

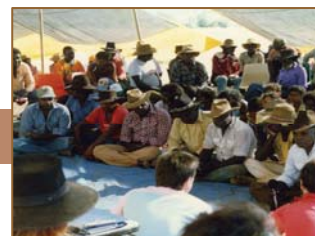
Proposed Cross River Rail Project: Cultural Heritage Report PART A



Prepared for SKM - Aurecon CRR Joint Venture

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Executive Summary

This report details the results of the cultural heritage investigations undertaken of the Cross River Rail project area (henceforth known as the Study Area). The University of Queensland Culture and Heritage Unit (UQCHU) was contracted by the Sinclair Knight Merz – Aurecon CRR Joint Venture to undertake a study of the existing cultural heritage values of the proposed Cross River Rail route. This report details the results of studies to date of both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage places within, and neighbouring, the Study Area. It is based on existing knowledge, registers and reports of the Study Area, community consultation and surveys of standing structures conducted in May and June 2010.

For the purposes of the Cultural Heritage Study, an 800m buffer was applied around the Study Area to ensure that all places that may be affected by the proposed development were captured in the study.

The Cross River Rail Study Area is a precisely defined precinct within the bounds of modern Brisbane. In terms of Aboriginal occupation and significance, however, it is a small part of a larger dynamic landscape that hosted not only the Brisbane-based groups but also a diverse range of neighbouring groups involved in economic, subsistence, social, ritual and political activities.

There are seven places on the Queensland Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database that are located within the Study Area, namely:

- LB:N50, the campsite referred to by Petrie (1992:160-1) in the vicinity of Petrie Barracks. This was the camp used by the Ipswich, Rosewood and Wivenhoe groups participating in ritual combat following a corroboree;
- LB:N80, the campsite referred to by Petrie (1992:160-1) in the vicinity of Roma Street Station. This was the camp used by the Brisbane, Stradbroke and Logan groups participating in ritual combat following a corroboree;
- LB:N62 and LB:N69, the extensive camp, contact and cultural site at Victoria Park. This is the area of York's Hollow, the semi-permanent base of the Brisbane Aborigines;
- LB:N74, a resource extraction site in the vicinity of Roma Street Station, formerly a string of waterholes and the source of Wheat Creek;
- LB:N82, the windmill on Wickham Terrace, the site of the execution by hanging of two Aboriginal men in 1841. The men had been convicted of the murder of the colony's Assistant Surveyor and one of his party; and
- LB:O25, the site of a bora ground in the vicinity of Merton Road (and the present day Holy Trinity Church), Woolloongabba.

One other Aboriginal cultural heritage place has been identified during this research, namely:

- The Bowen Hills/Spring Hill/ New Farm Food Place that was a large scale resource area.

A total of 364 registered non-Aboriginal heritage places are located within and neighbouring the Study Area, being entered on the National Heritage List (2), the Commonwealth Heritage List (4), Queensland Heritage Register (169) or Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register (189), or a combination of these. All places that are entered on the Queensland Heritage Register are also listed on the Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register except the Workshop Buildings, Queensland Blind Deaf and Dumb Institute (former) and the Animal Research Institute. The places on the National Heritage List are the Commissariat Store and Old Government House, both in the Central Section. The four places on the Commonwealth Heritage List are the Brisbane General Post Office, Queensland Postal Honour Board, the Naval Offices, and Victoria Barracks.

There are a wide range of registered place types in the Study Area, with the majority being Residential Places (102), Commercial Places (89) followed by Religion/Worship (29), Transport (18) and Education/Research (15). The 364 places are registered for a total of 1041 significance criteria. The majority of heritage places are registered for their historical values (274), followed by aesthetic value (214), special association (148), rarity (143) and for demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of places (118).

Queensland Rail maintains an internal heritage register. Within the Study Area there are 19 places listed on the QR Heritage Register. Of these, 10 places are on the BCC City Plan Heritage Register, four of which are also on the Queensland Heritage Register.

The proposed Cross River Rail project consists of the construction of a rail tunnel beneath the CBD and the Brisbane River along with changes to rail infrastructure north to Bowen Hills and south to Salisbury. An underground station will also need to be constructed in the CBD and changes made to Roma Street Station. Tunnel portals, connection and ventilation outlets as well as the location of construction worksites and spoil haulage routes will also potentially create impacts on places of heritage significance.

The potential impacts on heritage places during construction of Cross River Rail will include the following:

- Disturbances to places of Aboriginal cultural heritage value;
- Construction and location of the portals disturbing historical archaeological deposits;
- Disturbance to places of archaeological research potential in the CBD;
- Construction of a new underground station in the Brisbane CBD requiring the demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Construction of surface rail infrastructure including station enhancements requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Realignment and construction of bridges and roads requiring demolition or relocation of heritage places;

- Connecting new Cross River Rail infrastructure to existing heritage facilities may damage heritage places;
- Location and construction within the existing rail easement requiring demolition or relocation of rail heritage items or places;
- Realignment of rail corridors and subsequent changes to surrounding areas may require demolition or relocation of heritage places;
- Vibration from road header, drilling and blasting, tunnel boring machines and other construction techniques may cause structural damage to heritage places;
- Settling of sediments during and following tunnel construction may cause structural damage to heritage places; and
- The large amount of open space required for construction work sites may disturb heritage places near the tunnel portals and the underground station;
- Location of the ventilation outlets and the surface components of the underground station may have aesthetic impacts on heritage places; and
- The transportation and storage of excavated spoil material may increase dust levels at heritage places.

The likely ongoing impacts on heritage places following construction of Cross River Rail are:

- Ongoing vibration from the rail traffic, particularly where the tunnel is close to the surface, may cause damage to heritage places; and
- The emissions from ventilation outlets located in close proximity to heritage places may potentially cause corrosion problems for brick and stonework.

This report on the existing cultural heritage environment of the Cross River Rail study area has identified a 364 registered cultural heritage places and an additional nine Queensland Rail heritage places that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed development, particularly in those places where the proposed development causes ground surface disturbance.

The Cross River Rail project has many cultural heritage impacts that will require the implementation of a large number of mitigation strategies:

Legislative Requirements:

- All work must conform to the requirements of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and any notifications required under that Act
- All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- All work must conform to the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- All work must conform to the principles of the Burra Charter

Presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage:

- All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to ensure that no development activities harm Aboriginal cultural heritage
- All work must conform to the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- All work needs to be undertaken in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and any notifications required by that Act
- Conclude a CHMP with both Aboriginal Parties
- On-going contact be maintained between the Queensland Government and both Aboriginal Parties throughout the duration of the development

Demolition or damage of heritage listed structures:

- No demolition or damage of State or BCC heritage listed places is to occur outside the RNA Showgrounds
- Full photographic and descriptive report prepared on the following structures within the RNA Showgrounds:
 - Brick rail viaduct;
 - Side Show Alley;
 - Sheep and Goat Pavilion;
 - Dairy Cattle Pavilion; and
 - Beef Cattle Pavilion
- There are no strategies to mitigate the impact of the project on Showring 2 within the RNA Showgrounds. Engineering solutions must be sought to avoid impact on this place

Potential for the discovery of historical archaeological places in Victoria Park, Albert Street, Charlotte Street, Alice Street:

- All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland heritage Act 1992*
- Under Part 9 of the Act the discovery of any important historical archaeological place or artefact must be reported to the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Resource Management

- Consultant archaeologists must monitor all surface earthworks in Albert, Charlotte and Alice Streets
- Consultant archaeologists must assess any archaeological discoveries and determine any follow-up archaeological activity
- Information about historical archaeological potential and cultural heritage legislation needs to be included in the workplace induction program

Access to State and City heritage registered places:

- Public access to State and City heritage registered places must be maintained throughout the entire project
- State and City heritage registered places must not be used as access routes to construction zones

Storage of project related materials:

- No State or BCC heritage listed place is to be used for the storage of any project related equipment or materials beyond essential requirements for worksites;

Vibration from tunnel construction:

- Vibration from TBMs, drill and blast and road header construction techniques has the potential to impact a large number of heritage registered places. Continuous vibration monitoring needs to occur at:
 - Roma Street Railway Station;
 - Albert Street Uniting Church;
 - Brisbane City Hall;
 - Former Queensland Deposit Bank, 245 Albert Street;
 - William Cairncross Building, 188-196 Albert Street (if the current Development Approval has not been acted upon by the time of tunnel construction);
 - Perry House, 167 Albert Street;
 - 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point;
 - Division 1 and 2, Boggo Road Gaol;
 - South Brisbane Cemetery; and
 - 156 School Road, Yeronga;
- Engineering solutions need to be developed to reduce the vibration impacts:
 - Roma Street Railway Station;
 - Brisbane City Hall;
 - William Cairncross Building (if the current Development Approval has not been acted upon by the time of tunnel construction);
 - Perry House;

- Boggo Road Gaol; and
- South Brisbane Cemetery

Settlement:

- Short and long term settlement monitoring needs to occur at:
 - Lokarlton, 173 Gregory Terrace;
 - Brisbane Girls Grammar School;
 - Cliveden Mansions, 17-23 Gregory Terrace;
 - Roma Street Railway Station;
 - Albert Street Uniting Church;
 - Brisbane City Hall;
 - King George Square;
 - Former Queensland Deposit Bank, 245 Albert Street;
 - William Cairncross Building, 188-196 Albert Street;
 - Perry House, 167 Albert Street;
 - Camelot Court Carriageway, Beatrice Lane;
 - Brisbane Botanical Gardens:
 - 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point;
 - Former St Joseph's Convent, Kangaroo Point;
 - St Joseph's School, Church and Presbytery, Kangaroo Point;
 - Division 1 and 2, Boggo Road Gaol;
 - South Brisbane Cemetery;
 - 10 Killarney Street, Yeronga;
 - 5 Dublin Street, Yeronga;
 - 6 Dublin Street, Yeronga;
 - 156 School Road, Yeronga; and
 - 1145 Ipswich Road, Moorooka

Impact on heritage trees:

- Mature trees in the Botanical Gardens and the RNA Showgrounds will be impacted by the project
- All work must conform to the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- Specialist heritage arborist advice must be sought to relocate up to four trees at Showring 2 at the RNA Showgrounds
- Specialist heritage arborist advice must be sought to minimise impacts on the root structures of two 19th century fig trees on the Alice Street boundary of the Botanical Gardens

Connecting to existing heritage fabric at Roma Street Railway Station:

- Any construction activities must not damage the existing fabric of the building or platform.
- All connections to the existing fabric must be sympathetic in character and design.

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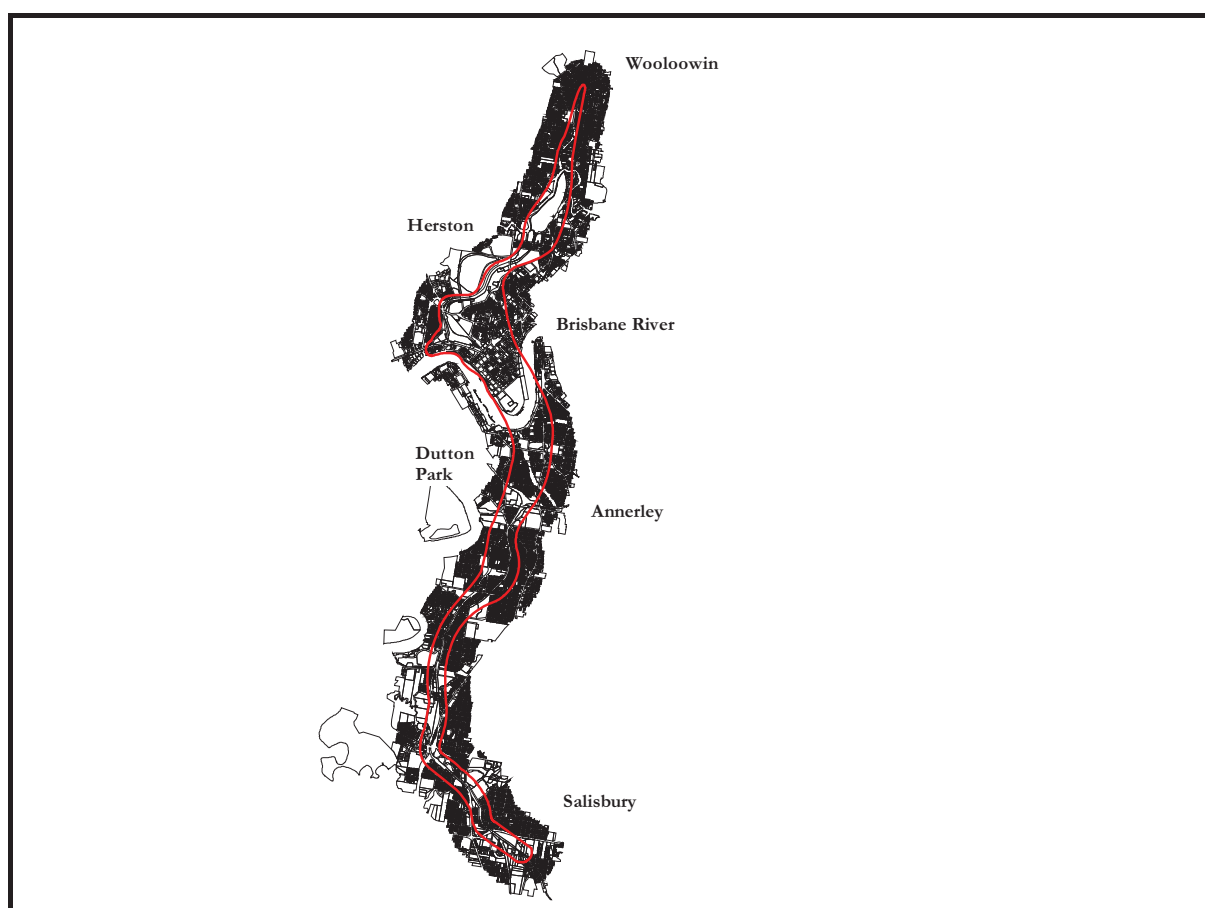
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1. Introduction

This report details the results of the cultural heritage investigations undertaken of the Cross River Rail Project area (henceforth known as the Study Area). The University of Queensland Culture and Heritage Unit (UQCHU) was contracted by the Sinclair Knight Merz Aurecon CRR Joint Venture to undertake a study of the existing cultural heritage values of the proposed Cross River Rail route. This report details the results of studies of both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage places within the Study Area. It is based on existing knowledge, registers and reports of the Study Area, community consultation, survey reports produced by the relevant Aboriginal Parties and surveys of standing structures conducted in May and June 2010. The Study Area consists of parts of the suburbs of Albion, Annerley, Bowen Hills, Brisbane City, Coopers Plains, Dutton Park, Fairfield, Fortitude Valley, Herston, Kangaroo Point, Kelvin Grove, Moorooka, Red Hill, Rocklea, Salisbury, South Brisbane, Spring Hill, Tennyson, Windsor, Woolloowin, Woolloongabba, Yeronga, and Yeerongpilly (Figure 1-1).



■ **Figure 1-1. Location of the Proposed Cross River Rail Project.**

2. The Project and Terms of Reference

The Queensland Government proposes to construct a new north-south rail line in inner city Brisbane that includes a tunnel under the CBD and the Brisbane River and a new underground station in the CBD. The project will also have impacts at the tunnel portals and on the existing ground surface with the construction of ventilation and extraction outlets, surface works within rail easement, construction worksites and access routes and possible surface works associated with the realignment of rail infrastructure. As part of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed project the University of Queensland Culture and Heritage Unit was contracted to prepare a study of the existing Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage that may be affected by the proposed development and to develop strategies to mitigate any impacts. This report presents the results of both stages: the existing environment and the impact assessment.

2.1 Description of the Existing Environment

Section 3.10.1 of the Cross River Rail Project Draft Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Statement (April 2010) states that:

The EIS should describe the existing Indigenous cultural heritage objects and areas that may be affected by the project. It should also describe how, in conjunction with the appropriate Indigenous people and their confidentiality requirements, the cultural heritage objects and areas were ascertained including for example the results of any Aboriginal cultural heritage survey undertaken; the DERM Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Database; any existing literature relating to Indigenous cultural heritage in the study corridor.

Section 3.11.1 of the Cross River Rail Project Draft Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Statement (April 2010) states that:

The EIS should describe the existing non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites and places, and their values. Any such study should be conducted by an appropriately qualified practitioner and should include the following:

- Consultation with:
 - The Australian Heritage Places Inventory;
 - The Queensland Heritage Register and other information regarding places of non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance;
 - Any local government heritage register; and
 - Any existing literature relating to the heritage of the affected areas.
- Liaison with relevant community groups/organisations (e.g. local history societies) concerning:

- Places of non-Indigenous cultural heritage significance; and
- Opinion regarding significance of any cultural heritage places located or identified;
- Locations of culturally and historically significant sites, shown on maps, that are likely to be impacted by the project; and
- A constraints analysis of the proposed study corridor and areas affected by the project to identify and record non-Indigenous cultural heritage places.

2.2 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Section 3.10.2 of the Cross River Rail Project Draft Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Statement (April 2010) states that:

The EIS should describe the objectives and practical measures for protecting or enhancing Indigenous cultural heritage objects and areas, and describe how the achievement of the objective will be monitored, assessed and managed.

To the greatest extent practicable, significant Aboriginal objects should be avoided by the project. The EIS should provide an assessment of the likely affects on Aboriginal cultural heritage, including but not limited to the following:

- Description of the significance of objects and areas likely to be affected by the project and significance at a local, regional and national level; and
- Recommended means of mitigating any negative impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage and enhancing any positive impacts.

Section 3.11.2 of the Cross River Rail Project Draft Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Statement (April 2010) states that:

The proponent should provide an assessment of any likely affects on the sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage values, including but not limited to the following:

- Description of the significance of artefacts, items or places of conservation or non-Indigenous cultural heritage value likely to be affected by the project and their values at a local, regional, state and national level;
- Recommended means of mitigating any negative impacts on non-Indigenous cultural heritage values and enhancing any positive impacts; and
- Strategies to manage places of historic heritage significance, taking account also of community interests and concerns.

As a minimum, investigation, consultation, impact assessment, management and protection strategies should satisfy statutory responsibilities and duties of care, including those under the *Queensland Heritage Act 2003* and the EPBC ACT, where applicable.

3. Study Approach and Methods

3.1 Introduction

Cultural heritage focuses on aspects of the past which people value and which are important in identifying who we are. Cultural heritage incorporates places, objects, artefacts, documents, beliefs, skills and practices. Although there is obvious overlap and connections, legislatively Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage is divided. This division is also used in this study.

3.2 Cultural Heritage Significance

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) sets the standard of practice in Australia for places of cultural heritage significance. It defines heritage significance as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (Australia ICOMOS 1999:2). Heritage significance is ‘embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meaning, records, related places and related objects’ (Australia ICOMOS 1999:2). Cultural heritage significance is not static and can change over time as a result of continuing history or use of a place, or if new information comes to light (Australia ICOMOS 1999:2). Identifying and assessing cultural heritage significance helps to estimate the value of places to improve our understanding of the past, to enrich the present and provide for future generations (Australia ICOMOS 1999:12). Heritage significance is assessed at a number of levels and is subject to certain legislative criteria.

3.3 Heritage Legislation, Registers and Significance Criteria

3.3.1 National Legislation

In 2004, a new national heritage system was established under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2004* (EPBC Act). This legislation is administered by the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

The EPBC Act established the National Heritage List, which recognises and protects places of outstanding heritage value to the nation, and the Commonwealth Heritage List, which protects Commonwealth owned or leased places of significant heritage value.

3.3.2 State Legislation

3.3.2.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

In Queensland, Aboriginal cultural heritage is administered under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* by the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM). This Act replaced the *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*. A Cultural Heritage Register and Cultural Heritage Database have been established under this legislation. The Cultural Heritage Register holds information about cultural heritage studies, Cultural Heritage Management Plans, cultural heritage bodies, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties. The Indigenous

Cultural Heritage Database contains information about places of Indigenous cultural heritage and provides a research and planning tool to help assess heritage values of particular areas. An assessment of significance is not made on places entered in the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database.

3.3.2.2 Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage

Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage in Queensland is administered under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, by the Department of Environment and Resource Management. The Queensland Heritage Register is established under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and is a list of places assessed as being of State level significance. Once a place is entered in the Register, the Queensland Heritage Council must assess any changes made to that place.

A place is entered in the Queensland Heritage Register if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's **history**;
- (b) The place demonstrates **rare**, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;
- (c) The place has **potential** to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;
- (d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular **class** of cultural places;
- (e) The place is important because of its **aesthetic** significance;
- (f) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of **creative or technical** achievement at a particular period;
- (g) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for **social, cultural or spiritual reasons**; and
- (h) The place has a **special association** with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

3.3.3 Local legislation

The Brisbane City Plan 2000 (City Plan) is prepared under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* which sets out the requirements for planning and development assessment in Queensland. City Plan is Brisbane City Council's planning scheme which describes its intentions and outcomes for the future development of the city. The City Plan Heritage Register is contained within the planning scheme in the Heritage Register Planning Scheme Policy. The Register contains places and precincts of cultural

heritage significance at a City or local level, places of special cultural significance to Indigenous people, and places of natural heritage significance. All places contained in the Register require the City Plan's Heritage Place Code to be applied when an application for development is made.

A place may be entered in the City Plan Heritage Register if it meets one of the following cultural heritage significance criteria:

- it is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the City's or local area's **history**;
- it demonstrates **rare**, uncommon or endangered aspects of the City's or local area's cultural heritage;
- it has **potential** to yield information that will contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the City's or local area's history;
- it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular **class** or classes of cultural places;
- it is important because of its **aesthetic** significance;
- it is important in demonstrating a high degree of **creative or technological** achievement at a particular period;
- it has a strong or special association with the life or work of a particular community or cultural group for **social, cultural or spiritual reasons**; and
- It has a **special association** with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the City's or local area's history.

3.4 Character Places and Local Plans

City Plan identifies and provides guidance in relation to Traditional Character Buildings (residential and non-residential) and Commercial Character Buildings. The Residential Design – Character Code, and Commercial Character Building Code apply to such places. Traditional Character is defined by a number of criteria including building form and scale, street context, materials and detailing, and setting. Commercial Character Buildings are identified by specific characteristics such as pre-1946 construction, front boundary alignment and an incorporated awning over the footpath.

3.5 Study Methods

3.5.1 Heritage Register Searches

Searches were undertaken at the national, state and local level for registered heritage places within and neighbouring the Study Area. Searches were undertaken of the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List at the national level. At the State level searches were conducted of the Queensland Heritage Register and the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Register and Cultural Heritage Database (both Department of Environment and Resource Management) and the Queensland Rail Heritage Register. The QRHR is an internal asset management tool used by Queensland Rail. A search of various Queensland Rail heritage survey reports was also conducted. At the local level a search was undertaken of the Brisbane City Council's City Plan Heritage Register. Geographic Information System (GIS) data identifying registered heritage places has been identified.

3.5.2 Literature Review

Existing literature on the history and cultural heritage of the Study Area and its surrounds was consulted. Historical research was undertaken accessing resources at The University of Queensland Culture and Heritage Unit, The University of Queensland Social Sciences and Humanities Library, The University of Queensland Fryer Library, State Library of Queensland, the John Oxley Library and online sources. Heritage register citations for individual places on the Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register were consulted. Unpublished heritage consultancy reports held by the Department of Environment and Resource Management were reviewed.

3.5.3 Survey

Multiple surveys of the Study Area were undertaken during May and June 2010 to locate and record non-Aboriginal cultural heritage. Places located, recorded and photographed included all places on the Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List, Queensland Heritage Register and Brisbane City Plan Heritage Register.

Aboriginal heritage surveys have not yet been undertaken by the two Traditional Owner groups and Native Title Claimants, the Turrbal and the Jagera. UQCHU will work with the groups when the Study Area is surveyed for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

3.5.4 Community Consultation

A program of community consultation with local heritage and historical associations was developed. Letters inviting involvement in the consultation process were sent to:

- Brisbane History Group;

- Australian Railway Historical Society (Qld Division);
- Windsor and Districts Historical Society;
- Royal Historical Society of Queensland;
- Boggo Road Gaol Historical Society;
- Victoria Barracks Historical Society;
- New Farm and Districts Historical Society;
- National Trust of Queensland; and
- Queensland Women's Historical Association.

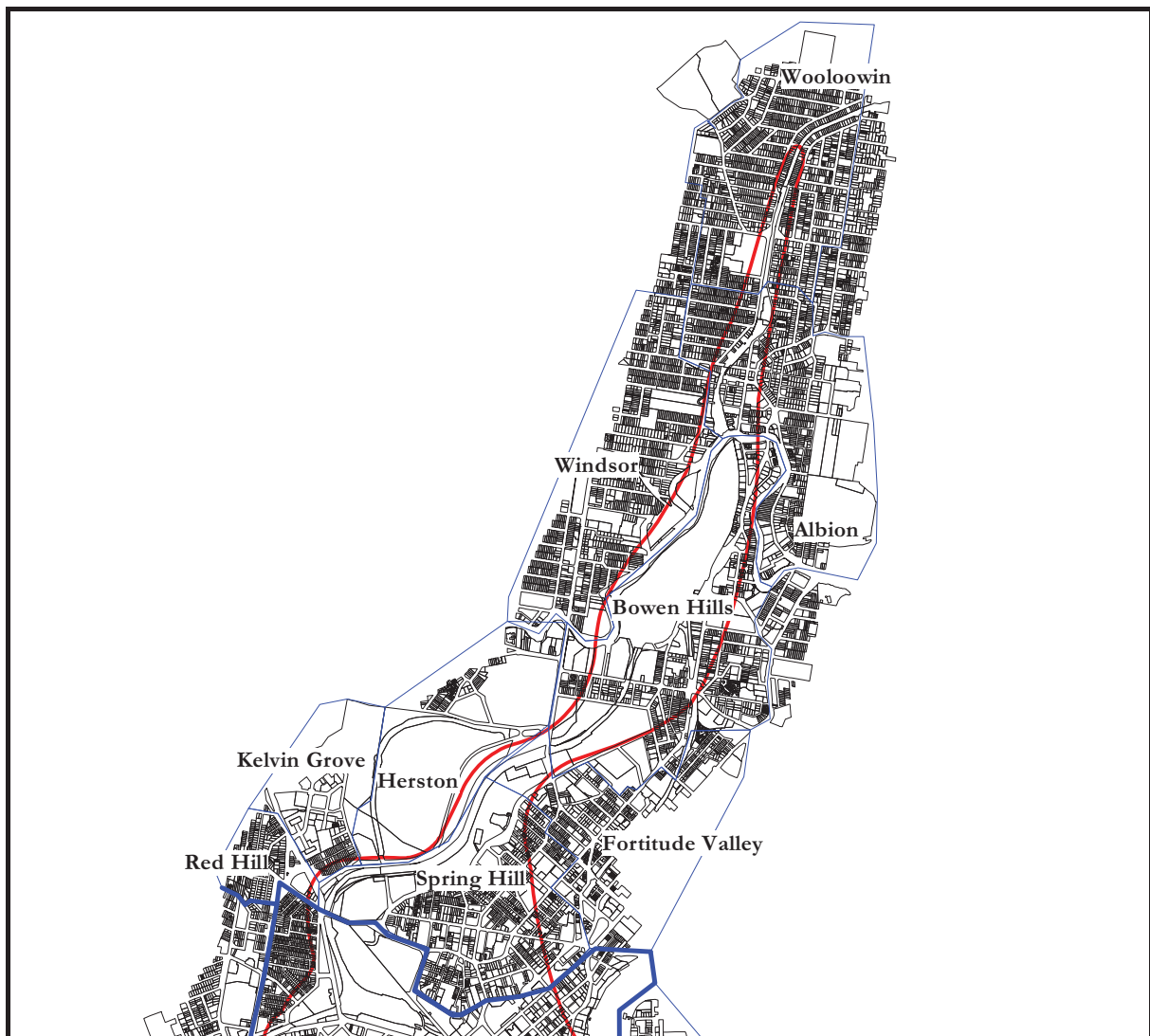
To date no responses have been received to these letters.

3.5.5 Mapping

The location of all heritage places recorded during the non-Aboriginal heritage register searches and surveys have been identified and mapped in a GIS, using MapInfo software. The GIS has been developed from data supplied by the Joint Venture, combining heritage data and Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) data of the Study Area. Modifications and updates have been made to the data as a result of the survey process.

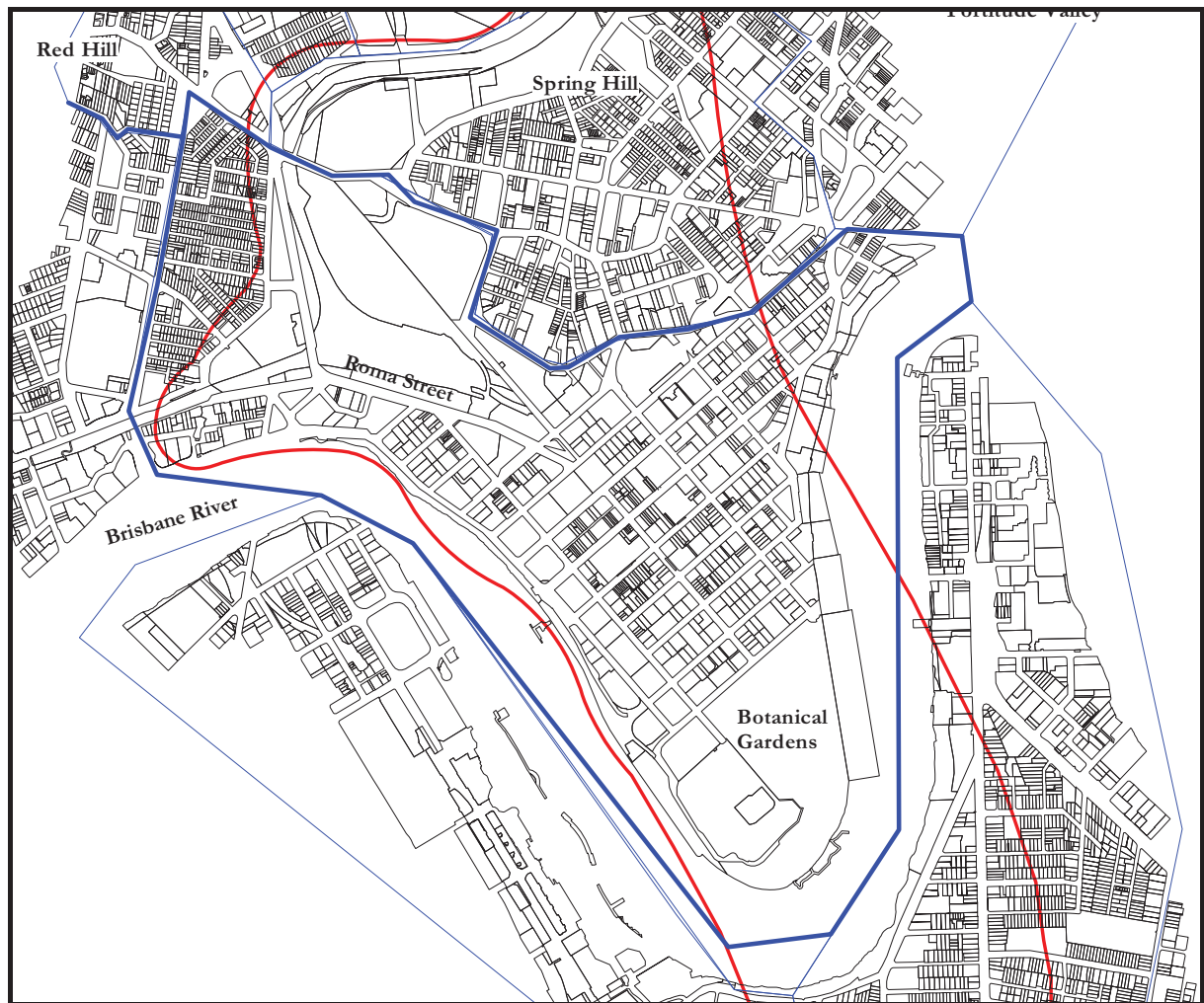
4. The Study Area

The Study Area consists of an approximately 19km long corridor that crosses Brisbane City from Woolloowin in the north to Salisbury and Coopers Plains in the south. It includes all of the Brisbane CBD. The Study Area is up to 2km wide in the CBD but averages approximately 400m wide. An additional buffer of up to 800m was included in the study to ensure that neighbouring heritage places were captured. From the historical research undertaken for the project it became obvious that certain sections of the Study Area shared many similar themes in their suburban development. Consequently, the non-Indigenous cultural heritage the Study Area is divided into three districts, namely the Northern Section, the Central Section and the Southern Section (Figures 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3). The Northern Section contains the suburbs of Albion, Bowen Hills, Fortitude Valley, Herston, Kelvin Grove, Red Hill, Spring Hill, Windsor and Woolloowin.



■ **Figure 4-1. The Northern Section of the Study Area.**

The Central Section contains Brisbane City.



■ Figure 4-2. The Central Section of the Study Area.

The Southern Section of the Study Area contains the suburbs of Annerley, Coopers Plains, Dutton Park, Fairfield, Kangaroo Point, Moorooka, Rocklea, Salisbury, Tennyson, Woolloongabba, Yeronga and Yeerongpilly



■ Figure 4-3. The Southern Section of the Study Area.

Over the years a number of unpublished consultancy reports have been produced on the cultural heritage of specific places located within the Study Area. A number of these were consulted for this project, namely:

- Alan H Spry and Associates 1995 Commissariat Store: Conservation of Stonework. Report to Department of Public Works.
- Alfredson, Gillian 1989 Report on the Archaeological Investigation of the Flagpole Site, Wickham Terrace.
- Allom Lovell Architects 1999 The Former Naval Stores, Kangaroo Point: A conservation study for the Brisbane City Council. Report to BCC.
- Allom Lovell Architects 1999 Gona Barracks, Kelvin Grove: A cultural heritage assessment and strategy for conservation. Report for the Department of Defence.
- Allom Lovell Architects 2005 The Former Nurses' Quarters: Lady Bowen Precinct, Spring Hill. Report to the Department of Public Works.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1989 Old Museum Building Conservation Study.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1990 Old Museum Building Conservation Project: Specification conservation of the fence.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1990 Old Museum Building Conservation Project: Specification conservation of the towers.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1992 The School House Brisbane Grammar School: An appraisal of significance for the Brisbane Grammar School Board of Trustees.
- Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle 1994 The Character of Residential Areas, Brisbane. Report to Brisbane City Council.
- Ann Wallin and Associates 1998 A Cultural Heritage Analysis of the Proposed City Valley Bypass Corridor. Report to Connell Wagner.
- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2000 Archaeological Excavation of the Queen Street (Suncorp) Site. Report to Suncorp Metway.
- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2000 Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Roma Street Parkland Project. Report to Bovis LendLease and the Department of Public Works and Housing.
- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2000 Archaeological Excavations of Victoria Park Brisbane. Report to Brisbane City Council.

- ARCHAEO Cultural Heritage Services 2001 Cultural Heritage Monitoring of the Inner City Bypass (ICB) Construction Works through RNA Showgrounds, Brisbane, Southeast Queensland. Report to Leighton Contractors.
- Austral Archaeology and Archaeological Assessment of Queens Park, Brisbane. Report to Jupiters Ltd.
- Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit and Robert Riddell 1993 Spring Hill Baths: A conservation plan.
- Buchanan Architects 2001 St Brigids Church Red Hill: A report for the Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane.
- Buchanan Architects 2002 Metropolitan Area South Section 1 Introduction History Compliance Issues. Report to QR.
- Buchanan Architects 2002 Metropolitan Area North Section 1 Introduction History Compliance Issues. Report to QR.
- Burmester, Paul and Margaret Cook 2000 Conservation Plan for Brisbane Grammar School.
- Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects 2002 Bowen Park Renovation of Rotunda: Report to the EPA Heritage Branch.
- Cooper, Pam 1995 History through Monuments: Two faces of war.
- Heritage Unit, Department of Development and Planning, Brisbane City Council 1991 Fortitude Valley Heritage Protection Plan.
- HT420 & HT428 Applied History Groups, The University of Queensland History Department 1995 Lady Bowen Hospital Complex Heritage Study: 497-535 Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill.
- Kennedy, Michael 1998 Commissariat Store Conservation Plan. Department of Public Works.
- Marquis-Kyle, Peter 2000 Old Museum Building Conservation Management Plan.
- Murphy, Adrian and Jonathan Prangnell 2003 Report on the Monitoring and Salvage Collection of the Queen Street Central Redevelopment Site, Central Brisbane.
- Prangnell, Jonathan 1996 An Assessment of the Potential for the Existence of Culturally Significant Sub-Surface Deposits at the Proposed MacArthur Development Site. Report to Bovis McLachlan.
- Prangnell, Jonathan 2004 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessor's Report – North South Bypass Tunnel. Report to BCC.
- Prangnell, Jonathan 2006 Assessment for the Proposed Airport Link. Report to BCC

- Prangnell, Jonathan 2008 Further Archaeological Investigations at Dutton Park.
- Prangnell, Jonathan 2009 The Brisbane City CBD Archaeological Plan: Phases 2, 3 and 4. Report to EPA.
- Prangnell, Jonathan, Karen Murphy, Tam Smith and Linda Terry 2008 Existing Cultural Heritage Environment Report for the Proposed Northern Link Project.
- Prangnell, Jonathan, Karen Murphy, Tam Smith and Linda Terry 2008 Cultural Heritage Report for the Proposed Northern Link Project.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Kevin Rains 2001 Cultural Heritage Report of Historical Landscapes and Materials at the Proposed Kelvin Grove Urban Village Redevelopment Site.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Kevin Rains 2002 Initial Archaeological Salvage of Parts of the Kelvin Grove Urban Village Development Site.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Jill Reid 1999 A Desktop Cultural Heritage Assessment of a Proposed Brisbane to Cairns Fibre Optic Cable Route.
- Prangnell, Jonathan and Linda Terry 2008 The Brisbane City CBD Archaeological Plan: Phase 1. Report to EPA.
- Project Services with Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects 1998 Old Museum Gardens Conservation Study.
- Queensland Administrative Services Department Heritage Buildings Group 1994 Resident Medical Officers' Quarters Royal Brisbane Hospital: Historic record.
- Queensland Administrative Services Department Heritage Buildings Group 1995 The Exhibition Concert Hall at the Old Museum: Report on a proposed development.
- Sanker, Ian 1979 Interim Report – Historical Archaeological Investigation, Commissariat Store. Report to Queensland Museum.
- Sanker, Ian nd Final Report – Historical Archaeological Investigation, Commissariat Store. Report to Queensland Museum.
- Sinnamon, Ian 2000 Grangehill at 451 Gregory Terrace Spring Hill, Brisbane Conservation Plan.
- Smith, Tam 2007 Archaeological Investigation of Potential GPR Anomalies at Dutton Park.
- Stewart-Zerba, Annabelle 1994 An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Basement Lowering of the Old Myer Centre, Queen Street, Brisbane. Report to Total Project Control.
- Turrbal Association Inc. 1998 Cultural Heritage Report of the Gona Barracks Site, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane. Report to the Carson Group.

- Walker, Meredith 2001 Heritage Precincts in Queensland: Recognition and management under the *Queensland Heritage Act*.
- Wallin and Grimwade Heritage Services 1997 Archaeological Assessment of 75 William Street.
- Wilson Landscape Architects 1992 Brisbane Grammar School Gregory Terrace: Landscape study.
- Wilson Landscape Architects 1992 Specification of Landscape Work for Brisbane Grammar School Rainforest Area.
- Wisniowiecka, A 2003 The Naval Stores, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane. Report to BCC.
- Yelf, Richard 1990 Ground Radar Survey at Tower Mill Site. Report to UQASU.

5. Aboriginal Heritage

Most people are aware that the aborigines of Australia are of a black colour ... but very few comparatively are aware of the vast extent of the earth's surface which this ancient and singular race have roamed over from time immemorial, and which they have been unquestionably the aboriginal inhabitants. Long before European navigators had discovered New Holland and Van Diemen's Land ... they had occupied, and parcelled out among their wandering tribes, the whole extent of these vast regions, which are nearly as large as all Europe (John Dunmore Lang 1861:309).

The Cross River Rail study corridor is a precisely defined precinct within the bounds of modern Brisbane. In terms of Aboriginal occupation and significance, however, it is a small part of a larger dynamic landscape that hosted not only the Brisbane-based group but also a diverse range of neighbouring groups involved in economic, subsistence, social, ritual and political activities.

Aboriginal groups were usually organised along matrilineal lines and residence patterns were patrilocal. However resource access was also acquired maternally. This meant groups were socially, culturally and economically mobile both within and beyond home 'territories'. Groups were able to respond to geographic and seasonal resource variability, based on a network of contacts, rights and obligations based on marriage, trade, and ceremonies (see Morwood 1986; Whalley 1987). Some of these aspects of the Aboriginal landscape are reflected in historical records of the 19th and early 20th century, and provide a palimpsest of Aboriginal life in early Brisbane. However in order to appreciate the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Study Area it is important to understand it within the broader regional context.

5.1 The Moreton Region

5.1.1 Archaeological Evidence for Aboriginal Occupation in the Moreton Region

The earliest archaeological evidence for occupation of the Moreton Region comes from Wallen Wallen Creek on North Stradbroke Island. Charcoal in association with cultural material was dated to 21430±400 years BP (Neal and Stock 1986; Ulm and Reid 2000). The site was first occupied when Stradbroke Island was a sand hill and the coastline was many kilometres further east. The New Brisbane Airport Site (LB:C69), excavated by The University of Queensland between 1987-1990, has a basal date of 4830±110 years BP (Ulm and Reid 2000). This site, on which Smith and Prangnell worked in the late 1980s, was occupied at a time when the shoreline of Moreton Bay was at the foot of the cliffs at Banyo (the current location of the Australian Catholic University McAuley Campus). At that time the site was a beach spit; faunal remains recovered indicate that the occupants were exploiting shellfish and fish. Other sites close to the present-day coastline, such as Bribie Island 9 and Sandstone Point which exhibit reliance on marine resources, have returned dates of 3280±80 years BP (Smith 1992) and 2290±100 years BP (Ulm and Reid 2000) respectively. Platypus Rockshelter, overlooking the Brisbane River on a terrace now submerged by Wivenhoe Dam, demonstrated an

occupation sequence from 4540±80 years BP, with evidence of exploitation of riverine and terrestrial resources (Hall and Hiscock 1988). Other rockshelters in the Moreton Region such as Christmas Creek (3720±60 years BP, Bonica 1992), Gatton (3820±120 years BP, Morwood 1986), Maidenwell (4300±70 years BP, Morwood 1986) and Bushranger's Cave (9270±100 years BP, Ulm and Hall 1996) also demonstrate occupation sequences encompassing a range of environments and resource bases, as well as stone artefact raw materials and technological developments.

There are no dated Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Greater Brisbane area. Rapid urban expansion prior to the recognition of the importance of Aboriginal places would have destroyed many sites. The majority of these sites would have been open, rather than in rockshelters, and subject to natural erosional events such as weathering and flooding, and scavenging by animals. In the process of urban expansion archaeological and material culture items were casually collected. The Queensland Museum holds seven stone axes collected by the Petrie family from Brisbane Aborigines. The Museum collection also includes three dillies from the 'Turubul' tribe, a bullroarer and a hafted axe from Brisbane presented by the Petrie family in 1939 (Steele 1984:280, 293-294). Other items from Brisbane in the collection include a beaked nulla of the Turubul tribe with two points, a beaked club with four points, and a further hafted axe (Steele 1984:280, 288). The former Museum of Mankind (now part of the British Museum) holds five boomerangs collected c.1880, a boomerang presented in 1870, a stone pounder 'found on highland near Brisbane' and presented in 1897, a wooden shield collected near Brisbane c.1880, two clubs collected c.1880, and a pointed club presented in 1895 (Steele 1984:282, 285, 286-287, 290-291). The Pitt Rivers Museum (University of Oxford) holds two pointed clubs used in a throwing game purchased in 1914 (Steele 1984:289). The Anthropology Museum at the University of Queensland hold a numbers of items from Brisbane including three ceremonial spears from the area of the Boggo Road Prison, ten hunting spears from the same locality, five throwing sticks, seven shields, and a hafted steel axe (Allen 1980:3, 66, 75, 86, 102-103).

5.1.2 Socio-cultural networks

Meston (1895:82) observed that 'each tribe was restricted to its own territory and spoke its own dialect', and that 'in Morton [sic] Bay alone there were no less than eight distinct dialects'. Certainly different groups had particular 'signifiers'. For example, the left little fingers of coastal women were removed; something the inland groups never did (see Petrie 1992:57). This discreteness of basic groupings may have contributed to the European misconception of Aboriginal groups as being entirely distinct from each other despite clear evidence to the contrary (Smith 2003). The historical sources, including Meston, indicate a complex web of social and political relationships throughout the Moreton Region and beyond (e.g. Mathew 1910; Meston 1895; Petrie 1992; Whalley 1987; Winterbotham 1957).

The Aborigines of southeast Queensland participated in the triennial bunya (*bonyi*) festival, when groups came together from the Clarence in the south, the Burnett in the north, and west to the Moonie and Maranoa in the Blackall Ranges and Bunya Mountains. 'The strangers were received with every

hospitality' (Meston 1895:82). Around 1847 Tom Petrie accompanied the Brisbane Aborigines to the bunya festival (see Petrie 1992). Other groups also hosted festivals or return feasts during seasonal resource gluts. For example, Bribie Island's attraction for large groups was the mullet run, a couple of months or so after the bunya festival (Smith 2003).

Intermarriage between Aboriginal groups in the Moreton Region, like other areas across Australia, was common practice. 'Tribes intermarried with others, even at long distances ... [marriage] of first, second, third or fourth cousins was treated as incest and punished by death' (Meston 1895:89). The traditions varied with regard to widows and widowers. 'On Bribie Island a widower could marry his wife's sister, but a widow could marry no nearer her husband than a cousin' (Meston 1895:89).

There were at least 120 bora grounds in the Moreton Region. Bora grounds were used for initiations and other ceremonies, and in dispute resolution. Some sites may have served both ceremonial (including initiation) and dispute settlement purposes, while others were used only for the latter (Satterthwait and Heather 1987:17). In discussing the initiation of young men Petrie states that the inland groups from Ipswich, Cressbrook, Mount Brisbane and Brisbane generally used the bora ground at Samford. Groups from further north, including the Maroochy, Noosa, Kilcoy, Durundur, and Barambah groups used the Humpybong bora ground. He describes the Logan, Amity Point (North Stradbroke Island), North Pine, and Moreton and Bribie Island coastal groups as having 'their ring' at North Pine (Petrie 1992:55). Use of the bora grounds depended on which group 'had the most boys ready for the ceremony, and did the inviting. If a coast tribe invited, then all the others went to the ring that tribe would naturally use, and so on' (Petrie 1992:55). There were also certain places for the fights that follow 'kippa' making. The inland groups went to the site of the Roma Street Railway Station and the coast tribes went either to York's Hollow (Victoria Park) or Eagle Farm (Petrie 1992:55) (see below). Petrie does not mention the bora ground at Woolloongabba, but William Clark who lived in South Brisbane as a boy in the 1850s described it:

At the hill - now at top of Merton-road and Inkerman-street - in old times the blacks had their largest and most used 'bora' ground, where they made kippers, or inducted the youths of the tribe into the mysteries and privileges of manhood—in a circular scoop out on the hill top, while round the base of the hill during the ceremony a number of old blacks acted as guards, whirling 'bull roars' made of hardened pieces of kangaroo or possum skin, fastened on the end of pieces of native buggeree (i.e. string made of twisted possum hair). No Philistine, white or black, could enter that mystic circle (*The Queenslander* 7 August 1909).

The site of this bora ground is a designated Aboriginal cultural heritage site and on the Department of Environment and Resource Management Cultural Heritage Database as LB:O25.

Mackenzie (1992:1) writes that 'Bora Rings existed at Tarragindi, Hamlet Terrace (Annerley) and Reid's Paddock at Moorooka' although she does not quote her source. She further states 'there are also no signs of Corroboree Circles (*sic*) today... an old fig marks the site of the old corroboree ring. The tree was planted by one Isaac Simmons who, in the early days, owned the property. Today the site is occupied by a factory at the end of Newman Street, Moorooka'. While this evidence is anecdotal it does point to Aboriginal occupation and use of this area of the Study Area.

5.1.3 Subsistence and settlement in the Moreton Region

The Aborigines of the Moreton Region had available to them a rich resource base, particularly marine and littoral resources, a veritable 'seafood supermarket' (Hall 1982: 87). This resource base afforded the coastal groups a relatively sedentary lifestyle, in that there was no need to relocate to pursue different types of food only seasonally available. The Reverend John Gregor observed in 1846:

Their condition is one of plenty ... It is a great mistake to suppose that the Aborigines of these districts have not an abundance of food. Throughout the whole year the supply is plentiful, and two hours exertion generally secures them enough to satisfy their wants for twenty-four (in Hall 1982:85).

Daily subsistence activities are most commonly recorded as fishing by men, and fern root collection and processing by women (see Uniacke 1823 in Mackaness 1979). Other subsistence activities included shellfish gathering, hunting of terrestrial mammals and reptiles, hunting birds, and collection of honey and plant foods (see Hall 1982:85; Smith 1992, 2003).

Matthew Flinders and Uniacke (1823) observed Aborigines fishing in parties either with seine-type nets requiring co-operative use, or with the 'tow-row' scoop net common in many areas of the Moreton Region. The constant use of the nets caused the men to develop protuberances on their wrists; these were the mark of a fisherman (Petrie 1992:73). Weirs were also constructed to catch fish. Fish that were difficult to net, or present only in small numbers, were speared. Leftover fish were closely wrapped in grass to exclude flies, and then hung in dillies (Petrie 1992). Women traditionally did not fish, but with the introduction of European rods and lines adopted the practice (Petrie 1992:73). There is no evidence, however, that they subsequently took over fishing from the men to any degree. There was no seasonality in fishing as fish are available all year round, although species and numbers vary (see Walters 1987).

The fern root staple was *Blechnum indicum*, bungwall (dingowa on Stradbroke Island). This was collected by the women in great quantities, roasted, scraped and pounded into cakes (Eipper 1841 in Steele 1975; Petrie 1992). From all reports its preparation was a female-only activity. Both Eipper and Petrie comment on the constant noise of the chopping when the root was being prepared, and of the sight of busy 'wives' and 'mothers' preparing the root for their families. Other vegetable foods included fresh-water rush roots, wild yams, and the shoots of cabbage-tree palms and common palms. Certain plants, such as cunjevoi, Moreton Bay chestnut, and zamia nuts had to be leached of poison before consumption by putting them into dillies and soaking them in water (Petrie 1992).

Swans were caught from canoes during the moulting season when they could not fly (Petrie 1992:90). Ducks were netted, or grabbed from underneath in swamps. Duck eggs were also a favourite food (Petrie 1992:91). Boomerangs were used to scare birds into nets stretched between trees, and emus were caught in staked out nets (Hall 1982:86).

Kangaroo and wallaby were either caught in nets stretched across clear pockets in forests, or driven into waterholes and speared (Petrie 1992:84-86). Although generally roasted whole like most animal foods (including other marsupials and reptiles), particularly fine skins were first removed for use as rugs and cloaks (possum being the preferred skin for the latter). Possums were caught by either

knocking or poking them out of their holes, or chopping sections out of trees (Petrie 1992). Koalas were taken by climbing trees.

Groups in the subcoastal Moreton Region were more mobile and less densely distributed than the coastal groups (Lilley 1984). Lilley (1984:27) suggests that people gathered at 'large extrafamilial base camps near major lakes and rivers during the drier winter months to exploit the resources in the fringing forest/aquatic zone, and lowland open forests'. During the wetter summer months they dispersed to hunt and forage in smaller family groups.

5.1.4 Material culture

Although stone artefacts dominate the known archaeological record the majority of material culture items used by the Brisbane Aborigines were, in common with Aboriginal people all over Australia, manufactured from organic materials. The material culture items of Brisbane did not vary significantly from those used by other Aboriginal groups in the Moreton Region.

Many material culture items were made of wood or bark. These included boomerangs, spears, 'waddies', digging sticks, shields, coolamons and canoes. Petrie described two types of boomerangs, one a 'toy' which returned when thrown and which was also used to frighten birds into nets. The other type of boomerang was used in fighting, and for hunting heavy game. It did not return when thrown, but generally travelled straight for a distance before curving to the right or left. The direction it followed was controlled by the throwing technique. The fighting/hunting boomerangs were heavier, rounder, and less curved than the toys, but manufactured in the same manner. A curved tree root or branch was selected, initial preparation was with stone axe or adze, and then the boomerang was shaved smooth using a shell (Petrie 1992:100-101). Petrie (1992:101-102) describes three types of spear. Vessels for holding honey, and water, were made from bark, wood, and palm fibre. Nets were manufactured from vine fibres. The mesh of the nets varied between small for fish and birds to heavier, more open weave for dugong and kangaroo (Mathew 1910; Meston 1895; Petrie 1992). Other fibres employed for various tasks included treated sinews and tendons, kangaroo fur, and human hair (Smith 2003).

5.1.4.1 Stone items

'It was not every man who had a stone tomahawk [axe or adze] to leave behind him; they were hard to make and therefore not plentiful' (Petrie 1992:104). This is somewhat of an overstatement on Petrie's behalf, although it is true that there is a degree of skill involved in manufacturing extensively reworked artefacts. The blank was shaped, and then ground on wetted sandstone or other rock. When shaped, a handle of strong vine was attached and secured by bees' wax (Petrie 1992:104-105). Other 'tomahawks' were used without handles to break bones to get at the marrow. Petrie (1992:105) also refers to stone knives ornamented with possum fur stuck on with bees' wax, made from reddish-coloured flint stone.

Other 'formal' stone implements include grindstones and mullers, and the bevelled pounders characterised by Kamminga (1981) and used for processing bungwall (see also Gillieson and Hall 1982; Hall and Hiscock 1988; Higgins 1988). For most tasks, however, straightforward sharp stone flakes were sufficient and these form the majority of stone assemblages in the Moreton Region (see Smith 2003). Flaked artefacts are the result of flaking or fracturing a rock by the use of a hammerstone or other percussive instrument. Flaking often creates distinctive, conchoidal surfaces, so called because of their resemblance to a bivalve shell (Hiscock 1988:9). This controlled conchoidal fracturing only occurs in rock with certain characteristics; rock types that have these characteristics in varying degrees are siliceous rocks such as chert, obsidian, silcrete, quartz and quartzite, and many fine-grained volcanic rocks such as trachyte, rhyolite, andesite and basalt. More than 30 different raw material types have been found at some Moreton region sites (Smith 2003).

Sources for the preferred raw materials for artefact manufacture occur throughout southeast Queensland. In the Brisbane area there are pockets of volcanics (e.g. Mt Glorious, Brookfield) as well as the extensive Neranleigh-Fernvale and Kurwongbah metasedimentary beds, and the Brisbane Tuff which underlies some areas of the city (Willmott and Stevens 1992). Silcrete, quartz and quartzite river cobbles are common. Further afield the Glasshouse Mountains, part of the North Arm volcanics, provide an extensive range of sources of fine-grained volcanics as well as silica rich rocks such as chalcedony (Smith 2003). The Gold Coast hinterland is also a source of high quality volcanic and sedimentary raw materials. Both North Stradbroke Island and Moreton Island have outcrops of stone suitable for artefact manufacture (Richardson 1979; Ross *et al.* 2003).

While river cobbles may have been casually collected and used, studies indicate that 'quarry' sites were socio-culturally important (Binford and O'Connell 1984; Cottrell 1985; Gould and Saggers 1985; McBryde 1984; Torrence 1986). Ross *et al.* (2003) have recently developed this further in a specifically Moreton Region context. In their study, the quarries at Gunumbah (Cape Moreton) on Moreton Island are documented and discussed within an archaeological, anthropological and Aboriginal framework. Cape Moreton is one of the principal sources of a variety of raw materials, along with Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island (Richardson 1979; Ross *et al.* 2003). Particular families within the Ngugi Aboriginal community strictly control access to the Cape Moreton quarry sites. Although some parts of the quarries consist simply of cobbles away from the major outcrops, collection and removal must be strictly within Ngugi tradition and Law (Ross *et al.* 2003).

Undoubtedly similar circumstances concerning access to and procurement of raw materials also obtained at mainland primary and secondary sources (see Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999). Procurement practices were 'embedded' in the broadest sense in the active social, economic, political and ritual networks of which they were part. Exchanges such as those described by Ross *et al.* (2003) would have taken place during large formal gatherings, as well as less formal encounters involving one or more family members from various groups and the owners or traders which were part of daily life. In exchange for stone, the recipients would have provided both tangible and intangible goods (see McBryde 1984).

5.2 The Study Area

John Oxley was the New South Wales Surveyor-General from 1812 - 1828. In October 1823 he left Sydney to examine and report on the suitability of Port Curtis, Port Bowen and Moreton Bay as sites for penal settlements. On anchoring in Pumicestone Passage on 29 November his vessel was hailed by a group of Aborigines, one of whom was then discovered to be a European, Thomas Pamphlett. The story of the 'three castaways', Pamphlett, Finnegan and Parsons, and how they came to be in Moreton Bay in 1823, is well known (see Lergessner 1993; Mackaness 1979; Meston 1895; Steele 1972; Welsby in Thomson 1967). They and another convict, Thompson, left Sydney on March 21, 1823 in a large open boat to head south to the Illawarra to obtain timber. A storm blew them northwards and they were eventually shipwrecked on Moreton Island, Thompson having died during the voyage. Possessing no navigational equipment, they believed themselves south of Sydney, rather than 600 miles or so north. In the subsequent seven months the three moved widely over the Moreton Region in the company of various Aboriginal groups, visiting Noosa, spending some time on Bribie Island, and travelling up the Brisbane River. Oxley found Pamphlett and Finnegan on Bribie Island and at Toorbul Point respectively on 29 and 30, November 1823; Parsons was found in the same area in September 1824.

Pamphlett and Finnegan were picked up, and Finnegan acted as Oxley's guide on his voyage up the Brisbane River as far as Goodna, plotting points and camping along the way. Groups of Aborigines were noted near the Toowong area. Oxley returned in September 1824 with the botanist Allan Cunningham to continue surveying and mapping the river and surrounding countryside. Near Breakfast Creek on 17 September his party encountered a group of Aborigines, one of whom stole Oxley's hat. Ten days later on the return downstream Oxley camped at Crescent Reach at Toowong and saw 'a large assemblage of natives on the same spot we saw them last year' (Oxley 1823 in Steele 1972:147). The camp was visited by the Aborigines, including the man who had stolen Oxley's hat at Breakfast Creek. Oxley demanded the return of his hat and was refused. Scuffles broke out and one of the Aborigines was shot '... apparently severely but not dangerously wounded' (Oxley 1823 in Steele 1972:148). Later that night sounds of dancing, perhaps a corroboree were heard, as well as the wailing of women and children. Oxley expressed no remorse at the shooting, nor speculated on the ultimate fate of the victim. Instead he hoped that the news would spread to the settlement (then at Redcliffe) and act as a deterrent against further petty thefts (Oxley 1823 in Steele 1972:148-9).

Steele (1978) and Colliver and Woolston (1978) suggest that Brisbane itself was sparsely populated before establishment of the European settlement in 1825. 'Aboriginals might occasionally be found fishing with nets in the shallow water, or gathering fern-root and chestnuts on the shore ... They were nomadic, and although they sometimes camped by the ponds of fresh water in Roma Street, they soon moved along their beaten paths to other campsites at Toowong, Bowen Hills, Newstead, Nundah and Nudgee' (Steele 1978:5). 'The choice of the site of Brisbane for the permanent establishment of the penal settlement was influenced, in part, by the absence of Aboriginals. At Redcliffe there had been constant problems with the theft of tools and animals; Brisbane, however, was situated on a pocket away from the natives' highway' (Colliver and Woolston 1978:58). Colliver and Woolston do not cite a source for their assertion of Aboriginal absence. In any case, all three writers overlook the Aboriginal social and economic mobility outlined in the 'Regional' section above. It is certainly at odds with the views expressed by the missionary Christopher Eipper in 1841 (and quoted in the same volume): that Moreton Bay was 'peculiarly adapted for missionary exertions, as it lies at the great

thoroughfare of the Aborigines, when proceeding either from the north or south along the sea-coast, as well as those coming from the interior' (in Colliver and Woolston 1978:58).

Further evidence for the fluid nature of social and economic relationships between Aboriginal groups around Brisbane is provided by Charles Phillips, who arrived in Hamilton as a small boy in 1848. Phillips was friendly with the Aborigines, 'especially the Bribie Island 'tribe' which frequented the Hamilton and Eagle Farm areas and had their camps there. [Phillips] remembered a battle which took place approximately at what is now the corner of Hamilton and Toorak Roads, Hamilton, between the Bribie Island and the Bunya Bunya peoples, the latter being put to flight' (Colliver and Woolston 1978:69). In 1852 Dundalli, an adopted Bribie Islander, led a fight at York's Hollow between the Ningi Ningi and Bribie groups against the Meganchin (Brisbane Aborigines) (Knight 1898:311).

In 1853, a battle near Norman Creek was reported in the *London Illustrated News*:

between the Ningy-Ningy [*sic*] and Bribie Island clans (then resident near North Brisbane), and the Amity Point and Logan clans (probably resident at South Brisbane at that period)...after a Logan black, called Harry, stole a female of one of the opposite tribes. The battle commenced by her father running at Harry with a sharp knife...a most sanguinary conflict ensued...at last the Amity Point and Logan Blacks were routed (they were much less numerous than the others) and it was then discovered that one of the Bribie Islanders was killed (in Steele 1984: 33).

Aborigines were tolerated within the settlement during the day but were excluded as the sun began to set. Mounted troopers used to ride about after 4pm cracking stockwhips as a signal for the Aborigines to leave town. The numerous 'Boundary Streets' around Brisbane (including the one at Spring Hill that is in the Study Area) represent many of the old boundaries of Aboriginal exclusion. Despite these nightly curfews, it appears that Aboriginal economic and ritual activities were tolerated around the Study Area, at least in the early years of the free settlement (1842-1865). Tom Petrie often went hunting and collecting honey with the Aborigines along Bowen Terrace, Teneriffe, Bowen Hills, Spring Hill and Red Hill (Petrie 1992:88), most of which lie within the Study Area.

Ritualised fighting around the Brisbane area was common in the early days of the settlement. In the 1840s there was a large gathering to witness a new corroboree brought by the Ipswich clan. After the corroboree a fight broke out between the northern Bribie, Mooloolah, Maroochy, Noosa, Durundur, Kilcoy and Barambah groups on the one side, and the Brisbane, Ipswich, Rosewood, Wivenhoe, Logan and Stradbroke Island groups on the other. In all there were about 700 Aborigines involved. The Brisbane, Stradbroke, Logan and groups in between were camped at the Green Hills (above Roma Street Station), the Ipswich, Rosewood and Wivenhoe groups camped on the site of Petrie Barracks, and the northern groups camped on the site of the Normanby Hotel (Petrie 1992:160-161). All three are designated Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, and are on the Department of Environment and Resource Management Cultural Heritage Database. The Green Hills camp site (LB:N80 on the database) and the Petrie Terrace camp site (LB:50) lie within the study corridor.

There are at least two recorded burial sites in or near the study corridor. Wheat Creek was a creek that began near what is now Roma Street Station and entered the river at the bottom of Creek Street. It

was a chain of ponds flanking the convict wheat fields (hence its name). Close to habitation and ceremonial areas, it also held '[t]he bones of many Aboriginals ... mixed together in the hollow trunk of a dead gum tree near Wheat Creek' (Steele 1978:5). Charles Fraser, Colonial Botanist from 1821 to 1831, visited Moreton Bay settlement in 1828. 'Meston reported that Fraser found a native cemetery represented by hollow logs filled with the bones of blacks of all sizes at the mouth of Breakfast Creek.' (Colliver and Woolston 1978:76). Lang observed that when a person died

at Moreton Bay they usually carve the emblem or coat of arms of the tribe to which he belonged on the bark of a tree close to the spot where he died ... The first of these affecting memorials of aboriginal mortality which I happened to see was pointed out to me near Breakfast Creek ... I remained fixed to the spot for a few minutes, till I fancied I could identify the rude carving on the bark with the raised figures on the breasts of the aboriginal tribe of the Brisbane district (Lang 1861:367-8).

5.2.1 Dutton Park/Boggo Road Precinct

Like many of the roads around Brisbane, Boggo or Annerley Road follows an Aboriginal pathway. Traditionally these often followed ridgelines which provided easier access through undulating country, as well as views of the surrounding areas. Although no specific reference in contemporary literature has been identified, the Dutton Park/Boggo Road Prison precinct would have been ideally placed for subsistence, settlement and cultural activities given its elevation, access to terrestrial and riparian resources, and proximity to the bora ground at Woolloongabba. There are thirteen ceremonial and hunting spears collected from this vicinity in the University of Queensland Anthropology Museum. Four stone artefacts were recovered close to T J Doyle Memorial Drive during Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment prior to the construction of the Eleanor Schonell Bridge, but it is not clear whether the artefacts were *in situ* or had been re-deposited.

5.2.2 Woolloongabba

There is little doubt that the area around Woolloongabba (or One Mile Swamp as it was originally called by the European settlers) was important to the Aboriginal groups south of the Brisbane River. The area is ideally located in terms of residential desirability and resource exploitation, being elevated and close to the river, having a reliable fresh water supply, and on one of the traditional pathways. It is likely that, as Lilley (1984) suggests, the area was usually occupied by family groups exploiting the local resources, but it undoubtedly was also an important cultural and ceremonial centre as evidenced by the presence of the bora ground (LB:O25). Clark (1909) comments that the South Brisbane tribe was up to 400 strong, although the area's resources would not have been sufficient to support a resident population of this size and it would have been during social and cultural events that large numbers of people would have gathered for ceremonial purposes and dispute resolution (Satterthwait and Heather 1987). Clark states that:

The One-Mile Swamp—now partly enclosed in the Woolloongabba Park—and adjacent ridges were the usual camping places of the blacks. In those old days the writer ... when driving our cows out to grass, often met four or five hundred of these sable lords of the

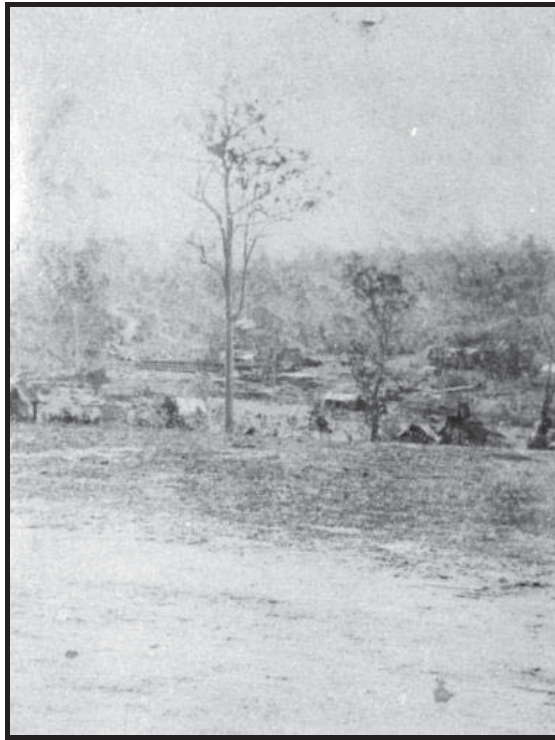
manor, with their gins and pickaninnies, marching in early morning to the settlement (*The Queenslander* 7 August 1909).

5.2.3 The Windmill on Wickham Terrace

The location of the windmill on Wickham Terrace is designated as site LB:N82 on the Department of Environment and Resource Management Cultural Heritage Database for Aboriginal cultural heritage. In 1841 it was the site of the first execution by hanging in Brisbane – that of two Aborigines who had been found guilty of the murders of the colony’s Assistant Surveyor Grenville Stapylton and one of his men, William Tuck, in June 1840. Stapylton’s party had been surveying in the vicinity of Mt Lindsay in the Macpherson Ranges when the murders took place. A survivor of the attack identified two of the Aborigines from the area, who were sent to Sydney to be tried. On being found guilty they were returned to Brisbane to be hanged (Steele 1975). As a boy of about ten Tom Petrie witnessed the hanging and was subsequently taken to view one of the bodies. ‘The horror of the sight so frightened the child that it set him crying, and he could not get over it nor forget it for long afterwards. As a man he remembers it still’ (Petrie 1992:247).

5.2.4 York’s Hollow

York’s Hollow (Barrambin) is the most important Aboriginal cultural heritage site known within the Study Area (Figure 5-1. York’s Hollow 1864 (JOL). Certainly it is the place most frequently referred to in the literature concerning Aborigines and early Brisbane. It includes the area now covered by Victoria Park, the Brisbane General Hospital, and the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds. Prior to 1890 Breakfast Creek flowed through York’s Hollow. The area includes sites LB:N62 and LB:N69 on the Department of Environment and Resource Management Cultural Heritage Database of Aboriginal cultural heritage places.



■ **Figure 5-1. York's Hollow 1864 (JOL).**

It is clear from the literary sources that York's Hollow played an active role in the lives not only of the Brisbane Aborigines but also other groups within the Moreton Region. The Aboriginal name for the location was Barrambin; it acquired its European name from the Duke of York, the settlers' name for the acknowledged elder of the local Aboriginal clan. It was a useful food gathering spot, but there are also suggestions that it also held religious significance (Cryle 1986:26). It was here, in the 'wilds of Bowen Hills' that Tom Petrie spent memorable childhood moments observing and participating in Aboriginal life (Petrie 1992:27,118). As a boy he took refuge at the camp 'out Bowen Hills way' after being caught smoking by his father (Petrie 1992:3).

'When [Tom Petrie], was quite a boy he was sent to look for some strayed cows to York's Hollow, which was all wild bush, and was a great fighting ground for the blacks ... [they] were all camped there' (Petrie 1992:35). He encountered an old woman who was crying because her son had been killed. 'She had her son's skin ... in her dilly bag. Petrie's father tried to buy it from her, but she would not part with it' (Colliver and Woolston 1978:79). Her husband subsequently gave Tom Petrie four pieces of his son's scarred skin.

Groups of up to 800 gathered at York's Hollow for ceremonial and trading purposes from as far away as the Blackall Ranges (Petrie 1992:164-5). The Brisbane Aborigines did not have the aggressive reputation of some others, e.g. the coastal and northern groups, but such large gatherings were a source of disquiet for the local settlers (Cryle 1986:26). The proximity of the York's Hollow camp to the European settlement meant that, although Aborigines were excluded from the settlement at night by curfews, the Europeans had easy and almost unrestricted access to the Aboriginal camp. Men from the settlement would occasionally enter the camps for sexual or violent purposes, often going armed.

During the late 1840s and early 1850s, York's Hollow was the scene of several such incidents (Cryle 1986:26). The Duke of York's clan frequently bore the brunt of misplaced blame for the actions of neighbouring northern tribes and became the targets of white vigilantism (Cryle 1986:26).

This 'blame game' is exemplified in the events following the murders on 18 October 1846 of a North Pine settler, Andrew Gregor, and his housekeeper Mrs Shannon. Enquiries by the military and by the Crown Lands Commissioner Stephen Simpson indicated that the offenders were members of a warlike north coast tribe. Mrs Shannon's children, the only witnesses, were brought to Brisbane where they gave confused testimony that seemed to implicate members of the Brisbane clan. 'In the outbreak of white vigilantism that followed, the Duke of York's people bore the brunt of recrimination' (Cryle 1986:27).

William Augustine Duncan, Collector of Customs at Moreton Bay, wrote:

The murder of a white settler by a tribe living about forty miles from the settlement was the signal for a sort of general rising to hunt down the unfortunate blacks, several of whom were deliberately fired on and killed. A 'peaceable old man' [the Duke of York] who was in the habit of cutting wood for me was fired at by a constable in the public street, his camp was attacked by another party of whites and one man was shot dead, another wounded in three places; the camp was burnt, furniture carried off and a woman who was with child so terrified that she died in a few days (in Cryle 1986:28).

The pregnant woman was the Duke of York's daughter, Kitty, who had been raped during the attack. Following another Aboriginal fatality, the shooting of Jacky Jacky by a party of ex-convict surveyors during a nocturnal raid on York's Hollow (allegedly for obtaining Aboriginal women for sexual purposes), there broke out a press war between the *Moreton Bay Courier* and the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The *Courier* tacitly supported the vigilante approach while the *Herald* reviled it. The press war in part led to the establishment of an enquiry into the raids which essentially came to nothing, as the witnesses called before Police Magistrate John Wickham were either constables or surveyors who had actively participated in the raids. Duncan, who suspected Wickham had organised the raids on York's Hollow, organised a parallel enquiry using Aboriginal witnesses, including the Duke of York, and his own batman McAllister. The enquiry was censored and again came to nothing (Cryle 1986:27-31).

In 1849, the York's Hollow clan were falsely accused of stealing one of Andrew Petrie's bullocks, planning to drive it into the swamp to hamstring and then butcher it. The Petries refused to believe that the Aborigines would steal anything of theirs, but by the time they arrived at the Hollow the constables had already raided the camp and shot three of the men (Petrie 1992:143-145).

The 1850s saw the encroachment of the European settlement into York's Hollow. John Dunmore Lang's immigrants settled in Fortitude Valley not far from the site; the Bowen Hills scrub began to be cleared for farming and new estates were being established in Herston. The Aboriginal groups were forced further out to Breakfast Creek and Enoggera (Cryle 1986:32). The relocation did not prevent the continuation of acts of unprovoked brutality (see Evans 1986). By the 1860s most of the Aborigines had gone from York's Hollow. In the 1870s the Brisbane Municipal Council 'grappled with the substantial task of filling some ten acres of wetland lagoons' on the Victoria Park reserve to

convert it to parkland (Cryle 1986:33). The first Exhibition was held at the new Exhibition Ground in 1876.

5.3 Archibald Meston, Aborigines, and the Public

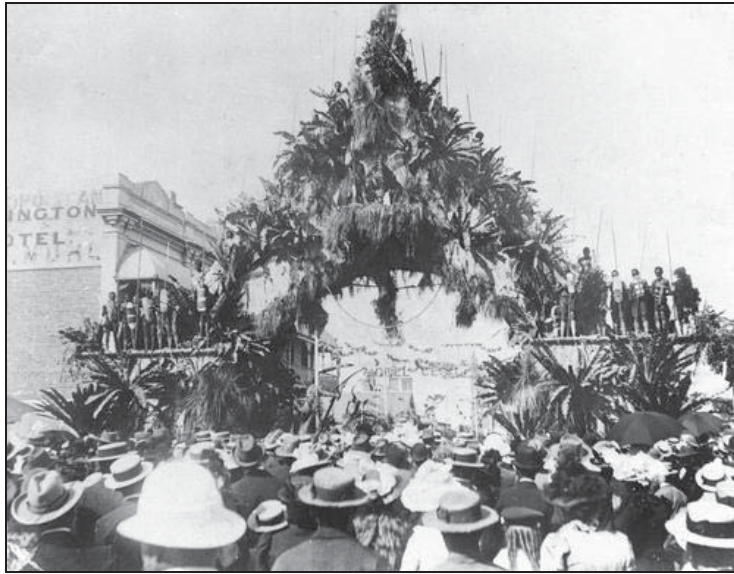
In the 1890s Aboriginal fringe camps existed at Enoggera, Alderley and Sandgate, and some Aborigines still roamed the city streets. Archibald Meston complained to the Home Secretary in May 1897 that ‘it seems specially undesirable for aboriginals - men and women - to be rambling about Brisbane in the vicinity of the Exhibition in a more or less demoralized condition while the metropolis is full of visitors’ (in Blake 1986:50).

Meston was the chief architect of the *Aborigines Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act* passed in 1897 and, as a result, became the first Protector of Aborigines. The Act effectively ended the ‘problem’ of the fringe camps, as all Aborigines were removed to reserves at Deebing Creek, Durundur and Fraser Island - Meston’s intent being ‘absolute isolation from contact with whites except those specially appointed to guide and control them’ (Meston in Blake 1986:50). The Act was meant ‘to protect Aborigines from the vices and diseases of white civilisation; to prevent, if possible, their disappearance as a race’ (in Blake 1986:50). Excluded from removal to the reserves were Aborigines in domestic service and those admitted to institutions as orphans, prisoners or patients.

From 1890 Meston promoted the use of Aborigines in public displays, especially in his ‘Wild Australia’ shows including dancing, mock-combat and re-enactments of early Aboriginal-European encounters (Blake 1986:56). Ironically, a number of these shows were performed at the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds (Mackay 1998:239). He was not the first to promote public displays of Aboriginal people, as Petrie had organised a procession of 60 Aboriginal men in 1868 for the visit of Prince Alfred. The men were each paid half-a-crown but Petrie commented ‘poor me – I got nothing for my trouble’ (Petrie 1992:212).

Meston arranged for 70 men and nine women to put on a dancing and weapon-throwing display on the lawns of Government House in May 1901, in honour of the visiting (British) Duke and Duchess of York. This was followed by a ‘Mestonian triumph’, an arch constructed in George Street (Figure 5-2):

The foundation of the arch is covered with tea tree bark, carefully and neatly affixed and this in turn decorated profusely with grass trees, staghorns and bird’s nest ferns. On top of each buttress is erected a typical aboriginal gunyah, occupied by gins and piccaninnies with emu and kangaroo skins, mats, boomerang, spears and dilly bags etc., displayed before them. Beneath the arch itself have been strung beautiful shells glinting in the sunlight, and surmounting the whole is a beautiful specimen of a grass tree ... The arch was manned by no less than 60 aboriginals, ten of whom were 6’1” in height and a Coopers Creek man was 6’4”. On his right and left were a man from each of the other states ... They were all profusely decorated with emu feathers and their bodies lined out with red and white ochres, whilst they carried weapons from all parts of Australia (*The Queenslander* 25 May 1901 in Blake 1986:57).



■ **Figure 5-2. Aboriginal Arch to welcome the Duke of York in 1901 (JOL).**

The ultimate irony, however, occurred during the Royal National Association Exhibition in August 1911, at the site of the Duke of York's camp. According to the then Protector of Aborigines (Meston had left the post in 1903) the display

created a great amount of interest, and was crowded with sightseers as long as the show was open. An aboriginal gunyah, built of tea tree bark and tenanted by a full-blooded aboriginal couple and young piccaninny, occupied the centre of the section and attracted a great deal of attention, for, strange as it may seem, many of the visitors to the show had never seen anything of that kind before (in Blake 1986:57).

5.4 Aboriginal Parties

There are two Aboriginal Parties for the Study Area: Jagera Daran Pty Ltd and Turrbal Association Inc. Both Aboriginal Parties have undertaken separate Aboriginal cultural heritage studies of the Study Area and produced separate reports.

Jagera Daran reported their initial findings by email to the Department of Transport and Main Roads on 29 November 2010.

The Turrbal Association report entitled *Cultural Heritage Report (Indigenous Historical & Cultural Analysis) for the Proposed Cross River Rail Project* was prepared in November 2010.

5.4.1 Jagera Daran Pty Ltd

Jagera Daran Pty Ltd was specifically commissioned for this project by the Department of Transport and Main Roads to undertake a cultural heritage report of the Cross River Rail study area. Representatives of Jagera Daran have produced 10 recommendations (see Section 8).

5.4.2 Turrbal Association Inc

Turrbal Association Inc was specifically commissioned for this project by the Department of Transport and Main Roads to undertake a cultural heritage report of the Cross River Rail study area. The Turrbal Association identified a number of places in the Study Area as areas of cultural significance, namely:

- Victoria Park – identified as a major occupation area known as *Barrambin* (p43); and
- Woolloongabba, Dutton Park and other places along the route that are part of the *riverine* system (p42). The Turrbal riverine network (p40) is culturally and spiritually important to Turrbal people and includes rivers, creeks, floodplains, swamps and alluvial flats.

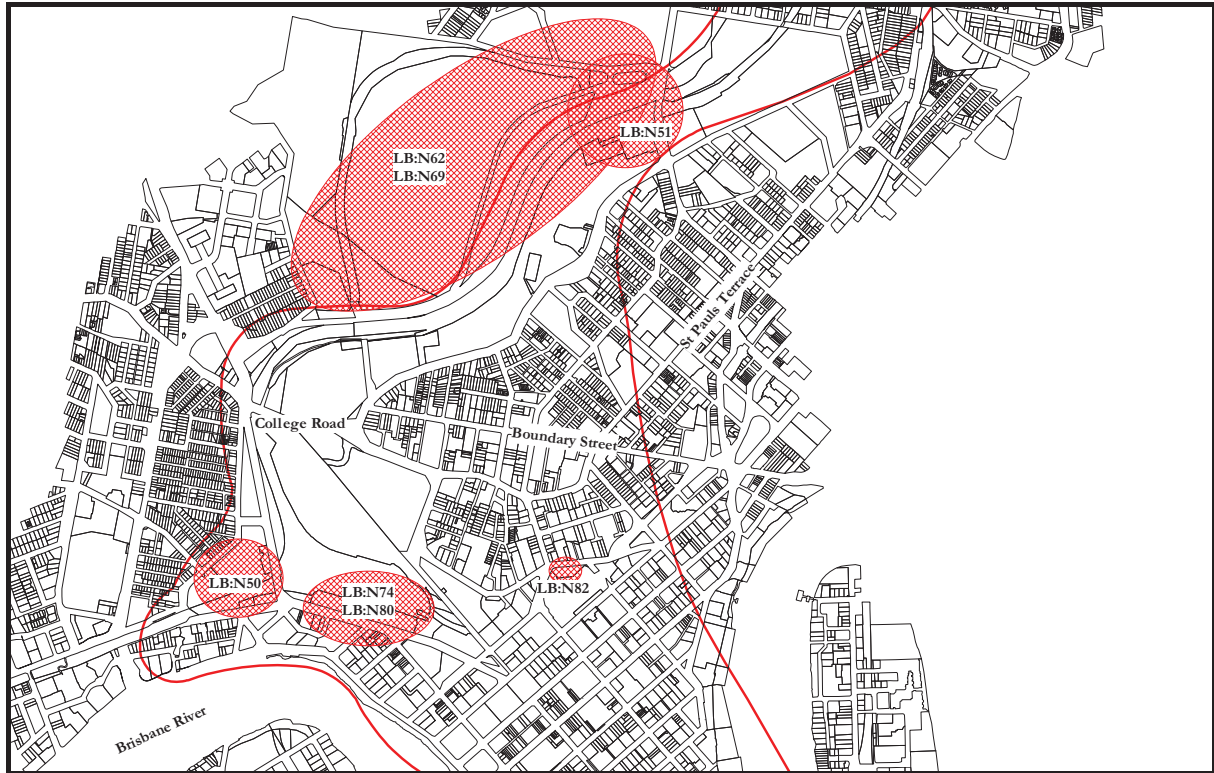
The Turrbal Association Inc developed six recommendations (see Section 8).

5.5 Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

There are seven places on the Queensland Indigenous Cultural Heritage Database that are located within the Study Area, namely:

- LB:N50, the campsite referred to by Petrie (1992:160-1) in the vicinity of Petrie Barracks. This was the camp used by the Ipswich, Rosewood and Wivenhoe groups participating in ritual combat following a corroboree;
- LB:N80, the campsite referred to by Petrie (1992:160-1) in the vicinity of Roma Street Station. This was the camp used by the Brisbane, Stradbroke and Logan groups participating in ritual combat following a corroboree;
- LB:N62 and LB:N69, the extensive camp, contact and cultural site at Victoria Park. This is the area of York's Hollow, the semi-permanent base of the Brisbane Aborigines described in detail above;
- LB:N74, a resource extraction site in the vicinity of Roma Street Station, formerly a string of waterholes and the source of Wheat Creek;
- LB:N82, the windmill on Wickham Terrace, the site of the execution by hanging of two Aboriginal men in 1841. The men had been convicted of the murder of the colony's Assistant Surveyor and one of his party; and

- LB:O25, the site of a bora ground in the vicinity of Merton Road (and the present day Holy Trinity Church), Woolloongabba.
-



■ **Figure 5-3. Approximate Location of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places within the Study Area (excluding Merton Road, Woolloongabba).**

In addition the Bowen Hills/Spring Hill/ New Farm Food Place has been identified as a large scale resource area throughout these three suburbs.

6. Non-Aboriginal Heritage

6.1 The Establishment of Early Brisbane

6.1.1 Early European Settlement

In response to a perceived laxity of discipline in New South Wales and the diminishing effectiveness of the threat of transportation as a deterrent to crime, the Earl of Bathurst, Secretary of State for War and Colonies, in 1819 appointed Thomas Bigge to conduct a wide-ranging examination into the state of New South Wales. The brief required Bigge to study the colony's administration and laws, convict system, religion and education, trade and agriculture (Johnston 1988:5). The resultant report recommended the establishment of three new colonies on the east coast, where convicts would be subjected to a more severe system of punishment. Convicts sent to New South Wales who re-offended or who showed no sign of reforming were to be removed to settlements to the north at Moreton Bay, Port Curtis or Port Bowen (Johnston 1988:5).

In 1823 the Surveyor-General, John Oxley, was sent to investigate these three potential sites. He dismissed both Port Curtis (Gladstone) and Port Bowen (above the Tropic of Capricorn) because of the unsuitability of the summer weather. In November 1823, Oxley sailed into Moreton Bay but because of a shortage of fresh water, he continued further south and entered a large river that he named Brisbane. He recommended the site of Breakfast Creek about 15km upriver as the place of settlement for the colony, as it contained hill streams for the supply of fresh water, open country and good soil (Johnston 1988:14). He suggested, however, that the Redcliffe Peninsula be used as an initial base as it provided easy and convenient access for shipping and his initial contact with the local Aboriginal people had been uneventful (Johnston 1988:14).

In August 1824 Governor Brisbane dispatched a founding party from Sydney, under the command of Lieutenant Henry Miller. The party consisted of Miller, his wife and children, the Commissariat storekeeper and surgeon, Walter Scott, members of the 40th regiment with their wives, John Oxley and his assistant, Hoddle, and Allan Cunningham, Botanical Collector. There was also a labour force of 29 convicts and an overseer. They set sail on His Majesty's brig *Amity* and established the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement at Redcliffe on 14 September 1824 (Steele 1975:xxi). As this was to be a penal colony based on hard labour, no oxen and plough were provided, rather the convicts were expected to break up the soil by hand (Johnston 1988:15).

The site proved difficult and, following several hostile encounters with local Aboriginal people, Miller decided that the Redcliffe site was 'unhealthy, unsatisfactory and unsafe' and urged that the settlement be moved (Holthouse 1982:7). In May 1825, the settlement was relocated to a site 27km up the Brisbane River on the northern bank (the site of present day William Street). This was an elevated location with water holes and cooling breezes. The southern bank was a cliff of rock, suitable for building material, and a fertile flood plain. The new settlement was named 'Edenglassie' after Governor Brisbane's birthplace in Scotland (Johnston 1988:19).

The settlers faced hardship and privation and the paucity of resources combined with thick sub-tropical vegetation made settlement difficult (Evans 2007:35). The Aboriginal people inhabiting the area, while apprehensive, were friendlier than the people encountered at Redcliffe and efforts were

made to foster amicable relations for a number of reasons, not the least that the Aboriginal people far outnumbered the white people (Evans 2007:35).

Between 1826 and 1829, the number of prisoners in the settlement rose from 200 to 1000 and the plight of the convicts whose labour was to establish the settlement was dire. Commandant Patrick Logan, who took charge of Brisbane Town, as it was then known, in 1829, was a harsh disciplinarian with a fondness for public floggings (Evans 2007:41). Combined with heavy labour, monotonous and meagre rations and debilitating living conditions where ‘un-acclimatised men worked by day in a semi-nude state in all weathers and slept without bedding on bare boards’ led to a severe and persistent health crisis (Evans 2007:41). In October 1829, 182 people were in hospital and by April 1831, 290 people (27 percent of the population) were hospitalised. The main causes were dysentery, scurvy and malnourishment along with the annual exacerbation of illness caused by the summer heat (Evans 2007:43). In the first ten years of the settlement ten percent of the convict population succumbed to illness or the result of punishment (Evans 2007:42).

The site of Brisbane Town was another cause of on-going disquiet, with Logan proposing that the settlement move to Stradbroke Island. However, the difficulties of crossing the bay saw this plan abandoned. Logan continued to seek alternative sites, establishing a number of outstations including Eagle Farm and Oxley Creek (Johnston 1988:25). Despite the continued uncertainty about the future of Brisbane Town, building had continued under Commandant Logan, who is given credit for laying out the earliest permanent foundations. Logan was responsible for the building of Brisbane’s only surviving convict-constructed buildings, the Commissariat Store and the Tower Mill (Johnston 1988:28).

Official interest in moving the site diminished with the growing pressure to cease transportation to Australia, thus heralding the possibility that the Moreton Bay settlement would be abandoned (Johnston 1988:25). Convict numbers fell 75 percent between 1831 and 1838 by which time the area under cultivation shrank from 200 hectares to only 29 (Evans 2007:47). On 10 February, 1839 Governor Gipps declared Moreton Bay open for free settlement (Evans 2007:48).

6.1.2 Development of the City of Brisbane

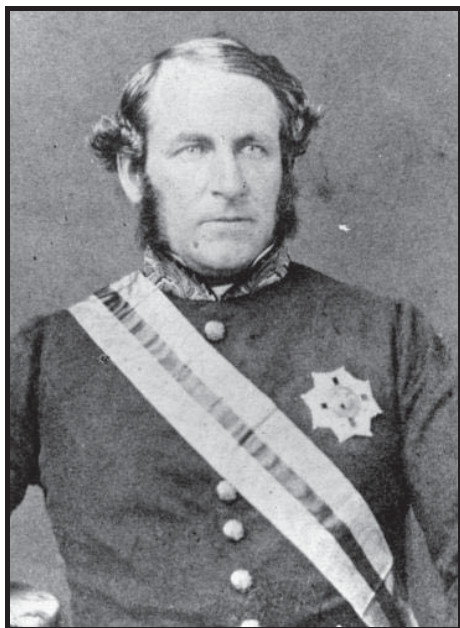
Free settlement was accompanied by high expectation for the development of Brisbane Town as a flourishing urban centre in the north. The degree of interest shown in the first land sales, held on 14 July, 1842, indicated that these hopes would be fulfilled (Johnston 1988:73). Fifty-seven 36 perch allotments were auctioned, 21 on the north side of the river and the remainder in South Brisbane (Johnston 1988:77). The expected price was £22/10/- per lot. Keenly sought-after lots on the north side sold for between £70 and £150. Land on the south bank did not sell as well with prices ranging from £26 to £90. Despite the initial interest, development was slow with ongoing dispute about whether North or South Brisbane should be the dominant centre (Johnston 1988:75).

Although closed to free settlement until 1842, Brisbane Town had unofficially functioned as a service centre for pastoralists who had begun squatting on the Darling Downs in 1840 (Evans 2007:52). The neglect of Brisbane’s port and the failure of the Sydney authorities to promote the pastoral, agricultural and timber resources, led to general discontent amongst this powerful group (Johnston 1988:76). The people of Queensland realised the importance of Brisbane as a port and an urban

centre. It had become the major urban centre of the north, linked by land with the northern pastoral settlements and by sea with Sydney and London. The physical remoteness of Brisbane from the centre of government in New South Wales and disquiet with the maintenance of public infrastructure, further contributed to a desire for independence. As the northern colony's economic significance increased and its productivity and population expanded, a separate sense of identity emerged (Queensland Government 2006).

The British Government was supportive of the request for separation, and following considerable debate about the site of the border, Queen Victoria gave her approval and signed Letters Patent on 6 June, 1859 to establish the new colony of Queensland, a name chosen by the monarch herself (Evans 2007:77). On 10 December, 1859, Queensland's first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen (Figure 6-1), officially proclaimed Queensland to be a separate colony from New South Wales (Queensland Government 2006).

Settlement of Brisbane steadily gained momentum after Separation with the main suburban growth continuing in the previously established directions, north, west and northeast of the city (Figure 6-2). To the west, development embraced Milton, Rosalie, Torwood, Kelvin Grove and Paddington extended further west. The construction of the first stage of the tramway system between 1882 and 1890 and expansion of the railway allowed working men to live further from their place of employment. They settled in suburbs, often clustered around railway stations, while industry became concentrated in the city area. Whereas the horse and buggy transport of Brisbane's early days produced a pattern of dense settlement on small allotments in and around the city, the construction of tramways and railways dispersed the population into outlying suburbs where the characteristic residence was a single bungalow set on a 16 perch allotment (Lawson 1975:101).



■ **Figure 6-1. Sir George Ferguson Bowen (JOL).**



■ **Figure 6-2. Brisbane Town ca.1860 (JOL).**

By the mid 1890s expansion of the tramways intensified settlement in the near western suburbs of Kelvin Grove, Red Hill, Paddington, Milton and Rosalie. The existence of rail lines did not however seem to encourage further settlement of the Toowong district where the population increased slowly (Lawson 1975:102).

6.1.2.1 Brisbane General Post Office.

The Brisbane General Post Office complex was established in 1872. It was built on the site of the former Moreton Bay Female Factory erected in 1829 and used until 1837 when the women prisoners were transferred to an agricultural stockade at Eagle Farm. The buildings were then initially used as a general goal complete with public gallows and then as a Police Court (Rea 1979:4).

The original 'Brisbane Post Office' was located at 62 Queen Street in the former Superintendent of Convicts' quarters. It was upgraded to a 'General Post Office' in 1860 following Separation (DEWHA 2008). Increasing demand necessitated a larger facility and an area of one acre, one rood and ten perches was designated as a Post Office Reserve in 1863. The tender for construction of a building designed by Francis Drummond Greville Stanley, Chief Clerk of Works in the Land's Department, was awarded to local builder John Petrie in December 1871 and the Victorian Italianate style GPO opened for business in the two-storey section at the northeast corner of the complex in September 1872. The linking clock tower element was completed in 1876 and the matching Telegraph Department building in 1879. In 1908 a four storey building was constructed to the rear of

the main building facing Elizabeth Street and separated by a narrow open yard. A two storey Operations Building was built behind the Telegraph Department in 1910. An adjacent Central Telephone Exchange was constructed on an adjacent site to the east in 1922. No major work was undertaken until the initiation of a conservation plan in the 1970s (Rea 1979:10). The Brisbane General Post Office is a prominent historic public building complex and a key meeting place and civic focus for Brisbane residents since its construction.



■ **Figure 6-3. Brisbane General Post Office c 1879 (SLQ).**

6.1.2.2 The Queensland General Postal Honour Board

The Queensland General Postal Honour Board is a significant fixture within the Brisbane General Post Office. It is a recognition of the wartime service of Queensland postal workers.

6.1.2.3 Naval Offices

The first Naval Offices in Brisbane were established at 39 Edward Street on the Brisbane River, almost directly opposite the Naval Stores Depot built on the opposite bank of the river. The offices were designed as the colonial navy's administration and operational headquarters. By the late 1890s, the condition of the building had significantly deteriorated and funds were set aside for the construction of a new Naval Office on the corner of Edward and Alice Streets, facing the river. The building was fully operational by August 1901. The Naval Offices were used by the Queensland Marine Defence Force as their administrative headquarters. The facilities also served as a key naval administrative location during the two world wars. The building became redundant in 1975 with the rationalisation of defence properties and was left unoccupied. It has since become incorporated into the complex of an adjacent luxury hotel (DEWHA 105225).



■ **Figure 6-4. Naval Office in Edwards Street, Brisbane c1910 (SLQ).**

6.1.2.4 Old Government House

In 1860, construction began on Government House, the new official residence for the Governor of the colony. It was the first public house to be built in the colony. The house and outbuildings cost £10,000 and were designed by the Colonial Architect Charles Tiffin. The site comprised family accommodation, public reception areas and government offices (Hogan 1988:33). In December 1909, it was announced that Government House would no longer be used as a governmental residence (Hogan 1988:35). It was subsequently used for educational purposes by The University of Queensland from 1911 until the late 1940s when the property was handed over to the Queensland Institute of Technology (now Queensland University of Technology). Old Government House became the first building to be protected by heritage legislation in Queensland and was subject to external and internal conservation and restoration work by the National Trust of Queensland throughout the 1980s. Old Government House is now the home of the National Trust and is open to the public as an educational site and is available for hire as a special events venue (DEWHA 8325).

6.1.2.5 Victoria Barracks

Upon his arrival to Queensland in 1859, Governor Bowen set about establishing the colony's defences against perceived threats (Defence Housing Australia [DHA] 1996:54). Victoria Barracks (originally called Green Hills Barracks), was constructed between 1864 and 1917 and was the second military establishment built in Brisbane. Following the withdrawal of the Imperial garrison in 1869, the site was used as the Lunatic Reception House and as a police barracks until 1885 (DEWHA 105226). The barracks was transferred to the Queensland Colonial Government in 1880 and its name was changed from Green Hills to Victoria Barracks by about 1885 (DEWHA 105226). Victoria Barracks was re-occupied by military forces in 1885 (DEWHA 105226). From this time, the site was expanded and a number of buildings were built, including a new guard tower (DEWHA 105226). Between 1899 and

1905, Victoria Barracks underwent another stage of site development as a result of Queensland's involvement in the Boer War and the transfer of Queensland military forces and property to Commonwealth authority in 1901. During this expansion, an armoury and tailor's shop (1866), small arms ammunition magazine (1899), armoury extension and stores (1900), administration building extensions (1901), kitchen (1902) and stables (1905) were built on the site (DEWHA 105226).



■ **Figure 6-5. Military Barracks Petrie Terrace c1868 (SLQ).**

During World War II, Victoria Barracks became the Headquarters of the Lines of Communication as the Allied Headquarters moved from Melbourne to Brisbane in July 1942. Control was exercised through the Lines of Communications at Victoria Barracks until late in 1944. During this time, a number of temporary timber and fibrous cement buildings were erected at the Barracks, including a large office block (1941) (DEWHA 105226). On 1 July 1992, Victoria Barracks became Brisbane's Joint Defence headquarters (DEWHA 105226).

6.1.2.6 Commissariat Store

The Commissariat Store was built in 1829 on William Street and is one of only two remaining structures in Brisbane built during the Moreton Bay penal settlement (Murphy 2003:1). The two-storeyed building was the site of the distribution of goods and rations to all members of the penal settlement. The Store was also responsible for the distribution of provisions and medical supplies to the settlement's general hospital (Murphy 2003:35). Upon closure of the Moreton Bay penal settlement, the Commissariat Store continued to be used for the procurement and distribution of supplies in the free settlement (Murphy 2003:36).

During the 1850s, the Commissariat Store was used as an immigration barracks in response to an increased demand for immigrant accommodation (Murphy 2003:36). In 1860, the first floor of the Store was converted into quarters for the police constabulary, and sometime after 1861, was used as police accommodation. It was again used to accommodate the overflow of immigrants in the 1870s and 1880s when Queensland received more immigrants than anywhere else in Australia (Murphy 2003:39).

The building continued to be used as a store into the 1900s despite requests to move the stores to a more convenient location closer to the steamer wharf and Roma Street Railway Station (Murphy 2003:41). The store was used as office accommodation for overcrowded government departments such as the State Irrigation and Water Supply Commission (1960-1962) and the Department of Justice during the late 1960s. The Queensland State Archives also used the building for storage during this time (Murphy 2003:42).

In 1976, the Commissariat Store building was vacated and the Royal Historical Society of Queensland was granted occupation of the building in the following year (Murphy 2003:42). The Society proceeded to undertake major restoration work at the site in 1978-79 (Murphy 2003:43). Another major project to conserve and interpret the building was undertaken by the Society from 1999-2001 and a museum exhibition was developed. The Commissariat Store is now headquarters to the Royal Historical Society of Queensland and contains its offices, library and museum (Murphy 2003:43).

6.1.2.7 The Economy

The commercial progress of Brisbane was closely tied to the economic fortune of the colony. The opening of the colony to free settlement occurred at a time of colonial depression brought on by the fall in the trade of woollen goods to America with a resultant fall in the price of wool. Huge numbers of sheep were sold to boiling down factories along the Brisbane River attracting large numbers of sharks into the waters. This economic depression continued into the 1850s when increased migration to Brisbane led to a building boom (Evans 2007:58).

The colonial economy remained unstable and many of the migrants recruited to work on ambitious programs of public works in brief periods of economic boom, arrived in Brisbane only to face immediate unemployment (Holthouse 1982:37). Economic recovery was slow but was assisted by the discovery of gold in Gympie to the north of Brisbane which, when combined with the other mining resources of coal and tin, accounted for one-third of Queensland's export receipts (Evans 2007:112).

The 1880s was a period of economic boom largely on the back of the colony's successful cattle and sheep industry. This led to a major building boom in Brisbane which grew rapidly with both high birth rates and significant immigration (Cole and Brooks 1984:20). By 1885 the colony had 550 small manufacturing businesses mostly catering to local domestic needs for perishable foodstuffs, furniture and clothing. As the decade came to a close though, over-speculation and excessive borrowing by the government once more plunged the young colony into depression (Evans 2007:111).

The elements compounded Brisbane's troubles, ravaging the town by flood every three years. The unprecedented level of floodwater in 1893 (Figure 6-74) heralded yet another depression. Recovery towards the turn of the century, and Federation, was hampered by the worst drought in the colony's history (Lawson 1975:37).

Queensland became a State within the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901 and Brisbane was proclaimed a city in 1902. The City of Greater Brisbane was created by the *City of Brisbane Act* in 1924 resulting in the amalgamation of many smaller councils. Major events in this period were the 1912 general strike, World War I and the Great Depression. Due to Queensland's wealth in primary production Brisbane continued to grow throughout this period with for example the opening of the interstate railway between Sydney and South Brisbane on 27 September 1930.

6.1.2.8 World War II and after

The Second World War has long been acknowledged as having a major social impact on Brisbane. In 1939 Brisbane had a population of approximately 300,000 people yet during the war years more than two million Allied troops passed through Brisbane and in 1943 85,000 US troops were stationed in Brisbane (Fitzgerald 1985:107). During the American invasion (1942-1944) the infrastructure of the city was upgraded with the introduction of new technologies, different material culture resulting in major changes to roads, communication, and electricity. Brisbane's emergence as a modern city came with the big Queensland mineral discoveries of the 1960s and the booming tourist industry (Holthouse 1982:59). The reworking of the centre of the city began during the 1970s and the last two decades of the 20th century saw major changes to the Brisbane skyline.



■ **Figure 6-6. Adelaide Street at the start of the 20th century (JOL).**



■ Figure 6-7. Creek Street during the 1893 flood (Fryer Library, University of Queensland).

6.1.3 Local Government

Brisbane was declared a municipality in 1859 and, until 1880, the Brisbane Municipal Authority dealt with local matters throughout Brisbane. During that period, local government services were all but absent; drains did not exist and sanitary conditions were appalling. Roads were unformed tracks. In 1864 the government passed the *Municipalities Act* expanding council powers to make by-laws and raise money through rates. Gas street lighting was introduced in 1865, and gradually extended throughout the developing suburban areas of north Brisbane. A local water supply was made available from an earthen walled reservoir on Enoggera Creek (Cole and Brooks 1984:16).

By 1880 Brisbane was a rapidly growing city experiencing a building boom, with both high birth rates and significant immigration (Cole and Brooks 1884:20). The *Local Government Authorities Act 1879* saw Brisbane divided into Divisions (Figure 6-8). For instance the Yeerongpilly Divisional Board extended from Brisbane to the Logan River and from Logan Road, Mount Gravatt to Goodna and also took in the Greenbank District and extended to Daly's Gap in the Peak Mountains (Yeronga Services Club Inc. 1999:4). On 14 October 1886 this large area was reduced with the creation of Stephens Divisional Board (Yeronga Services Club Inc. 1999:4). The Division was named after Thomas Blackett Stephens, one of the earliest land owners of the area (Mackenzie 1992:74).

The Division of Ithaca incorporated most of Brisbane's western suburbs and had three subdivisions. The suburb of Kelvin Grove was divided between Subdivisions One and Two. In 1887, all of Subdivision One except the Kelvin Grove area became part of Windsor Shire. Subdivision Two became part of the Shire of Ithaca. The shire incorporated the suburbs of Kelvin Grove, Red Hill, Paddington and Ashgrove. In 1903 the Shire of Ithaca became the Town of Ithaca (Brisbane History Group 1972:5). The Division of Booroodabin administered the area from Fortitude Valley to the Bowen Bridge (Hacker 2009:11).

In February 1904, Windsor Shire became the Town of Windsor. The town encompassed Windsor, Albion, Woolloowin, Wilston, Lutwyche, Newmarket, Swan Hill and portions of Eagle Junction and Kedron (Conway 1991). The responsibilities of local authorities were limited and primarily concerned community health issues such as sanitation and drainage, impounding and dog and goat registration (Brisbane History Group 1972:4). In 1885 Parliament passed laws impacting on local government authorities. The *Undue Subdivision Land Act* stipulated that building blocks could be no smaller than 16 perches (405m²) and roads a minimum of 66 feet (20m) wide, and the *Valuation and Rating Act* of 1890 made the unimproved value of the property the basis for rating in Queensland (Cole and Brooks 1984:22). Prior to this, rates, the main source of local government revenue, had been based on the value of house improvements and land (Magub 2003:28).

When Brisbane became a city, debate began about amalgamating the local councils into one large municipal authority. The benefits of this amalgamation were seen as economic efficiency, increased borrowing potential and greater public interest and involvement in city government. It was believed that amalgamation would eliminate duplication, waste and inefficiency (Magub 2003:30). On 1 October, 1925, the Queensland Government's *City of Brisbane Act* made Brisbane the first city in the world to place the whole of its local government under one administration. The Act combined the cities of North Brisbane and South Brisbane; the towns of Hamilton, Ithaca, Toowong, Windsor, Sandgate and Wynnum; and the shires of Balmoral, Belmont, Coorparoo, Enoggera, Moggill, Sherwood, Stephens, Taringa and Toombul and parts of the shires of Tingalpa and Yeerongpilly. This amalgamation increased the size of Brisbane from 14 square kilometres to 971 square kilometres (Holthouse 1982: 55). William Jolly, former mayor of Windsor, was the first Lord Mayor of Brisbane (Conway 1991; Teague 1997:18).



■ Figure 6-8. Local Government Divisions 1880 (Lawson 1975:13).

6.1.4 Education

In 1860 all primary school education was placed under one system controlled by a Board of Education (1860-1875) (de Silva 2003:59). No legislation dealing with education existed in the colony until 1875, when the *Education Act* affirmed the principles of free, secular and compulsory education. With the passing of this legislation, the Queensland Government assumed responsibility for the education of primary school aged children and established a system of education under centralised ministerial control (Lawson 1975:153). Aid to church schools ceased and a profusion of government schools sprang up throughout the colony. By the 1890s almost all children were receiving some primary education. Although denominational and private schools continued to function throughout the metropolitan area, over four-fifths of children aged 6 to 11 years attended government schools (Lawson 1975:153).

The *Grammar Schools Act* of 1860 provided government subsidies for the building of semi-independent grammar schools. Free secondary education was not provided as it was considered to be a luxury. By the end of the 19th century secondary education remained a patchwork system, poorly integrated with the primary system and available only to a small proportion of the community's children. The only state subsidised secondary education available in Brisbane was at Boys Grammar School (Figure 6-9) and Brisbane Girls Grammar School. Catholic secondary education could be obtained at Christian Brothers' College, Gregory Terrace and Nudgee, for boys and All Hallows Convent for girls. The Anglicans ran St Margaret's for girls (Lawson 1975:163).

The main concern of the Queensland Department of Public Instruction by the end of the 19th century was to expand the network of primary schools, thereby improving the availability of minimal standards of education. The success achieved was variable and by the turn of the century Queensland's education was still not geared to supplying the needs of the expanding, diversifying economy. In effect it remained 'preindustrial' with a child's chances for higher schooling closely tied to his or her parents' social status (Lawson 1975:154).



■ **Figure 6-9. Brisbane Boys Grammar School 1889 (JOL).**

6.1.5 Religion

Denominational divisions in Brisbane were transplanted directly from Europe. Anglicans, Methodist, (both Primitive and Wesleyan) and Baptists were mainly English, Presbyterians were Scottish, Catholics were Irish and Lutherans were German. British religious groups were predominant with their numbers representative of the bias of the migration pattern of Brisbane. The largest denomination was the Church of England, which comprised one-third of Brisbane's population in the 1890s. Second was the Catholic Church with over one-fifth, followed by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches with one-eighth and one-tenth respectively (Lawson 1975:248).

6.2 Central Section

The Central Section contains Brisbane City.

6.2.1 Archaeological Potential of Brisbane City

In 2009 UQCHU conducted a study of the historical archaeological research potential of the Brisbane City CBD for the Department of Environment and Resource Management in collaboration with the Brisbane City Council. That study divided the historical development of the CBD into five time periods:

- The Penal Settlement (1825-1839);
- The Growth of the Colony (1839-1885);
- A Boom and Bust period (1885-1939);
- World War II (1939-1945); and
- The Post War Development (1945 to the present).

Based on historical and register research and survey the five phases were allocated a rarity category. It was determined that the chances of archaeological evidence surviving from the penal settlement and WWII was exceedingly rare, from the growth of the colony period as very rare, the boom and bust period as rare and the post war as common. Every lot on plan and every road and other reserve in the CBD was then surveyed and assessed for the level of ground surface and subsurface disturbance that has occurred over the past 180 years. The level of disturbance is a measure of the degree to which the archaeological record of a particular period has been affected by more recent developments. As the level of disturbance increases there is less likelihood that archaeological resources survive in-situ. Four levels of disturbance were used: intact, minor disturbance, major disturbance and total disturbance.

The level of disturbance and the rarity were mapped on a matrix of archaeological research potential such that places with total disturbance had no archaeological research potential while places from the exceedingly rare category that were intact had exceptional archaeological research potential. Figure 6-10 shows all parts of the CBD that have some archaeological research potential and Figure 6-11 colour codes that potential between none and exceptional. Nine places were assessed as having exceptional archaeological potential (Figure 6-12) (three of which are not on the Queensland Heritage Register):

- The Botanical Gardens;
- The Mansions in George Street;
- The Commissariat Store;
- King Edward Park;

- The area of the Skew Street Cemetery;
- The part of Wickham Terrace adjoining the Tower Mill;
- Parts of the roadways of Burnett Lane, North Quay, William Street, George Street, Elizabeth Street, Albert Street and Alice Street (Early Streets of Brisbane);
- Miller Park; and
- The location of the convict period water reservoir between George and Roma Street. In the past 12 months this area has had extensive ground surface disturbance due to the construction of a new court complex.

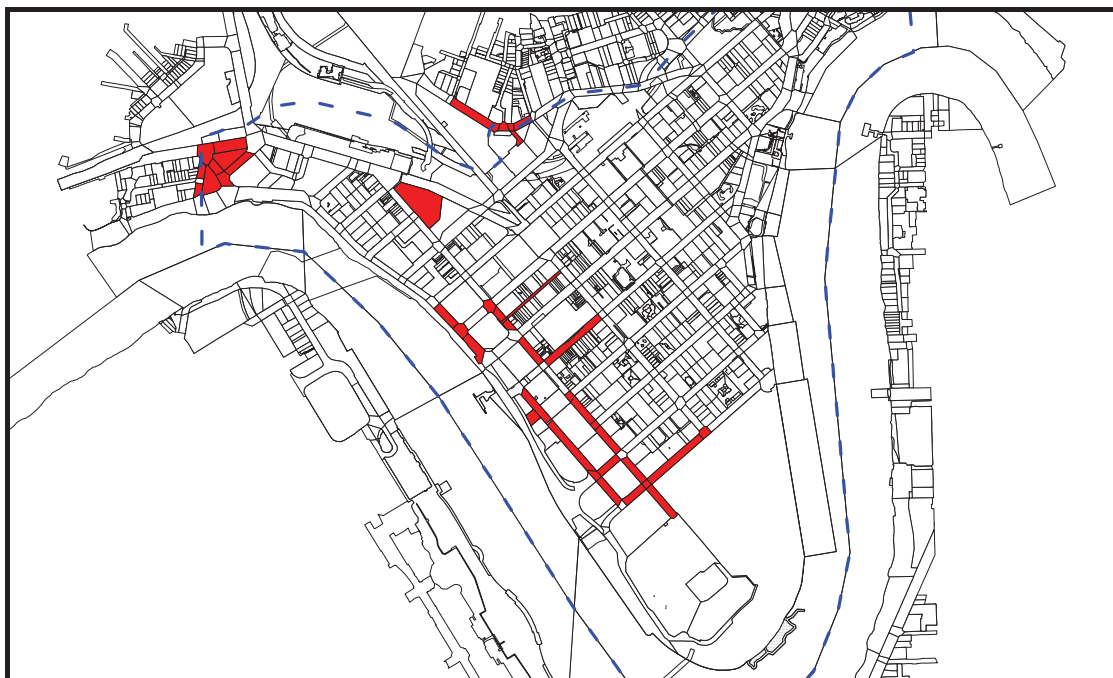
The Skew Street Cemetery and the Early Streets of Brisbane have now been entered on the Queensland Heritage Register as Archaeological Places.



■ **Figure 6-10. All parts of the CBD with some archaeological potential are marked in green.**



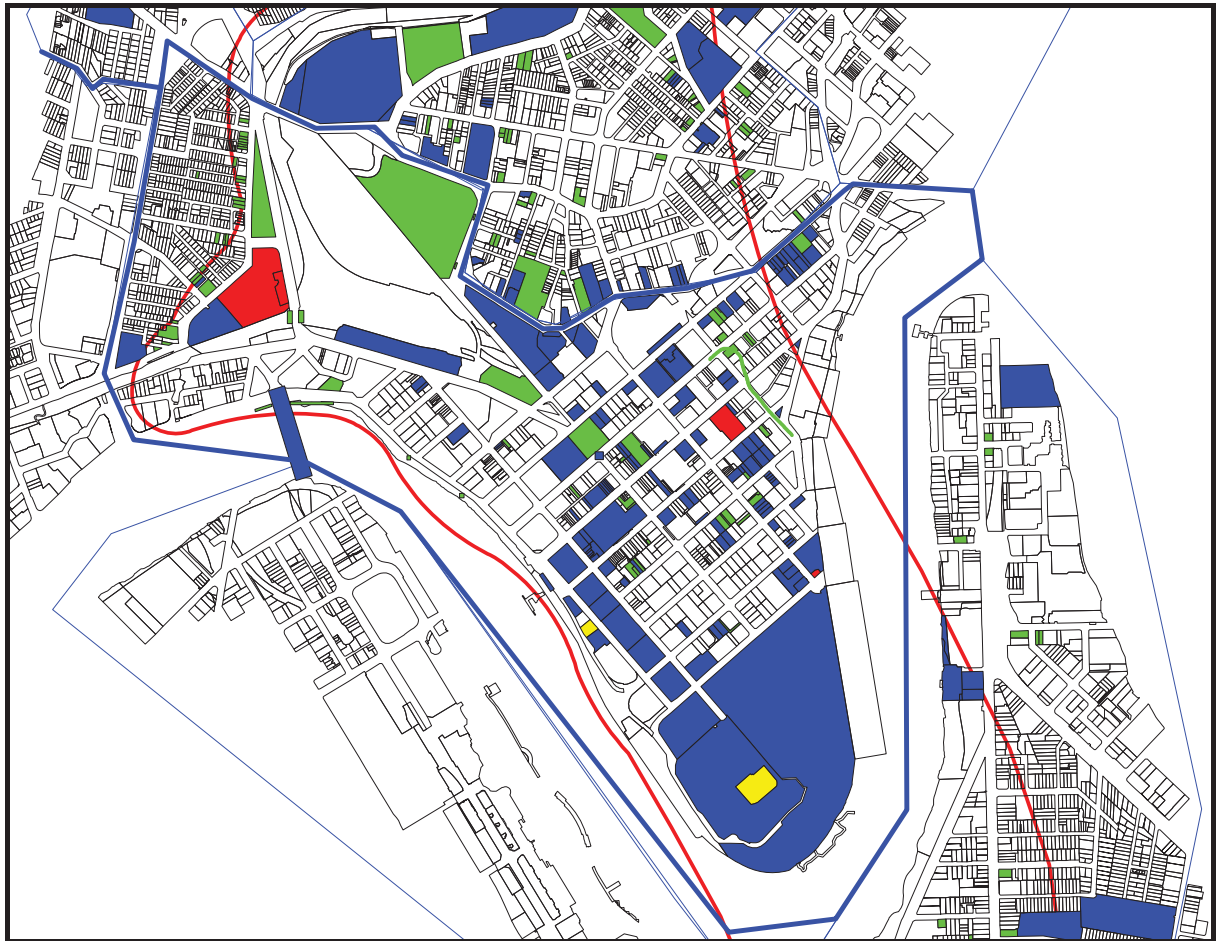
- **Figure 6-11. CBD coded by archaeological research potential (green = exceptional ARP, light blue = outstanding ARP, yellow = high ARP, pink = moderate ARP, purple = low ARP and red = no ARP).**



- **Figure 6-12. Location (in red) of the areas considered to have exceptional archaeological research potential.**

6.2.2 Registered Heritage Places

There are 153 registered heritage places within the Central Section, as mapped in Figure 6-13.



- **Figure 6-13. Location of Registered Heritage Places.** National Heritage places are in yellow, Commonwealth Heritage places are in red, QHR places are in blue and BCC heritage places are in green.

Registered heritage places occur throughout the CBD but tend to concentrate along George and William Streets and along Ann and Adelaide Streets.

6.2.2.1 Brisbane City

Place Name Albert Park (South) Air Raid Shelter



Location Upper Albert Street near intersection with Wickham Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1942

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Albert Park (North) Air Raid Shelter



Location Wickham Terrace near intersection with Leichhardt Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1942

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Albert Street Uniting Church – Albert Street Methodist Church



Location 319 Albert Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP46686

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Allan & Stark (former)



Location 110 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP886307

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Ann Street Presbyterian Church



Location 141 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 36B123422
37B123422

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1871

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Ann Street Presbyterian Church Fence



Location 151 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 36B123422
37B123422

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1897

Significance Not available

Place Name ANZ Bank Trustees Chambers



Location 43 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP52526

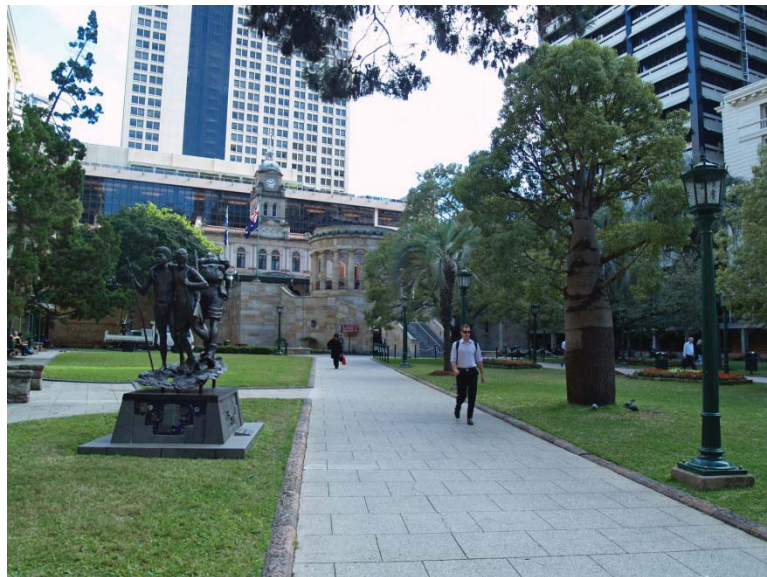
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1900

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Anzac Square – includes Queensland Women’s War Memorial & 9th Battalion Memorial



Location 228 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2623B32451
2624B32451

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Memorial/Monument

Construction 1928 (park)
1932 (Queensland Women’s War Memorial)
1937 (9th Battalion Memorial)

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name BAFS Building



Location 331&333 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 7RP847
8RP847

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1916

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Baroona Labour Hall – Caxton Street Hall



Location 15 Caxton Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 5RP10665

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction 1885

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Baroona Special School – Petrie Terrace School



(Google Earth)

Location 1 Hale Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 654SL8308

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1868 & 1874

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Barry & Roberts Building, York Hotel, Hotel Carlton & Telegraph Building



Location 91 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 41(part)RP218420

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Berry's Shop



Location 19 Caxton Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 6RP10665

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1897

Significance Not available

Place Name Brisbane Arcade



Location 160&166 Queen Street, Brisbane
117&119 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP671
2RP671
3RP671
4RP671

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1924

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Brisbane Botanic Gardens (Queen's Park) & Walter Hill Fountain



Location 147 Alice Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 597SP143585

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Parks/Gardens/Trees

Construction 1862 (park)
1867 (Walter Hill Fountain)

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Brisbane City Hall



Location 64 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 101SP102966

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1924-1927

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Brisbane Dental Hospital & College



Location 168 Turbot Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 442SL6565

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1941

Significance Historical
 Class
 Aesthetic
 Creative/Technical
 Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
 Special Association

Place Name	Brisbane Drainage Contract No.1
	Underground
Location	Adelaide Street & Creek Street, Brisbane
Lot/Plan	N/A
Register	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> CHL <input type="checkbox"/> QHR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BCC
Place Type	Utilities
Construction	1875
Significance	Not available

Place Name Brisbane General Post Office



Location 261 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 33RP48556

Register ☐NHL ☒CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Communication

Construction 1872

Significance Australian Historic Themes
Establishing Communications
Administering Australia
Federating Australia

Place Name Broadway Arcade – (formerly Woolworths)



Location 133 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 4RP221710

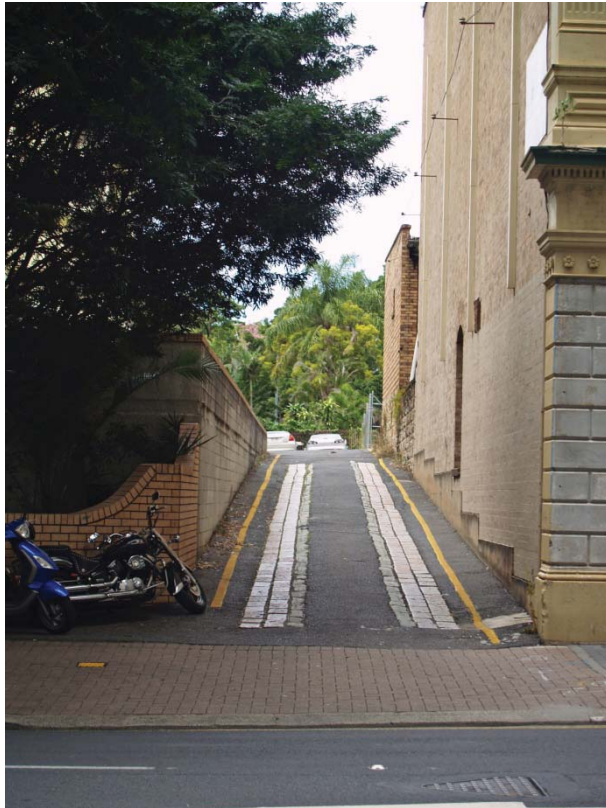
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Camelot Court Carriageway



Location Beatrice Lane, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 11RP1073

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction c1887

Significance Historical
Rarity

Place Name Central Railway Station



Location 270 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 6SP140772

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Charlotte House



Location 145 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 514B118215

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1888

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Chase's House



Location 30 Menzies Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 26RP10666

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Church House



Location 417 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2B31227

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1909

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Church of Christ



Location 430 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP10123

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1881

Significance Historical
Class
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name City Electric & Light (CEL) Company Junction Box



Location Adelaide Street, Brisbane (outside 170 Adelaide Street)

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction 1913

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name City Electric & Light (CEL) Company Junction Box



Location Creek Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction 1913

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Colonial Mutual Chambers (former)



Location 62 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 3B3153

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1883

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Coal Board Building



Location 169 Mary Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 7B32264

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1887

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Commercial Travellers Association Building (former) –
Telecommunications House



Location 283 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP143070

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1906

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Commissariat Store (former)



Location 115 William Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 12B32389

Register ☒NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1828

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Coronation Drive (North Quay) Retaining Wall



Location Coronation Drive

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1887

Significance Historical
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Countess Street Rail Bridge Abutments



Location Countess Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan N/A

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1885 & 1895

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name David Jones



Location 196 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 32SP156458

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1909

Significance Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Department of Primary Industries & Immigration Depot (former)



Location 99 William Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 100CP898752

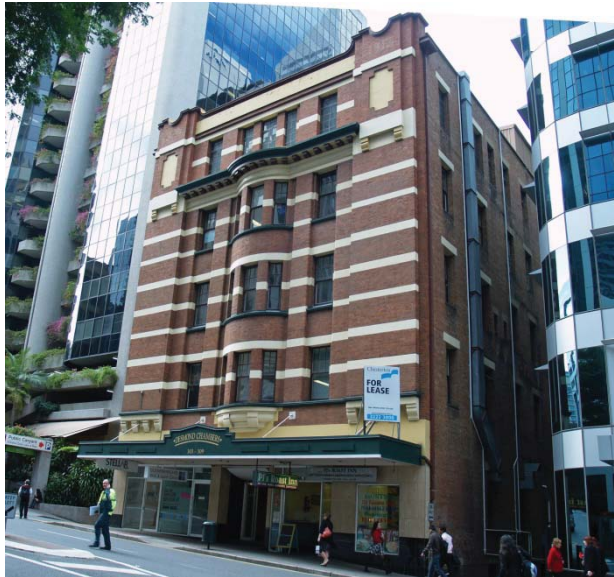
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Law/Order, Immigration, Customs, Quarantine

Construction 1866

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Desmond Chambers



Location 309 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP910
2RP886

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Donaldson's Residence



Location 34 Cricket Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 6RP10677

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1876

Significance Historical

Place Name Dyne's House



Location 22 Cricket Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP889955

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1880

Significance Historical

Place Name Dyne's House



Location 24 Cricket Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP889955

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction c1877

Significance Historical

Place Name Eagle Street Fountain – Mooney Memorial Fountain



Location 118 Eagle Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 37SL11040

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Monuments and Memorials

Construction 1878

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Edwards and Chapman (former)



Location 120 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 13B3153
14B3153
23B3153

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1881

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Edwards Dunlop Building (former) – Catholic Centre



Location 149 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP41710
20B12348

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1900

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name F.H. Faulding Warehouse (former)



Location 168 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP41710

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1931

Significance Rarity

Place Name Family Services Building – Queensland Government Savings Bank



Location 171 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1B31910

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1914-1921

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Fig Trees



Location 118A Eagle Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 38SL11040

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Parks/Gardens/Trees

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name First Church of Christ Scientist



Location 273 North Quay, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP58922

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1940

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name First World War Honour Board (inside Land Administration Building)

Image unavailable

Location 142 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 682CP855445

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Monuments and Memorials

Construction 1917

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name First World War Honour Board (inside National Bank Building)



Location 308 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 8RP46027
9RP46027
10RP46027

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Monuments and Memorials

Construction Not available

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name Former Brisbane Central Technical College



Location 2 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 651SP141435

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1915

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name George Hall's House



Location 176 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP10680

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1870

Significance Not available

Place Name George Myers & Co Warehouse (former) – Metro Arts Centre – Community Arts Centre



Location 109-117 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP1046
2RP1046
3RP1046

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1890

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name George Weston and Sons Workshop (former)



Location 42 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 4RP613

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1914

Significance Historical
Rarity
Special Association

Place Name Gordon & Gotch Building (former)



Location 262 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 3RP41038

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1927

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Grigson's Cottage



Location 8 Clifton Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP10649

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Hardgrave Park



Location 155 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 326B3215

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Park/Garden/Trees

Construction 1875

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Harris Terrace – Harris Court



Location 68 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2B32444

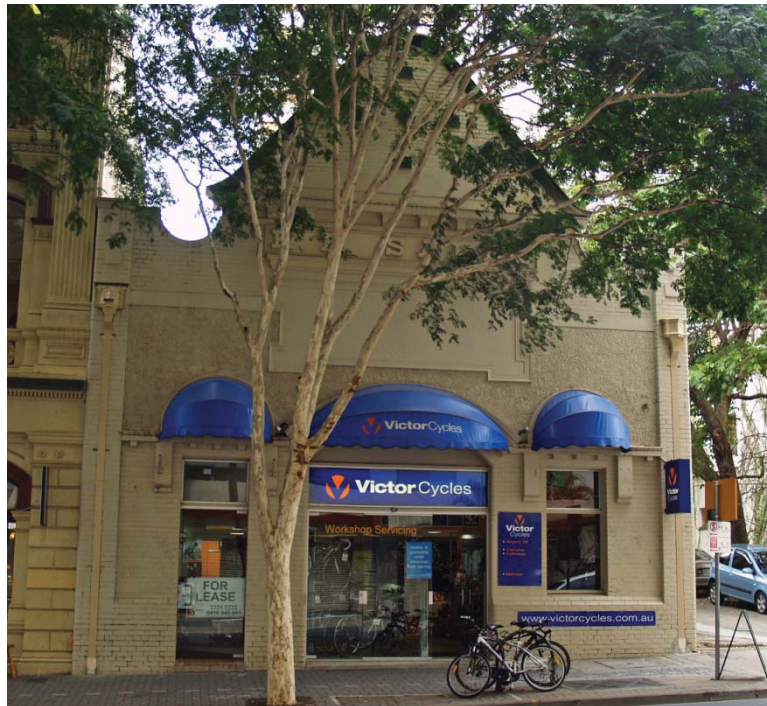
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1867

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name H B Sales Building



Location 125 Margaret Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP1076

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Manufacturing and Processing

Construction 1912

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Heckelmann's Building



Location 171 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP845929

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1884

Significance
Historical
Class
Special Association

Place Name Henry Box & Son – Coachbuilders Building (former)



Location 104 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP628

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction c1862

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic

Place Name Hotel Conrad, Land Administration Building (former) – Executive Building (former)



Location 142 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 682CP855445

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1901

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Hoyts Entertainment Centre – Regent Theatre



Location 167 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP49018

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Recreation and Entertainment

Construction 1929

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Jackson's Granary (former)



Location 8 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 8RP863010

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1920

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class

Place Name John Mills Himself Building



Location 40 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP614

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1918

Significance Historical
Aesthetic

Place Name John Oxley Memorial Stone, Unknown Pioneers Monument & Riverside Expressway Opening Plaque



John Oxley Memorial Stone



Unknown Pioneers Monument
100A North Quay, Brisbane

Location

Lot/Plan

533SP180753

Register

☐ NHL

☐ CHL

☐ QHR

☒ BCC

Place Type

Monuments and Memorials

Construction

1924

Significance

Historical

Class

Special Association

Place Name John Reid and Nephews Building (facade)



Location 26 & 36 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1(part)RP615
2(part)RP615

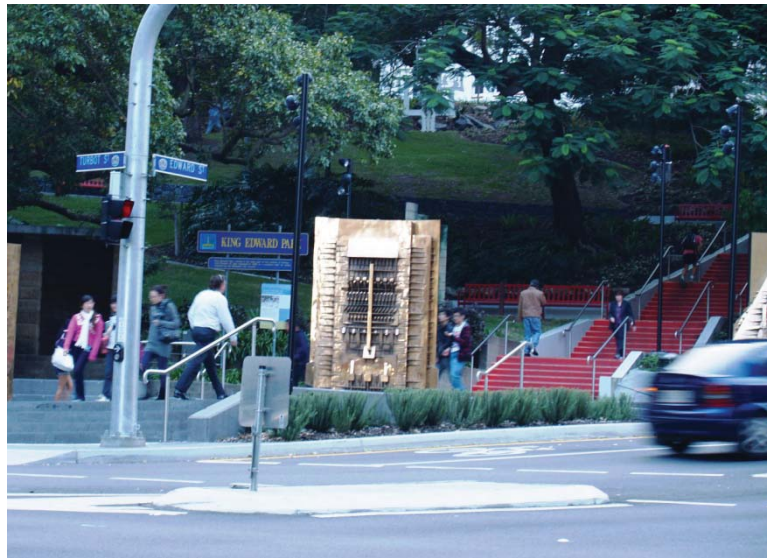
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1911

Significance Historical
Aesthetic

Place Name King Edward Park, Jacob's Ladder & Air Raid Shelter



Location 224 Turbot Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 461SL3741
409(part)SL1633

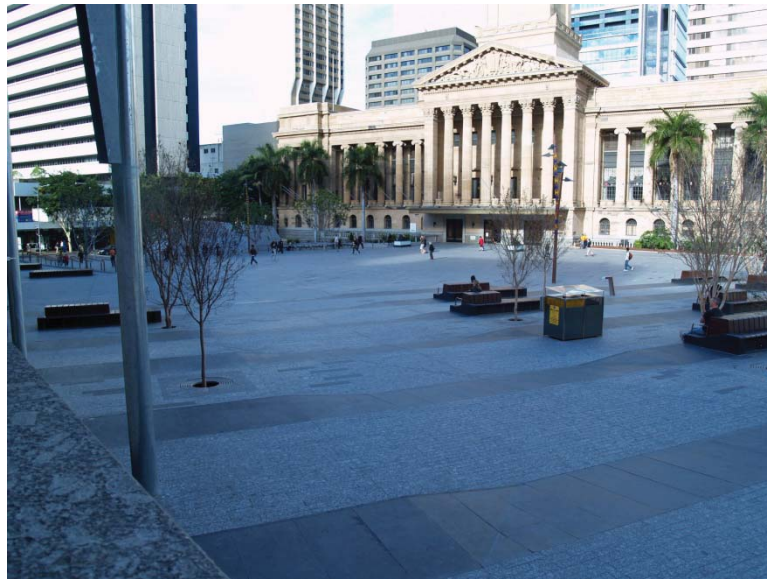
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Park/Garden/Trees/Defence

Construction 1941 (air raid shelter)
Not available (parkland & Jacob's Ladder)

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name King George Square



Location 100 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 21SP207228

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Monuments and Memorials

Construction 1930

Significance
Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Lord Alfred Hotel



Location 68 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP804909

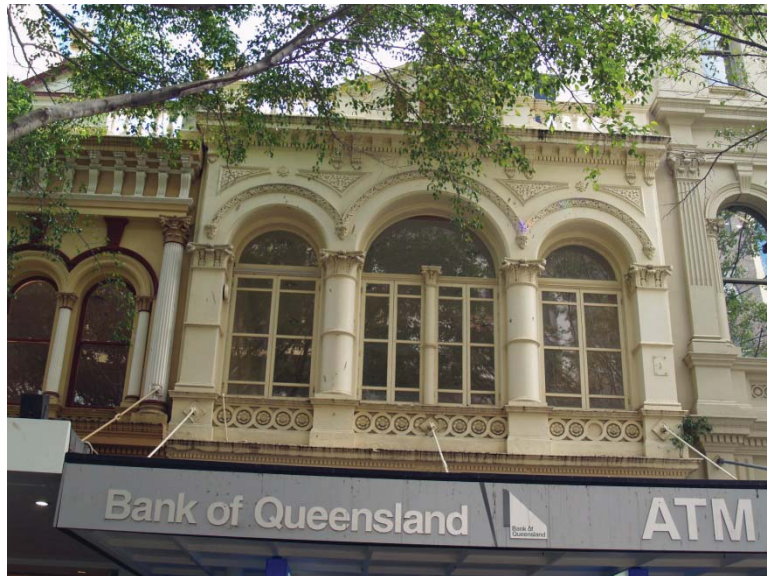
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1887

Significance Not available

Place Name Love's Auction Mart (former) – Hardy Brothers)



Location 116 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 12B118211

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1881

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name MacArthur Chambers – AMP Building



Location 229 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 3SP139965

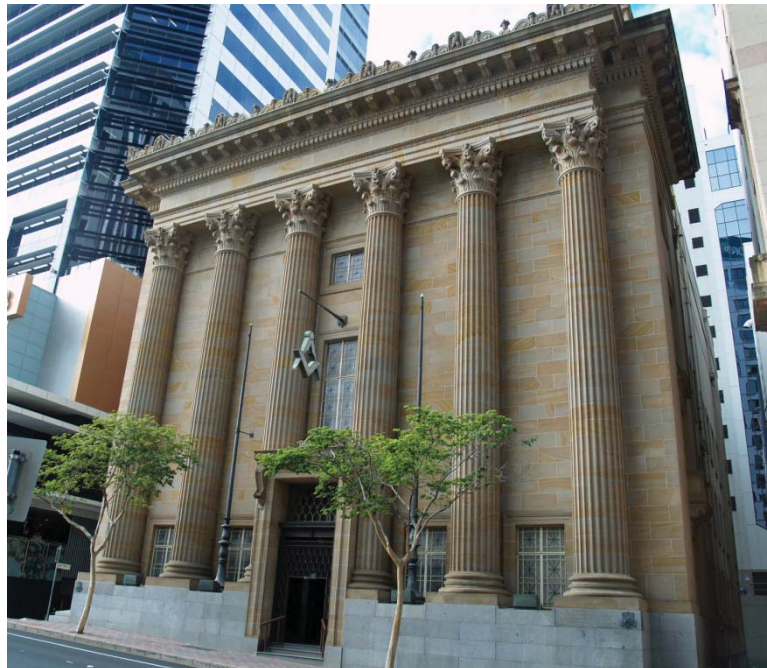
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1931

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Masonic Temple



Location 311 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP51696

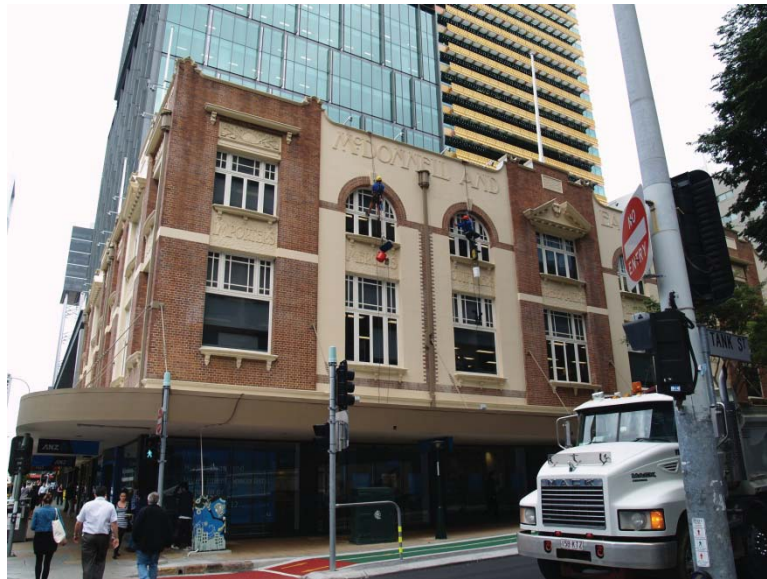
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction 1928

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name McDonnell & East Ltd Building



Location 414 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1SP148948

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1912

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name McLennan & Co / Queensland Machinery Co Warehouse (former)



Location 142 Albert Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP612

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1907

Significance Historical
Class

Place Name Mooney's Building



Location 130 Mary Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 504B118215

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1883

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Moon's Building (former)



Location 43 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP747

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1930

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Myer Store (former) – Allan & Stark



Location 94 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 7B118211 2RP110427
11B3153 30RP225372
20B3151 31RP225372

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1881-1920

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Naldham House – AUSN House



Location 193 Mary Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 7RP183618

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1864 & 1875

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name National Australia Bank – National Bank of Australasia



Location 180 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP677
1RP676
2RP45859

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1929

Significance Class
Aesthetic

Place Name National Australia Bank – Queensland National Bank



Location 308 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 8RP46027
 9RP46027
 10RP46027

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1881-1885

Significance Historical
 Rarity
 Class
 Aesthetic
 Special Association

Place Name Naval Offices



Location 3 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 3RP129917

Register ☐ NHL ☒ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1901

Significance
Historic Themes
Defending Australia
Federating Australia

Place Name Newspaper House (former) – The Manor Apartments



Location 289-291 Queens Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 6B353

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1930

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Old Government House – Government House (former)



Location 2 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 652SP128100

Register ☒NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1862

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Old Mineral House – Smellie & Co Warehouse



Location 2 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 26RP891260

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1888

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Old St Stephens Church – Pugin Chapel



Location 249 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 16RP47985

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1849

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Palings Building (former)



Location 86 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP722

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1885

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Pan Australia House (facade)



Location 120 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1SP163666

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1888

Significance
Historical
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Parliament House



Location 69 Alice Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 414SL8740

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Political

Construction 1865

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name People's Palace



Location 308 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 31B123422

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1910

Significance Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Perkins Wine & Spirit Store (former)



Location 138 Mary Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 505B118215

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction c1910

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Perry House – Royal Albert Apartments



Location 167 Albert Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 54RP890830

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☐BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1910

Significance
Historical
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Special Association

Place Name Petrie Terrace Police Barracks



Location 25-61 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1SP218951

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Law/Order, Immigration, Customs, Quarantine

Construction 1858-1860

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Port Office Hotel – Shamrock Hotel



Location 40 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 30SP137981

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1876

Significance Historical
Aesthetic

Place Name Primac House



Location 99 Creek Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP857048

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1909

Significance Not available

Place Name Public Services Club – The Old Printery



Location 102 George Street, Brisbane
84 William Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 3CP882348

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1874

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Public Works Depot – Britannia Foundry (former)



(Image courtesy QHR)

Location 12 Edward Street, Brisbane
210 Alice Street

Lot/Plan 27RP893152

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Manufacturing and Processing

Construction 1887

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Queens Garden – St John's Church Reserve



Location 144 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 10CP866932

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Parks/Gardens/Trees

Construction 1905

Significance Historical
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Queensland Club



Location 19 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 5RP201074

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction 1882

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Queensland Deposit Bank (former)



Location 245 Albert Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 6RP707

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1923

Significance Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Queensland Government Offices – Anzac Square Building – State Government Offices



Location 255A Ann Street, Brisbane
196-216 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 7SP178933

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1931 - 1959

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Queensland Postal Honour Board for WWI (inside Post Office Building)



Location 261 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 33RP48556

Register ☐ NHL ☒ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Monuments and Memorials

Construction 1915

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Remains of the former RS Exton & Co Premises



Location 333 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP808928

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1907

Significance Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Residence 'Albert Villa'



Location 14 Wellington Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 4RP10688

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1885

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Florence House'



Location 256 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP190798

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1877-1878

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Hibernia Scotia Terraces'



Location 15 Wellington Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 32RP10688

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1894

Significance Not available

Place Name Residence 'Princess Row'



Location 190-198 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 4RP10681
5RP10681
6RP10681

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1863

Significance Not available

Place Name Roma Street Railway Station



Location 15 Countess Street (Roma Street), Brisbane

Lot/Plan 50SP136610

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1873

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Rothwells Building



Location 237 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 31RP178577

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1885

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Rows Building



Location 221 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
235 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 31RP178577

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1885

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Rutter and Sons (former)



Location 114 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 21B3153

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1881

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name School of Arts – Servants’ Home (former)



Location 166 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP53947

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1865

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Special Association

Place Name Sciencentre – The Printing Building



Location 102 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 3CP882348

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1912

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Shawn Apartments



Location 172 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP10680
3RP10680

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1935

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class

Place Name Shell House



Location 301-309 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 77B123422
1RP158095

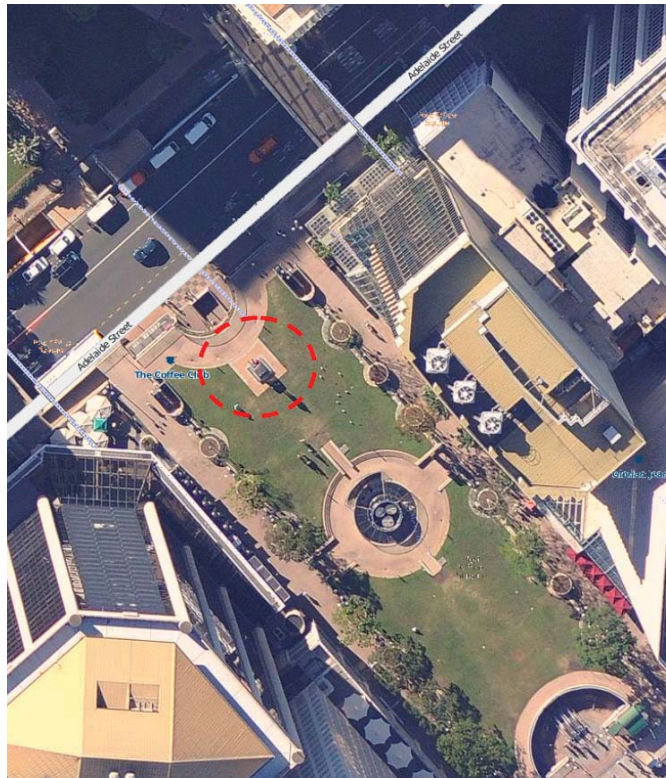
Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Sir William Glasgow Memorial



(Image courtesy DERM)

Location Post Office Square, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP127671

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Monuments and Memorials

Construction 1964

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Smellie's Building



Location 32 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 31SP137981

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1895

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Sneyd's Shop



Location 25 Caxton Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 7RP10665

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1886

Significance Historical

Place Name South African War Memorial – Boer War Memorial



Location 228 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2624B32451

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Monuments and Memorials

Construction 1919

Significance Historical
Rarity
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name South East Queensland Water Board Building – Brisbane & Area Water Board Building (former)



Location 41 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 4CP911290

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1885

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Spencers Building



Location 47-51 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP56903
 2 RP56903
 3 RP56903

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1890

Significance Historical
 Class
 Aesthetic

Place Name St Andrew's Uniting Church – St Andrew's Presbyterian Church



Location 131 Creek Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 78B123422

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1905

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name St John's Cathedral



Location 413 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 14RP45560 8 B31227
23RP45560 9 B31227
5B31227
7 B31227

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1906

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name St Luke's Anglican Church (former)



Location 10 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP618

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1904

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name St Martin's House – St Martin's Hospital



Location 373 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 5RP1118 22 RP45560
3B31227 24 RP45560
21RP45560

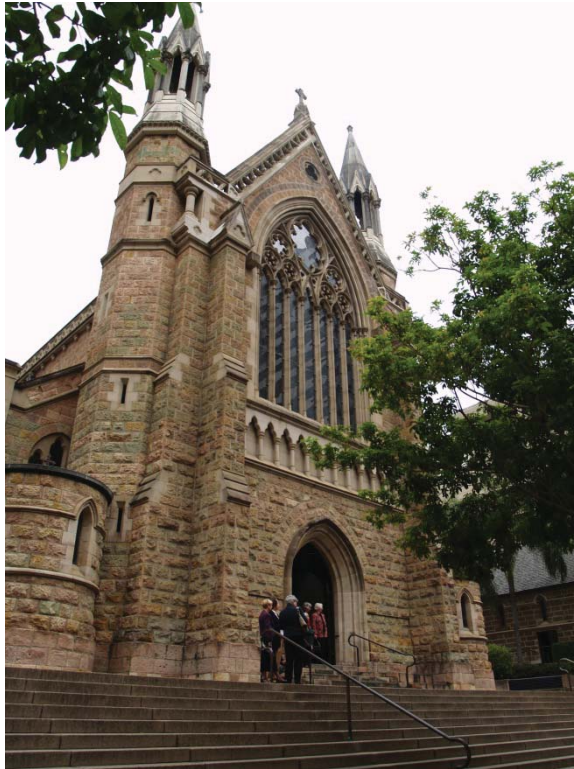
Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Health and Care Services

Construction 1922

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name St Stephen's Cathedral



Location 259-269 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane
178-188 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 5RP159297
6 RP159297
13 RP159297
14 RP159297

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1864-1922

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name St Stephen's School



Location 172 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP47985
3RP47985
99RP1026

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1892

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name State Library (former) - Museum



Location 159 William Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 10B31753

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Education, Research, Scientific Facility

Construction 1876-1879 & 1958

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Substation No 4



Location 24 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 48RP221203

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Utilities

Construction 1930

Significance Not available

Place Name Tara House (Irish Club)



Location 179 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 5B12349

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1878

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Tattersalls Club



Location 206 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP892625

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Social and Community

Construction 1925

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Terrace Houses 'Illawarra Buildings' / 'Petrie Mansions'



Location 242-246 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2SP143847
3SP143847
4SP143847

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1887

Significance Historical
Rarity
Potential
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Terrace Houses 'O'Keefe's Buildings'



Location 226, 228, 230 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1SP113050
2SP113050
3SP113050

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1881

Significance Not available

Place Name The Brisbane Synagogue



Location 98 Margaret Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP83149
 2RP96885

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1885

Significance Historical
 Rarity
 Potential
 Class
 Aesthetic
 Creative/Technical
 Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name The Deanery – Adelaide House



Location 417 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 10B31227

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1853

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Special Association

Place Name The Mansions



Location 40 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1B32444

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Residential

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name The Port Office – Harbours & Marine Building



Location 39 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2SL12006

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1879

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Transcontinental Hotel



Location 468-482 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP85358
2B361
1RP51625

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1883

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Treasury Building – Treasury Casino



Location 21 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 492CP855445

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Government Administration

Construction 1886

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Creative/Technical
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Treasury Chambers & St Francis House & Symons Building



Location 179-191 George Street, Brisbane
40 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP883066 2 RP532
2RP530 3 RP532
1RP532 4 RP532

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1886

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Treasury Hotel



Location 175 George Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 3RP530
4 RP530
5 RP530
6 RP530

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1887

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name Turbot House



Location 63, 65 Turbot Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 9RP847

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Udale's Shop / Residence



Location 3 Clifton Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP10646

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Victoria Barracks – Military Barracks



Location 83 Petrie Terrace, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 329RP145429
343RP145429

Register ☐ NHL ☒ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Defence

Construction 1864

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association
Special Association

Place Name Walter Reid Building (facade)



Location 163 Charlotte Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP182759
2 RP182759
3 RP182759 (part)

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☐QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1883

Significance Historical
Aesthetic
Special association

Place Name Watson Brothers Building



Location 129 Margaret Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 12B118229

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1887

Significance
Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Webber House – Cathedral Schools & St John’s Institute



Location 439 Ann Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1SL11685

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Religion/Worship

Construction 1904

Significance
Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name Wenley House – Jewell's Building



Location 20-30 Market Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 1RP179235
 2 RP179235
 3 RP179235
 4 RP179235
 1RP197742

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1864

Significance Historical
 Rarity
 Class
 Aesthetic

Place Name Westpac Bank Building - Bank of New South Wales Building



Location 33 Queen Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP52526

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1928-1930

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class
Aesthetic

Place Name	Wheat Creek Culvert			
	Underground			
Location	Adelaide & Albert Streets, Brisbane			
Lot/Plan	Road Reserve			
Register	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL	<input type="checkbox"/> CHL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QHR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BCC
Place Type	Utilities			
Construction	1861			
Significance	Historical Rarity Class Aesthetic Creative/Technical Special Association			

Place Name William Cairncross Building



Location 188-196 Albert Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 10RP516
1SP140490

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1865

Significance Historical
Rarity
Class

Place Name William Jolly Bridge



Location Grey Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 4RP46539
1RP45597
12CP852775

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☒ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1928-1932

Significance Historical
Rarity
Aesthetic
Creative/Aesthetic
Special Association

Place Name William Street & Queens Wharf Road Retaining Walls – North Quay
Porphyry Wall



Location William Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan Road Reserve

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Transport

Construction 1889

Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Association

Place Name Young's Shop / Residence



Location 59 Princess Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 26RP10681

Register ☐ NHL ☐ CHL ☐ QHR ☒ BCC

Place Type Commercial/Residential

Construction Not available

Significance Not available

Place Name Youngs Building



Location 93-103 Edward Street, Brisbane

Lot/Plan 2RP1042
3RP1042
1RP46753
2RP46753

Register ☐NHL ☐CHL ☒QHR ☒BCC

Place Type Commercial

Construction 1910

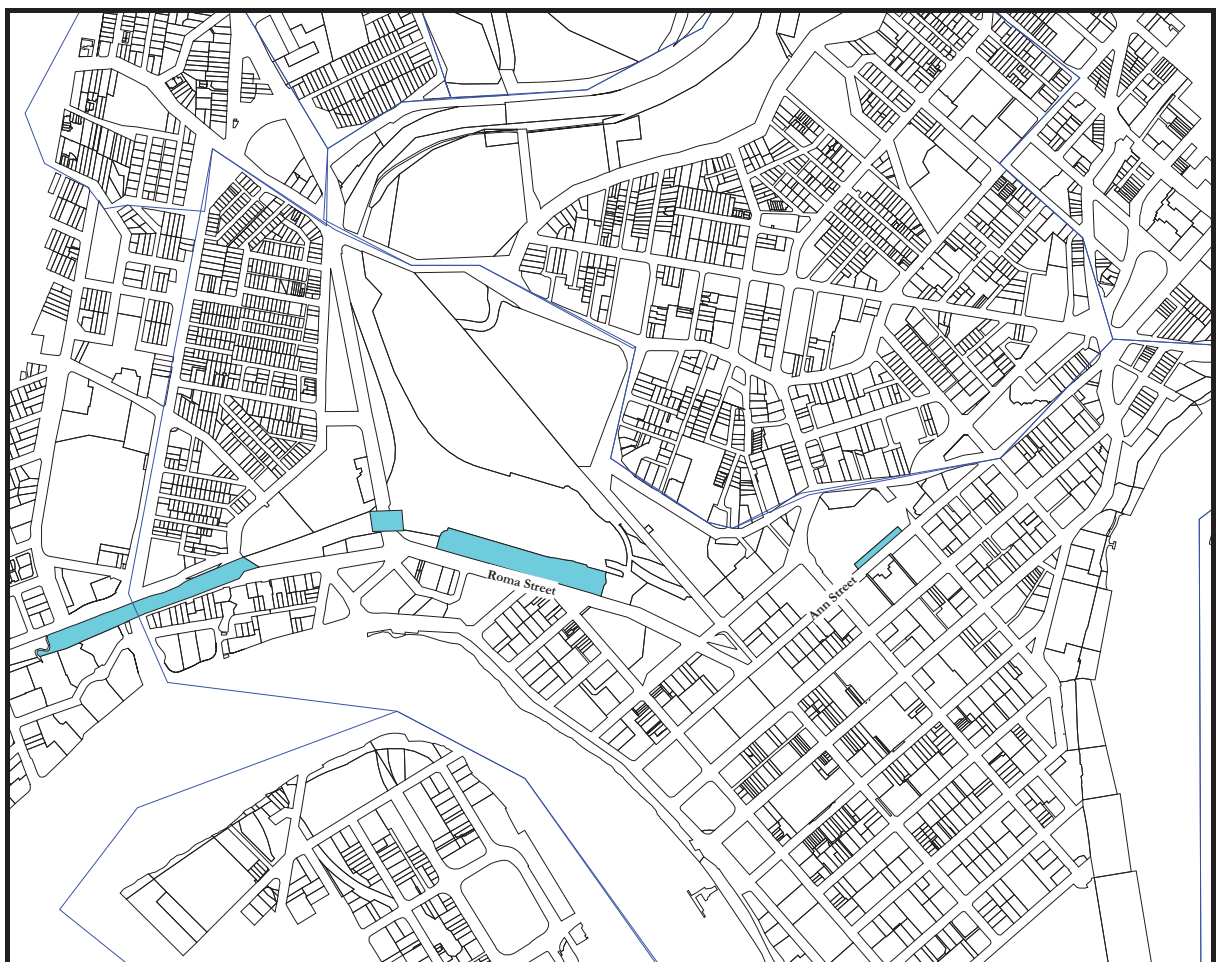
Significance Historical
Class
Aesthetic

6.2.3 Queensland Rail Heritage Places

Within the Central Section Queensland Rail have five entries on their QR Heritage Register. These are:

- Central Railway Station;
- Roma Street Station;
- Roma Street Platform Shelter;
- Countess Street Bridges; and
- Petrie Terrace Road Bridge.

The Central Railway Station, Roma Street Station and Platform Shelter are also registered on the Queensland Heritage Register.



■ Figure 6-14. Location of QR heritage places (in light blue).

6.2.3.1 Countess Street Bridges

The Countess Street Bridges consist of a complex of four bridges that carry rail lines over Countess Street:

- Bridge 1 is a half-through prestressed concrete bridge with Standard Gauge track;
- Bridge 2 is a single-track plate girder bridge;
- Bridge 3 is a four-track half through hogback plate girder bridge, with brick abutments, stone quoins and caps; and
- Bridge 4 is a double-track plate girder bridge.

The railway line between Oxley Point and Roma Street through Milton was opened for traffic on 14 June 1875. In 1880, the first bridge was completed at Countess Street, using steel girders imported from England. The bridge rested on brick abutments with stone quoins and caps. The bridge was temporarily strengthened in 1900 to carry the new D16 tank engines, and then was rebuilt in 1903 with a four-track half through hogback plate girder bridge. The 1880 abutments were widened on the northern side to support the wider new structure. A ‘Goods Yard’ bridge was constructed to the south in 1895 for access to new sidings. It consisted of a two track half through hogback plate girder bridge. The brick abutments still exist but the bridge has been replaced with a pre-stressed concrete bridge which allowed Standard Gauge Track access to Roma Street for Expo 88.

To allow for quadruplication between Roma Street and Corinda in 1963, two new bridges were constructed and the track layout was re-arranged. A single-track plate girder bridge was provided on the south side of the Main Line bridge. A double-track plate girder bridge was provided on the north side for the triangular connection from the western line to the North Coast via Normanby (Buchanan 2002).



■ **Figure 6-15. Countess Street Rail Bridges (Google Earth).**

6.2.3.2 Petrie Terrace Road Bridge

The Petrie Terrace road bridge consists of a concrete arch road bridge spanning 14.3m over four rail tracks. It still retains its original arch and abutments. The railway line between Oxley Point and Roma Street through Milton was opened for traffic on 14 June 1875. In 1897, Cabinet gave approval for Brisbane Tramway Company to extend their tram line to the Ithaca Depot through Petrie Terrace and considered a proposal to widen the road bridge over the line for this purpose. The new bridge was designed in 1897 (Buchanan 2002).