

Redland Libraries

Redlands Coast *Timelines*

Council

Cleveland Divisional Board – Tingalpa Divisional Board
Cleveland Shire Council – Tingalpa Shire Council
Redland Shire Council – Redland City Council



Redland Shire Council Offices, south-west corner Bloomfield and Middle Streets, c1950

Image: A frame from Leona Kyling's home movies 1950 – early 1960s.

WARNING: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples should be aware that this document may contain the images and/or names of people who have passed away.

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Ziegenfusz farm, 1980s

HP4165

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Quandamooka people

Quandamooka people have lived on and around the islands and the coast of Quandamooka (Moreton Bay) for tens of thousands of years, and the sea has been a major source of food.

Utilising nets, traps, and even their feet people fished the seas and freshwater creeks. They hunted and trapped animals and birds, and supplemented their diet with fruits, nuts, and roots, grinding some to bake bread. They used others to make medicines, soaps and even insect repellents.

Substantial huts in villages, camps and significant ceremonial sites are known to have existed in large numbers along the coast and in areas where fresh water could be accessed, either from creeks or waterholes, or perhaps from wells. At the time of the first European arrivals in the area there were more than 5,000 Aboriginal people estimated to be living here.

From The Narrative of Thomas Pamphlett 1823, p.117 describing a village on the shores of Raby Bay (Doobawah)

to pour incessantly during the night. The next morning, the rain having cleared off, we proceeded to the opposite side of the island with the canoe, where we procured some fern-root, with which we pushed off for the other side of the bay. The tide being strong, we did not reach the shore till after dark, when we found six or seven huts and some fire. We could hear the natives, who appeared to have just left this place, making much noise, a little to the southward, where they were fishing, but they did not come near us that night. The next morning we went up to a rising ground at the back of the huts, from which we could command a good view of the country. From this place we saw another point far to the northward, but the distance appeared so great, and the shore appeared to recede so far, that we were afraid to venture across in our canoe; we therefore returned to the huts, and having drawn up our canoe on the beach, we set out to walk round the bay. The mangroves

Early European settlers

Early European Settlers in the district shared stories and wrote accounts of what they saw and experienced. These oral and written accounts have helped us to build a picture of what life may have been like before Europeans arrived. Sarah Fredericks recalled her father exchanging farm goods for honey, and some other foods that people dug or caught; and how King Tommy Minnippi would mind children for settlers; 1886-1895 Chairman William Ross's son wrote about his childhood living on Cleveland Point, and how he loved to live with the Aboriginal families for quite lengthy periods, learning about their lifestyle and how to fish. John Dunmore Lang said that the natives around Moreton Bay spoke no less than eight distinct dialects.

In her book written in the 1940s or 1950s, Leona Kyling wrote about methods of training for the children and she devoted several pages to stories that she had learned from her grandparents, brick-maker John and Elizabeth Sherrin. The Sherrins were early settlers in the area, arriving in 1860. They were involved in the early development of the Cleveland area. Mrs Bigge started school classes in the Paxton Street court room, assisted by Mrs Sherrin. A few years later in 1868 the Cleveland government school opened in North Street. While obviously written from a European perspective, Mrs Kyling's descriptions also give us a valuable insight into the area's pre-European past.

John Dunmore Lang suggested in 1845 that the proposed Moreton Bay shipping port should be established either at Toorbul or Cleveland. The following year Collector of Customs Augustine Duncan suggested that a township should be opened up at Cleveland Point. Within 7 or 8 years nearly 50 blocks of land had been sold and building had started on Bigge's store and a jetty. Bigge championed the early development of Cleveland and the push for Cleveland Point to become the major port. This debate was lost in 1849, and the port never eventuated. For over 100 years after this Cleveland was widely referred to as *Sleepy Hollow*.

By 1852, George Thorn had employed brick makers to build a large store. At some time between 1850 and 1860 George Thorn acquired 631 acres in the area between South Street, Redland Bay Road and King Street. Thorn had a long history in the early Moreton Bay colony, having been put in charge of the penal settlement at Limestone, now called Ipswich, in 1839. When the penal settlement closed the same year, he stayed in the area and pursued a variety of business interests, especially involving real estate. Thornlands was later named after him.

Joseph Clark arrived in the district in 1849 and by 1855 he ran cattle on 25,000 acres stretching from Ormiston through Mount Cotton, south to the Logan River and east to Moreton Bay. By 1858 Clark had relinquished the lease, which went to Thomas Blacket (T B) Stevens who ran a wool scour and fellmongery (tannery) on Hilliards Creek. Clark then worked for Captain Louis Hope.

Captain Louis Hope is credited with pioneering the sugar industry in Queensland, however his own participation was relatively short-lived. After a dispute over milling cane, the court awarded damages against him in 1874. Swearing he would never again crush a stick of cane, he dismantled the mill and sold his Ormiston property in 1875. In 1882 he sold the Coomera property and returned to England.

Between them through the 1850s and 60s, Thomas Lodge Murray Prior and Captain Louis Hope owned almost all of the coastal land which was to become the Cleveland Shire Council district from 1885.

Queensland was declared a separate colony in 1859. In 1862 in response to problems with excessive drinking at hotels on the Point, the district's first court house was set up, in a cottage built by Francis Bigge for workers at his sawmill, with an added Police lock-up. It operated until 1879, and the building is now the Court House Restaurant in Paxton Street.

Buildings on Cleveland Point, including those constructed by early entrepreneur Francis Bigge had underground brick rain water tanks, and water was pumped up by hand. Bigge at one stage owned almost all of the land on the eastern side of the Point, south to North Street. He built the Grand View Hotel (as his first home at that time), several workers cottages, including what would later become the first police lock-up and court room in Paxton Street, a brick works and large woolstore on the Point itself (as part of the potential future port).

Bigge later built a new home *Cleveland House* for himself and his new wife about halfway between the Grand View and Paxton Street. This was followed in 1867 by *Cleveland Lodge*, a home that was built for Dr Kevin Izod O'Doherty near the south-eastern end of Paxton Street. Both of these homes supported several staff, and would have needed plentiful water supply.

In the late 1970s Tony Markwell, the owner of the old Cleveland Point Kiosk which by then was thriving as *Markwell's Fisherman's Wharf* restaurant, built a home on the block next to it. During the initial earthworks, the old 1800s 'well' – a brick underground tank – was discovered. The house was constructed around and over it, and the tank was re-purposed as a wine cellar. The house was demolished c2019 and is now a carpark for *the Lighthouse* restaurant.

Markwell's tank would have been behind what was boat-builder Winship's house, post-office and proposed custom's building. These buildings later became the *Pier Hotel*.

In his 1965 memoir John Ross, the son of 1886-1895 Cleveland Divisional Board (Shire Council) Chairman William Ross, wrote about helping his father concrete an underground tank at the courthouse building as teenager. By that time the building was no longer a police lock-up, and was owned by Ross and was again rented out as a worker's cottage. John was proud of the fact that in 1965 the tank was still in perfect working order.

Maps from as early as the 1850s showed the area around Dunwich as a reserve for water supply and in 1903 the Board of Waterworks began surveying water levels and flow rates on North Stradbroke Island in connection with proposed scheme to increase Brisbane's water supply.

The Cleveland Lighthouse was built in 1865, after several years of shipping misadventures, and temporary lights having been erected by locals including Bigge.

The first land grant to European settlers in Redland Bay was to Henry Scott and Frederick Foster Campbell in 1865, for the purpose of cultivating cotton. However cotton did not prove to be a successful crop and the plantation owners soon turned to sugar. Redland Bay Plantation changed owners quite regularly and the land was subdivided into one acre lots in 1866.

William and Richard Newton were credited with starting the first sugar mill on the estate in the early 1870s. In 1881 the mill and estate was transferred to William Dart, who had run a sugar mill on the river at Saint Lucia, where the University boat sheds now stand. Families who worked at this mill came to Redland Bay to live. They included William Fielding and James Moore.

Fielding started the first store in the district in 1884. In 1881 he established the Primitive Methodist Sunday School and in 1904 established the Baptist Sunday School. Dart used Kanaka labour extensively on the estate. In 1882 he was employing 9 white men and 20 kanakas.



Bullock team at Redland Bay, 1871

HP4373

In 1865 James Willard was granted one of the district's first timber-cutting licenses in the Capalaba area, rafting his timber down Tingalpa Creek to Burnett's sawmill at Wellington Point. He soon bought land, and as with all the early European settlers, Willard needed to clear timber to create open farmland, and to build himself a home. He had married in 1861 at the age of 25 and had a young family by the time he built the first bark hut on his land, near the banks of Tingalpa Creek.

Timber was used for buildings, jetties and ship-building, and it was one of the main exports to Britain. The timber was rafted down rivers to Sawmills, or pulled by bullock teams. At this same time, galvanized iron started to become available for roofing, gradually replacing ironbark shingles.

The Colburn family were in the Victoria Point district in the 1860s. They had a slab cottage which was later moved by bullock dray to a site on what is now Colburn Avenue. Their son Daniel Colburn junior was Chairman of Tingalpa Shire Council 1914 – 1915.

The earliest settlers in Victoria Point had been John and Maria Dawson and Joseph Scragg, who were farmers, and bullock driver William Nutt. John Dawson died in 1865 and Maria married William Nutt. A house was built by Maria and William, probably in the late 1880s, and this was extended by the Wilson family who lived there from 1916.

Herman Holzapfel arrived in Queensland with his parents and siblings in 1861 at the age of 10. Like many other German settlers, he was a Mount Cotton farmer. He also had a store at Erapah Creek on the south-west corner of Boundary Road & Redland Bay Road. In

1890 the store was also the first mail receiving post office for the area. At that time Victoria Point was literally just the area on the Point, and in 1868 only 3 people are known to have been living there. Holzapfel's store was in the area known as Erapah, and it serviced all of the southern parts of the district.

The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum opened on Minjerribah (Stradbroke Island) in 1867.

A school had operated in Cleveland since 1861, and in 1868 it came under the supervision of the department of Education. Two years later in 1870 Queensland schools became the first in Australia to be free. By then Cleveland already had 3 hotels and the school was in North Street between the Grand View and St Paul's Church of England - not far from two of the hotels. A snapshot from the 1868 Register:

5	James A. Harrison	10	Brick-Hotel
6	Elizabeth Woods	11	Latona
7	Louisa Clarke	9	Farmer



A photograph by William Boag shows the school in 1871. North Street Cleveland buildings from L-R: Brighton Hotel (Grand View), Publican Goodall's house, Mr & Mrs Ray's house (Mr Ray sailed the daily cutter into Brisbane), Sandy Brennan's house, and in the distance the first school. Opposite: Diliger & Walter's butchery.

Together with Francis Bigge, Taylor Winship developed a saw mill and shipbuilding yard on the Point, adapting some of the existing port buildings to suit. Winship and his family moved into Bigge's cottage at some time around 1860. From there he operated Cleveland's first post office, the telegraph and an agency for the Bank of Queensland. It later became the Pier Hotel.

Winship built the river steamers *Hawk*, the *Swallow*, and the *Walrus*, and later the *Lyttona* for Robert Towns and the South Sea Islander 'Kanaka' labour trade. Towns had brought many of the islanders to Queensland. By the end of 1868 Winship was declared insolvent and his sawmill at the end of Cleveland Point ceased operations soon after. He kept one of his boats to ply the South Sea Islander trade himself.

In the 1870s, sugar growing boomed, including a Redland Bay plantation where one of the employees was a man called Gilbert Burnett. He later worked for Louis Hope, and then after buying mill equipment when Hope left the district, set up his own sugar mill and developed the Wellington Point – Ormiston area, and built his home *Fernbourne* at 'Trafalgar Vale', the house is now known as *Whepstead House*.

From around 1858 earliest Europeans had buried their dead in a small cemetery on the south side of the Black Swamp. However by 1874 a new cemetery had been established to replace it, because the swampy ground prevented diggers from creating proper graves; anecdotal stories told tales of coffins needing to be held down with poles while the grave was filled in!

Around 25 people are believed to have been buried in the old Pioneer #1 cemetery. Many headstones or grave markers had disappeared over the years, and in the mid-1990s the 10 remaining stones were relocated to a Pioneer section in the #2 cemetery. A children's playground was erected in what is now known as the Scott Street Park.

Among the pioneers buried there are William Sherrin (1862-64) and George Sherrin (1844-65), John Dawson, Andrew Whelan (blacksmith), William Rae (once an owner of the Grand View Hotel), Henry Bottomley (carpenter), J. Neale (fisherman), Robert Hamilton (of Ormiston, Snake Bite) and Bridget Cleary (a child who was poisoned eating berries while her family was on shore after migrating to Cleveland by sailing ship).

Redland Bay town was subdivided into 1-acre allotments, and around this time the first South Sea Island labourers (Kanakas) began work on Louis Hope's sugar plantation. Sugar-growers on the Bay Islands and in the more remote places had difficulty getting their cane to market before it spoilt, and the enterprising Pioneer Floating Sugar Mill Company converted a Winship-built steam ship, the *Walrus* as a floating mill. It wasn't long before it had additional equipment fitted, to become a floating rum distillery.



The *Walrus* on the Logan River, c1871. William Boag image

Local Government and Early Development

In 1879 Local Government was established under the *Divisional Boards Act*. The first meeting of the Tingalpa Divisional Board was held at the home of Henry Heinemann at Mount Cotton on 5 February 1880. The huge Division was divided into three subdivisions:

Subdivision 1 covered the current suburbs of Burbank, Rochedale, Sheldon, Redland Bay, Carbrook and Mount Cotton. Councillors for this division were Robert Grieve (Tingalpa Divisional Board Chairman) of the Rochedale area, and Henri Heinemann and August Von Senden of Mount Cotton.

Subdivision 2 covered the current areas of Capalaba, Thorneside, Birkdale, Wellington Point, Alexandra Hills, Ormiston, Cleveland, Thornlands, Victoria Point and part of Redland Bay. Gilbert Burnett of Wellington Point, Michael Ryan of Cleveland and James Willard of Capalaba represented this area.

Subdivision 3 covered Loganholme, Daisy Hill, Slacks Creek, Rochedale, Woodridge and Kingston and was represented by Andrew Bell of Mount Cotton, George Valentine from Upper Tingalpa and George Palk of Slacks Creek.

Soon after its formation the Tingalpa Divisional Board built its office and hall (known at the time as the 'Board's house') next to the school which by then was around 10 years old.

The earliest school classes in the late 1870s had been held in one of Heinemann's barns. Eduard Heinemann was also involved with local schools, giving some of his Broadwater Road-Mount Cotton Road land in what is now Sheldon for the second Capalaba School (Upper Tingalpa) in 1878.

This 1944 RAAF aerial image shows L-R:
The 1930 Mount Cotton community hall; The 1880 Tingalpa Shire office/hall and depot shed; the 1876 school. The Shire Office was approximately where the current school carpark on Mount Cotton Road is.



1944 RAAF Aerial MAP469_287-MtCottonSchool_Zoom



Daniel Benfer's truck outside the Tingalpa Shire hall in the 1920s.

HP01007

A year after its establishment the Tingalpa Divisional Board received a petition from residents of Subdivision 2 that it should be a separate division or shire, and the motion was passed to form a new division from the old Tingalpa Division 2. At that time the settler population of the Cleveland district was 321.

However it was another 5 years before the Cleveland Divisional Board was formed, and only the northernmost part of the Capalaba district was included. Capalaba did not exist as a town. The town was called Tingalpa and it was on the western side of Tingalpa Creek, later known as Capalaba West.

Between 1880 and 1921, elections for six members were held annually in January or February each year, and the Chairman was elected from those members at a meeting after the election. From 1921, elections for seven members were held every three years, usually in April. Having seven members meant that tied votes were much less frequent.

The first meeting of the Cleveland Divisional Board was held on 17 July 1885 at *Raby House*, the home of William Ross, at what is now 222 Shore Street North on Cleveland Point. Gilbert Burnett of Wellington Point was elected Chairman. Burnett had been Tingalpa Chairman from 1881-1882. A few subsequent meetings were held at Burnett's home, Trafalgar Vale, Wellington Point.

DIVISION OF CLEVELAND.
Commencing on the shore of Moreton Bay at the mouth of Epparah Creek, and bounded thence by that creek upwards to the south corner of portion 26, parish of Cleveland; thence along the Capalaba road to its junction with the Brisbane and Cleveland road on the north boundary of portion 92, parish of Capalaba; thence along the south side of that road to Tingalpa Creek, by that creek downwards to Moreton Bay, and by the shore of Moreton Bay southerly to the point of commencement.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Brisbane, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By Command, **WM. MILES.**

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Department of Public Works and Mines,
Brisbane, 16th July, 1885.

CLEVELAND DIVISIONAL BOARD.
It is hereby notified that the Returning Officer appointed under the provisions of "The Divisional Boards Act of 1870," and "The Divisional Boards Act Amendment Act of 1882," to conduct the election of Members and Auditors of the first Board in connection with the Cleveland Division, has certified the election of the following gentlemen as Members and Auditors thereof:—

CLEVELAND.

GILBERT BURNETT,
WILLIAM ROSS,
JOHN FOGARTY,
PATRICK HODGKIN,
WILLIAM BIRGAN, Junior, and
JAMES CROSS.

Auditors.

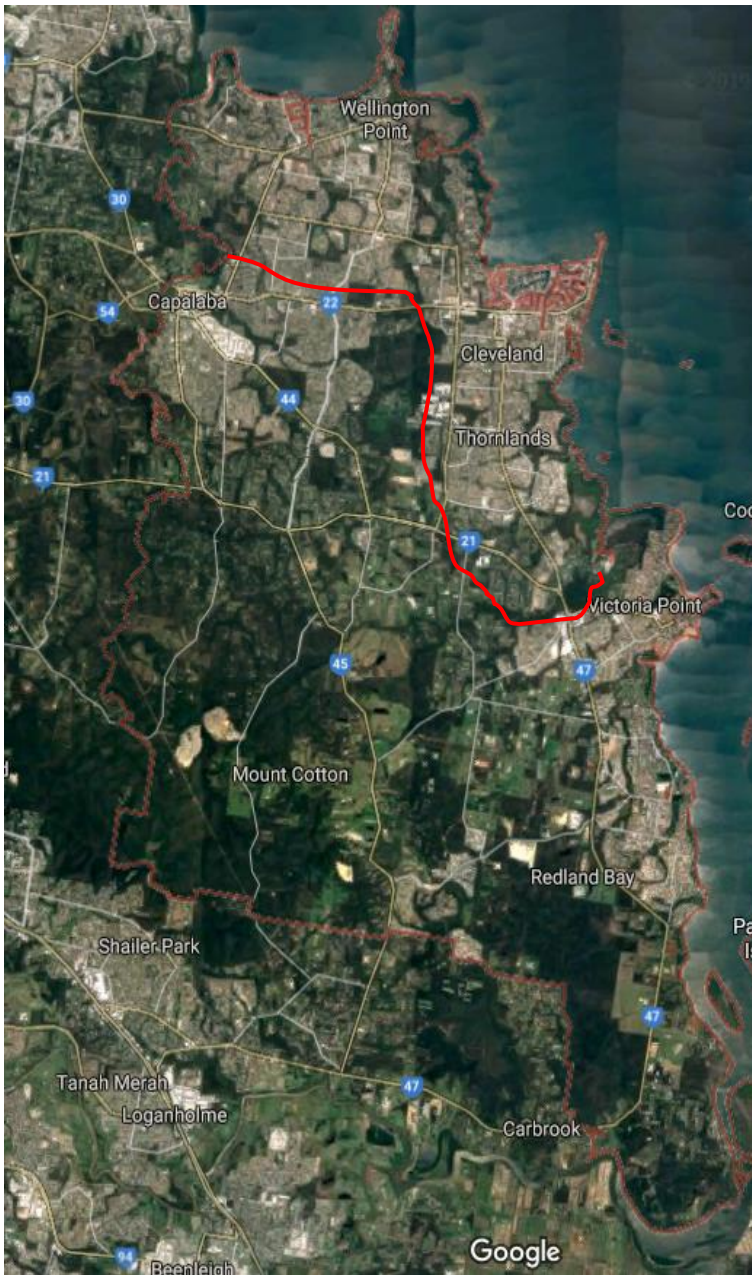
JAMES HONEYMAN and
ALFRED T. WINSHIP.

WM. MILES.

Cleveland Divisional Board
First Meeting held at Mr Ross's Cleveland
Friday 17th July 1885
Minutes - All Members present.



William Ross's home *Raby House* at Cleveland Point, c1882. This was the location of the first meeting of the Cleveland Divisional Board on July 17 1885.



The Cleveland Divisional Board (Cleveland Shire Council from 1902) covered the area east of a line following Tingalpa Creek from the North, down to Eprapah Creek in the south.

It encompassed the country known to Aboriginal people as Cullen Cullen and Nandeebie/Indillie.

The Cleveland Shire roughly covered what are now the suburbs Wellington Point, Ormiston, Cleveland and Thornlands.

The rest of the current mainland Redland City remained in the large Tingalpa Shire until amalgamations occurred in 1949.

The islands were administered by the state; Stradbroke would become part of the Shire in 1948; Coochiemudlo Island in 1962; the Southern Moreton Bay Islands (SMBI) in 1973.



At the Board's third meeting on 8 August 1885, Board member William Ross moved that the Board offices should be built on the corner of Bloomfield and Middle Streets; Section 58, Lot 11. Burnett disagreed but was outvoted, and six months after being elected Chairman, he resigned from the Board, taking the Clerk (who was also his employee) with him.

William Ross was elected Chairman in January 1886 and the Shire Offices were duly built on the site they still occupy. The land occupied by the Board offices had been a meeting place for countless years before this. Early settlers noted that it was an Aboriginal camping and meeting place, with up to 500 people gathering at times for corroborees, to trade, sing and dance.

By 1885, the land was surrounded by farmland, and the traditional pathways, water sources and hunting areas would have become restricted, and had probably already heralded the end of the great gatherings. The Shire building was used not only for meetings, but also for social functions, including balls and dances, and while it is very unfortunate that the ancient traditional use of the land ended, its time-honoured role as an important meeting place continues today.

In 1886 the Cleveland Shire Council accepted William Finucane's offer of shade trees, to be planted along the main street to Cleveland Point. Overseen by Brisbane City Council's head gardener James Pink, Moreton Bay Figs were planted along North Street, with many being planted by school children on Arbor Days over subsequent years.

In 1890 the Cleveland Divisional Board was divided in to become 2 divisions, basically east-south in one, and north-west in the other. The parts of Tingalpa Shire that are now within Redland City were for the most part rural land, with the Redland Bay township important because of its jetties for farmers needing to get produce to market. Only 3 people lived on Victoria Point and it was considered part of Redland Bay district in the early days. The main issues common to both Tingalpa and Cleveland were road maintenance, and fencing. Problems with straying stock made an appearance on almost every monthly meeting agenda for both councils, even after amalgamation in 1949.

In 1894, when James Pink was Chairman, the Cleveland Shire Council introduced by-laws regarding tree plantings. The authorities and residents believed avenues and clumps of trees added significantly to the attractiveness of the area, especially for visitors. Many of the Cleveland Point street trees were donated by William Finucane, who at the time lived just north of Cassim's. He also planted trees in and around his home, some of which still thrive and are heritage listed, including the large Norfolk Pine trees that still help local boaties navigate their way back to Cleveland from all over Moreton Bay.



Erosion was a problem along the Cleveland Point foreshore following the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, and the 6ft (2 metre) tsunami that had inundated the coast. According to accounts at the time it had *"bored through the bay like a chalk mountain, washing men of boats, fruit off jetties and sweeping over much of Coochiemudlo Island"*. In 1888 the Council added 2 chains (40 metres) of seawall to the retaining wall at the end of the Point.

This seawall proved to be effective 5 years later, when an 1893 flood again saw abnormally high tides combined with storms.

The high tide reached within 3-4 inches (10cm) of the floor at Ross's *Raby House*, but unlike the earlier inundation it didn't result in further erosion there.



Storm tides over Cleveland Point - looking south from the point, c1934 cyclone.

HP0326

Chairman William Ross’s tenacity again came to the fore in his aim to see the railway coming to Cleveland. The first train arrived in November 1889 and by 1906 special fruit excursion trains to Wellington Point, Ormiston and Cleveland were run on Saturday afternoons during the strawberry season.

Tourists were encouraged to visit the fruit gardens and vineyards. Cheap excursions of one sort or another continued to draw crowds to the district throughout the early decades of the 20th century.

William Ross could see the steam engines travelling around the bay from his home on Cleveland Point.



1955 QImagery



Farmers in the southern and western parts of Cleveland and Tingalpa lobbied unsuccessfully for an extension to the railway line, through Victoria Point, Redland Bay and on to Mount Cotton.

Proposed railway extension (red). Queensland Railways Department, Chief Engineer’s Branch, 1889. Shared by Cr Boglary 2020. QSA 805632 (Google map, overlaid over 1889 map)

Following lobbying that had started in 1886, in 1890 the Cleveland Divisional council was split, to become 2 divisions; the North-West in one, the North-East and South in the other, and the rivalry between Wellington Point and Cleveland was still going strong.

By 1888 James Baron was working for Gilbert Burnett at Wellington Point and had settled in a newly subdivided area, in Roger Street. He called his home *Birkdale House* after his hometown in Lancashire England. James Baron was listed as a vigneron from 1894 until 1907. Wine was an important industry at that time, and was subject to judging at the annual Wellington Point Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial (AH and I) shows.

Wellington Point AH&I Hall

1914

The Wellington Point & Cleveland Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial Association (A H & I) was formed in November 1890.

Those attending the initial meeting included Gilbert Burnett, James Davidson, James Pink, Alex Cowan, Percival Hiley, William Ross, Carl Ziegenfusz, W Gray, C Daveson, P Hanlon, James Baron, C Johnson, George Randall Jnr, John Cameron and John Hargreave.



School of Arts hall Cleveland Showground, Shore Street, 1904.

Following the success of the first show in May 1890 it was suggested that the name Cleveland be dropped from the title due to the lack of support for the show from the Cleveland district. Cleveland did not have its own AH&I show until 1904, held in the showgrounds north of the Grand View Hotel (now Linear Park heritage precinct) until 1951.

The former School of Arts Edgar Harley Pavilion and the Joe Howell poultry hall, showing the buildings newly relocated to the Smith Street Showground from Shore Street [North], 1952.

HP0474





The Cleveland School of Arts building was designed in 1890 by renowned Architect Richard Gailey Snr and built by William Taylor of *Almora* North Street Cleveland who also built and later lived in *Fernleigh* in Shore Street East.

In about 1928 when the RSL Memorial Hall opened and the library moved there, it was renamed the Edgar Harley Pavilion while still at the Shore Street [North] showgrounds. In 1952 it was relocated to the new Long Street Showgrounds and then moved again to the Smith Street side, and is now the Edgar Harley Bands Hall.

HP5592

Clerk's Task List 1894

A "Position description" or task list for the Tingalpa Shire Council's Clerk (CEO written in 1894):

1st

To keep minutes of all meetings of the board and conduct all correspondence where so directed by the chairman or the board.

2nd

To enter up in the beginning of each year or when required Valuation and rate registers and to keep correctly all books of accounts in connection with the board.

3rd

To write out and deliver personally all valuation and rate notices to all resident ratepayers in the divisions and to all whose residence is known in the city of Brisbane or suburbs; in cases where ratepayers reside at a greater distance than the foregoing the clerk may post such notices.

4th

To collect all rates by first leaving rate notices at the residences of each ratepayer immediately after such rate is struck and by calling again at least once afterwards during the sixty days mentioned in the 206th section of the act and shall not allow to accumulate in his hands more than £30 before paying the same into the board's account at their bank.

5th

To inspect all roads for which money may be or has been voted, lay out all work thereon. Write all specifications for such work inspect the work while in progress and certify to its being properly performed when finished prior to its being paid for.

6th

To furnish the board monthly a report of the state of all roads inspected during the previous month such report to have respect to the condition of roads. The necessity for repairs where required the calling attention to any cause of danger to persons using them with such recommendations as he may think necessary to ensure safety or improvement.

7th

The clerk shall provide a guarantee for £100 and shall reside in the Division in as Central a situation as practicable and shall devote the whole of his time to fulfilment of the duties of clerk rate collector and inspector of works as above described.

Alfred Morris WHEELER, Clerk – Tingalpa Divisional Board, 1894.

Cleveland Divisional Board's Clerk had a similar list of tasks.

Fruit had replaced sugar as the main farm crop by 1895 and the Points (Wellington, Cleveland and Victoria) were popular destinations for tourists travelling by train, road and for boaties.

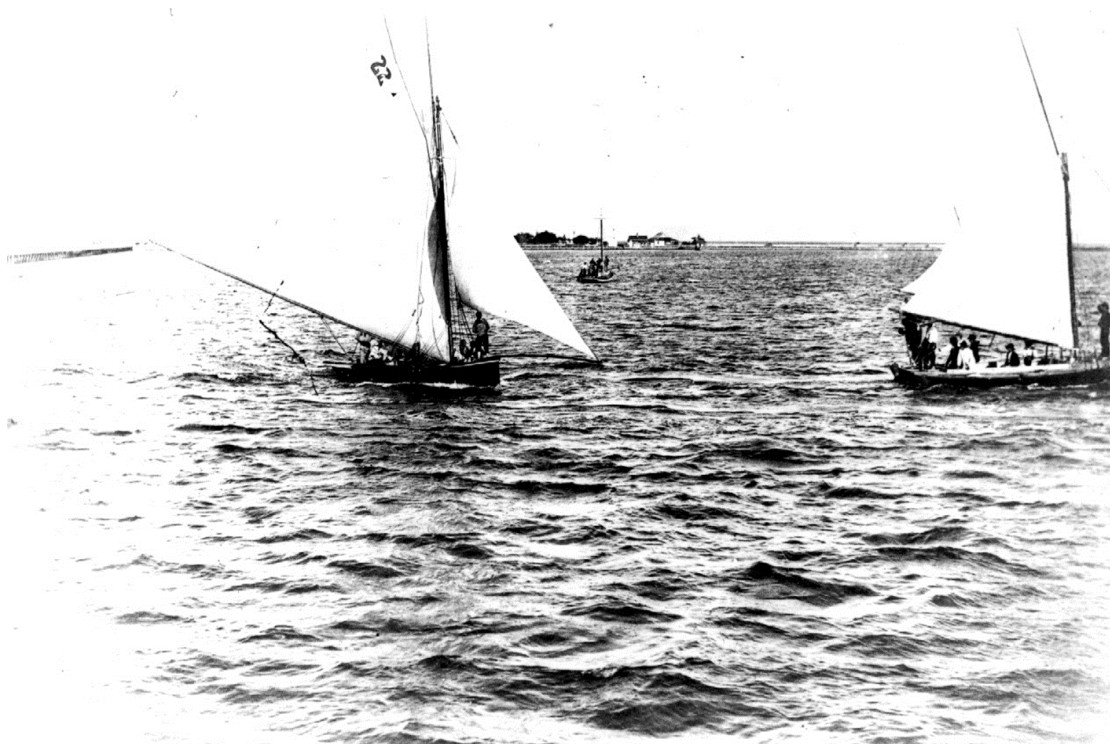


Wellington Point welcomed campers on the newly designated Reserve.

BCC Image

From 1897 an orphanage of the *Home of the Good Shepherd* was operating at Ormiston House, providing a home and training for homeless girls aged 12 -13 years with the aim being for them to go into domestic service. Around 20 - 25 girls were accommodated at any one time. During this time Ormiston House was owned by Hope's descendants, and leased to James Vincent Chataway. The orphanage closed in 1913, when the employment age was raised to 13, and many of the girls were therefore too young to gain work at the end of their training.

John McCartney purchased Ormiston House in 1912, and the land was then subdivided, with much of it sold in smaller Lots. McCartney descendants sold to the Disalced Nuns of the Order of our Lady of Mount Carmel in 1959, and they have cared for the property since then.



Cleveland Regatta, Boxing Day 1896

HP0256

Sailing has always been a favourite pastime, with many prominent locals and competitors from around south east Queensland competing in Regattas. Separation Day 10 December, and Boxing Day each year were firm fixtures for many years. Prior to the development of roads and the arrival of the railway, boats had been the major means of transportation for farmers to take their produce to market in Brisbane.

Public health issues dealt with by local government were generally in relation to nuisance caused by slaughter yards, wool scours, fellmongeries (tanneries) and other noxious or vermin-attracting industries. A resident concerned about a butcher's yard in Cleveland in 1898 suggested that the Council should appoint a health officer. The idea was dismissed by Council, with the assertion that a doctor would starve to death in the Cleveland district!

The union of the Commonwealth of Australia was created in 1901 and following a referendum, Queensland joined the federation, thereby losing its status as a colony.

The *Pacific Island Labourers Act (Cth) 1901* was introduced, meaning that farmers no longer had access to this cheap source of labour, considered by some to have been slave labour. Between 1863 and 1904, around 64,000 people had been indentured long-term, some having been kidnapped.

The Act meant that many local farmers experienced an economic downturn as their cheap source of labour was diminished.



South Sea Islanders' (Kanakas) hut with some of the Islander's employed in the plantation.
W Newton is at the back – Redland Bay Sugar Plantation

HP4383

At the turn of the century Henry Marsden was Cleveland Shire Chairman, Edward Heinemann was Tingalpa Shire Chairman, and in 1902 The Divisional Boards were renamed Shire Councils.

In Mt Cotton a resident asked Tingalpa Shire Council to offer a price for dingo scalps, as they were 'a pest at the moment'.

Following the random slaughter of black swans by the occupants of a motor boat on Moreton Bay, the SPCA urged Council to take action. They passed a resolution to have the whole shire declared a reserve for black swans. Tingalpa followed suit soon afterwards. In Redland Bay, Flying Foxes were on the 'hit' list, and there was a 2d (2c) per head bounty on flying foxes in Tingalpa Shire.



Flying fox shooting party, Redland Bay

HP0394

In 1910 the population of Cleveland Shire was 957; Tingalpa Shire 1,262.

Tingalpa Shire Council passed a by-law limiting the speed of automobiles and velocipedes to 12 mph (19 kph) except at corners, intersections and railway stations where it was 4 mph (6 kph).

A sanitary service was introduced into the Cleveland Shire in 1913. This mainly involved the replacement of cesspits with a pan service, with by-laws outlining the requirements for outhouses and their contents.

Cleveland’s first street lights (acetylene) were erected in 1915.

By 1916 eleven schools had opened around what is now Redland City.

Cleveland	1868	Wellington Point	1887
Ormiston (Cleveland West)	1872	Dunwich	1904
Capalaba	1874	Thornlands	1910
Mount Cotton	1880	Birkdale	1916
Victoria Point	1877	Russell Island	1916
Redland Bay	1881		

However, it would be 46 years before another new school opened, in 1962; our first high school. For 6 years older students had been studying in a ‘high top’ at the Cleveland Primary school. It was the first of many new schools built since that time, bringing the total to nearly 40 schools.

In 1918 in the midst of scarlet fever and diphtheria outbreaks, the Queensland Health Department again asked Cleveland Shire Council to appoint a health officer. Council’s response again was that ‘there is no resident medical practitioner in the shire, it being too healthy to make it a paying proposition.’

Following WWI, returning diggers were vaccinated against the flu before boarding a repatriation ship, and on arrival back in Australia they were required to spend a week in a camp to quarantine.

Residents continued to travel to Wynnum or Beenleigh when they needed to see a doctor.

Nevertheless the Health Department persisted and Dr A Eland Shaw of South Wynnum was appointed the Cleveland Shire Health Officer in November 1918. He was to be paid an annual retaining fee of £10 and 10/6 for each report submitted as well as mileage costs for his vehicle.

In May 1919 the region was in the midst of an influenza epidemic and the Department of Public Health instructed the council to open up inoculation depots. The Council then approached the committees of the Cleveland School of Arts and Wellington Point A H and I Association to ask if their halls could be used for hospitals during the course of the epidemic.

Councillor Gibson (Chairman) called a special meeting of council to report that the Cleveland Hall was not suitable for hospital purposes and the Home Secretary had advised that the onus was on Council to provide hospital accommodation.

The Chairman then secured the home of Mrs Cairns in Wharf Street (between Middle and Shore Streets) at a rental of 30/- (\$3.00) a week and she had agreed to act as cook. She was already operating a boarding house on the site. Trained Nurse Miss Mann consented to run the hospital. The government had agreed to pay a third of the running costs.

By August there had been no further cases of influenza and three months after it opened, the hospital was closed. The Health Department warned that influenza was still a notifiable disease under the Health Act of 1900-1917.

The Pier Hotel, Cleveland Point was the finishing point for RACQ motor outing to Cleveland for contestants in the Interstate Reliability Trial, Sydney to Brisbane on 24 October 1920.

The section with the two chimneys was boat-builder Taylor Winship's old home. The hotel burned down in 1936 and was replaced with a kiosk. It is now site of the *Lighthouse Restaurant*.

SLQ Image



In the 1920s Taylor Winship's second home *Constantia* (opposite the Cenotaph) became the Bayview hospital; The Revue Picture Theatre opened in Middle Street (next to Rocks café); G J Walter opened *St Anne's* hospital in Queen Street, behind his Passage Street bakery (opposite Star of the Sea school).

The Memorial Hall was built on the current RSL site in 1928, opened by Premier SM Bruce and was officially visited later by the Duke of Gloucester.



Bay view Hospital

HP1226



Revue Picture Theatre

HP0423



St Anne's hospital

HP6590



RSSAILA Redlands Memorial Hall

HP1098

Cleveland Shire Council held a special meeting on 7 February 1922 to consider substituting motor haulage for horse power. They decided to seek a demonstration from Wynnum and Yeerongpilly Shire Councils of their motor trucks. 1926 they decided to lash out and buy a second truck; a 3-ton BX Thornycroft. More than 100 people applied for the job as truck driver.

Besides straying stock, pest and lantana management, much of council's work at this time related to infrastructure. Gravel pits for resurfacing roads were dotted around the shire, and several sawmills supplied timber for jetties and bridges. Much of the work during these Depression years was done by Relief workers.



Council trucks and workers including in front:
Dick Noble, Jake Boyd, Herman Holzapfel (short moustache), Ralph Harman, in the 1920s

HP0432

In 1924 more trees were planted as part of Brisbane's centenary celebrations. They included Poincianas near the Police Station in Cleveland (opposite the RSL), Moreton Bay figs at Cleveland Point Reserve. Cocos palms along Passage Street. Palms and Banyan figs were planted in Wellington Point-Birkdale, and later in 1927, Moreton Bay Figs were planted on Wellington Point reserve.



Wellington Point Reserve in 1901 (left) and in the 1930s (right)

SLQ Images

Erosion has always been a problem at Amity Point. The race track, land and home in this 1925 photo are all now hundreds of metres out to sea.

The Ladies Hack Race,
Campbell's Flat,
Amity Point. 1925

HP0048



In 1927 the Queensland Government advised local governments in March that it was now compulsory to appoint a Health Inspector. Cleveland Shire Council and Tingalpa Shire Council met and then jointly appointed their first health inspector Gordon Barber who, began work in June. His first recommendation was that a regular rubbish removal service be introduced.

That same year the Queensland Government declared an open season on koalas in a "bid to relieve the rural crisis". This 'crisis' had led to decades of hunting koalas to the point of near extinction. The skins had been sold to fashion houses in New York, London and Paris as 'bear skin' (the origin of the 'Koala Bear' misnomer). After much public outcry, and with koalas all but extinct, the culling ended the following year.

It was estimated that Australia-wide, 10-12 million koalas had been killed, most of them in Queensland. Locally, koalas had been wiped out.



Truck loaded with koala skins, 1920s

HP1869

The Courier Mail, July 30 1927, contains this:

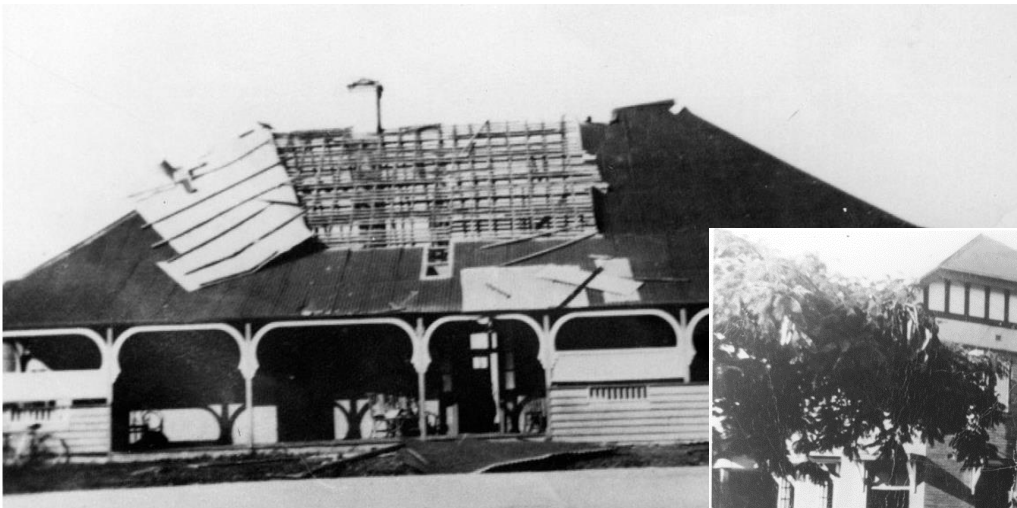
"An open season for our politicians would be more in accord with the feeling of the public, but I am afraid their skins would not be as valuable"

This quote comes from an author who signs simply as "Bushwoman"

After hunting ceased, there was a groundswell of community concern about the survival of koalas in the wild, and in October 1935, Cleveland Shire Chairman Mr G J Walter officially opened *Holliswood*, a zoo and refreshments kiosk created by Mr Hollis of Capalaba, on the corner of Mount Cotton and Cleveland Roads at Capalaba, opposite the hotel. The zoo had previously been at Mount Coot-Tha, but the birds and animals were relocated to Capalaba by Mr Hollis after the Mount Coo-Tha zoo closed.

Thanks to the zoo, koala numbers rapidly grew. The animals soon spread out of the zoo confines, all around the region and into Daisy Hill, to the point that the area was later referred to as the Koala Coast.

A cyclone took the roof off of the *Cleveland Hotel* (Cassim's) in 1929. The license was transferred to a new hotel; the *Raby Bay Hotel* on the north-east corner of Bloomfield and Middle Streets. The *Raby Bay Hotel* was later re-named the *Cleveland Sands Hotel*. Cassim's never reopened as a hotel.



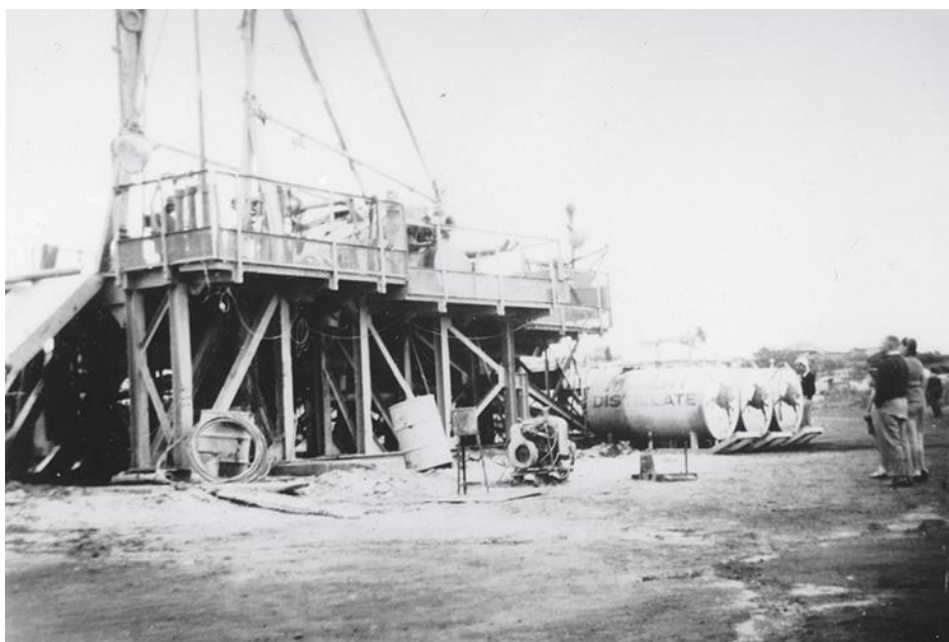
The *Cleveland Hotel*, following a cyclone in 1929
HP0471



Raby Bay Hotel, c1940s

HP0820

A prospectus was issued for shares in Wellington Point Oil Wells Ltd, which planned to drill for oil on a line from Thorneside to Birkdale, and through to Ormiston. Many residents bought shares in the venture. Drilling began in 1931 and continued for the next few years. Although it never became commercially viable, the venture brought workers and money to the area for a while.



Oil well on Main Road Wellington Point, early 1930s

HP00971

Adolph Benfer started a poultry farm. By the 1950s he operated the biggest privately owned broiler enterprise in Australia. He set up an abattoir in Mt Cotton in 1966 and processed chickens from the rapidly expanding poultry farms around the district. His business continued to grow and in 1977 he was awarded an MBE for services to the industry. The Golden Cockerel farm still operates today.



New Mount Cotton Hall opening day 1930

HP1134

In the 1930s, Relief workers were employed around the district especially on the foreshores and reserves. Retaining walls, reclamation work and tree plantings were carried out. The relief workers also repaired roads and jetties. Relief work was similar to a 'work for the dole' scheme.

In 1932, Tingalpa Shire Council opposed a suggested merger with Cleveland Shire Council:

Brisbane Courier (Qld. : 1864 - 1933), Friday 18 November 1932, page 16

TINGALPA SHIRE DEPUTATION.



The deputation, representing the Tingalpa Shire Council and primary producers, which waited on the Home Secretary (Mr. E. M. Hanlon) yesterday to oppose the absorption of the Tingalpa Shire by Cleveland.

WWII

During WWII Council Chairman, Councillors and staff as well as some prominent community members were ARP (Air Raid Precautions) volunteers, who supervised the nightly Blackout and oversaw other wartime tasks. This responsibility of Local Government continues today, in the form of local Disaster Coordination.

Australian and Filipino soldiers based in Redland Bay used to travel to Tindappah Island, aka Garden Island, to harvest New Zealand spinach growing there (now more commonly known as Warrigal greens) and pack it into cases for the Americans on the mainland. On one occasion one of the many carpet snakes on the island ended up in one of the cases and gave the Americans quite a scare. The nearest US Army camp on the mainland would have been at the Redland Bay Golf Course Radio Transmitter site.



US Sailors and Chairman G J Walter opposite the RSL Cleveland, 1942

HP0680

Cleveland and Wellington Points were taken over by the US military in the early 1940s, with the Australian military based at Victoria Point.



Cleveland ARP workers behind old police station during World War II. L-R:

HP0461

Back: Duncan Burns, L Kefford, C Wort, S Richards, E Harley, S Burns, Dr G Poole.

Third row: T Millard, M Chataway, S Trundle, M Stringfellow, R Hucker, R Lindsay, F Richards, R Crausaz, T Muir, -, Millard.

Second row: Constable C Thompson, B Walter, EC Dean, J Dromgoole, Eichenloff, C Klemm, Holzapfel, F Follett, R Grant, Sergeant R Willis.

Seated: A Volker, F Clark, S Pugh, GJ Walter, W Fear, G Foggitt, A Rogers, N Price.

Front: G Stringfellow, T Fox, H Sneyd, J Boyd, Jim Apps, Clarence Apps, -.

American Navy occupation of Wellington Point from June 1943 put paid to any camping on the site in the holiday periods. Locals could only access the kiosk and the jetty. They established a naval gunnery training school on the reserve and regular shooting practice was held including attempts at 'bombing' King Island.

A series of gun pits were built along the north east shoreline.

A plane towing a 'parachute silk' drogue target would fly over. The target was dropped into the sea when the shooting finished and the local women would row out to fetch the silk targets. Many Wellington Point homes boasted new silk bedspreads and underwear at that time!



Stock Image

The US presence made a big impact on Wellington Point and its residents, and even after the war, camping was barred on the reserve for several years as the reserve was slowly restored as a tourist destination.

This proved to be a wise move, when in January 1946 a harbour defence mine was discovered washed up on the beach. The area was cleared and put under guard until it was made safe.



Wellington Point, c1960s

HP7158

By the end of 1944 the pressures of war were easing. Slit trenches in the district were filled in and black-outs removed. Trenches provided at the various parish halls in the district as air raid shelters had become breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Particulars of a government funded subsidy scheme to assist with carrying out post-war work were forwarded to the two Shire Councils.



US Sailors on Cleveland Point in 1942

HP1220

For six months from the beginning of 1944 the Ship and Gun Crew Command No. 1 occupied the Cleveland Point Reserve as a firing range, installing a concrete gun platform for a 20 mm Oerlikon Gun. The firing area was contained within the angle formed by the eastern end of St Helena Island, Cleveland Point lighthouse and the northwest tip of Amity Point and extended seaward for a distance of about 8 miles (12 kms).

At Victoria Point, a well was sunk, most likely either by Tingalpa Shire Council for campers, or by the Australian Army who were camped on the reserve during WWII. It is still there, in the garden at the Wishing Well Café.

Originally a bait shop, then a real estate office, the Wishing Well Tea House first opened in the early 1980s, and a shingle roof was later erected over the well. At the time, the local newspaper noted that until then, there was “nowhere between Cleveland and Redland Bay to sit down and enjoy a snack”.



Wishing Well Café, Colburn Avenue, Victoria Point c 1980s. Rural Press

In 1948, North Stradbroke Island had become part of the Cleveland Shire. The Islanders took part in their first local government election for the new Redland Shire in May 1949. They had their own councillor on the Council from 1956 until 1991 when the Island became part of the Cleveland Division.



Dunwich, 1958

QImagery

However the honeymoon was soon over - Redland Shire Council met with the Director of Local Government six years later in 1954, in a bid to return the administration of North Stradbroke Island back to the State Government. The reason they gave was “the burden of expenditure is out of all proportion to the revenue...after serious discussion we [Redland Shire Council] felt that the only solution was to return the islands to the Government for direct management as the burden was too great for the mainland shire to bear in proportion to the revenue and results were unobtainable.”

Amalgamation

In 1949 Cleveland Shire Council and some parts of Tingalpa Shire Council merged to form Redland Shire Council (RSC). The population of Cleveland Shire prior to amalgamation was 3,830.

The southern part of the district had been named Redland since the mid-1800s. An 1886 map of the County of Stanley shows that the districts in the region now known as Redland City were Capalaba, Cleveland and Redland. The only township in the region was Cleveland, though by then town lots had been released in Redland Bay and on the western side of Tingalpa Creek, in Tingalpa town-ship, later known as Capalaba West.

Redland was by far the biggest district so when the Councils merged in 1949 it made sense for the new shire to be called Redland Shire. The new Shire’s population was around 5,500 The southern Moreton Bay Islands were not part of the shire until 1973.

At the time of amalgamation, the major issues faced by Council continued to be the condition of roads, jetties and the railway and their ongoing maintenance and the control of straying stock.

The first Redland Shire Council and staff, pictured outside the Shire offices, July 1949



Redland Shire Council: 1949 – 1950

Back row – G Barber: *Health Insp CSC & TSC*. Cr M G Bahr. Cr R J Hucker. Cr A Langdon. J Buchanan: *Cons. Eng.*

Cr C Toni. E Ellis: *Shire Clerk*. S J A Michel: *Snr. Clerk*.

Front row – Miss M Skinner: *Jnr. Typiste*. Cr W H T Yarrow: *Chair Health Ctee*. Chairman J H N 'Norm' Price.

From the minutes of the first meeting, held on 17 July 1949:

The Chairman, Cr Price introduced the Councillors to each other and stated that this was a history making event being the inaugural meeting of the Redlands Shire which included the old Cleveland Shire and about two thirds of the old Tingalpa Shire, making about 100 square miles [260 square kilometres] in area. Amalgamation meant that the Shire would be viewed and worked on as a whole. In this modern age parochialism had to go, Councillors should as a team, work without any bias for the whole of the Shire. The Sanitary Service alone will occasion some concern until it has been firmly established on the day Labour basis. He said "This service had to be a success; the ratepayers are relying on the Council to see it through".

James Henry Norman 'Norm' Price had been Chairman of the Cleveland Shire Council prior to its 1949 merger with Tingalpa, and he remained Chairman of the new shire until 1961.

1950s

- Cleveland fishermen supplied nearly 4% of Queensland's total fish market, sending fish from the Paxton Street Fish Store and wharf via train from the nearby Cleveland Point Station (Little Shore Street).
- Cleveland at that time started near the RSL and went out to the Point – the current town centre was still called Raby Bay and was yet to be developed.
- There was no High School in the Redlands, although from 1956 Cleveland State School had a 'High Top' for secondary age students.

- The Paxton Street jetty was being built in 1950 to replace the ageing Black's jetty (which collapsed the following year in 1951). It was used by the Health Dept ferry to the Peel Island Lazaret, as well as by local fishermen.
- Sandmining began on Stradbroke Island in 1951.
- Street trees were a focus in the lead-up to the 1953 election. The local paper asked: *"Are you content with drab streets sown with nondescript weeds and rank grass (chopped periodically by our four legged lawnmowers), with here and there a mournful tree that has been stunted in early life and bears a generally disappointed outlook? Or would you prefer to live in one or other magnificent avenues of flowering trees which when its turn to blossom arrives fills you with the joy of life and the pride of citizenship?"*

The annual Show moved from the old Shore Street showground (opposite the Grand View Hotel, now Linear Park) to its current site on Smith and Long Streets Cleveland, and the first Redland Show was held there in 1952.

HP4113



Banks Transport made daily runs into Brisbane to get fuel supplies.

HP0422



In 1950 The Paxton Street jetty (bottom left arrow) was being built to replace the ageing Black's jetty behind Cassim's (top left arrow) which collapsed the following year in 1951. It had been used by the Health Dept to ferry staff to the Peel Island Lazaret, as well as by local fishermen. The 1887 government-built jetty is in the foreground (bottom right arrow).

In 1955 the Holliswood zoo was closed, and Queensland's first Drive-In movie theatre soon opened on the site. It's now the Capalaba Park Shopping Centre. The railway line still ran from Cleveland Point near Paxton Street jetty around to Wellington Point Station and on into Brisbane, and the trains passed mostly through productive farmland. Six years later it was closed due to lack of patronage as farmers used the improved roads to transport their produce to market.

The Shire's population was by now around 7,300, and council still only had 2 Divisions. Residents complained that elected representatives all lived in the Cleveland division, and roads around Wellington Point, Birkdale and Thorneside were neglected. After lobbying Council and State Government, in 1955 a third Division was proclaimed:

1. Cleveland, Thornlands, Victoria Point
2. Capalaba, Birkdale, Wellington Point
3. Redland Bay, Mount Cotton

The Daffodil Margarine factory opened in Ormiston, and residents held a protest meeting over a plan to build a horse abattoir at Orrvale Gardens in Ormiston, and The Redlands Meat Hall opened for business. The Redlands Swimming Pool committee was formed. At this time pools were beach swimming enclosures, and debate centred round an enclosure at Oyster Point.

"Bonty" Dickson became the first Stradbroke Island councillor and Council was becoming concerned about more sand mining leases being approved on the island's beaches and reserves.



Leona Kyling Memorial Hall,

Stock image

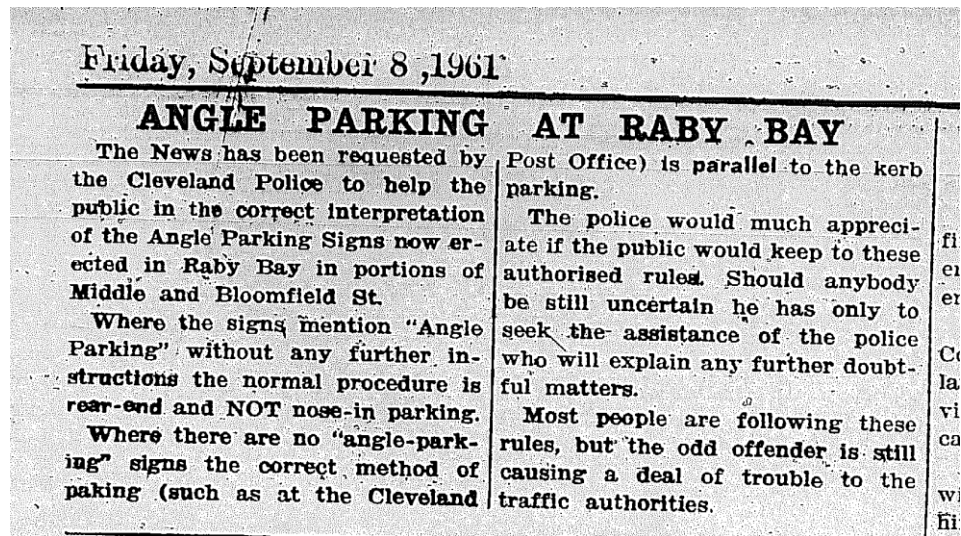
Leona Kyling, granddaughter of the pioneer Sherrin family, began lobbying for funds to build an old peoples home in Dinwoodie Road Thornlands. By 1959 the *Allawah Home* was built, later renamed *Lake Sherrin Home for the Aged*, now *Prescare Lake Sherrin*.

1960s

- In 1960 - 9,000 people lived in the Redlands, and in 1962 Coochiemudlo Island became part of the Shire (The Southern Moreton Bay Islands were still not part of the Redlands). None of the islands had electricity.
- Water came from tanks and wells until the Leslie Harrison Dam was completed in 1968.
- The railway closed from a lack of patronage.
- TV was only just available in the Redlands, and Alexandra Hills and Sheldon didn't exist.
- The district now had a high school from 1962 - Cleveland State High School - but it only went to Year 10.
- Indigenous Queenslanders would not have the vote for another 5 years, and it was another 7 years before Indigenous people nationally would be included in the Australian census.
- Coochiemudlo Island became part of the Redland Shire

Some things don't change! Parking was an issue in 1961 – the "angle parking" signs were proving difficult for us to interpret. Maybe we never did work it out, because these days the signs do say "rear in". And we still get it wrong. *Note: Raby Bay is the area we now know as the Cleveland CBD*

Redland Times



Together with the Brisbane City Council, Redland Shire Council decided to push ahead with a conference to discuss a bridge over Tingalpa Creek at Thorneside (the Rickertt Road Bridge) and also to apply to the Queensland Railway Department to vest all railway lands within the Shire to the Council. This showed great foresight, when the trains returned 25 years later, with the old rail corridor still in place.



Warrant Officer Class II Kevin George Conway at right.

On 6 July 1964, Wellington Point soldier WOII Kevin Conway was killed in action in Vietnam during the battle of Nam Dong. He was the first Australian to be killed in combat in the war, while serving with the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV).

52 years later in June 2016, he was brought home and buried at the Cleveland Cemetery. He was awarded:

The Vietnamese Armed Forces Honour Medal, 2nd Class; The Meritorious Unit Commendation; The Gallantry Cross Palm Citation; The National Order of Vietnam (South Vietnam's highest award); The Campaign Service Medal with Clasp (South Vietnam).



This photo shows Chairman, councillors and all 'inside' staff, 'Approx 1962'. However the date must be between February and April 1961, as both Doug Price and Norm Price are in the photo, and this was the only time both were in Council. HP4366
Back L-R: R (Bob) Howlett, Syd Michael, Rod Close, Norm Dowling, Bob Benham, Arthur Hill, D Price
Middle: Patsy Beutel, P (Bonty) Dickson, E Donaldson, C Degen, P Wort, J Gordon, J Bagnell, D Bahr (Hopper)
Front: E Ellis (Shire Clerk), C Toni, JHN Price (Chairman), J Wilson, EGW (Dick) Wood

The Subdivisional Committee of Redland Shire Council tabled a proposal to develop a satellite town on both sides of Finucane Road in June. The name Alexandra Hills was first put forward in 1963, and registered in September 1965

We celebrated strawberries – at first in 1933 at Bill Airey’s home in Redland Bay Road Capalaba, to raise funds for Capalaba School of Arts. It was held again from 1958 – 1960 on the Reserve at Victoria Point, as an Ambulance fundraiser by the Victoria Point Progress Association. Parking was a problem for the popular event, and there was a 5 year lull. In 1965 the first Strawberry Festival parade was held in Cleveland, and related festivities were held all through the week.



Starting in Wynyard Street at the end of Homer Street, and travelling along Middle, Bloomfield and Long Streets to the Cleveland Showgrounds, the festival ran for a week.

HP2081



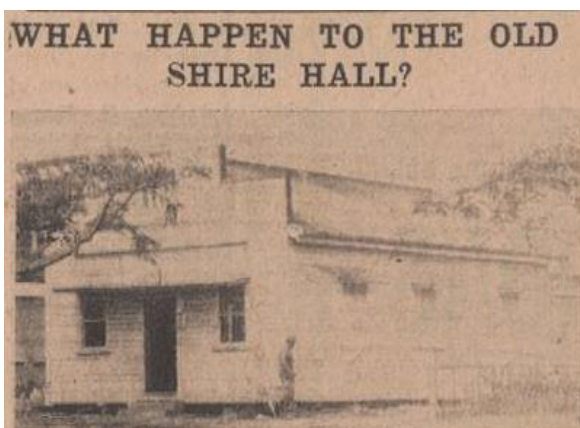
Redland Times 1968

At a special meeting of RSC in 1965 to discuss new shire chambers: Mr Stapleton, secretary of the Brisbane Library Board attended meeting and said if shire set up free library service, it was qualify for subsidies and loan of books. So a public library was included in new building as there was no extra cost.

The old Council building had two parts, and both were re-purposed. The 1886 Shire Office became the Victoria Point Guide & Brownie hut (opened June 1969), and the Shire Hall became the Wellington Point Girl Guides Hut (opened October 1969).



The 1886 Shire Office in Colburn Avenue Victoria Point, Google Street View 2013.



The Shire Hall (*The Redland Star* 1968) became the Wellington Point Guides hut in Roberts Street, Google Street View, 2020

A new Redland Shire Council Building was opened in 1969, on the old site at the corner of Bloomfield and Middle Streets. The single storey section on the left hand side of the main building housed a baby and immunisation clinic, and the library which had moved from the RSL Memorial School of Arts Hall. In October Council voted that the Poinciana tree would be the official emblem of the Shire.



HP6731



And the clock worked!

HP6733



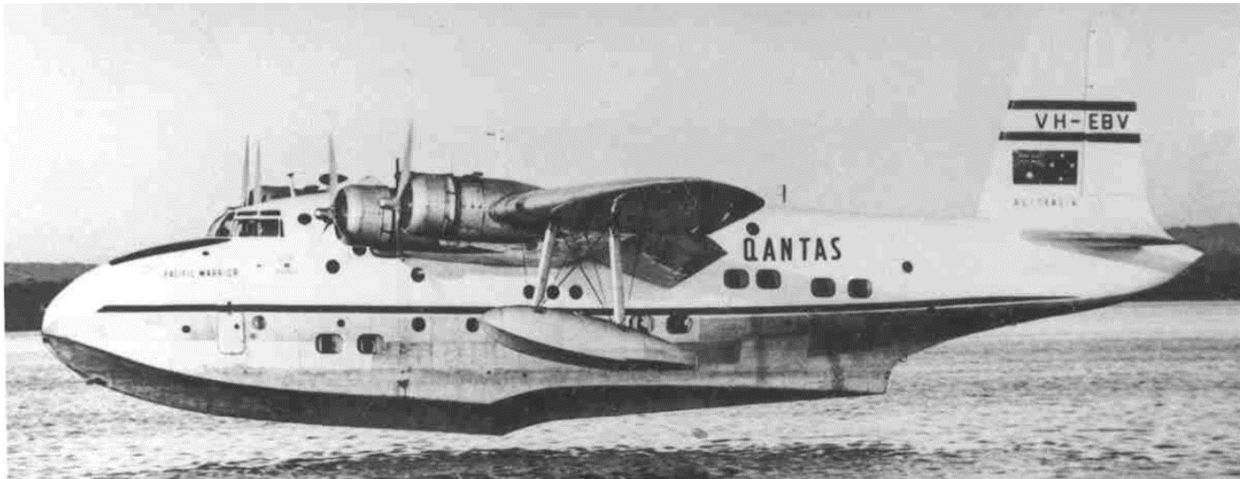
In 1969 we saw an Australian first: aerial spraying to control mosquitoes was tried on Stradbroke Island in October.

Helicopter flight for State Government officials organized by Mosquito Control, 1995
HP7528

1970s

The 1970s was largely a decade of growth and development:

- Qantas and Ansett ceased Flying Boat operations from Redland Bay in October 1971.



HP0957

- In March 1970 the Rickertt Road Bridge over Tingalpa Creek was opened.
- Council had started talking in 1972 about a canal development for Raby Bay.
- Redland Shire Council discussed buying its first computer, mainly to handle its rating information, but decided it wasn't ready for "such a sophistication" in 1972.
- In 1973 the Southern Moreton Bay Islands became part of Redland Shire, and not everyone was happy about it.
- The Redland Museum opened, and nearby so did the Redlands Soccer Club which had been formed after WWI, originally playing at the old Showgrounds opposite the Grand View Hotel.



Redlands United Soccer Club team on their field at the old Cleveland Showground, north of the Grand View Hotel, c1922. HP0353

- Council resolved to start a free library service, replacing the subscription service that had been operating in Cleveland since 1881.
- Camping was still permitted on the mainland.



Cleveland early 1975. 1. Rail corridor; 2. Shore Street; 3. Post Office; 4. Sands Hotel; 5. Cut Price store; 6. Despot's store; 7. Cleveland State School; 8. Ambulance Station; 9. Council building; 10. Council depot.

HP4490

- In 1975 the council depot moved from the western end of Middle Street, to the north-east corner of Wellington and South Streets.
- The war in Vietnam ended in November 1975.
- The first homes were sewered in 1976, and that year we moved the wooden 1864 lighthouse to make way for a new concrete one.
- Major drainage work was done on Ross Creek, Cleveland, following concerns about flooding in areas that were being rapidly populated.
- In 1977 The Cleveland Olympic pool opened.
- Residents were concerned about drag races being held at night on the Raby Bay mud flats. People were racing cars and horses.



Old and new, 1976

HP0369



With light, 1989 HP4679



Restored & relocated, 2013 HP5418

The Council Crest

The Council Crest was commissioned in 1976, when then Shire Chairman EGW Wood wrote to the Duke of Norfolk. He in turn ordered its preparation by the representatives of the Garter, Clarenceaux and Norroy and Ulster Kings of Arms, who sealed the design as belonging exclusively to Redland Shire Council (sic) on July 8, 1977.

Each section of the crest has a meaning:

- **the tree** at the top - represents the Poinciana trees which grow in the area
- **the ship** - represents Matthew Flinders' Sloop, the 'Norfolk', in which he explored the southern part of Moreton Bay in 1799
- **the lighthouse** - is the old Cleveland Lighthouse, which was a landmark and a working light until it was replaced in February, 1976. Redland City Council has preserved this lighthouse at Cleveland Point. The old light from the top is now housed at the Redlands Museum. The lens was made in England by Chance Brothers and Company, near Birmingham, England, in 1875
- **the island** in the background - represents North Stradbroke Island
- **the Gladiolus** spikes in the lower portion - represent the Shire's strong horticultural base and the cornucopia is discharging a colourful array of fruit and vegetables which have been traditionally grown in the Redlands
- **Latin inscription** at the foot of the crest:
- 'Crescat' *May it Grow*
- 'Floreat' *May it Flourish.*



The Armorial Bearings of
REDLAND SHIRE COUNCIL
(Australia)



College of Arms
London

A. Blair Core
Windsor Herald of Arms

HP7091

1980s



A group protesting about development in Alexandra Hills

RP0709

The Shire's population was around 50,000.

Koalas were again under threat, this time by development and increasing population.

And again people protested.

Expressions of interest were called by the State Government for a major development including marina facilities at Toondah Harbour and 14 companies expressed interest in submitting proposals.

The Raby Bay Canal Development Stage 1 was officially opened on 23 November 1984 and The Leslie Harrison Reservoir was already struggling to keep up with the rapidly growing population so that year council also began planning for a water pipeline from Stradbroke Island.



Raby Bay canal estate under construction, mid-1980s

HP2447

- We stopped being one of Queensland’s major avocado growing regions, as North Queensland farms started to harvest.
- Camping had been banned on the mainland.
- The Russell Island fraud conspiracy trial ended in March 1983 without a verdict. Eight people had been accused of conspiring to defraud the public by deceitfully inducing people to buy land on Russell Island between 1968 and 1979. It was the longest fraud trial in the history of British justice.
- The Revue Picture Theatre built in 1927 in Middle Street Cleveland was demolished in May 1981.
- Mander’s Garage opposite the council closed after 33 years, Despot’s store closed after more than 50 years, and the Queensland Fish council depot in Paxton Street shut its doors.
- St Anne’s Hospital in Passage St burnt down in July 1981 – it was built in 1925.
- Despot’s Store on the corner of Middle & Bloomfield Streets closed its doors after more than 50 years in business.



Revue Theatre (next to Rocks Café Middle Street, 1940s
HP1226



Matron Holzzapfel,
St Anne’s, 1930s HP0352



Despot’s store Cleveland, 1970s
HP5181

- The southern Moreton Bay Islands were finally getting electricity - only Russell Island had electricity before then, since 1967.
- In 1982 Brisbane hosted the Commonwealth Games and a 4 lane road was built out to the new Chandler Aquatic Centre and Velodrome. The 4-lane road was extended to Capalaba and Cleveland by 1988, in time for the Bi-Centenary and Expo 88 visitors.
- In 1987 the railway came back and council building needed to be extended.
- The Redland Cultural Centre opened in Norfolk Park, Cleveland, on the old Council depot site.
- The first step was taken in a native title land claim on North Stradbroke Island.
- The first Redlands motel, the Bay Air had just opened, and Cleveland’s Sunday Markets began.
- By 1986 people were already living on the Raby Bay canals, and 1987 saw construction starting on the Redland Hospital.



Waiting for the first train to Cleveland, late 1980s. HP151



Redland Hospital Weippin Street Cleveland 1987. RP1083

Expressions of interest were called by the State Government for a major development including marina facilities at Toondah Harbour. 14 companies expressed interest in submitting proposals.



The Raby Bay Canal Development Stage 1 was officially opened on 23 November 1984.

That year council began planning for a water pipeline from Stradbroke Island. Interestingly an 1886 map shows a wide area around Dunwich reserved for water supply.

In January State Cabinet announced the proposed Stradbroke Bridge would go via Russell Island. Shire Chairman Merv Genrich said the route was the best option if the bridge had to go ahead. Five tenders were received by the State Government for the bridge and in June Premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen said the bridge would go ahead provided the successful tenderer could ensure there was no financial risk for the State Government.

People had started calling for a bridge to Straddie many years earlier. Initial suggestions were via Peel Island. Cr P I N 'Bonty' Dickson drew a sketch in 1957.



1990s

- The Shire's population was nearing 80,000.
- Victoria Point Shopping Centre was built on the site of the Victoria Point Harness Racing (Trotting) track and the Redlands chicken meat industry comprised half of the State's entire production.
- Bay FM radio station 100.3 started broadcasting.
- In 1990 the Quandamooka/Quandamuka Land Council was formed because of a proposal by sand mining company ACI to build a conveyor belt at Myora.
- Cleveland and Capalaba both had approval for new Police stations.

We had a 'Bottom of the Harbour' party on 22 May 1994, the weekend before the sea was let in to fill Raby Bay Harbour. That year the Shire Chairman's role was granted Mayor status.



Bottom of the Harbour party, 1994

HP0805

- In 1997, following a 1995 claim by Quandamooka people led by Ian Delaney, a Native Title Process agreement was signed between Redland Shire Council and the Quandamooka Land Council, and this cooperative approach was followed by a second claim in 1999.
- A heatwave resulted in 19 bushfires in November on the mainland and on Straddie.
- A proposal for a multi-level car park in Cleveland was turned down on the grounds that no-one would use it.
- The old G J Walter bakery in Passage Street closed. The Kelso family had operated the bakery since 1965.
- Redland Shire Council purchased a significant portion of freehold land at Point Halloran for conservation purposes, and the Eprapah link wildlife corridor opened.
- Macleay, Perulpa, Karragarra and Lamb Islands were connected to the town water supply.
- Leslie Harrison Reservoir was no longer able to supply enough water, we started to pipe more from Stradbroke via Russell Island.
- Redland Shire Council's Cleveland sewage treatment plant became the site of a major worm farm. The farm was set up to help dispose of 10,000 tonnes of sewage sludge which usually ends up in landfill sites.

The Paxton Street jetty had fallen into disrepair, the end section had already been demolished and now the rest of it was removed.

Paxton Street jetty, photographed in 1974.

HP7556



Extensions to the council building were added in the early 1990s, and included a tower above the clock. The mirrored light from the old 1864 wooden lighthouse was mounted in a public viewing/lookout room at the top of the tower.

A three-story office block had been added in 1987 on the western side of the 1969 building. Street-scaping (including parks, trees and gardens) was undertaken throughout the Cleveland CBD.

A few years later in 1997 a new library and administration building was built across the road on the north side of Middle Street, and the northernmost section of Bloomfield Street was closed, to become Library Square Park. For many years the library site had been a Caltex service station, and before that, Golden Fleece.



HP7302

A new Century

Our first Mayor, Eddie Santagiuliana died in 2001. By then the population was more than 100,000. Dog off-leash parks were introduced.

In 2002 the Redland Show Society voted unanimously to disband due to lack of support for the show, falling attendances, rising costs and prohibitive insurance. In 2003 the inaugural Redland Spring Festival was held, incorporating the former Redland Strawberry Festival and Green and Grow Expo /Greening Redlands. The Redland Spring Festival was later renamed RedFest. Some things haven't changed much; there is still a strawberry-eating competition and strawberry ice-creams -and there are still some farm animals and side shows, but most importantly, people still have fun at the show.



In 2002 Redland Shire Council became the first local council in Queensland to introduce voluntary listing of heritage properties. In 2003 the Southern Moreton Bay Tourist Drive was launched, signposted with a brown dugong symbol.

Peel Island was proclaimed Teerk Roo Ra national park in 2007, and The Redland Shire Council became Redland City Council in 2008.

In 2009 the 'new' 1975 concrete beacon was removed to make way for a movie set. By this time a lighthouse was no longer considered necessary, so it wasn't put back when filming was finished.



HP 5297

The *Chronicles of Narnia: Voyage of the Dawn Treader* movie set dwarfed the old wooden lighthouse, which was deteriorating and had been damaged by birds. During filming it was shrouded in green shade-cloth and some major restoration works were undertaken.

2010s



On 4 July 2011, the Federal Court of Australia made two native title consent determinations recognising the Quandamooka people's native title rights and interests over land and waters on and surrounding North Stradbroke Island, and some islands in Moreton Bay. Uncle Bob Anderson and Applicant Ian Delaney sign the Agreement In Principle for a State ILUA, watched by (L-R) Quandamooka Family Representatives: Steering Committee members Eddie Ruska, Gavin Costelloe, Christine Moyle, John Tapp Jnr, Cameron Costello, Sandra Delaney and Bain Stewart

Public domain website – The National Native Title Tribunal

The native title consent determination was marked with this media release:

“The Quandamooka People have today been recognised as native title holders of 54,408 hectares of land and waters on and surrounding North Stradbroke Island, including areas of national parks, reserves, unallocated State land and other leases. At a Federal Court hearing on North Stradbroke Island, Justice John Dowsett made two consent determinations recognising the Quandamooka People’s native title rights and interests to that area.

These consent determinations finalise the two Quandamooka claims lodged in 1995 and 1999. The Quandamooka People hold exclusive native title rights in relation to about 2,264 hectares of land. The Federal Court also recognised the Quandamooka People’s non-exclusive native title rights over about 22,639 hectares of onshore areas, and over about 29,505 hectares of offshore areas. The nonexclusive rights recognised include the right to live and be present on the area, conduct ceremonies, to maintain places of importance and areas of significance to the native title holders, and to take, use, share and exchange traditional natural resources and seawater for any non-commercial purpose.

National Native Title Tribunal Deputy President John Sosso, the Member who assisted the parties to reach agreement, has congratulated all of the negotiation parties on the outcome. “This is a very significant event as these are the first consent determinations in Queensland south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The resolution of these applications results in the formal recognition of the Quandamooka People’s ancient ties to this land and waters. The successful mediation of these claims involved the participation of numerous persons representing the Quandamooka People, the State of Queensland, the Commonwealth of Australia, Brisbane City Council, Redland City Council, mining interests, fishing interests, infrastructure providers, oyster growers and other persons.”

“The mediation process over the past 18 months was extremely intensive with more than 60 mediation conferences convened under the Native Title Act. In addition the parties met separately on specific issues. When the parties are willing to work cooperatively, native title outcomes can be achieved by agreement. The agreement-making process establishes positive relationships for cooperative coexistence between native title holders and other interest holders in land and waters. This is the best approach to settling native title.”

Following this recognition, Quandamooka people now own and operate a range of tourism and environmental ventures on the island, and are working with Council to guide the island’s future, in particular the transition away from the sand-mining economy which saw the end of mining in 2019.

Early in 2011 and 2012 the Brisbane region experienced cyclonic rains and major flooding.

In 2011 the Wellington Point ravine causeway partly subsided, and the end of the Point was cut off until the road could be repaired and made safe.



Wellington Point ravine, 1886

HP0490



Subsidence, 2011

HP4733

In late 2013, then into early 2014, Stradbroke Island was devastated by a huge bush fire that burned all but the northern coastal region and three township areas of the island, coming perilously close to homes in Dunwich.

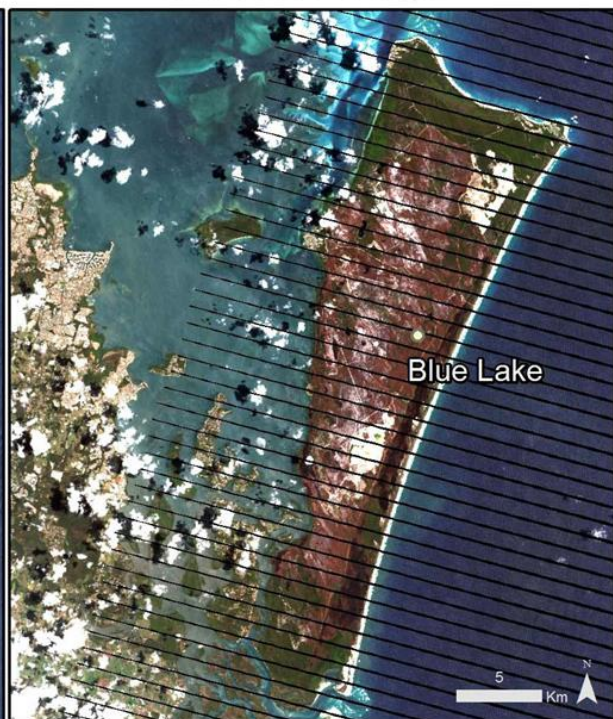


Image: Murray Fredericks, NSI

24 December 2013
Landsat 8 image



17 January 2014
Landsat 7 image

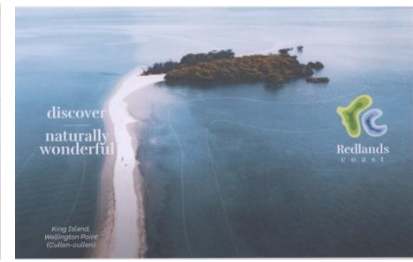


The three towns were spared, and only minor property damage occurred, thanks to a successfully collaborative and coordinated response by Council's Disaster Planning and Operations team, emergency services and related agencies, local businesses, and the support of the community which became a benchmark for other councils around the country.

In October 2015 (one month after Queensland State Heritage Council decided not to enter the property into the Queensland Heritage Register) Redland City Council resolved to investigate options for buying Willard's Farm (aka *the Pines*) to protect its historical significance.

In addition, they examined options around the WWII Radio transmitters located on some of the original Willard land, which were owned by the state government. By 2019, after years of negotiation, Council owned both the farm and the former Commonwealth land.

In 2018 Redlands Coast became our destination branding.



In July 2019 Council endorsed its inaugural reconciliation action plan. Quandamooka artist Josh Walker created an artwork to visually portray the **Kanara Malara – One People** plan.



Josh Walker's story behind **Kanara Malara - One People**:

The red triangle line work on the outside of the canvas represents the red earth, while the yellow circle patterns represent the sand and waters.

The serpents in the middle of the emu and kangaroo tracks represent wisdom.

The emu and kangaroo tracks represent the Australian coat of arms that Indigenous and non-Indigenous brothers in arms fought under, not forgetting the women who served also in the defence of our nation.

The emu and kangaroo tracks also represent the Indigenous marriage system, emu people marry kangaroo people and create a sacred relationship and are forbidden to fight or swear at one another and can't say no to one another, keeping in mind that this relationship is reciprocal.

The concentric circles on either side of the canvas that are surrounded by the 'u' shapes represent the Indigenous and non-Indigenous people sitting in their camps discussing reconciliation, and sending three delegates from each side to sit in the middle and talk about reconciliation and how they can move forward together in harmony, like the emu and the kangaroo families that marry into one another.

The red 'u' shapes represent the Indigenous people of Australia. The yellow 'u' shapes represent the non-Indigenous people of Australia.

The large semi-circle shapes on either side of the canvas, one yellow the other red represents the people having empathy for the other side while discussing reconciliation and moving forward for a better future for all.

In 2019 the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation representing Quandamooka People, was granted land title over Mulgumpin (Moreton Island).

2020

As 2020 dawned, unprecedented catastrophic bushfires were devastating widespread areas of Australia. Many had been burning since well before Christmas. At the same time, parts of north Queensland experienced flooding.

As the nation reeled and rallied behind people in the affected regions, cases of the Covid19 virus began to increase and then started to spread around the world, and it was finally declared a pandemic on 11 March.

Social/physical distancing, hand-washing and sanitizing, and restrictions on gatherings in public places gained momentum. By the end of March places that regularly had crowds of people including libraries, galleries, tourist destinations, theatres etc were closed, and people were asked to stay at home except for essential travel or exercise.

National and state borders closed.

Locally, in addition to many public places, North Stradbroke Island was closed to non-residents for all but essential travel. Controversy arose as some people who owned island holiday homes changed their Drivers Licence addresses in an effort to spend isolation (and Easter) on the island.



Job and income losses created enormous stress, coupled with isolation from usual family and support networks.

Acts of kindness and humour created some relief.

A costumed dog-walker in Cleveland each day became a highlight on social media.

Rural Press images



In the midst of Covid19 isolation and social distancing, on 28 March 2020 Local Government Election proceeded, with some voters protesting by choosing either not to vote, or to cast an informal vote. Many others had voted early or voted by post.

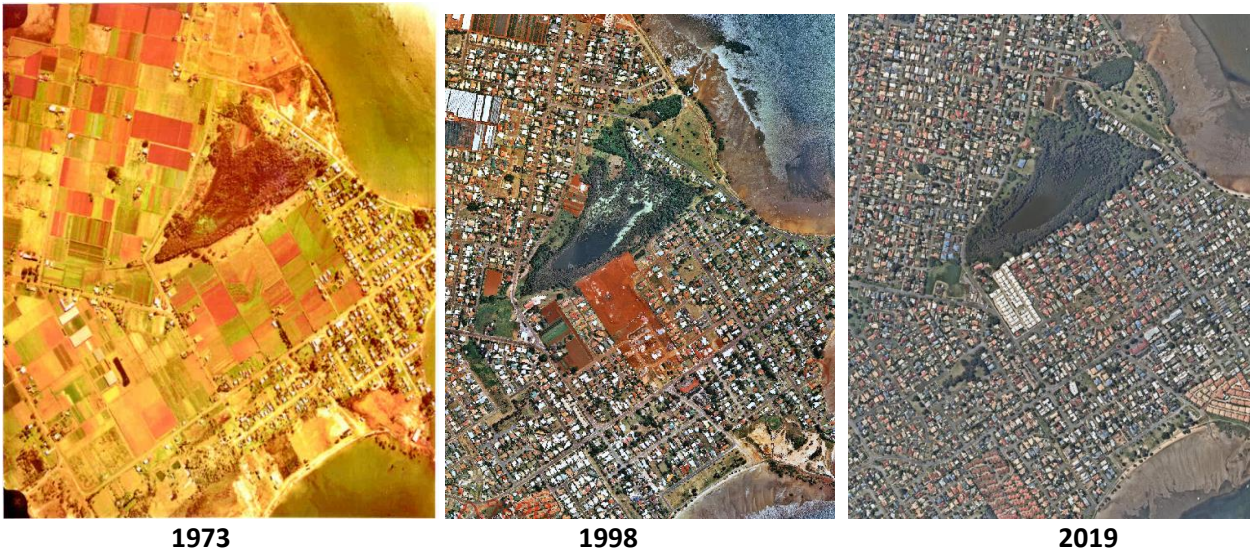
Counting and results were delayed because of social distancing combined with a computer malfunction, and by mid-April only around 80-85% of votes had been tallied.

On July 13 2020 a Redlands man was reported to be the first person to be injected with a trial vaccine for the Covid19 virus.

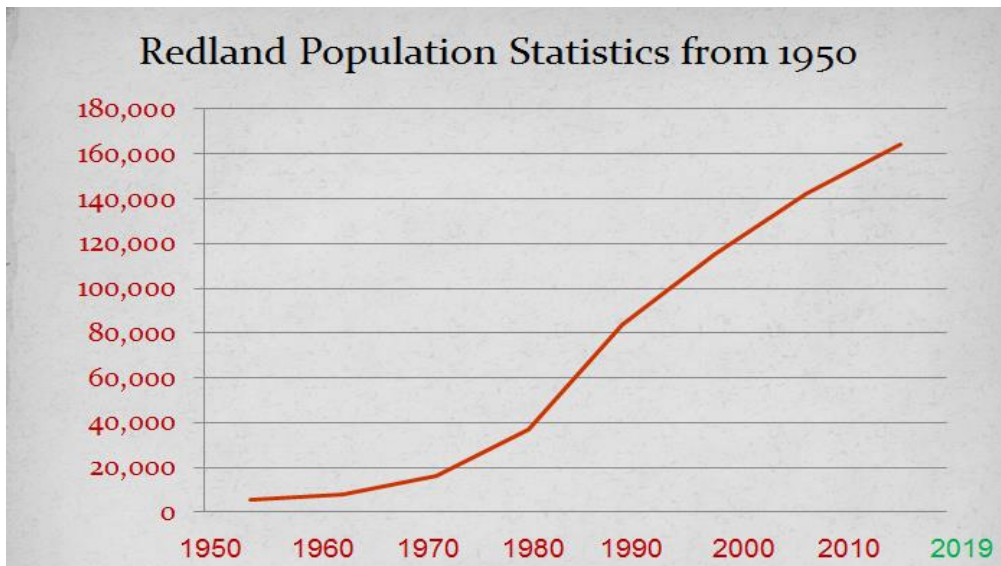
Just a few days later a surge in cases appeared in Victoria, with numbers far greater than in the initial outbreaks. Queensland borders became closed to Victorian residents, and to NSW residents living in identified 'hot-spots'.

Locally we could only hope that restrictions would keep Queensland safe. Financially the country was now considered to be heading for a depression greater than that of 100 years earlier. Fortunately this turned out not to be the case, with real estate in particular seeing a huge boom.

In mid-April 2021, a 'trans-Tasman travel bubble' was opened between Australia and New Zealand.



Growth since the 1970s has been rapid, as graphically demonstrated in these aerial images of Victoria Point, and mirrored across the district. Up until 1970, growth had been slow and steady, and then it boomed. There had been no new schools opened since 1916, until Cleveland High School opened 44 years later in 1962. The next primary school, Alexandra Hills, didn't open until 1975. That was the start of a new school boom, during which time 26 new schools have opened, giving us a total of 37 schools.



So what had happened to trigger this rapid growth?

- We had a permanent water supply after the Leslie Harrison Dam was built (**1968**).
- Sewerage resolved the many drainage problems that had existed throughout the Shire, and which had been preventing high-density development (**1976**).
- A four-lane road was built between Capalaba and Brisbane (**1982**) then extended to Cleveland (**1988**) making a daily commute much faster, and the Redlands became an attractive prospect for those wishing to live outside of the city, while still being able to work there.
- The trains returned (**1986**) which added another option for commuters.
- The Commonwealth Games (**1982**) and Expo 88 (**1988**) brought many visitors to the area along the new fast roads, and many stayed or came back later to live in the Redlands.
- As farmland was developed, the infrastructure that had existed to ensure produce reached markets in prime condition had started to disintegrate; this in turn made it harder for the remaining farms to sustain their viability, and so the temptation to sell to developers became harder for farmers to resist as the demand for housing increased.

Known fondly for more than 100 years as 'sleepy hollow', our growth acceleration from the late 1960s can be clearly seen in the following aerial images.

1955 aerial



Low tide

In 1955 Cleveland was still a farming area. Raby Bay was beginning to become subdivided, and the farms in that area were now just small-holdings.

The showground had only recently been relocated (1952) from the area north of the *Grand View Hotel* and the Edgar Harley Pavilion can be seen near the Long Street entrance.

Cleveland Point still had the disintegrating 1877 jetty and the (1951) Paxton Street jetty, newly extended to deeper water.

1970 aerial



Low tide

By 1970, more houses were starting to appear around Raby Bay, which was gradually becoming “Cleveland”, as well as east from Island Street, south to Princess Street. There was little development between Cleveland and Redland Bay.

The new red brick Redland Shire Council building had opened the previous year.

The High School had been open for 8 years and was still the only high school in the Redlands.

The railway corridor can still be seen out to Cleveland Point – the line had closed in 1961.

Ross Creek still largely followed its natural course

1994 aerial



High tide

By 1994 the trains had returned (1986) , but only as far as Bloomfield Street.

The last Raby Bay canal was being developed. Houses and units had mostly replaced farms.

Structures had been erected at Toondah Harbour , including a 3-level radio broadcast building from Expo 88.

The tidal section of Ross Creek now had a weir at Island Street, restricting the tidal inundation upstream.



Low tide

In 2006 the Raby Bay Harbour marina can be seen, and all of the canals are finished and lined with homes.

Ross Creek follows a line to the east of the showground, behind Ross Court and the Donald Simpson Centre, and along the southern boundary of the Cleveland State School.

Most houses are still on '32-perch' blocks, no farms other than Cleveland High School's ploughed agriculture section, and paddock.



High tide/low tide composite

Higher density housing, many more buildings at the High School and Primary School.

Cleveland High School's agriculture section now no longer ploughed, but a paddock for their sheep, ponies and chickens.

Local Government elections 28 March 2020:

In the midst of Covid19 isolation and social distancing, on 28 March 2020 Local Government Election proceeded, with some voters protesting by choosing either not to vote, or to cast an informal vote. Many others had voted early or voted by post. Counting and results were delayed because of social distancing combined with a computer malfunction, and by mid-April only around 80-85% of votes had been tallied. The Division 10 south-west boundary had been moved prior to the 2016 election, but had been changed back from Uhlmann Road to the previous Jones Road boundary for the 2020 election, putting the Willard's Farm and Radio Transmitter site back into Division 10.

Election Results April 2020

- 🗳️ Mayor: Karen Williams
- 🗳️ Division 1: Wendy Boglary
- 🗳️ Division 2: Peter Mitchell
- 🗳️ Division 3: Paul Golle
- 🗳️ Division 4: Lance Hewlett
- 🗳️ Division 5: Mark Edwards
- 🗳️ Division 6: Julie Talty
- 🗳️ Division 7: Rowanne McKenzie
- 🗳️ Division 8: Tracey Huges
- 🗳️ Division 9: Adelia Berridge
- 🗳️ Division 10: Paul Bishop

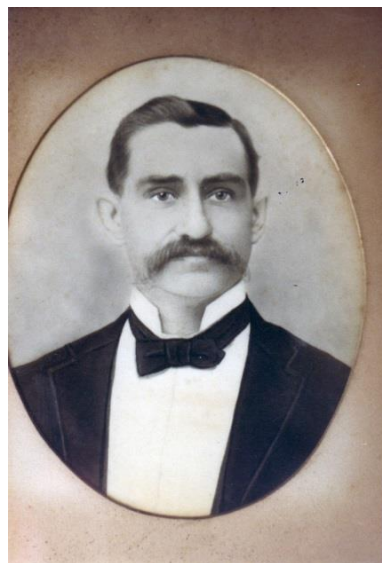


Elected Members Photo Gallery:

Chairmen/Mayors (and a Shire Clerk)



**1st Cleveland Chairman 1885
Gilbert Burnett.**



**1st Tingalpa Shire Clerk 1885
Alfred Wheeler**



K F Ziegenfusz 1890 – 1906



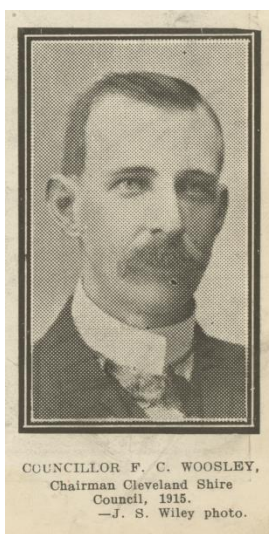
H Eickenloff 1902 – 1909



M Browne 1918 – 1921

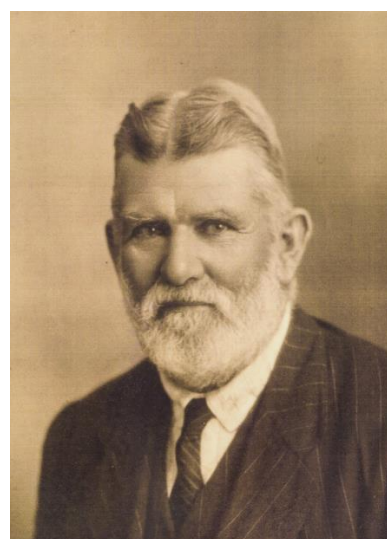


G J Walter 1913-1944

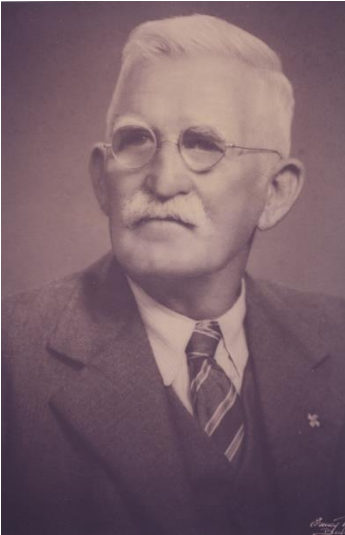


**COUNCILLOR F. C. WOOSLEY,
Chairman Cleveland Shire
Council, 1915.
—J. S. Wiley photo.**

F C Woosley 1915-1917



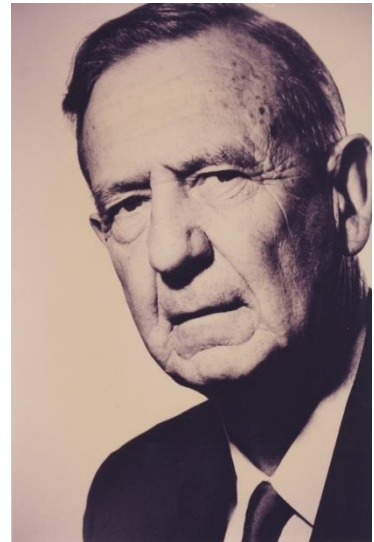
J D Collins (Tingalpa) 1926-1930



W H Ziegenfusz 1944 -1946



JHN 'Norm' Price 1946-1961



EGW Wood 1961- 1982



M Genrich 1982 – 1991



L Keogh 1991 – 1994



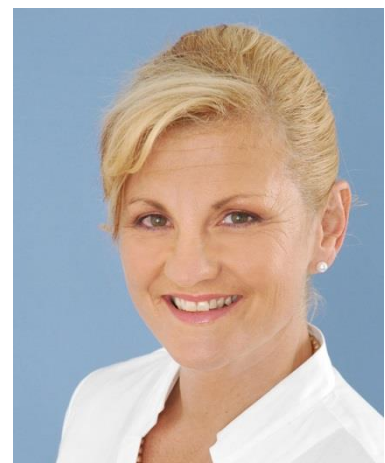
**E Santagiuliana 1994 - 2001
1st Mayor**



D Secombe 2001 – 2008



M Hobson 2008 – 2012

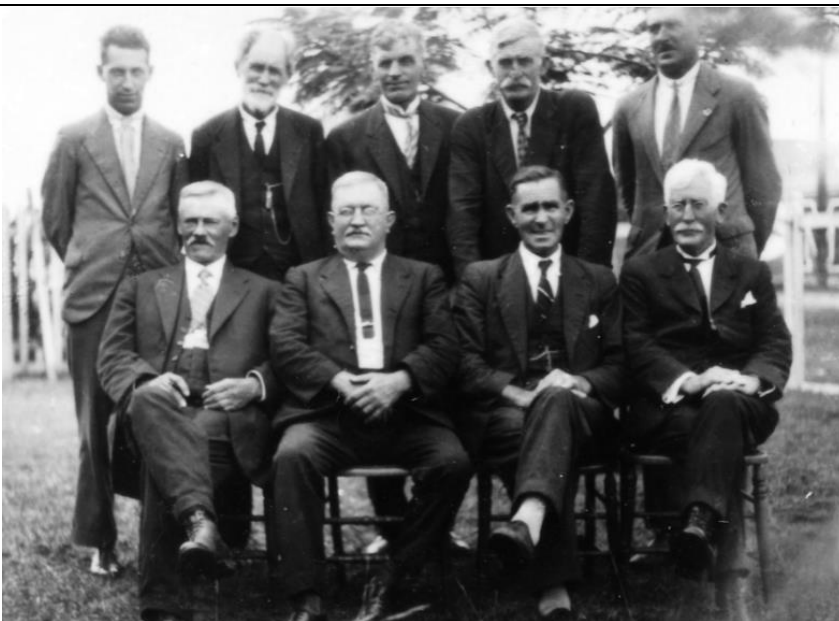


K Williams 2012 –



**Cleveland Shire Council,
1921-1924.**

L-R: MS Browne, HC Salmon,
AC Webb (Shire Clerk),
WH Ziegenfusz, Chairman
GJ Walter (Chairman) , Clem Fox,
HJ Eickenloff, J Apps.



**Cleveland Shire Council 1930-
1933**

Back L-R: Dr N George (M O) R D
Cameron, S R Trundle,
W H Ziegenfusz, G Barber (Health
Inspector).

Front: A Marshall, G J Walter,
H C Cowie (Chairman),
A C Webb (Shire Clerk)



**Redland Shire Council All staff
1949-1951**

Back L-R: G Barber (health
inspector), Cr MG Bahr, Cr Roy John
Hucker, Cr Alfred Langdon,
J Buchanan (consulting engineer),
Cr Charles Toni, E Ellis (Shire Clerk), S
Michel (senior clerk).

Front: M Skinner (jnr typiste),
Cr WHT Yarrow (chairman health
committee), Cr JHN Price (chairman),
Cr J Strachan (deputy chairman),
P Brose (senior typiste)



Redland Shire Council 1952 – 1954

Back: L-R: E Ellis (Shire Clerk), J Gordon, J Crane, ? W Benfer

Front: seated C Toni, Norm Price (Chairman), R Hucker (Finance)

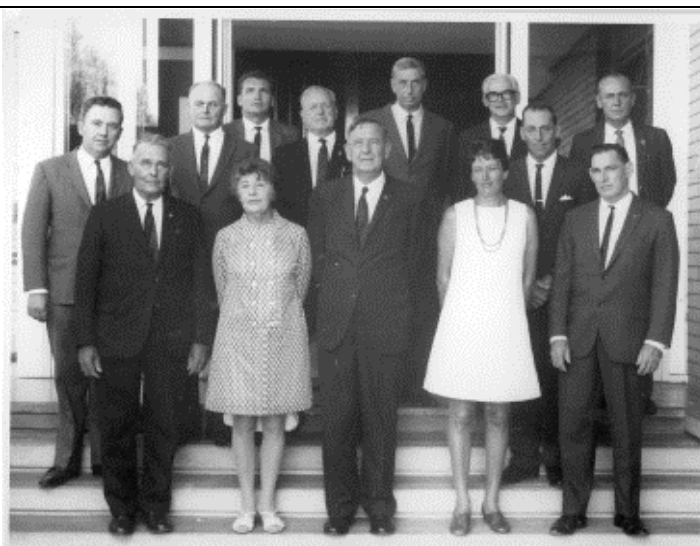


Redland Shire Council 1961 – 1963

Back L-R: R (Bob) Howlett, Syd Michael, Rod Close, Norm Dowling, Bob Benham, Arthur Hill, D Price

Middle: Patsy Beutel, P (Bonty) Dickson, E Donaldson, C Degen, P Wort, J Gordon, J Bagnell, D Bahr (Hopper)

Front: E Ellis (Shire Clerk), C Toni, JHN Price (Chairman), J Wilson, EGW (Dick) Wood

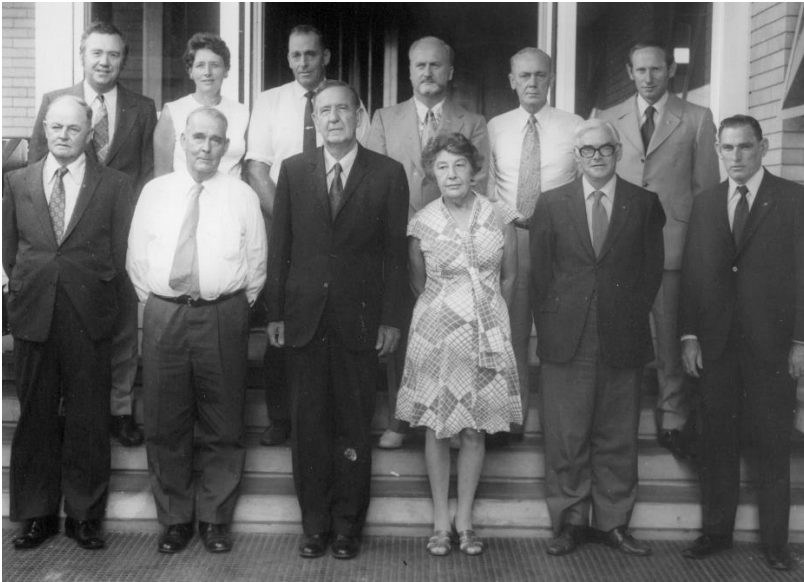


Redland Shire Council 1967 – 1969

Back L-R: F Brandon (Resident Engineer), R Benham (J Wilson and Partners), D Simpson (Shire Clerk), R Savage (Snr Health and Building Surveyor).

Middle: Cr J Goleby, Cr J Moore, Cr W Taylor, Cr D Holzapfel.

Front: Cr J Gordon (deputy chair), Cr R Birch, Cr E Wood (chair), Cr E Durbidge, Cr R Kenny.



Redland Shire Council 1970-1973

Back L-R: J Goleby, E Durbidge, D Holzapfel, R Batt, R J C Savage (Health Surveyor), A Woodgate

Front: J Moore, J Gordon, EGW Wood (Chairman), R Birch, D Simpson (Shire Clerk), R Kenny



Redland Shire Council 1979 – 1980

Back L-R: R J C Savage (Chief Health Inspector), Cr M A Genrich, Cr C R Roebuck, Cr G R Dunstan, Cr J O Fiedler, Mr P T Hennessey (Shire Engineer), Cr J Goleby MLA (Member for Redlands), Cr P F Hunter, Cr A Benfer, Cr J Bonney, M Challoner (Town Planner).

Front: Cr J Holt, Cr J Gordon, Cr E Wood (Chairman), R Mackie (Shire Clerk) Cr Geary.



Redland Shire Council 1980 – 1982

Back L-R: R J C Savage (Chief Health Inspector), Cr M A Genrich, Cr C R Roebuck, Cr G R Dunstan, Cr J O Fiedler, Mr P T Hennessey (Shire Engineer), Cr P F Hunter, Cr H Washington, Cr A Benfer, Cr J Bonney, M Challoner (Town Planner).

Front: Cr J Holt, Cr J Gordon, Cr E Wood (Chairman), R Mackie (Shire Clerk) Cr Geary.

In February 1980, Howard Washington replaced John Goleby who had resigned mid-term.



**Redland Shire Council
1982-1984**

Back L-R: E Santagiuliana; C Mackay; R Field; K Bengston; P Hennessey (Shire Engineer); J Fiedler; J Horton; A Mellis; C G Skinner

Front: M Challoner (Shire Planner); J Holt; R Mackie (Shire Clerk); M Genrich (Chairman); G Dunstan; A Benfer; R Savage (Chief Health Surveyor)



Redland Shire Council 1985-1987

Back L-R: A Woodgate; W Yeo; P Hennessey (Shire Engineer); W McIntyre; (Inset J Bonney)

Front: E Santagiuliana; R Field; J Holt; G Dunstan; M Genrich (Chairman); R Mackie; A Benfer; J Fiedler; G Skinner; K Bengston



Redland Shire Council 1988 – 1990

Back L-R: John Bonney, Phil Hennessey (engineer), Geoff Fowler, Kevin Bengston, Bill McIntyre. Middle: Paul Field, Gary White (town planner), Eddie Santagiuliana, Ted Cleary (health inspector), Alan Woodgate, Wayne Yeo.

Front: Jenny Cooke-Bramley, Bob Mackie (Shire clerk), Merv Genrich (Chairman), George Dunstan (Deputy Chairman), Betty Goleby.



Redland Shire Council 1989 - 1991

Back L-R: P Field; J Cooke-Bramley; W Yeo; P Robinson; G Fowler; D Woodgate; W McIntyre; K Bengston; J Bonney; B Goleby; E Santagiuliana

Front: E Cleary (Chief Health Inspector); P Hennessey (Shire Engineer); G Dunstan (Deputy Chair); M Genrich (Chairman); R Mackie (Shire Clerk); G White (Town Planner)



Redland Shire Council 1991-1993

Back L-R: Cr N Robinson; Cr E Santagiuliana; R Brown; E Cleary; J Valentine; P Hennessey; Cr K Bengston; G White; L Lee; Cr W Forrest; Cr P Field

Front: Cr S Skinner; Cr B Groom; R Mackie (CEO/Shire Clerk); L Keogh (Chairman); Cr G Dunstan; Cr B Goleby; Cr R Skelly; (Inset Cr W Yeo)



Redland Shire Council 1994-1996

Back L-R: P Hennessey; Cr T Abeya; Cr F Bradley; E Cleary; G White; Cr J Ross; Cr J Burns; Cr R Bucknall; J Valentine; K Jones;

L-R Front: Cr T Bowler; Cr S Skinner; H Wright (CEO); E Santagiuliana (Mayor); Cr P Field; Cr H Murray; Cr B Goleby



Redland Shire Council 1997-1999

Back L-R: P Hennessey; Cr T Abeya; Cr F Bradley; E Cleary; Cr J Ross; G White; Cr J Burns; J Valentine; Cr M Elliott; K Jones.

Front: Cr A Beard; Cr D Newton; H Wright (CEO); E Santagiuliana (Mayor); Cr R Bucknall; Cr H Murray; Cr T Bowler



Redland Shire Council 2000-2001

Mayor Eddie Santagiuliana died mid-term in April 2001 and was replaced in June 2001 by Don Seccombe.

Back L-R: G White; Cr F Bradley; Cr A Beard; Cr P Dowling; P Hennessey; P Smith; Cr M Elliott; D Kirby; Cr R Bucknall

Front: Cr H Murray; Cr D Newton; H Wright (CEO); E Santagiuliana (Mayor); Cr J Ross; Cr B Townsend; Cr T Bowler



Redland Shire Council 2001-2003

Back L-R: J Graham; Cr D Newton; Cr F Bradley; P Smith; P Hennessey; Cr M Elliott; Cr A Beard; Cr R Bucknall

Front: Cr T Bowler; Cr H Murray; Cr J Ross; D Seccombe (Mayor); H Wright (CEO); Cr P Dowling; Cr B Townsend



Redland Shire Council 2004-2007

Back L-R: Cr M Elliott; Cr A Barker; R Turner; Cr D Henry; Cr T Bowler; J Graham; M Goode; Cr C Ogilvie; P Hennessey.

L-R Front: Cr K Williams; Cr P Dowling; S Rankin (CEO); D Seccombe (Mayor); Cr A Beard; Cr H Murray; Cr J Burns



Redland City Council 2008 – 2011

Back L-R: Cr Murray Elliott; Cr Toni Bowler; Cr Barbara Townsend; Greg Underwood; Cr Wendy Boglary; Ray Turner; Cr Debra Henry; Gary Soutar.

Front: Cr Peter Dowling; Cr Craig Ogilvie; Cr Karen Williams; Gary Stevenson (CEO), Melva Hobson (Mayor); Lex Smith; Cr Kathy Reimers; Cr Helen Murray.



Redland City Council 2012 – 2015

Back L-R: Cr Kim-Maree Hardman; Cr Paul Gleeson; Louise Rusan; Cr Paul Bishop; Cr Lance Hewlett; Nick Clarke; Cr Murray Elliott; Cr Craig Ogilvie; Cr Wendy Boglary; Gary Soutar; Cr Mark Edwards.

Front: Cr Julie Talty; Cr Alan Beard; Cr Karen Williams (Mayor); Bill Lyon (CEO).



Redland City Council 2016 – 2020

Back L-R: Cr Paul Gleeson; Cr Peter Mitchell; Cr Paul Bishop; Cr Murray Elliott; Cr Lance Hewlett; Cr Paul Golle; Cr Mark Edwards.

Front: Cr Tracey Huges; Cr Wendy Boglary; Karen Williams (Mayor); Cr Julie Talty.



Redland City Council 2020 – 2024
(During Covid19 social distancing)

L-R from front to back:

- Mayor: Karen Williams
- Division 1: Wendy Boglary
- Division 2: Peter Mitchell
- Division 3: Paul Golle
- Division 4: Lance Hewlett
- Division 5: Mark Edwards
- Division 6: Julie Talty
- Division 7: Rowanne McKenzie
- Division 8: Tracey Huges
- Division 9: Adelia Berridge
- Division 10: Paul Bishop

Space for 2020 official group photograph

Chairmen/Mayors from 1880



Tingalpa Divisional Board/Shire Council

1-year terms:

Grieve, Robert	Feb 1880 - Feb 1881
Burnett, Gilbert	Feb 1881 - Feb 1882
Palk, George	Feb 1882 – Feb 1885
Thorne, William	Feb 1885 – Jul 1885
Castles, William	Jul 1885 – Nov 1886
Armstrong, Thomas	Nov 1886 – Feb 1889
Grieve, Robert	Feb 1889 – Feb 1890
Heinemann, Henry	Feb 1890 – Feb 1891
Palk, George	Feb 1891 – Feb 1893
Burbank, AH (Alfred)	Feb 1893 – Dec 1893
Heinemann, Edward	Feb 1894 – Feb 1898
Muller, Fredrick	Feb 1898 – Feb 1899
Heinemann, Edward	Feb 1899 – Feb 1902
Haack, JM	Feb 1902 – Feb 1903
Winnett, JM	Feb 1903 – Feb 1904
Stern, A	Feb 1904 – Feb 1905
Day, Henry	Feb 1905 – Feb 1906
Heinemann, Henry	Feb 1906 – Feb 1907
Armstrong, Thomas	Feb 1907 – Feb 1908
Outridge, PP	Feb 1908 – Feb 1909
Haack, JM	Feb 1909 – Feb 1910
Stern, A	Feb 1910 – Feb 1911
Outridge, PP	Feb 1911 – Feb 1912
Fischer, A	Feb 1912 – Feb 1913
Dennis, Isaac J	Feb 1913 – Feb 1914
Colburn, DW jnr	Feb 1914 – Feb 1915
Outridge, PP	Feb 1915 – Jan 1920

3-year terms:

Stern, A	Jan 1920 – Jan 1926
Collins, JD	Jan 1926 – Apr 1930
Stern, Aug	Apr 1930 – May 1945
Dennis, Isaac J	Jun 1945 – Apr 1946
Strachan, J	Apr 1946 – Jun 1949

Redland Shire Council

Price, JHN	Jun 1949 - Apr 1961
Wood, EGW	Apr 1961 - Mar 1982
Genrich, Merv	Mar 1982 – Mar 1991
Keogh, Len	Mar 1991 – Mar 1994
Santagiuliana, Eddie	Mar 1994 – Apr 2001

Election 2000; start of 4 year terms:

Seccombe, Don	Jun 2001 – Mar 2008
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Cleveland Divisional Board/ Shire Council

1-year terms:

Burnett, Gilbert	Jul 1885 – Jan 1886
Ross, William	Jan 1886 – Apr 1888
Cross, James	Apr 1888 – Oct 1888
Kefford, W	Oct 1888 – Feb 1889
Ross, William	Feb 1889 – Feb 1891
Pink, James	Feb 1891 – Feb 1893
Ross, William	Feb 1893 – Feb 1894
Pink, James	Feb 1894 – Mar 1895
Ross, William	Mar 1895 – Jul 1895
Birgan, William	Jul 1895 – Feb 1896
Pink, James	Feb 1896 – Apr 1897
Thorne, E	Apr 1897 – Feb 1898
Pink, James	Feb 1898 – Feb 1899
Cross, Thomas	Feb 1899 – Feb 1900
Marsden, Henry	Feb 1900 – Feb 1901
Walter, Adolph	Feb 1901 – Feb 1902
Eickenloff, Henry	Feb 1902 – Feb 1903
Walter, Adolph	Feb 1903 – Feb 1904
Marsden, Henry	Feb 1904 – Mar 1905
Hugonin, Louis	Mar 1905 – Aug 1905
Cross, Thomas	Aug 1905 – Mar 1906
Drury, Victor	Mar 1906 – Jul 1907
Lewis, Edward	Sep 1907 – Feb 1908
Eickenloff, Henry	Feb 1908 – Feb 1909
Lewis, Edward	Feb 1909 – Apr 1910
Raff, George	Apr 1910 – Feb 1911
Cross, Thomas	Feb 1911 – Feb 1912
Randall, George Jnr	Feb 1912 – Feb 1913
Walter, George J	Feb 1913 – Mar 1914
Randall, George Jnr	Mar 1914 – Feb 1915
Woosley, Frederick	Feb 1915 – Mar 1916
Randall, George Jnr	Mar 1916 – Feb 1917
Woosley, Frederick	Feb 1917 – Feb 1918
Browne, Montgomery	Feb 1918 – Feb 1919
Gibson, WA	Feb 1919 – Feb 1920

3-year terms:

Browne, Montgomery	Feb 1920 – Aug 1921
Walter, George John	Aug 1921 – May 1930
Cowie, HC	May 1930 – May 1933
Walter, George John	May 1933 – Feb 1944
Ziegenfusz, William H	Feb 1944 – May 1946
Price, JHN	May 1946 – May 1949

Redland City Council

First ECQ conducted election:

Hobson, Melva	Mar 2008 – Apr 2012
Williams, Karen	Apr 2012 -

Library

The Library began operations in 1891 in the School of Arts Building in the original showgrounds opposite the Grand View (Brighton) Hotel on Cleveland Point (far left in photo). School teacher Mr W T Gray was the librarian for the first 12 years, starting with a collection of 500 books.



Shore Street Cleveland, 1930s

SLQ Image



The library moved into the newly built RSSAILA (RSL) Memorial Hall c1930 (entry door directly behind the Duke of Gloucester's head, here on an official visit) then into the new Redland Shire Council Building in 1969, where soon after for the first time, the librarian was paid a wage. The Memorial Hall was relocated to the Smith Street showgrounds in 1996 and the old library is now a kitchen.

As the area grew, the library expanded rapidly, with new branches opening on the islands, followed by Capalaba and Cleveland and library support services at the depot, then soon after in 2006 by Victoria Point Library. Since the 1970s a mobile library service has operated.

Computers in the Council

THERE are few large organisations nowadays who do not use computers in some way to help them with administrative tasks. The Redland Shire Council is no exception.

Systems have been in use in the Council for many years now and provide assistance to the Council in setting budgets and managing expenditure. Other systems process the payroll for Council employees, and monitor the distribution of materials from the Council depot to all of the various works that the Council is engaged in. Another system provides detailed accounting for all the costs of labour and materials to every major project undertaken by the Council.

With the strong growth which has been occurring in the Shire, there has been a steady and continuing increase, not only in the complexity of the work which the Council must perform, but also in the sheer volume of administrative matters. This has meant that the older systems must gradually change to remain effective.

The high technology world of computing is advancing very rapidly and hardly a week goes by without some new system or technique being announced with the potential to reduce costs and improve efficiency. To ensure that best use is made of existing facilities and the Council does not miss sensible opportunities for improvement, a Strategic Plan has been drawn up by the Council's computer consultants.

This plan provides a sound basis for development of computing facilities within the Council. Working to this plan, a number of significant achievements have already been made with the internal systems. A number of these deserve mention.

The Council's work involves a huge volume of printed matter much of which is external correspondence. The introduction of word processing systems to all departments has greatly reduced the clerical burden in producing and managing all of this material. These systems have made an important contribution to the containment of administrative costs and to the improvement of the efficiency with which the Council provides services to the community.

Perhaps the most important system is the one which administers all of the rates and charges which must be levied by the Council each year. Over the past

year the rating system has been extensively revised to take advantage of new software and hardware technology and to provide improved management facilities for Council officers.

The new system will be fully operational for the 1986-87 financial year and ratepayers will benefit from improvements in a number of areas. These will include a faster response to queries, an improved, easy to read rates notice and a much faster service at the cash desk. Facilities have also been introduced which allow payments to be made at post offices throughout the Shire.

With the move to the new building, the computer equipment has been relocated in a carefully designed and modern facility. The new location provides a secure, scrupulously clean environment with special air conditioning facilities and standby electrical power. All of these will combine to ensure a reliable and consistent service from all of the computing equipment.

Perhaps the most visible change will be to users of the Library. With the move into the new building, the Library has introduced a computerised cataloging system, which will immediately replace the existing card catalogue and the use of the camera for recording issues of books to members.

The system selected was chosen from a long list of contenders and will provide the Library users with many new services and facilities. The Library currently has nearly 60,000 items including books, periodicals and audio visual sets. The new system will allow the dedicated reader or researcher to quickly find all of the available references to a particular subject and to know immediately if the requested books are available from the shelves or are currently on loan.

Reservations can be made and Library staff will be notified immediately by the computer if a requested book arrives back in the Library. The computer system will allow the Library to determine quickly which books are most popular and to amend their stocks appropriately.

With the introduction of barcode labels, similar to the labels which appear now on many supermarket products, there should be a reduction in the queuing time when readers are checking out. When the new building is complete, and the Library expands to occupy the allocated space, there will be multiple checkout counters available to cope easily with the busiest periods.

Why not pay a visit and try out the new facilities for yourself?



The nerve centre of Council's computer operations. Being supervised by Marion Mackenzie.

Redland City: council areas and suburbs from 1880

1880 – 1885 Tingalpa Divisional Board

Subdivision 1 covered the current suburbs of **Burbank, N Rochedale, Sheldon, Redland Bay, Carbrook and Mount Cotton**. Councillors for this division were Robert Grieve (Tingalpa Divisional Board Chairman) of the Rochedale area, and Henri Heinemann and August Von Senden of Mount Cotton.

Subdivision 2 covered the current areas of **Capalaba, Thorneside, Birkdale, Wellington Point, Alexandra Hills, Ormiston, Cleveland, Thornlands, Victoria Point and part of Redland Bay**. Gilbert Burnett of Wellington Point, Michael Ryan of Cleveland and James Willard of Capalaba represented this area.

Subdivision 3 covered **Loganholme, Daisy Hill, Slacks Creek, S Rochedale, Woodridge and Kingston** and was represented by Andrew Bell of Mount Cotton, George Valentine from Upper Tingalpa and George Palk of Slacks Creek.

1885 – 1949 Tingalpa Divisional Board / Shire Council from 1902

Burbank, Rochedale, Sheldon, Redland Bay, Carbrook, Mount Cotton, Capalaba, Alexandra Hills, Victoria Point, Redland Bay, Loganholme, Daisy Hill, Slacks Creek, Woodridge, Kingston.

1885 – 1949 Cleveland Divisional Board / Shire Council from 1902

Thorneside, Birkdale, Wellington Point, Alexandra Hills, Ormiston, Cleveland, Thornlands.

1949 – 2008 Redland Shire Council

All of Cleveland Shire merged with Sheldon, Redland Bay, Mount Cotton, Capalaba, Alexandra Hills, Victoria Point and Redland Bay.

2008 - Redland City Council

Includes North Stradbroke Island (1948); Coochiemudlo Island (1962) and Southern Moreton Bay Islands (1973)

Note: When researching, bear in mind that some suburb names did not exist until late in the 19th or early in the 20th Century. Others were not named until the late 20th Century eg Alexandra Hills and Sheldon:

Ormiston – Cleveland - Thornlands were collectively known as Cleveland (region).

Birkdale - northern Alexandra Hills - Wellington Point were collectively known as Wellington Point, or at the western end between Finucane Road and Old Cleveland Road East, as Capalaba North (region).

Sheldon - Capalaba - Thorneside were part of the district known as Capalaba, which followed the eastern side of Tingalpa Creek, north to south. The gazetted township was Tingalpa, on the western side of the Creek (after 1950 renamed Capalaba West). Sheldon was originally called Upper Tingalpa.

Sources:

- Mary Howells: *Places of the Redlands*
- Tracy Ryan: *Redlands master timeline 1770 – 2010*
- Cleveland Shire Council: Minutes and Rates records
- Tingalpa Shire Council: Minutes and Rates records
- Redland Shire Council: Minutes and Rates records
- Rural Press: Redland Times and Bayside Bulletin
- Redland Libraries: Local History Collections including Oral Histories and Images
- Queensland State Library
- Queensland State Archives
- National Library of Australia: Trove
- National Archives of Australia
- Queensland Births, Deaths & Marriages
- Historical Title Deeds
- Post Office directories
- Ancestry Library edition
- Redland City Council Cemeteries Register
- Queensland Heritage Register
- Queensland Government historical maps and aerial imagery
- Redland Museum
- Queensland Government Covid 19 information
- Other sources as noted in document

The document has been prepared for general reading rather than as an academic document. For that reason, referencing has not been included in it.

However, all research has been thoroughly and diligently undertaken to academic standards by using primary sources as much as possible; existing academic papers, theses, and books; and by cross-checking information across more than one source. Personal recollections from memoirs or Oral Histories have all been cross-checked against historical records unless otherwise stated.

Detailed references are available on request.

Names and places, and language:

Names, places and language have been included as recorded in their original context. While every effort has been made to avoid offensive material, historical records reflect the norm that existed at that time, and it is important that they are reproduced truthfully.

Aboriginal Place names are acknowledged:

Cullen Cullen	- Wellington Point, Birkdale & Thorneside
Erobin	- King Island
Nandeebie or Indillie	- Cleveland, Thornlands, Ormiston, Alexandra Hills
Doobawah	- Raby Bay
Quandamooka	- Moreton Bay
Kapallaba	- Capalaba
Joonggabbin	- Sheldon
Jungalpin or Tungipin	- Mount Cotton
Talwalpin	- Redland Bay
Warrer Warrer	- Victoria Point
Eprapa	- Pinklands
Minjerribah	- Stradbroke Island
Canaipa	- Russell Island
Jencoomercha	- Macleay Island
Goochie mudlo	- Coochiemudlo Island
Ngudooroo	- Lamb Island
Tindappah	- Garden Island
Teerk Roo Ra	- Peel Island
Noogoon	- St Helena Island
Milwarpin	- Green Island
Mubanbila	- Bird Island
Guwawanewa	- Goat Island
Perulpa	- Perulpa Island
Karragarra	- Karragarra Island
Mulgumpin	- Moreton Island
Pulan	- Amity Point
Mooloombah	- Point Lookout
Goompi	- Dunwich
Karboora	- Blue Lake
Bummiera	- Brown Lake

To find more information about some of the stories included in this timeline, search in the library catalogue via the [Local History](#) link or by clicking on the **Libraries** or **Discover Redlands Coast** link on the Redland City Council website <https://www.redland.qld.gov.au> and following the links to Local History.