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# Collinsville Memoirs

The aim of this project has been to utilize Information Technology as a 'Community Building Block', bringing together the Youth and Seniors of our town to actively explore and collate the Memoirs and Narrative history associated with the Gold, Coal Mining and Pastoral History of Collinsville & its District.

With the skills developed through this comprehensive and invaluable Historic CD and digital image collection, our aim has been to support our community to operate more effectively with technology and to have the skills they need in 21st Century.

We apologise in advance for any errors and or omissions.

This collection has been created in good faith using all materials available to us at the time of publication.

If you have any corrections or additions for future copies, please do not hesitate to let us know as we believe this to be the start of many volumes of Collinsville's History.

Collinsville Timeline



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Captain James Cook named a number of principal coastal land features of Bowen.

#### 1845

James Sinclair discovers the natural harbour of Port Denison.

The first European's to traverse the interior were Ludwig Leichhardt who reached the Suttor & Burdekin Rivers in April. They named the area the Kennedy District.

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#### **1859**

Explorer George Elphinstone Dalrymple investigated Port Denison.

Queensland was established as a separate colony in December.

#### 1861

Port Denison was declared a Port of Entry and the town of Bowen established.

The Kennedy District area was officially opened up for pastoral occupation.

Strathmore was the first grazing run to

be taken up by the Cunningham family.

A mail run was soon set-up.

Late September saw Exmoor, Heidlberg also taken up.

#### 1863

Thomas Byrnes died and was buried beside the Bowen River.

## 1864

First settlement in Townsville.
First coal find made by Mr. Henry
Hatcher.





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European settlements lead to the discovery of significant deposits of Gold, Silver, Lead, Bismuth, Gemstones including Agate & Amethyst, and of course Coal.

Richard Daintree, government geologist for North Qld inspected Bowen River Coalfields.

#### 1867

Gold was mined at Mount Wyatt.

#### 1870

Richard Daintree inspected the coal bearing sections along Pelican Creek & the Bowen River Fields.

#### 1871

Gold was also mined at Normanby.

#### 1872

Richard Daintree issued the first map, he published descriptions of Coal bearing sections along Pelican Creek & Bowen River.

Discovery of gold at Charters Towers.

#### o- 0 1875

The Bowen Provincial Association opened a subscription list for contributions toward the expenses of obtaining samples of Bowen River coal for analysis in England.

#### 1878

Jacks Creek on Bowen River below the weir named after Robert Jack,
Government Geologist.

#### 1880

Mining of Silver, Lead and Bismuth took
 place at Ukalunda.

#### **1883**

Gottleib Hornung bought Heidleberg land and property at auction for £480.

(Property is now known as the Bowen River Hotel)

#### 1886

Property was transferred to William Fane De Salis, part owner of Strathmore Station.





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Liquor licence issued to William George Hornung & the premises went into legalised liquor trading under the name of 'The Heidleberg Inn'.

Property still owned by De Salis.

#### 1894

Land and property became the property of Hornung until 1904 when the licence lapsed due to the death of Hornung.

#### 1905

Land became the property of Mary Hornung, widow.

#### 1906

Dan Harris leased the Heidleberg Inn & changed its name to Bowen River Hotel. Race track was fenced on the flats behind the hotel for the club to stage its annual Bowen River Races there. Bowen River Races were previously held at Telemon Plains Station on the bank of the Bowen River just downstream from Glenbowen. The first race meeting was staged at the present site that year.

#### 1907

A.W.H. Cunningham of Strathmore

Station purchased Bowen River Hotel and land owned by Mrs Hornung for the sum of £100.

#### 0 1910

29th July – William John Bailey's horse
Orthello won the Cup at Bowen River
Races and the jockey was Bob Miller.
Bailey saw his horse win and he died
later that afternoon in his tent. He is
buried near Hornung at the back of the
racetrack.

#### 1913

Bowen - Townsville rail link completed.

Bowen River Coal Prospecting Syndicate formed

Successful tests conducted on samples of coal by Bowen - Proserpine Tramway & Merinda Meatworks
Gold discovered at Mt Coolon.

Tom Coolon registered a claim at Clermont.





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The first official mining party left Bowen under the leadership of Mr. Peter Hill. First official settlement of Moongunya (Collinsville) a name that had been given by the Railway Dept was the aboriginal word for Coal.

Bowen Consolidated Coal Mine Ltd formed and began mining in Scottville.

Construction began on rail line from Merinda to Moongunya.

Mrs Fred Bartlett who came to nurse the sick eventually stayed and became the first women to live on the coalfield.

#### 1918

State Department of Mines ordered Tom Coolon to forfeit his gold lease. Coolon was away from the area too much and had not worked sufficient days in the month to continue his lease. Tom Coolon shot 4 men dead.

Site of No: 1 State Coal Mine selected.

#### 1919

Bowen Consolidated Coal Mines Limited (BCCM) was formed.

Work on State Mine was also started.
The mine Manager was Peter Hill. The
development team consisted of Miners
Joe Pearce, F. Crew, W. Pengelly, F.
Bartlett, D. Jones and C. Morris. The
Blacksmith was A. Hill, Drayman was Jack
King, Coolie was J. Rennison and
Carpenter was D. Chesney.

Mines Minister Mr. J. Jones was quoted saying that the 'Bowen Coalfields had a great future and the coal was of high quality'.

Families started to arrive at the Bowen River Coalfields.

First store established was the Dunlop
Grocery and Post Office with Dunlop's
Hall and Dance Floor next door. It also
included room for boarders.

Magee's Store opened up soon after.

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First known Coal Miner to come to town was Mr. Bill White.

The first car to come to Collinsville and to be used to supplement the horse teams on the Coal Field was a Model T Ford. Gold was mined at Mt Coolon and through to 1938.

#### 1921

On the 20th September, Moongunya was officially renamed Collinsville after MLA Charles Collins who was Labour M.L.A for Bowen from 1915 until 1963.

The first Collinsville School opened on the site of what is now No.1 Green of the Collinsville Golf Course, It was a weatherboard building about 16' x 16' with a board floor and a tent fly for a roof. The first teacher was Mr. Black who arrived in town in a small wagon with his new bride; he started on May 3rd and left after only 3 days.

 On June 27th Mr. Cullum arrived and the school was reopened.

Later in the year a "new" classroom was bought in sections from Pentland and was erected on the present school site.

1922
20 homes for miners & their families were erected in the 'New Town',
The Old Town was where people lived first in Bag humpies, before moving up to

20 homes for miners & their families were

first in Bag humpies, before moving up to the New Town.

The first land sales of town lots, 93 of the 155 offered were sold for a total of £15,607.00 and all were sold under Miner's Homestead Perpetual Leases. First birth on 22nd November of a girl to

the Parkinson family.

First death was that of Mrs Stanfield.

First fatal accident at the mine was M

Fred Reed. First fatal accident at the mine was Mr Fred Reed.





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#### 1922 cont.

The State School was moved to present site in Devlin Street from Golf links on Scottville Road.

Survey of New Town area was taken. Rail link from Merinda to the State Mine was completed in September.

Scottville Hotel was built.

There were 2 bakers and 2 butchers in town.

Picture theatre was set up in Mrs Dunlops Hall, with a back wall removed and ran the projector from a T Model Ford. The Police Quarters had been established.

#### 1923

Miners held a concert to raise money for the first Ambulance they made £200. The first ambulance was a Model 45 Buick.

First Catholic Church was built. Chinese market gardeners arrived the first being Mr. George Lee and later followed by Mr. Ah Wah. Town theatres included Webb's Pioneer
Picture Palace and Star Theatre, seating
for 400 to 500. Started as open-air then
was converted to a hardtop.

Mr Webb bought Mr Bill Henry out of the Star and closed it down.

A Post Office was built and Mr Fidler was appointed Postmaster, Collinsville was linked by phone to Bowen.

Trains began running August 1st, the line being officially opened after 6 ½ years. Magee's set up their grocery store beside the Magee's Corner Hotel; Mr. Charlie McDonald was the manager.

There were 150 children enrolled at school.

A meeting was held to discuss the establishment of a general hospital.

Fundraising started immediately with employees of the state mine regularly donating 4 pence in the £ of their wages.

Water was pumped from Pelican Creek and stored in two 600-gallon tanks on a hill





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behind the town.

The 'New Town' was established. Scottdale (Scottville) Provisional School opened on 4th February and had 35 pupils, a temporary building constructed wholly by voluntary labour. The name was changed to Scottville Provisional School in September that year, Mr Albert Czislowski was the first Headmaster, the first teacher was Miss Sybil Vise, Mr Czislowski stayed until 1937, Miss Vise left in 1928. First School committee consisted of: Chairman- Edward Martin, Secretary-John Dinsdale, Treasurer- James Cavanagh, Committee Members- Thomas Poole & Thomas Laird.

Work began on the Collinsville Hospital. A liquor licence was granted.

First hotel opened was Wilson's Central Hotel, with Mr Wilson's being the licensee. Scottville was originally called Scottsdale, after H J Hall Scott and J Dinsdale, but was changed to Scottville by the Postal Department.

At the end of this year Collinsville had a population of about 700 and Scottville between 200 to 300.

Work started on the Bowling Green in Scottville.

A new Ambulance vehicle arrived.

#### 1925

New Scottville School built.

Scottville Primary School official opened

with 35 pupils attending.

Magee's & Co built the second hotel in
Collinsville, which was called Magee's Collinsville, which was called Magee's Hotel.

#### 1926

Ted Ashley planted a tree at the official opening of the Hospital.

Dr O'Sullivan the first doctor, Matron Creedy was the first Matron.

Mr Reg Cochrane became the first headmaster of the Collinsville State School; his assistant was Miss M Shaw.





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#### 1926 cont.

A second room for the Scottville School was built.

Mr. Peter Edward Mayo was the first person buried at Collinsville Cemetery on 24th May. He was aged 48 years.

A Bowling Club was opened with Mrs Hamilton rolling the first bowl on the green.

Mr. D S Malcolm built their first home in Conway Street. It is now the old Catholic Presbytery.

Vera Jolly was a telephonist at the Post Office.

#### 1928

Collinsville Band won State Competitions; Pollie Prohaska was the conductor and was paid £2 a week.

#### 1930

Commonwealth Bank opened.

Collinsville & Scottville had reticulated water.

Scottville Hotel built by Mr. Jack Quinn. Collinsville Band won State Competition.

#### 1932

Scottville Hotel on 5th Ave burnt down.
Golf Club opened, with Mr Parks as
President.

#### 0 1934

Collinsville Hospital was officially approved as nurse's training school; it was a 5-year training course. The first girls to begin the course were Mavis Barry, Ann Henderson, Madge Gralton and Paula Hughes. Mavis Barry was the first to graduate. The matron was Mrs McIntosh and the sister was Mrs Crofton nee McHughes.

Lowth's Chemist Shop burnt down.

#### 1936

Catholic School opened.

#### 0 1938

Mrs A McDonald was the owner / lessee of Webb's Theatre.

### o 1939

Mr Monte Gordon was the owner / lessee of Webb's Theatre.

The Mt Coolon mine closed.





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It was a four-hour drive from Collinsville to Bowen.

#### 1941

Collinsville Pie Shop & Bakery opened and owned by Mr Jerry Schmidt.

#### 1942

Mrs A McDonald was the owner / lessee of Webb's Theatre.

#### 1943

Female workers at the Post Office were 'Spotters' for planes going over and had to call Townsville for identification. Mrs Flo Hansen (daughter of Vera Jolly) was a telephonist at the Post Office.

#### 1944

American plane crash-landed near Sonoma Station.

Postmaster was Mr. Joe Colleran.

#### 1945

Mr Monte Gordon was the owner / lessee of the Pioneer Theatre.

Postmaster was Mr. Ted Howe.

#### 1946

The Davidson report was presented, which said that three coal trains with a passenger car attached ran to Collinsville each day from Bowen, this was only 57 or 60 miles distance. It's extremely slow and uncomfortable and had no sanitary conveniences. It took seven hours to do the journey. The road exists in name only and it is practically unfit for use by vehicles.

> Snow Templeton and Charlie Harrison established and maintained Collinsville's first daily delivery of fresh milk, by horse and cart.

Collinsville saw torrential rains.

Collinsville Band won State Competition. A three month miners strike coincided. with the wet season when the Burdekin Bridge was flooded and no trains were able to get through.



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Electricity was connected to Collinsville in March.

Women's Auxiliary was looking after the community needs, including a child minding centre, some Kindergarten equipment and milk for school children.

#### 1948

The Methodist Church opened.

A football field was completed on the mine lease.

Floods were so bad that Collinsville and Scottville were isolated and no supplies could be brought in.

#### 1950

Electricity was provided in Scottville.

#### 1952

Coalminers had a "Stay-down strike" which lasted 10 days. (See Story)

#### 1953

Mechanisation in the mining industry took place.

#### 1954

A tragic Mine disaster with 7 miners and 2 horses killed on Wednesday 13th October at 5.50 p.m. (See Story)

#### 0 1956

The Parents and Citizens Association started at the Collinsville State School.

The first Collinsville Show was held and was a two-day event.

1957

Miners from Mt. Mulligan moved to Collinsville after it's mine closed.

Queensland's first Worker's Club licence granted to Collinsville Worker's Club granted to Collinsville Worker's Club. The Bowen-Collinsville road, the rough bush track with it's history of trial, terror and traffic hold ups, was declared as a Main Road and major improvements would follow to turn it into a first class road.

1958
Mr. Lloyd Roberts M.L.A opened the state high school on the 28th Noven The head master was Mr. Reg Cochr state high school on the 28th November. The head master was Mr. Reg Cochrane.





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State Government took the decision to sell Collinsville Coal Mine to private enterprise, 260 miners employed at the time were paid off.

The miners Collinsville to Brisbane Convoy consisted of 8 cars, 27 men and 5 Women. (See Story)

In March a full time dentist started in Collinsville, there had only been intermittent visits from Bowen dentists.

#### 1961

The mine was purchased by Davis Contractors.

#### 1963

Collinsville Road was part of a development road grant, after considerable work by the Bowen Shire Council.

Council office opened at new site corner of Stanley & Conway St.

#### 1964

An attractive and modern swimming pool opened in October, Mr. Jim Malcolm was one of the first to use the pool.

Foundation members included R Lawn, G Clamp, A & J Williams, D Batchelor, D Cooper, R Christenson & Mr Davis. Max Walker was the first manager.

#### 1965

Work started on the building of the Powerhouse.
The town's work force swells by 370

The town's work force swells by 370 meaning new houses, in new streets.

#### 1966

Miss Lyn Barrett was a telephonist at the Post office. (Vera Jolly's granddaughter)

#### 1967

A new hospital building was opened. A 13-week strike at the Power House comenced. (See Story)

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Collinsville Power Station commenced supplying power to the grid. Mr. Jim Malcolm one of the first Mechanical Tradesman's Assistants.

P H & E M Chiconi were the owners/lessee's of the Pioneer Theatre.

#### 1969

The road to Bowen was completed, including alignment, bitumen sealing and 5 bridges. Shire Engineer Mr. G Davidson and his men declared it as complete on 6th February.

Collinsville & Scottville had their Jubilee Celebrations on March 19th.

Collinsville Co-operative Store closed.
Full permeant water supply became
available with the advent of the
Collinsville powerhouse.

First sewerage connections with the original sewerage scheme for the town completed in 1971.

Collinsville Historical Society was formed.

#### 1970

The Collinsville to Bowen road was named the Peter Delamothe Road after a request from the council.

#### • 1971

The population in Collinsville was 2147.

#### 0 1972

The Fire Station building was built.

Meetings were held in the C.O.G. Hall.

On the 30th June the Fire phone line was connected to the Fire Station.

The first Fire call was on 7th July and it was a grass fire near the Shell Fuel Depot on the corner Station St and Mt Coolon Rd.

Senior Auxiliary Firemen were:
Syd Richards, Terry Wilkinson, Eddie
Starkey, Allan May, G Batchelor, Doug
Ferguson, Les Coleman, Frank Monaghan,
Harry Watts & Geoff Buckley.





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MIM acquired Bowen Consolidated Coal Mine and renamed it Collinsville Coal Company.

#### 1977

Dacon, the original state mine, was acquired by MIM.

Mine workers went on a 4 week strike to increase their bonus payments.

#### 1978

Ten million dollars was spent by MIM to give Collinsville mining operation the capacity to export coking coal from the deepwater shipping port at Abbot Point.

#### 1980's

The NCA Project began with the expansion of Collinsville, the development of Newlands mine and rail connection to Abbott Point deep-water port facility.

#### 1981

The population in Collinsville was 2756, with more than 50% of the workforce engaged in coal mining & the electricity industry.

#### 1983

The Mines expanded for the export markets.

The Pelican Creek Bridge (Oliver Menton) was opened.

#### 1984

Webb's Pioneer picture theatre was demolished.

Town & Country Hotel was built.

A major expansion of coal mining in the Collinsville District occurred, with the signing of contracts by MIM to supply one million tonnes of coking coal per annum to Japanese steel mills.

#### 1985

The Railway was modernised.

Collinsville Plaza and Bowen Evans stores opened.

#### 1986

Collinsville's new High School was opened.
The Bowling Club celebrated their Diamond
Jubilee.

Collinsville Aged Assistance Association was formed on the 12th December The population in Collinsville was 3173.





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## 1988 Fundraising started for the building of the Hillside Haven Hostel. The Power Station closed. 1990 "Wharrier & Mr Ed", the last ever-working

Pit Ponies in Australia were retired. The Hon, Gareth Evans opened the Community Centre on Sept 12th.

## 1991

The population was 2250. Of these the majority were in the 30 to 34 year age group, and there were 3 people over the age of 90.

Annie McDonald's & Paul Hamilton's Murals were completed.

With the assistance of the Blue Inc..

Day Respite Centre opens.

The Hillside Haven Hostel opens on the 27th

Councilly opens

#### 1993

MIM made a decision to reduce the size of the operation to concentrate on meeting domestic and export markets.

#### 1994

 The population of Collinsville was 2447. The mine had a loss of another 104 jobs.

#### 1995

Power Station is re-opened.

## 1996

No. 2 Underground Mine is closed by MIM.

#### 1998

The Bocum Mine was the last Underground mine to be closed by MIM.

#### 2001

Collinsville Connect Telecentre opened to provided access by the community to computers and the Internet.

Information and Communication!





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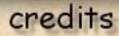
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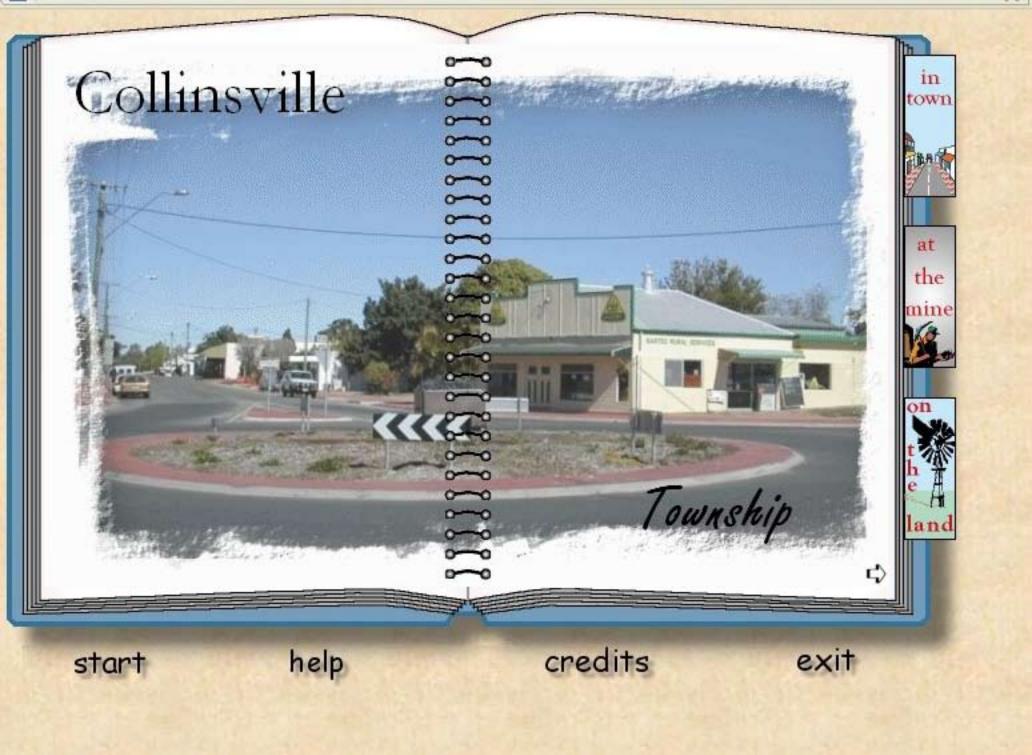


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## The Bye-Goners

You'll find them where they congregate
Out front of Bushy's shop,
Or maybe on the bank side
The stool outside the Top,
Historians - the wise men
The silver heads - the greys,
Storytellers of Collinsville The boys of the bye-gone days.

They can tell you of the early days
That seem so long ago
The pioneers - their way of life
The friends they used to know
Passey, Docherty, Wongy, George Aroney,
Joe McCann, Malcolms, Tudehopes, Martins,
Charley Morris, Ted Morran, Pooles,
Mackies, Gordons, Annie Duncan, Alfie Gall,
And many, many others - but ask, and they'll
recall.

Back in those bye-gone days.
And many, many others - but ask, and they'll
recall.
A footballer called Moose
Greatest ever one wise man says
Rules supreme the footy field

Back in those bye-gone days.

They mention noted horsemen
Marvelous feats they'd done,
The barra in the big holes
When the river used to run,
The beauty of an unspoiled land
No fences barred the ways,
Where life was hard - yet carefree
In those early bye-gone days,

There's stories of the war years
The huts upon the hill,
The Mulliganites, the Styx River folk
The ones who remain here still
Names - who intermarried,
Lends but to cause to amaze
Now most are inter-related
Because of those bye-gone days,

So if you have a moment
Walk up and say "Gday"
Entertainment is there for the taking
If you would but care to stay,
The tales - the facts they're recalling
As down memory's land they gaze,
Our respected elders - GOD BLESS THEM
The boys of the bye-gone days,

By Stan Hathaway

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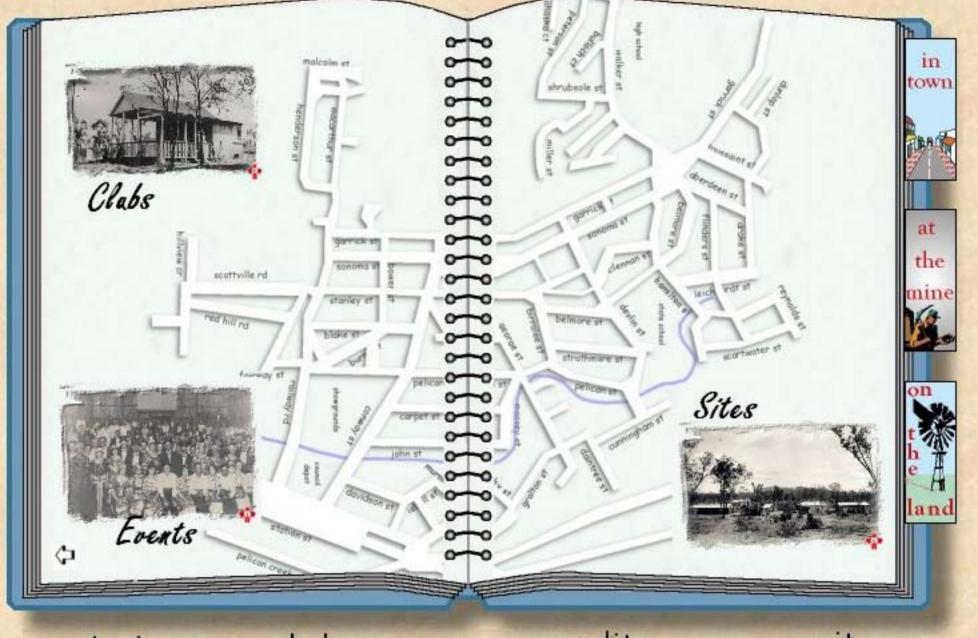
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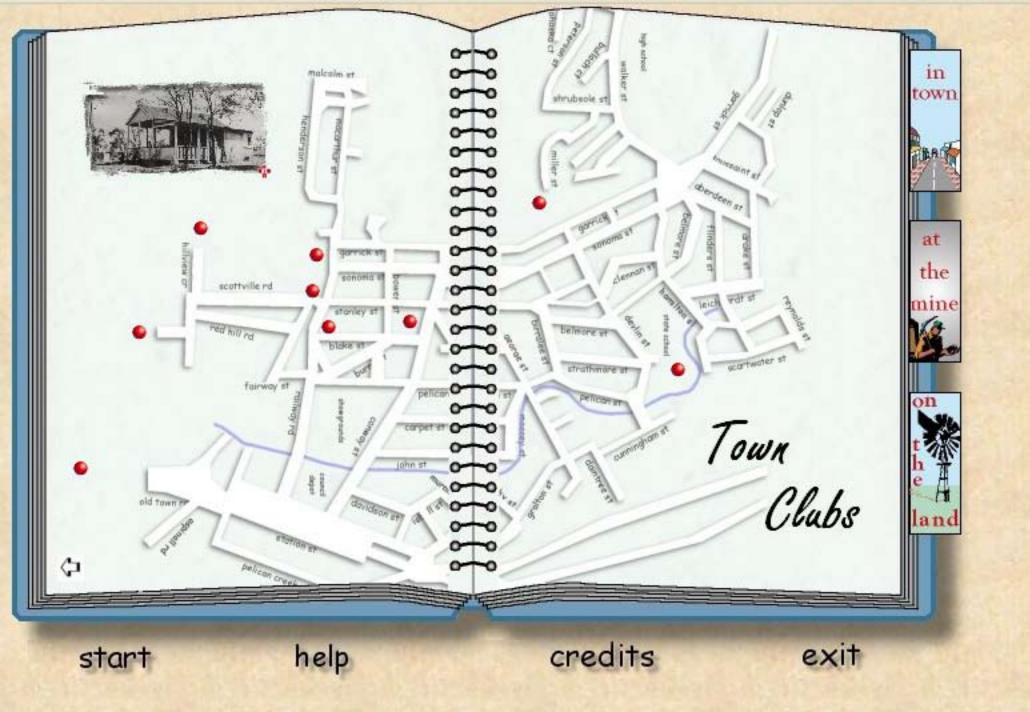
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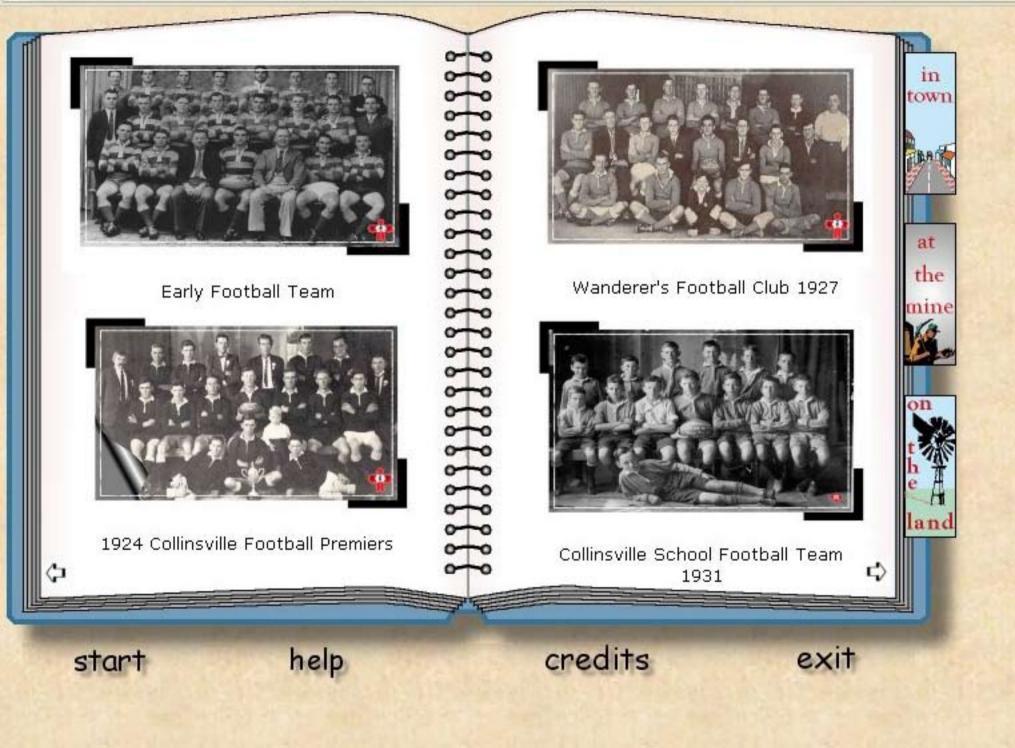
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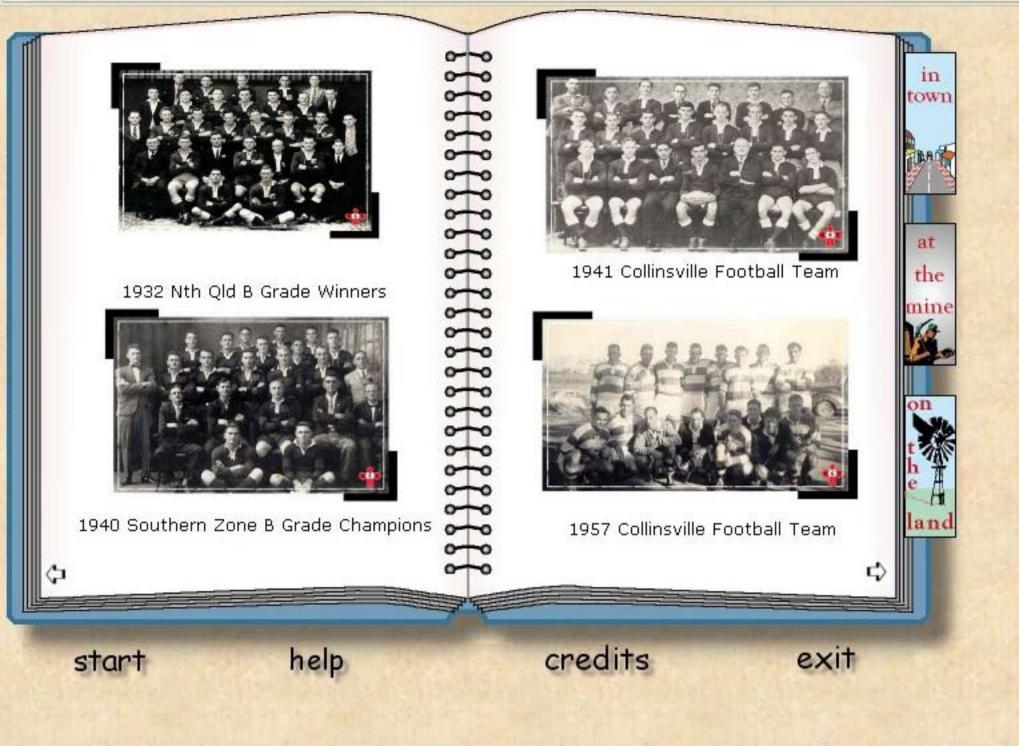
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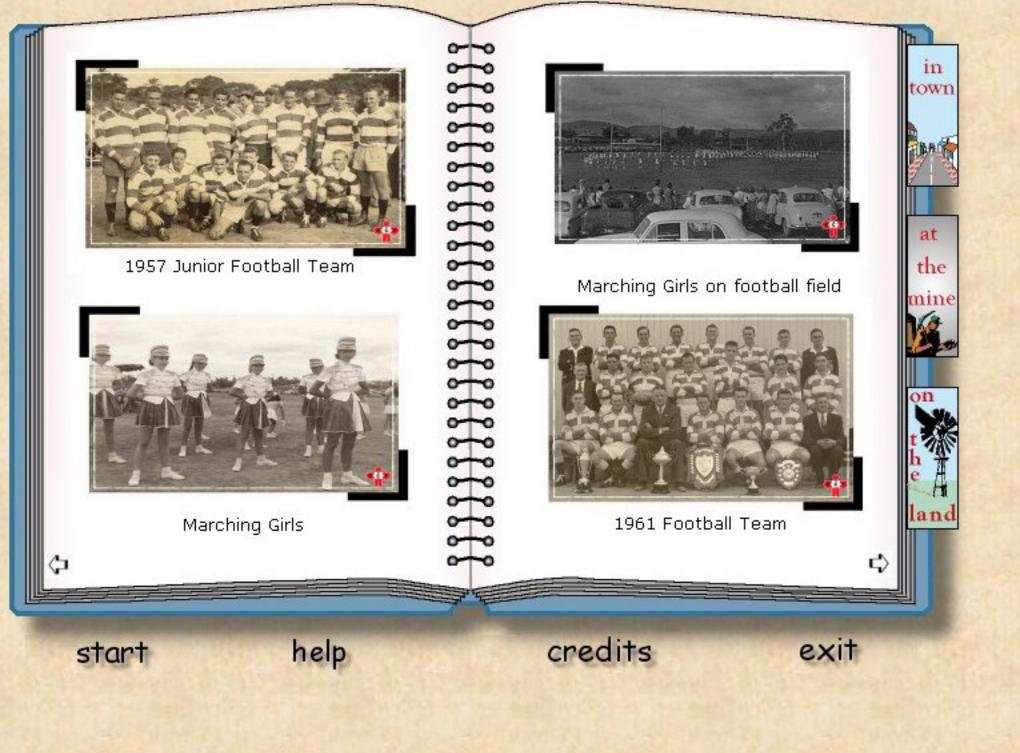


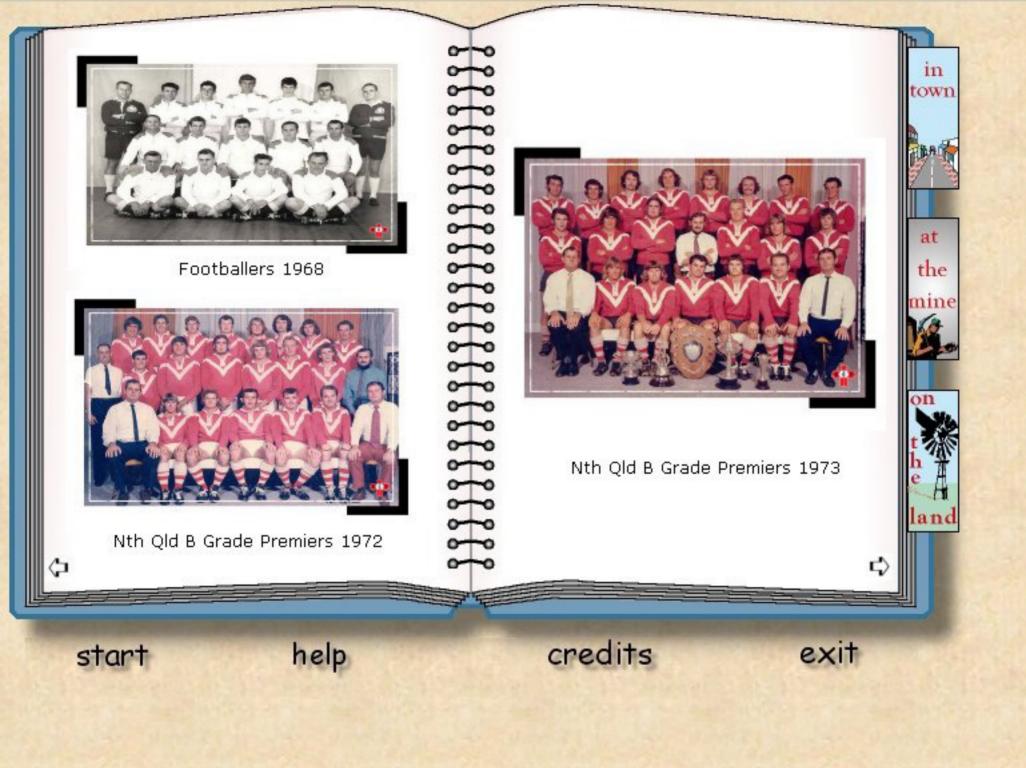
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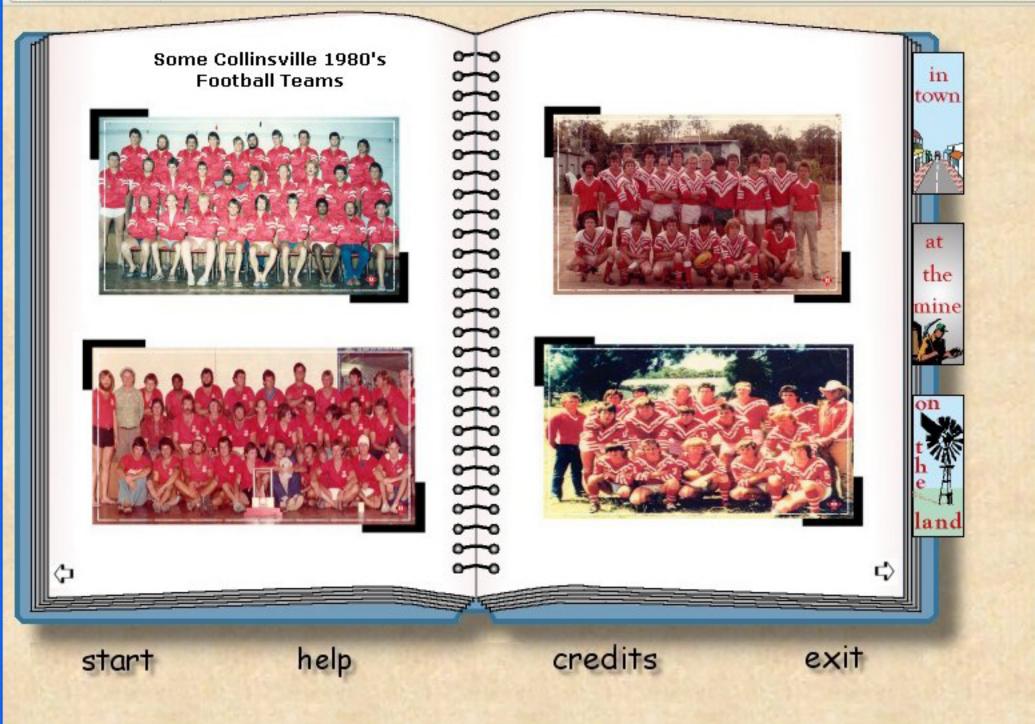


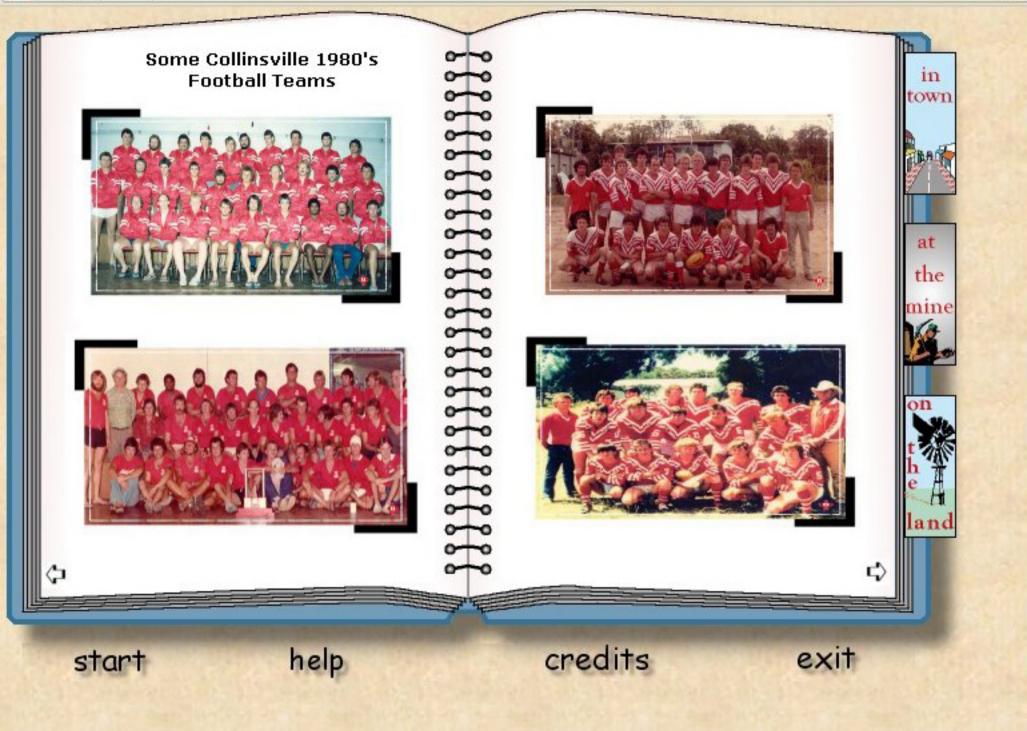


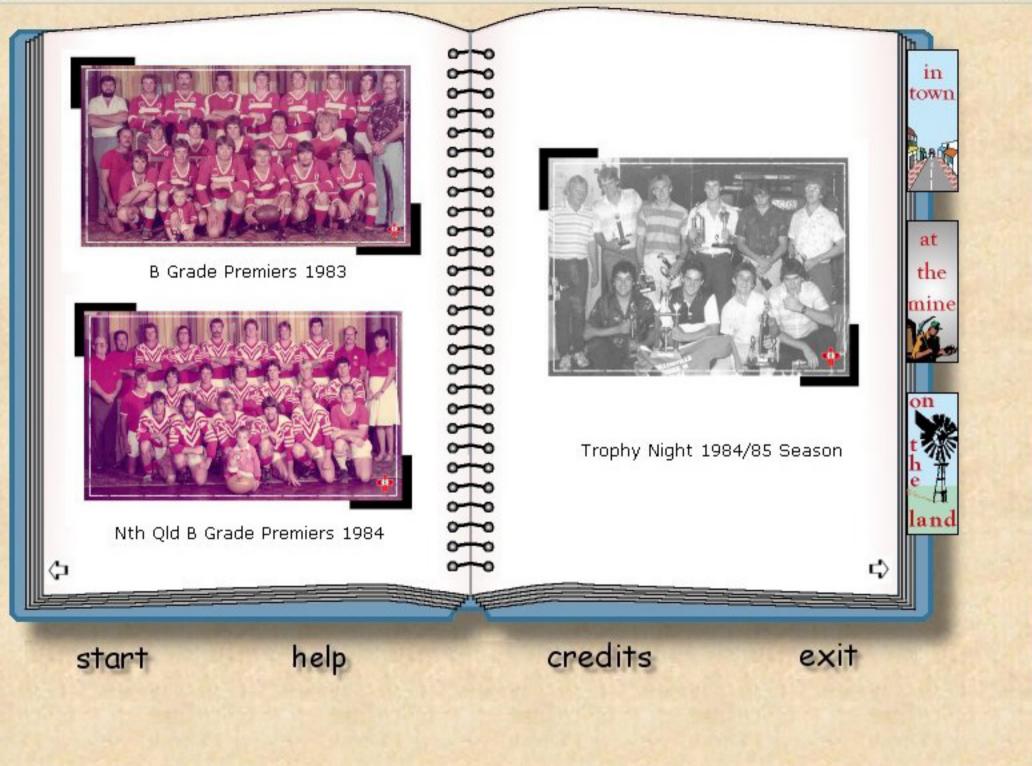


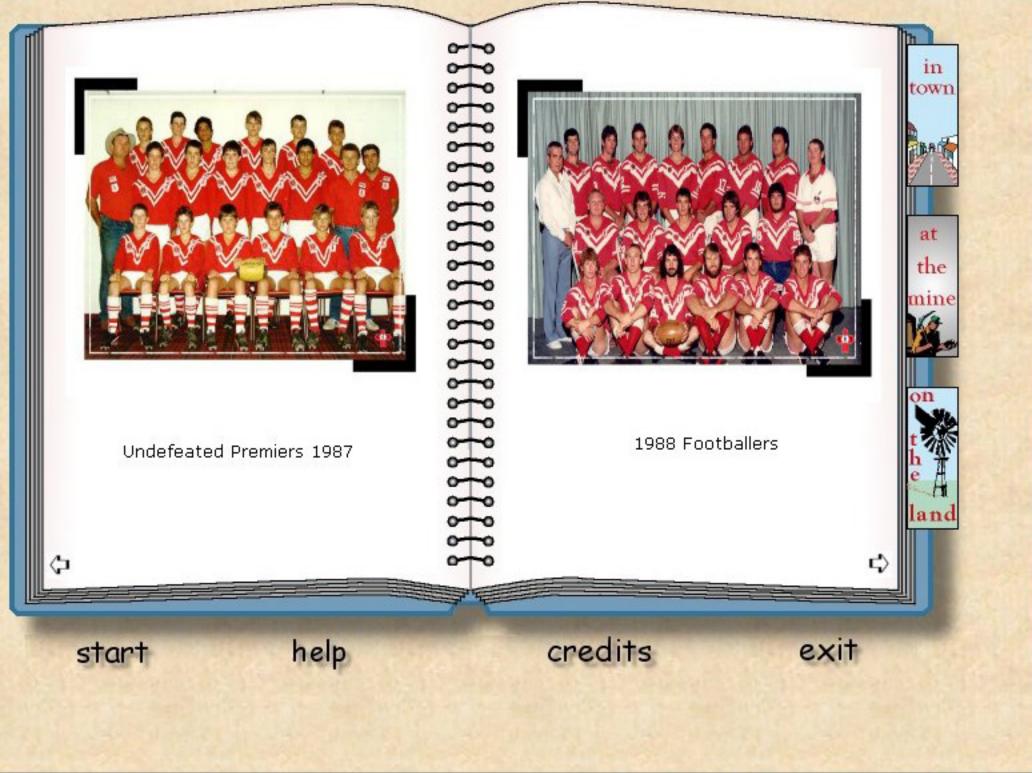














Cheergirls cheer on Collinsville Football Teams in 1985



Collinsville Football Cheergirls 1986



in town

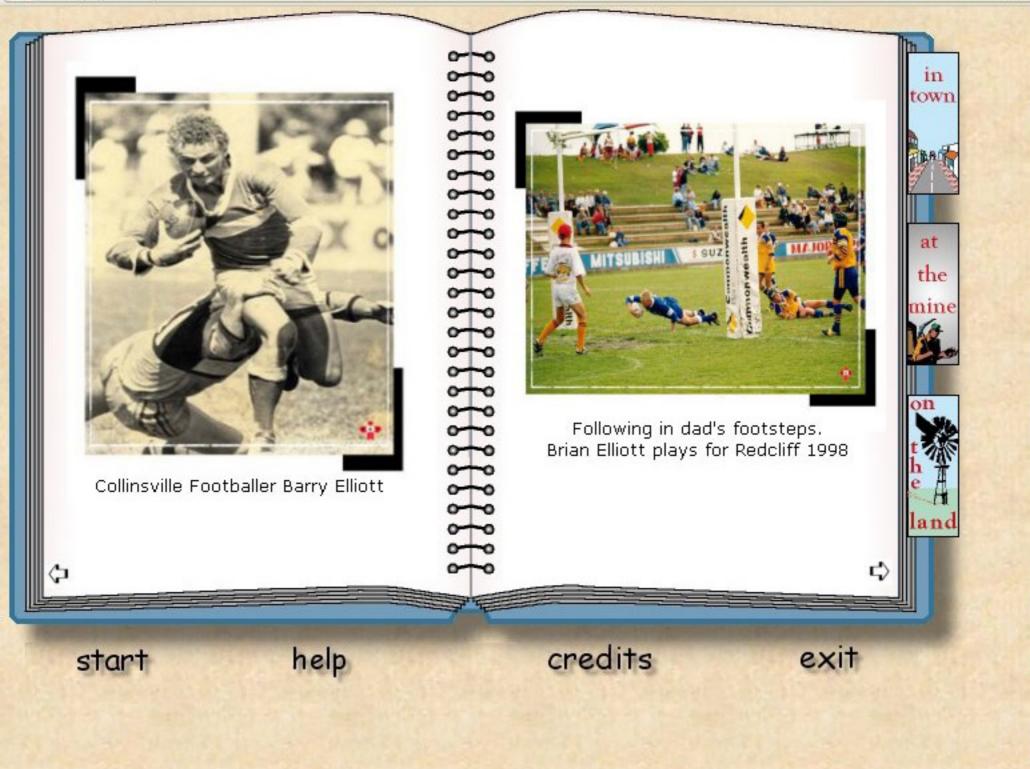
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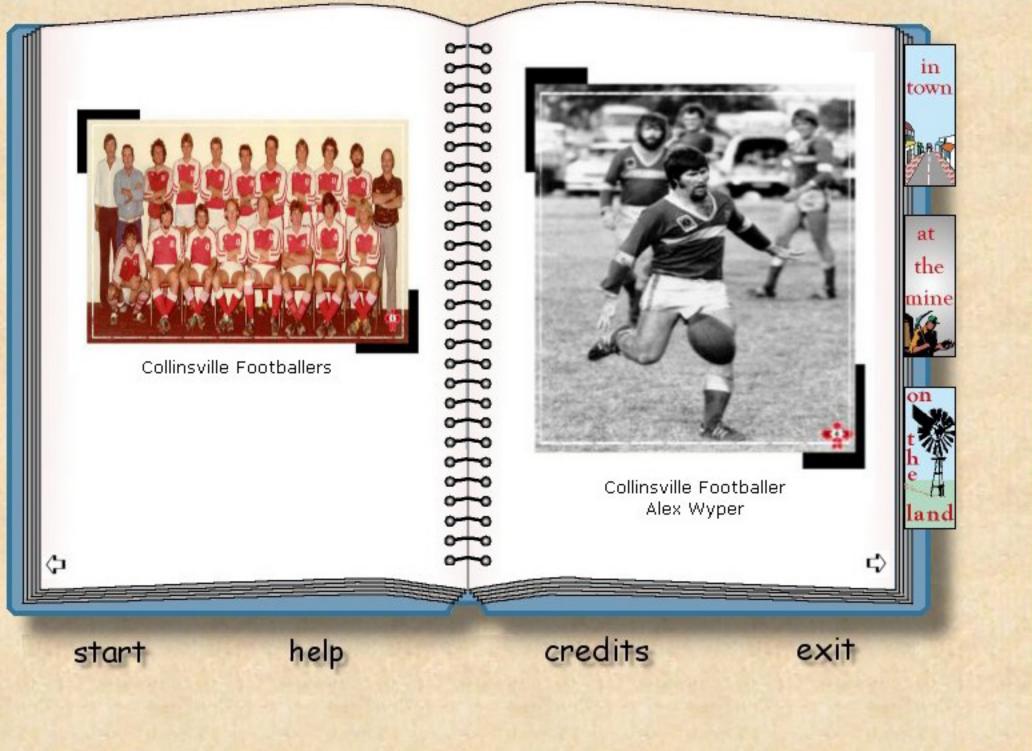
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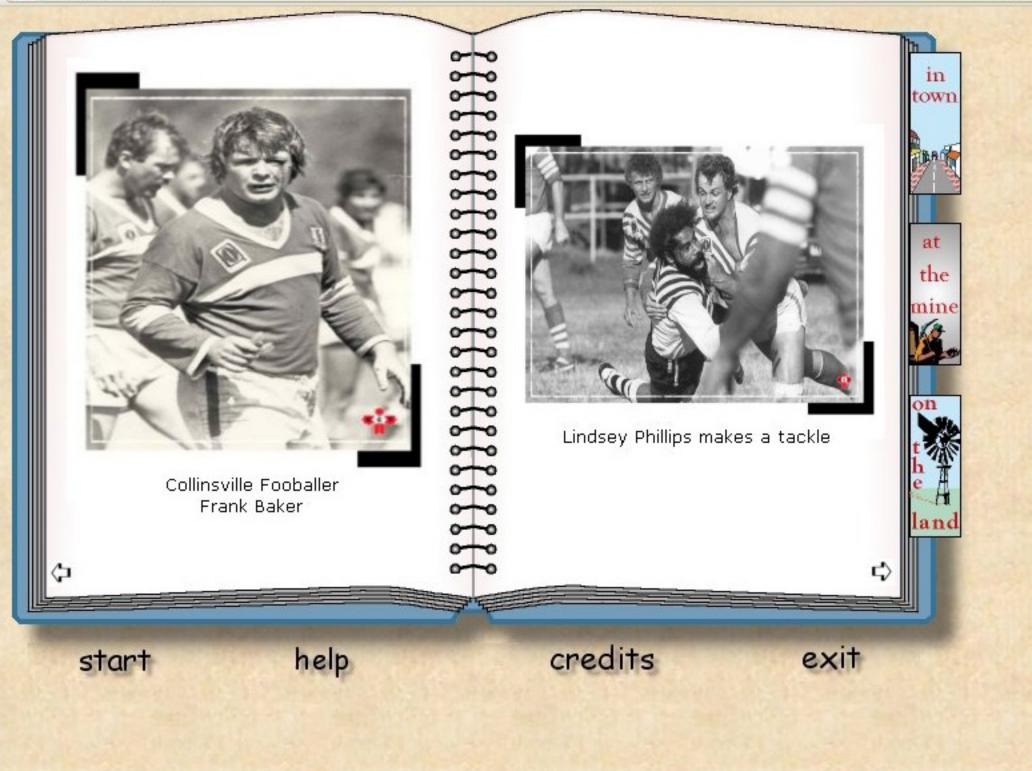
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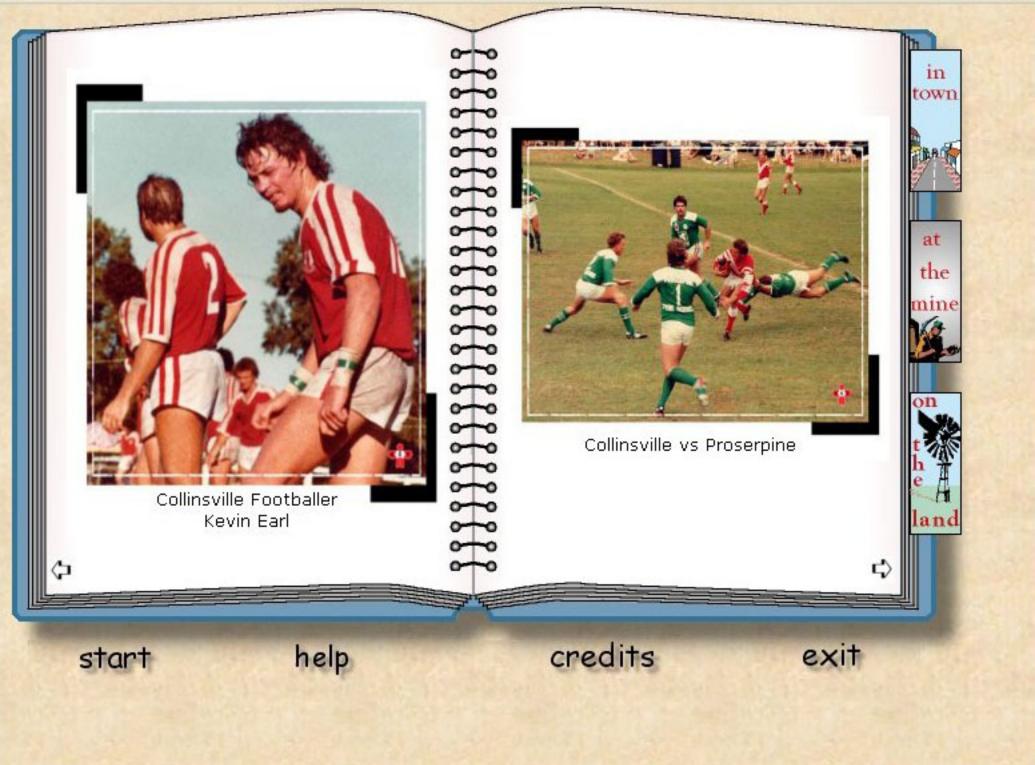
Cheergirls travel to support Collinsville Football Team

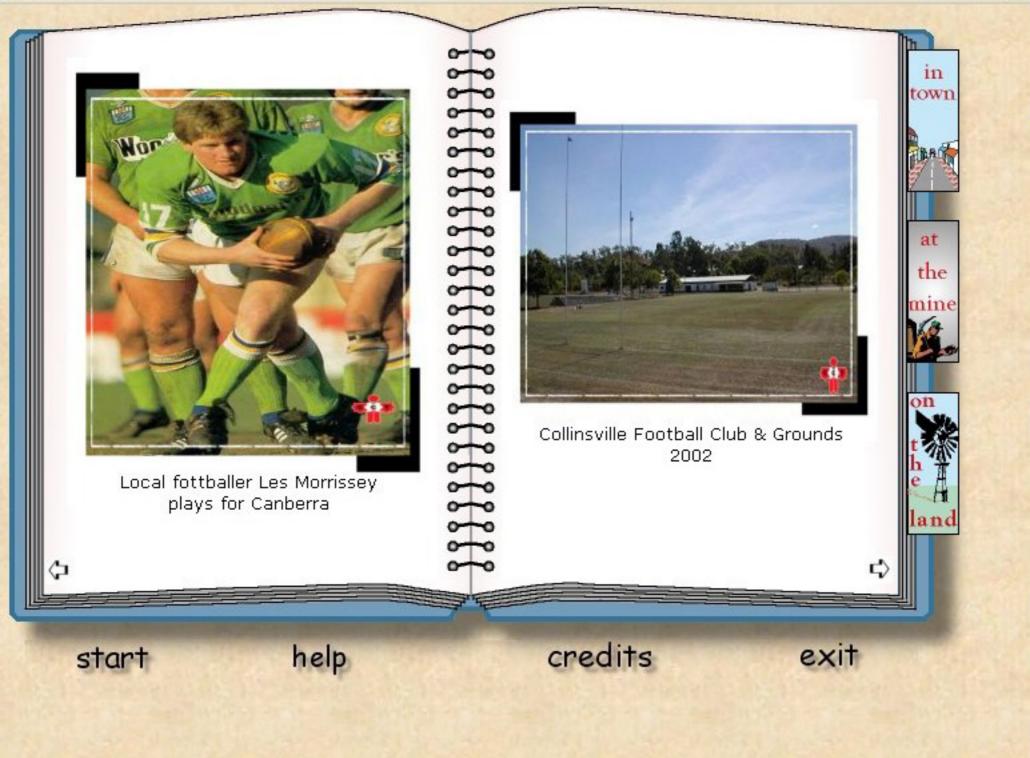
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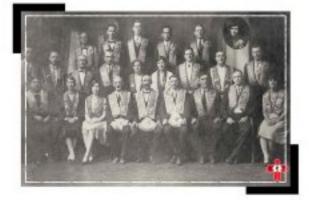












Collinsville Lodge Members



Masonic Lodge - Clyde Royal Arch.



Returned Servicemen 1940

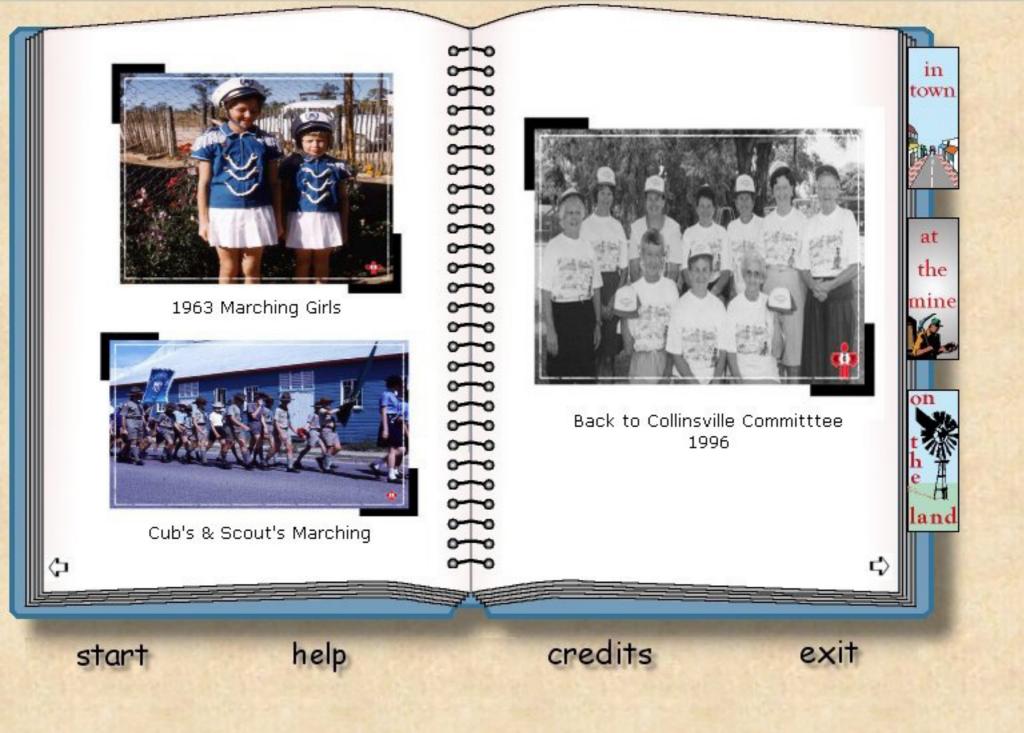


Collinsville Ladies HomeLeague 1927

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Collinsville Ambulance Centre in Blake Street 1927



Nurses in the back of Ambulance



Collinsville's First Ambulance



Collinsville's Second Ambulance

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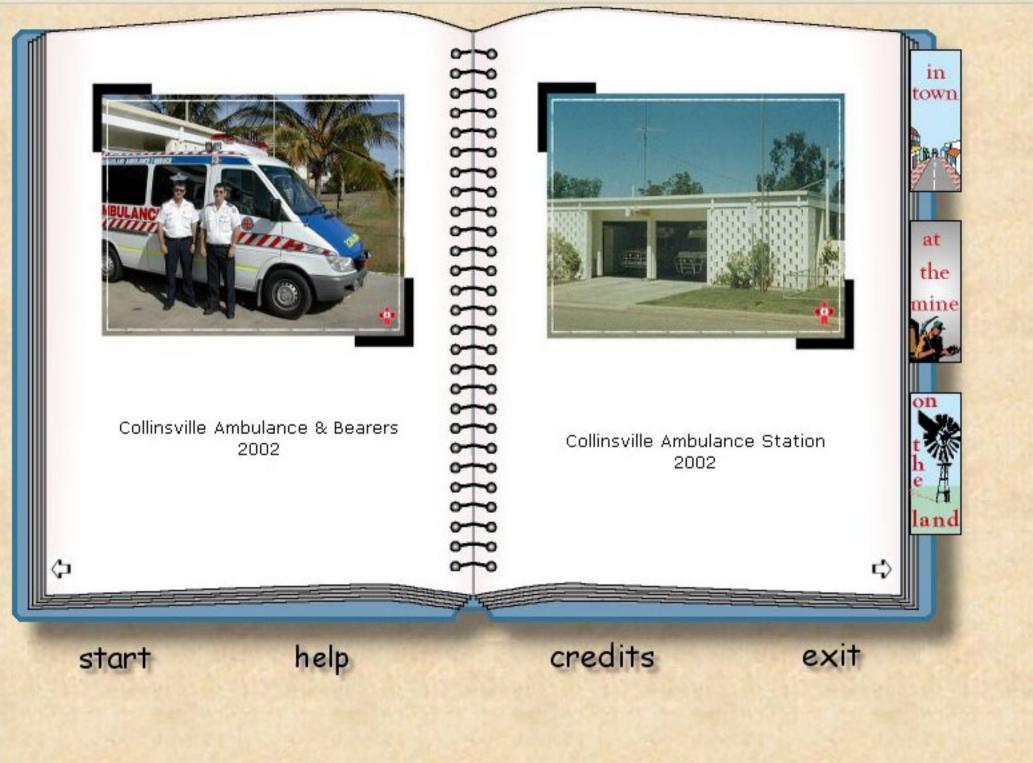
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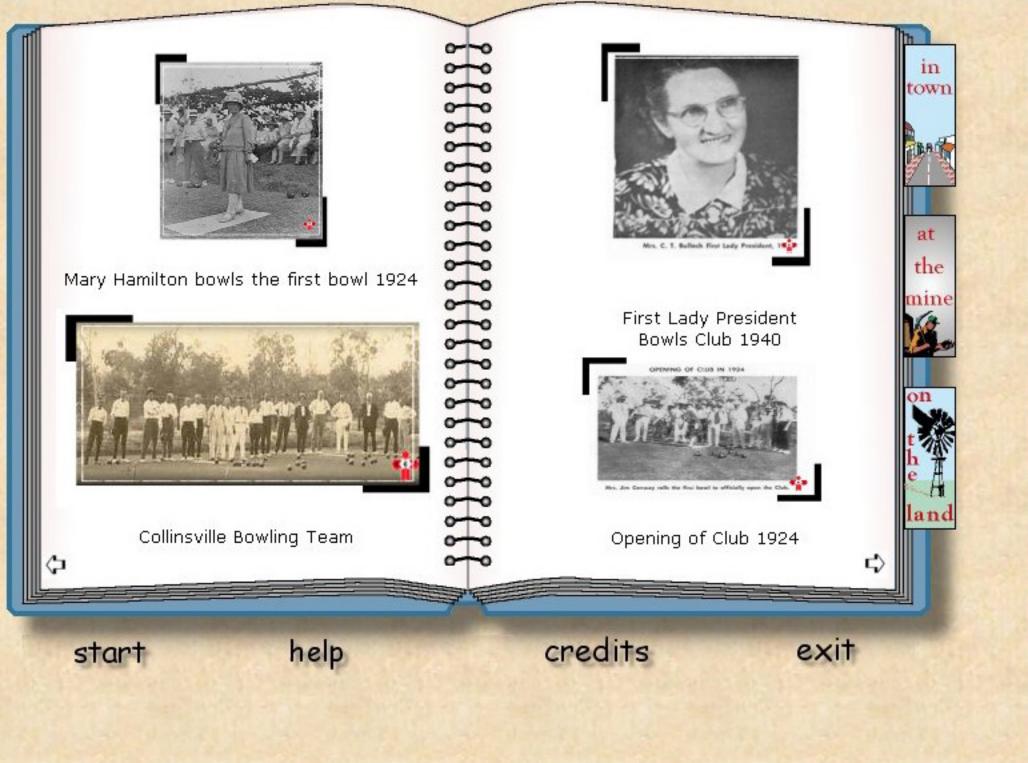
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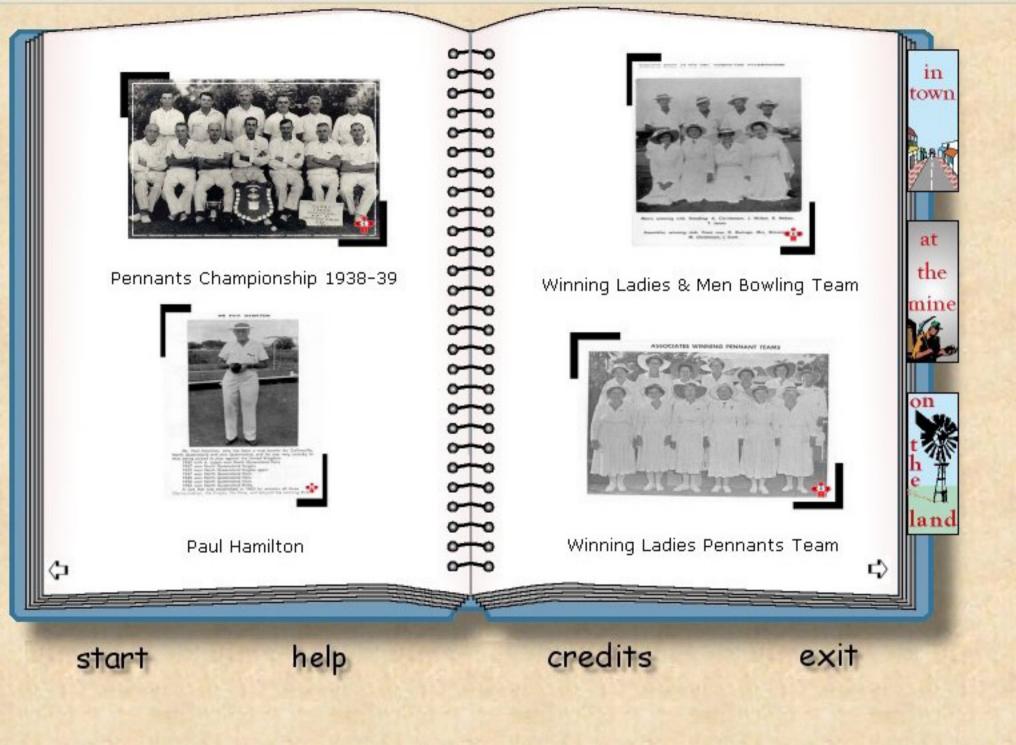
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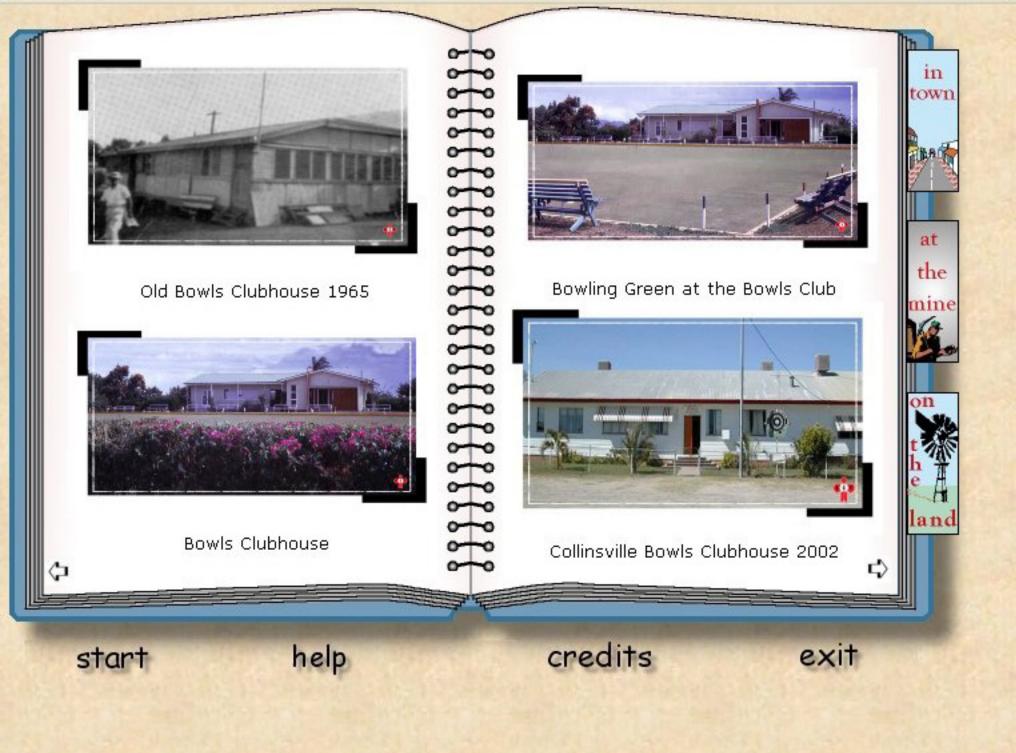
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Mens Purple Pennant Winning Team 1972



Mens Red Pennant Winning Team 1973



MIM Mens Pennant Winners 1990

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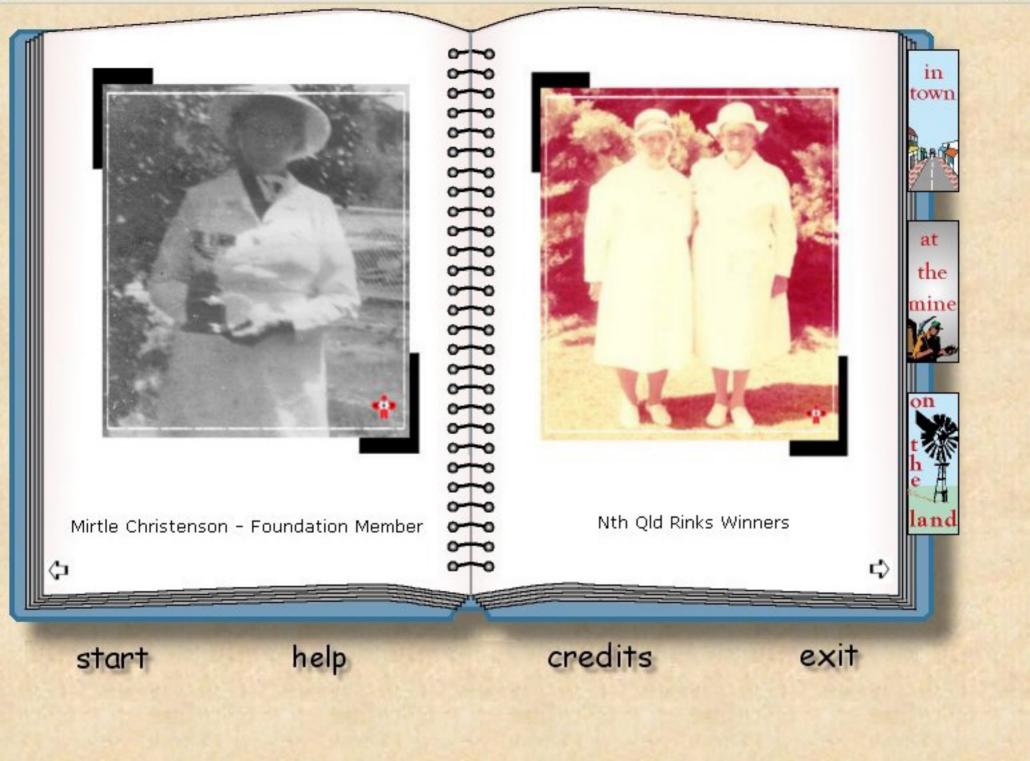
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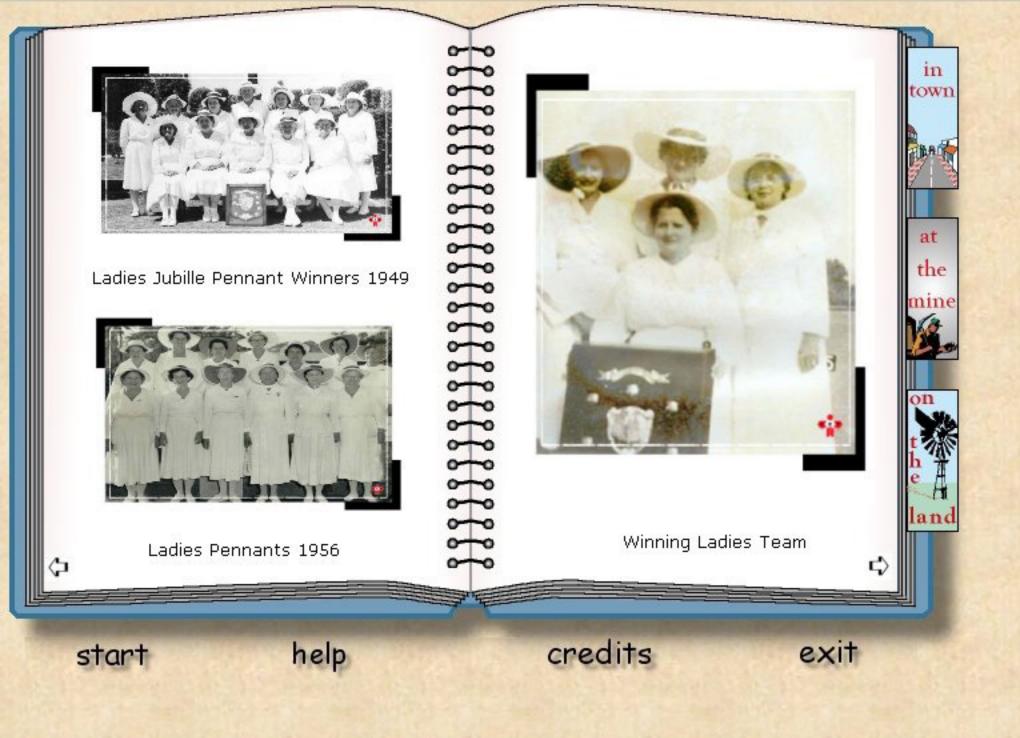
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Ladies Pennant Winners 1988



Nth Qld Ladies Blue Pennant Winners 1988



Ladies Nth Qld Pennant Winners 1990



Ladies Nth Qld Pennant Winners 2002

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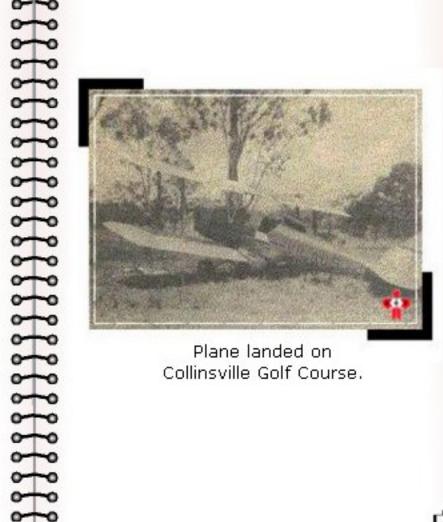
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First Collinsville Golf Clubhouse 1933



Golf Club members pose outside the first Clubhouse



Plane landed on Collinsville Golf Course.

help start

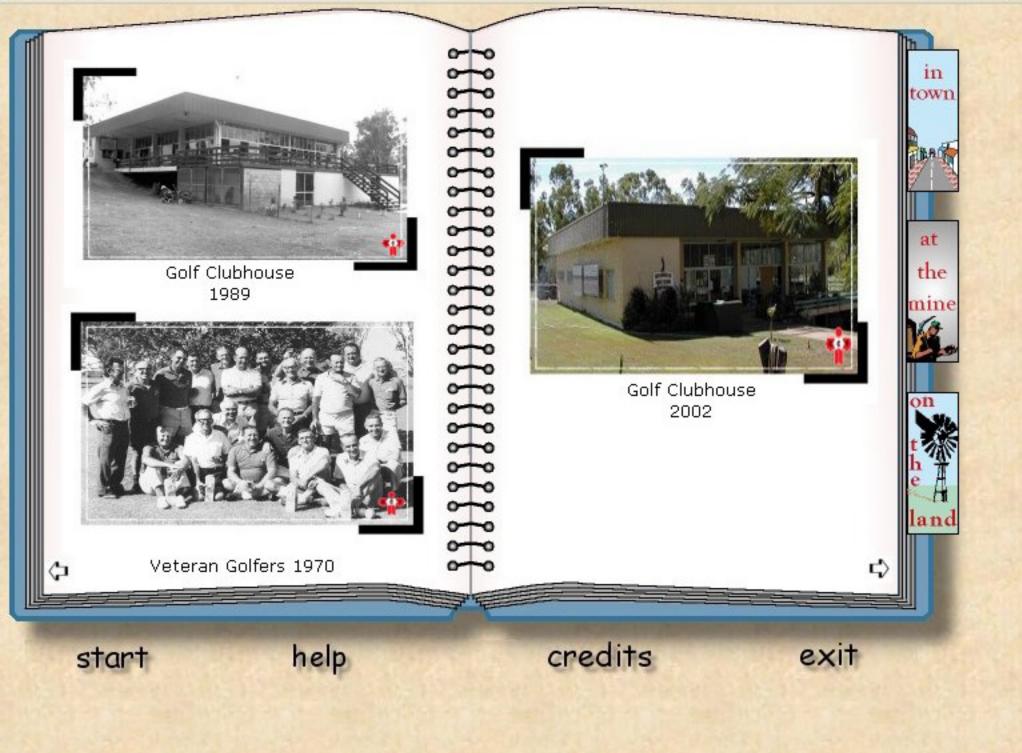
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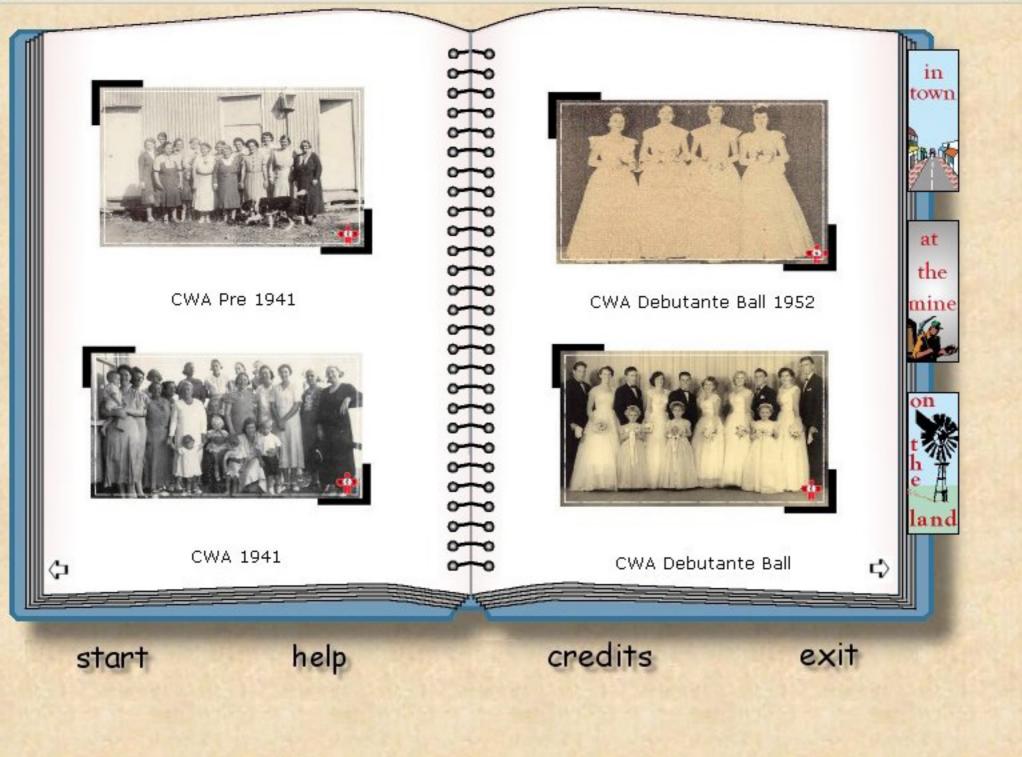
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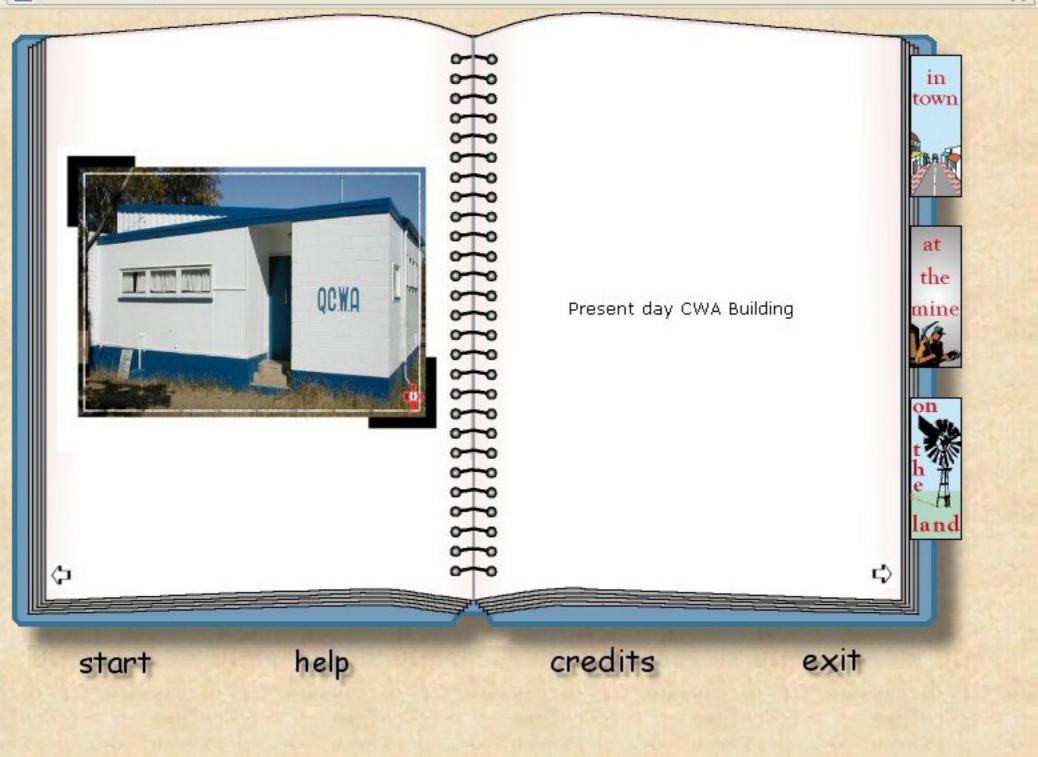
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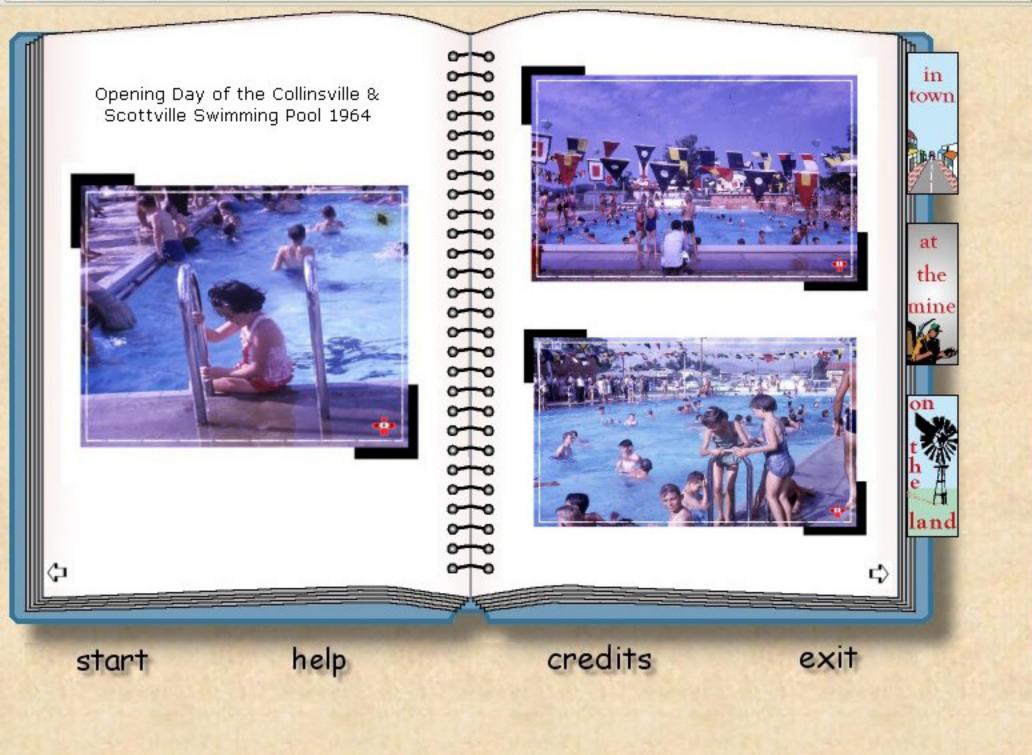
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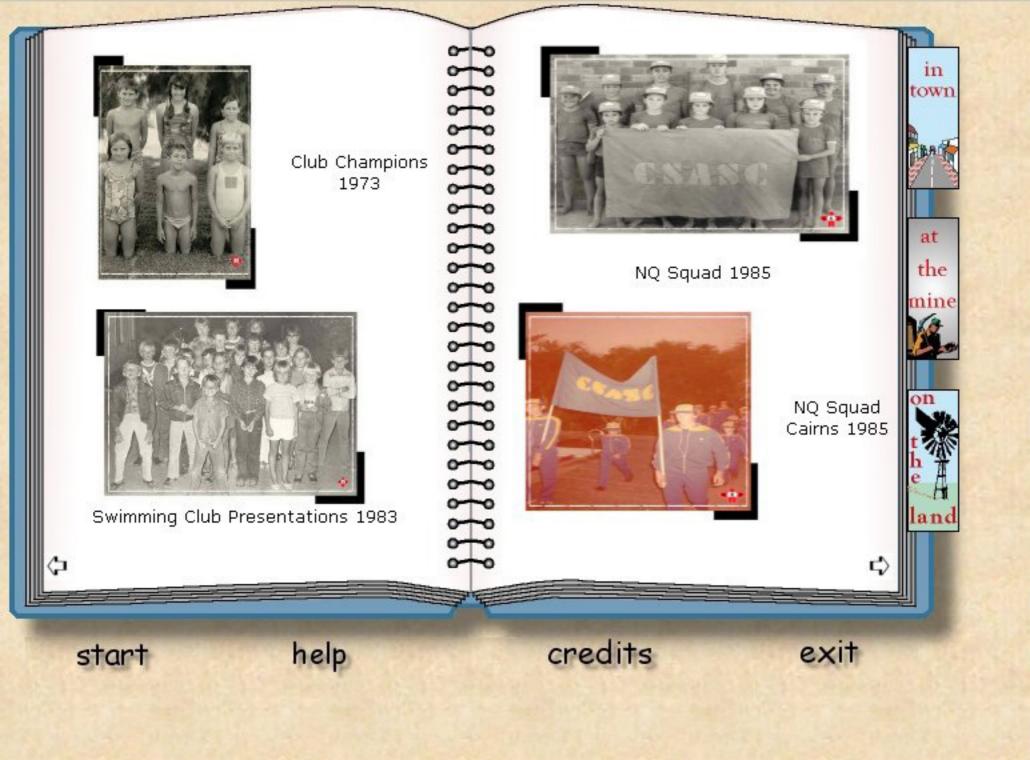
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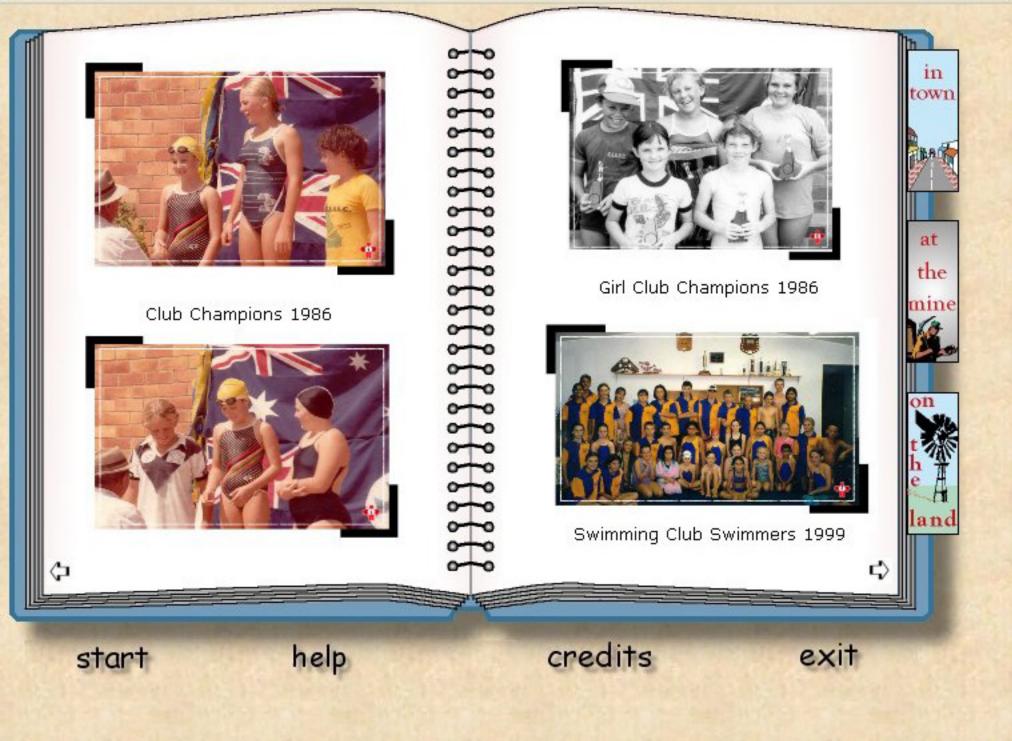


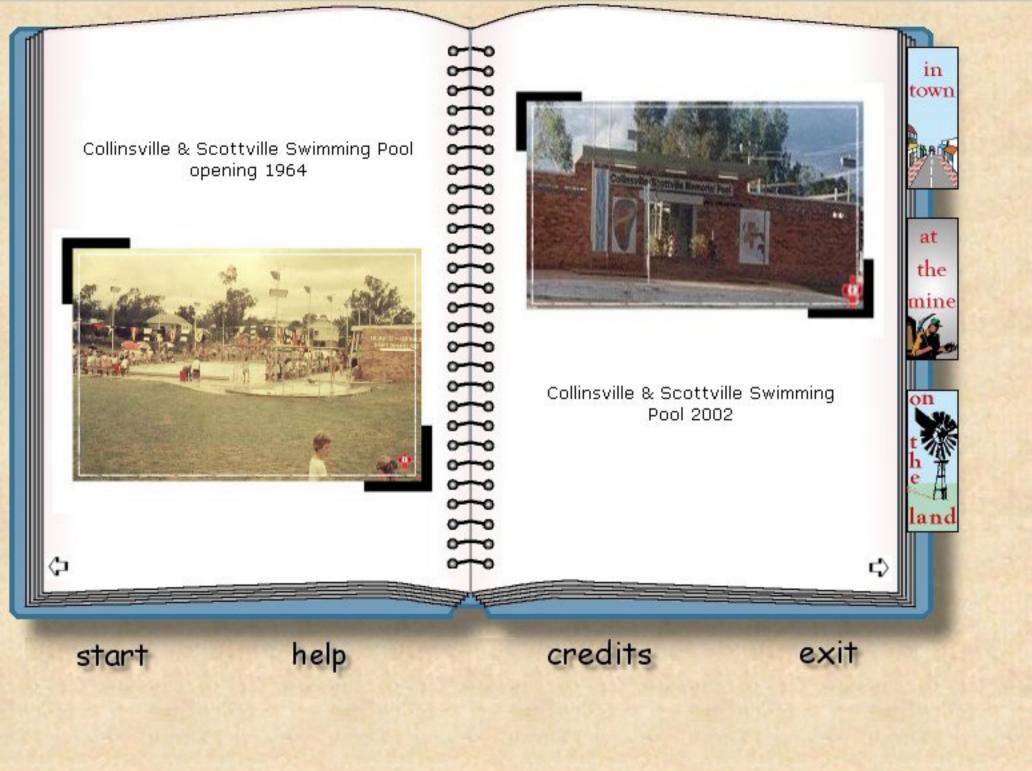


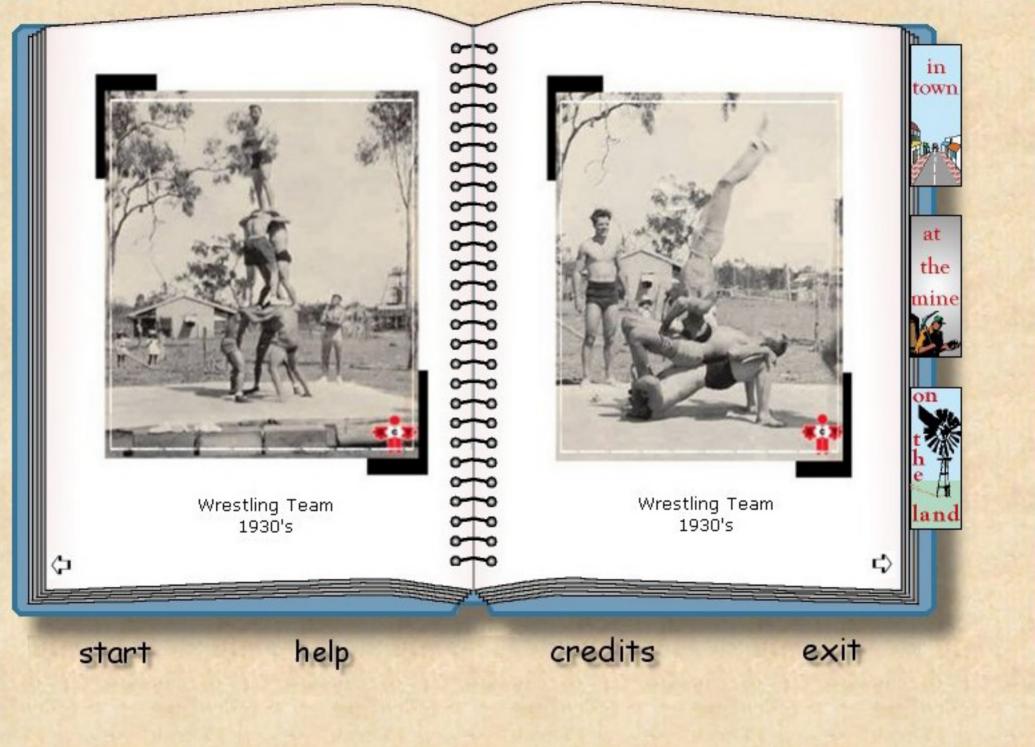


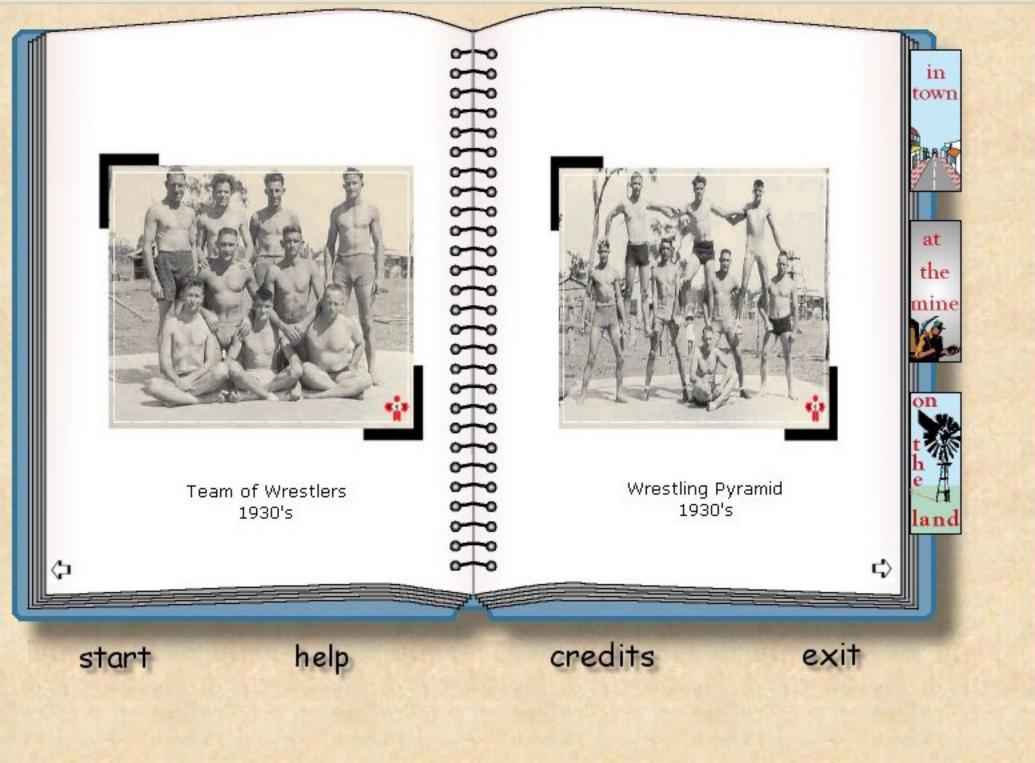


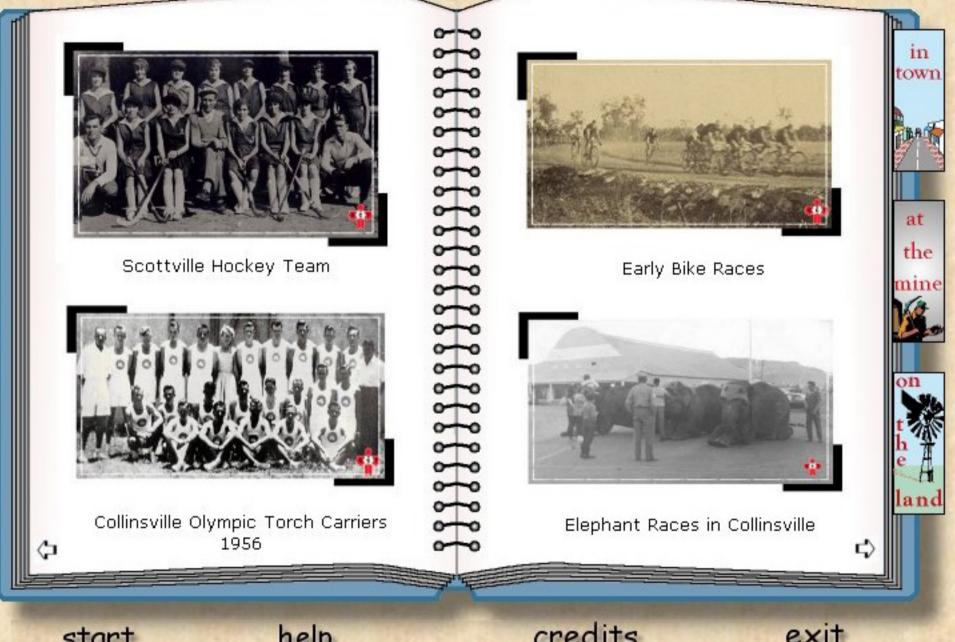




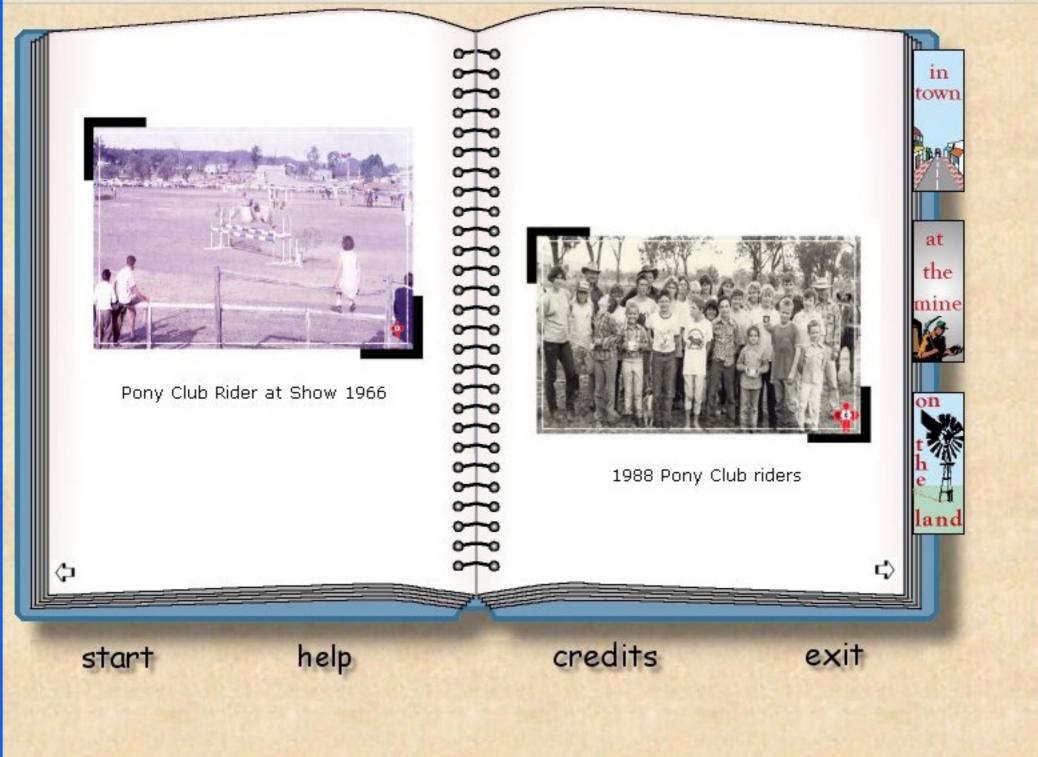


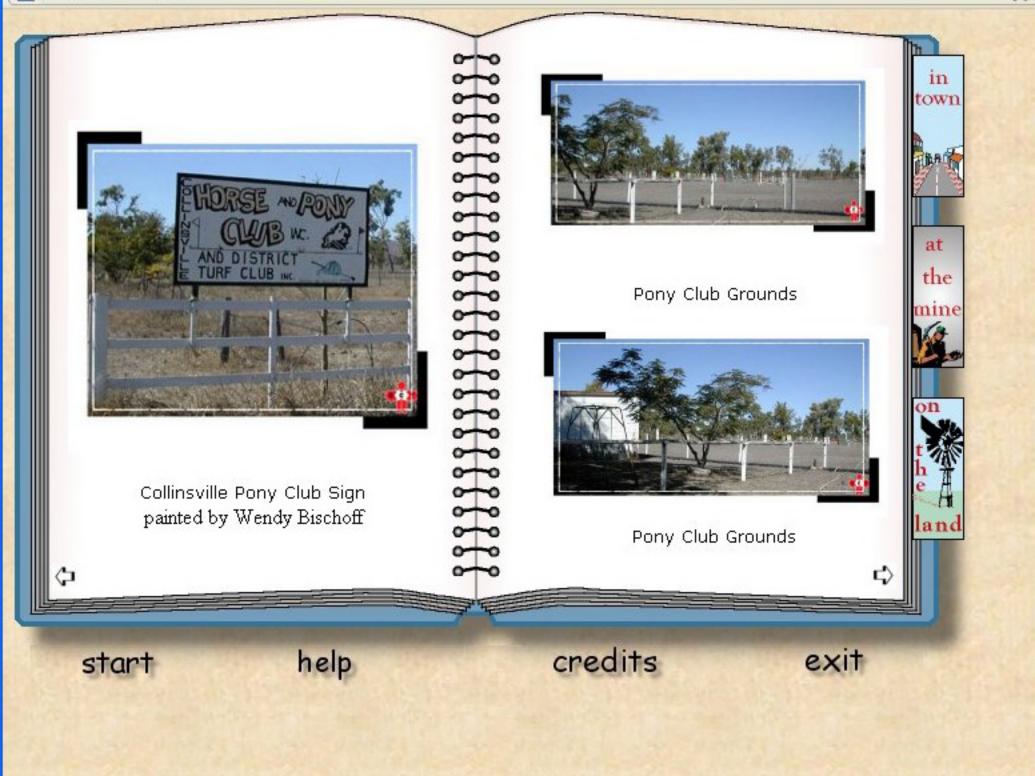


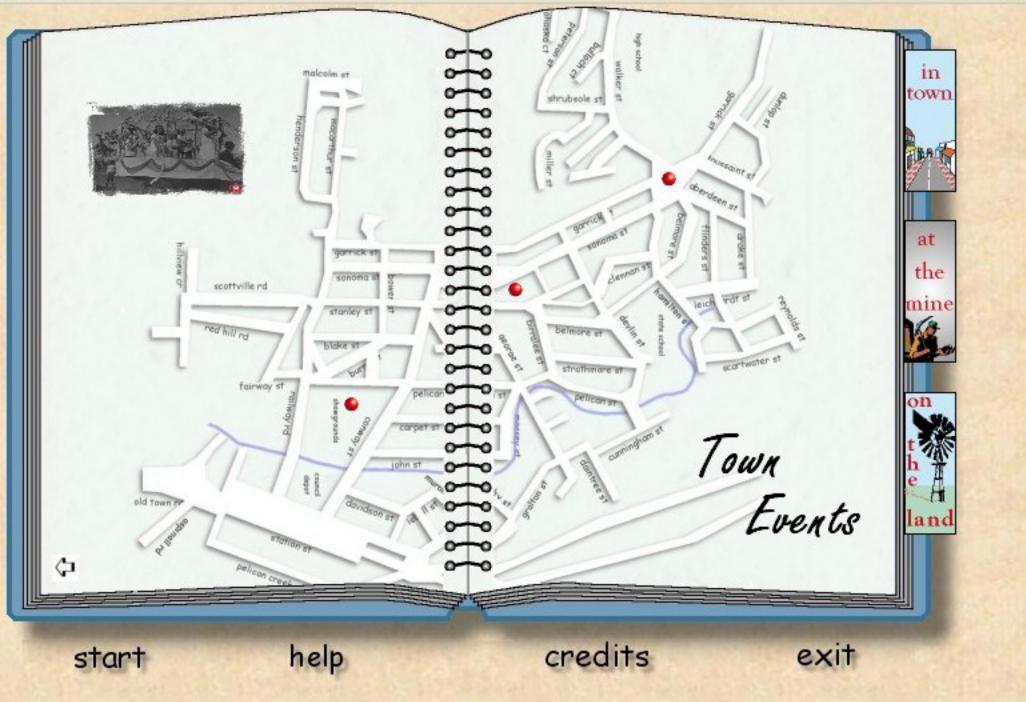


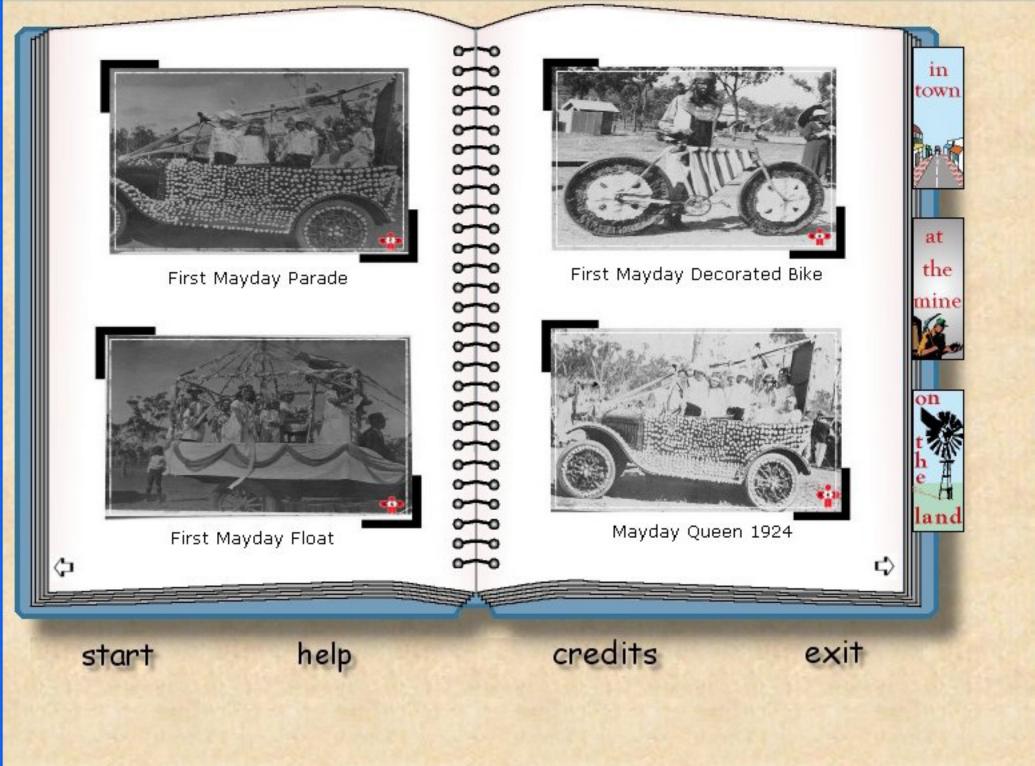


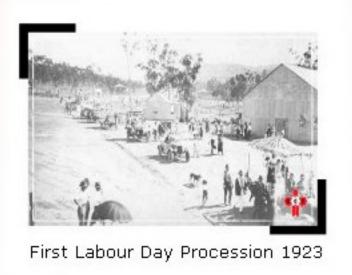
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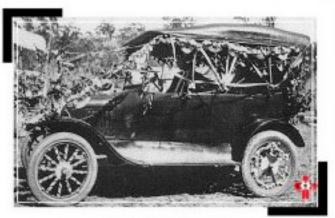








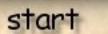
First Miner's Queen 1925



Decorated Car Mayday



Mayday Queen Entrants



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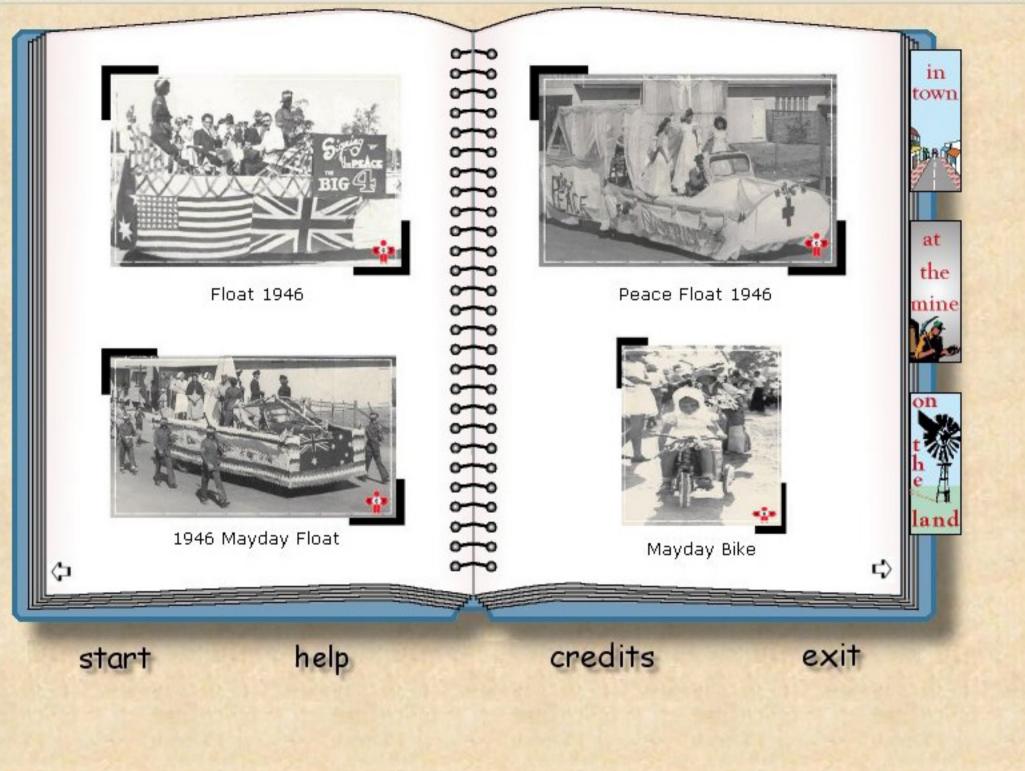


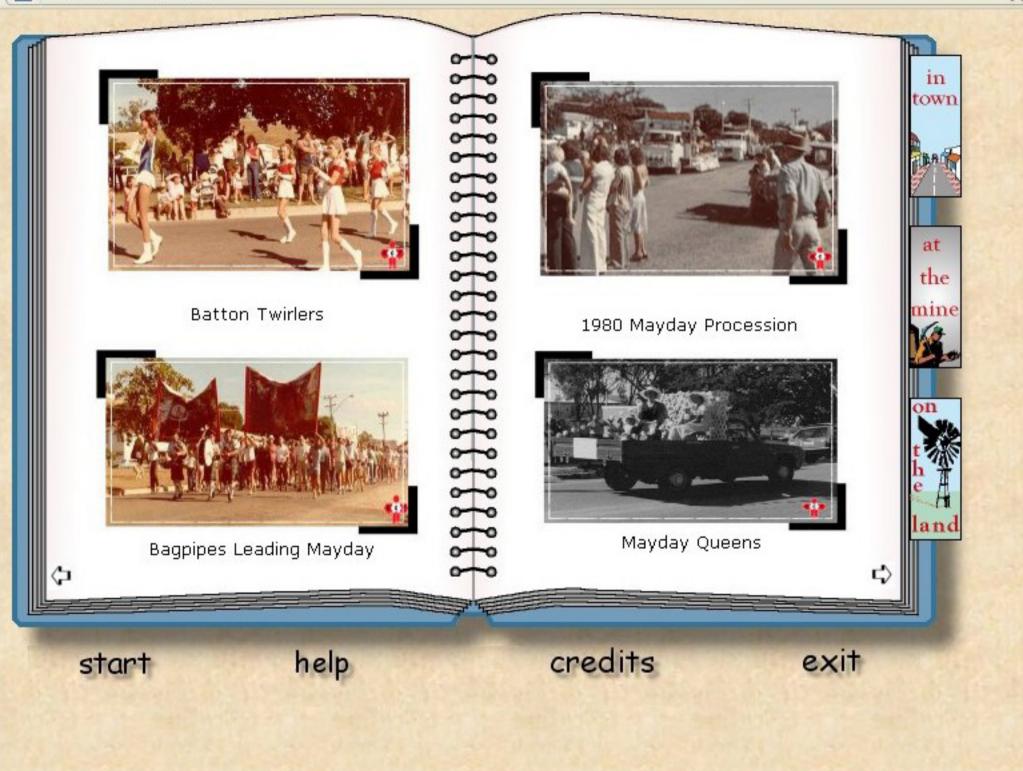
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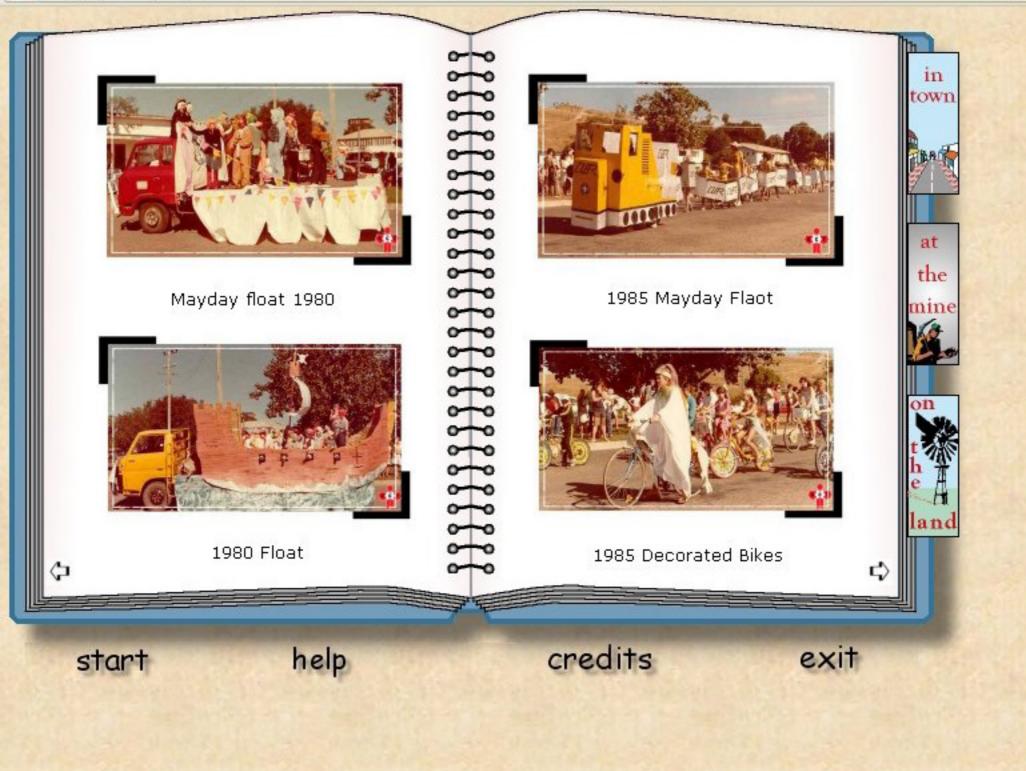














Last time the Pit Ponies lead the Mayday Procession 1989



Mayday Procession 1989



Mayday Procession 1989



Mayday Procession early 1990's



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Bark

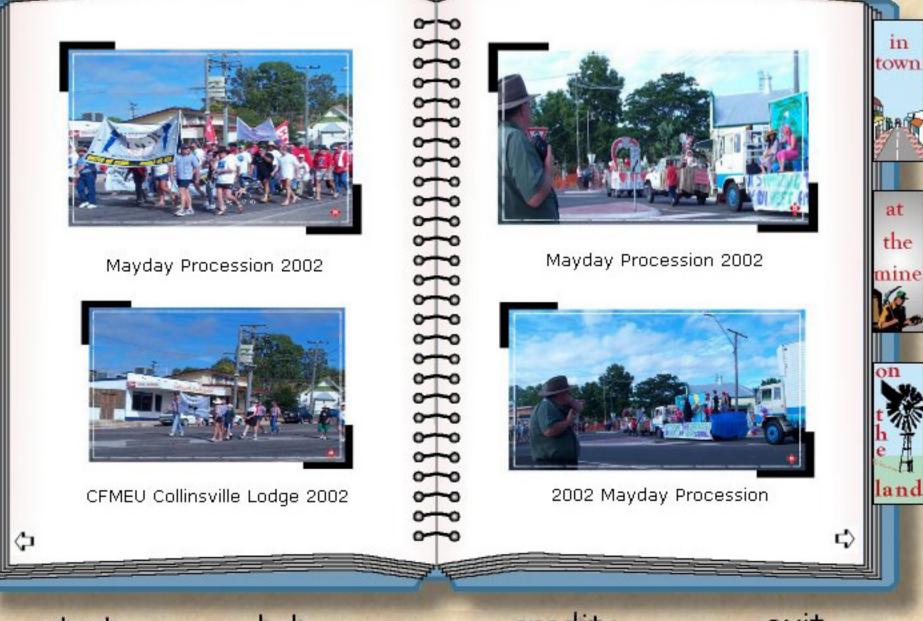
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Motorbikes 2002



Decorated Bikes 2002



Junior Rugby League Float 2002



Hospital Float 2002



help

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in town











St John Bosco School Float 2002



State School Float 2002



Scottville School Float 2002



High School Float 2002



start help

credits

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Mayday Queen Entrant 2002



Mayday Tiny Tot Entrant 2002



Mayday Queen, Princess, Tiny Tot 2002



Mayday Fireworks



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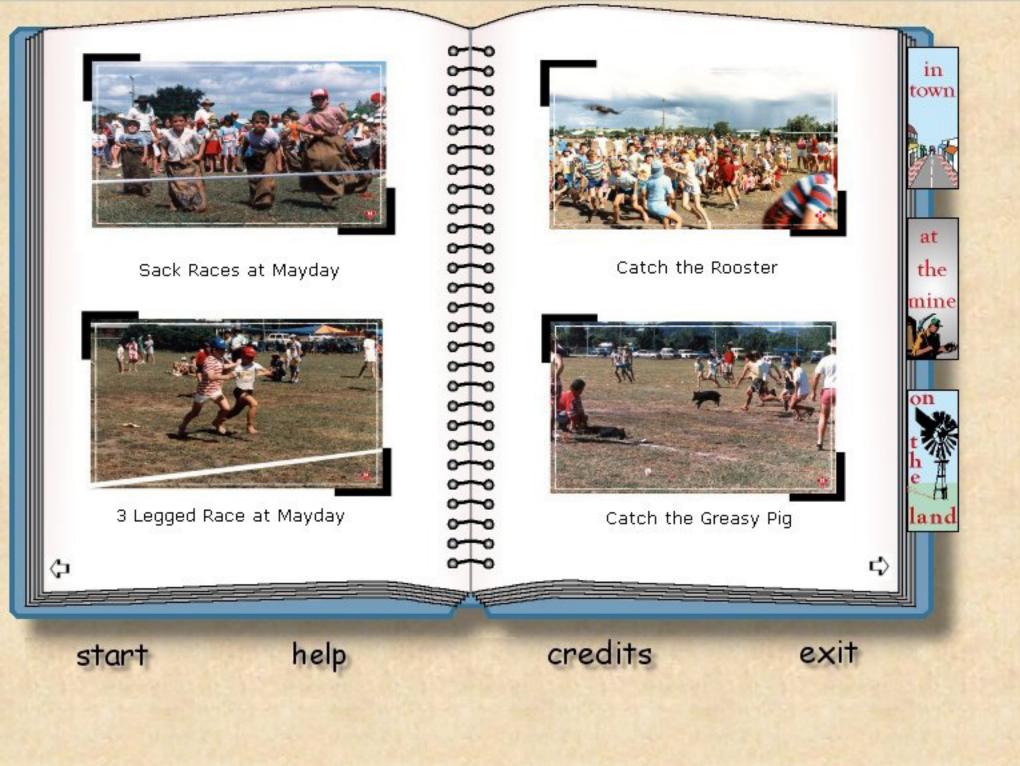
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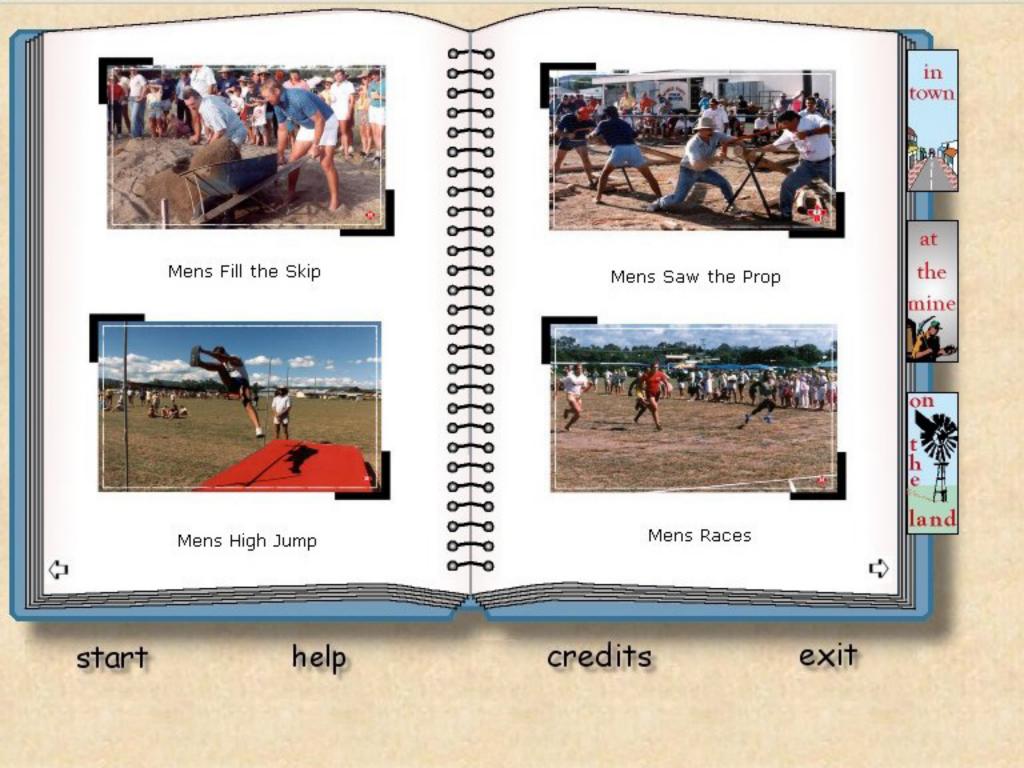
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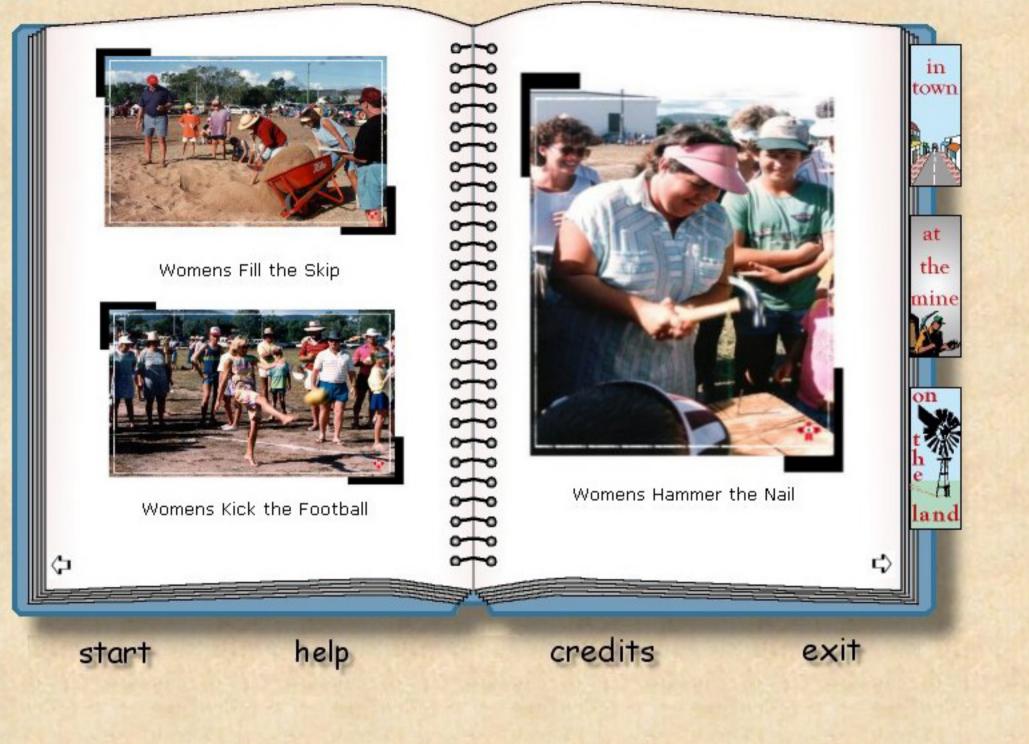
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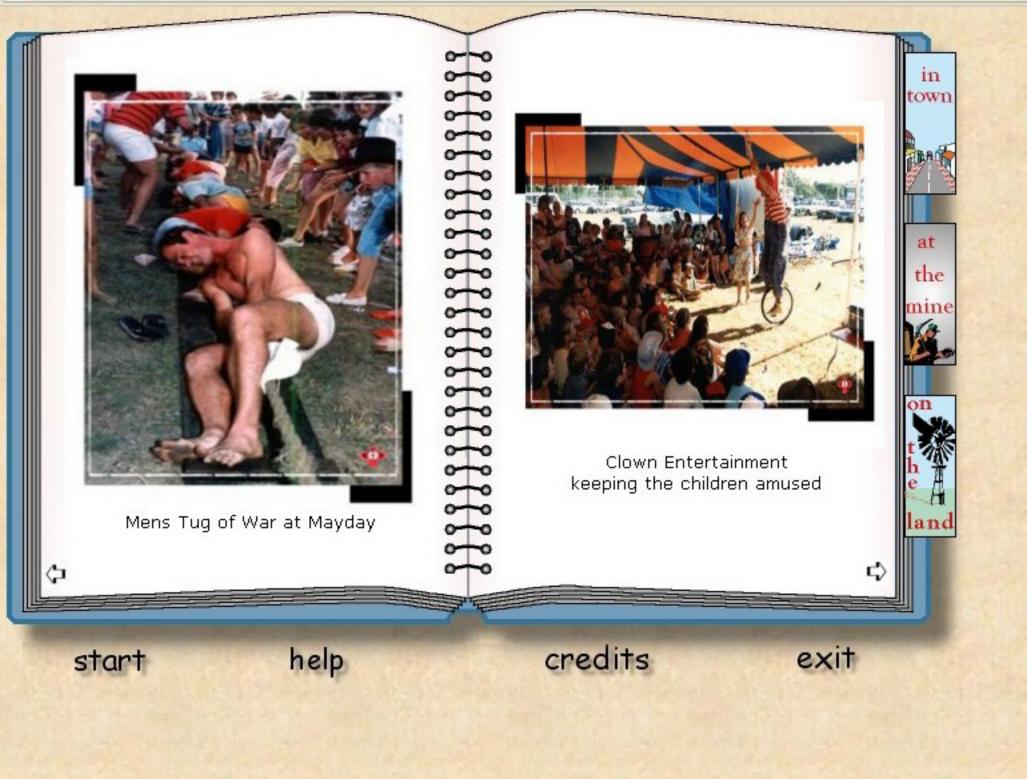


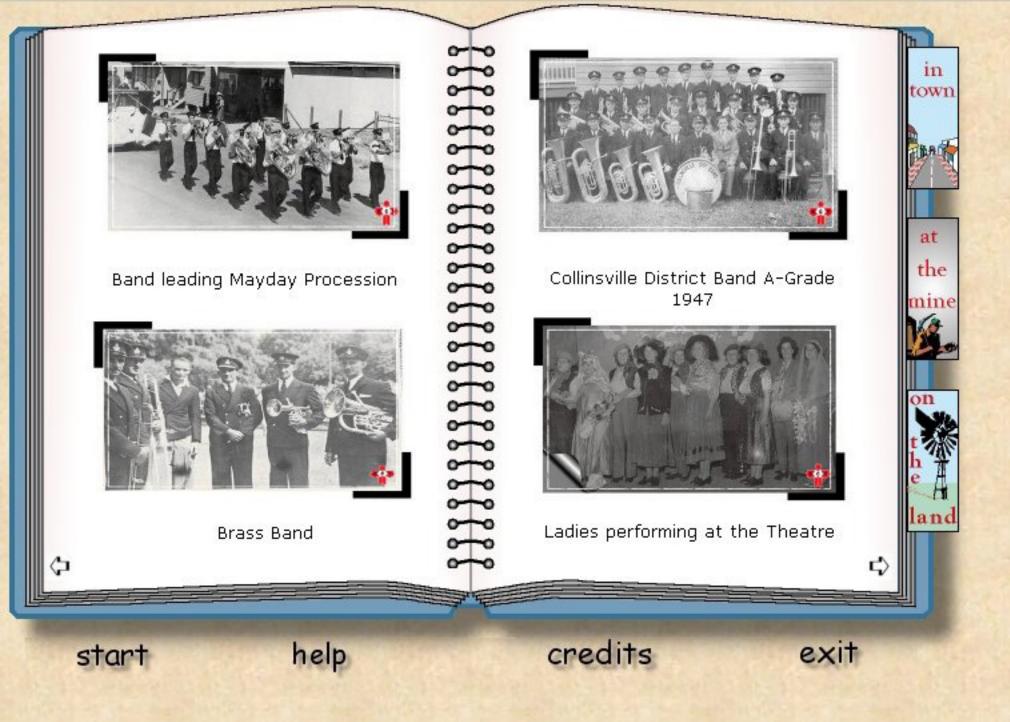
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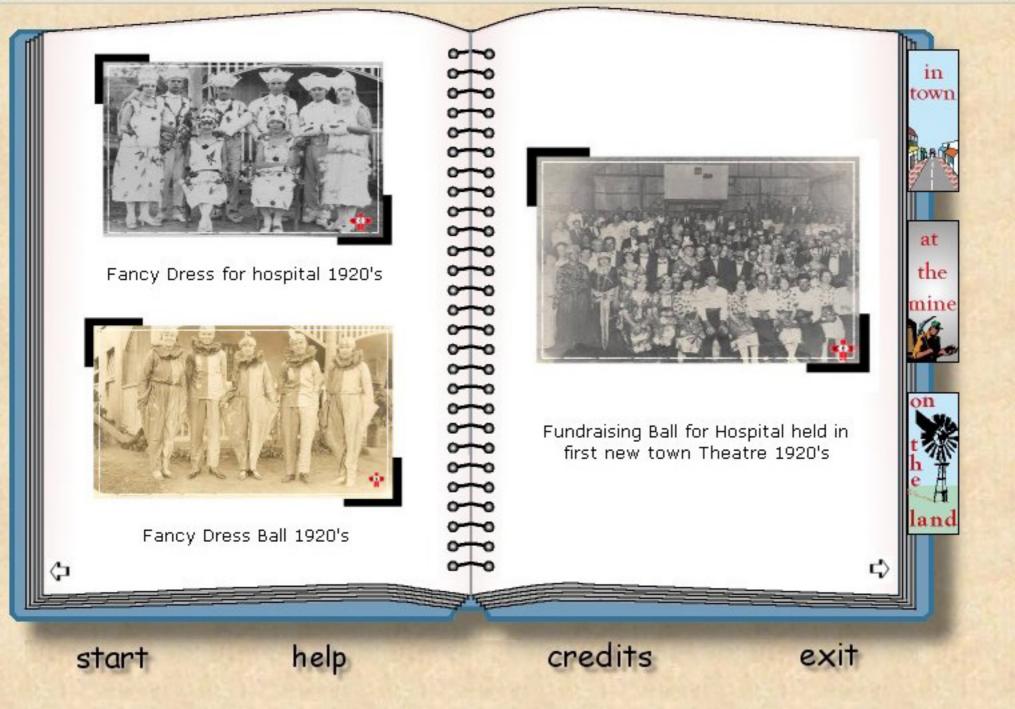


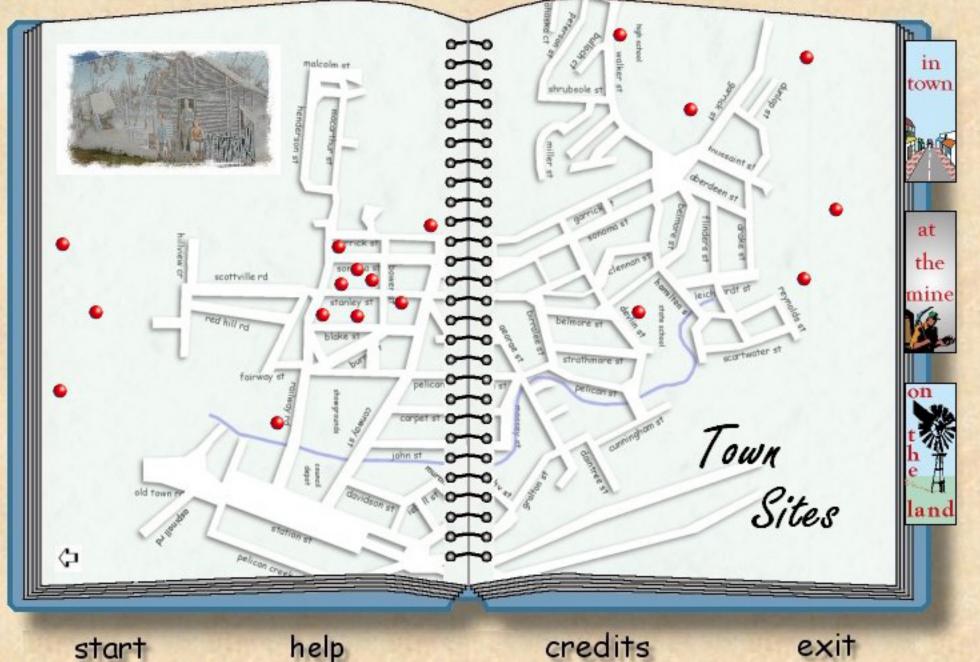




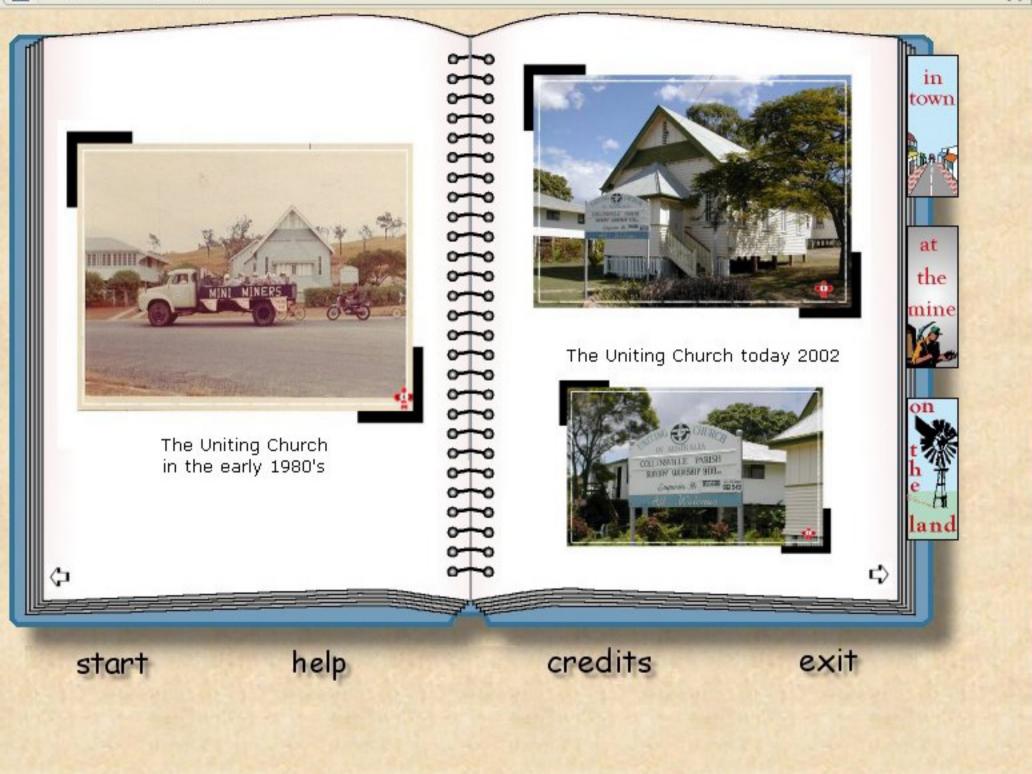


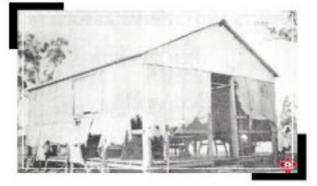






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The first Scottville School had bag walls and dirt floor 1924



Second Scottville school was erected in 1925



at

the

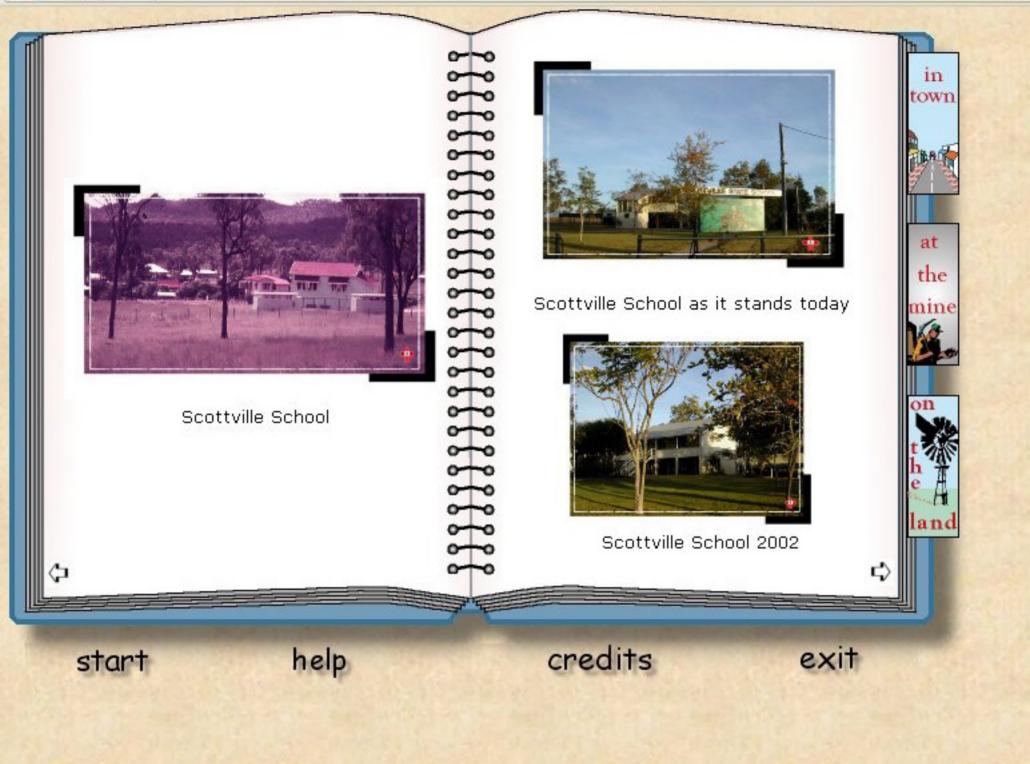
Scottville School Pupils 1930



Extentions were made to the original building in 1984

exit

start help credits





The second hotel in Collinsville was built by Magee & Company in 1925 and was called Magee's Hotel also known in later years as the Bottom Pub.



Magee's Hotel after it was burnt down in 1982.



Scottville Hotel built in 1930.
J. Quinn was proprietor.
Unfortunately this hotel burnt to the
ground in 1932.



help

credits

exit



in town

at





Present day Central Hotel



Town and Country Hotel / Motel



United Mines Workers Club 2002



Opal Ridge Motel 1963

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credits

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in town

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Queensland Country Credit Union Building in 1993



Staff of the Credit Union 1993



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Queensland Country Credit Union Building in 2002

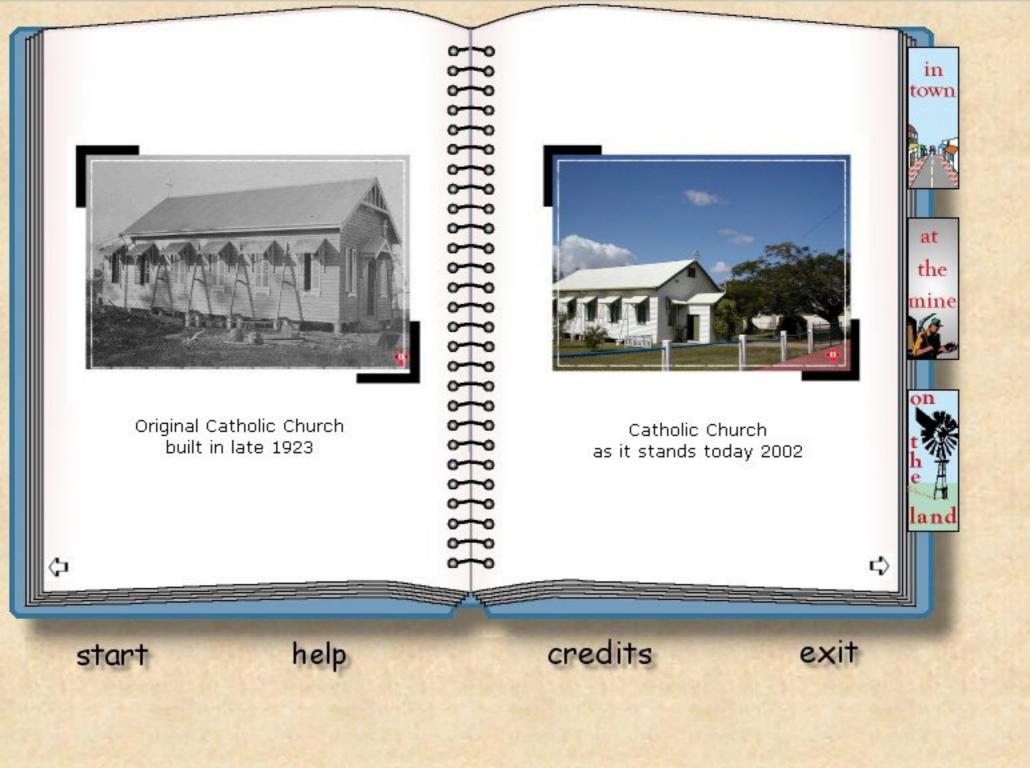


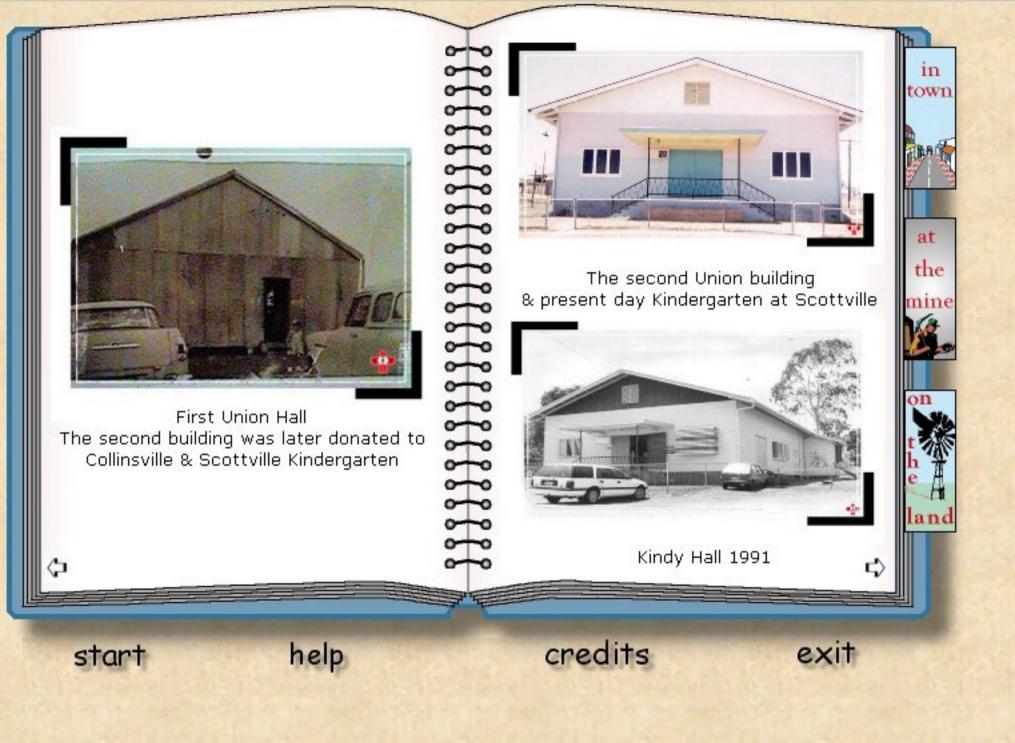
Staff of the Credit Union 2002

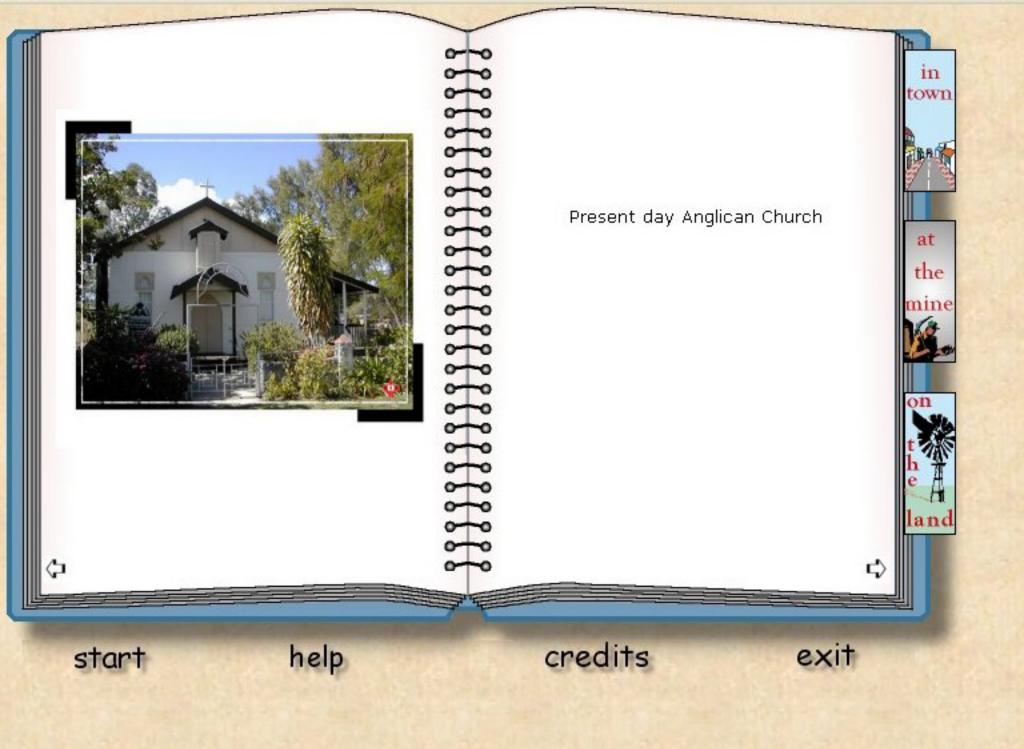
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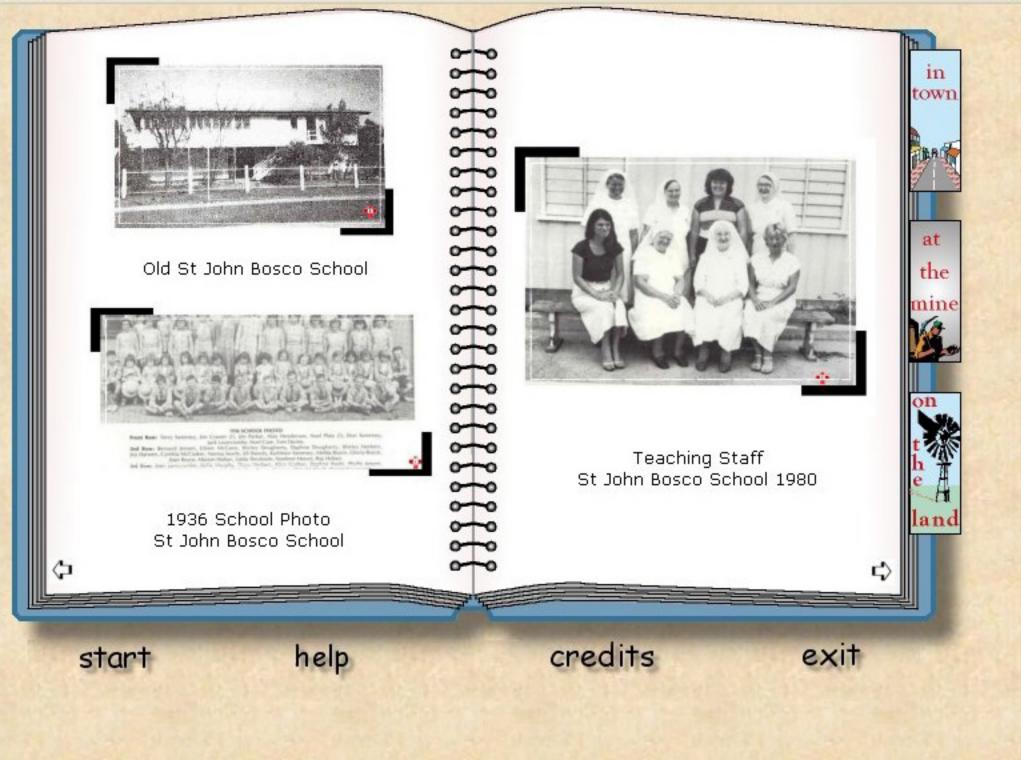
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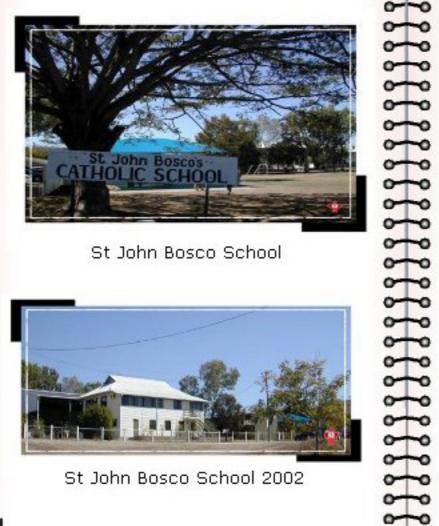
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St John Bosco School



St John Bosco School 2002



Demountable Building at the back Adventure Playgroung at the front



Preschool & Year 1 Building



at

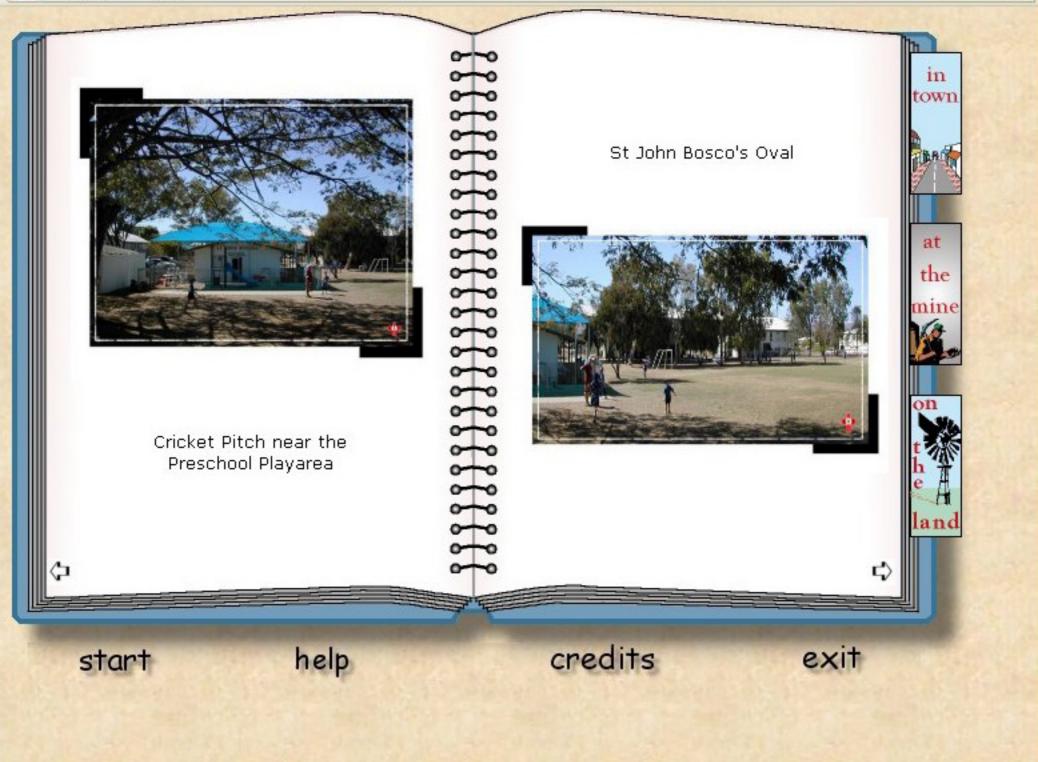
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Star Picture Theatre 1920's



Webb's Pioneer Picture Palace 1920's

help



in town

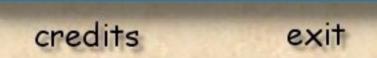
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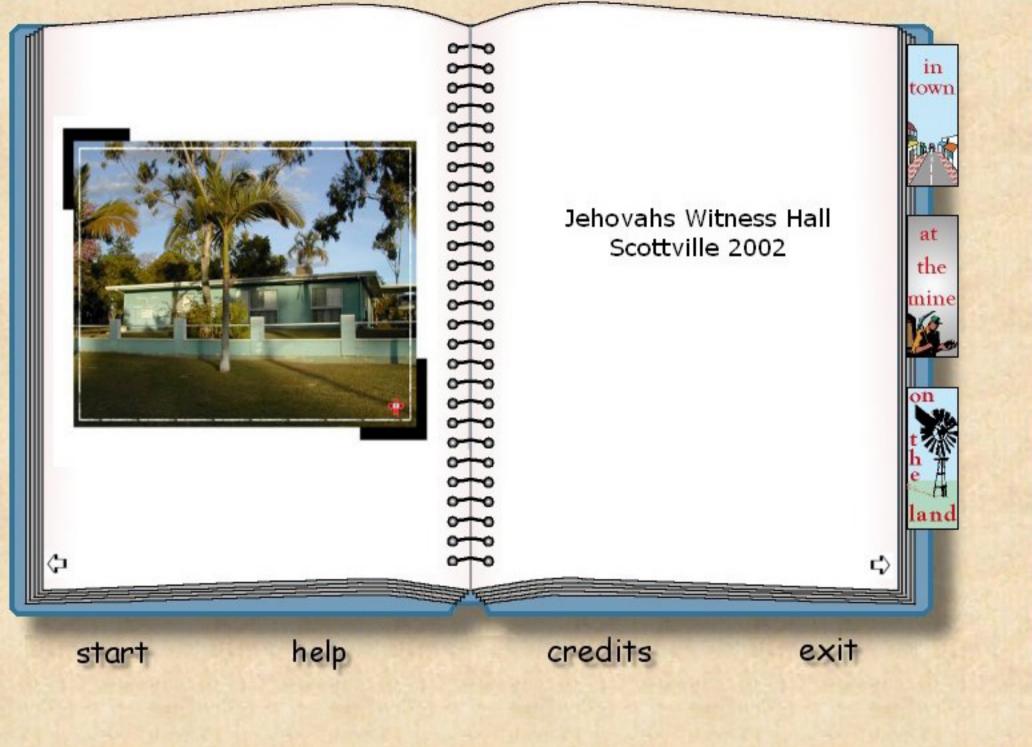
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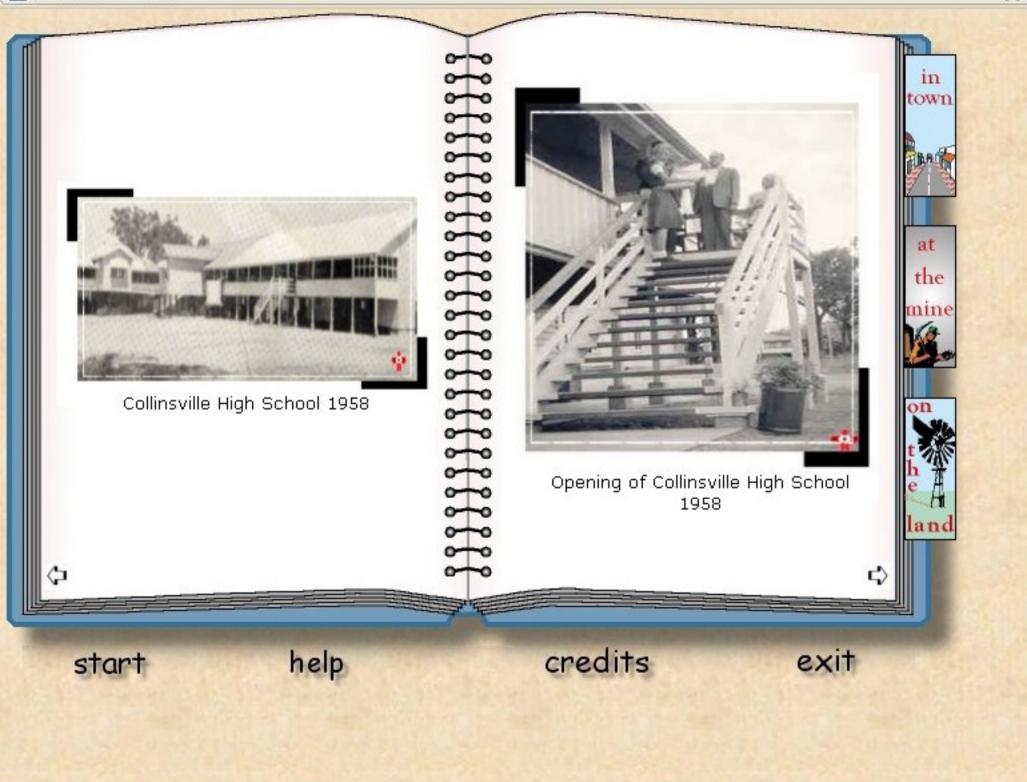
Pioneer Theatre



Pulling down of the Pioneer Theatre 1985









First High School Class 1958



High School Sports Team 1958



Building site of present day High School built in 1985



New High School being built 1985

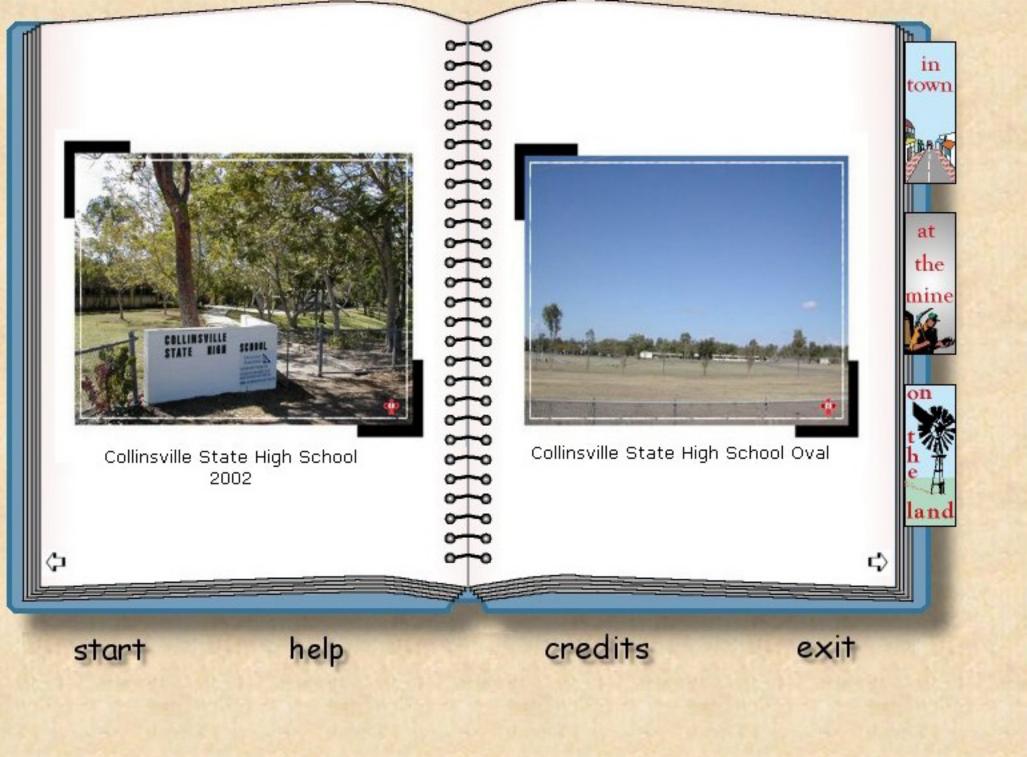
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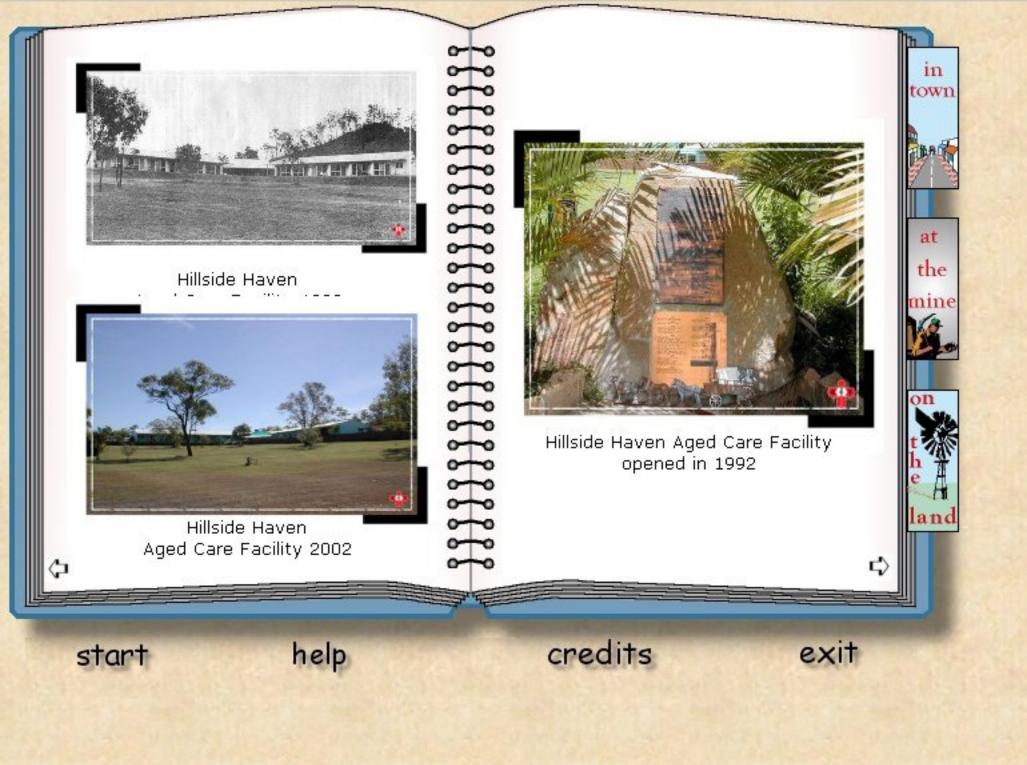
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Ted Ashley at tree planting ceremony Collinsville Hospital opening 1926



Opening of New Wing at Hospital 1926



Collinsville Hospital 1926



Collinsville Hospital 1926



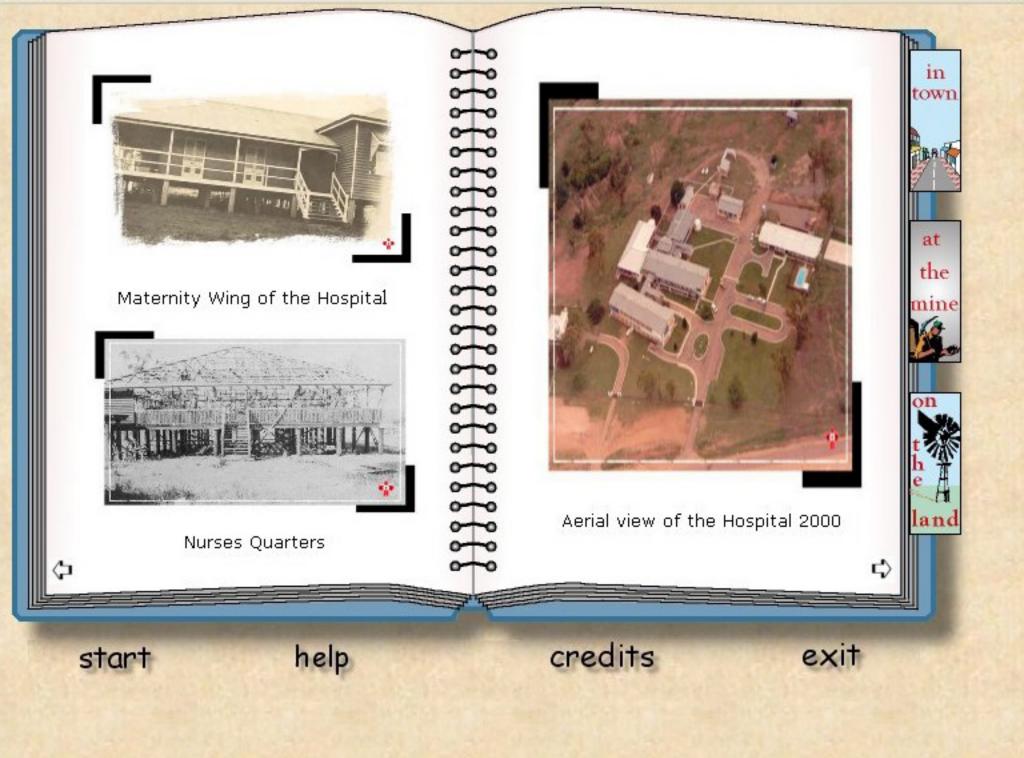
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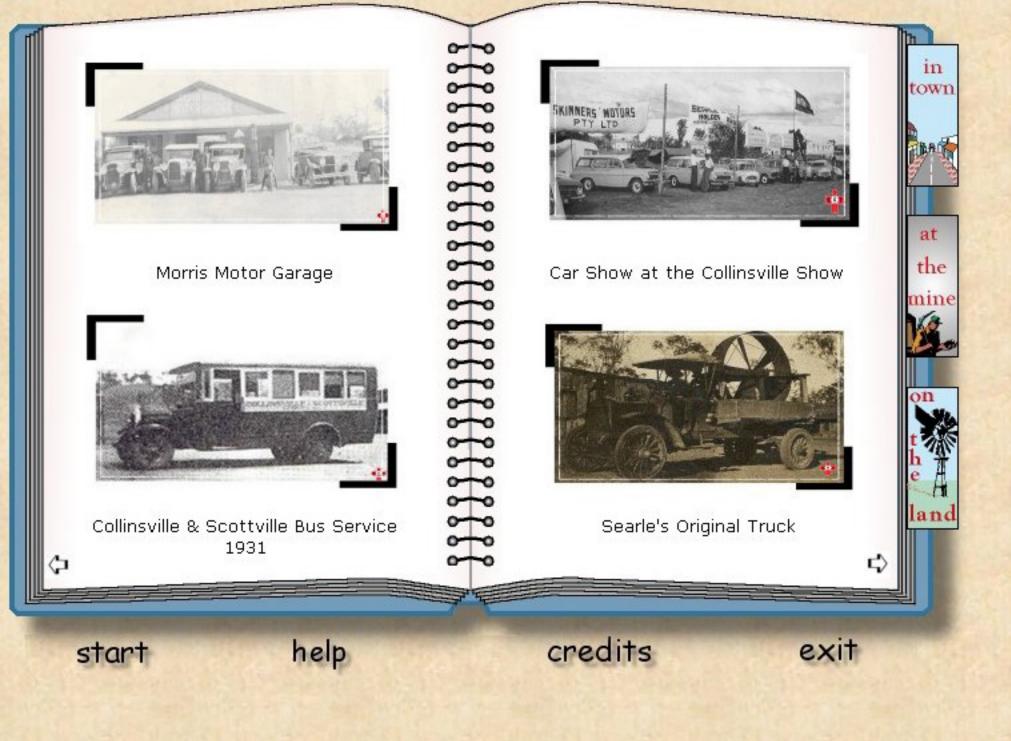
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Searle & Sloan Holden Agency



Searle & Sloan Mobilgas



Searle & Sloan Holden Agency

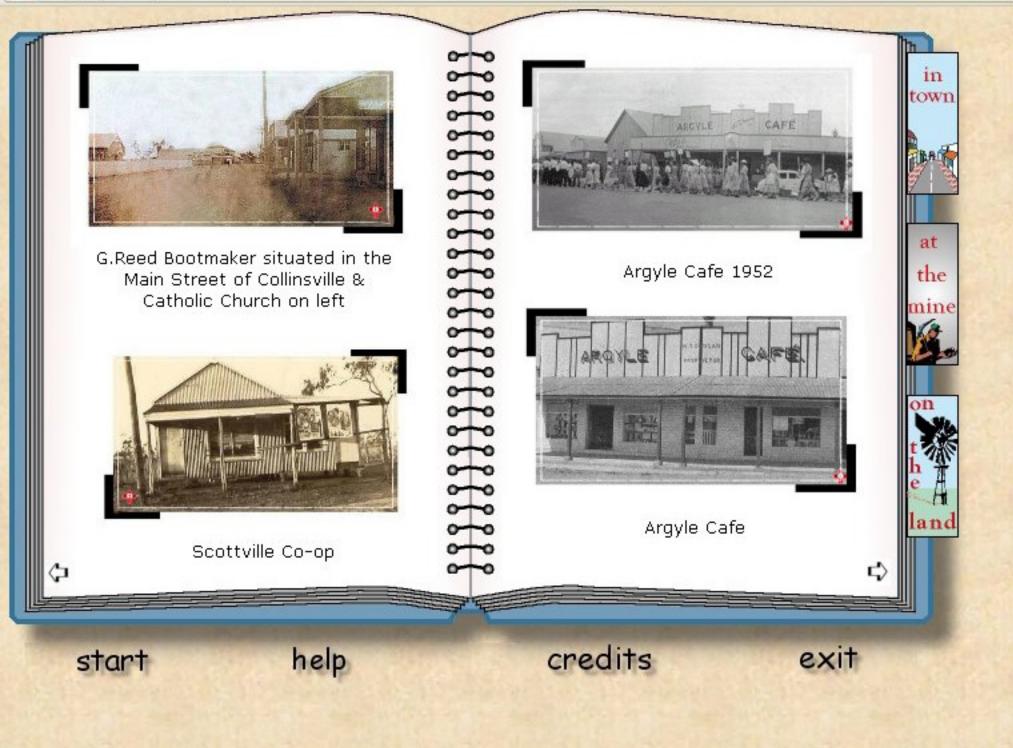
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First Pie shop owned by Jerry Schmidt in 1940 to 1962



George Wallace later took over in 1962 and had new sign's made



New pie shop that was built in 1966 before extensions were added in 1968



Building as it stands today 2002



at

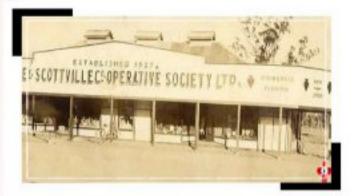
the

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exit

start help credits



First Collinsville & Scottville Co-operative Society



First Denhams Building 1985



Building new Denhams Building



Collinsville Plaza present building



at

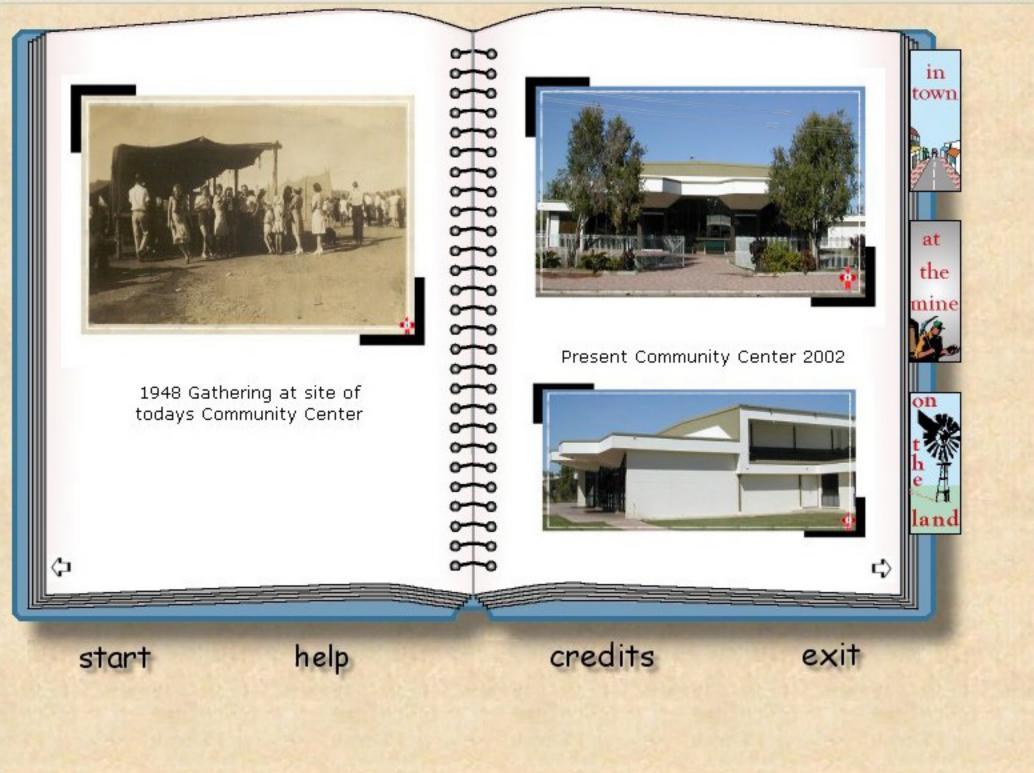
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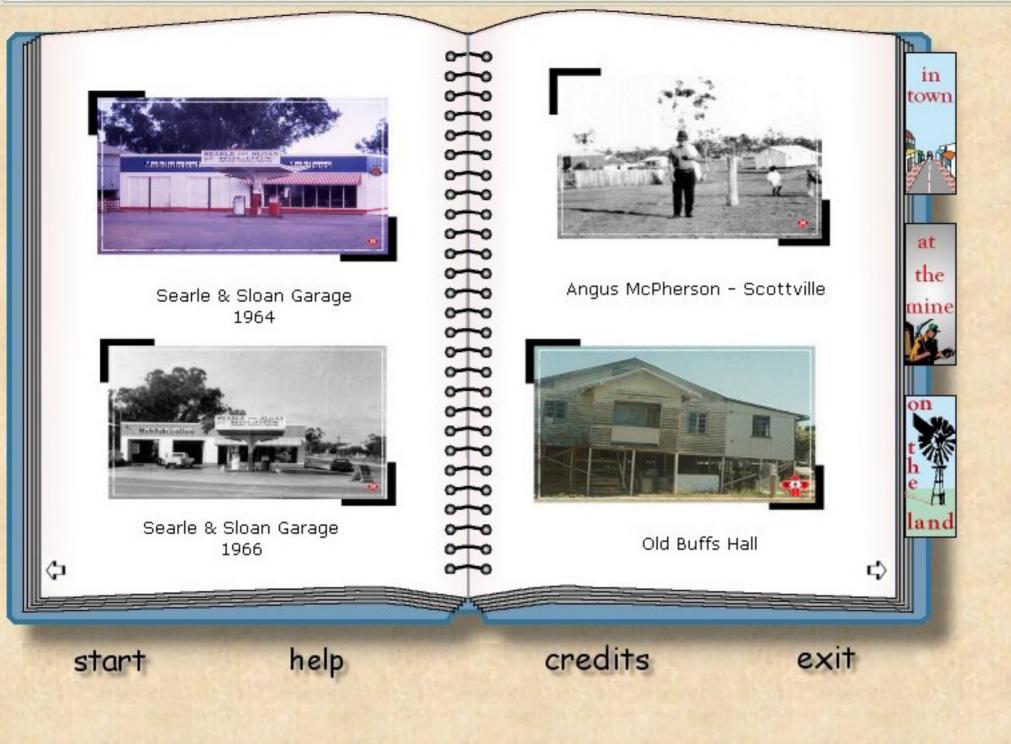
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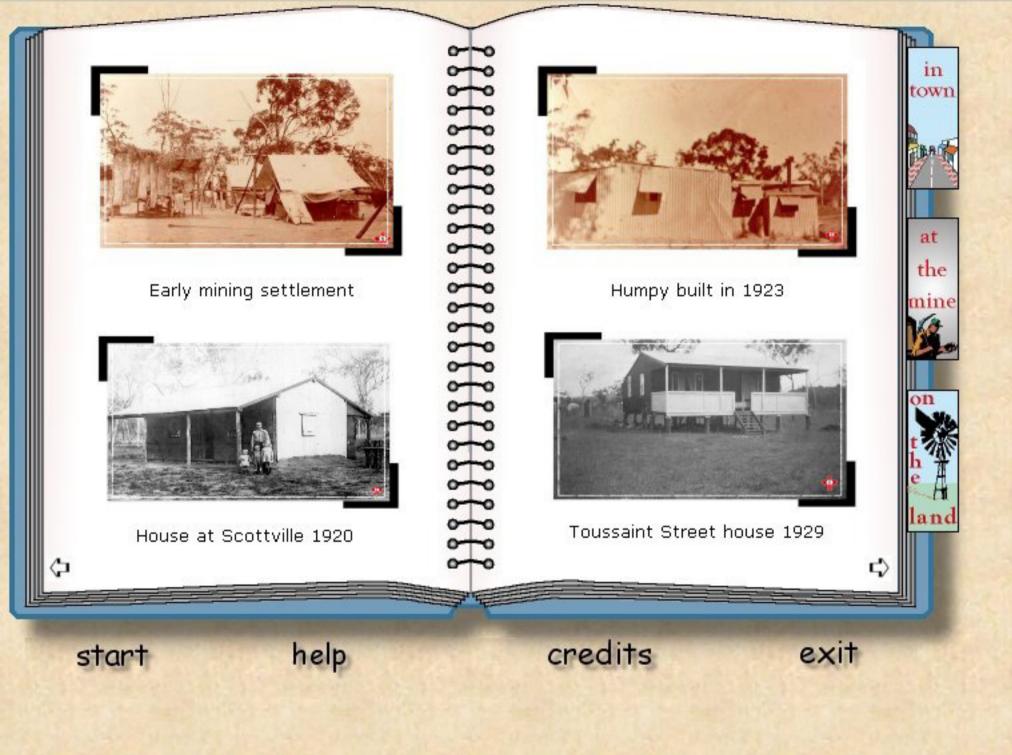
start

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Collinsville Post Office today



1934 Commonwealth Bank of Australia



Bosca's Hardware Supermarket The original part of the store was brought in by truck from Mt Coolon

start help

credits

exit

in town

at



First Collinsville State School in 1921 was situated on No. 1 Green of the Golf Course. I<u>t was m</u>oved in 1922 to Devlin Street.



Collinsville State School Pupils 1922



1st Grade Class Collinsville State School 1928



State School Photo 1934



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Early Collinsville State School



Collinsville State School



Collinsville State School 2002



Collinsville State Preschool

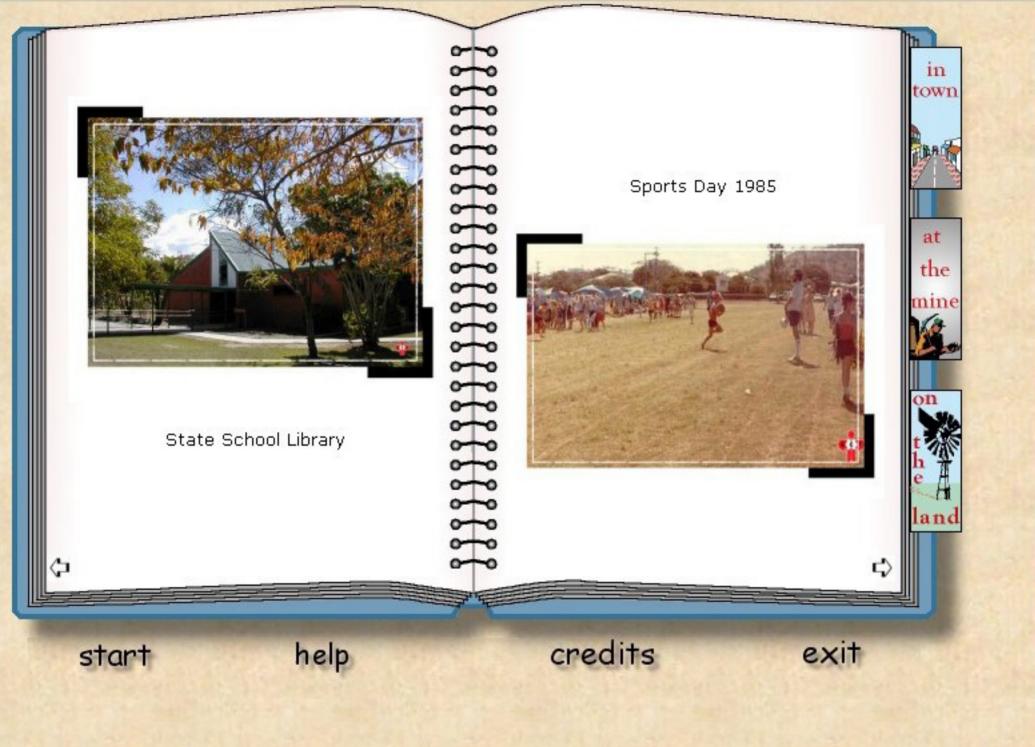
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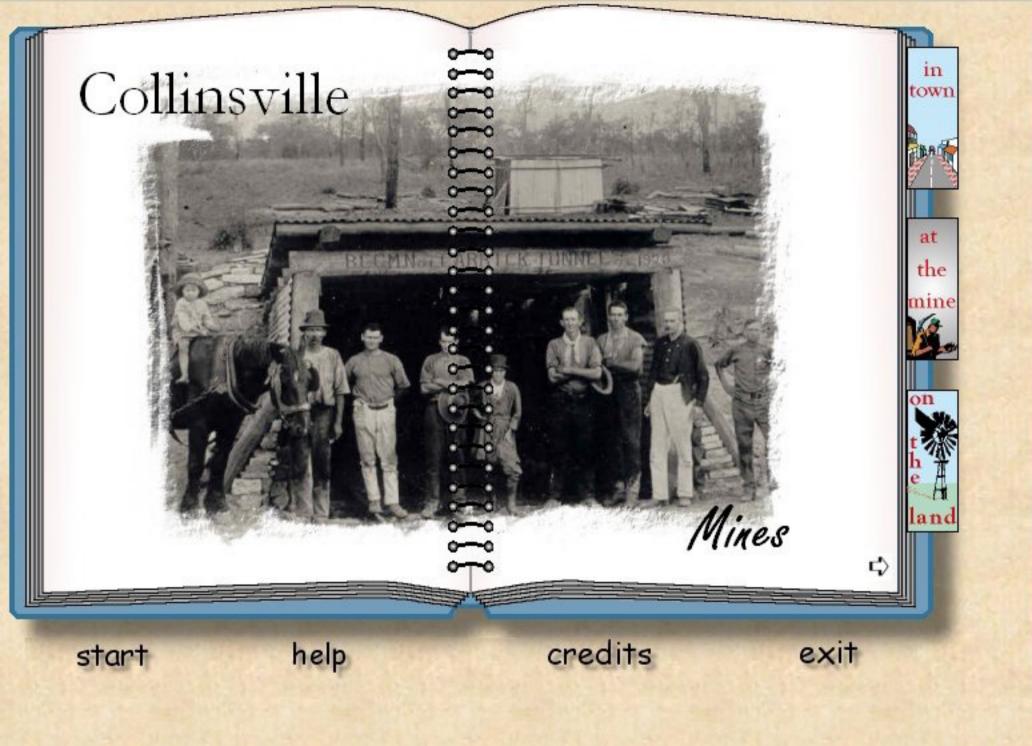
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# Pit Pories

No more will they haul the loads, to our country's miners underground. no more will they need a driver, as they've retired just like you and I.

Theirs has been a continuation of work within the coal mines, and now as the new decade is herald, the Pit Ponies no longer will be.

They've been Collinsville's darlings, even the ones who gave a bite or two, and they'd have been the only four legged members, of the once great Q.C.E.U.

Now that brings a story of its own, and one that caused a few remarks, on how they paid their union dues, and how they voted their leaders in. Though gone from the mines forever, they will not be forgotten by our town, for the stories will be retold, of the Pit Ponies of the Underground, who worked at No: 2 Mine.

Many have gone before them, two even lost their lives in a gas outburst of year '54. just like their seven workmates that fatal day, they never again saw sunshine, you and I enjoy each day.

So as the years slip by us, let's not leave their memory to die, let us retell each story, of Collinsville's pride and joy.

By Margaret Morrissey

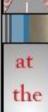
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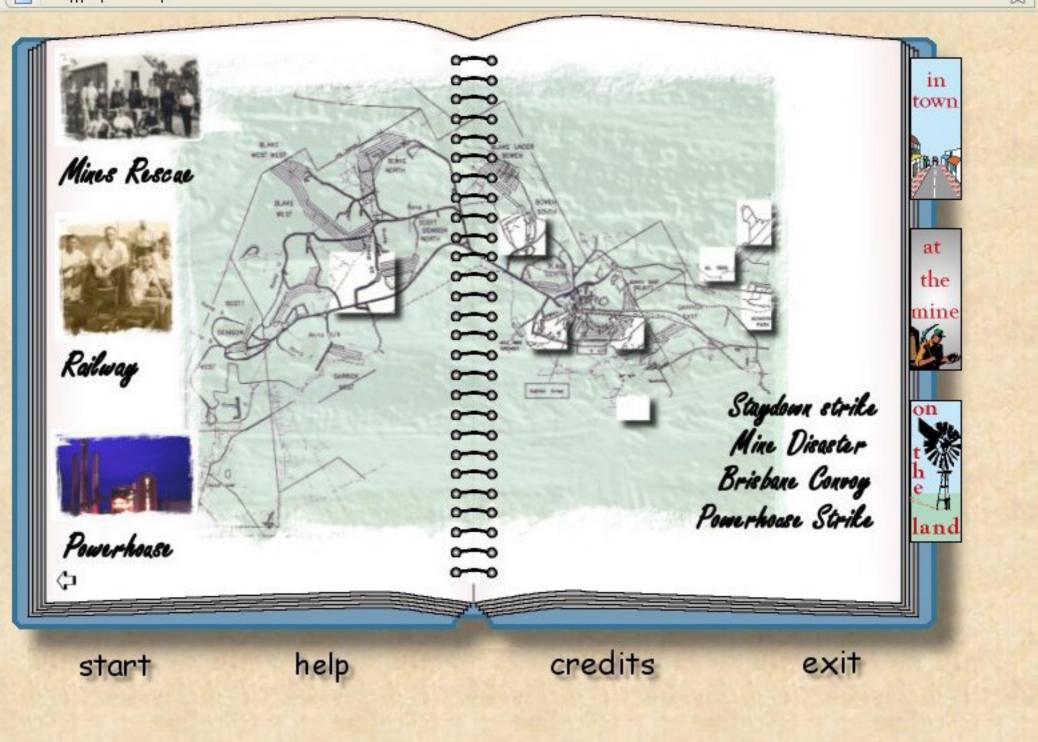
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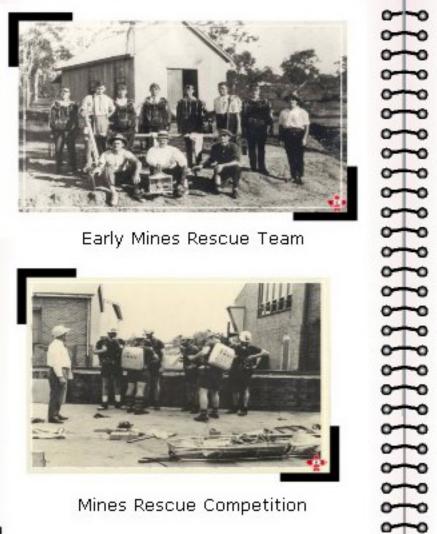
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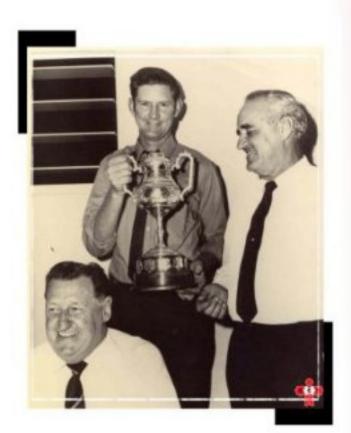




Early Mines Rescue Team



Mines Rescue Competition



Mines Rescue 1970

start

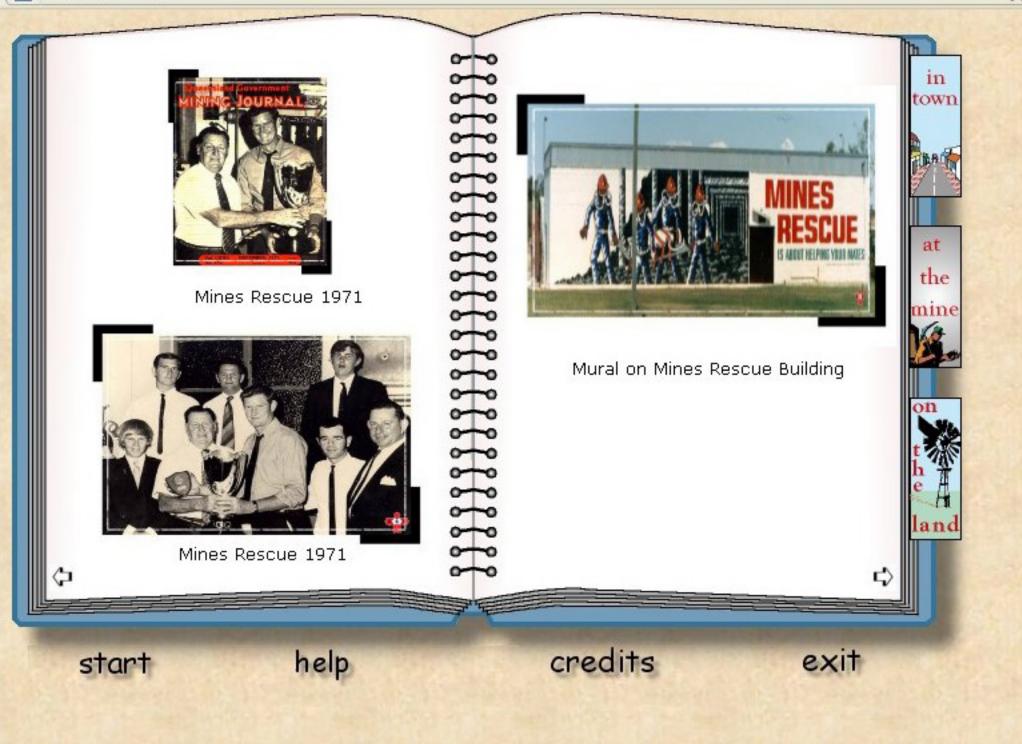
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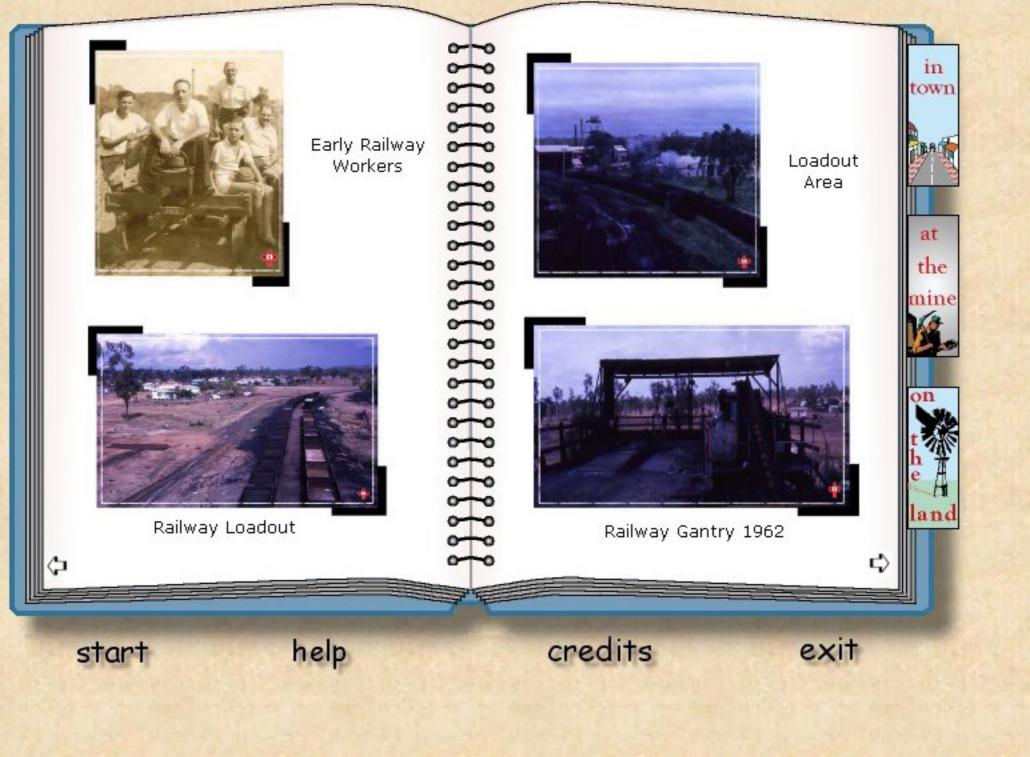
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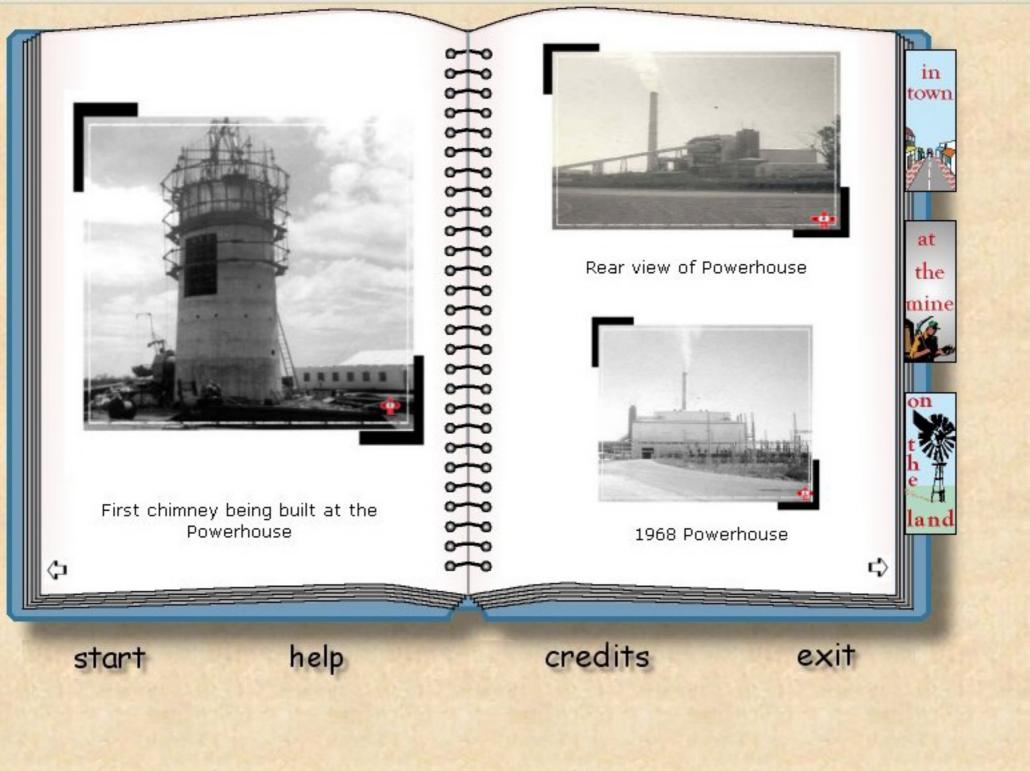
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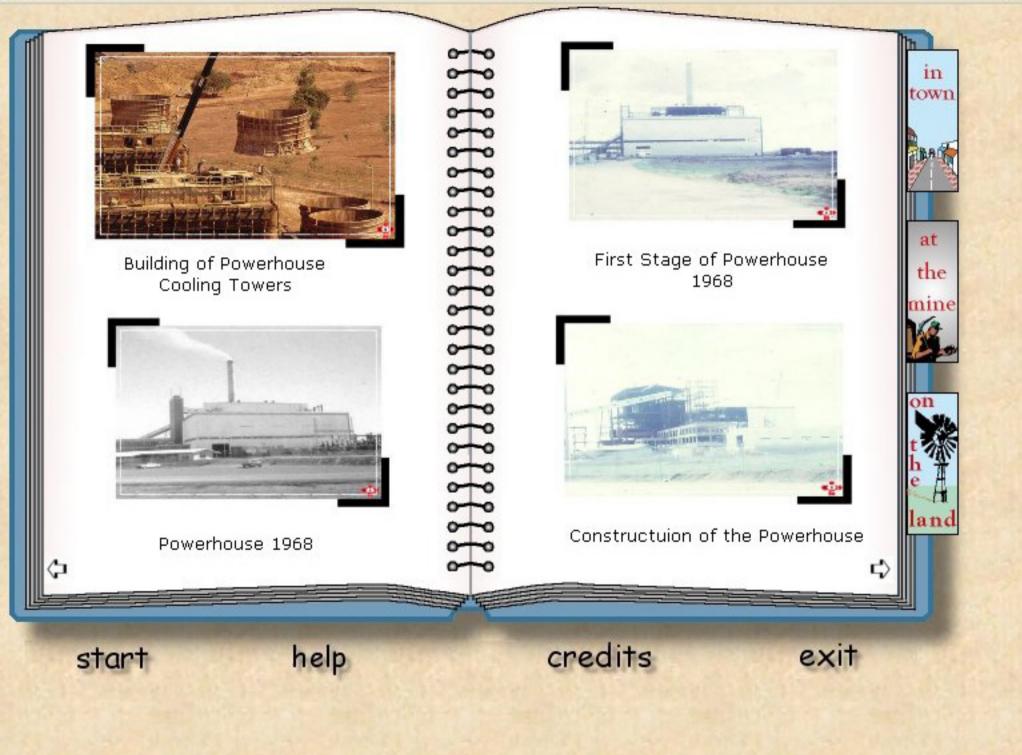
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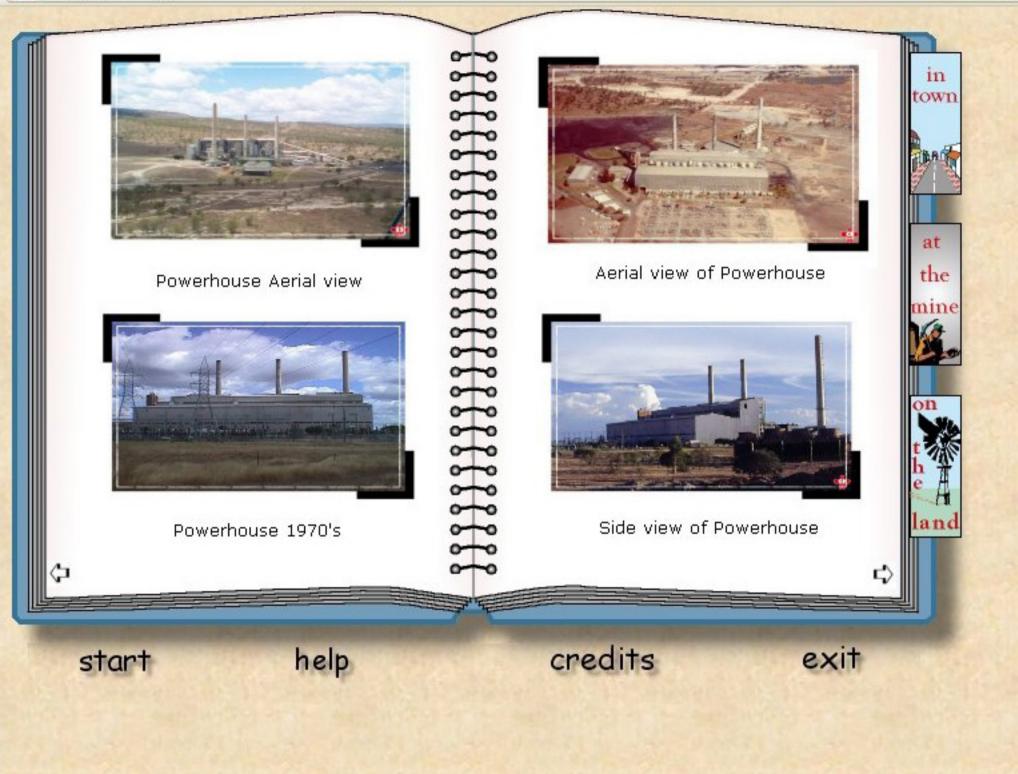
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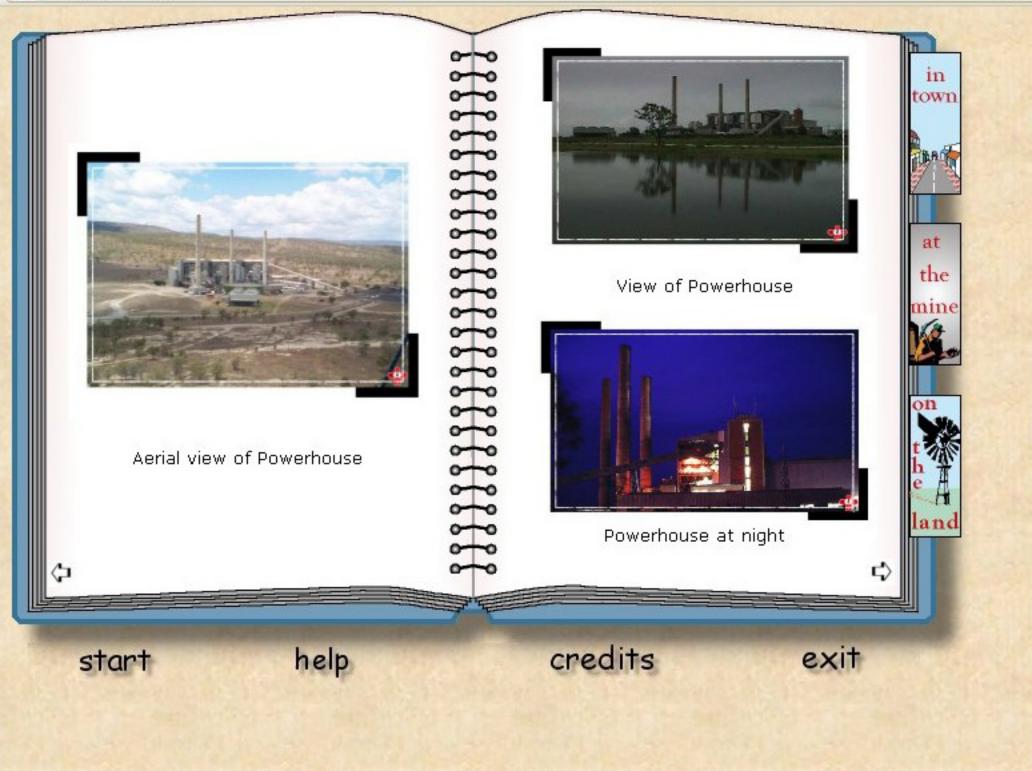


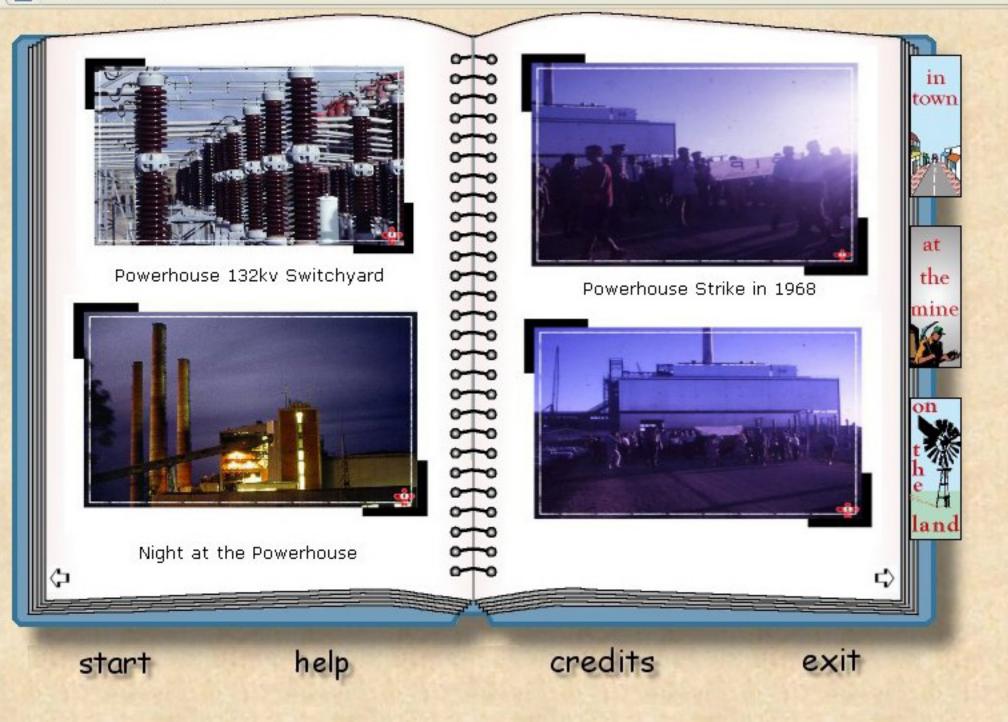


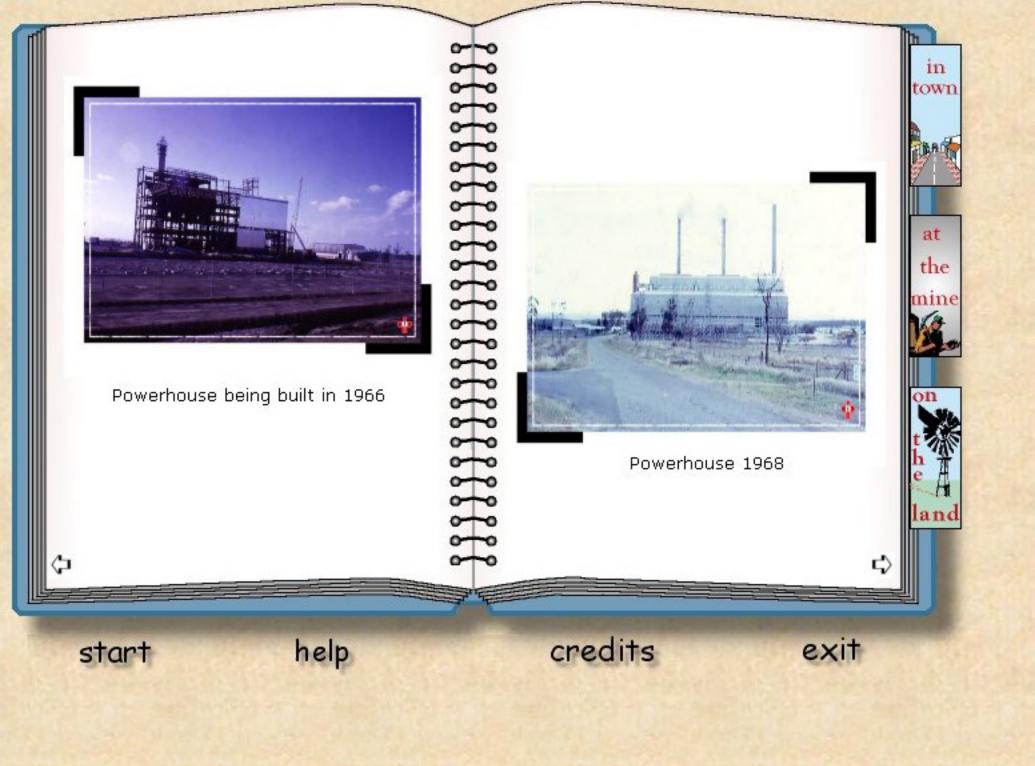












# Stay Down Strike - 1952

#### Immediate cause:

A dispute over pay - on the first day back at work after Easter, a winch driver was absent from work and management tried to get someone from another union to do the work. This move was resisted - management ordered contract miners out of the pit and refused to pay the men for the time they had been working.

## Longstanding grievances:

Mr Gallagher of the Coal Industry Tribunal had visited Collinsville in 1950.

Discussions centred on:

The bathroom at the State's largest coal mine did not meet the standard demanded by the Government of private employers. It was a tin shed in which 5 or 6 men had to share the one nozzle.

The poor state of the Collinsville-Bowen road – a graded dirt track that could take from 2 hours to 2 days to travel.

Inadequate and expensive water supply and the inadequate housing situation.

Then Management had issued an ultimatum that miner's produce maximum output per man per day. Miners responded that they would produce 12 skips per man until their claims were met.

At a branch meeting after Easter and after the winch driver problem, Alex Parkinson (later killed in the 1954 Disaster) moved for a stay down strike.

The Staydown began on May Day, 1st May 1952. 122 men entered Tunnels No. 1 and 2 for a record-breaking 9 days. Most of the men were in No. 2 Tunnel, including Branch Chairman John Currie, Secretary Jim Nisbet, and Assistant Secretary Mick Walker. town

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Tunnel Scrutineer Alex Parkinson and Check Inspector Jim Duncan were in charge in No. 1. The men were about half a mile from the tunnel mouth, at a depth of 400 ft.

Management ordered the men out of the mine and sacked them when they did not comply. They then turned off the fans. Power was also turned off, but the men on the surface turned it on when they could. 'Snow' Templeton was in charge on the surface with Ray 'Sugar' Brunker assisting.

#### Measures taken:

Horses sent up to the surface.
Older men and those not in good health
were told to go up.
Hessian bunks organised.
Hygiene squads set up.
Guards placed at tunnel mouths.
On the surface, women immediately
organised three meals (later two) per
day, warm clothing, cards and papers.

## Conditions underground:

Acute physical discomfort, many caught colds.

Increasing quantity of Black Damp.
Each day, the air became fouler and the pit became wetter.

Rescue operations of sick men were hampered by lack of light and lack of power. Sick men included - 19 year old Cec Torkington (suspected heart ailment), Bill Daley, Jock Bruce, Taffy Nott and Norm Martin. Doug 'Dasher' McPherson, suffering from a cold, took a swig from a bottle of cough mixture that had been sent down, only to find it was Phenyl. Mick Walker fell and fractured his ribs and bruised a shoulder. After treatment at the hospital, he returned underground and stayed till the end.

Harold Olsen suffered a toothache for days - refused to go up - finally he extracted the tooth himself. Batteries were re-charged in the lamp room unknown to Management.

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### Above ground:

Women supported their men - they cooked food, brought warm clothes, demonstrated in marches, had deputations to the manager and attended band concerts at the mouth of the tunnel.

### Support:

Delegates from Collinsville-Scottville addressed meetings throughout North Queensland: waterside workers, meat workers, seamen, railway men, and received pledges of support. Support also came from miners on the fields and business people.

After a week, a delegation from Queensland Trades and Labour Council saw Minister for Mines, Mr Riordan, who refused to start the fans without a set of prior assurances from miners. Miners Executive recommended a State Wide strike. Miners union representatives were then required by subpoena to attend a Coal Reference Board Hearing immediately.

#### Immediate result:

Ventilation and light would be restored underground - men would come up within 24 hours of that being done.

Arrangements for a resumption of work would be negotiated and original issues of dispute would be heard by the Reference Board.

On 10th May 1952, Albert Winstanley, Electrician and son of the Manager, turned on the electricity. On the tenth day, the stay-down men emerged and marched to a meeting on the football field.

3333333333 The experience did much to consolidate and strengthen union feeling, and to enhance an already strong community Spirit.

The new bathroom was built in 1953.



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# Miners Stay Down Strike

120 men for 9 days, was an Australian record.

The 'Darg' for two mates was approx 20 skips a day, and for this the average wage was between 35 & 40 pounds a fortnight.

Mine Manager was Mr. A Winstanley.

There were 340 miners on the books that time.



1952 Stay Down Strike



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# Mine Explosion - 1954

Wednesday 13th October 1954 State Mine Collinsville

Afternoon shift, Mechanical coal cutter bogged, 16 men in dip in tunnel, Outburst of gas rolled 300 ft down tunnel Men ran for their lives, 450 tons of coal wrenched from face.

#### 7 Men Dead - Overcome by Gas

Alexander Parkinson(34)married,2 children Arthur Shrubsole (28) married, 1 child Herbert Ruff (47) married, 5 children Henry Peterson (29) married, 2 children Peter Miller (34) married, 3 children Fred Walker (53) married, 3 children James Logan (30) single Pit horse's Kelly & Bill 40 men had been on shift. Survivors including Mr Winstanley, Ron Spiers, Dr. McEniery, Tom Allan started rescue ttempts.

## They were hampered by:

Poor communication system - phones not working. The first knowledge of disaster on surface when survivor arrived.

Only two sets of rescue equipment were in working order and even then worked only in the hands of experienced men. The last rescue training day had been in the middle of previous year.

Examination for gas inefficient and inadequate. Ventilation inadequate.

The seven men were buried the next day All local miners stopped work and 2000 people attended the funeral and procession.

The mourners, led by General President Idris Williams and 'Bluev' Millar, marched in working order and even then worked The last rescue training day had been in

The seven men were buried the next day.

Idris Williams and 'Bluey' Millar, marched almost 3 km from the Anzac Hall to the cemetery.

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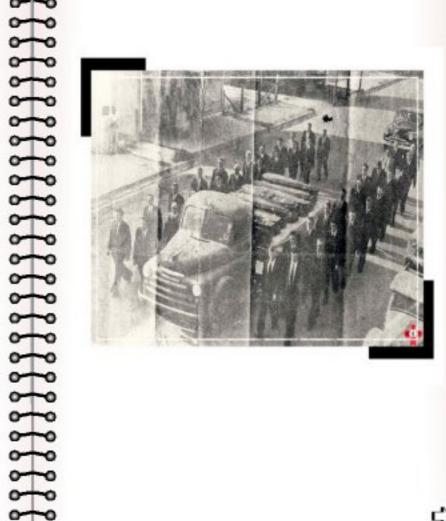






Appointed to 'Inquire into certain matters appertaining to the State Coal Mine Collinsville 13th October 1954', found that the 'Conduct of the Owner, the Management, or any Employee was not a contributing cause of the Disaster'.

7 miners were killed in mine disaster on Wednesday the 13th October at the State Mine No1 about 5.30pm.



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# Convoy to Brisbane- 1961

On the morning of Thursday 11th May 1961, a convoy of eight cars carrying 27 men and five women, left Collinsville for Brisbane to protest against the closure of the State Mine. They hoped to save the jobs of 260 men who were retrenched.

Before they were allowed out of Collinsville on their 1700 km trek, police were there to check all cars and licences. Many on the convoy had never been to Brisbane.

Ahead of the convoy were B. Wyper, H. Ashley and W. Buchanan.They were to arrange meetings and accommodation for the group. Chick Peterson and Ron Watson travelled the countryside addressing public meetings and collecting funds.

### Those who went to Brisbane were:

Women: Mesdames Currie, Nisbet,
Tudehope, Watson and Watters.
Men: A. Allen, P. Ashton, J. Ashton,
J. Baker, Bob Brunker, Ray Brunker,
A. Buchanan, N. Bulloch, S. Bulloch,
J. Currie, R. Harrison, Ray Hoban, G. Widt,
Ron Hoban, C. Krebs, A. List, R. McFarlane,
P. Millar, T. Millar, J. Nisbet, J. Robertson,
Edgar Ross, R. Sanderson, E. Stein,
R. Stille, E. Strickland, and J. Tudehope.

The Press made all types of claims about Collinsville and members of the convoy; one being that the convoy was comprised of 'gangsters', another was that it was a 'communist stunt'.

### • Newspaper headlines read:

'Premier and Evans threatened with Death'
(Maryborough Chronicle) and 'Premier off to
Cairns Despite Death Threats' (Courier
Mail).

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Members of the convoy were met with sympathy, encouragement and assistance including billets and donations from the general public.

Upon reaching their destination in Brisbane, a public meeting was held in the Brisbane Trades Hall. Addressed by Miners Federation leaders Parkinson and Mahon, Queensland Trades & Labour Council representatives Alex Macdonald, Jack Hanson, Jack Devereux and Alf Arnell, and convoy members Jim Nisbet, Ross Harrison and Biddie Nisbet.

Government Ministers evaded all efforts by members of the convoy to meet them. Reports from newspapers said: 'Both the Premier (Mr Nicklin) and the Minister for Development & Mines (Mr Evans) made it clear today that they will not see members of the Collinsville convoy when they reach Brisbane ........ Mr Evans said that the convoy was a futile move organised by communists......'

Jim Nisbet told the Brisbane Trades Hall public meeting: "At last we have reached the end of our journey - only to find that the birds have flown."

The Qld Government closed the State Mine. 260 men were out of work.



Some of the cars in the Brisbane Convoy in

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Some of the people in the Brisbane Convoy



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# Power House Strike - 1968

For 13 weeks, more than 200 workers from the \$12 million Collinsville powerhouse construction project were outside the gates.

They had been locked out by the construction firm, contracted to the Northern Electricity Authority.

The lock-out could not have taken place without the concurrence of the Queensland Government.

The State Industrial Commission made no move for orders or penalties against the employer.

In 1965, before work had even started on the Collinsville Powerhouse, the unions tried every means to secure a negotiated agreement with the contractor.

On 3rd September 1965, the Queensland
Trades & Labour Council wrote to the
contractor suggesting a conference to
discuss conditions of employment on the
Collinsville project. They were fobbed off
with words such as 'further consideration'
and 'at the appropriate time'.

At a conference, suggested by the Industrial Commission and held on 27th April 1967, Mr James of the Employers Federation stated that 'the employers had no offer to make to the unions and would not agree to increases in wages or allowances'.





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There was no negotiation, no talks, just an uncompromising rebuff.

In May there had been a stop over safety, and then from a number of stops on 30th May there came a call to Hollands to negotiate on pay and allowances.

On 1st June, a mass meeting called for allowances of \$20. The company reacted to this news with the announcement that it would cut out overtime and could be compelled to consider closing down until such time as the employees are prepared to work normally....."

After a series of "rolling" stoppages, the men were sacked. The years of skirmishing for decent pay and conditions at the powerhouse had now erupted into open conflict.

The situation was this:

For a year and a half, Hollands had been refusing to negotiate a settlement of workers' claims. It had had the collaboration in this of the Government and its State Electricity Commission and had been allowed by the State Industrial Commission to persist in its uncompromising refusals.

Left with no alternative, workers had carried strike ballots, as prescribed by

carried strike ballots, as prescribed by the law, and had then acted on these. Despite the fact that the workers were acting in accordance with these strike ballots, Hollands sacked the men - without protest or restraint from the Government or the Industrial Commission.

Workers had done everything possible to avoid the need for a strike and then ensured that any strike was launched in the ways prescribed by the Act for a "legal" strike. Their patience and observance of the law had only got them the sack.



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The contractors were then forced to the last resorts and recruit scab labor. The feeling was that these were unprincipled individuals to take the jobs of men who were waging an industrial dispute and bravely enduring the hardship that this entails for themselves and their families. General consensus was that workers everywhere shared the abhorrence for these scabs and for those who recruit them.

Workers in Collinsville reacted quickly to the contractors action and began picketing at the turnoff to the powerhouse site. For a time, the picketing was virtually 24 hours a day.

People approaching by car were halted and told the facts of the dispute. The numbers on the picket line at the powerhouse varied from about 100 to a peak of about 450. The Commission awarded a \$15 allowance at Collinsville, not a flat rate, but an all-purpose allowance. Though the workers congratulated themselves on the decision, it did not settle the dispute. There remained the burning issue of scab labor on the job.

On 4th August 1967, members of the union met with the contractor and his representatives along with members of the State Electricity Commission and Northern Electricity Authority to clear the air. At a further conference, settlement terms were achieved.

Terms provided to sort things out, were: the job would close on 25th August for a week and that labor then be re-engaged in daily stages, with those who were employed at the time of the June lockout having the right to re-engagement. The men were guaranteed against victimization.





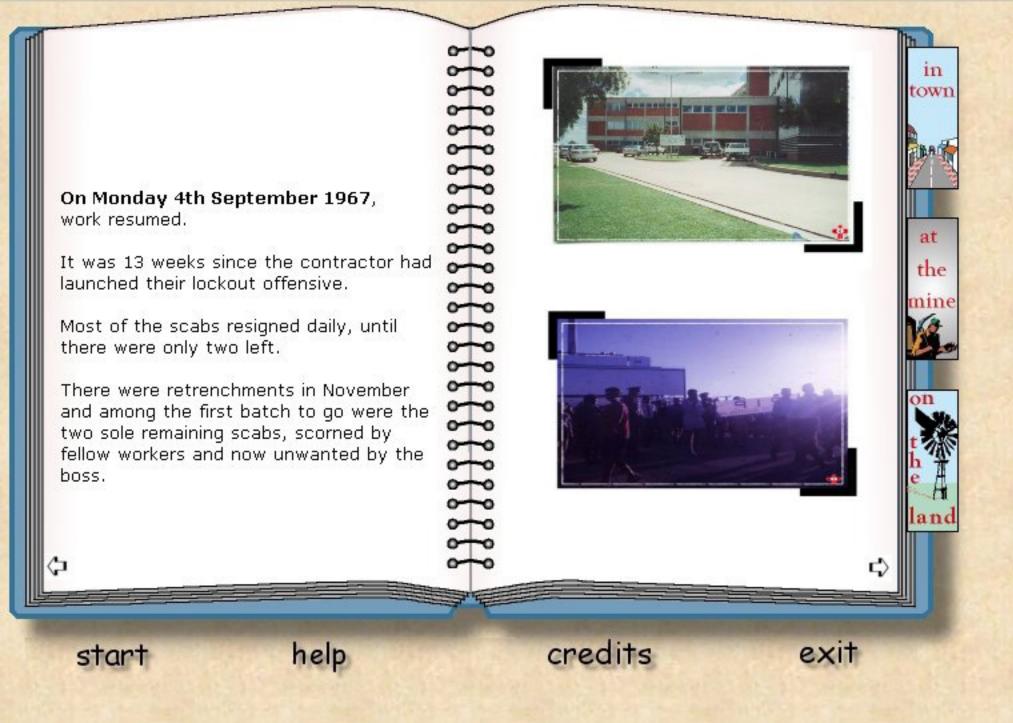
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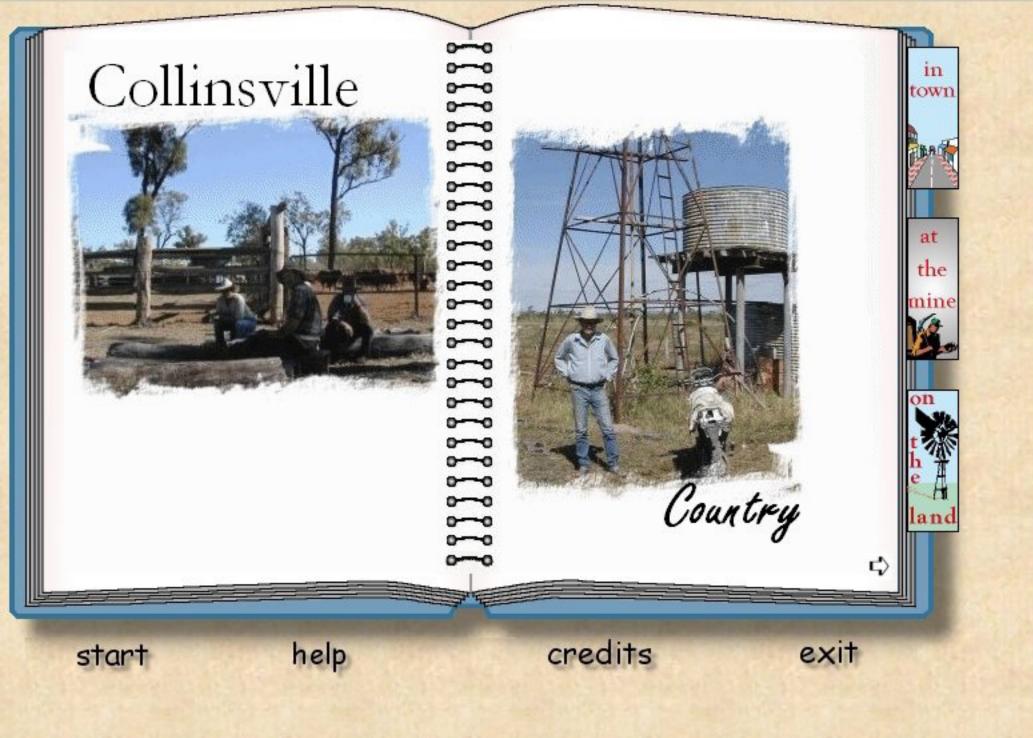
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# Oar Home

Outback from Bowen but still close to the coast lies a small township unknown to most

Where the hills greet and meet you as long lost friends patient and timeless is Toussaint, Tabletop and Stately Devlin

Hillside Haven so aptly named lays snuggled securely against progress and pain.

Yes...there's nothing more true than a Collinsville blue sky of miners and swaqs and cruisers laden high The silhouette of the trees cool afternoon breeze steaming cups of hot tea are home to me

The old mongrel crows streets we all know, familiar faces peering from windowsills bindies, memories & backyard mango

Inland from Bowen
not too far from the coast
lays our slice of the outback
valued by most
who have been there
and those who can see
the importance of friendship,
peaceful ancestors
and childhood's memory.

By Megan Williams Holt



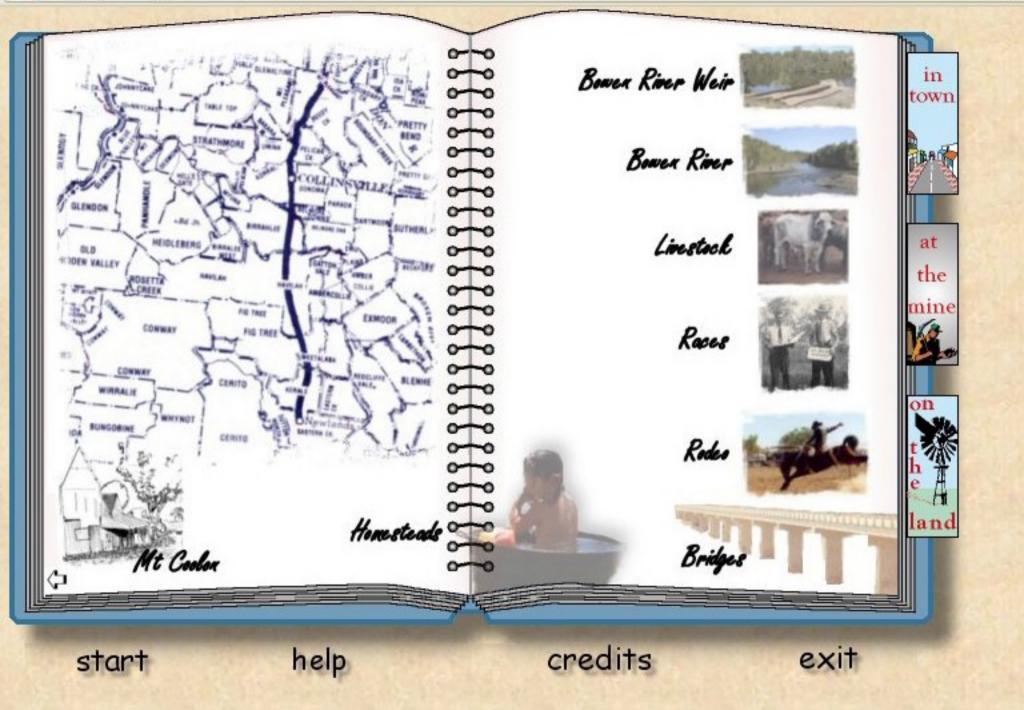
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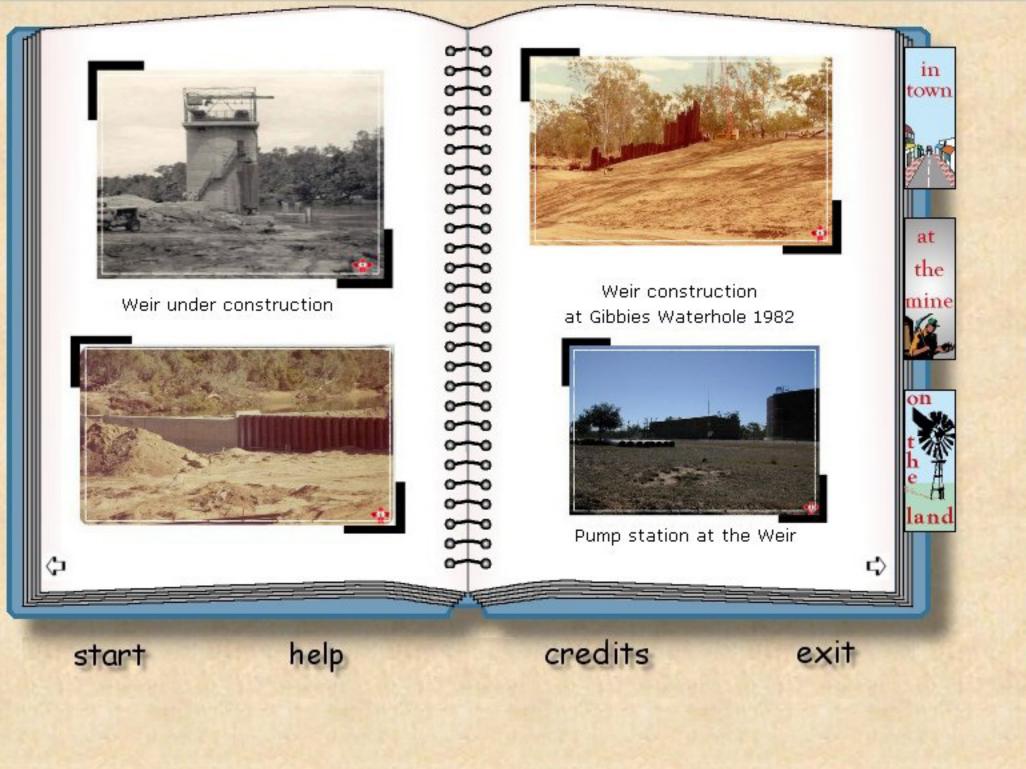
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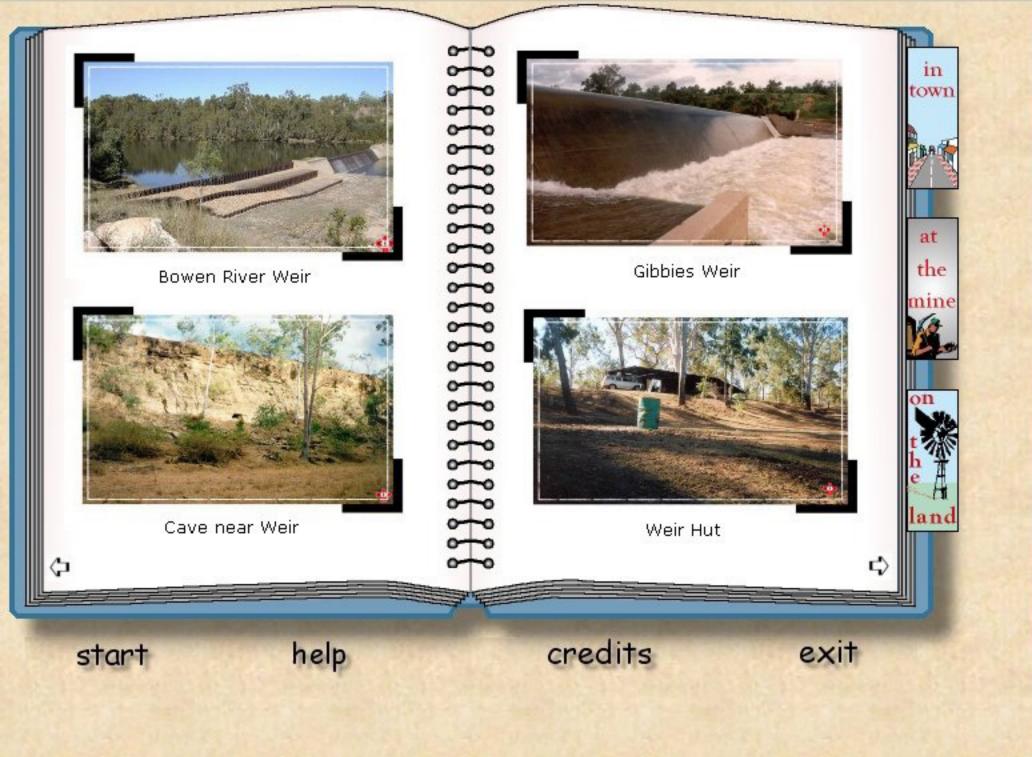
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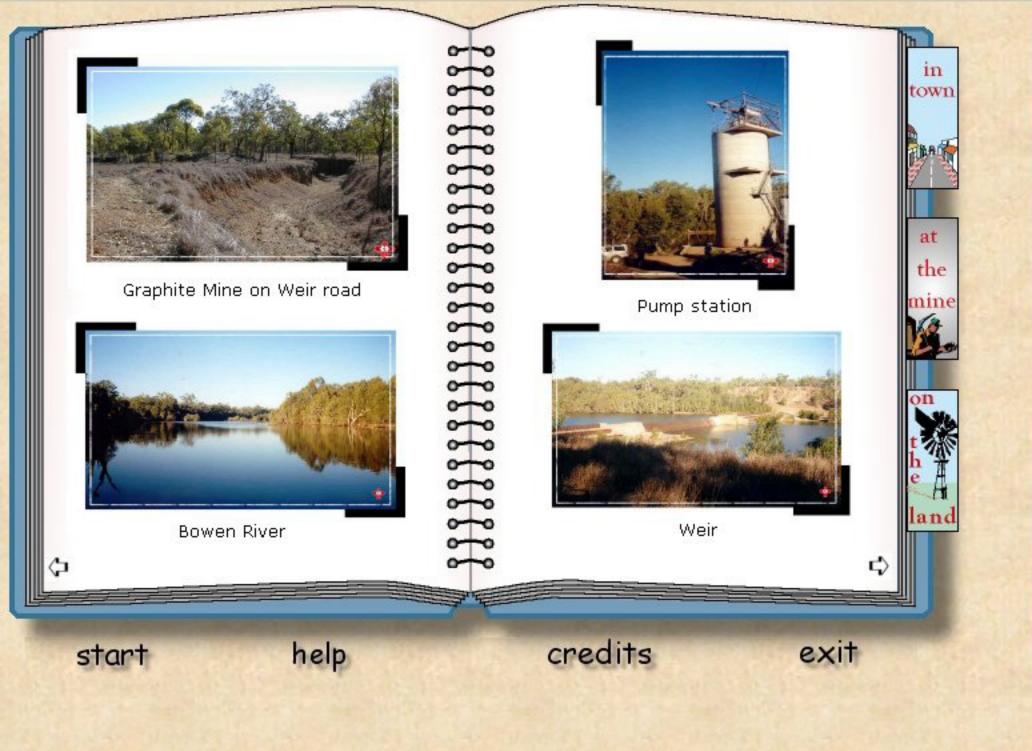
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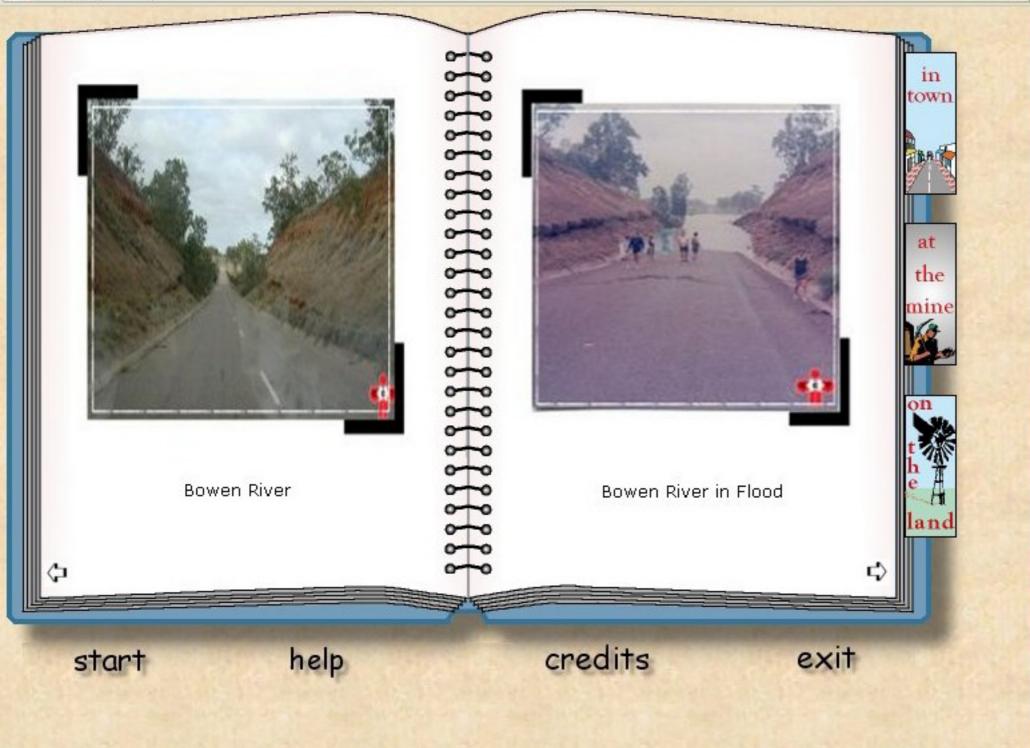
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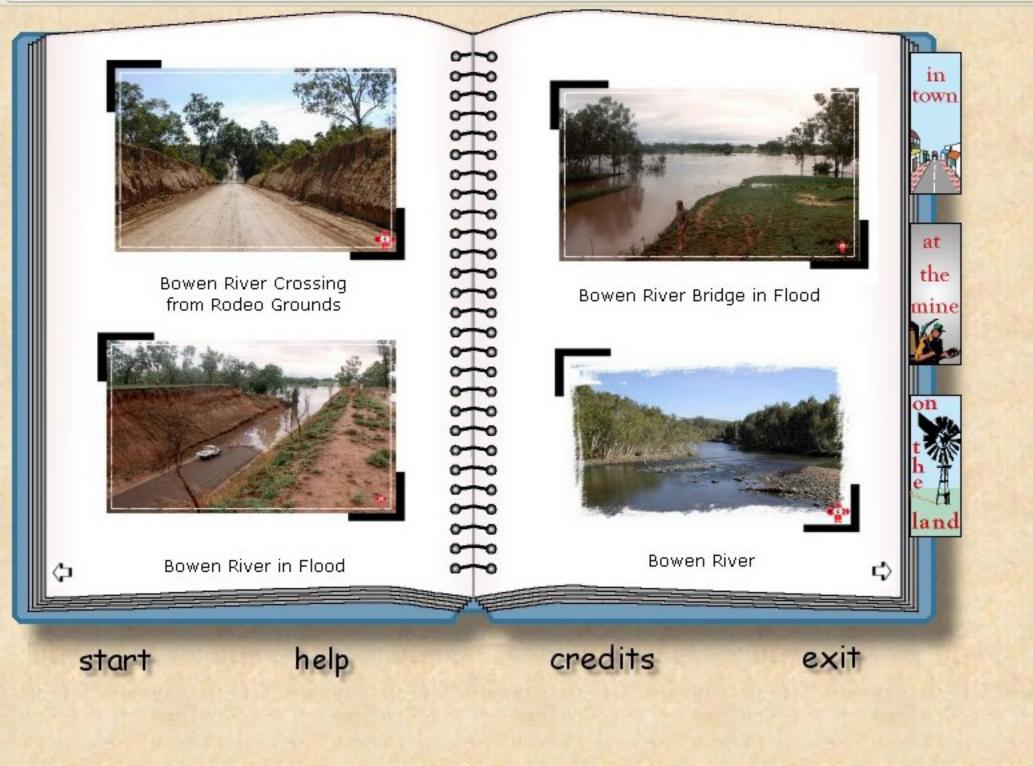


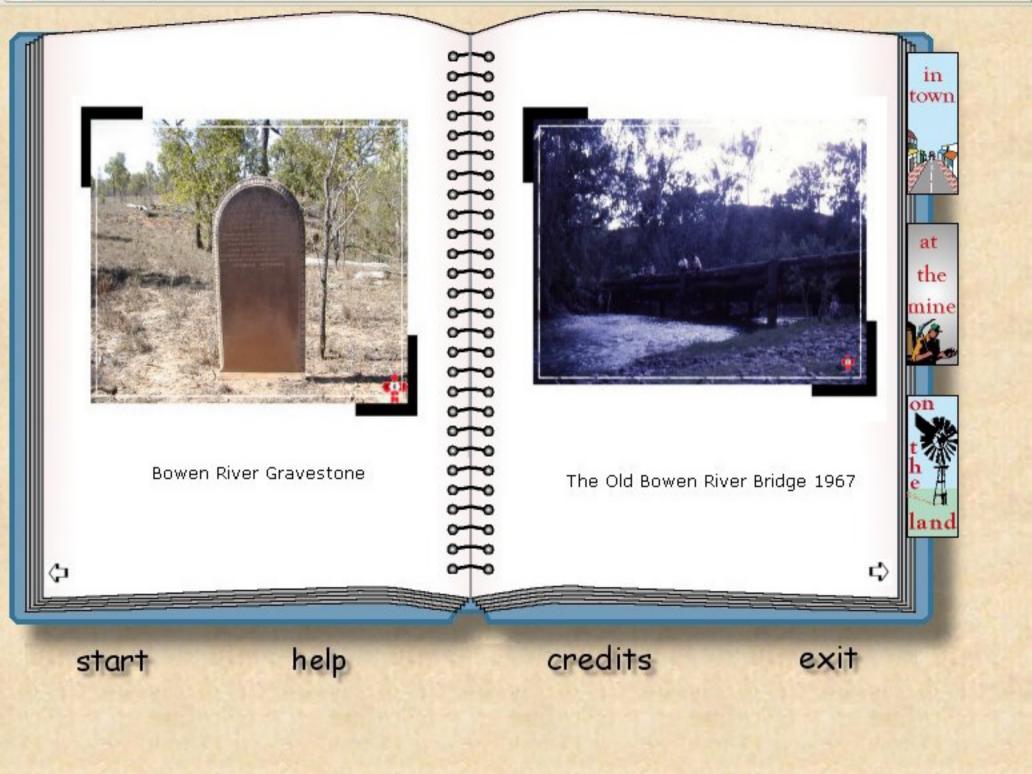


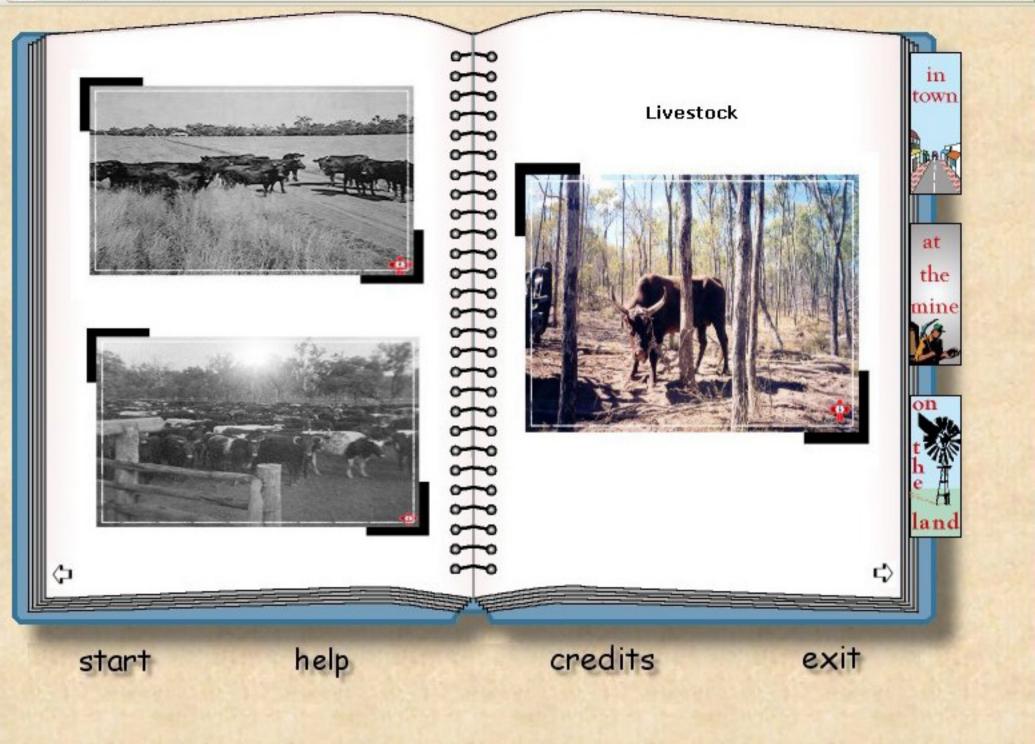


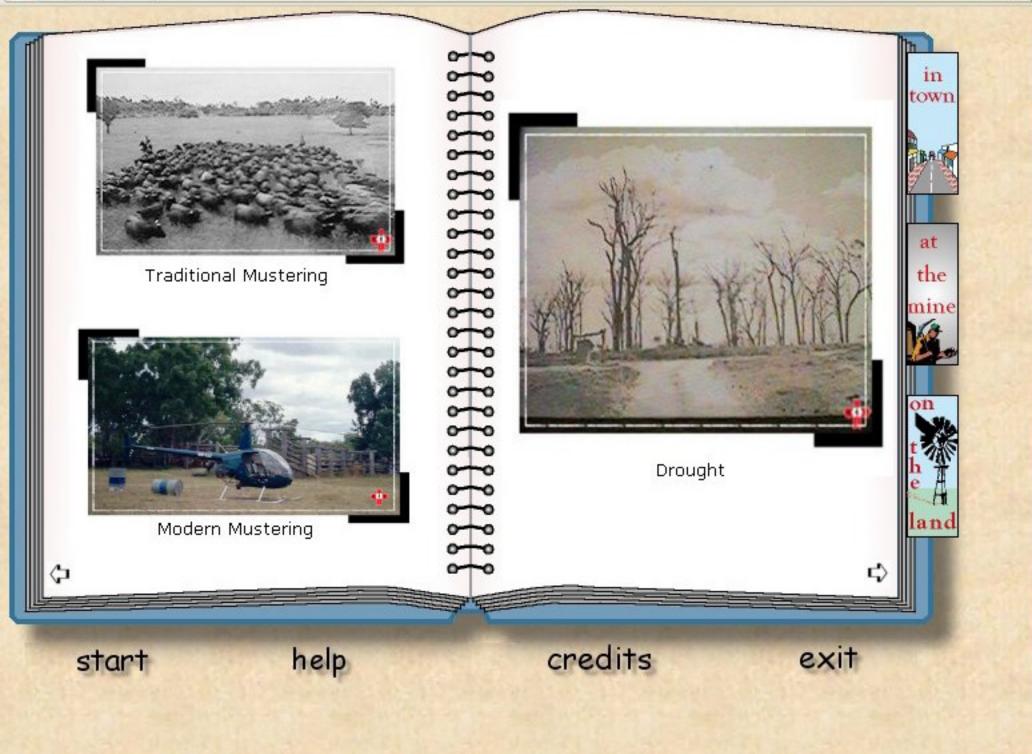


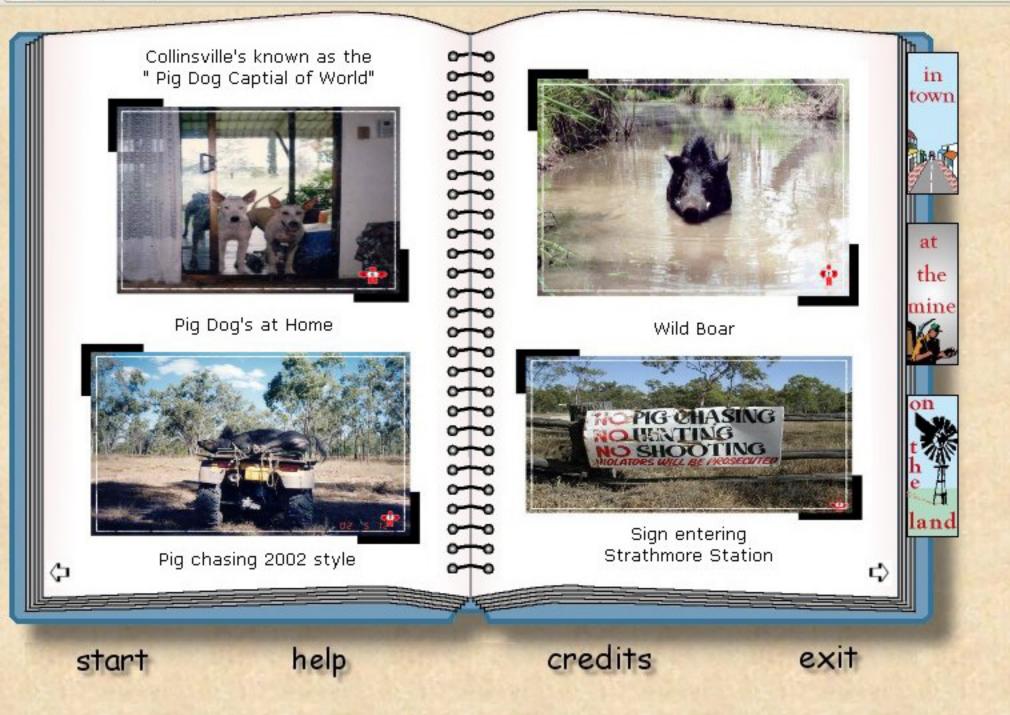


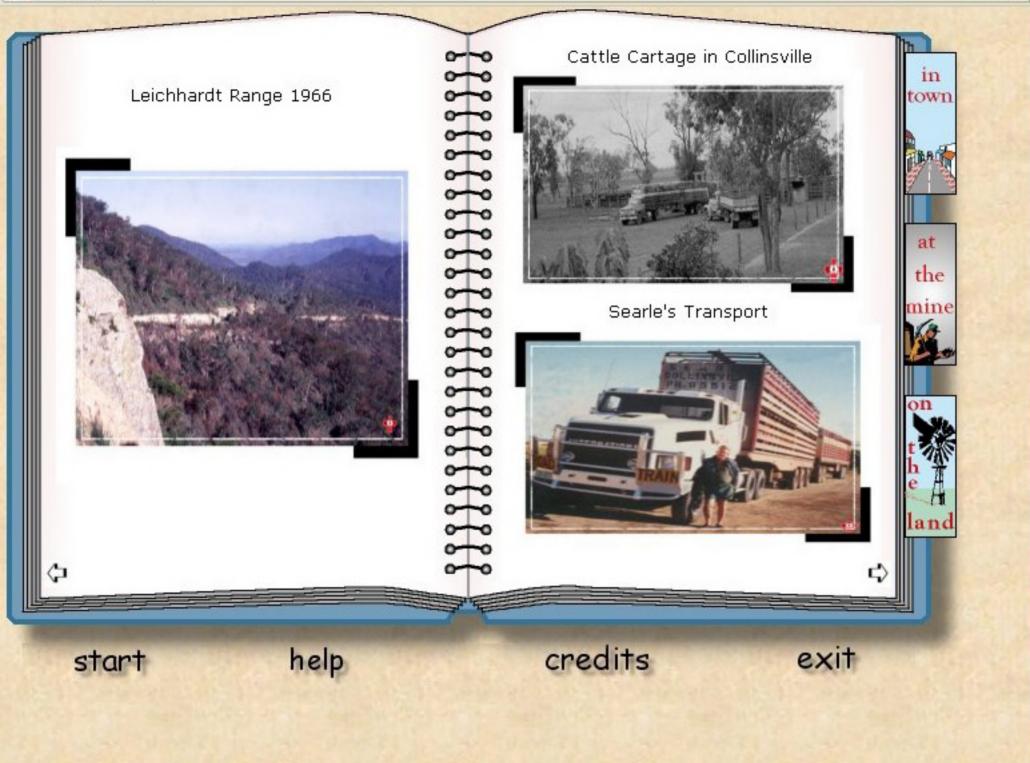


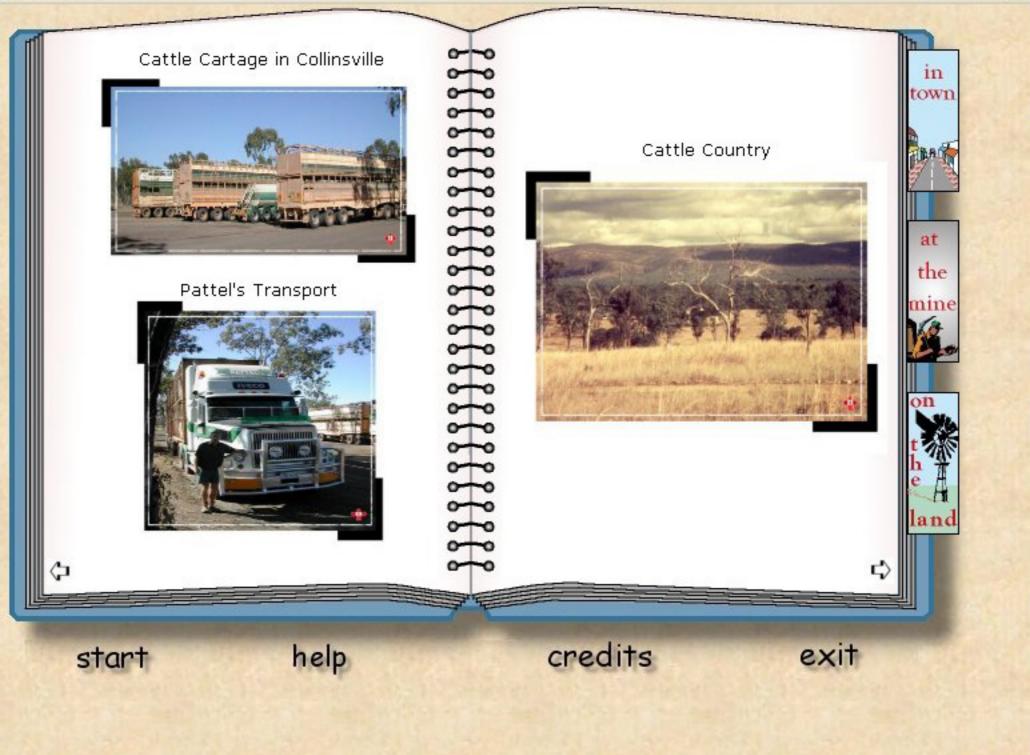


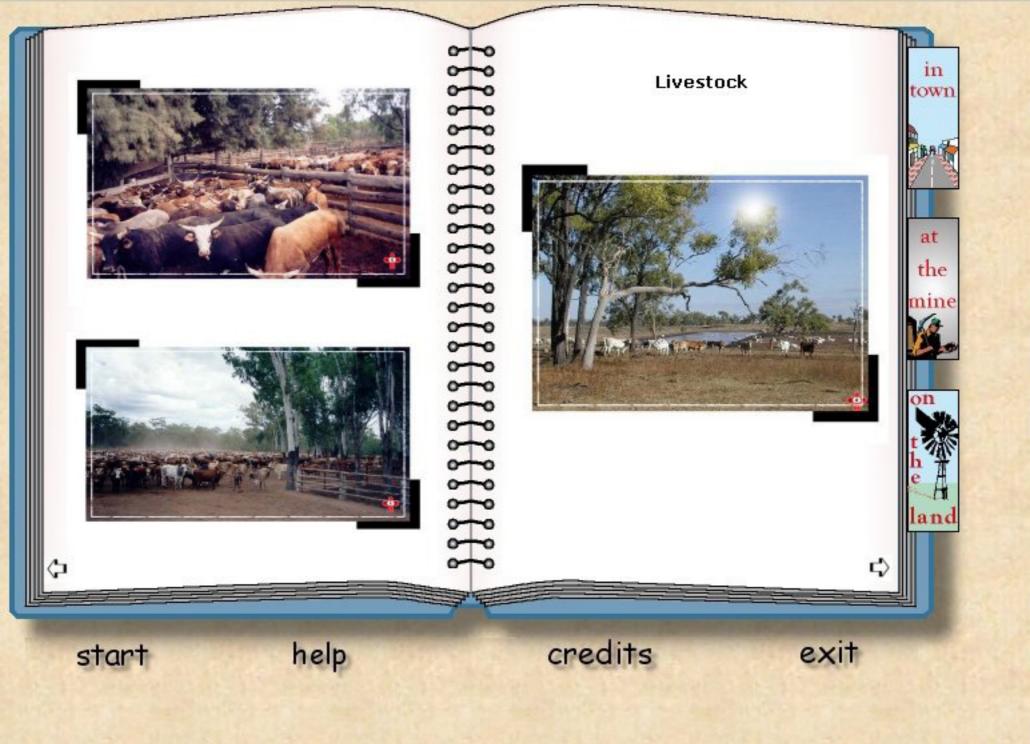


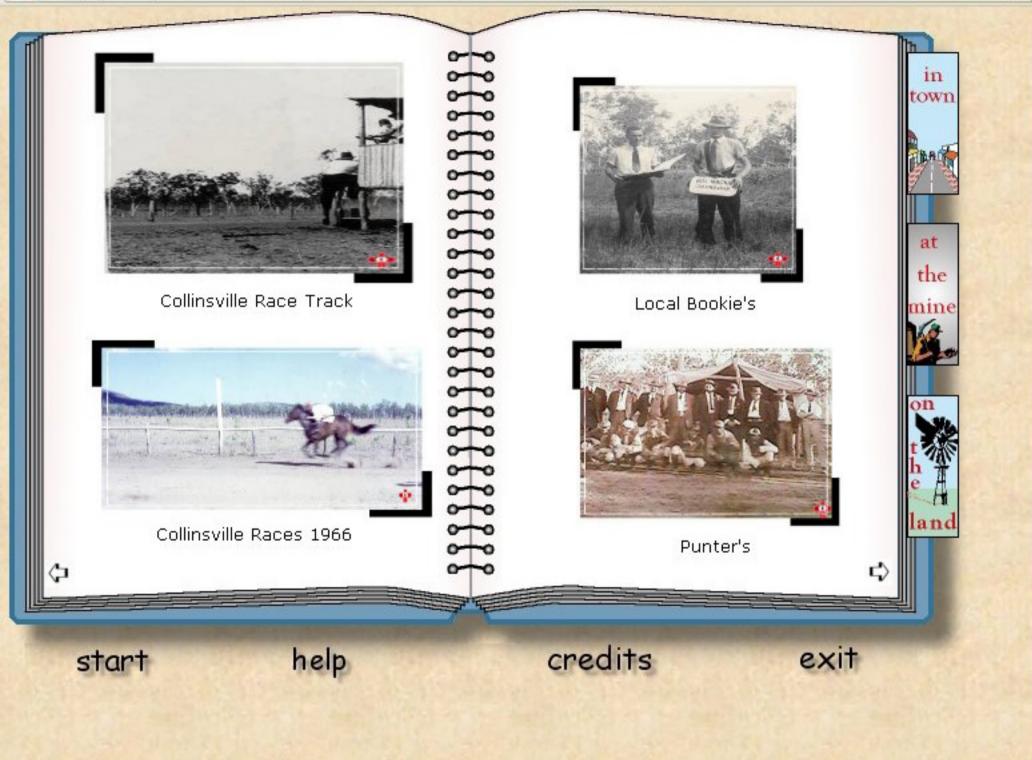


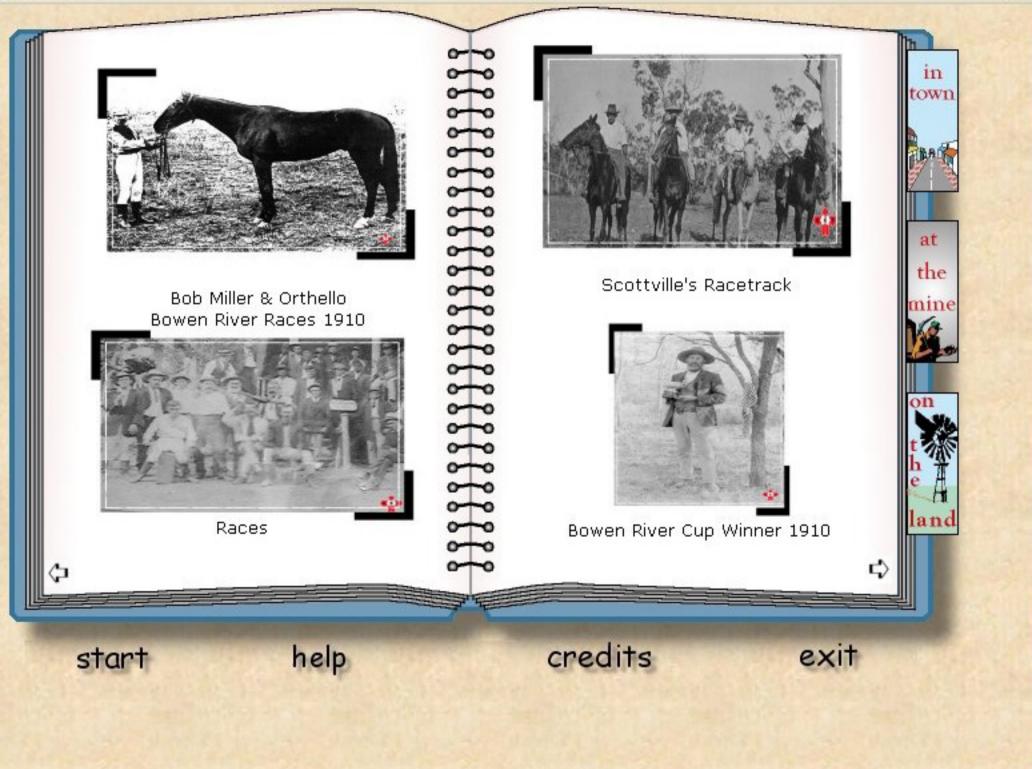


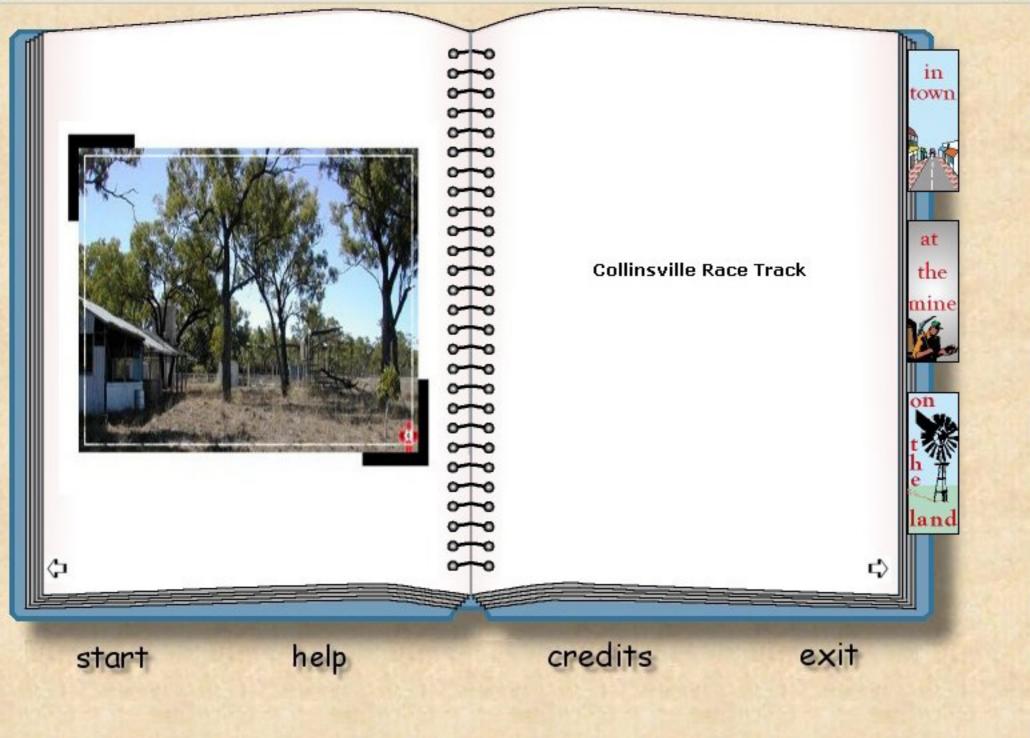














Jim Curren 1986



Owen Dunn 1991



Bowen River Rodeo Grounds



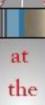
Side Saddle at Strathmore Museum

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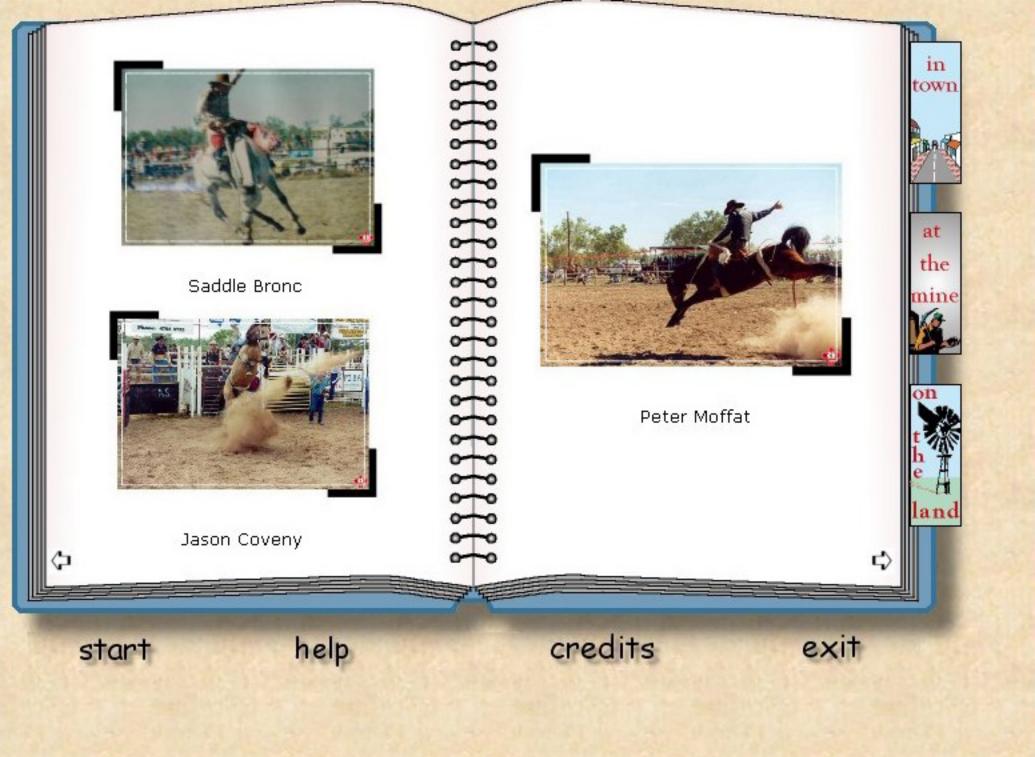


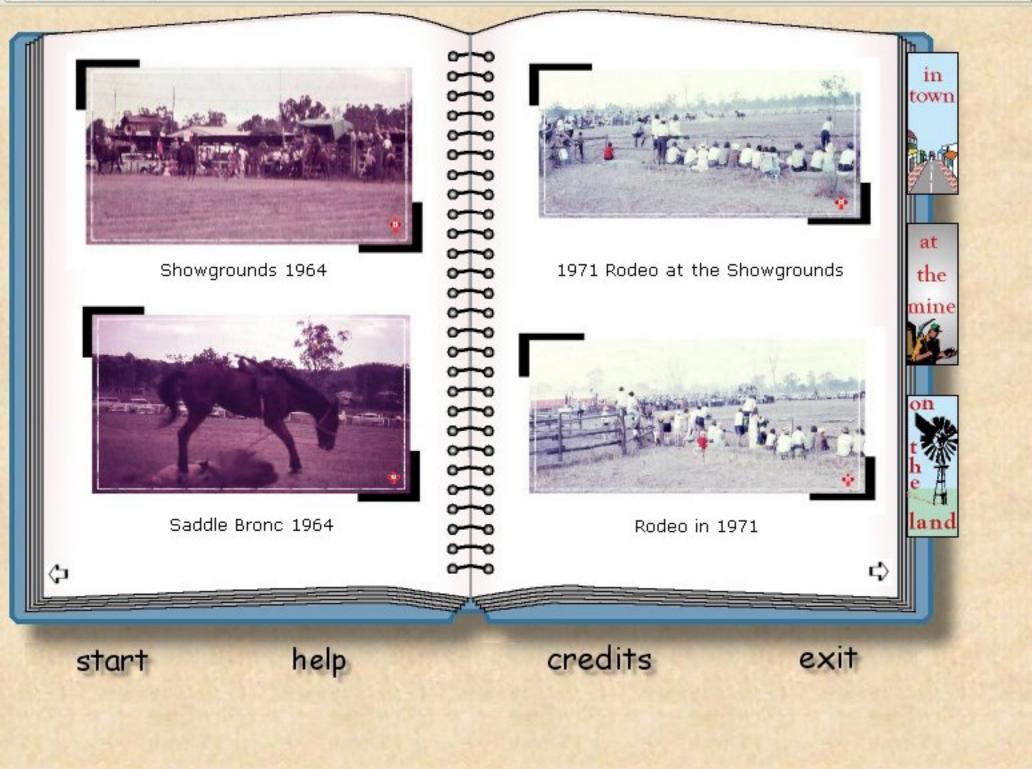
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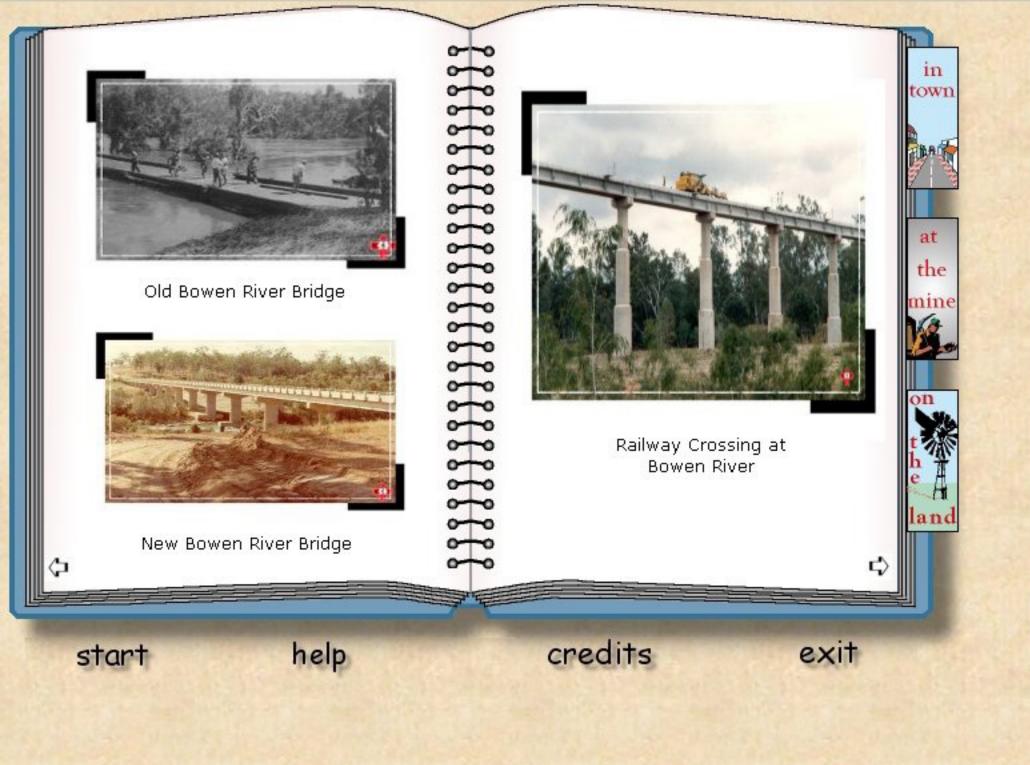


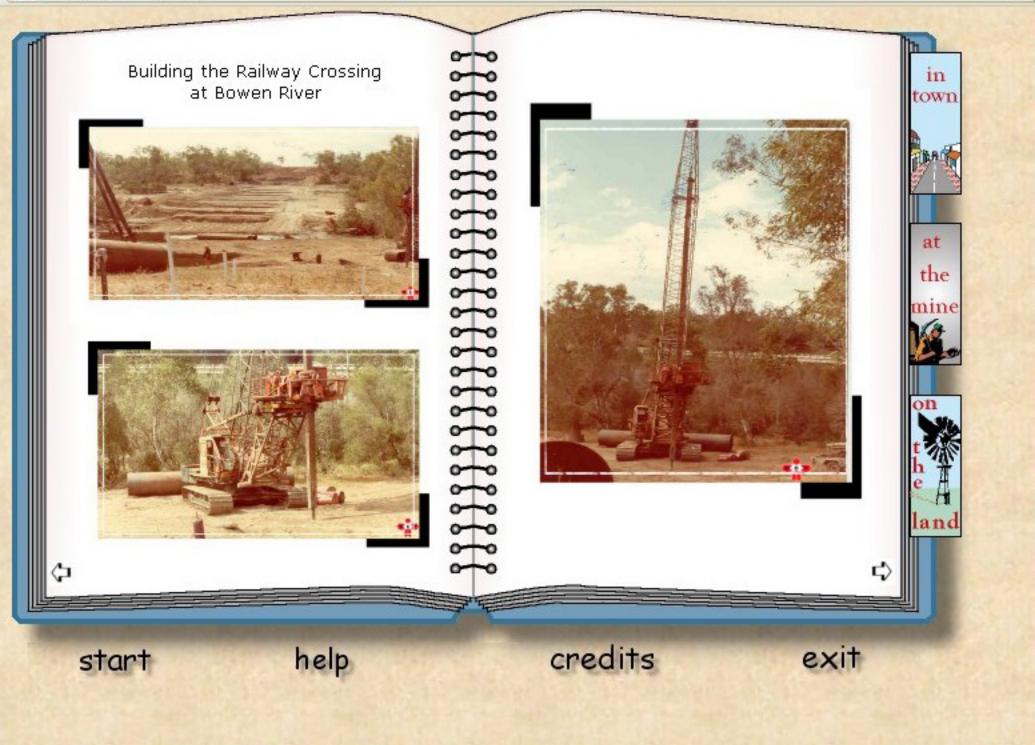


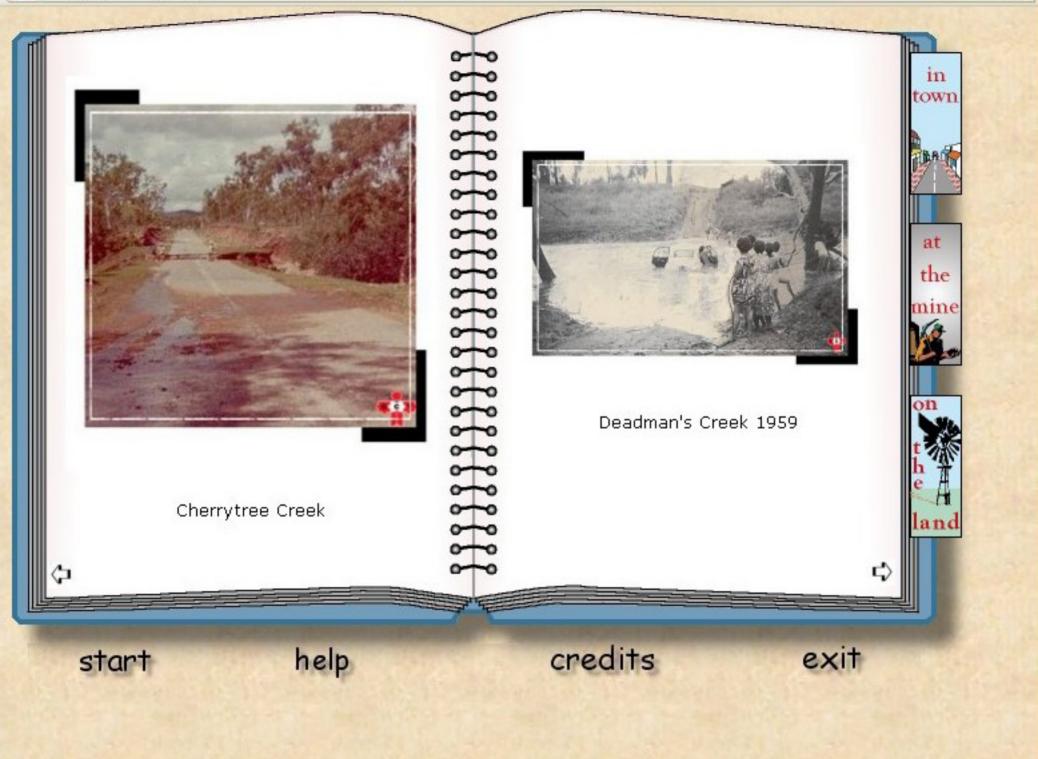


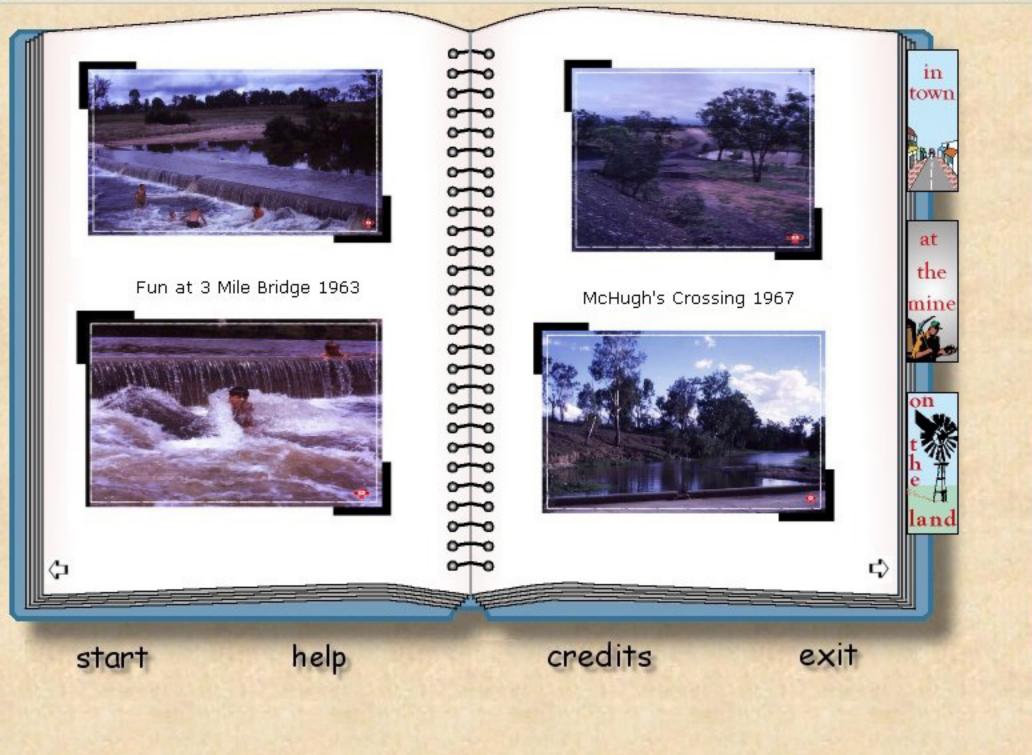


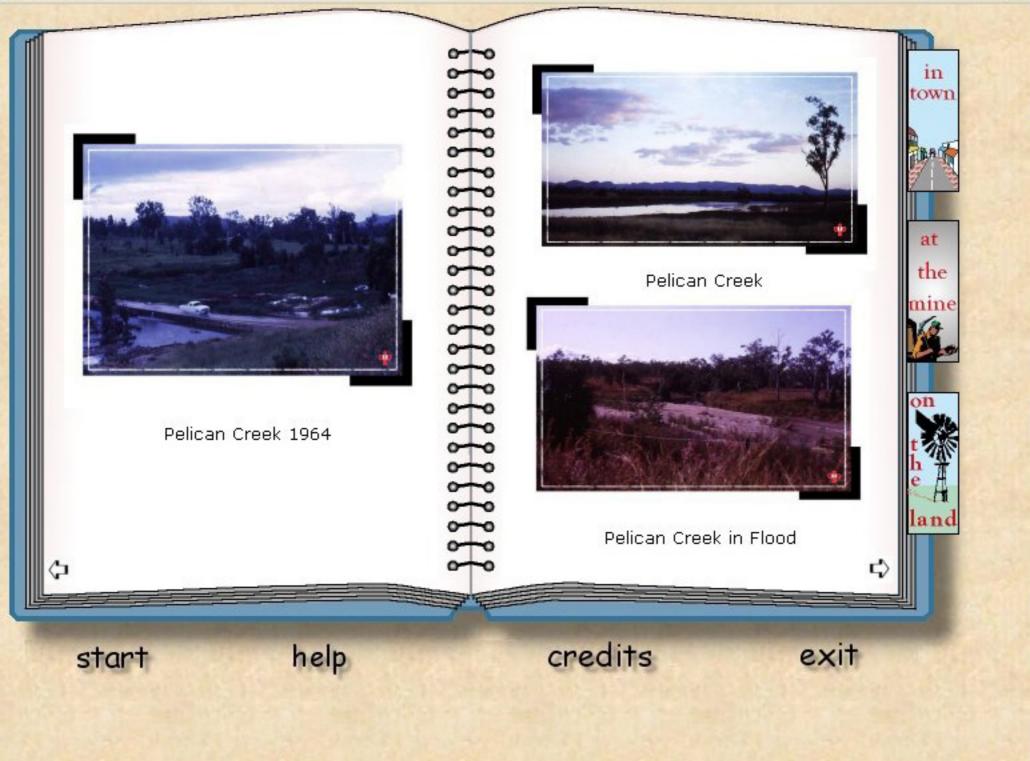


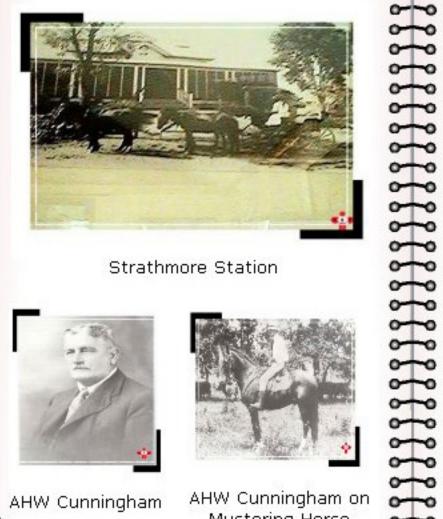












Strathmore Station



AHW Cunningham



AHW Cunningham on Mustering Horse



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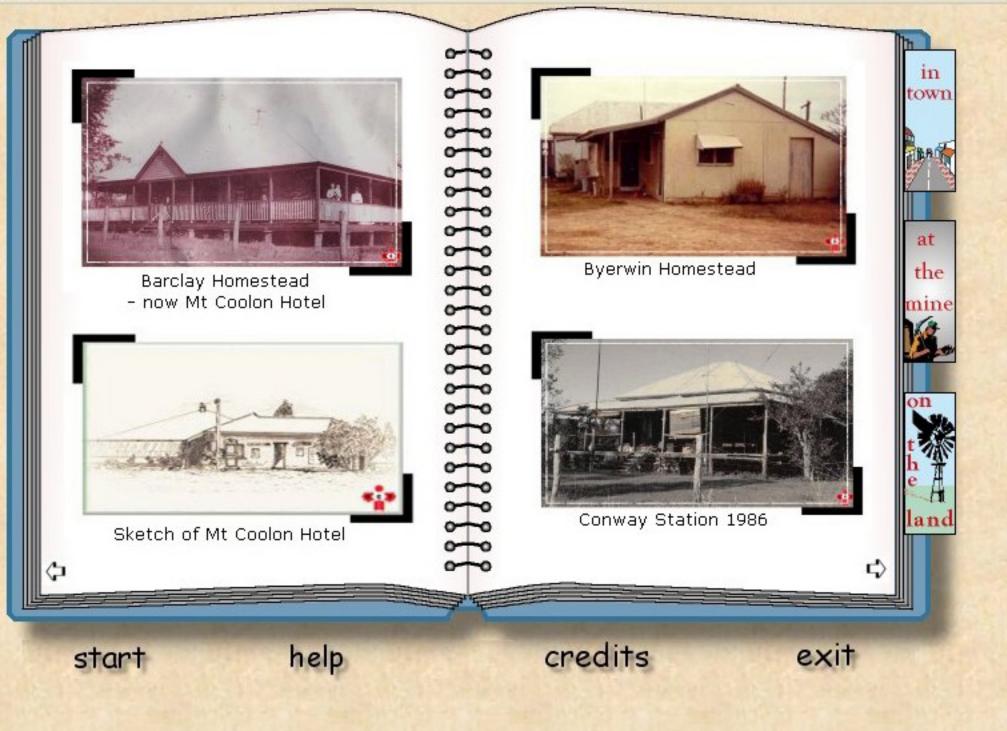
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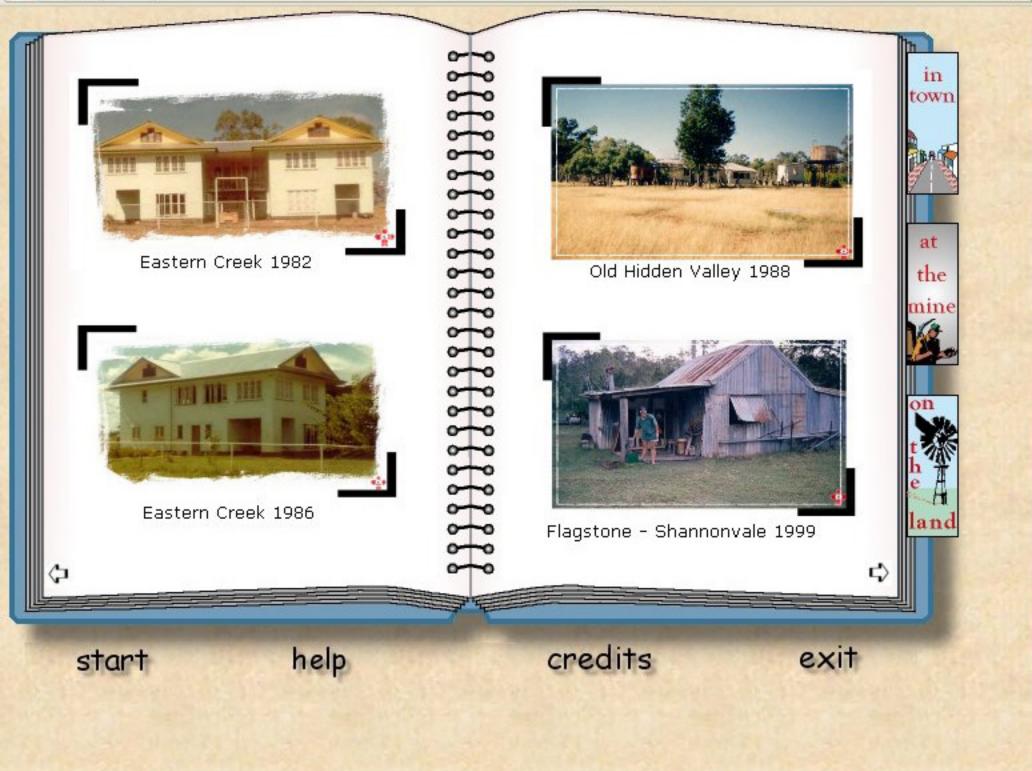
Peter Delamothe & Ted Cunningham

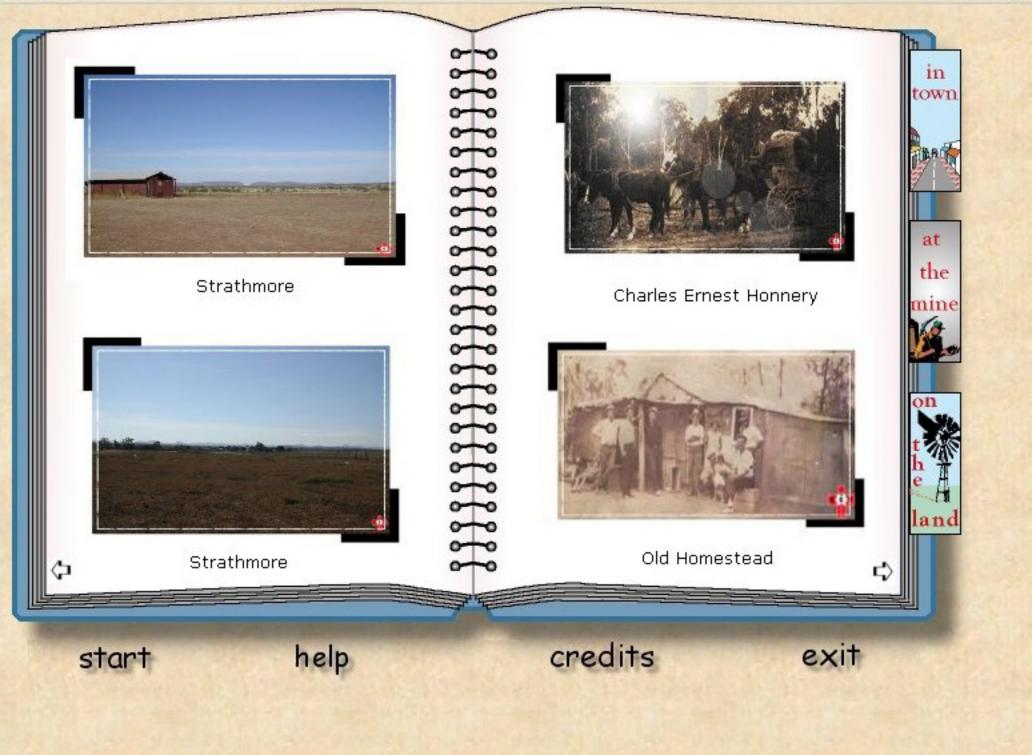


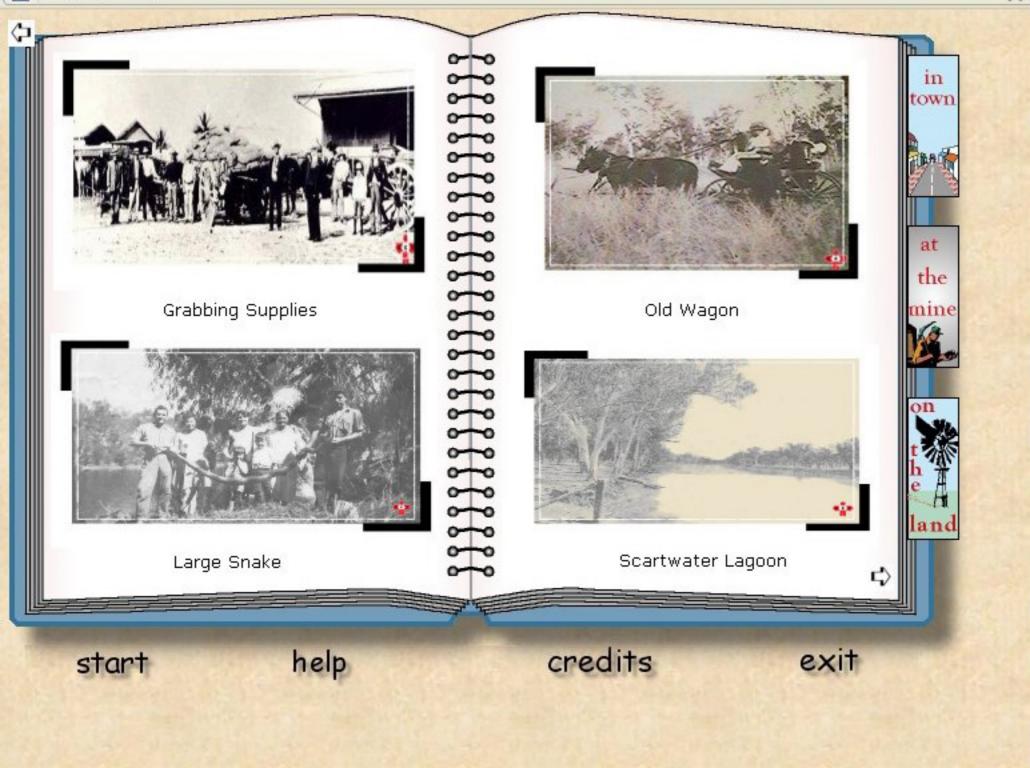
EC Cunningham Managing Director of Scartwater 1942

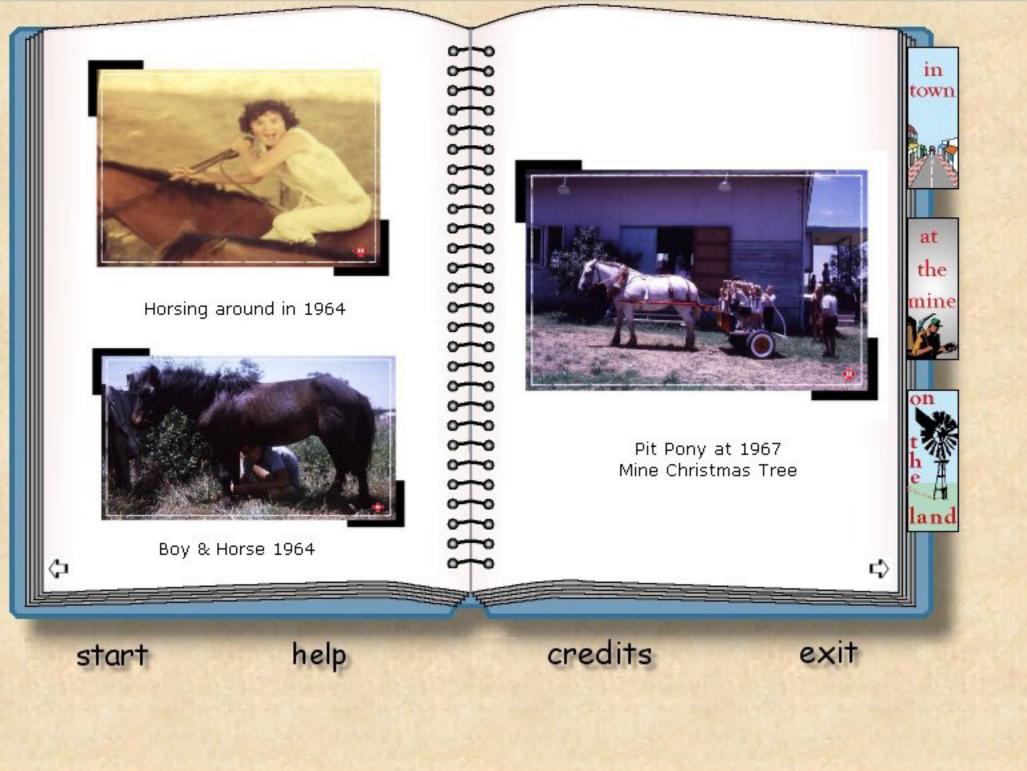
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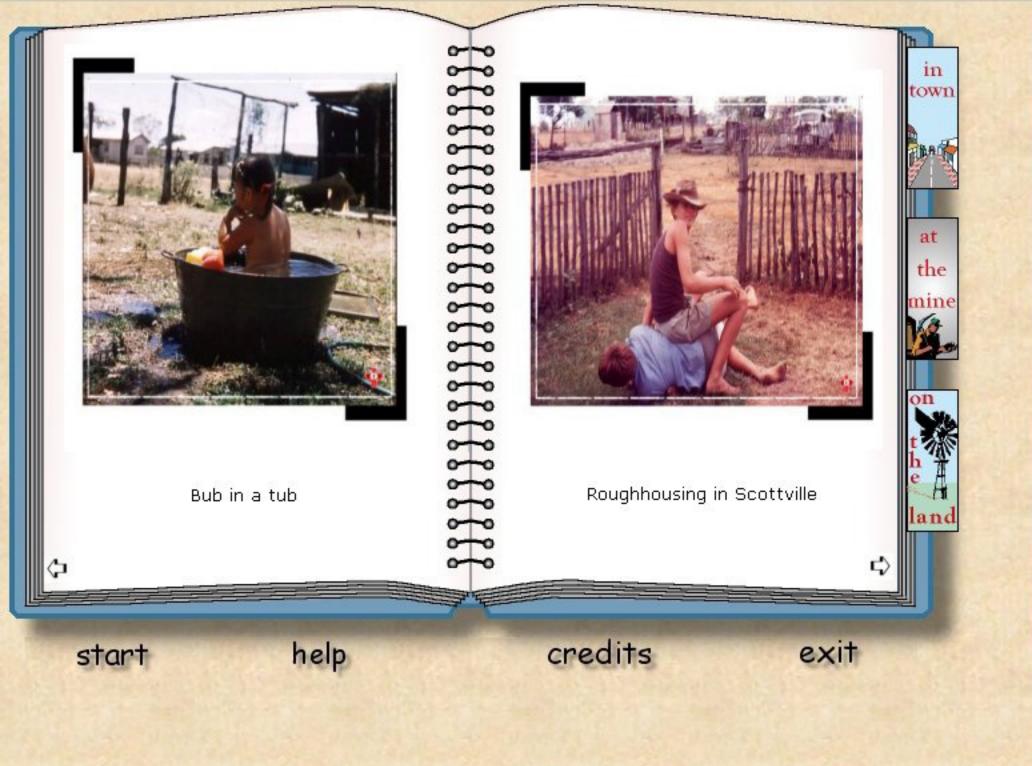


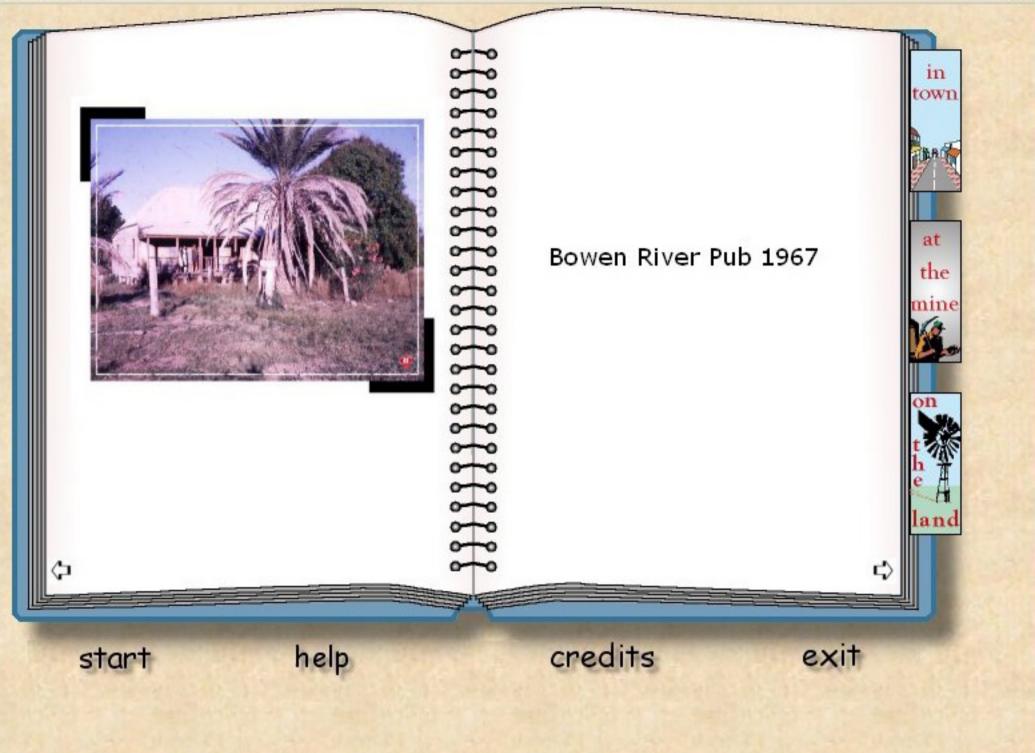


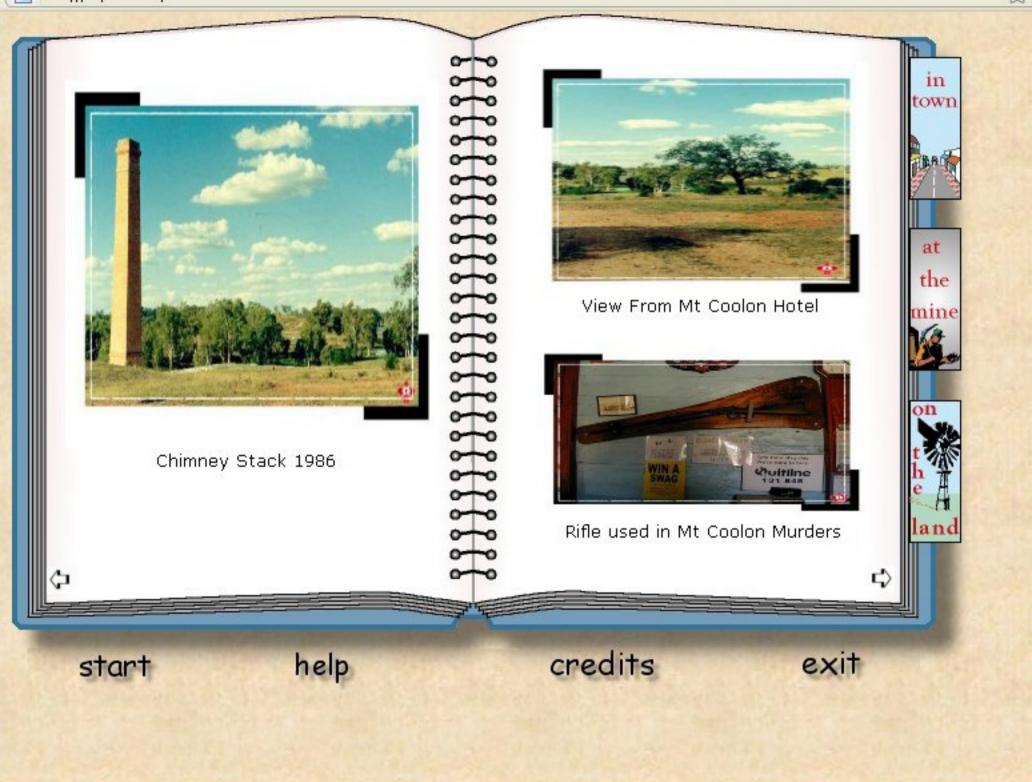


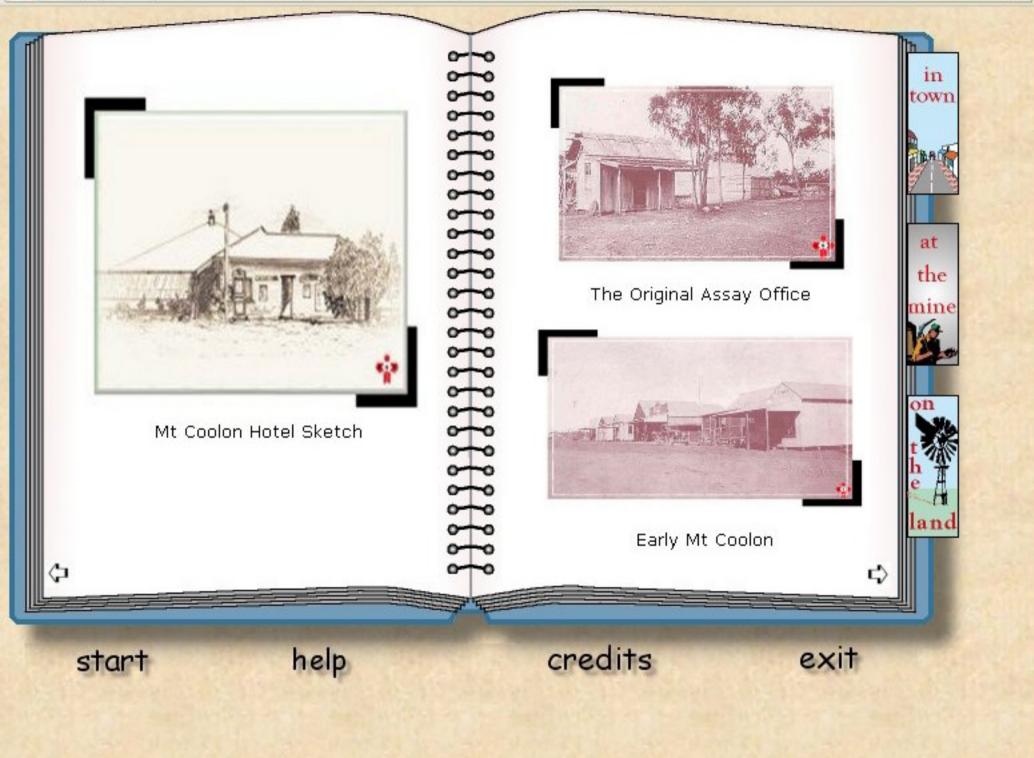


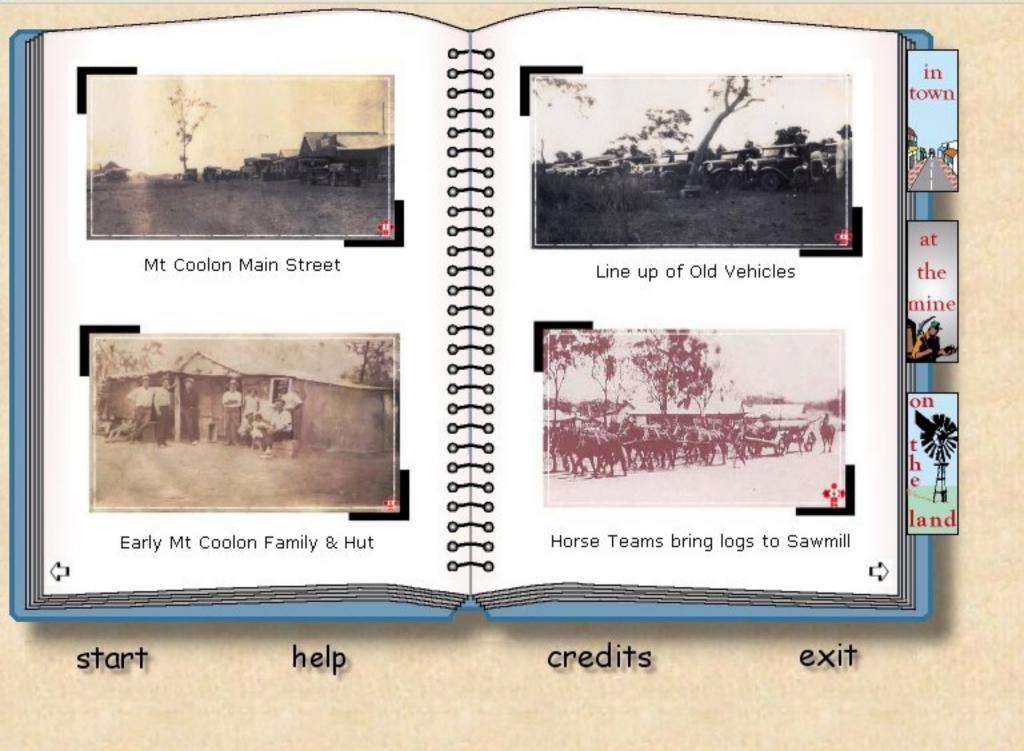


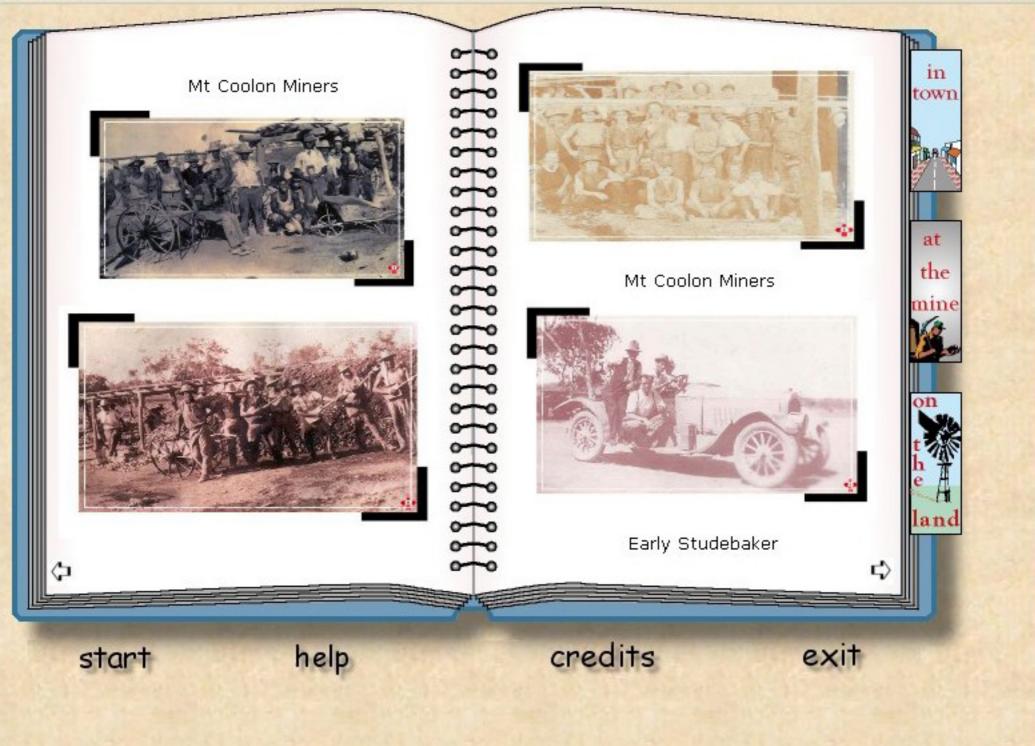


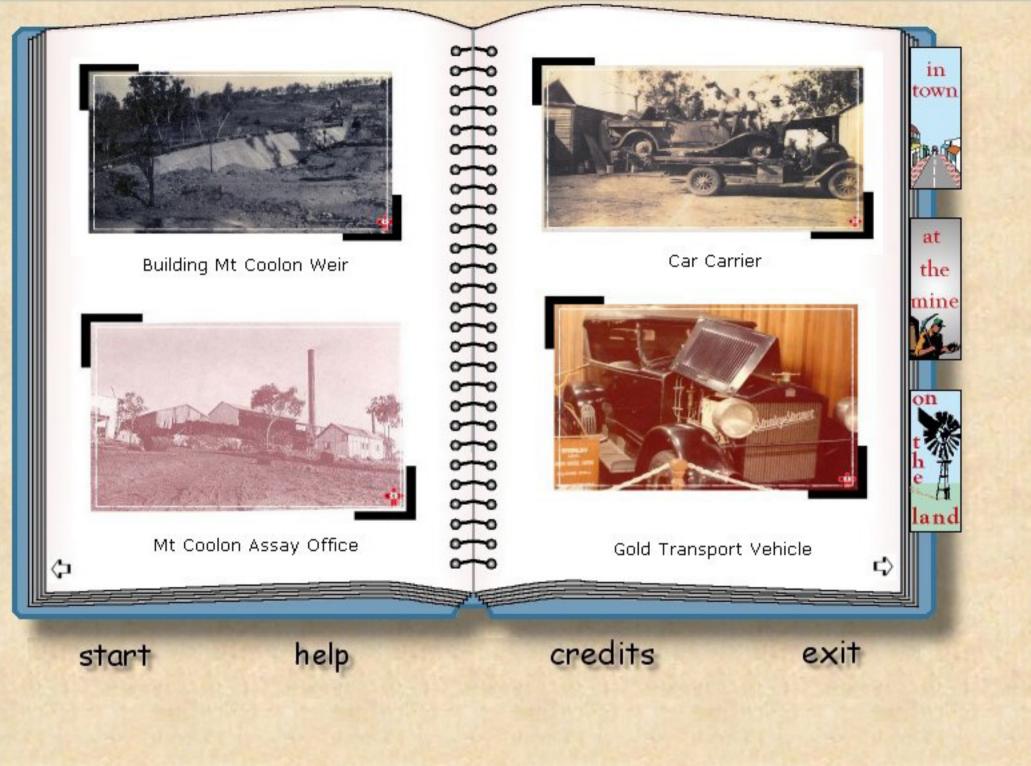














Sketch of Mt Coolon Picture Theartre



Building Mt Coolon Theartre



Mt Coolon Main Street & Picture Theartre



Mt Coolon Main Street

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All care has been taken when compiling information used within this CD ROM.
However, if you feel any data to be inaccurate please let us know and we will endeavour to correct it before future publications.

Thank you

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