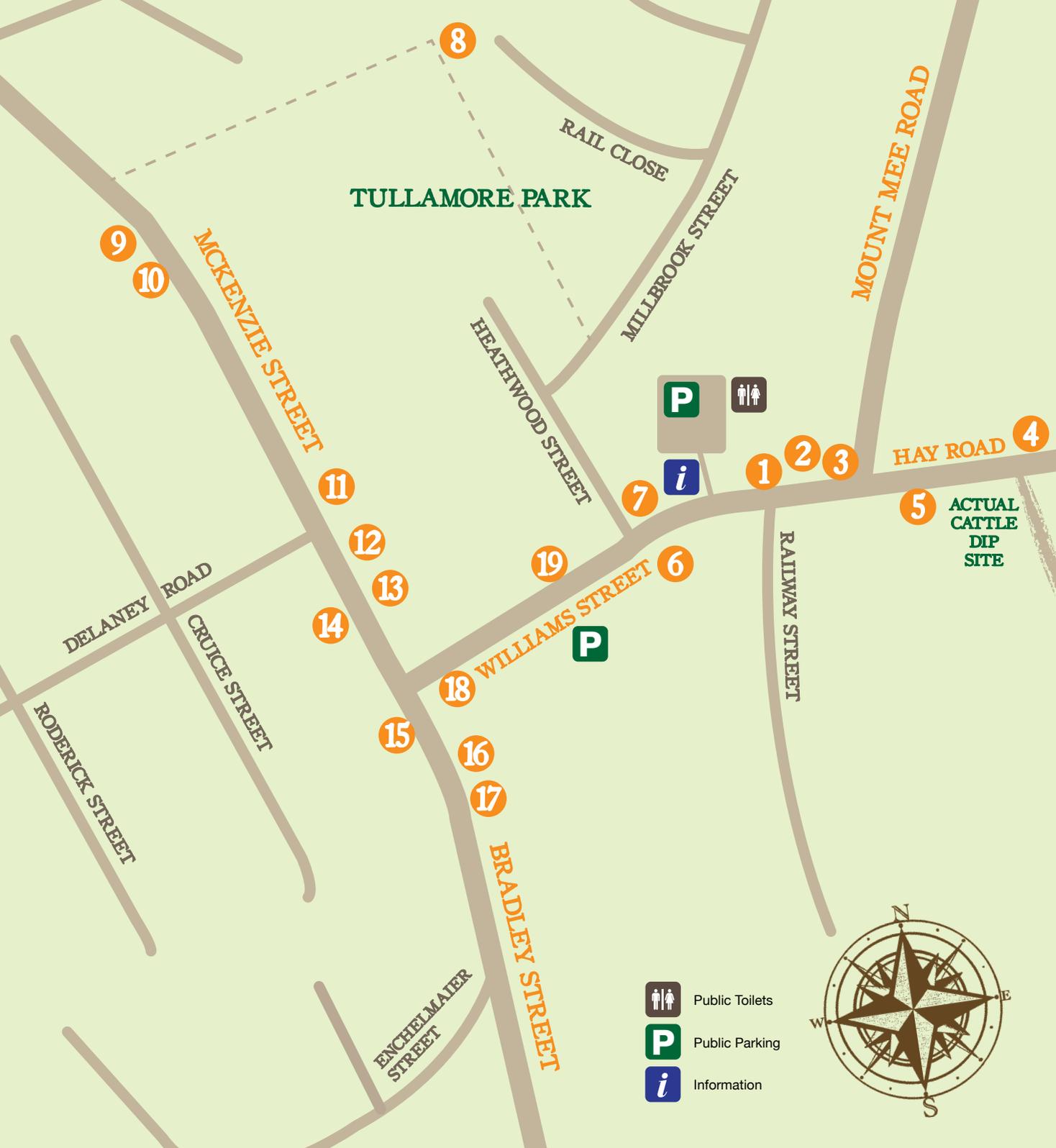




Dayboro Heritage Trail





Location Map

- 1 Dayboro Railway
- 2 Roderick A Cruice Park
- 3 Terrors Creek Sawmill
- 4 Community Cattle Dip
- 5 Terrors Creek Creamery, Silverwood Butter Factory and Store
- 6 Riek Bros. Store
- 7 Excelsior Hall
- 8 Day's Sugar Mill
- 9 Dayboro State School and Soldiers' Monument
- 10 Dayboro Q.A.T.B. Centre
- 11 Kelly's Store and Bakehouse
- 12 Skerman Bros. Blacksmith
- 13 Robert Vellnagel's House & Store
- 14 Original Crown Hotel and Store
- 15 Present Crown Hotel
- 16 Dayboro Public Hall
- 17 Dayboro Police Station
- 18 Charles Adsett's Blacksmith
- 19 Dayboro Butchery

Artist's Statement

The Dayboro Heritage Trail Interpretive Markers incorporate a diverse range of art and design concepts. Robust forms, sturdy materials and uncomplicated construction techniques come together to create a contemporary interpretive response to Dayboro's heritage and present day streetscape.

The shape of the oxidized steel panel traces the border of Portion 1 Parish of Samsonvale as leased by William Henry Day in 1867. It is on this original Portion 1 that the majority of the Dayboro township stands today.

The meandering shape to the right of this panel maps Terrors Creek, while the adjacent geometric cuts indicate the original route of the railway line and main road. The significant year for each site is cut into the steel, drawing attention to the heritage value of the site and inviting further investigation.

As well as providing a distinctive splash of colour, the orange panel refers to painted farm machinery, and the use of recycled railway sleepers as timber posts resonates with the significance of the railway, timber getting and timber milling to Dayboro's history.

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Stories of this town of yesteryear . . .

Indigenous Australians lived in this region for at least 40 thousand years prior to the arrival of the first European explorers and settlers.

It is likely that the first inhabitants of the Dayboro district were the Garumngar clan of the Jinibara people. The Garumngar clan, who spoke a dialect of Waka (or Waka Waka), were associated with the foothills, slopes and valleys of the D'Aguilar Range. The open watercourses, forests and swampland habitats were most useful for a food gathering, subsistence lifestyle.

The Garumngar area was rich in bora rings. On the eastern side of the D'Aguilar Range, a line of rings extended from Samford (the best preserved bora ground close to Brisbane) to Samsonvale, Dayboro, Mount Pleasant and Lacey's Creek.

There is no precise historical documentation of the conflict that may have occurred with the arrival of free settlers in the 1860s. It is believed there are no surviving descendants of the Garumngar clan although one Garumngar individual was known to have lived in a rock shelter in the Ocean View area around the turn of the century before he ventured west to join other Aboriginal people.

For more information about Dayboro's heritage, please enquire at Dayboro Tourist Information Centre, 27 Williams Street, Dayboro or at the Local History section of Moreton Bay Library, corner Gympie and South Pine Roads, Strathpine.

Dayboro Railway

A public meeting of the settlers at Hamilton, Upper North Pine was held on 23 September 1882 to discuss several proposed routes for a railway.

In February 1899 the branch line from Mayne to Enoggera was completed.

A May 1915 extension of the line to Rifle Range (Gaythorne) was operating by February 1916. Because of wartime priorities, work did not recommence until 1917; the Samford link opened on 29 June 1918 and the line finally terminated at Dayboro on 25 September 1920.

Rail motor services were introduced in 1931 and weekend excursion trains often brought picnic groups to Armstrong Creek. With the introduction of motor vehicles and improved road works, rail passengers and freight declined and the line, having operated for a total period of 34 years 8 months, was closed on 1 July 1955.

It was 37 years 11 months from the date of the Hamilton settlers' public meeting until the actual completion of the rail line, with the town having three name changes during that period.



*Level Crossing Accident Williams Street ca 1930s.
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Roderick A. Cruice Park

Roderick Anthony Cruice was born on 5 July 1905, son of Rudolphus and Ellen Cruice. Although a dairyman on the family farm, he devoted much of his life to community activities.

Rody is believed to be the youngest ever Councillor when elected to represent Division Three of the Pine Shire Council in 1933.

Retiring in 1970 for medical reasons, Rody had provided 31½ years of service including a significant period as the Shire's Local Government Association representative.

Rody was a member of the Dayboro Football Club and was also a foundation member of the Dayboro Public Hall & School of Arts Committee, Dayboro & District Bowling Club, Dayboro War Memorial Committee and Dayboro A.H. & I. Association.



He became a member of the Dayboro Ambulance Committee in 1943 and was the first person in Pine Rivers to receive the Q.A.T.B.'s twenty years service award in 1964.

Rody Cruice died on 25 June 1978, aged 72 years.

Roderick Anthony Cruice (1905 - 1978) ca 1960s.
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay Regional Libraries local history collection

Terrors Creek Sawmill

The sawmill was operational by early 1900 although its commencement date is unknown. *The Brisbane Courier* of 30 June 1900 reported that Mr. John Storie, a well-known Brisbane contactor, had purchased the sawmill.

In July 1900 it was reported he was doubling the machinery power and erecting a 90 foot (27.43 metres) long and 30 foot (9.14 metres) wide drying shed as well as three workmen's cottages and a store. The sawmill was acquired by J. Hancock and Sons in September 1900. In 1902 John Tyacke became owner. On Tyacke's death in 1904 the mill was taken over by Samuel Heathwood, a local timber-getter. Mrs. Tyacke retained ownership of the three cottages.

One of the subsequent owners moved the sawmill to a site closer to the railway station where it had its own siding. May Stephens and Mick Simpson acquired the sawmill in the early 1940s and operated it until the railway closed down in 1955.

Mick Simpson built another sawmill in the 1960s which operated until the late 1980s.



Employees of Dayboro Sawmill: R. Truloff, G. Dun, W. Linnane, F. Rohlf, F. Balfour, A. Page 1953
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay Regional Libraries local history collection

Community Cattle Dip

Cattle ticks introduced into the Northern Territory from Indonesia towards the end of the 19th century spread into the area bringing with them the parasite responsible for Tick Fever, better known as “Redwater”. As a protection, in April 1901 it was decided to construct a community cattle dip adjacent to the Terrors Creek Creamery. The dip was completed by the end of August 1901.

A community cage dip was also built on a reserve at Mt. Pleasant. The cage dips used a winding device invented and patented by Skerman Bros., the township’s blacksmiths. A number of local farmers also installed dips.

The Brisbane Courier of 20 May 1902 reported “...Before the drought began to be felt, it was thought that the worst calamity that could befall the district was the tick pest, and its attendant evils, and on the first sign of their presence the settlers with commendable promptitude and zeal clubbed together, and at considerable labour and expense constructed dips in various centres of the district, and by this means considerably checked their spread...”



4

Creamery, Silverwood Butter Factory & Store

A butter factory, built on Samson Creek by a group of Samson Vale farmers, commenced operation in November 1892. In July 1896, the Queensland Government conducted an instruction course on the modern methods of butter and cheese-making using a travelling dairy set up at Terrors Creek. In September 1896 local farmers decided to erect a creamery near the Terrors Creek crossing to supply the Samson Vale Butter Factory. This creamery was completed early in 1897 and a second creamery at Laceys Creek was also operating later that year. In March 1898 the milk supply to the Terrors Creek Creamery was 700 gallons (2,650 litres) per day.

In January 1902, after the disastrous Federation drought, the Samson Vale Co-operative Butter Factory

Company was sold to Digby Frank Denham (who later became Premier of Queensland) and John Reid, two of the directors of the Silverwood Dairy Factory Company Limited. They built a new factory, adjacent to the creamery, opened by Sir Herbert Chermiside, Governor of Queensland, on 14 September 1903.

With one hundred and seventy local suppliers of cream, the company built a general store in 1906. In 1916 local farmers formed a co-operative known as the Terrors Creek-Samson Vale Co-operative Dairy Factory Company to take over the Silverwood Butter Factory. The store and adjacent residence were destroyed by fire in 1924, and the factory building also burnt down in May 1929. It was rebuilt and opened again in 1930.

The Butter Factory, having outlived its usefulness, closed on 30th June 1965. Most of the factory's ninety suppliers sent their milk 26 miles (41.85 kilometres) direct to Brisbane.



*Silverwood Dairy Factory Co. Ltd General Store ca 1910s
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*



*Dayboro Butter Factory Fire May 1929
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Riek Bros. Store

Local selector Christoph Carl Riek's sons, Wilhelm and Christoph, had Hans Rohlf and his sons build them a store in about 1900.

Brothers Wilhelm and Christoph operated the store with the assistance of their sister Annie until the business was sold to the Silverwood Dairy Factory Company Limited in 1907. The Riek brothers moved to Beaudesert where they established a new store.

The building was extended by attaching a Manager's residence when a branch of the English, Scottish & Australian (E.S. & A.) Bank Limited was opened in 1912.

Further modifications were carried out with the final renovation occurring in 1936 when the building was extended to abut the footpath.

The E.S. & A. Bank Limited merged with the ANZ Banking Group and the branch became an ANZ Bank until it closed in the mid 1990s. The building was purchased by the Pine Rivers Shire Council (now Moreton Bay Regional Council) on 30 January 1998.



Dayboro E. S. & A. Bank ca late 1920s – early 1930s
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay Regional Libraries local history collection

Excelsior Hall

John Warburton Snr. moved the Excelsior Hall (origins unknown) into the middle of the township around 1910, thus providing two halls for the community's social activities.

One year the Catholic community could not decide where to hold their annual St. Patrick's Day Ball; so festivities were held in each hall with patrons progressing between both throughout the evening.

In the 1920s the hall was relocated closer to the main street and improvements included an adjacent large residence. Following John Warburton's death his estate was auctioned and the Excelsior Hall, including motion picture plant, a café, store, post office and residence were acquired by Charles and James Scanlan.

The Excelsior Hall was destroyed by fire on 21 September 1936. Reports record the owner made a desperate attempt to save 15,000 feet (4,572 metres) of film from the burning theatre but was forced back by the flames. The volunteer bucket brigade concentrated on saving Mr. Scanlan's home about 20 feet. (6 metres) from the theatre.



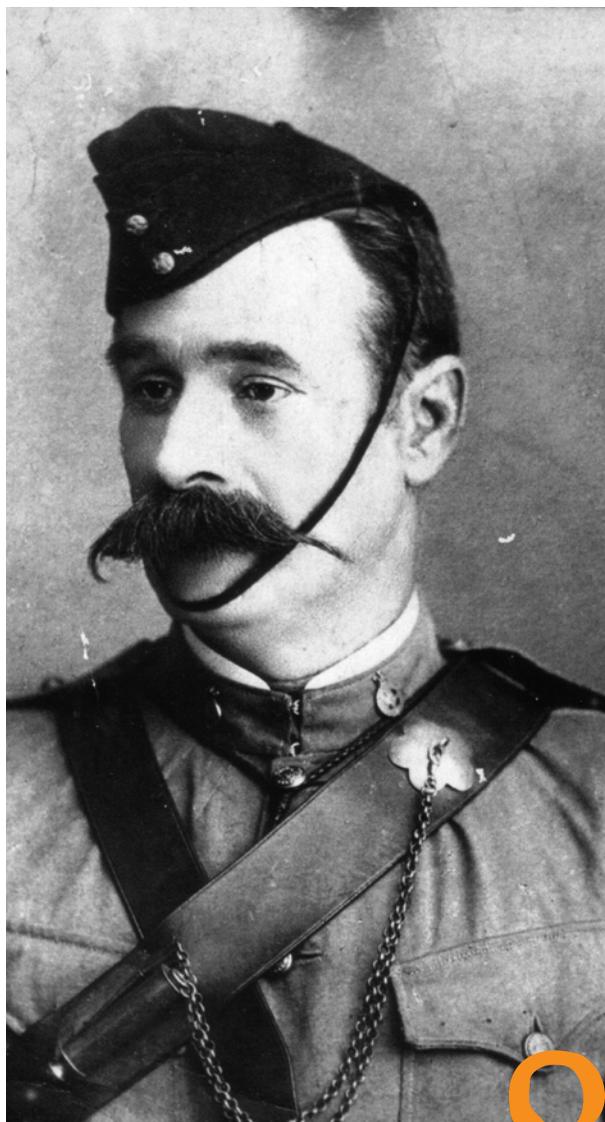
Peace Parade (Excelsior Hall highlighted) 1918
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay Regional Libraries local history collection

Day's Sugar Mill

William Henry Day leased Portion 1 Parish of Samsonvale, known as Terror's Paddock, in 1867 under the "Sugar and Coffee Regulations of 1864 and 1866" and established a sugar plantation using South Sea Island (Kanaka) labour.

A sugar mill was built in 1870, and Rody Cruice (c.1834 - 1911) was employed as mill manager and plantation overseer. Ferdinand G Raddatz was aged twelve in 1872 when he, his half-brother and father were employed by Day. In his 1932 reminiscences Ferdinand stated "... the work on the plantation at that time was almost entirely done by Kanaka labour, and ... we were expected to keep level with them chipping. However, they were fine men, and if we got ... behind some of them were sure to slip into our rows and help us ... We commenced work at 6 o'clock in the morning and knocked off at 6 in the evening. The Kanakas were good-natured fellows, and would sing as they worked ..." Day lived in Brisbane and when taking the rough bush track from North Pine to his plantation, the buggy capsized and Day broke his leg. In January 1876 the plant was advertised for sale.

By November 1876 Thomas Berry, a planter from Sherwood, had bought Day's crop and his sons were "superintending the crushing"; the plantation described as having "a very business-like aspect, some twenty men being employed." Ownership of Portion 1 and the sugar operation had passed to one of Thomas's sons, James Kinkead Berry, by 1877. *The Brisbane Courier* of 20 November 1880 states..."you could not wish to see better cane than that growing on Mr. Day's old plantation year after year (indeed it took the first prize at the last exhibition)". As the local climate was ultimately found to be unsuitable for sugar, the mill closed in about 1883/84.



8

Dayboro State School & Soldiers' Monument

Some forty six years after the opening of the original Terrors Creek Provisional School No. 191 (known as "Raaen's School") in Haagen Raaen's barn on 18 May 1874, the new Dayboro State School was opened on its present site on 25 June 1920.

In 1878 a school building was erected on land donated by William Henry Day, on the west side of Terrors Creek about half a mile (805 metres) from the first school site. The school was known as "Hellhole School", the name given by bullockies to the nearby area of the North Pine River. The school was renamed Dayboro State School in 1917. As the school was some distance from the township, a decision was made to resite it to a more central position. There was controversy over where the new site should be, and it was not until January 1919 that the School

Committee finally decided that "Heathwood Hill" would be the best place for the school. A new school building was constructed and the teacher's residence and playshed were relocated from the old school site.

The new building measuring 31 foot (9.45 metres) x 21 foot (6.4 metres) was only slightly larger than the old school. By 1922 attendance had increased from 60 to 109 and in 1924 a new room 21 foot (6.4 metres) x 16 foot (4.86 metres) with 8 foot (2.44 metres) verandahs on two sides was completed. In 1917 the Progress Association agreed to erect a monument "in honour of the boys who have gone to the front." The Dayboro and District honour monument to soldiers who fought in the Great War was unveiled on 13 November 1920. It was erected in the State School grounds on an elevated site and bore the names of 49 men, 15 of whom made the supreme sacrifice. The monument was relocated to Roderick A. Cruice Park in 2011.



*Opening of "new" Dayboro State School 25 June 1920
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*



*Unveiling of Soldiers' Memorial 13 November 1920
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Dayboro Q.A.T.B.

In 1916 the residents of the Terrors Creek district formed a Sub-Centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (Q.A.T.B.) which opened in a rented cottage. The Sub-Centre was entirely dependent on voluntary contributions.

The equipment consisted of a horse, sulky and a rubber-tired litter. A stretcher was made to fit on the sulky.

Land for a centre and residence was acquired in June 1921. Approval was given in December 1921 for the Dayboro Sub-Centre to become a Branch Centre meaning Dayboro became self-governing, taking responsibility for its own finances. Funds were raised by a Sports Committee and Ladies' Committee. Tenders were called in February 1922 for the building of a centre and residence. Mr. Jim Strain's tender was accepted and the buildings were opened on 5 June 1922.

On 27 February 1988 the new Dayboro Ambulance Centre and residence in Laceys Creek Road were opened "free of debt", a tremendous effort for a small community.

Kelly's Store & Bakehouse

John Kelly, his wife Margaret and three children arrived in Moreton Bay from Ireland on the *Duke of Buccleuch* on 6 December 1887. He became a bootmaker in Fortitude Valley and in 1905 the family, which had grown to eight children, took up residence in the Orange Hall at Upper North Pine. By 1907 they had moved into the township with the three youngest children being enrolled at Terrors Creek School in March 1907. John set up a bootmaker and bakery business in two small buildings and also built a large family home.

The business name changed to Kelly Bros. on 7 September 1925, with John & Margaret's children, the brothers, doing the baking and their sister Essie, helping in the shop. On 5 June 1928 Fred Kelly took over the business and in 1949 moved it across McKenzie Street to premises previously used to print the *Dayboro Times* and *Moreton Mail*.



Q.A.T.B. Queen Carnival Parade 3 June 1924 (a fundraiser for an ambulance)
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection



Kelly's Bakery ca 1910s
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection

Skerman Bros. Blacksmith

Frederick John Skerman opened a blacksmith about 1900 after operating at Samson Vale for a time. He was joined by his brother John Hope Skerman and the business was known as Skerman Bros. Wheelwrights & Coachbuilders, Terrors Creek. Skerman Bros. invented and patented the cage dip winding device. By 1903 John Skerman had moved to Mooloolah and Fred carried on the business as F. J. Skerman Coachbuilder & General Smith.

Francis Hart purchased the property circa 1911 and built a large residence adjacent to the blacksmith, later subdividing the property into two blocks. In 1914 the business was acquired by Ferdinand Schmidt from Lacey's Creek and became known as F. Schmidt & Sons Coachbuilders. The business changed hands a number of times, the last owner being Leslie George (Mick) McKenzie who purchased it in 1944 and carried on the business until the 1960s by which time the building had fallen into disrepair.

Robert Vellnagel's House & Store

A house and store were built for Robert (Bob) Vellnagel by his brother-in-law Fred Hacker and in mid-1912 the family moved from Lacey's Creek where they had been farming. By 1919 they had relocated to Jandowae and Bob was again a farmer.

A branch of the London Bank of Australia Limited occupied the shop premises in 1920/21. Subsequently an auctioneer, believed to have conducted a secondary business selling new bicycles, traded from this shop front.

The property was subdivided and acquired by the Silverwood Dairy Factory Limited. The residence became a boarding house and was eventually purchased by the Dayboro Co-operative in 1943, often being referred to as the Factory Guest House.

The shop was eventually divided into three. Fred Heideman carried on a drapery business in the largest section, which was taken over by his son-in-law Jim Barnes who had the business for many years.



Battershill's last horse drawn coach Dayboro to Petrie outside F. Schmidt & Sons coachbuilders ca late 1910s
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay Regional Libraries local history collection

Valnagel's family home ca mid-1910s
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay Regional Libraries local history collection

Original Crown Hotel & Store

James Kinkead Berry built the first store in the township in January 1887 using bricks from the old sugar mill. The store became an unofficial post office with James being appointed Post Master on 11 December 1888. On 1 April 1889 James' wife Mary Ann Berry was appointed Post Mistress.

In April 1888 James applied for a provisional licence for an hotel at Rosemount, being the name given by him to the township block. The initial application was refused; however after several submissions a provisional

licence was granted on 6 July 1892, the premises being named the Crown Hotel. Specifications of necessary improvements possibly refer to a timber store being attached to the brick building.

Lieutenant James Berry embarked for South Africa with the 4th Contingent Imperial Bushmen, Queensland, on 18 May 1900. In September 1900 his wife leased the hotel to James Cowan. Mary Ann Berry died on 27 October 1900 giving birth the couple's ninth child.



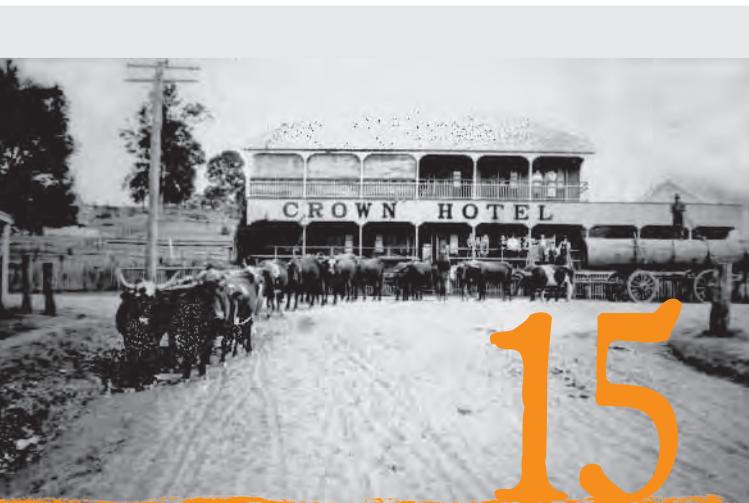
*Lacey's Store (right) now State Government Insurance Office Agency ca 1918
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Present Crown Hotel

The original Crown Hotel and store property was sold to Francis James Hepburn by James Berry in 1913, the previous publicans having been lessees. Hepburn had a two-storied timber hotel erected adjacent to the original premises.

The property, containing over sixty one acres of land, was purchased by T.J. & J.T. Delaney in 1921. Thomas Joseph Delaney had married Teresa Josephine Cruice, daughter of Rody Cruice, in 1914. The property was subdivided and in May 1921 blocks in the Delaney's Hotel Estate were offered for sale.

The Delaneys retained ownership of the hotel, then on a two acre block. There were a number of lessees over time, one of them being Joseph Terence Cruice, brother of Teresa Delaney. The Crown Hotel was sold to Castlemaine Perkins in December 1936. Members of the Cruice family, including a son and grandson of Joseph Cruice, were lessees of the hotel. It remained a brewery owned hotel until purchased by the Henzell family in the 1990s.



*Sam Heathwood's bullock team 19 February 1923
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Dayboro Public Hall

A new Orange Hall, built in the township on land owned by Thomas Strain, was opened with a concert and dance on 31 December 1908. The first Orange Hall was built by the No. 8 Killyman True Blue Orange Lodge in the 1870s near the corner of Laceys Creek and Mt. Pleasant Roads. By 1908 it had outlived its usefulness. The large new hall became the focal point for the community with all manner of meetings and entertainments being held on a regular basis. In October 1936 the Orange Hall was sold to the citizens of Dayboro for £200 (\$400). The hall was renovated and extended to footpath level and re-opened as the Dayboro Public Hall and School of Arts on 12 November 1937. Trustees conducted the hall business until it was taken over by the Pine Rivers Shire Council in the 1980s and became known as the Dayboro Community Hall.



*Opening of Dayboro Public Hall 12 November 1937
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Dayboro Police Station

An application for a police station at Terrors Creek was first made on 21 May 1900 at which time the district was being patrolled from the North Pine Police Station, 12 miles (19.3 kilometres) distant. This application and a subsequent 1906 request were unsuccessful.

In response to a further request for a police station, the Home Secretary and the Minister for Lands visited the township on 2 September 1910.

On 15 November 1911 approval was granted for one Mounted Constable to be sent to Terrors Creek. Constable Alfred Leech, occupying rented premises, was temporarily transferred on 29 November 1911.

On 18 January 1916 plans were submitted for a police station and cell. Construction was completed on 1 October 1916 at a cost of £795 (\$1,590) and the first station was officially opened on 29 November 1916.



On 29 May 1961 Senior Constable Ronald E. Nicholson reported the new Dayboro Police Station was complete. The original building was relocated to Laceys Creek Road and became the Dayboro Veterinary Surgery.

17

*Snr. Constable Ron Nicholson & Kevin Linnane with Boxing Trophies 1963
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Charles Adsett's Blacksmith

Charles Adsett is listed in the 1892 Post Office Directory as a blacksmith at Hamilton but may have been in business prior to that date. *The Brisbane Courier* of 25 June 1887 records "...Mr. Berry would give an allotment rent free to any person who wished to start a saddlery or a blacksmith and wheelwright." When James Berry subdivided Portion 1 into 9 blocks of varying sizes in 1898, a small one acre block was transferred to Charles Adsett.

Adsett retained ownership of this property until 1 February 1918 when it was transferred to Rosa Ann Hepburn. It was then transferred to Christian Frederick Lindenberg on 1 February 1922 and the property was subdivided into seven smaller business blocks.

A new store was constructed on the corner which, in 1924, was known as O'Neill & McKenzie, later becoming O'Neill & Lindenberg.

The Dayboro Café operated here a number of years later.



18

*O'Neil & McKenzie Store corner of Williams & McKenzie Streets 3 June 1924
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

Dayboro Butchery

By 1909 Cruice Bros. moved their butchery business into the township from the family farm in Laceys Creek Road. The property was registered in the name of Joseph Terence Cruice on 15 March 1909. Their father Rody Cruice had been issued with a slaughtering licence in the North Pine Police Court on 12 February 1898.

The slaughter yards remained in Laceys Creek Road.

A house was also relocated from the family farm onto a township block near the butchery.

Frederick Edmund (Ted) Long purchased the business in 1919 although the property was not transferred into his name until several years later. He also acquired the slaughter yards on 1 February 1928. Ted Long built a new butcher shop in 1933. He retained ownership of both properties until 1 January 1940 when they were sold to Charles Hewitt.

Henry Chambers took over the business in 1948.

On 1 June 1961 the properties were transferred to Cecil George Eaton, son-in-law of Charles Hewitt.



*Dayboro township (Cruice Bros Butchery highlighted) 1917
Image courtesy of Dayboro District Historical Society & Moreton Bay
Regional Libraries local history collection*

What's in a name?

The Dayboro district was initially referred to as Upper North Pine.

The first permanent non-indigenous settler was John McKenzie.

With his wife and young family, McKenzie settled on the banks of the North Pine River in 1866 approximately one and a half miles (2.4 kilometres) south of Dayboro. Here, he operated a pit sawmill.

The township has had three official names.

Between 1878 and 1892 it was known as Hamilton; between 1892 and 1917 it was known as Terrors Creek and in 1917 it was named Dayboro, honouring William Henry Day, Clerk of Petty Sessions and later Police Magistrate in Brisbane, who leased Portion 1 Parish of Samsonvale in 1867. This property description represented the majority of land upon which the township now stands.

The Dayboro community remains indebted to Leith Fenton Barter (1947 - 2012) who, in his role as a Moreton Bay Regional Council Local History Librarian, made significant contributions above and beyond the call of duty towards clarifying many aspects of the region's recorded origins.

Further information about Dayboro's history can be obtained from the Dayboro Tourist Information Centre at 27 Williams Street, or by visiting the Pine Rivers Heritage Museum and Moreton Bay Regional Council's Local History Library.

Dayboro Heritage Trail

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

Moreton Bay Regional Council gratefully acknowledges the contributions of members of the Dayboro District Historical Society Inc. as well as past and present members of the Dayboro community towards the research and delivery of the Dayboro Heritage Trail project.