Marsh and Webster. He died in November, 1919.

Each of the present directors of Brown Ltd., with the exception of Mr. H. V. M. Brown, gained experience in commercial activities as members of the staff of Marsh & Webster Pty. Ltd.

In 1923 Messrs. D. M. and E. M. Brown commenced business on their own account, by taking over the grocery store conducted by Mr. Jas. Tall. Later they were joined by Mr. W. M. Brown, and by dint of hard work the business commenced to expand. In order to have more floor space it was found necessary to take over the premises adjacent, which, up to that time, had been conducted by Mr. T. Hatfield as the A.B.C. Cafe.

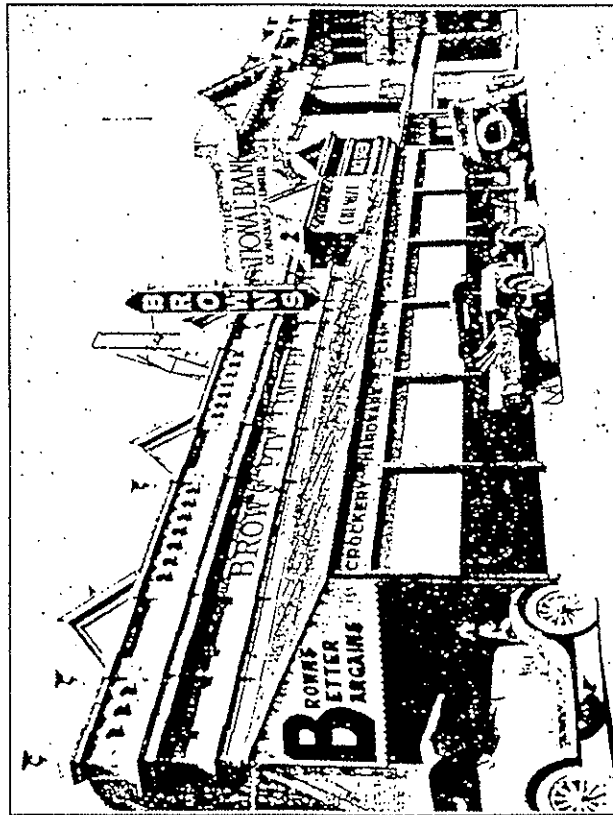
In keeping with the modern trend of trad-

BROWN PTY. LTD.

(Established March, 1923)

GROCERY, HARDWARE, and PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

SYDNEY STREET — P.O. BOX 103 — MACKAY



View of Brown's Busy Departmental Store, Sydney Street.

ing, a cash and carry department was installed, and this section found such favour with the public that space again became at a premium.

Extensive alterations to the rear of the building and the shifting of the office quarters failed to relieve the situation, and so, when, early in 1935 Messrs. Howard Smith Ltd., vacated their branch office next door to the Cash & Carry Department in favour of premises in Wood-street, Messrs. Brown Pty. Ltd. took over the premises and installed therein their

Hardware and Crockery Department.

On taking over the cafe premises, it was decided to modernise the shop front, and the high bay windows which fronted the premises, reminiscent of an earlier period, were removed and large show windows were placed in their position.

The front of the former Howard Smith branch office, too, was remodelled to bring it into conformity with the modernistic design of the rest of the store, while the latest departmental store design for interior fittings were installed. A huge refrigerating unit in the grocery section ensures the freshness of all smallgoods supplied by the firm, and an up-to-date bacon-cutter expedites service from that department. Display bins, arranged on the floors of the departments tend to provide a quick self-service to customers, at the same time clearly informing buyers of the nature and price of the goods displayed. A fleet of motor vehicles attend to the demands of the despatch department, while a huge 6-wheel motor truck performs the heavy duty service required.

A big staff is provided to attend to the wants of customers, and the cheery colourings within the store are reflected in the pleasant service rendered by the staff. To have trebled the size of its premises in twelve years and to have grown in that short space of time to a position ranking with the old-established firms in the district is the happy record of this progressive firm, and it is a tribute to the zeal and energy of the directorate and staff that they have built up a service for the community in keeping with the best traditions of merchantmen.

Illus. 17 Brown Pty. Ltd. Biography (Mackay Spare Parts Sydney Street)

THE MELODY SHOP

(M. V. Burnet — Established 1933)
129 VICTORIA STREET, MACKAY.

MR. M. V. BURNET, although born in France, claims Scotland as his homeland. Educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, he left school at the age of 16, and departed for Australia the same year to seek his fortune.

In 1930 he commenced business on his own account as an ice vendor, selling out in 1934 to purchase Zenek's Music Shop, now known as "The Melody Shop."

Commencing this business in a modest way three years ago The Melody Shop has rapidly progressed, and to-day it enjoys the patronage of customers from every corner of the district. "Where there is Harmony in Every Transaction" is the slogan of this enterprising business, and the fact that it is actually carried into effect probably explains the extensive public support received.



Another department of the business—The Mackay Circulating Library—has also met with tremendous support. With over 750 subscribers who have access to a steadily growing library, this library is the largest in the city, and one of the largest proprietary libraries in North Queensland. Over 3000 books are at present available, and fresh volumes are added weekly on receipt from the publishers. Mr. J. A. Collins, who was previously employed as librarian, joined the firm 12 months ago as a partner in the Library Section.

An extensive trade is done in gramophone records. "The Melody Shop" being noted for the large and varied range of records carried, whilst the fact that new numbers are available immediately they are released from the recording studios is greatly appreciated by music lovers.

W. H. ANDREW

(Established 1908)
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, ENGRAVER, and OPTOMETRIST.
SYDNEY STREET — MACKAY.

ARRIVING from Charters Towers in 1908, Mr. W. H. Andrew commenced business as a jeweller in Wood Street, in a shop situated opposite Wallis & Co., butchers, present site.

Removing to a position in Victoria Street on the spot where Holyoake's Pharmacy now stands their Mackay Newsagency) Mr. Andrew's business expanded and he moved into larger premises in Sydney Street, occupying the shop now divided between Mr. W. Power (Mercer) and Mr. P. Punda (Tailor).

Building three modern business premises opposite Marsh & Websters in Sydney Street, Mr. Andrew transferred his business into one of them and has since remained in that central position.

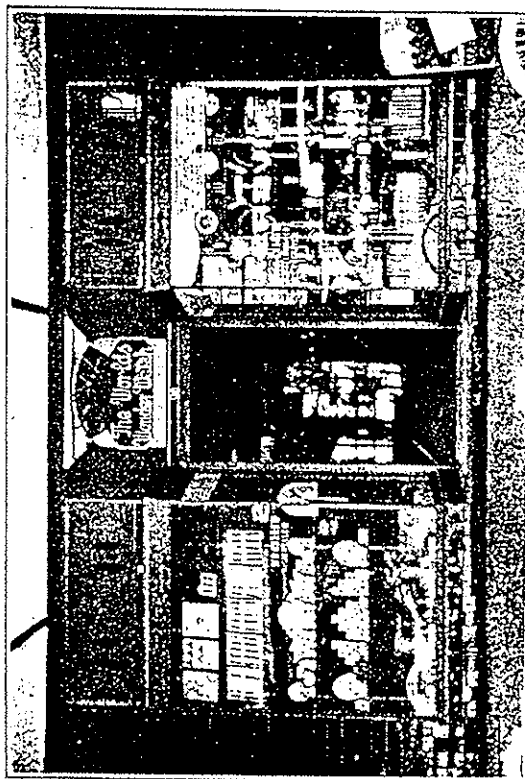


Mr. W. H. Andrew.

new into one of them and has since remained in that central position.

Taking advantage of the Jubilee Celebrations in England in 1935, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew journeyed overseas, and whilst there made an extensive tour of the Continent. A visit to the World Exhibition at Prague, Mr. Andrew made purchases for his business, and while on the Continent furthered his experience in the watchmaking craft in the world-famous Cyma factory.

Employing a staff of six each one a specialist in his own particular department of the business, Mr. Andrew has developed an establishment of which he can be justifiably proud.



W. H. Andrew's Modern Jewellery

Illus. 18 W. H. Andrew Biography
(Group of 4 shops Sydney Stre

LAMBERTS Pty. Ltd. ESTD. 1887

ECONOMIC STORES — VICTORIA STREET.
DRAPERS, MILLINERS, GROCERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

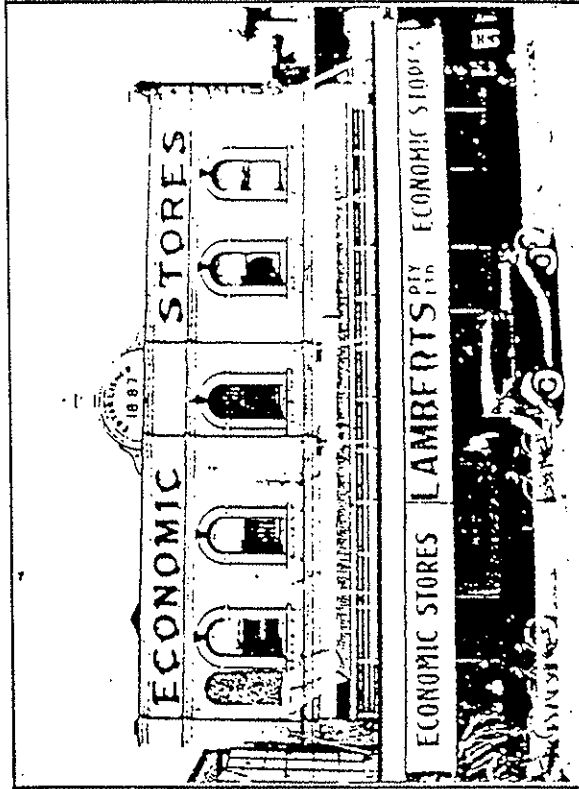
ONE of the leading business houses in Mackay is Lamberts Pty. Ltd., which took its rise in Victoria Street, in 1887, when Messrs. Samuel Lambert and J. H. Thornber converted a small confectionery establishment into a general store.

Many changes have taken place and Mackay has assumed large proportions since those pioneering days. The firm of Lamberts has kept pace with the town in the march of progress and now caters for the requirements of an important district in groceries, small goods, produce, drapery, clothing, millinery, furnishing, hardware, glassware, and crockery.

The small store, previously mentioned, soon became inadequate to meet the requirements of an increasing clientele, and it was subsequently demolished to make room for a two-storey building, which occupied half the ground where the Economic Store now stands. Further expansion took place as the years advanced and the rear of the allotment became occupied first by a single story building and, subsequently by an additional section which provided a double floor from Victoria Street to what is known as Lambert's Lane.

A property adjoining, with a frontage to Gregory Street, was acquired for the purpose of accommodating the bulk stores which now occupy most of the available space on this land—a further indication of the growth of the business. Alterations have been made in the main building from time to time, to keep pace with modern design, one of the outstanding improvements being the installation of modern show windows, which extends over the whole frontage of the building.

The personnel of the firm has undergone important changes. The original partnership between Messrs. Lambert and Thornber lasted only a few years, when Lambert became sole proprietor and continued as such until 1905 when the business was converted into a limited liability company in which a system of cooperative ownership amongst employees of the firm was inaugurated, with Mr. Lambert as head of the new

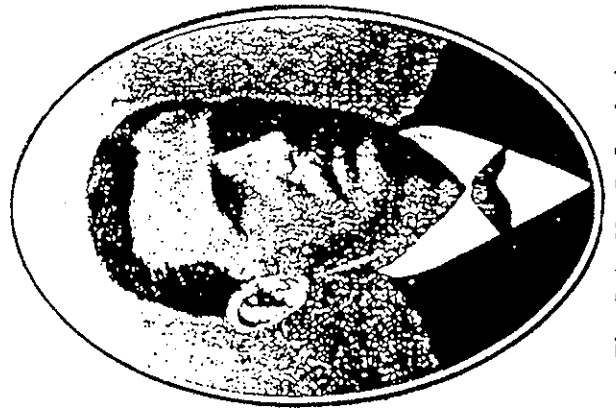


Lamberts Pty. Ltd., Departmental Store, Victoria Street.

company. He relinquished active control after setting the new company on its course, and Mr. E. J. Marryatt succeeded him as manager, and remained in that position for ten years. In 1919 Mr. Richard Lambert, son of the founder succeeded to the position and has successfully guided the destinies of the firm since that time.

When the limited liability was formed in 1905 the number of employees totalled 24 whereas to-day the number has grown to 60.

Mr. Samuel Lambert's useful and enterprising career came to a close on June 21, 1911. Apart from his successful commercial undertakings, he took a prominent part in local affairs, being at one time Mayor of the town (1899), a member of the Mackay Harbour Board, Chamber of Commerce, and of the Committee of the Mackay District Hospital. Anything associated with the advancement of the town and district received his practical support.



The Late Mr. S. Lambert.

F. BLACK PTY. LTD.

(E. W. J. Hurley—Since 1926).

GROCCERS, WINE, PRODUCE and HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

SYDNEY STREET

MACKAY.

IN 1926 the late Mr. E. W. J. Hurley acquired the business of F. Black (Pty.) Ltd., a long-established business house with trading connections extending back into the early part of this century.

A native of this city, the late Mr. Hurley was a member of a well-known family. His father, the late Mr. Jas. Hurley having conducted a drapery business in the district for many years. A prominent figure on public welfare bodies,

Mr. Hurley was a Past President of the Mackay Chamber of Commerce, and the Mackay Hospitals Board, was twice President of the Mackay Employers' Association, and was President of the Mackay Associated Friendly Societies. He was a trustee of the A.F.S. Dispensary, a trustee of the H.A.G.B. Society, a member of the City Bowling Club, and Treasurer of the Mackay Turf Club. He was also a member of the Mackay Rotary Club.

On taking over the business of F. Black (Pty.) Ltd., Mr. Hurley threw himself zealously into the task of building up an extensive business connection, and his persevering efforts were rewarded by the solid support of local residents.

(The business is now managed by Mr. J. R. Hurley, who joined the firm seven years ago).

The firm's customers extend right throughout the district, and the daily country trains carry goods from the busy store to cane-farmers and country folk scattered over the Pioneer Valley, while lorry loads of goods also negotiate the steep range road and penetrate far into the grazing regions beyond. Two order men and a fleet of motor delivery vans and a heavy-duty truck service the needs of the townfolk.

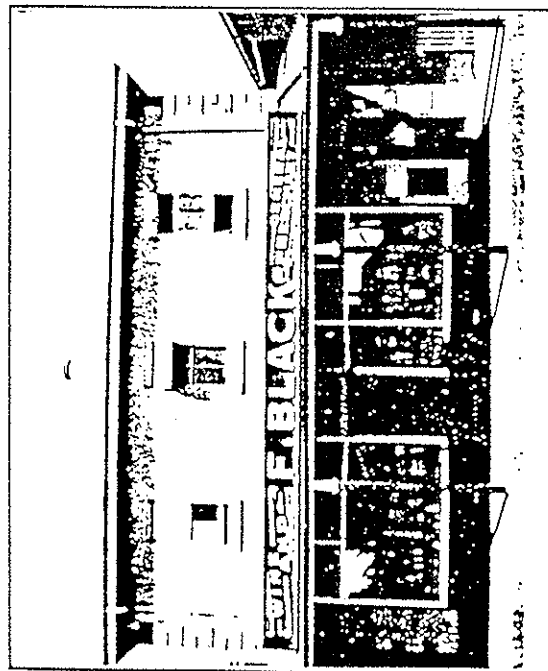
An extensive range of quality groceries, hardware, and produce are stocked, while the firm makes a feature of Australian wines. A keen price policy, backed up by an efficient and clerical service has helped in no small way to build up the reputation of the firm.

An outstanding feature of Mackay by night is the unique lighting effects which have been gained by the use of Neon tubing within the windows, displaying to effect the goods contained therein.

Situated as it is, opposite the Town Hall, and at the termini of several town and country bus runs, the store is the centre of much activity, and a time-honoured meeting place for country-folk homeward bound after a day's shopping in the city.



The late Mr. E. W. J. Hurley.



F. Black Pty. Ltd.'s Premises, Sydney Street.

ESTAB.
1915

L. COLEMAN

ESTAB.
1915

TAILOR

WOOD STREET, MACKAY

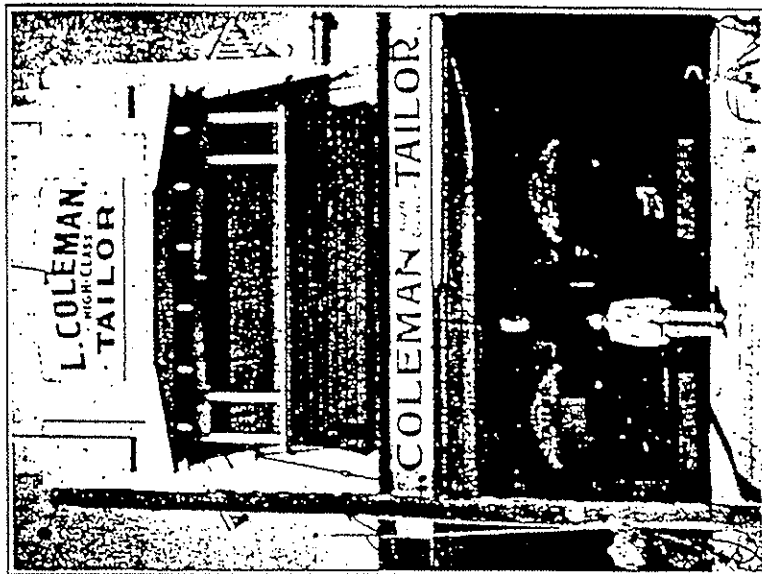
A NATIVE of Mackay, Mr. "Laurie" Coleman was born at Howard Park, a suburb of the city. After an absence of some years Mr. Coleman returned to Mackay in 1915, and commenced a tailoring business in Sydney Street in a building which stood on the site now occupied by the National Bank premises.

Leaving Mackay two years later, owing to ill-health, Mr. Coleman spent 12 months on the Downs. Returning again, he commenced business in tailoring parlours in Dalrymple's Buildings, Victoria Street, but had the misfortune to lose his entire stock in the devastating cyclone of January, 1918. Shifting into a shop which stood on the site now occupied by the Mackay Newsagency in Victoria Street, Mr. Coleman continued business until he accepted a position in Townsville at Cassells, where he remained for eleven months.

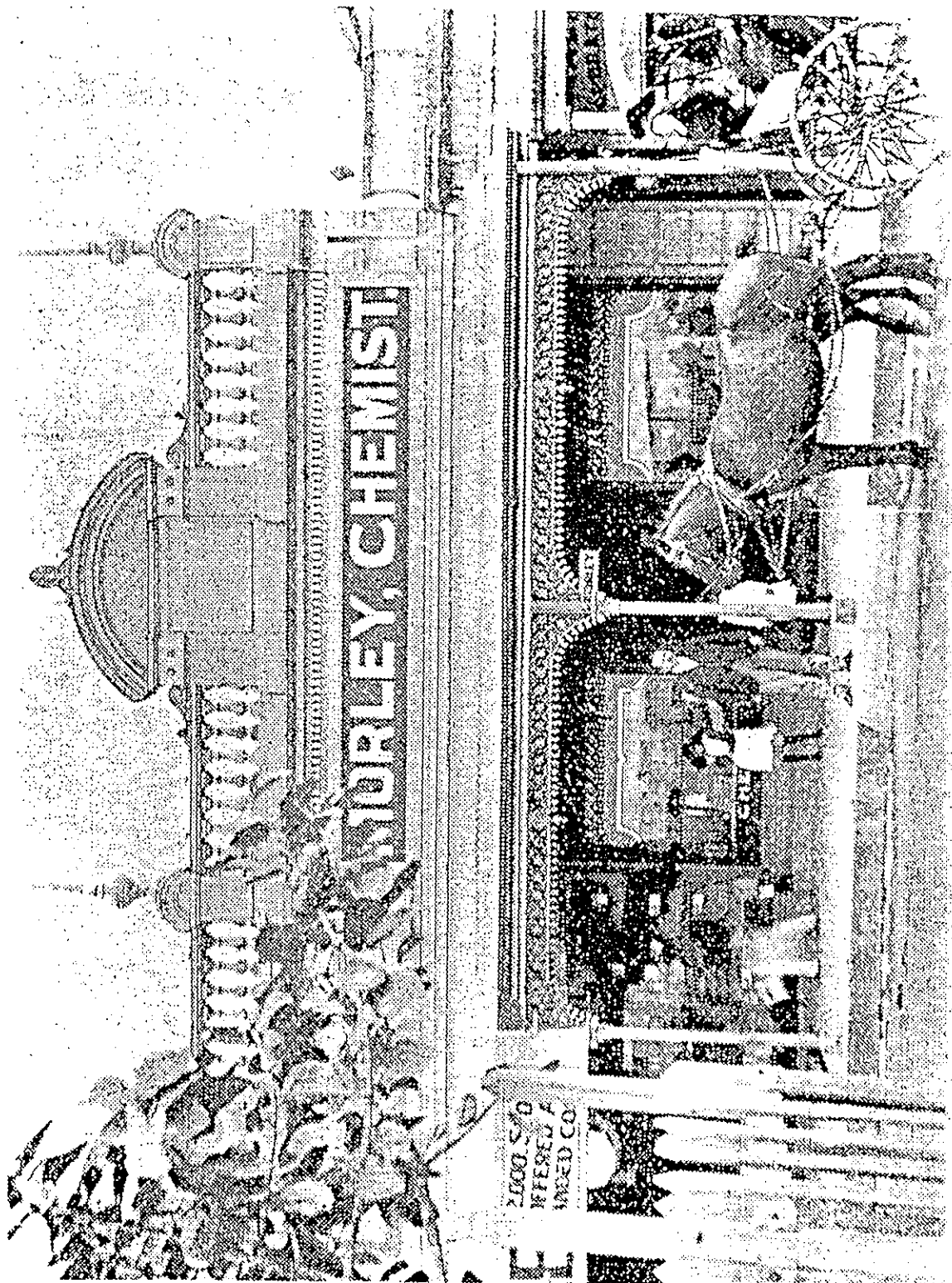
Furthering his experience, he accepted a position as cutter for Wim Bros., King Street Sydney, remaining with that firm for some time.

Possessing a fine baritone voice, Mr. Coleman studied intensively under Richard McLellan (a prominent private tutor) and under Roland Foster at the Sydney Conservatorium.

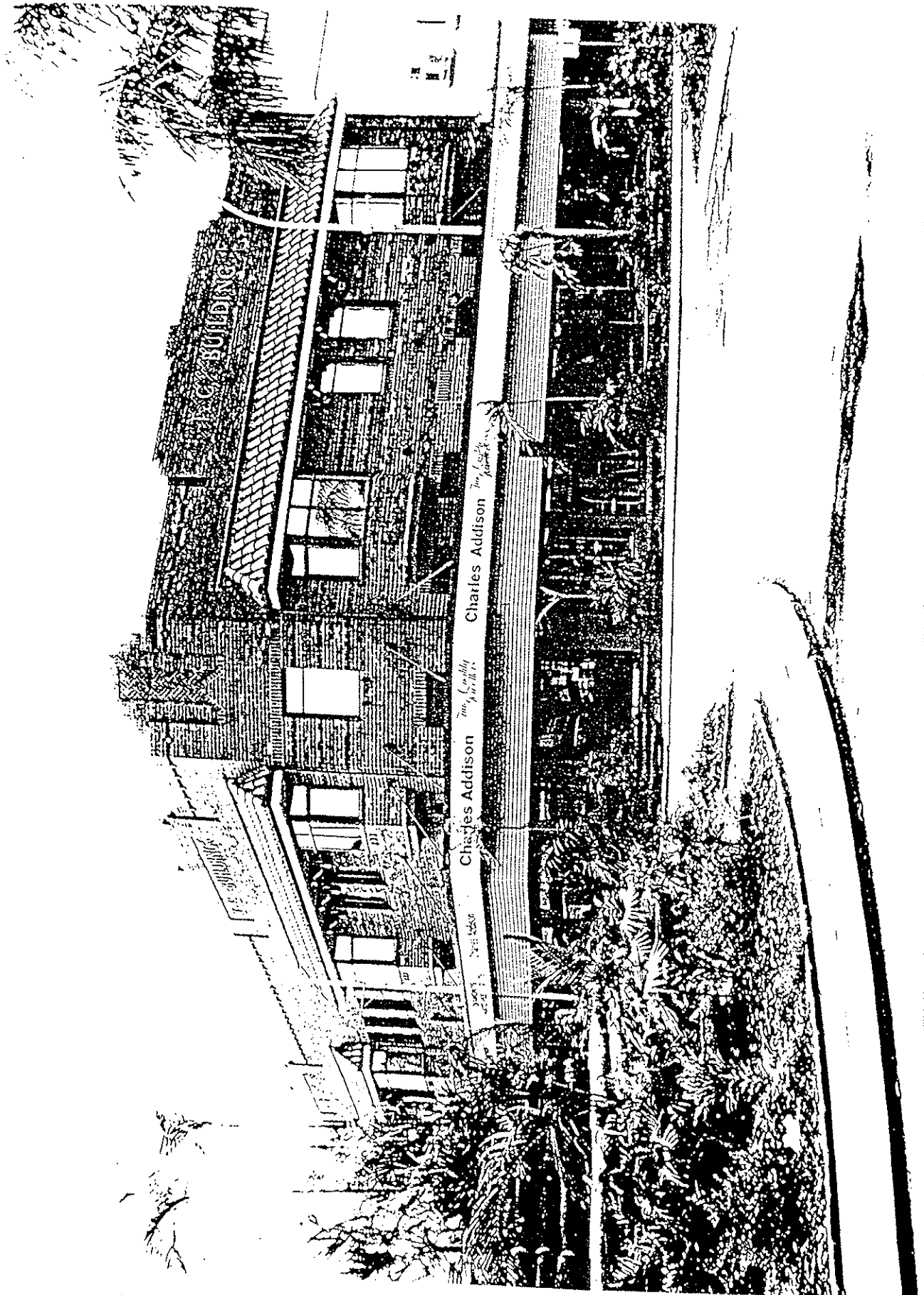
Deciding to abandon tailoring in favour of a musical career, Mr. Coleman joined J. C. Williamson Ltd.'s company, and under their banner toured extensively. Returning after a prolonged tour of New Zealand in 1925, Mr. Coleman came back to his native heath and opened a tailoring



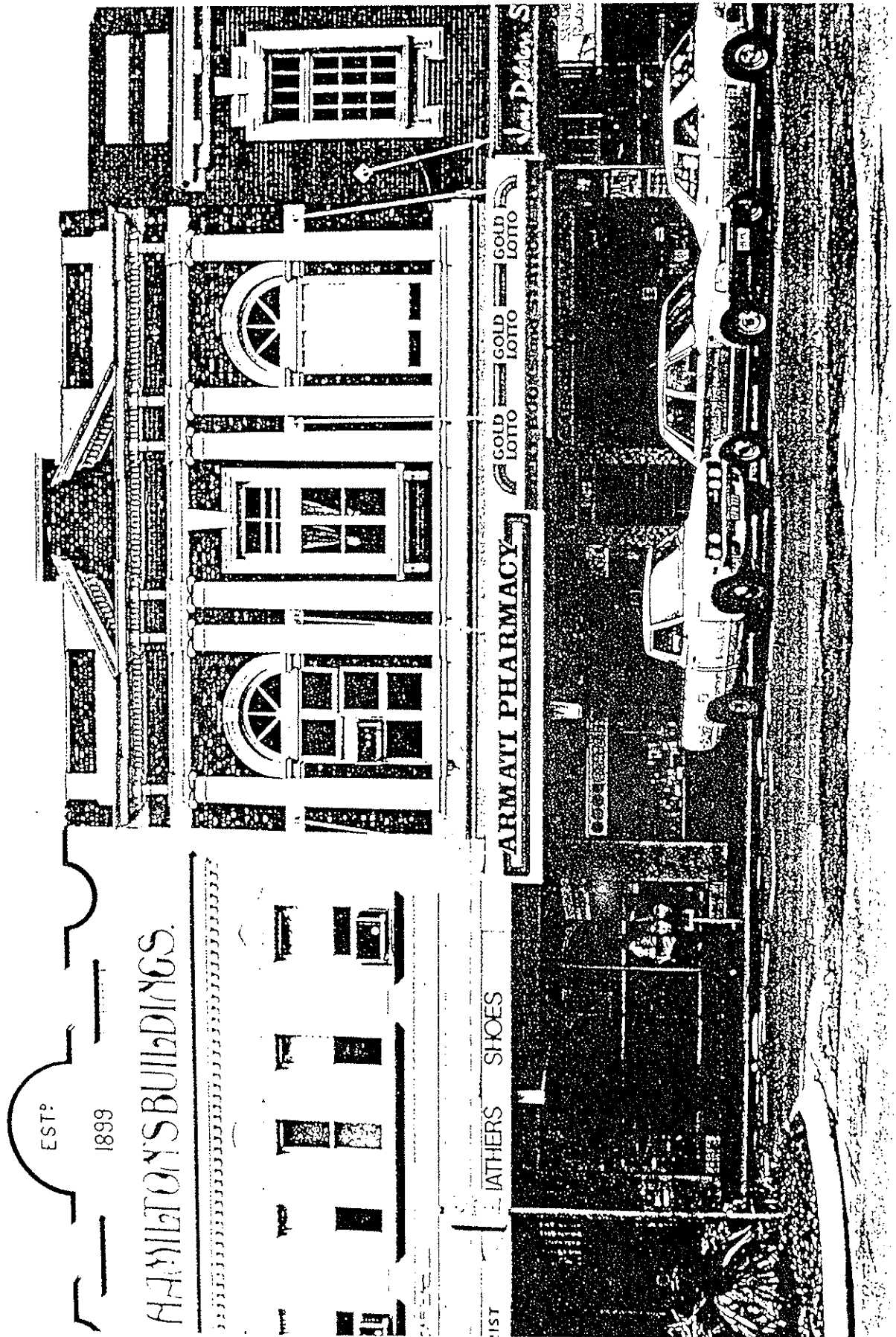
Illus. 21 L. Coleman, Tailor Biography (Mexican Restaurant Wood Street)



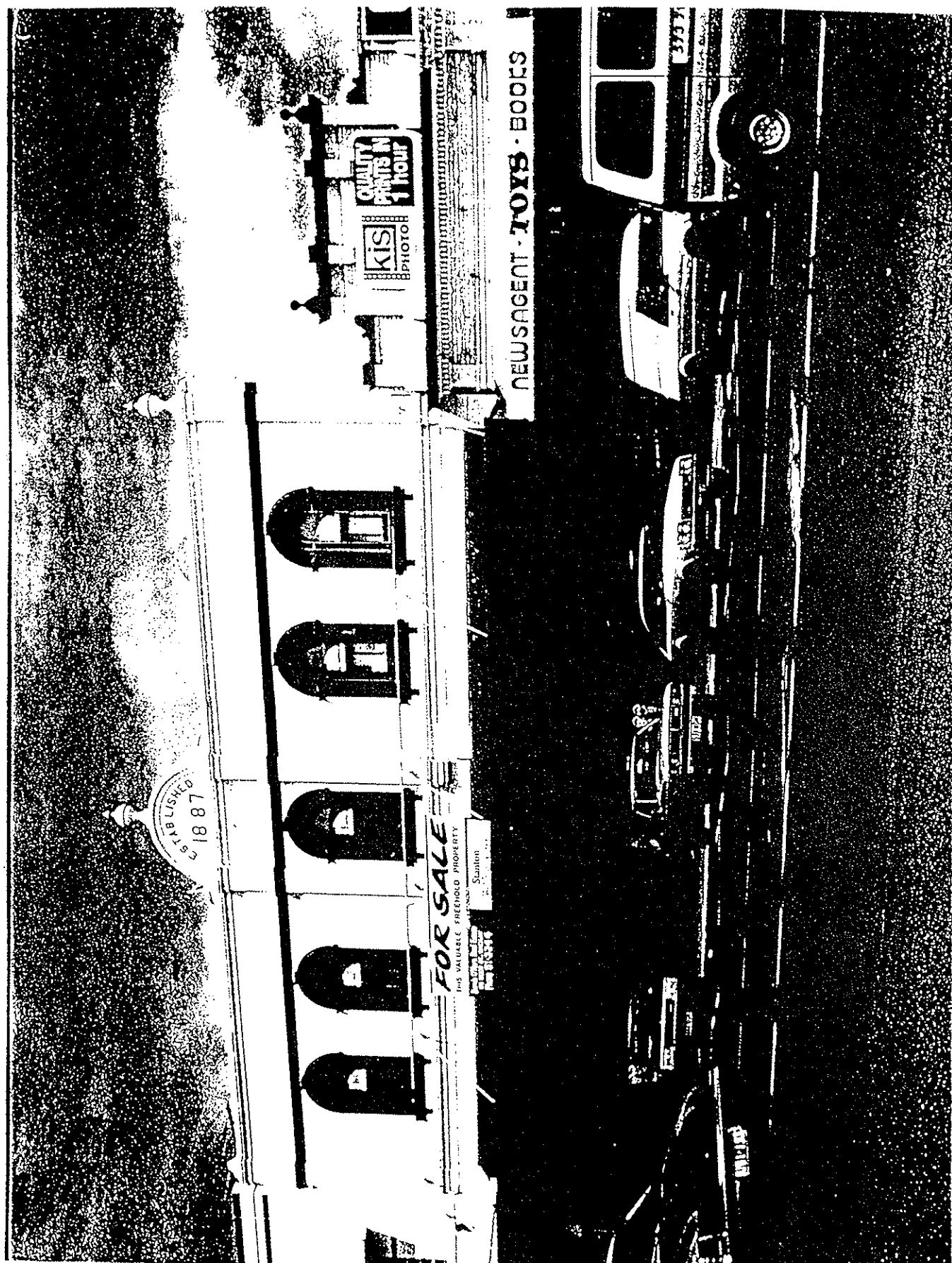
Illus. 22 Morley Chemist (Sharp's Buildings, Sydney Street) (Mackay City Library Photo)



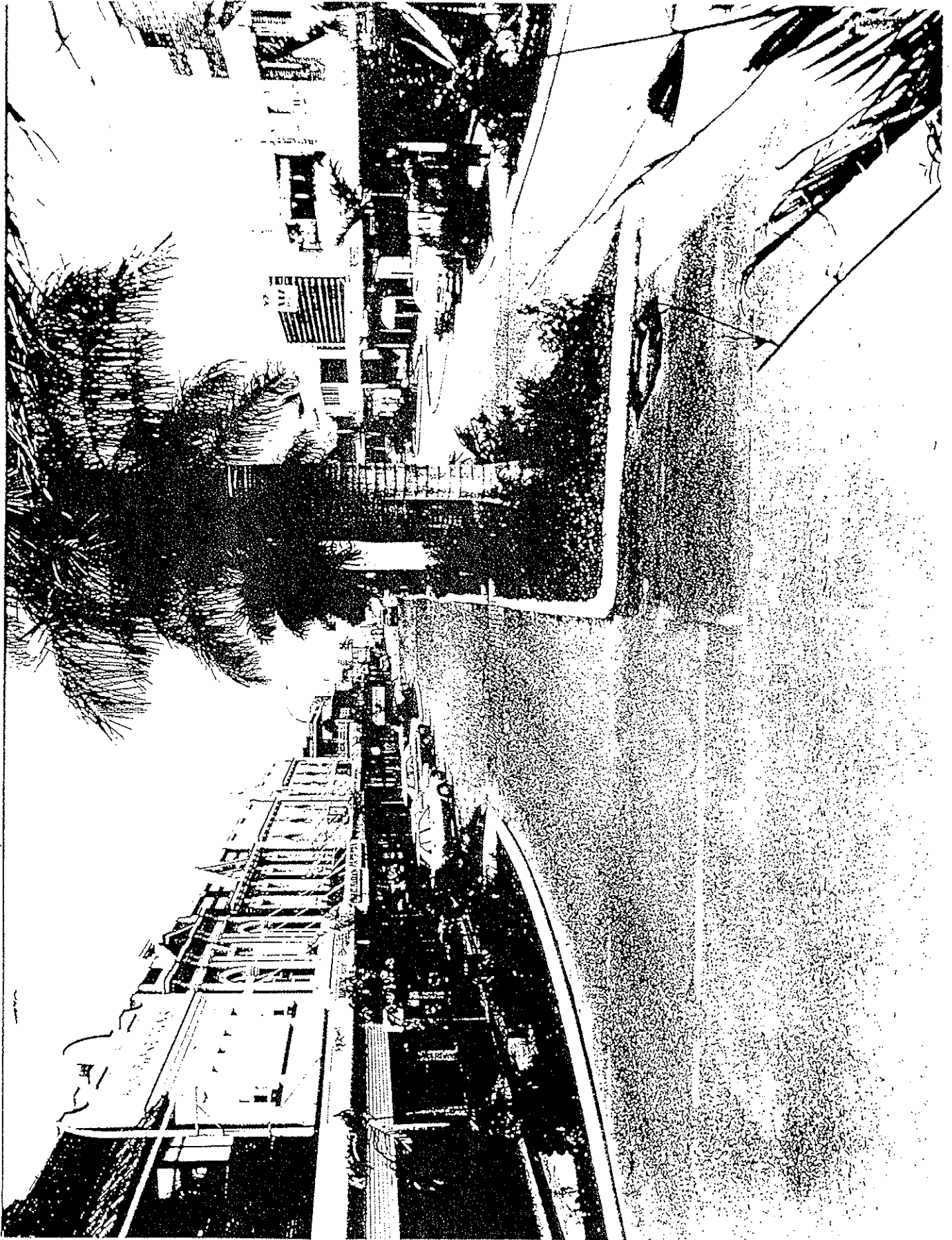
Illus. 23 T & G Building Victoria Street (MCL Photo)



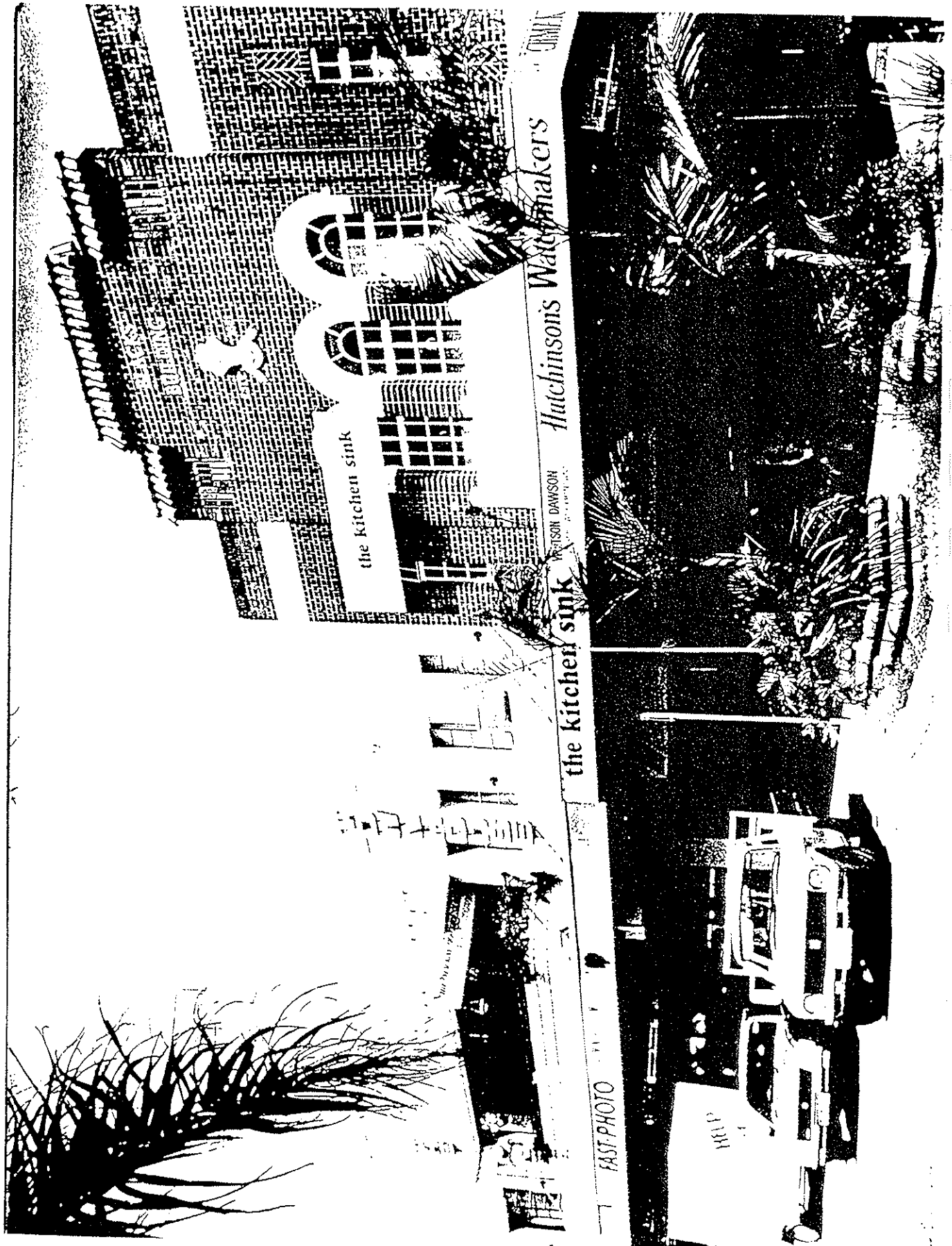
Illus. 24 Hamilton's Building and Heritage Building Victoria Street (MCL Photo)



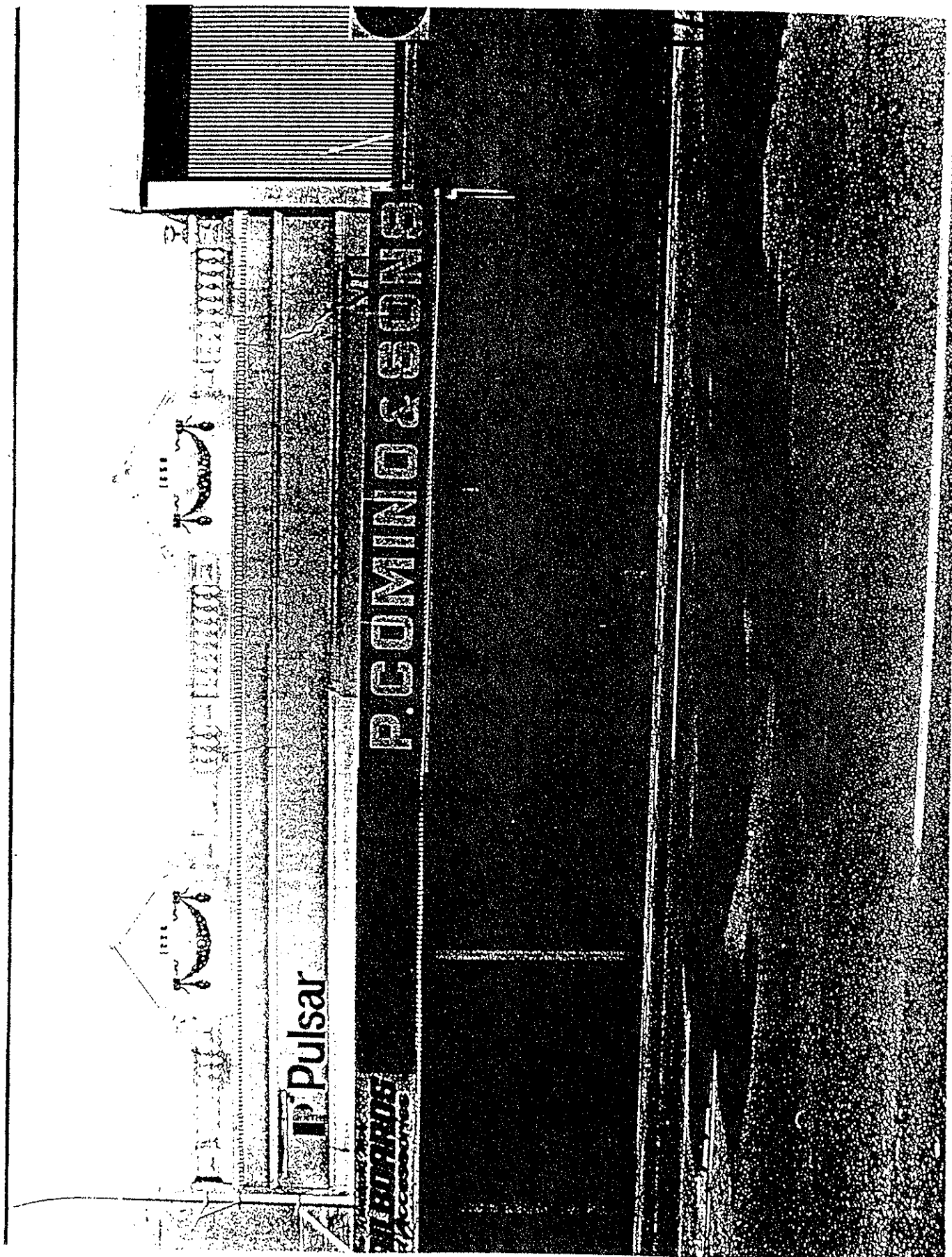
Illus. 25 Lambert's Building and Heritage Building, Victoria Street (MCL Photo)



Illus. 26 Victoria Street looking East (MCL Photo)



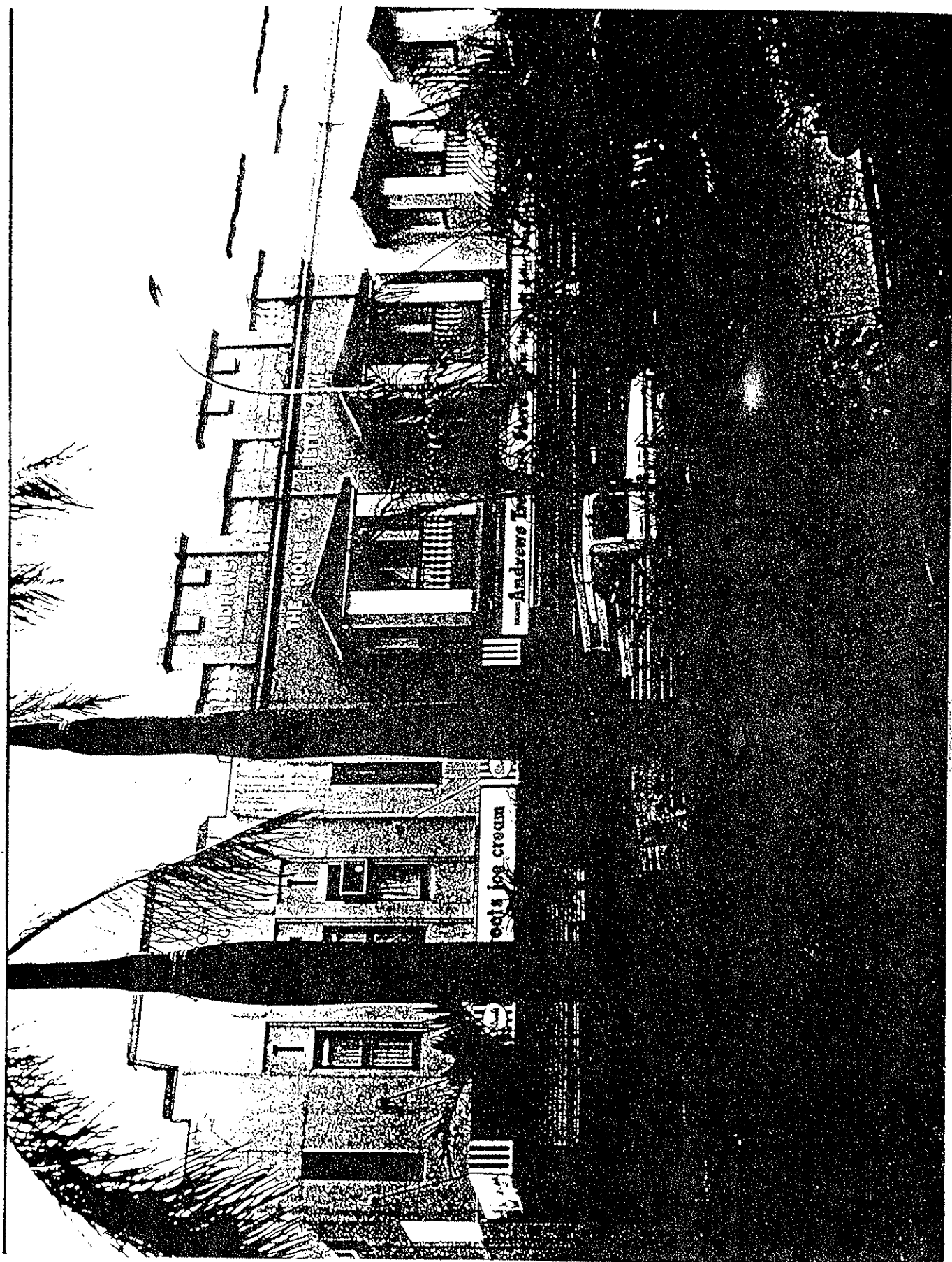
Illus. 27 Blacks Building and Townhouse Victoria Street (MCL Photo)



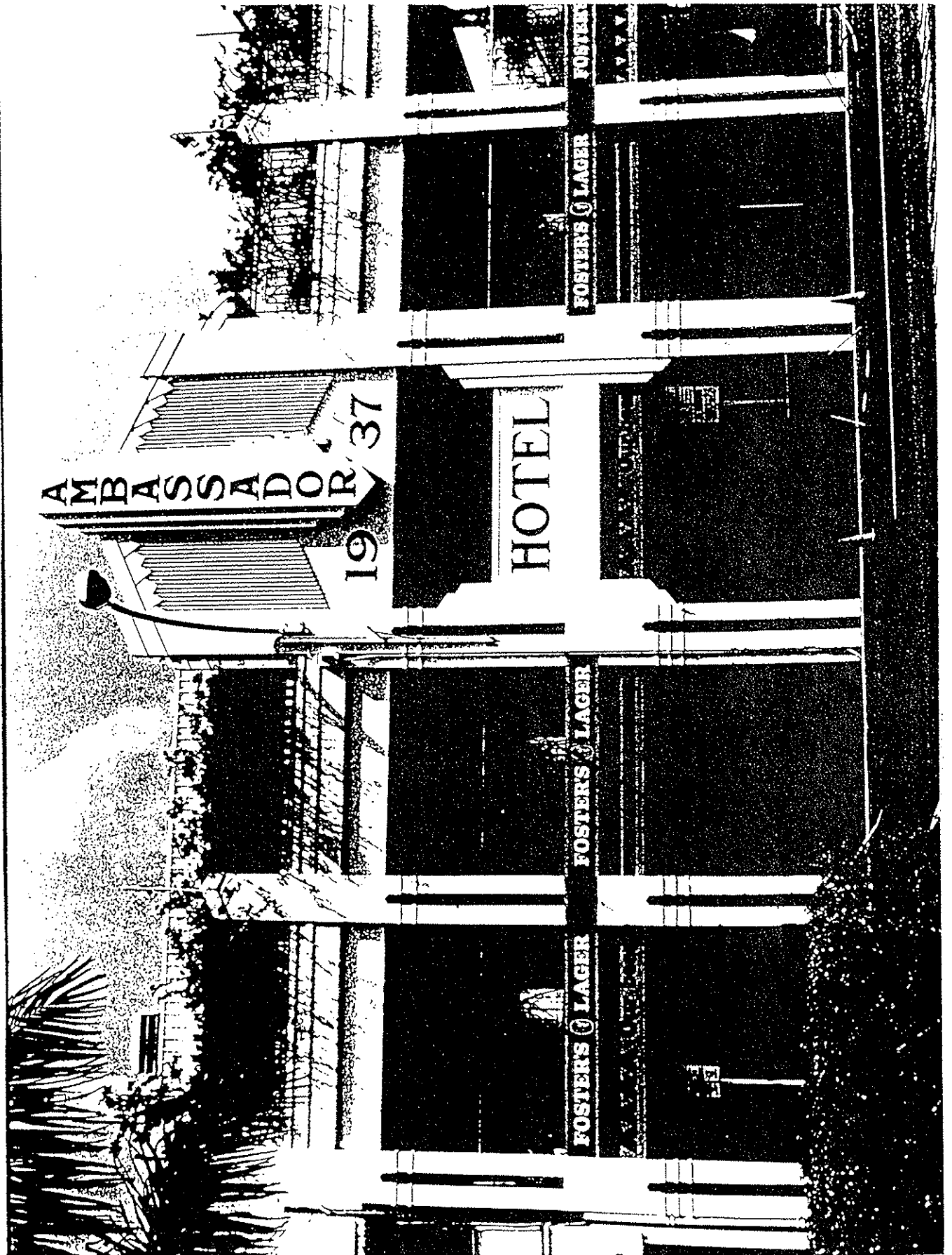
Illus. 28 Comino & Sons Facade Sydney Street (MCL Photo)



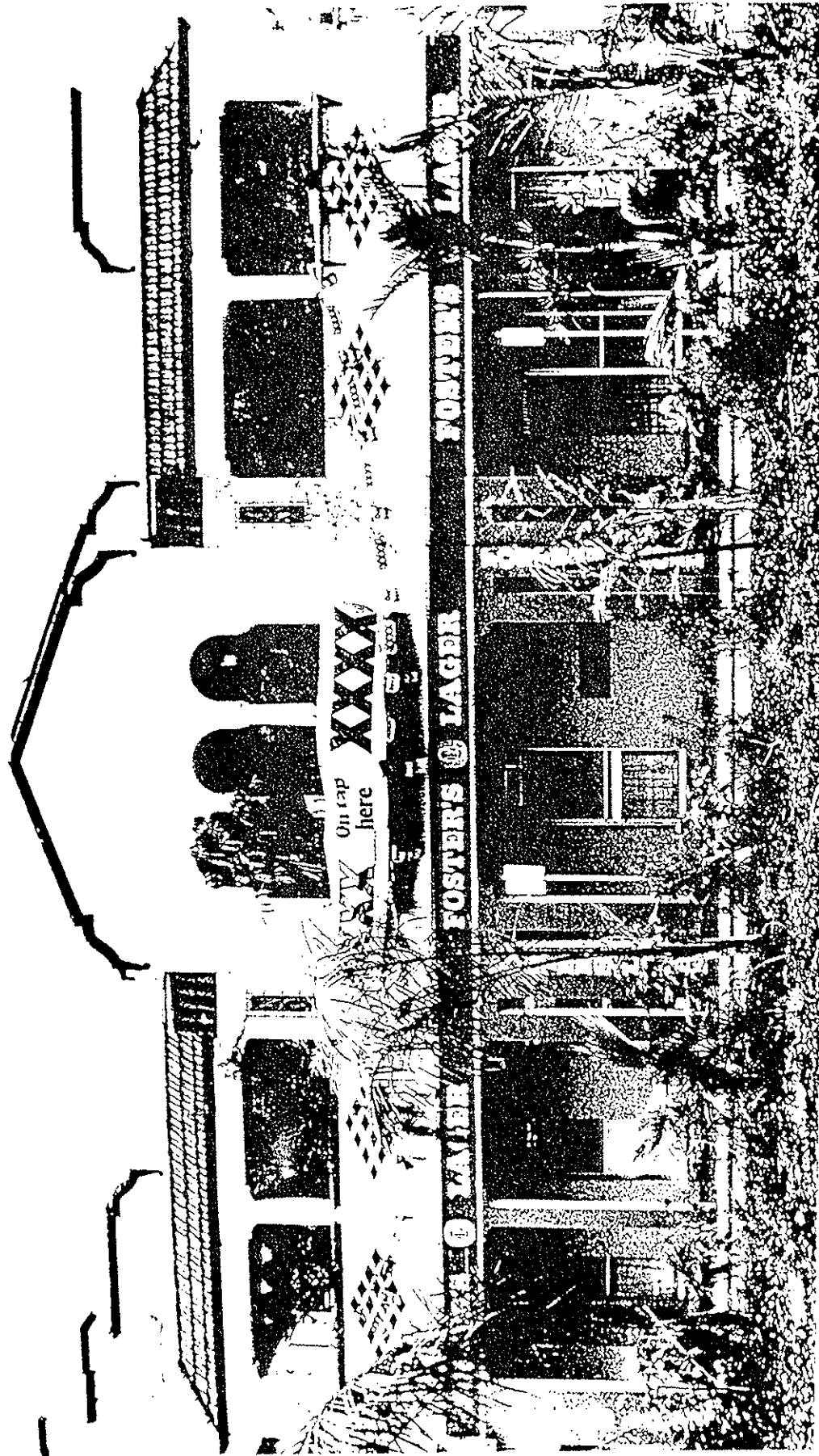
Illus. 29 Mackay Court House Victoria Street (MCL Photo)



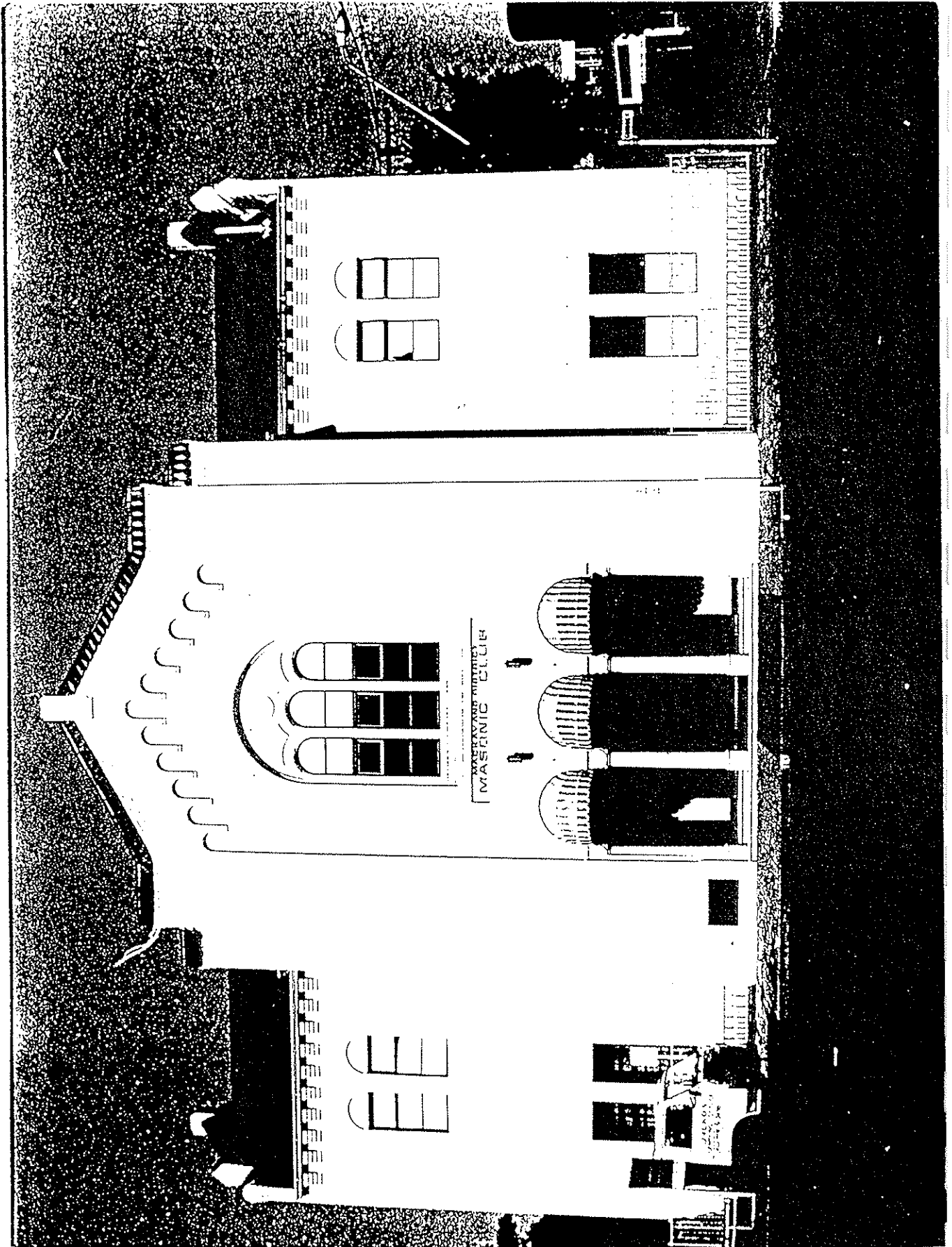
Illus. 30 Cominos Building and Andrews Building Wood Street (MCL Photo)



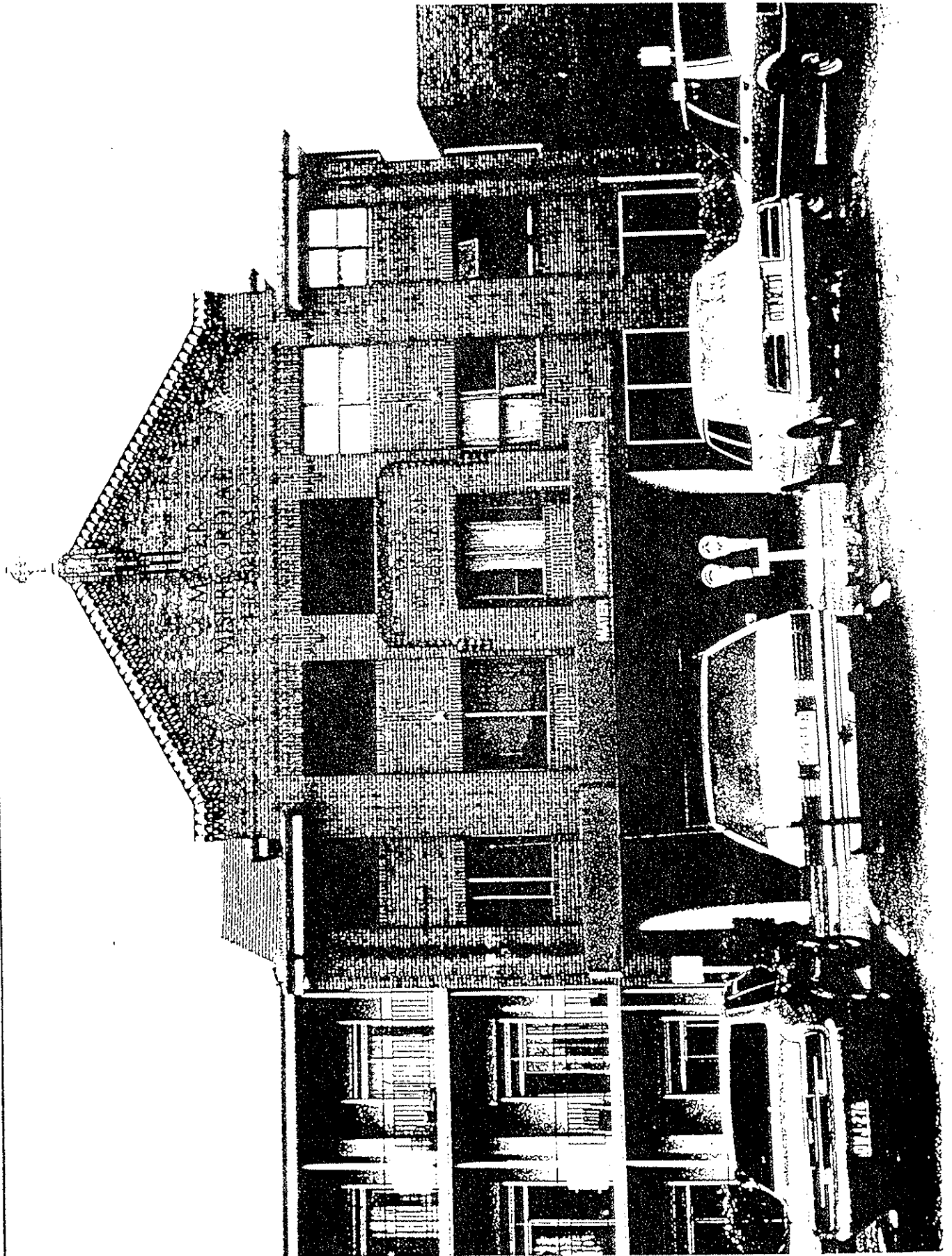
Illus. 31 Ambassador Hotel Sydney Street (MCL Photo)



Illus. 32 McGuire's Hotel Wood Street (MCL Photo)



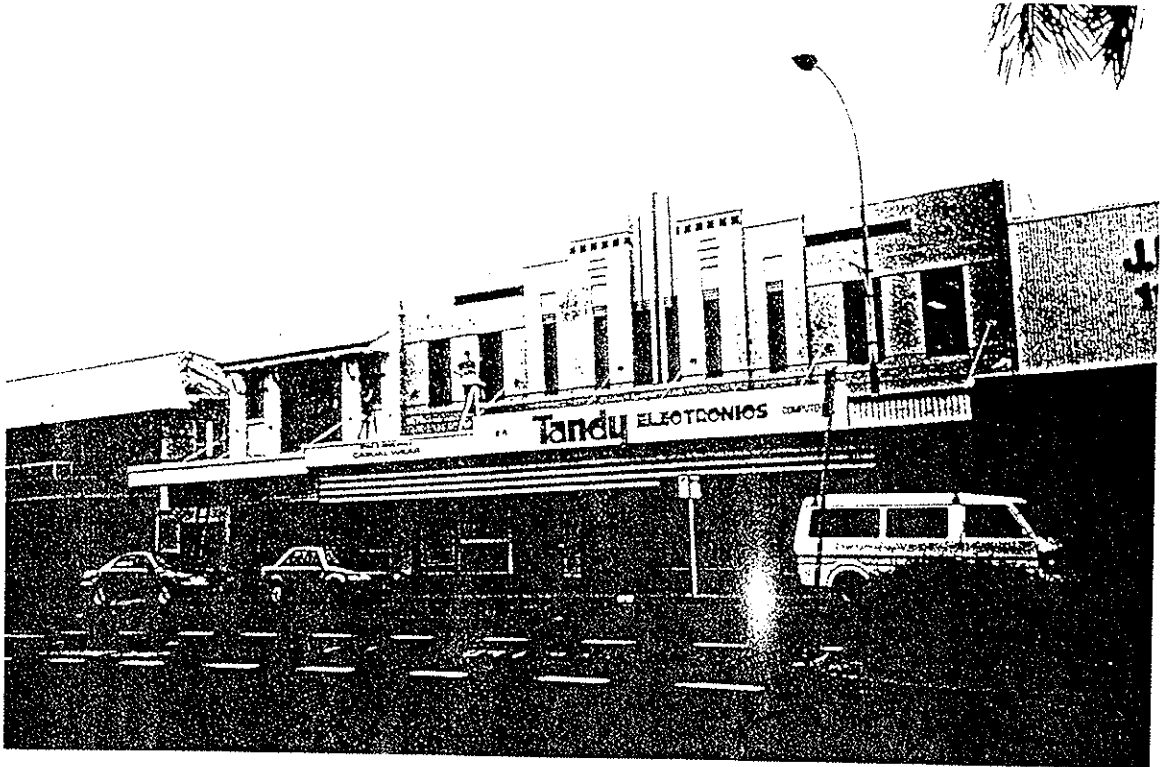
Illus. 33 Masonic Club Gordon Street (MCL Photo)



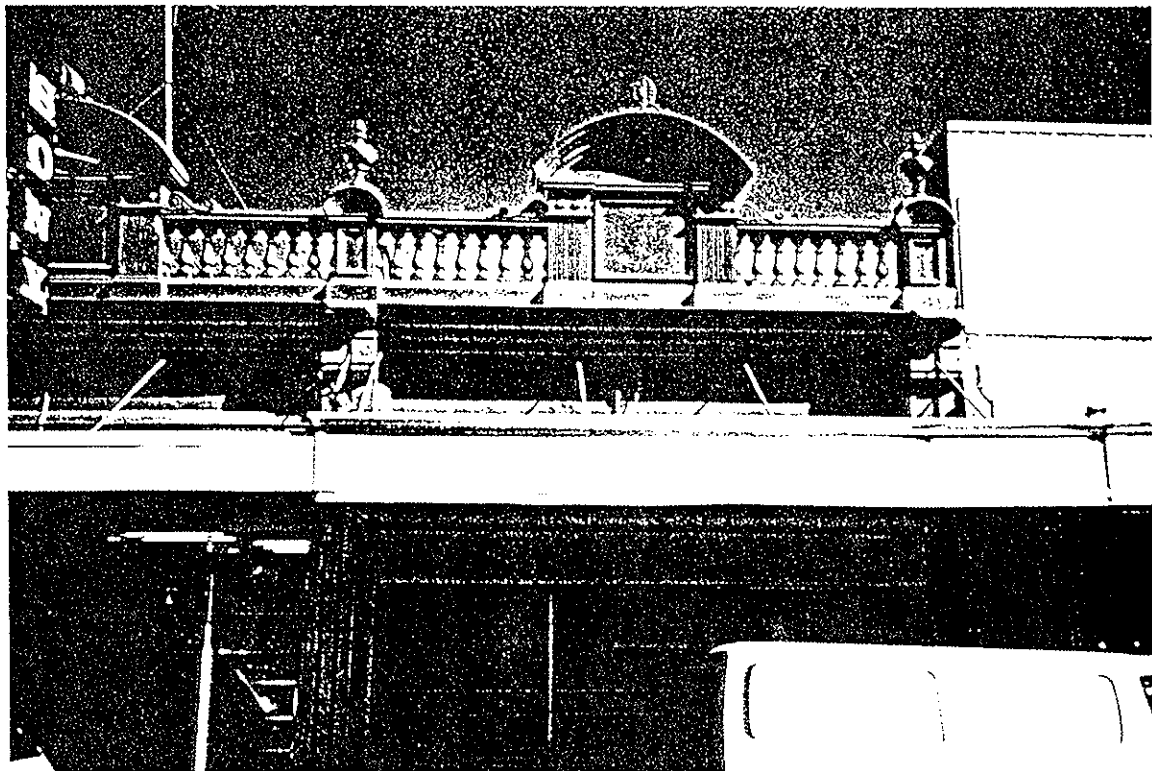
Illus. 34 Mater Misericordiae Hospital Gordon Street (MCL Photo)



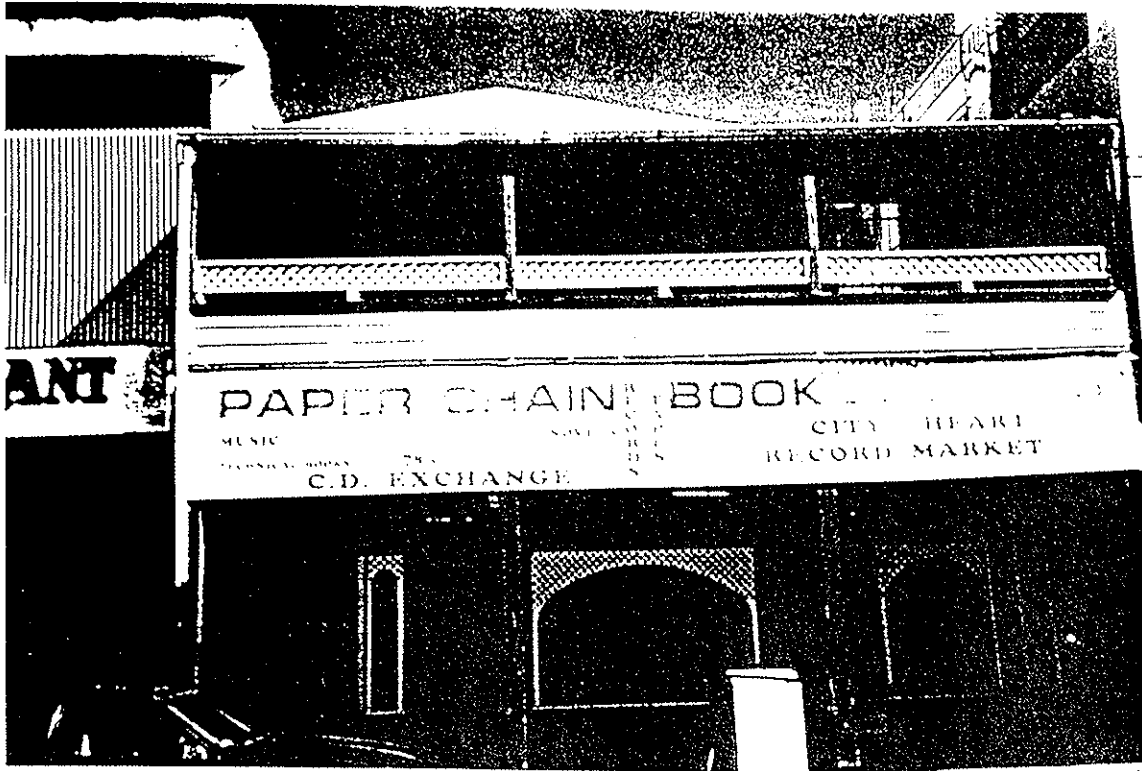
Illus. 35 APG Building River Street (MCL Photo)



Illus. 36 Friendly Societies Dispensary and Chaseley House, Sydney Street, June '96.



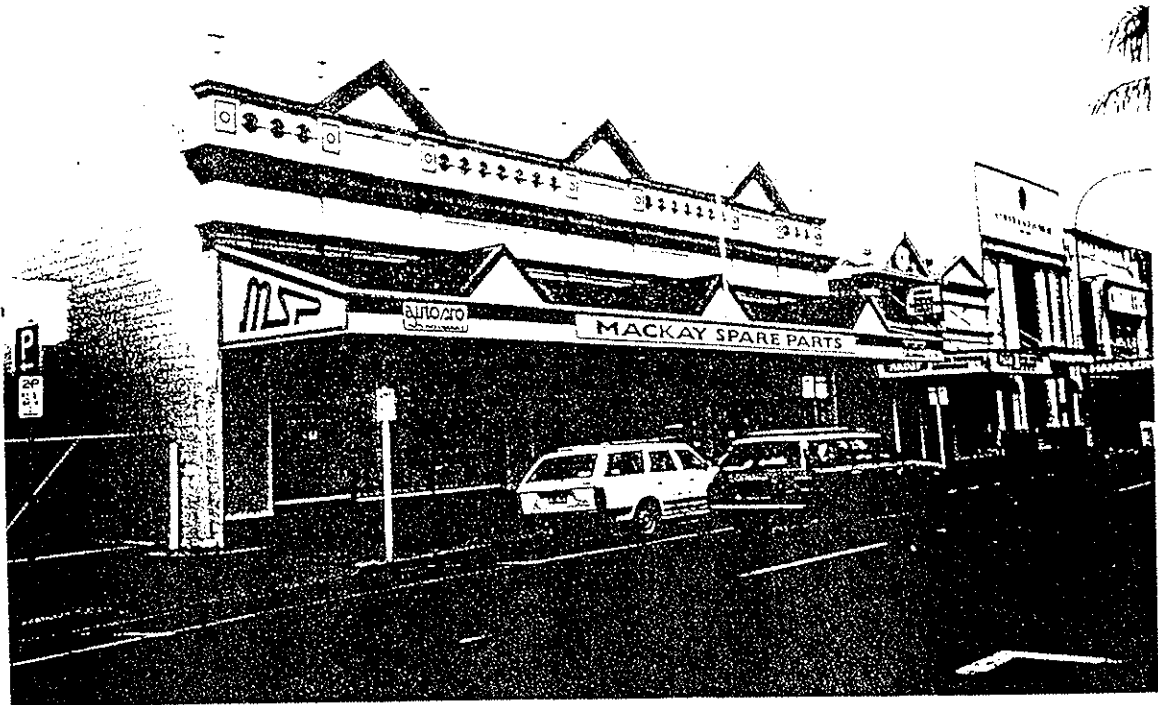
Illus. 37 Sharps Buildings Facade Sydney Street, June '96.



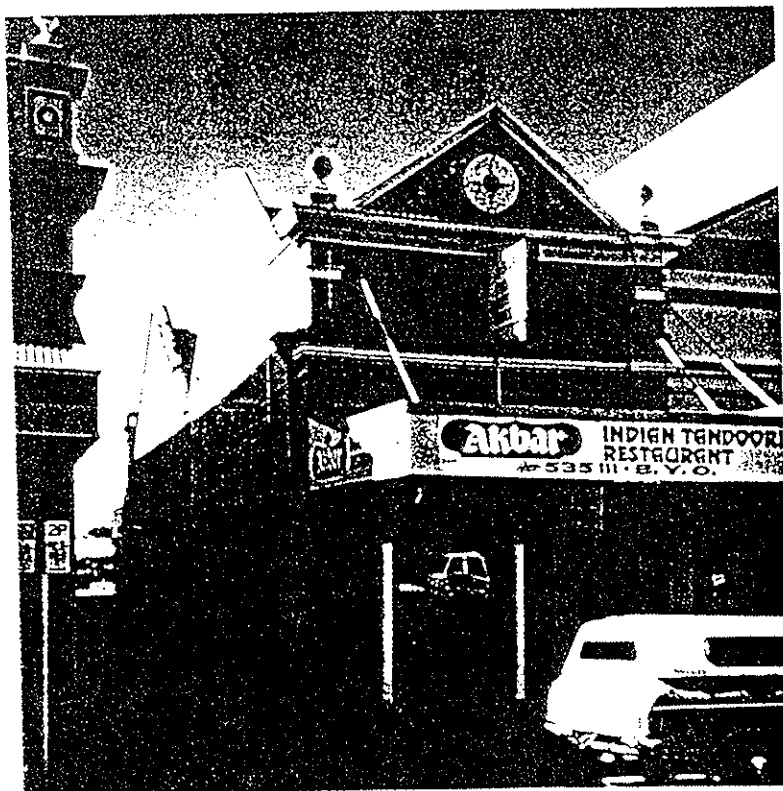
Illus. 38 Paper Chain
Sydney Street, June '96.



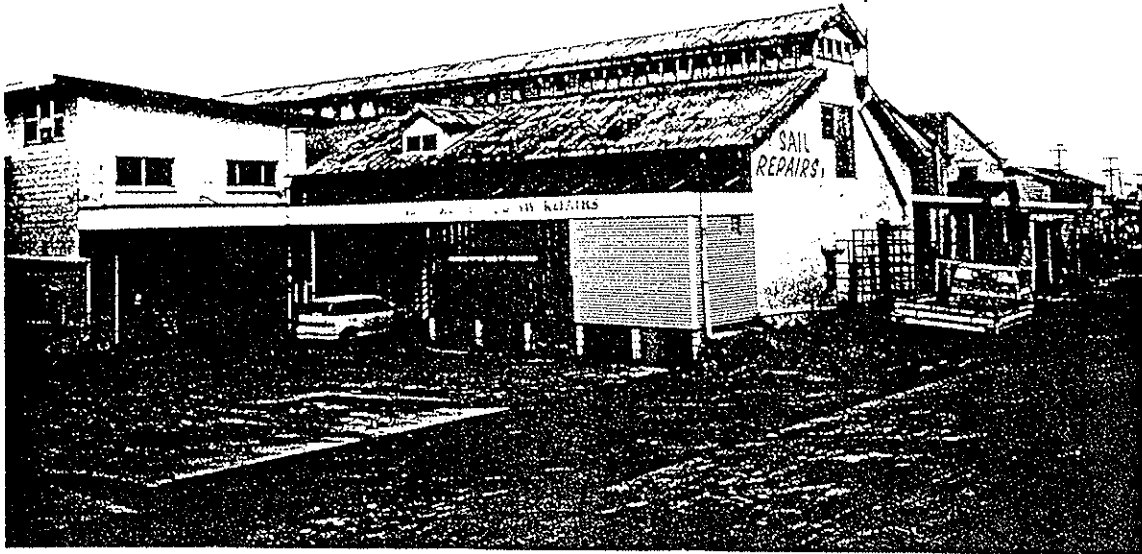
Illus. 39 Paper Chain
Detail of Entrance
with leadlight glass, tiling,
ceiling detail, June '96.



Illus. 40 Mackay Spare Parts Sydney Street, June '96.



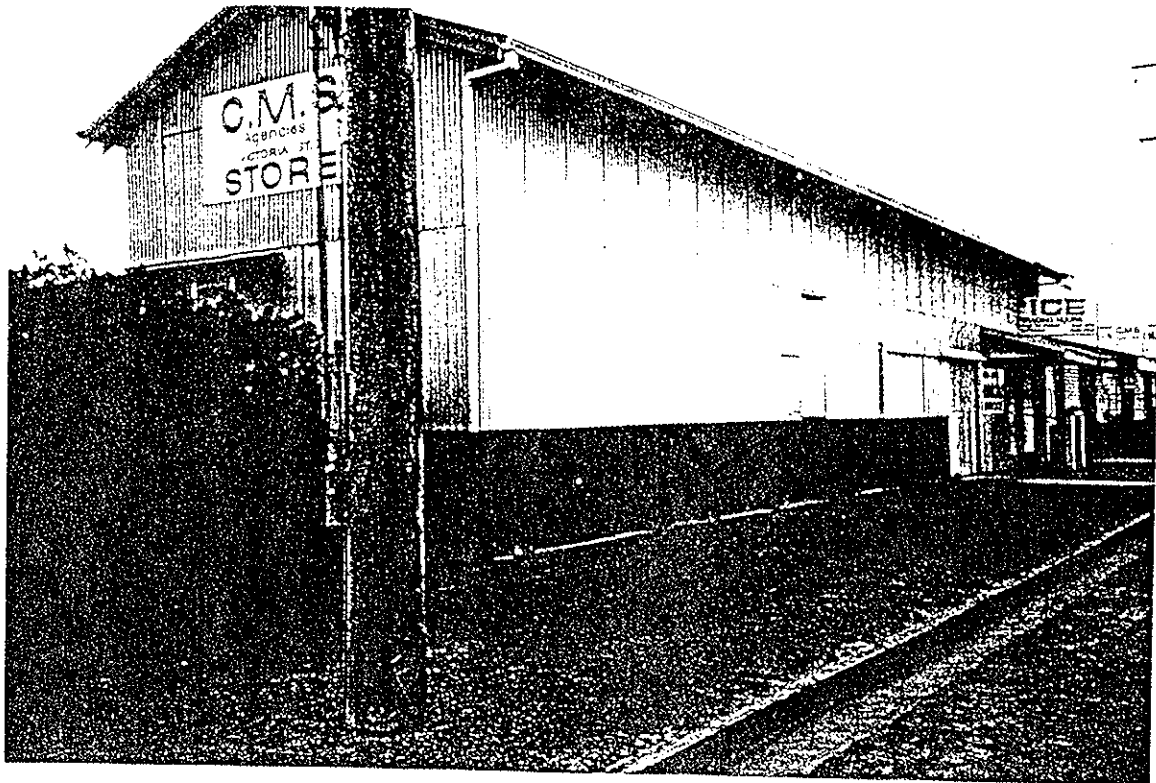
Illus. 41 Akbar Restaurant Sydney Street (formerly Mrs. Duffy's shop and residence), June '96.



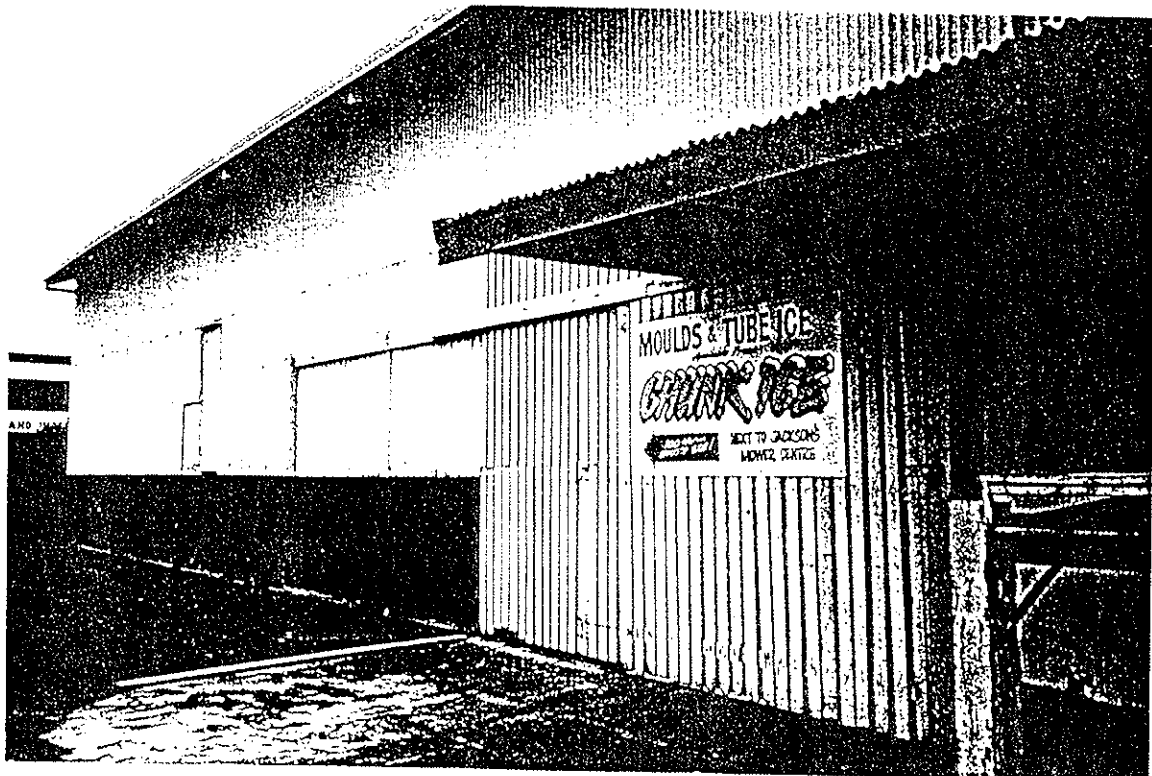
Illus. 42 Sail Maker's Loft River Street, June '96.



Illus. 43 Sail Maker's Loft, detail of saw tooth roof line, June '96.



Illus. 44 Former butter factory Victoria Street, June 1996



Illus. 45 Former butter factory Victoria Street, June '96.
Galvanised iron and slatted timber walls.



Illus. 46 Former Byrne's Pie Factory, Brisbane Street, June, 1996



Illus. 47 Former Home of Harold Brown Brisbane Street, June 1996.

MACKAY RESIDENTIAL

In determining recommendations for residential precincts which the authors consider have retained their heritage fabric, the chronological development of suburban subdivisions was first researched.

The subdivisions were categorized in chronological order and placed into categories for initial mapping purposes as follows:-

- Pre 1918
- 1918-1929
- 1930-1950

The authors have determined these subdivisions based on their searches of the following sources:-

- Archival records of the Mackay City Council
- Parish Maps, Land Agents Maps, Town Plan Maps, Aerial Maps.
- Daily Mercury land sale notices.
- Oral history.

The subdivisions so dated are as near to exact as was possible in the allotted time of the study. Land was first sold in acreage blocks, or part thereof, before being subdivided for residential development. It is these residential subdivisions that have largely determined the character of the remaining housing in the respective precincts.

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS

Pre 1918

1) Central Business District area to Shakespeare and Milton Streets used for residential on the fringes of settlement after 1862. First land sales in Bowen, October 13, 1863. It was customary to combine one's business and residence on the same site in this early period.

2) Portion 166, 167

1881 Goldsmith, McIntyre, Scanlon, Harvison Streets.

Land owned by Charles Keely and surveyed for farmlets by E.M.McDonnell in 1881 and used for small farms and market gardens.

Not subdivided for residential until early 1940's.

3) Portion 165

1881 Rae Street sold for small farm blocks. Developed as residential in late 1930's.

4) 1880's Moore, Byron, Park Streets.

5) Section 63

Late 1890's south side of Kate Street.

6) Section 60

From 1883 east of James Street between Hamlet and George Streets including the west side of Sophia Street. Some cottages remaining.

7) From 1910 beginnings of development of James Street overlying early 1880's subdivision for cottages.

8) 1916 beginnings of development of Jubilee street.

9) Section 62

1916 Wentford Street in Pearson's Paddock and Prospect Street in Wentford's Paddock.

10) Section 62

1917 East and West sides of Hucker Street to west side of Gold Street.

11) Section 81

By May 1916, Mary Street passed through Hennessey's paddock and H.W. Hennessey's offer to Council of 4 pound 10 shillings to plough and harrow the street to make it trafficable was accepted.

1918-1929

1) Section 128

1918 Subdivision begins in Forth and Tay Streets.

2) Section 126 and 127

1918 Mary Keogh Estate opens with land becoming available in English, Vincent and Kenilworth Streets.

3) Section 129 and 130

Post WWI McDonald and Morley Streets develop. Morley Street went through Mahers Paddock and was gazetted as a street in 1916.

4) Section 128

In 1924 Forth and Tay continue in development with land opening in Pirie Street. Auctioneers, Porters, were advertising allotments for sale for 70 pound in Pirie Street in December 1924.

5) Section 58

Early 1920's Fairfield Estate opens with land becoming available in Howard and Hinton Streets between Griffin and George Streets.

6) Section 59

1923-25 Norris, McGinn and Cusack subdivisions opening with land to the north and south of Norris Street between George Street and the Railway Resumption.

5) Section 132

4/12/1924 Mrs. M.E. Symonds advertises 30 building allotments for sale in Symon(d)s Street.

6) 12/12/1924

Porters, auctioneer, advertises prime allotments for sale overlooking Queens Park probably Goldsmith Street, 1/2 acre lots in Moore Street for 375 pound and Juliet Street for 100 pound.

7) Section 44, 45, 46

1925 Brewery Estate bounded by Shakespeare Street, Nebo Road and Duncan Street.

8) 1927 onwards sees further development in James, Shaw, Wellington, Jubilee and Luscombe Streets.

9) Section 136

Late 1920's and early 1930's development on western side of Clark Street, through Coyne street to the western side of Goldsmith Street.

1930-1950's

1) Section 36, 53

1930's Milne Lane develops west of Nebo Road.

2) Section 40, 41

December 16, 1936 tenders called for the erection of War Service Homes in Sneyd Street to designs of Harold Brown.

3) Adrian, Wardrop, and Perry Streets, some development from early 1940's.

4) Post war development of land along Nebo Road and west to Holland Street including the completion of Schaefer and Hunter Streets. North of Lagoon Street including Jackson, Mackenzie and Holland Streets and west of Nebo Road including Donaldson, Chataway and Hume Streets.

5) Section 165

1947 Marsh, Pearce and Hoey Streets develop.

6) Section 166

1950's Atkinson and Henderson Streets develop.

7) North Mackay. Areas north to Hamilton Street and west to Glenpark Street were developing in the late 1940's.

VISUAL CHARACTER OF MACKAY RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Comparison of Styles with other North Queensland Towns

Federation period Mackay houses show some individual differences from Townsville houses as follows:-

- bullnose verandas are common- in Townsville, if verandas are curved they are usually arched
- lattice is common- in Townsville timber louvres are more common
- stumps are often sawn square section- in Townsville round logs are the norm
- enclosure under floors often uses vertical and horizontal waffle boarding not usual in Townsville

Federation Period Mackay houses show some differences from Maryborough and Rockhampton:-

- being generally much less elaborately decorated and more modest in the entry. This is similar to Townsville.

Mackay residential streets are more narrow, and blocks shorter, than many other North Queensland towns. It is more abundantly landscaped than Townsville, due to its climate.

The town is very flat and without a dominant geographic feature. It is also remote from the ocean. Both aspects differ from Townsville, but are similar to Rockhampton. The combined effect of the above, individually small, differences is a character specific to Mackay.

RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER AREAS.

A complete arc of reasonably uniform character residential Areas surrounds the urban centre. Zones of commercial and late multi-unit residential development occur within and around these Areas. Later development also occurs beyond the Areas, and is not at this time considered as requiring guidelines for visual character. All the Areas contain replacement and infill domestic building from every decade, some more sympathetic and some less. Nevertheless the character is sufficiently uniform to justify design guidelines on proposed developments within the areas to ensure enhancement of the amenity and retention of the character. Later development is consistently brick veneer. The colours of bricks change with fashions. The 90's fashion for blotchy multicoloured loud pinkish brick contrasts with the timber and fibro far worse than 70's pale colours.

In recommending establishment of character areas, it is not intended to prevent development. Brannock Humphries Report, "*Town Planning Provisions for Residential Development for Mackay City Council*", dated April 1992, recommends (with a few specific exclusions) allowing multiple unit and small lot housing in all these areas. This report agrees, with the proviso that permitted development be "appropriate".

These Areas contain smaller pockets of higher value heritage Precincts where there is a predominance of character buildings in good condition. These Precincts are listed in detail in the following sections. It is recommended that considered heritage provisions be adopted by the Council to limit development inside the precincts and protect individual buildings, groups of buildings, trees and avenues as appropriate.

THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

AREA 1. SOUTH MACKAY:

The area south of Shakespeare street, but incorporating some sites on the north side, north of McKenney Street, east of Milton Street and west of the old railway reserve, designated Area 1 on the attached map. This Area contains high numbers of early cottages and timber dwellings to 1945. It is urban in character with small lots and short streets. Gardens are well developed, mainly with small tree varieties.

AREA 2. EAST MACKAY:

The area east of the old railway reserve, south of Gordon Street, west of Marsh and Hoey Streets, but including the east sides of those streets, and north of the south side of McKenney Street, designated Area 2 on the attached map. This Area is mostly interwar housing. A majority is smaller houses frequently on low stumps, but individual houses, and some significant groups, are larger and more costly dwellings, high set, and frequently converted by enclosing the undercroft. Some fine avenues of street planting exist within the Area. This area is more open and suburban in character than Area 1.

AREA 3. WEST MACKAY:

The Area South of Shakespeare Street, west of Paradise and Milton Streets, bounded on the west by the western side of Holland Street, but excluding later developments, designated Area 3 on the attached map. This Area contains timber framed housing from all decades back to 1920. Lagoon Street marks the southern extent.

AREA 4. NORTH MACKAY:

The area west of Harbour Road, east of Norris Road and North of Malcomson Street, bisected by Goosepond Creek. The area contains interwar housing with occasional earlier dwellings, single storey, in established gardens. Late commercial pockets are excluded.

RECOMMENDED RESIDENTIAL HERITAGE PRECINCTS

An assessment of the initial subdivision survey revealed that not all had retained their original character. The infiltration of later development in the form of modern residences, and unit development in particular, had destroyed the character of several of the subdivisions, particularly those closest to the inner city.

The following are therefore recommended as heritage residential precincts that have a significantly intact fabric and character.

RH 1 THE CARLYLE STREET PRECINCT

Both sides of Carlyle Street between Gordon and Shakespeare Street and Brisbane Street between Alfred and Shakespeare Streets. Contains a mix of outstanding timber homes from the early 1900's to the end of the 1930's several of which have been reconstructed to character.

RH 2 THE RAE STREET PRECINCT

Precinct including Rae Street, both sides of Marsh and extends across Evans Street to include Harvison and Scanlon Streets. Contains late 19c. worker's cottages (Rae St.) and developments of the late 1930's.

RH 3 THE PARK STREET PRECINCT

Precinct includes the southern side of Gordon Street, Goldsmith and Queens Park, and extends to Shakespeare Street in the south and the former Railway land to the east. It includes Byron, Park and Moore Streets and some portions in Porter Street. This area contains a quantity of homes dating from before 1910 with later additions, a considerable number of them recently restored.

RH 4 THE WENTFORD / HUCKER STREET PRECINCT

Western side of Gold Street (worker's cottages pre 1910), Wentford and Hucker Streets. Houses from 1916 - 1920's.

RH 5 THE JUBILEE STREET PRECINCT

Area including both sides of Jubilee and Luscombe Streets, subdivision pre-1920's with houses dating from that era.

RH 6 THE RAILWAY STATION PRECINCT

Area bounded by Shakespeare, Romeo and Shaw Streets and the former Railway land, including Sophia Street, developed pre 1910, James Street, 1915-1927, Shaw Street 1936, Margaret and Boddington Streets 1930's. Contains mix of worker's cottages, Architect designed timber homes, Workers' Dwellings, railway houses and houses shifted from Mt. Morgan in the late 1920's.

RH 7 THE GARDINER STREET AND OLD BREWERY PRECINCT

Area bounded by Shakespeare Street, Nebo Road, Rail land and Holland Street. Developed 1910 western end to mid 1920's and retains significant number of cottages and Workers' Dwellings/Homes of the period.

RH 8 THE GRANT STREET PRECINCT

Centred on Grant Street this area was developed in the 1930's and includes parts of the south side of Shakespeare Street and extends to the rail line in the south and Nebo Road to the west. It contains Workers' Dwellings of the era and older houses including Centrecare, the former home of C.F. Bagley. Although it is adjacent to precinct 6 it is separated from it by Nebo Rd. and from precinct 4 by Milton Street and a Housing Commission Village.

RH 9 THE FAIRFIELD PRECINCT

This comprises Griffin, Howard and Hinton Streets and George and Taylor Streets and is partly bounded by Milton Street with the exception of most of the allotments facing Milton Street between George and Griffin Streets. It was developed between 1921 and the mid-30's. It retains many fine homes of that period particularly in George and Hinton Streets.

RH 10 THE GOLDSMITH STREET PRECINCT

Area from the eastern side of Goldsmith to the western side of Clark and including Coyne Street. Developed from 1930 it has survived almost intact as an area of quality Workers' Dwellings/Homes and Discharged Soldiers' Homes.

RH 11 THE WEST MACKAY PRECINCT

Area bounded by the old Railway land, both sides of Holland Street, both sides of Milne Lane and with partial frontage to Nebo Road. This precinct dates from the pre 1920's (Milne Lane), Lloyd, Beatin, Bagley, Marryat, Sneyd and Tait Streets (1940's). This contains the largest concentration of Workers' Dwellings and Workers' Homes in Mackay which have remained intact.

RH 12 THE WARDROP STREET PRECINCT

Area including Wardrop, parts of Adrian and both sides of Perry Street. Generally intact residential area of the period 1940-1950.

RH 13 THE FERGUSON STREET PRECINCT

Area of southern side of Ferguson Street and into Brooks Street. Developed from 1950, mostly Architect designed homes on double allotments.

RH 14 THE NORTH MACKAY PRECINCT

Various areas of North Mackay, developed pre 1945 and as indicated on accompanying heritage precinct map.

VISUAL CHARACTER OF RESIDENTIAL HERITAGE PRECINCTS

The following Heritage Precincts within the previously described Areas are listed roughly in order of their date of subdivision, except for North Mackay. Names are taken from one of the streets in them, merely for purposes of designation. Any other streets within them are in no way less significant.

RH 1- The Carlyle Street Precinct

Generally

This precinct contains the remaining dwellings of this street which was one of the early rings of suburbs around the centre. The north end of the street is in the process of being overrun by secondary commercial uses, although a few houses of heritage interest remain.

Plot Size

Medium to large domestic blocks, containing detached houses.

Building Scale and Massing

Houses vary. A group of small Workers Cottages remains, several houses are large and decorative, the remaining houses are between these in scale. Larger houses are also higher.

Roofs

Corrugated Galvanised Iron sheeted roofs, traditional Queensland hips, pyramids or gables. Roof pitches are sufficient to make the roofs a major visual element.

Construction and Materials

Houses are on stumps, which vary from about 0.9 to 2.5 metres. The construction is timber framing, with horizontal boarding.

Stylistic Devices

Undercrofts are concealed with timber screening. Decoration is minimal, found in window hoods, gable ends, around entrances and in balustrading. Windows are generally shaded. Stairs are external and in the front of the dwelling. Houses are fenced, but fencing is mostly relatively modern metal pipe and wire, whereas early fences tended to be timber.

Planting

Houses are in individual gardens. There are numbers of established trees.

RH 2- The Rae Street Precinct

Generally

The precinct contains a range of house sizes, dating back to the opening of an estate on a strip of high land projecting into wetlands. Some areas close by in East Mackay are much later landfill sites. The northern leg of Rae Street is excluded.

Plot Size

Lots are good sized and regular. They run diagonal to the cardinal compass directions, and to most early Mackay blocks, which are north-south or east-west.

Building Scale and Massing

The southern end contains larger buildings. The scale is smaller towards the formerly more remote northern end. The larger buildings are high set.

Roofs

Early buildings tend to have higher pitch pyramid roofs. Later buildings reduce to mid-pitch and introduce gables facing the street. The roofing material is corrugated galvanised iron, originally unpainted.

Construction and Materials

Houses are generally timber framed and clad in horizontal boarding. Houses are lined both sides of the frame. They are raised on stumps- these are sawn timber or concrete. Few or none use round whole logs as stumps. Roofs overhang all around.

Stylistic Devices

House forms and roof shapes are simple. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys.

Timber work is simple without fretwork. The gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows.

Houses are often asymmetrical.

Planting

Towards the north, whilst there are individual instances of tall trees, particularly hoop pines, planting consists of small trees and bushes. Some young palms are beginning to emerge. The soil is poor and close to the wetlands with salt laden winds (originally closer than now, since landfill has created a buffer). Alluvial land in the south shows better developed planting. Exotic flowering trees predominate.

RH 3- The Park Street Precinct

Generally

This precinct sandwiched between the old railway yards and Queens Park seems to have been a reasonably genteel suburb, cut off from the city by the coming of the railway. The precinct includes well-considered government houses. The fringes along main roads have been subjected to redevelopment with brick units. The state school buildings are in character and contribute to the precinct.

Plot Size

Extremely varied.

Building Scale and Massing

All houses are medium in scale, neither cottages nor grand homes. Buildings are well spaced with gardens around.

Roofs

Early buildings tend to have higher pitch pyramid and hip roofs. Roofs overhang all around. Later buildings reduce to mid-pitch and introduce gables facing the street. The roofing material is corrugated galvanised iron, originally unpainted.

Construction and Materials

Houses are generally timber framed and clad in horizontal boarding. Houses are lined both sides of the frame. They are raised on stumps- these are sawn timber or concrete. Some use round whole logs as stumps.

Stylistic Devices

House forms and roof shapes are simple. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys.

Timber work is simple without fretwork. The gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Visual texture is created by the vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of weather and chamfer boards, by railings which are vertical palings or dowels, and by lattice screening. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows. Metal hoods are used regularly, with decorative fringes or battened ends.

Houses are often asymmetrical.

Planting

The park forms a strong backdrop of attractive trees visible over much of the precinct. Some trees are planted in the street reserves. Older gardens contain relatively little other than lawn and bushes; some young gardens are more heavily planted.

RH 4- The Wentford/ Hucker Street Precinct.

Plot Size

Small lots on Gold Street, medium elsewhere. Lot widths are regular along any one street. The two main streets are north-south in alignment, moderate width and long, for Mackay.

Building Scale and Massing

High set substantial housing. Houses are both larger and more complex in form than the preceding Precinct.

Roofs

Roofs are medium pitch and overhang all around. The roofing material is corrugated galvanised iron, originally unpainted. Roof heights are consistent.

Construction and Materials

Houses are generally timber framed and clad in horizontal boarding. Houses are lined both sides of the frame. They are raised on stumps- these are sawn timber or concrete. Few or none use round whole logs as stumps.

Stylistic Devices

House forms and roof shapes are simple. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys. Two and three gable fronts exist.

Timber work is simple without fretwork. The gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Visual texture is created by the vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of weather and chamfer boards, by railings which are vertical palings or dowels, and by lattice screening. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows. Metal hoods are used regularly, with decorative fringes or battened ends.

Houses are often asymmetrical. The roof shapes have a direct and easily comprehended relationship to the geometry of the rooms inside.

Planting

The whole precinct exhibits well established gardens with tall shade trees.

RH 5- The Jubilee Street Precinct

Generally

A range of house sizes with larger dwellings on Shakespeare Street and smaller ones on the side streets. The age varies and a spectrum of styles is represented.

Plot Size

Regular, medium residential blocks.

Building Scale and Massing

Generally larger homes, earlier types.

Roofs

Corrugated galvanised iron in hips and some gables.

Construction and Materials

The houses are timber framed and clad. A range of boarding types is shown. Fibro cladding has been applied to some houses. Most are chamferboard clad. Some houses still stand on round log stumps.

Stylistic Devices

House forms and roof shapes are simple. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys. Two and three gable fronts exist.

Timber work is simple without fretwork. The gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Visual texture is created by the vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of weather and chamfer boards, by railings which are vertical palings or dowels, and by lattice screening. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows. Metal hoods are used regularly, with decorative fringes or battened ends.

Planting

Generally open gardens. Some well established trees.

RH 6- The Railway Station PrecinctGenerally

"The House [Swastika] ... at the south end of James Street, next to the railway, is the focus of a street of simpler but similar houses presumably built up in the 1920s-30s. Groups of relatively complete timber high-block Queensland houses are becoming rare in Mackay" (Butler, *Mackay Region Pilot Heritage Study*).

Plot Size

Regular within any one street but varies: James and Sophia Streets have narrow blocks, Boddington, Margaret and Shaw have wider and shallower blocks.

Building Scale and Massing

Houses are mostly medium sized and up- some of the dwellings are substantial. All are on stumps, mostly high set. A few have been further raised to enable habitable space to be added underneath.

Roofs

Medium pitched. The roofscape is fairly complex with the larger houses especially having fairly elaborate shapes. The cladding material is corrugated iron. The older houses tend to be more simple and pyramid shaped. Later, combinations of gables and hips and different levels are used.

Construction and Materials

The houses are timber framed and clad. A range of boarding types is shown. Fibro cladding has been applied to some houses. Most are chamferboard clad. Some houses still stand on round log stumps.

Stylistic Devices

Whilst many are basic houses, others are more richly detailed. The Precinct contains large timber residences with a somewhat complex modelled roof, bay windows, corrugated window awnings with batten side infills. Includes Symmetrical early Queenslanders with short ridged hip roof, corrugated clad, set on timber stumps, underside infilled with a paling skirt, with central steps to a full width veranda with curved brackets on the posts and fretwork balustrading.

"Swastika is a typical large Queensland house, high set with a pyramid form corrugated iron clad Dutch-hipped roof and surrounded by a wide timber framed skillion-form verandah on 4 sides (said to have been bullnose until 1918). The studding is exposed and the lining boards horizontal T&G pine....Rooms open onto the verandah via double French doors....The balustrading is simple turned timber set between rails...." (Butler, *Mackay Region Pilot Heritage Study*). The veranda has lattice infill panels. The under floor is enclosed with diagonal palings in opposing directions in alternate bays.

Decoration is found on gables, enclosure of undercrofts and verandas. Facades include bay windows and gable roofed projections. Lattice screening is common, also a large scale latticed skirt between stumps.

Some fencing is of traditional painted timber palings with Gothic rounded tops.

Planting

Mostly smaller trees, with heavily planted modern gardens beginning to develop.

RH 7- The Gardiner Street and Old Brewery Precinct

Generally

The precinct contains mostly interwar houses. They are frequently substantial on small allotments, providing a more built-up appearance than many later suburbs.

Plot Size

Generally small. Plots are angled to the street and off the north-south direction. There are many triangular and odd shape sites.

Building Scale and Massing

Houses are medium sized.

Roofs

Roofs are sheeted with corrugated iron. Roofs are mostly of gable design, the other predominant form being hips. Simplicity of form is notable. Finials, astragals, dutch hips and other elaborate elements are virtually nonexistent.

Construction and Materials

Houses are timber framed and clad, although fibro sheeting is also evident. Houses are high set, which gives them gravity and a distinctive massing.

Stylistic Devices

Forms of decoration are from a simple and limited pallet- battening on gable ends, balustrading on the external steps, pickets enclosing the undercroft being typical areas.

Planting

The area contains established gardens with some mature trees.

RH 8- The Grant Street Precinct

Generally

This precinct is similar to the Jubilee Street Precinct.

Plot Size

Regular, medium residential blocks.

Building Scale and Massing

Generally larger homes, earlier types.

Roofs

Corrugated galvanised iron in hips and some gables.

Construction and Materials

The houses are timber framed and clad. A range of boarding types is shown. Fibro cladding has been applied to some houses. Most are chamferboard clad. Some houses still stand on round log stumps.

Stylistic Devices

House forms and roof shapes are simple. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys. Two and three gable fronts exist.

Timber work is simple without fretwork. The gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Visual texture is created by the vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of weather and chamfer boards, by railings which are vertical palings or dowels, and by lattice screening. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows. Metal hoods are used regularly, with decorative fringes or battened ends.

Planting

Generally open gardens. Some well established trees. Site coverage is high with the large houses and open space is limited.

RH 9- The Fairfield PrecinctGenerally

Exceptionally fine and intact streets of houses, well maintained, of similar styles and periods.

Plot Size

Medium size and regular except for some hatchet shaped blocks caused by the angle of Taylor Street. Houses are very evenly spaced. Griffin and Hinton are long streets.

Building Scale and Massing

Buildings are high set and sizeable. A distinct gravity is presented.

Roofs

Houses have gable-fronted roofs with hips on the rear faces. Clad in corrugated galvanised iron. Medium pitched, very regular in effect. Double and triple gables occur.

Construction and Materials

Houses are timber framed and clad, lined both sides of the studs, raised on stumps.

Stylistic Devices

Federation style roof elements such as finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys, no dutch hips, and no sawtooth roofs. Skillion roofed and gabled attachments are used- the basic pyramid of the early "Queenslander" has been abandoned. Timber work is simple with little fretwork, none on the bargeboards. Iron lace is not used. The

gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Gable ends never contain lattice or sunburst designs. Visual texture is created by the usually vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of weather and chamfer boards, by railings on the stairs, which have vertical palings. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows, usually larger than earlier styles. Window hoods are used commonly, with battened ends. Houses are asymmetrical, with stairs across the front entering a projecting porch with casement windows. Windows are broken into smaller lights with mullions. Patterned and coloured glass is featured.

Planting

Generally open gardens. Some well established trees.

RH 10- The Goldsmith Street Precinct

Generally

Similar in many ways to Precinct 4, being a similar period.

Plot Size

Medium and regular house lots. Streets are shorter than Precinct 4, so houses are in rows of fewer number.

Building Scale and Massing

Building size varies, as does height of stumps. In general houses are smaller than in Precinct 4.

Roofs

Houses mostly have gable-fronted roofs with hips on the rear faces. Clad in corrugated galvanised iron, medium pitched.

Construction and Materials

House forms and roof shapes are modest. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys. Two and three gable fronts exist. Skillion and gable attachments are also used.

Stylistic Devices

Timber work is simple with little fretwork, none on the bargeboards. Iron lace is not used. The gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Visual texture is created by the usually vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of weather and chamfer boards, by railings on the stairs, which have vertical palings. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows.

Planting

Gardens are open mainly with smaller decorative trees.

RH 11- The West Mackay Precinct

Generally

This is the largest Precinct, covering a large area without major interruptions, containing numbers of exceptionally fine and intact streets of houses, well maintained, of similar styles and periods.

Plot Size

Medium size and regular except for some hatchet shaped blocks caused by the angle of Tait Street. Houses are very evenly spaced. Milne Lane is narrow, the remaining streets uniform in width, more narrow than the urban streets in the city centre. The whole of West Mackay is aligned at roughly 45 degrees to north.

Building Scale and Massing

Buildings are a mix of low and high set. A distinct gravity is presented. Some streets have generally larger and more elaborate houses than others.

Roofs

Houses have gable-fronted roofs with hips on the rear faces. Clad in corrugated galvanised iron. Medium pitched. Double and triple gables occur. Earlier houses tend to be more simple than later. Skillion attachments and window hoods produce a more complex visual texture.

Construction and Materials

High block houses are set on stumps. With a few early exceptions, these are from 2 metres high. A house and its undercroft differ in treatment, resulting in a layer effect consisting of undercroft, house and roof. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys. Low pitch and flat roofs are absent, curves are absent. A small number of stucco art-deco interwar houses also exist.

Stylistic Devices

House forms and roof shapes are often modest, but groups of larger houses exist in which a more modelled and textured style is employed. Timber work is simple with little fretwork, none on the bargeboards. Iron lace is not used. The gable ends and bay windows are the main location of more decorative elements. Gables never contain lattice or sunburst designs. Visual texture is created by the usually vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of weather and chamfer boards, by railings on the stairs, which have vertical palings. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows, casement type, much larger than federation era houses, separated by wall areas. Window hoods are used commonly, with battened ends. Houses are asymmetrical, with stairs across the front entering a projecting porch. Diamond lead lighting or patterned and coloured glass is not infrequent.

A substantial group of houses feature bay windows with a flared spandrel below. Timber shakes, either above or below bay windows (but not on roofs) and other more textured finishes are also evident. The roof shapes have a direct and easily comprehended relationship to the geometry of the rooms inside.

Planting

The Precinct generally has well established and shady gardens. There is plentiful street planting in places. Areas of actual parkland are not found. This is also characteristic of Mackay generally.

RH 12- The Wardrop Street Precinct

Generally

This Precinct is really an extension of the West Mackay Precinct (no 11). It was developed slightly later, and is detached because of Nebo Road, which, especially at this near-town end, is commercial in character.

Plot Size

Regular and the same as West Mackay. The direction of the street grid is roughly 45 degrees to north.

Building Scale and Massing

Generally similar to West Mackay, except that the upper limit of size is less.

Houses mostly have gable-fronted roofs with hips on the rear faces. Clad in corrugated galvanised iron, medium pitched.

Construction and Materials

Houses are high set, and generally similar to West Mackay. Forms and roof shapes are modest. Elaborate roof elements such as dutch hips, finials, ridge vents, dormers are absent. There are no chimneys. Two and three gable fronts exist. Skillion and gable attachments are also used.

Stylistic Devices

Houses are generally inter-war timber styles. Timber work is simple with little fretwork, none on the bargeboards. Iron lace is not used. The gable ends are the main location of more decorative elements. Visual texture is created by the usually vertical battening under floors, by horizontal joints of chamfer boards (by this period milled boarding was standard), by railings on the stairs, which have vertical palings. Windows are rectangular, vertical in orientation, in pairs and rows. Larger windows indicate the main rooms.

Planting

Gardens are open mainly with smaller decorative trees.

RH 13- The Ferguson Street PrecinctGenerally

This Precinct centres on a single group of character houses of significant quality. The opposite side of the street is the grounds of a school, adding to the park-like atmosphere. The section of Holland Street at Ferguson are included.

Plot Size

Lots are large.

Building Scale and Massing

The houses are large. Adjacent streets of houses are low set on stumps around 1 metre or less.

Roofs

Roofs are corrugated iron clad, medium pitch, large from the wide spaces covered. Eaves are wide.

Construction and Materials

Houses are timber framed, but with rendered and stucco understructure. Decoration is limited- the houses attain a richer appearance by massing, proportion and solidity, combined with the extensive grounds.

Stylistic Devices

The houses are California Bungalow style with large wide gables and a horizontal feel. Roof supports are heavy. The wide gables are kept unadorned. Fascias are deep.

Planting

The houses are set in large, well established gardens. they are well set back from the alignment. The surrounding areas also contain mature trees, medium height varieties with a scattering of palms and pines. Trees are confined to yards, and are not planted within road reserves.

RH 14- The North Mackay Precinct

Generally

Originally a farming (mainly dairy) area, North Mackay was not heavily developed until after 1950. The development begins at the north end of the bridge and spreads out- along the main roads first. Houses are mostly the modest types to be expected on the outer edge of town at that time.

Plot Size

Plots are relatively small. Streets are short and irregular, without a grid pattern.

Building Scale and Massing

Houses vary with a majority being modest in size and height.

Roofs

Corrugated roofs, in hips and gables as described previously.

Construction and Materials

The houses are timber framed and clad. Fibro cladding has been applied to some houses. Most are chamferboard clad. Houses are raised on stumps, with short stumps being frequent.

Stylistic Devices

Houses are mostly without embellishment.

Planting

Trees are smaller species, but are mature and fully grown.



Illus. 48 Early Cottage Vincent Street east side, June '96.



Illus. 49 Vincent Street looking south recently formed to tree line. June '96.



Illus. 50 Modest high block, workers' dwelling, Forth/Evan Streets, June '96. Built by carpenter Jack Binnington in early 1920's. McGinn's family home to left, 1880's with later additions.



Illus. 51 Mt. Morgan Home, Boddington Street, June '96. Bull hosed verandah.



Illus. 52 Two homes west side Moore street.
Left Dr. Nott's 1905. Right Mt. Morgan Home. June '96.



Illus. 53 Interwar double gable Jubilee/Shakespeare Street. 1927. June '96.
Original picket fence, skirting board and waffle board detailing.



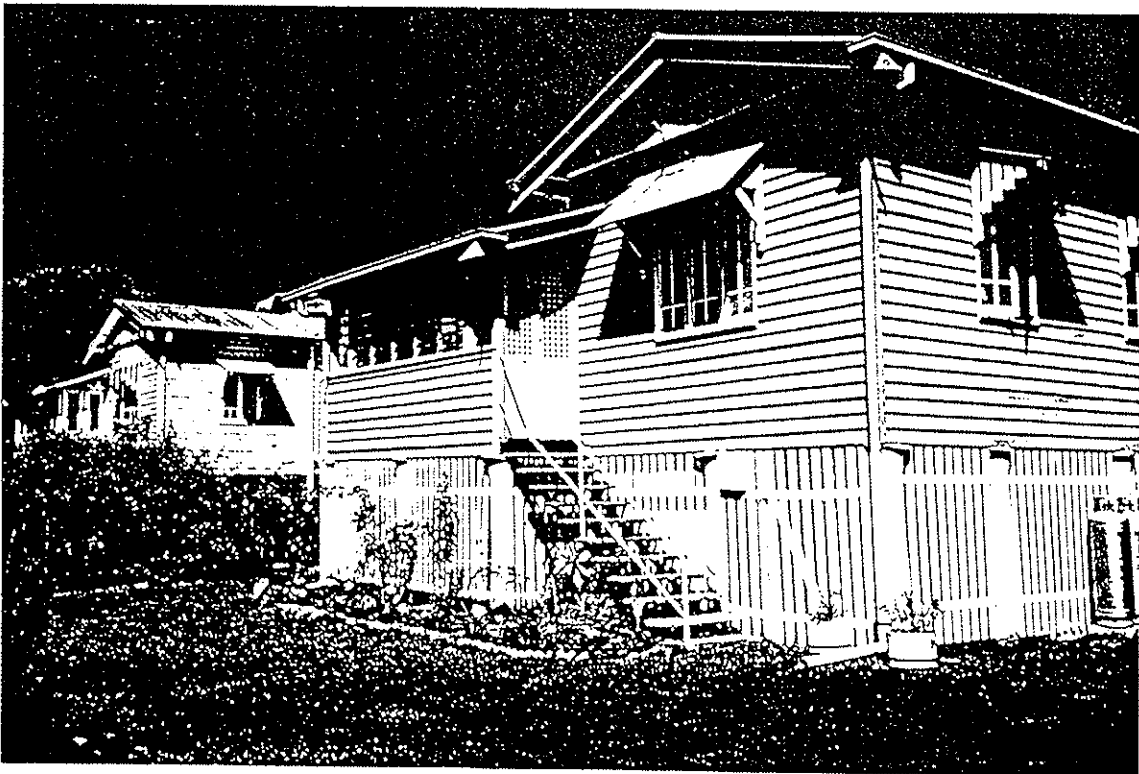
Illus. 54 Interwar porch gable bungalow, south side Lloyd Street, June '96.



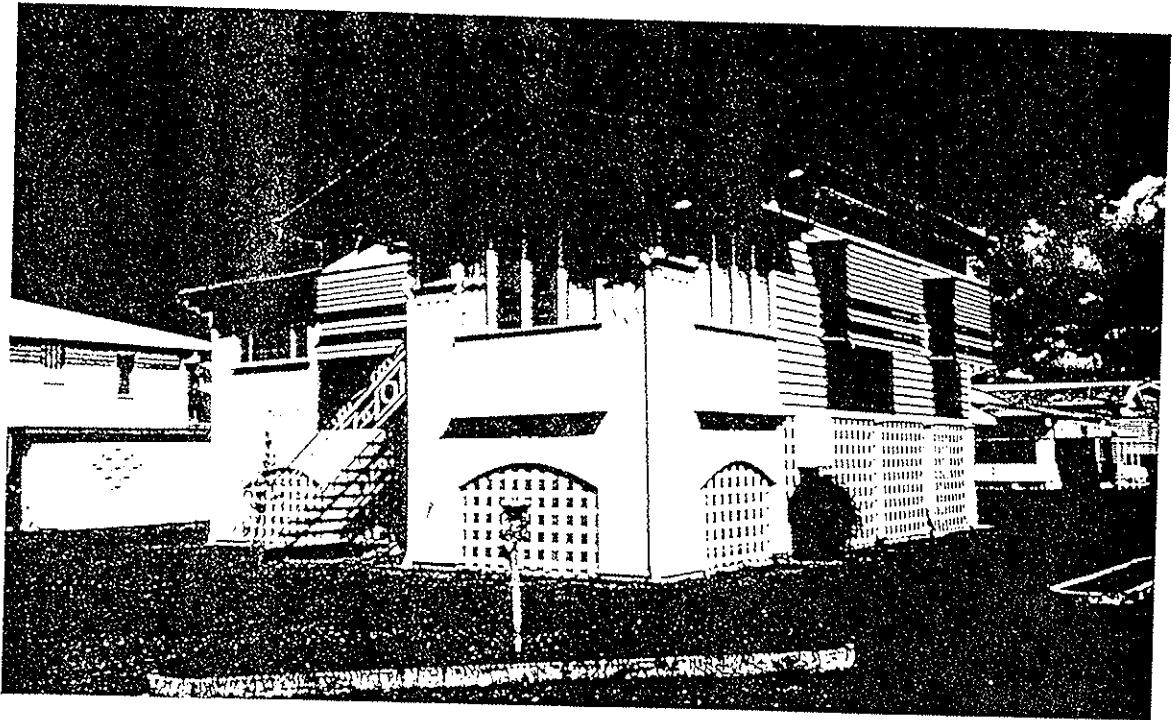
Illus. 55 Basic workers' dwelling built by T. H. Field, north side Lloyd Street, June '96.
T. H. Field's insignia cut out pattern on verandah rail.



Illus. 56 Interwar low set stucco, west side Clark Street, June '96.
Spanish Mission Influence.



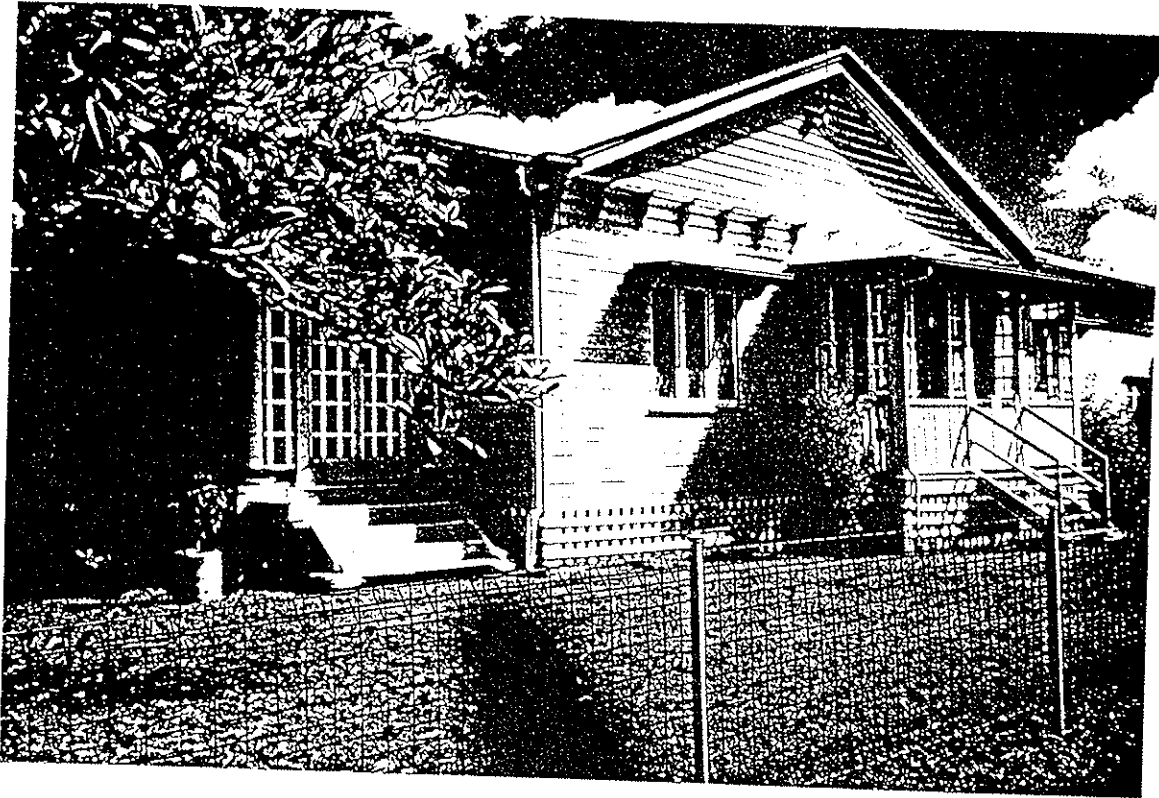
Illus. 57 Two identical interwar asymmetrical bungalows, south side Lloyd Street, June '96. Slatted window hoods.



Illus. 58 Interwar nested porch double gable, south side Lloyd Street, June '96. Stucco and timber.



Illus. 59 Interwar nested porch double gable, Lloyd/Holland Street, June '96. Identical design to above with more decorative detail. Field Brothers owned and built.



Illus. 60 Interwar low set timber bungalow, Schaefer/Nebo Road, June '96.



Illus. 61 Low set stucco, Schaefer/ Nebo Road, June '96. "Felton".
Pipple iron kitchen extension. Galvanised iron window hood.



Illus. 62 Two Interwar low set timber bungalows, south side Beaton Street, June '96.



Illus. 63 Interwar low set Stucco, north side Beaton Street, June '96.



Illus. 64 Basic worker's dwelling, north side Hinton Street, June '96. High block, galvanised iron window hoods, kitchen stove recess.



Illus. 65 Aerial photo of North Mackay prior to harbor construction in 1939. MCL Photo.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This Heritage Context Study for Mackay has described a city with a built environment of considerable charm and quality. It has large, little recognised, areas of intact character worthy of retention and enhancement.

It is advised that the Council should adopt the recommended Heritage Precincts as described:-

Mackay City and Commercial;
Heritage Residential.

The authors have arrived at these recommendations through research of predominantly local primary and secondary source material. A more exhaustive search, in particular of State archival material, would enhance and expand these preliminary findings. In addition, the research on and description of any one of the Precincts described could also be expanded in future studies.

As specified in the project brief, this context study is a continuation of Butler's *Mackay Region Pilot Heritage Study*. It has enlarged on and, in some instances, corrected material documented in Butler's Study.

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Mr. Terry Hayes, historian, May 1996, B. Wright.

Mrs. Heather Heggie, resident of James Street for over 70 years, May 1996, B. Wright.

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Mr. Monty Martin, retired Builder, May 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. C. Milton, 1973, B. Wright.

Mr. Ernie McGarry, retired Builder, May 1996, B. Wright

Mr. Tom Parsons, Senior Engineer, Sewerage Dept. Mackay City Council, June 1996, B. Wright

Mr. Bill Gordon, retired Builder, June 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Kevin Power, retired plumbing inspector, Pioneer Shire Council, May, 1996, B. Wright.

Mr. Dave Pratt, Builder, June 1996, A. Jacobs.

Mrs. Brenda Webster, Mackay resident, May 1996, B. Wright.

APPENDIX 1 Origin of Street Names In City Of Mackay (Mackay City Library)MACKAY CITY COUNCILSTREET NAMES IN CITY OF MACKAY

(This list does not include streets from the former Pioneer Shire)

<u>STREET</u>	<u>YEAR OPENED</u>	<u>ORIGIN OF NAME</u>
Absolon		Subdivider
Adrian		WWII casualty
Aitken		WWII casualty
Alexandra		Queen?(previously Alexander Street) (Alexandra was the name proposed for Mackay in Fitzgerald's 1963 survey
Alfred		Son of Queen Victoria
Archibald		
Atkinson		
Bagley		William Bagley Gt. Northern Hotel, Eton, 1865. H.G. Bagley, KIA, WWI Also C.F. & J.J.
Bannister		
Barton		Chas. Barton - Mackay Engineer Commissioner Main Roads (Sir)
Bath Avenue		
Baxter		Jack Baxter, died wounds WWI, 1918
Beckett Court		
Beaton		
Bernborough Avenue		Racehorse
Beverley		Island Group
Binnington Esp.		Jack Binnington, Mayor 1952/61

Black		H.B. Black, Mayor 1891, 1895, 1897, H.L. Black, Mayor 1888
Boddington	1917	After two sons of F.W. Boddington, KIA, WWI - one was an architect (Frederick Eckersley Boddington)
Bothwick		
Boulton		
Boundary Road		Original City Boundary
Bowman		
Bridge Road		To Pioneer River Bridge
Brisbane		(from Governor Brisbane)
Broadsound Road		To Broadsound
Bronte		Author (Bronte sisters)
Brooks		
Burns		Poet (Robbie Burns)
Byron		Poet (Lord Byron)
Cameron		G.M. Cameron, Mayor, 1920
Campbell		
Cannan		Reef
Carbine		Racehorse
Carlyle		Poet, English
Casey Avenue		Jack Casey (Ex Alderman)
Cemetery Road		To Cemetery
Chain		Reef
Chataway		Two Chataway boys lost in WWII sons of James Cosmo Mant Chataway (7 Norris Street).

Chauvel	Reef
Christie	J. Christie, Mayor 1910-1911
Churchill Avenue	Winston Churchill
Clark	
Clements	Early Street, Named for Clements - landowner, cemetery sexton and
Commercial Avenue	Industrial Estate
Connors Road	
Coyne	WWI Victoria Cross Winner
Creal	Reef
Credlin	Reef
Crowley Drive	Subdivider
Cullen	Marine Surveyor
Cowley's Road	
Dalrymple	D.H. Dalrymple, Mayor 1869-71, 1873-74
Dennis	WWII
Denton	Reef
Dickens Avenue	Author, Charles Dickens
Digby	Reef
Dimmock	WWII
Don	
Donaldson	
Douglas	WWII casualty
Downing	
Duncan	

Dunn	
Dupuy	Bernard Celestin Dupuy, Surveyor
Edmonds	
Edward	<u>Edward</u> William McKenney
Eklund	Private William Eklund Died New Guinea WWII
Elamang	Reef
Elvin	
Endeavour	
English	WWI
Evan	Formerly Beach Road Originally Government Road
Ennio	Ennio Cavallo, Subdivider
Farrelly's Lane	Farrelly family, original landowners
Ferguson	
Field	WWII casualty
Fletcher	
Flight	Racehorse
Ford	
Formation	Industrial Estate
Forsyth	
Forth	
Gable	Reef
Galletly	A.M. Galletly
Gardiner	

Garraway	
George	
George Milton	George Milton, Mayor 1926-1930
Gibson	
Gillan	
Gold	
Goldsmith	Author Oliver Goldsmith (Originally Chaucer St)
Gordon	General Gordon? previously Albert St
Graffunder	
Grant	WWI casualty
Gregory	Surveyor Augustus Charles Gregory
Griffin	WWII casualty
Gunsynd	Racehorse
Hague	R. Hague, Mayor
Hamlet	Shakespearian character (opened in 1915 when land reserved for railway line and station)
Harney	J. Harney, Mayor, 1885
Hart	WWII
Harvison	WWI
Hastings	
Hayes Lane	
Henderson	WWII
Hinton	after Harold Hinton, KIA, WWI
Hodges	W.G. Hodges, Mayor 1800, 1890, 1896 1901

Hoey	
Holland	
Howard	Walter Howard, KIA, WWI
Hucker	His only son, KIA, 1917
Hume	
Hunter	
Hyne	P.M. Hyne, Mayor 1885, 1895
Industrial	Industrial Estate
Irving	Reef
Jackson	
James	
Jewell	WWI
Johnson	WWII?
Jubilee	Queens Victoria's Jubilee
Juliet	Shakespearian Character
Kate	First girl born in Mackay?
Keats	Poet
Keelan	Reef
Keith Hamilton	Keith Hamilton, war casualty
Kenilworth	"Scottish" subdivision (Pirie, Forth, Tay, Kenilworth)
Kennedy	
Kilgour	Reef
Kindemar	Reef
Kippen	

Klinger	Reef, also WWII?
Landsdowne Road	
Lagoon	Waterworks lagoon
Lamb	
Lawson	Henry Lawson
Leisure Court	Leisure Area
Len Sheild	Surveyor
Link	Link between streets
Lloyd	
Longair	WWII
Luscombe	
Lynch	
Macalister	Premier of Queensland
Macarthur	
Macdonald	
Macrossan	V. Macrossan, Mayor, 1916
Marlborough	Racehorse
McGinn	WWII
McIntyre	son KIA, WWI
McKenney	Edward William <u>McKenney</u> (who owned the land)
Mackenzie	WWII
McLean	A.J. McLean, Mayor, 1907
McLennan	Early settler
Mangrove Road	Dump Creek, Mangroves

Margaret	
Marryatt	E.J. Marryatt, Mayor, 1909
Marsh	W. Marsh, Mayor, 1878
Mary	
Meero	Aboriginal name
Mengel	WWII
Michelmore	J. Michelmore - founder of Michelmore Pty Ltd
Michener Court	Author, James Michener
Milne Lane	
Milton	Poet, John Milton
Minster	Reef
Mogford	
Moody	G. Moody, Mayor, 1934-43
Moore	
Morley	C. Morley, Mayor, 1900 F. Morely, Town Clerk, 1903-15
Morrison	Jeff Morrison 2nd AIF, KIA Middle East
Mulherin	J.M. Mulherin, Mayor, 1933-34
Napier	Reef
Nebo Road	To Nebo
Nella Drive	Subdivider
Nelson	
Ness	WWII
Norris	
Nott	Dr. L.W. Nott, Mayor, 1924

Novar Court	Name of Pratt family home on Juliet Street corner
Oates	
O'Keefe	WWII
Othello	Shakesperian character
Paget	Railway Commissioner
Paradise	
Park	To Queen's Park
Parker	Reef
Patton	WWII
Paulette	WWII
Paul Hopkins	Dr. Paul Hopkins
Peak Downs Highway	
Pearce	T. Pearce, Mayor, 1883
Peel	
Penn	
Perry	
Petrie	WWII
Pharlap Parade	Racehorse
Pinder	WWII
Pirie	A. Pirie, Mayor, 1882, 1892
Podosky	War Casualty, R.A.A.F. F. Sgt Gilbert Podosky KIA over France WWII
Pompey	Reef
Porter	Robert Porter, KIA, WWII

Pratt	WWII
Prospect	
Prudhoe	Island
Prunda	Racehorse
Rae	
Rainlover	Racehorse
Raleigh	Racehorse
Ready	C.P. Ready, Mayor, 1903, 1913
Renou	Reef
River	Along river (previously North)
Rockleigh	To Rockleigh
Rolston	
Romeo	Shakesperian character
Scanlon	WWI
Schaefer	WWII?
Schmidtke Road	
Scott	
Shakespeare	Poet, William Shakespeare
Shaw	
Simpson	WWII
Smith	C.G. Smith, Mayor, 1902
Sneyd	WWII
Sophia	after Sophia Watson, wife of Solomon Watson who owned the portion of land

Steen		Private James Steen 2nd AIF, KIA New Guinea
Steinbeck		Writer, John Steinbeck
Stevenson		
Stockbridge		WWII
Stoneham		W.H. Stoneham, Mill Engineer who also laid water reticulation mains
Streeter Avenue		War casualty?
Sussex		
Sydney		
Symons	192?	original land holder Mrs. M.A. Symons (Subdivided 192?)
Tait		
Taroba		Reef
Tay		
Taylor		
Tennyson		Poet (Alfred Lord Tennyson)
Thomas		F. Sgt Raymond Thomas. Died 6 injuries, England, 1942.
Thompson		
Thorning		
Tinonee Court		Reef
Trogolby		Reef
Tudor Court		
Tulloch		Racehorse
Turner		John Turner KIA, WWI
Ulanda Drive		Subdivider's wife's name

Victoria	Queen
Vincent	
Wardrop	
Warland	Reef
Warner	
Watson's Lane	Solomon Watson (see also Sophia St)
Webberley	William Webberley, Killed in WWI
Webster	
Weir	W. Weir, Mayor, 1919 & Town Clerk
Wellington	Duke of Wellington
Wentford	Pte. Jack Wentford, KIA, 1915 First Mackay Serviceman Killed WWI
William	Edward <u>William</u> McKenney (see also Edward, McKenney)
Wilson	
Wood	
Yaralla Avenue	Reef
First Lane	
Second Lane	
Third Lane	
Forth Lane	
Fifth Lane	
Sixth Lane	
Seventh Lane	
Eighth Lane	
Ninth Lane	

Tenth Lane	
Eleventh Lane	
Twelfth Lane	
Thirteenth Lane	
Fourteenth Lane	
Fifteenth Lane	
Illawong Drive	Aboriginal Name
Wallace Court	Wallace Solicitors
Plath Court	Plath Family & names
Allan Court	Plath Family & names
Tammy Court	Subdivider's family
Hansen Drive	Subdivider, W. Hansen
Robyn Court	Subdivider's family
Lindesay Court	Subdivider's family Black Family name
Ivana Court	Subdivider's family
East Gordon	To avoid confusion in house numbering
Crunkhorn Drive	Subdivider, Jim Cruckhorn
Du Maurier Court	Writer, Daphne Du Maurier
Le Carre Court	Writer, John Le Carre
Henman	Original Resident
Sixteenth Lane	
Seventeenth Lane	
Eighteenth Lane	
Nineteenth Lane	

Twentieth Lane

Twenty-first Lane

Kiwi Court

Heinrich

Joanne

Racehorse

Heinrich Manzlemann, uncle of subdivider

Subdivider's family