

TIME & place



Cooling Off



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ISSUE NO. 12

COOLING OFF

This issue of Time and Place looks at how Queenslanders have escaped the summer heat in the Sunshine State and the significant impact this has had on our cultural heritage.

MAIN PHOTO: Centenary Pool Complex, *Brisbane*.

INSET FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Glen Alpine, *Toowoomba*, On the beach at Eagle Street Wharves circa 1885, *Brisbane*, Spring Hill Baths, *Brisbane*.

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Chair's Comments

We all know that living in Queensland means living with the summer heat. Throughout our history it has been a part of the Queensland lifestyle to find ways to escape the heat, making 'cooling off' a part of the Queensland culture.

Before air-conditioned shopping centres, cinemas, and ever-increasing air-conditioning in our own private residences became the norm, the need to provide places to escape the heat resulted in the creation of a wide range of summer destinations in Queensland designed to cool off hot and bothered Queenslanders. These places have become an important part of our cultural heritage.

For example, the cool, breezy, timber homes we call Queenslanders are a direct result of building for the sub-tropical climate in the Sunshine State and reflect our way of life and our culture in a significant way.

But there are also a number of public recreational places made popular by the comfort they provide during our warmer weather in Queensland.

Of course, the local council swimming pool has played an important role in the life of most Queensland communities, providing for children's swimming lessons and playtime, family outings on the weekends, swimming carnivals, and somewhere to go to relax and cool down.

In this issue we'll look at some of our most significant swimming pools and the history behind them.

We'll also highlight some of Queensland's mountain retreats that are not only a part of our history of cooling off, but which have also been made prominent by some famous summer residents. It is not just the stunning views from the hills that draw in visitors in the hot summer months.

These cool spots are an important reminder that our cultural heritage in Queensland is special because it embodies a broad range of leisure places, made just for our warmer weather, that we might perhaps take for granted.

Going to the local pool or heading off to the mountains to escape the heat on the weekend is a frequent activity for Queenslanders, and it is the popularity of these activities over time that have made places to cool off an important part of our cultural heritage.

David Eades
Chairperson, Queensland Heritage Council



David Eades

Queensland Heritage Awards 2006



NATIONAL TRUST



The Queensland Heritage Awards, co-ordinated by the National Trust of Queensland in partnership with the Queensland Heritage Council, has opened for nominations for 2006.

The Awards recognise the range of cultural and natural heritage work that takes place across all areas of the state. They acknowledge best-practice conservation work and the dedication of all sectors of the community to the heritage of Queensland.

The Queensland Heritage Council directly sponsors the award category for best-practice conservation works undertaken to a place that is listed in the Queensland Heritage Register.

More details about the awards and nominating a project for an award can be accessed at <http://www.nationaltrustqld.org> or by requesting an application form from the National Trust of Queensland on (07) 3229 1788.

Nominations close on 26 May 2006.



IN THE SWIM

QUEENSLAND'S SWIMMING POOL HERITAGE

The love of swimming in Queensland dates back to the early days of settlement. From the 1840s to the 1860s the Brisbane River was one giant swimming pool. People flocked to the white beaches of South Brisbane, the waterholes of New Farm and the sand banks of Bulimba. Similar trends were seen in other parts of the state.

In 1863 floating baths were built near Victoria Bridge in Brisbane and the concept took off. So by the beginning of the 20th century, swimming was very popular in Queensland and the construction of public swimming pools became a part of Queensland's history.

Featured here are some of the swimming pools that are entered in the Queensland Heritage Register for their cultural heritage significance to Queensland. These pools are examples of the many swimming pools found all over the state and represent a significant part of our community infrastructure.

SPRING HILL BATHS, BRISBANE

Constructed in 1886, the Spring Hill Municipal Baths provided the city with its first in-ground public baths. They replaced in popularity the older floating baths in the Brisbane River. The Spring Hill Baths has had a strong association with Brisbane competitive swimming, swimming instruction, and local recreation since the 1880s. Until the construction of the Fortitude Valley Municipal Swimming Baths in 1926, the baths at Spring Hill remained the venue for most of Queensland's competitive swimming, both school and amateur. In 1927 it was one of the first pools in Australia to allow mixed male and female bathing, and it remains one of the oldest still in use.



ABOVE: Spring Hill Baths, Brisbane.



ABOVE: Tobruk Memorial Baths, Townsville.

TOBRUK MEMORIAL BATHS, TOWNSVILLE

The Tobruk Memorial Baths in Townsville were constructed from 1941 to 1950 and are significant as Australia's most substantial public memorial to the Australians who fought and died during the Siege of Tobruk, a coastal town on the edge of the Libyan Desert, from 9 April to 13 December 1941. They are an example of a number of swimming pool complexes built in Queensland in the late 1940s and 1950s to commemorate the sacrifices of servicemen and women during World War II.

The Tobruk Memorial Baths are best known for their close association with Australia's preparation for the 1956 and 1960 Olympic Games. Because of the warmer climate in Townsville, the baths were the winter training venue for some of our most renowned gold medallists, including Dawn Fraser and John and Ilsa Konrads, who raised the status and popularity of swimming as a competitive sport in Australia.



ABOVE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: All images are from, Collection: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland.

Swimming in the Brisbane River at Chelmer circa 1930, *Brisbane*; Aerial view of Centenary Pool Complex in 1963, *Spring Hill Brisbane*; Manly diving tower circa 1936, *Manly Brisbane*; On the beach at Eagle Street Wharves circa 1885, *Brisbane*; Ithaca Baths on Caxton Street circa 1943, *Paddington Brisbane*; Bathers at the Manly Swimming Baths in 1936, *Manly Brisbane*; Crowd at the swimming pool circa 1910, *unknown*; Taking the plunge at the Valley Baths in the 1930s, *Brisbane*; Wynnum Tidal Baths in the 1920s, *Brisbane*; City of Brisbane Corporation Baths in 1914, *Spring Hill Brisbane*; Swimmers in an enclosed pool in the Brisbane River at Mowbray Park circa 1925, *East Brisbane*.

CENTENARY POOL COMPLEX, BRISBANE

The Centenary Pool Complex in Brisbane's Spring Hill was the Brisbane City Council's major contribution to the Brisbane and Queensland centenary celebrations of 1959. Its construction also reflects the enormous popularity of competitive swimming in Australia following the successful 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games. Its social significance lies in its contribution to the development of competitive swimming in Brisbane, having been the city's main aquatic sports centre from 1959 until 1980 when the Sleeman Sports Complex at Chandler was constructed in preparation for the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

The complex is important as one of the major civic works designed by prominent Queensland architect James Birrell. It is sophisticated in its design conception and inventive in its sculptural and decorative detailing. The original plantings complement the buildings. The Centenary Pool Complex demonstrates the design principles of the post-war international style. Nationally, Centenary Pool is a significant example of a 1950s Olympic-standard pool and diving pool complex. The inclusion of an up-market restaurant (now a gym) overlooking the pool was an innovative concept that raised the status of the complex above that of simply a sports facility.



ABOVE: Centenary Pool Complex, *Brisbane*.

WYNNUM WADING POOL, WYNNUM



ABOVE: Wynnum Wading Pool, *Wynnum*.

Using a natural water source like a river or the sea to create a swimming pool was a popular method of creating a place to swim in Queensland from as far back as the late 19th century.

The Wynnum Wading

Pool was constructed as a tidal pool on the shores of Moreton Bay in 1932.

The Wynnum Wading Pool Reserve (also known as the Manly Baths) was constructed by the Brisbane City Council as part of the Unemployment Relief System established to provide work projects for the unemployed during the Depression of the 1930s. The council took advantage of this scheme to complete a number of projects in the Wynnum Manly area, including the heritage-listed Manly Retaining Wall. The city council provided tools and materials for each project, while the state government provided the labour.

The pool was created by the construction of a concrete sea wall beyond the high water mark, with little excavation required. This wall created a barrier between the pool and Moreton Bay and also provided a promenade along the foreshore of the bay.

Three pipes are located along the length of the wall, through which water flows into the pool at high tide. Flood gates are then closed to prevent the water from receding at low tide. This process is carried out fortnightly and at the same time the bottom is cleared of any build up of silt.

The pool has been popular with locals and visitors since its inception in 1932. It remains in use for most of the year, by swimmers in the summer months and by model boat enthusiasts in winter.

If you would like to search for further information on these or other places listed in the Queensland Heritage Register please go to the Cultural Heritage page, Registers and Inventories, on the EPA website at www.epa.qld.gov.au

[FOUNDATION STONES]

SPOTLIGHT ON GETTING AWAY TO COOLER CLIMES

AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, QUEENSLAND'S GOVERNORS ENJOYED TOOWOOMBA'S PRESTIGIOUS RANGE AS A COOL SUMMER RETREAT.

GOVERNORS' SUMMER RETREATS

In the 1800s some of Toowoomba's residents began building large and prestigious houses, which became summer resorts for some of Queensland's most notable citizens. Toowoomba's cooler climes were popularised in the 1870s by a number of Queensland's Governors. They started a trend of retreating from Brisbane's heat to reside at a few select houses near the steep edge of the tableland in Toowoomba's east – the Range. These houses now hold a place on the Queensland Heritage Register.

GABBINBAR

Gabbinbar, an Aboriginal word meaning 'peaceful place with a beautiful view' lives up to its name with the breathtaking views of the Range offered from each of the house's tall eastern windows.

This small red-brick dwelling of 1866 grew to a beautiful retreat designed by architect Willoughby Powell and noted builder Richard Godsall in 1876. The original brick building became the kitchen wing, and architect James Marks designed a later southern extension. Presbyterian Reverend William Nelson was the original owner and builder of the house and left it to his son, Hugh, a distinguished politician. Hugh was appointed Premier in 1893 and then Lieutenant Governor in 1904, consequently drawing other prominent citizens to his home.

Then in the summers from 1906 to 1909 the house became the residence of Lord Chelmsford, the Governor of Queensland from 1905 to 1909. Invitations to the house were eagerly sought. Lord Chelmsford's guests danced in the large ballroom under a decorated plaster ceiling and strolled out through tall windows at either end of the room to enjoy the night air and the views from the property.



TOP: Gabbinbar in 1907. ABOVE: Gabbinbar as it appears today.

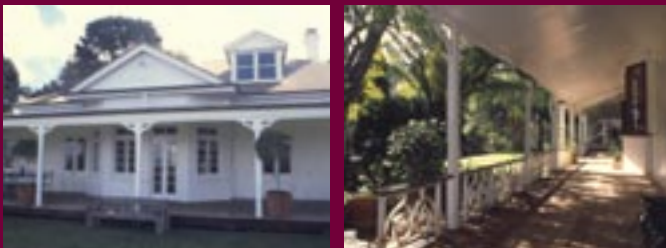


ABOVE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Governor Chelmsford with his two sons at Gabbinbar, 1907; Governor Chelmsford's children riding at Gabbinbar in 1907.

FERNSIDE

During his summer visits to Fernside in the 1870s Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Queensland from 1877 to 1883, would have driven up the carriage drive and arrived at the western side of the house, making his entrance past the gardens of native and exotic pines and looking at the spectacular views from the Great Dividing Range.

John Alexander Boyce originally built this low symmetrical brick building with verandahs providing a genteel setting in which visitors can catch the breeze. Boyce was a Toowoomba civil servant whose family remained in the house for more than 100 years and six generations. In the early 1900s, the Mayor of Toowoomba and State MLA Vernon Redwood rented Fernside.



ABOVE: Fernside house and verandah .



ABOVE: Harlaxton House as it appears today.

HARLAXTON HOUSE

Lord Lamington, the eighth Governor of Queensland, from 1896 to 1901, made grand arrivals by railway at a stop in Harlaxton House's grounds when it was his famous summer residence. Oral histories describe the Governor's arrival, alighting from his train and mounting a white horse with a young lad running ahead to open the elaborate gates and receiving one shilling for his trouble. The Governor benefited from hot and cold running water, installed before the turn of the century, and the house's early sewer system.

The original owner, Francis Thomas Gregory, bought the land in 1862 and built the property around 1870, and used an unusual red stone, laterite, was quarried on site for his new house. Gregory had the front door embellished with Helidon sandstone surrounds, creating an imposing entrance for the noblest guests.

GLEN ALPINE

The inventive Toowoomba architect Henry James (Harry) Marks, son of architect James Marks (Gabbınbar), was the likely designer of Glen Alpine around 1918 for Albert Rowbotham.

The house is grand with its symmetrical façade. A two-storey verandah defines the east elevation and allows an expansive view of the Brisbane Valley and Table Top Mountain. French doors with divided fanlights and patterned glass open onto the verandah. Lush grounds include a fish pond and mature trees as well as a carriage drive sweeping around the north and east of the building to garages.

Important visitors included Governor-General Sir Isaac Isaacs around 1922 and Queensland Governor Sir John Lavarack, who spent his holidays at Glen Alpine. Neal Macrossan, a barrister-at-law who later became a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, bought Glen Alpine in 1930. He and his wife Eileen (daughter of T.C. Beirne) used the property as a holiday home and even installed an early private swimming pool in 1931.



ABOVE: Glen Alpine's grand two-storey verandah.

COOL HOUSE RETREATS

Gabbınbar, Fernside, Harlaxton House and Glen Alpine are all listed on the Queensland Heritage Register for their association as substantial houses on the Darling Downs which came to be used as summer resorts by various Governors, and that had a major impact on the area's development as a centre for recreation and retreat.



In this issue My Favourite Place takes us from the City Council Chambers in Cairns to the former Eureka Hotel at Thornton's Gap on Hervey Range outside Townsville. Environment Minister Desley Boyle and archivist Helen Lucas tell us why these places are their favourites.



HELEN LUCAS ON THE FORMER EUREKA HOTEL

Helen is the Archivist for the Catholic Diocese of Townsville. Before this Helen spent 13 years in cultural heritage management for the Queensland EPA in

Townsville, She has been a member of the Queensland Heritage Council since January 2005 and also sits on the Development sub-committee of the Heritage Council.

One of the privileges of my time with the Cultural Heritage Branch was having the opportunity to visit remote heritage sites in west and far north-west Queensland. I developed a real love of the remoteness and isolation surrounding these special places.

The Eureka Hotel on Hervey Range, west of Townsville, is one of these special places. It operated as a hotel until around 1908 when it was converted to refreshment rooms and a dance hall, then later to a private residence. Today the 1865 horizontal ironbark slab and corrugated iron building retains its sense of isolation and mystery despite the small hobby farm settlement spread through the bush nearby.

The hotel, located at Thornton's Gap at the top of the range, provided a welcome stopping place for carriers and travellers who struggled up the steep Hervey Range from Townsville or who were preparing to weigh down their heavy wagons in readiness for the herculean struggle down the mountain track to the plain below.

Lucy Grey, wife of Charles Grey of Hughenden Station, was travelling west to the station in 1865 when she notes in her diary: "Near the top there is an inn, craftily placed at the end of a difficult ascent to catch travellers, especially dray men, generally well disposed just [when] they get there to refresh themselves."

Today, after a quick and pleasant car trip up Hervey Range, people are once again enjoying refreshments at the old Eureka Hotel. Alan and Michelle Sharp have lovingly stabilised the building and carried out minor conservation works and now make it possible for Townsville people and travellers to refresh themselves again at the old hotel.

It is still a delight for me to visit Hervey Range and to see the old hotel looking much the same as it did 160 years ago as it welcomes you in for refreshments and rest.

The Eureka Hotel was one of several hotels on the route inland from the port of Townsville and was accompanied at one time by a small settlement. Around 1908 the hotel's licence was suspended and it became a residence. In 2004 the Queensland Heritage Council issued an exemption certificate for work at the former Eureka Hotel. The current owners have returned the building to a food and drink establishment as the Herveys Range Heritage Tea Rooms and Outback Cabin.

The Eureka Hotel is included on the Queensland Heritage Register as a representative example of the transition from early bush carpentry construction to a Queensland vernacular style. It is an early shanty style hotel associated with the development of the mining and pastoral industries in northern and Far North Queensland.

BELOW: Eureka Hotel, at the top of Hervey's Range circa 1930.





THE HON. DESLEY BOYLE MP ON THE FORMER CAIRNS CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

**Desley is Minister for Environment,
Local Government, Planning and Women
and oversees the Queensland Heritage**

**Act 1992. She has lived in Far North Queensland for more than
25 years.**

I love the Cairns City Council Chambers for a variety of reasons. There is no doubt that it is one of the all too few elegant historic civic buildings of Cairns. It was built from 1929 to 1930 by Alex McKenzie and designed by Cairns architects Richard Hill and Arthur John Taylor.

I am told its classical detailing was typical of important civic buildings from that time, such as the Cairns State High School and former Cairns Court House. The stately designs recognised Cairns' importance as a major centre in the Far North and reinforced the government and the community's confidence in the town.



Additionally, the building has been a big part of my life.

In 1988, somewhat naive about local government and about politics, I joined a team and stood as a candidate for Cairns City Council elections and, to my surprise, won! Over the next six years as a councillor and then as deputy mayor I spent a lot of time in and around this magnificent building. With its wonderful cedar panelling and series of portraits of previous

mayors and councillors, the council chamber was an impressive room. The surrounding gardens, which included some spectacular and very old fig trees, were ideal for receptions and community events.

However, the busy growing council workforce could no longer fit into the building and eventually had to move elsewhere.

Following the opening of new council chambers in 1998, the building was beautifully restored to its former glory and is now well used as the Cairns City Library.



ABOVE: Hon. Desley Boyle in the former City Council Chambers, adaptively reused as a library.

The Queensland Heritage Council approved a development application in 1998 for the adaptation of the former Cairns City Council Chambers to a library. To meet the needs of the library, the wings of the building were restructured to create a new square plan in a style that mimics the details of the original building. Additional effort was made to restore the former high plaster ceilings, preserve a section of original fabric on the verandah, retain the original safe and reconstruct the building's entrance doors.

The Cairns City Council Chambers is included on the Queensland Heritage Register for its significance as one of a group of interwar civic buildings designed with classical detailing, contributing to Cairns' sense of identity and history and illustrating the transformation of Cairns from a late 19th century town to a progressive, post-war city.

CULTURAL HERITAGE NEWS

AUSTRALIA ON THE MAP: 400 YEARS OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

Australia on the Map: 1606-2006 is a not for profit organisation dedicated to encouraging the people of Australia to plan events for 2006 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the first European contacts with the Australian continent. Australia on the Map's focus is particularly on the many mariners who (whether by accident or design) charted our coasts – and put Australia on the map, thereby making it known to the world.

A key event in 2006 will be a voyage by the sailing ship Duyfken, a replica of the ship that is recorded as being the first to chart a portion of the Australian coast in 1606. Duyfken's voyage will link commemorative events in various coastal centres, involving Australians in their communities as well as

showcasing national and international events.

In 1606 Captain Willem Janszoon, in the vessel Duyfken, sailed into Australian waters, the first recorded European to do so. Captain Louis Vaéz de Torres, in the San Pedro and the very small Los Tres Reyes, sailed through Torres Strait later that year. Both captains and their crews sighted Cape York Peninsula. Numerous navigators from a range of nationalities followed Janszoon and Torres to our coasts.

For more information on the history of these early maritime explorers and events celebrating 400 years of Australian history in 2006 go to <http://www.australiaonthemap.org.au> or ring (02) 6247 9579.

2006 HERITAGE FESTIVAL 14 to 21 May 2006 – People on the Move



The National Trust of Queensland will hold its annual Heritage Festival again in May this year with the theme People on the Move.

The theme for 2006 is one that encourages a broad range of potential topics relating to our history and heritage – including maritime exploration; land exploration; indigenous trade routes; settlement patterns and influences; and short-term settlements as well as early mining ventures; modern mining towns; innovation with industry, both primary and secondary; multicultural heritage; transport and historic stock routes.

The theme also provides opportunities for communities to work together on presenting a story – for example, the history of the development of a road and the reasons for the location of places along that road.

For more information about the 2006 Heritage Festival or for a full program of events please contact the National Trust of Queensland on (07) 3229 1788 or visit www.nationaltrustqld.org/heritage.htm



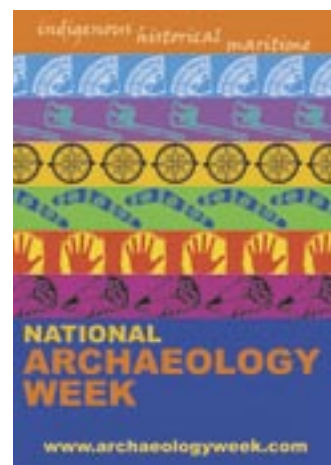
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK 20 to 28 May 2006

Following directly on from Heritage Week, National Archaeology Week 2006 will run from 20 May to 28 May and will involve a national program of events and activities including public lectures, seminars, exhibits, demonstration excavations and displays.

National Archaeology Week aims to highlight archaeology in Australia and the work of Australian archaeologists here or overseas.

There will be a varied program of activities in south-east Queensland guaranteed to dig up the dirt on archaeology in Australia.

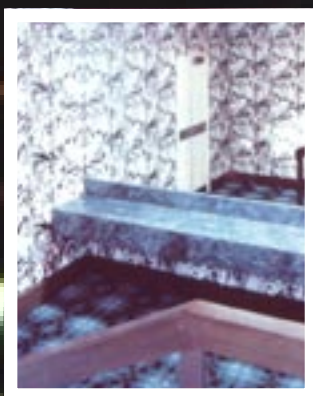
For more information visit www.archaeologyweek.com



Developments

The Village Twin Cinema

Soon to be unveiled with a sympathetic new use, the Village Twin Cinema is undergoing an adaptive reuse scheme.



ABOVE: Interior of the Blue Room Cinema 1.

INSET PHOTOS FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: The Village Twin Cinema's entrance, inside the Purple Room Cinema 2, wallpaper decorating the restroom, and location on Brunswick Street.

On the main street in the Brisbane suburb of New Farm, the Village Twin Cinema is a refurbished version of the earlier Astor Theatre. The site has been associated with moving pictures since 1921 when the Merthyr Picture Palace was established. Yet it is listed on the Queensland Heritage Register for its distinctive late 1960s/early 1970s design renovations.

This cinema embodies a history of change. Theatre attendance boomed from the 1920s until the 1950s, when the introduction of home television caused the decline of cinema attendance. The introduction of wide screens, technicolour and superior sound systems failed to halt this worldwide trend and many of Brisbane's suburban theatres closed in the 1960s and 1970s. When remodelled in the late 1960s by renowned theatre architect Ron G Monsborough and Associates, the Village Twin Cinema was one of the earliest multi-screen cinemas in Australia, featuring twin screens positioned back-to-back with a shared projection box between them.

In addition to the two large carpeted screening rooms – the Blue Room and the Purple Room – that had capacities of 555 and 352 respectively, the late 1960s/early 1970s complex incorporated a coffee lounge and mini art gallery, and the whole was considered ultra-modern in both design and decoration.

As times change, so does the terminology “multi-screen cinemas”, which today means a movie theatre must have six to 12 screening rooms to remain appealing to audiences wanting a variety of movies. After a period of being closed and some uncertainty about its future, there is a new vision for the old picture palace. Renovations are under way and the theatre will soon be used again as a viable space.

The Queensland Heritage Council approved a development application for the Village Twin Cinema to undergo yet another face-lift, first in 2002, then for a revised scheme in 2005.

The proposed redevelopment of the Village Twin Cinema will include retention of the two cinemas and upper foyer as well as the accommodation of a new bar and restaurant in the lower foyer. Because the theatre's late 1960s/early 1970s renovations included a gallery and coffee shop, a strong precedent existed for the reintroduction of similar facilities.

With a new outlook on the movie industry and a multi-faceted redevelopment plan, the future for the Village Twin Cinema looks bright.

NEW LISTINGS IN THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE REGISTER

The Queensland Heritage Register lists places of cultural heritage significance throughout the State. The following is a selection of recently entered items. If you require information on nominating a place to the register then please telephone (07) 3227 6499 for a complimentary information sheet, or e-mail: heritage.council@epa.qld.gov.au

SOUTHEAST QLD



WARWICK CENTRAL STATE SCHOOL

The Warwick Central State School is a rare example of an early Queensland state school that demonstrates the development of the education system in Queensland. Built in 1875, it was the second school in Warwick but one of the earliest state-run schools in Queensland. The original school building is unusual because it was built from stone sourced from the local area, rather than brick or timber that was later in common use for schools.

NORTHWEST QLD



EINASLEIGH HOTEL

The last of the old hotels in the mining towns of the Etheridge Goldfield, the Einasleigh Hotel is an excellent example of a Queensland country pub. Built in 1909 during the peak time of copper mining at the nearby Etheridge Copper Mine, it is important in showing how mines and associated railways gave rise to small businesses and townships that developed to service the industry. The Einasleigh Hotel is the last survivor of five hotels in the town and has become the social centre for the Einasleigh district.

CENTRAL QLD



ROCKHAMPTON MORNING BULLETIN BUILDING

Built in 1926 in historical Quay St, Rockhampton, the Morning Bulletin Building is significant for its close ties with one of Queensland's longest running newspapers, The Morning Bulletin. Rockhampton's Morning Bulletin was established in 1861, and was the first daily newspaper to be issued in Queensland outside Brisbane. It is an important part of the history of Central Queensland. This building forms part of the highly intact 19th century streetscape of Quay St, along the Fitzroy River in Rockhampton.

OTHER PLACES RECENTLY ADDED TO THE REGISTER INCLUDE:

Richmond Mine & Battery, *Croydon*, Ebagoola Township & Ada Stewart Battery, *Ebagoola via Coen*, Wenlock Goldfield, *Cape York Peninsula*, Aspasia Mine & Battery, *Georgetown*, Collingwood Water Race, *Rossville*, Tabletop Cemetery, *Croydon*, The Rocks Guesthouse, *Townsville*.

If you would like to search for further information on these or other places listed in the Queensland Heritage Register please go to the Cultural Heritage page under 'Registers and Inventories' on the EPA website at www.epa.qld.gov.au

QUEENSLAND CONNECTIONS: PEOPLE, PLACES AND COLLECTIONS 2006



The Queensland Connections lecture series presented by the EPA and the Queensland Museum is continuing with more fascinating insights into Queensland's cultural heritage. All are welcome to attend these free public lectures held monthly at the Queensland Museum, Southbank.

WEDNESDAY 5 APRIL

The new recorders: Queensland's cinematic heritage
Kev Franzi, Kev Franzi's
Movie Museum

WEDNESDAY 3 MAY

Gold Coast heritage: Love it or lose it
Judy Austin, Heritage Officer,
Gold Coast City Council

WEDNESDAY 7 JUNE

History, memory and the past in the novels of Penelope Lively
Dr Brian Crozier, Senior Curator,
Queensland Museum

If you would like a brochure with full details of the program for the year please contact us at the number below.

All talks will be from 12.30-1.30pm on the first Wednesday of each month from February to November at the Queensland Museum Lecture Theatre, South Brisbane. For enquiries please contact the Cultural Heritage Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, on (07) 3227 6499 or visit Queensland Connections on our website at www.epa.qld.gov.au/cultural_heritage