We’ve had a great year and this report is a wonderful way for us to show you – our valued supporters – what we have achieved as a result of your gifts.

To avoid something akin to Tolstoy’s War and Peace, and in the interests of environmental sustainability, we have chosen not to include our financial statements in this report. If you are interested in the facts and figures, please visit: www.foundation.qm.qld.gov.au where our full financial statements are available for download.

As an institution that prides itself on providing authentic, accurate and timely information, please rest assured that the timeliest component of this report has been rigorously researched using credible sources. A full reference list is available upon request.

Thank you and applause

The following individuals were instrumental in development of this report: Dr Robert Adlard, Margot Anderson, Deborah Bailey, Dr Alan Bartholomea, MJ Bricknell, Kathy Buckley, Scott Carlile, Jason Elliott, Jo Forsyth, Dr Scott Hocknull, Dr John N.A. Hopper, Janille Insley, Peter Lewis, Meg Lloyd, Dr Geraldtine Mace, David McEwan, David Mine, Sarah Perrott, Sonya Peters, Raddan Phillips, Glenn Price, Dr Andrew Rozefelds, Michelle Ryan, Dr Kevin J. Tilbrook, Peter Volk, Cathy ter Borch, Dr Deborah Tranter, Dr Sue Turner, Vicki Warden and Dr Michael Westaway.

Queensland Museum Foundation Annual Report 2011–12

Words: Sally Anna Hamilton
Photography: Dr Queensland Museum: Contemporary photographs by Bruce Cowell, Gary Cresswell, Peter Waddington and Jeff Wright
Illustration: Geoff Thompson
Design: Laura Cantrell

© Queensland Museum Foundation Trust 2012

This report is printed on environmentally responsible paper.
WHAT’S AHEAD

04 PROFILE
07 THE BRASS: GOVERNANCE
10 BLOWIN’ OUR HORN: QUEENSLAND MUSEUM HIGHLIGHTS
12 2011–12: THE YEAR THAT WAS
14 SHINY AND NEW: This year’s projects
30 STILL ON THE GO: Continuing projects
38 THE FUTURE: 2012–13
48 OUR SUPPORTERS
52 GIVING
This consisted of three different instructions to the Treasurer,
first to examine and report on the present state of the Museum,
second to advise on proposed plan & make suggestions as to
management of the Museum.
Third to expend the money voted for the purchase of specimens &c.

In regard to the first point, Mr. Green moved that
a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Comyn & Mr. Wilkin,
be appointed for the purpose to prepare a catalogue & record contents of the Museum.

This was seconded by Mr. Conolly & carried unanimously.

The committee were then instructed to proceed without delay
with furnishing an exhaustive catalogue &c. & being granted for the quick execution of said work.

The second instruction containing two different parts
namely 1st to advise on proposed plan of New Museum,
and 2nd to make such suggestions as to Regulations &
management &c. was accordingly dealt with in
two different separate ways.

As regard the first part the Secretary was requested to
see Mr. Stanley on his return & ask him to have the kind
of meeting at a convenient time & report then
in the creation of discussions the plan of the Museum,
As to the second part the Secretary was requested to procure
regulations from the Sydney & Melbourne Museums.

The treasurers did not proceed with the third instruction
contained in the letter from Government.

Mr. W. Wilson moved that the title of the Museum
be "The Queensland Museum." This was seconded by Wilson
and carried unanimously.
THE BEGINNING

In 1859, the year Queensland separated from New South Wales, a group of individuals curious about science, technology and biodiversity formed the Queensland Philosophical Society.

The Queensland Government granted the Queensland Philosophical Society (the Society) use of a room in the Windmill on Brisbane’s Wickham Terrace and £100 to further their aims.

Two years later, on 20 January 1862, the Society opened its first public display – a hodge podge collection of shells, birds, fossils, stereoscopic photographs and a microscope.

And so, the Queensland Museum was born.

Over the past 15 decades the Queensland Museum has come of age as a celebrated cultural icon chronicling the biological, cultural and regional diversity of Queensland and our place in the world.

Our 150 year journey, from 1862 until present day, is illustrated across the pages of this report in the context of key international, national and state events.

Pictured, opposite: Minutes of the Queensland Philosophical Society passing the unanimous motion to name the Queensland Museum.
The Queensland Museum

Queensland is a special place.

A place of rainforests, deserts and reefs.

A place of rich dinosaur heritage and home to two authentic Indigenous cultures, our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people.

Queenslanders are special people – a hardworking crew proud of our heritage and achievements, willing to ‘have a go’ and take on the world.

South Sea Islanders (Kanakas) arrive in Queensland to work in the Cane Fields.

Queensland Museum has many traditional South Sea Islander objects, such as this pearl inlaid axe, in the collection purchased from W.H. Lawrence who Captained labour trade vessels in the late 1800s.

New South Wales and Queensland play their first cricket match. Queensland Museum holds a number of cricket-related items in the collection, including this Queensland Cricket Council cap.

Construction begins on Queensland’s first Railway.

The Queensland Times printed a silk address inviting Queenslanders to the inauguration of the works. This piece, along with other memorabilia to mark the occasion, is held in the Queensland Museum Collection.
For 150 years, the Queensland Museum has been discovering, documenting and celebrating the biological, cultural and regional diversity of Queensland.

We are the keeping place of the state’s natural and cultural treasures.

We produce cutting edge, evidence based research and best selling books.

We have an award-winning regional outreach program and the largest museum loans service in the world.

We are not an austere place of dusty artefacts, authoritative scientists, stuffed animals and quiet corridors.

We are a people’s museum, passionate about sharing Queensland’s stories.

We exist to connect and inspire, to facilitate real and memorable experiences and to enable a sense of connection with self, community and the world.

We are a place that helps us understand who we were, who we are, and who we could be.

We are a place that actively invites community engagement and a place that Queenslanders own and feel proud of.

We are the Queensland Museum.

1865
Slavery abolished in the United States.

1866
The first Cobb & Co. coach runs between Brisbane and Ipswich. Cobb & Co Museum in Toowoomba is home of the National Carriage Collection of horse drawn vehicles, which includes Cobb & Co. coaches no. 48 and 100 (pictured).

1867
International financial downturn known as The Panic of 1866 occurs.

Gold discovered at Gympie, sparking Queensland’s Gold Rush. This discovery, followed by the exploitation of deposits in Charters Towers and the Palmer River saved Queensland from the worst effects of the 1866 economic depression. Gold scales such as these held by the Queensland Museum, were used to measure the success (or otherwise) of a claim.
Aborigines Protection Act implemented, permitting government agencies to remove Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families. This practice lasts 100 years. The Queensland Museum holds a "Book of Acts" containing legislature dating from the 19th century.

Brisbane's Parliament house is opened.

Queensland Governor Sir George Bowen laid the Foundation stone using a silver trowel, now held by the Queensland Museum.

Commercial pearl operations begin in Queensland, with divers and crew recruited through "blackbirding".

Commercial pearl operations begin in Queensland, with divers and crew recruited through "blackbirding". This pearl shell, now in the Queensland Museum Collection, was probably collected by a commercial pearl ship.

From humble beginnings as a volunteer-run organisation, today the Queensland Museum is a state wide institution employing more than 300 staff.

Each year, more than 4 million people visit one of our museums, surf our website, borrow from our loans centre or participate in a scientific lecture, public program or museum experience.

The Queensland Museum Foundation (the Foundation) exists to raise funds to support the strategic priorities and state wide programs of the Queensland Museum. We add to the rich and rewarding Queensland Museum puzzle, where all the pieces fit together to create the sense of awe and wonder that is life – and being alive.

Because we are only partially funded by the Queensland Government, we need to look beyond the periphery to bridge the gaps and generate the support required to continue creating compelling museum connections.

WHAT WE DO

In August 2003 the Queensland Museum Foundation Trust (the Foundation) was established by the Board of the Queensland Museum to raise funds in support of the Queensland Museum. Since that date, we have raised more than $8.3 million for exhibitions, activities, research, resources and development projects.

We are a charitable trust, endorsed as a tax deductible gift recipient by the Australian Tax Office.

Funds raised by the Foundation contribute to:

- the acquisition and conservation of objects and specimens that represent Queensland's stories;
- the creation of inspiring experiences through the interpretation of our collections;
- the carrying out of evidence based scientific research to document and better understand our biodiversity; and
- the delivery of museum services throughout Queensland.

Each year, our fundraising effort is supplemented by a capped matching subsidy from the Queensland Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation.

All of our operating and administrative costs are met by the Board of the Queensland Museum, and therefore, every dollar of support received by the Foundation goes directly toward creating a museum that inspires, empowers and enriches.

1868

Commercial pearl operations begin in Queensland, with divers and crew recruited through "blackbirding".

1869

Aborigines Protection Act implemented, permitting government agencies to remove Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families. This practice lasts 100 years. The Queensland Museum holds a "Book of Acts" containing legislature dating from the 19th century.
THE BRASS

GOVERNANCE

The Foundation is governed by a Board of Trustees comprised of industry and corporate leaders.

Our Trust Deed provides for ten Trustee positions, including two ex officio positions for the Chair of the Queensland Museum Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Queensland Museum. Trustees are appointed with the approval of the Premier of Queensland.

Chairperson
Mr David Liddy (until 14 March 2012)
MBA, SF Fin, FAICD

Trustees

Mr Martin Albrecht AC (from 12 September 2011)
BTech(Civil), FTSEHon, FIEAust, FAICN, FAIM, DUniv(QUT)

Dr Dennis Campbell
MBA, PhD, DipLegalSci, FCHSE, CHE, FAIM

Professor Peter Coaldrake
BA(Hons IIA), PhD

Ms Nicole Hollows
BBus (Accounting), GradDipCSR, GradDipAdvAcctg(Dist), ACIS, CA, GAICD

Mr Vince O’Rourke AM
BEcon, FCPIA, FCPA, FAICD

Ms Lynn Rainbow Reid

Mr Mick Reilly (until 25 July 2011)
BA, GradDipBus(HRD), GradDipResourceManagement, MSc(IS), FAIM, FACD

Ms Louise Street

Ex officio Trustees

Dr Ian Galloway
BS(Hons), PhD, MAgSt

The Hon. Dr David Hamill AM
BA(Hons), MA, PhD, FCPA, FAICD

The Foundation is supported by our Patron Her Excellency Ms Penelope Wensley AC, Governor of Queensland and a group of Ambassadors who use their community profiles to advocate for Queensland Museum.

Ambassadors

Mr Tim Crommelin
BCom

John P. Dempsey
GradDipAcct&FinMgmt, GradDipAdvAcctg, PNA, ACIS, JP

Mr Daniel Gschwind
BEcon(Hons)

Ms Anne Jones
BDesSt

Mr John Lyons
BEcon, FCPIA, FCPA, FAICD

Mr John Miller

Mr Michael Pelly

Mr Robyn Williams AM

Staff

Foundation staff are employed at the expense of the Queensland Museum.

Director of Fundraising
Miss Margot Andersen
BCI

Client Relationship Manager
Ms Sally Anna Hamilton (maternity leave from 16 December 2011)
BCom, GradCertBus, JP(Qual)

Acting Client Relationship Manager
Ms Fleur Lewis (from 12 December 2011)
BArts, GradCertBus

Donor Relationship Officer
Miss Sonya Peters

Institutions, including the Queensland Museum, begin collecting Human Remains, burial goods and Secret Sacred Objects of Aboriginal People and Torres Strait Islanders for scientific research, public education and display.

Queensland Government assumes full responsibility for the Queensland Museum.

Charles Coxen appointed honorary Curator of Queensland Museum.

Today, Coxen (pictured, right) is credited as the founder of the Queensland Museum.

The Queensland Lungfish Neoceratodus forsteri discovered and celebrated throughout the world as a “living fossil”.

The Wanderer Butterfly Danaus plexippus (pictured) establishes in Queensland, after “island hopping” across the Pacific Ocean to find introduced milkweed as a food source.
QUEENSLAND’S PREHISTORIC PAST

Queensland boasts the most comprehensive fossil history in Australia.

In 1872 the vertebrae of a large fossil reptile, later described as the dolphin-like *ichthyosaur* (pictured, right) was recovered from sedimentary rocks along Queensland’s Walsh River. This specimen represents the starting point for the Queensland Museum fossil collection.

Over the past 150 years, Queensland Museum has added fossil specimens in collaboration with pastoralists and regional community organisations. Our fossil collection, consisting of millions of specimens of extinct animals and plants, is the largest collection of its type in Australia. Significant discoveries include Australia’s oldest dinosaur skeleton, *Rhoetosaurus browni* in 1924, the herbivorous *Muttaburrasaurus langdoni* in 1962, the armoured *Minmi paravertebral* in 1964, and the skull of the truculent, flesh eating marine predator *Kronosaurus queenslandicus* in 1924.

We also hold a number of exquisitely preserved skeletal remains of Australia’s unique megafauna such as the massive wombat-like *Diprotodon*, the largest kangaroo that ever lived *Procoptodon goliath*, and the marsupial lion *Thylacoleo*. These spectacularly sized, prehistoric mammals were collected predominantly from the eastern Darling Downs and most recently at South Walker Creek near Mackay.

Each year, knowledge of Queensland’s ancient fauna grows as amazing new discoveries are made, and the Queensland Museum is determined to remain at the forefront of this paleontological pioneering.
Queensland Governor William Cairns appoints the first Queensland Museum Board of Trustees.

The earliest surviving inventory of the Queensland Museum Collection completed.

This inventory lists 4,000 insects, 5,000 molluscs, a ‘modest number’ of crustaceans and a few annelids, corals and sponges, 227 anthropological items and 36 curios, machinery, weapons and furniture items. Today, Queensland Museum’s Collection spans more than 1.043 million items, and is valued at over $414 million.

Thomas Edison invents the phonograph and Emile Berliner the microphone.

The inaugural Brisbane EKKA celebrated.

Sample Bags, such as this one from the Queensland Museum Collection, are synonymous with the EKKA and were an opportunity for manufacturers to “showcase” goods and raise brand awareness.

The first test cricket match is held between England and Australia.

awards, with The Workshops Rail Museum named the best tourist attraction in Queensland.

travelling displays, attracting 26,666 visitors.

per cent of earned revenue was self-generated.

new exhibitions, including six permanent and 44 temporary displays, opened across the network.

per cent visitor satisfaction.

new species described by Queensland Museum Scientists.

years of collecting and connecting.

research papers, abstracts and reviews published.

First commercial telephone exchange in the world begins operations in New Haven, America.

Queensland Museum’s first telephone is not connected until 1885.

William Haswell appointed Queensland Museum’s first Curator. He resigns within a year due to his low salary.
5,504 volunteer days contributed.

20,617 items added to the State Collection, increasing its fair value to over $414 million.

95,102 people visited Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb during its first 10 weeks (19 April – 30 June 2012). More than 200,000 people visited the exhibition during its 26 week season (19 April – 21 October 2012).

785,656 people across the state accessed the Queensland Museum Loans service, a 14 per cent increase on the previous year.

838,539 unique web visits.

1,003,016 visitors across the network – including 61,507 school students. This is the first time in 150 years more than 1 million visitors has been achieved.

1,300,000 secured by the Queensland Museum Foundation in support of Queensland Museum projects.

14,300,000 invested by the State Government in visitor experience renewal and refurbishment at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre, Brisbane.

1880

Ned Kelly captured at Glenrowan, Victoria.

The first Boer War commences. It continues for three months and three days.

1881

Tsar Alexander II of Russia assassinated.

Despite opposition from the churches, Queensland Government allows Queensland Museum to open on Sunday afternoons.

All Queensland Museum campuses now open on Sunday – the busiest day of the week.

1882

Charles de Vis appointed Curator/Director of Queensland Museum.

During his 22 year tenure de Vis builds the Queensland Museum’s reputation as a centre for vertebrate palaeontology, describing 371 new species, including the spectacular Spiny Skink Tropidosphorus queenslandiae and the recently rediscovered Mahogany Glider Petaurus gracilis.
THE YEAR THAT WAS

The Foundation is dedicated to creating and fostering mutually beneficial, rewarding and enduring partnerships with our supporters.

During 2011–12 the Foundation secured more than $1.3 million in new pledges and donations, a 105.5 per cent growth on last year, and distributed $928,080 to the Queensland Museum.

Funds were raised via donations, corporate sponsorship, in-kind arrangements, bequests, honoured pledges and philanthropic grants together with our sixth $250,000 matching grant from the Queensland Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation.

Fundraising activity for the past financial year falls into two categories: new initiatives and continuing projects. Read on for insight into the diverse activities that resulted from the generosity of our supporters.

- A whopping 44 mammals, 81 birds, nine reptiles and 11 fish are mounted during the year by Queensland Museum taxidermist Edward Spalding.
- The Queensland Government sets aside £40,000 for a new building to house the Queensland Museum. This does not become a reality until 1875.
- 1883: To prevent German takeover, part of New Guinea is annexed to Queensland.
- 1884: The Northern Rugby Union (later renamed Queensland Rugby Union) formed in Brisbane.
- 1885: American Pharmacist John Pemberton invents Coca Cola.
- 1886: To prevent German takeover, part of New Guinea is annexed to Queensland.
Queensland Museum’s anthropological collection is boosted by a donation of 178 items from British New Guinea. Collected under the guidance of Mr John Douglas, Special Commissioner administering the protectorate, this was Queensland Museum’s first systematically sampled anthropological archive of the lifestyle and culture of the people of British New Guinea.

German Chemist Felix Hoffmann produces Aspirin.

The first barrel of Bundaberg Rum produced in Bundaberg.

The first “Jack the Ripper” murder occurs in London.

Construction on Brisbane’s Customs House and Breakfast Creek Hotel completed.

Rockhampton’s Central Queensland Territorial Separation League organises a petition to separate from Queensland and form its own representative government. The campaign is unsuccessful.
SHINY AND NEW

THIS YEAR’S PROJECTS

During the year, the Foundation forged 13 new corporate partnerships in support of Queensland Museum initiatives.

1891
Pastoral workers hold a demonstration in Barcaldine, central Queensland. One year later, the Manifesto of the Workers’ Political Party, the foundation document for the Queensland Labor party is read aloud in Barcaldine, under a ghost gum tree later known as the Tree of Knowledge.

1892
Jackie Howe shears a world record 521 sheep in seven hours, 40 minutes at Iris Downs, using shears similar to these held by the Queensland Museum.

1893
Collapse of Australia’s federal bank. As a result, Queensland Museum’s budget is slashed, all but four staff members are retrenched and active collecting of zoological specimens ceases.

Samuel Griffith appointed the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland. In 2010 ceremonial outfits, academic robes and accessories worn by Sir Samuel Griffith were added to the Queensland Museum Collection.
FUN AND GAMES: LIFELONG LEARNING PROGRAMS

In 1912 the Queensland Museum held its first public lecture series. Over the past century we have run hundreds of public programs for the enjoyment of many thousands of people of all ages and interests.

**Secret Kids Business**

Queensland’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represent two of the oldest continuing cultures in the world’s history. During the Easter 2012 school holidays, the Museum of Tropical Queensland debuted the Secret Kids Business program. Developed in conjunction with the Townsville Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Centre, and funded by BHP Billiton Cannington, Secret Kids Business provided an opportunity for community to come together and share in the rich cultural traditions of Queensland’s distinctive Indigenous people.

Program highlights included music and craft from Aicey and Otari Dey, talks on bush tucker and traditional medicine from Russell Butler Jr and dance activities led by the 2012 Australian Children’s Laureate, Monti Boori Pryor.

More than 7,000 people participated in the program, a 25 per cent increase on visitation during the same period in 2011. Thanks to the partnerships forged with local Indigenous groups, the Queensland Museum is in a unique position to connect with community and co create experiences like Secret Kids Business to showcase our cultural diversity.

**Steam Train Sunday**

On 31 July 1865, four ‘A’ Class locomotives steamed from the Ipswich Railway Workshops (now the site of The Workshops Rail Museum) to Bigges Camp (now Grandchester) marking the start of rail in Queensland. On the day of the first journey all banks and public offices were closed and Parliament adjourned to celebrate the occasion.

While steam trains were phased out in Queensland from 1969, during the year more than 2,000 passengers relived the grand era of steam train travel with The Workshops Rail Museum’s Steam Train Sunday program thanks to support from UGL Rail.

Departing from Brisbane, passengers took a one hour round trip passing landmarks and river crossings aboard a magnificently restored historic steam locomotive.

Steam Train Sunday is a permanent entry on The Workshops Rail Museum’s public program calendar, giving visitors a unique way to reminisce about the grace and grandeur of bygone Queensland.

---

**Lack of staff and resources make it impossible for Queensland Museum to undertake new initiatives or promptly answer inquiries about scientific discoveries.**

- Jean Aime Le Roy projects the first film to an invited audience in New York.
- Only four years later, the Queensland Government hires Frederick Wills to film moving images of Queensland for the Greater Britain Exhibition in London. These were the first films produced by an Australian Government Department, and possibly the first produced by any government in the world.
- X-Rays discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen.
- X-Ray tubes (pictured) date from the 1900s.
- 1894
- Jean Aime Le Roy projects the first film to an invited audience in New York.
- 1895
- X-Rays discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen.
- Queensland Museum’s earliest X-Ray tubes (pictured) date from the 1900s.
- 1896
- The Wireless invented by Guglielmo Marconi.
- Queensland Museum has more than 120 wireless in the collection including this stylish Kriesler Radio, made around 1947 (pictured, above).
- First modern Olympic Games held in Athens. Australia’s Edwin Flack wins two gold medals for athletics.
Over 4,000 ethnological items from the Micronesian Islands and New Guinea collected by Sir William MacGregor, then administrator of British New Guinea, arrive at Queensland Museum, in order to develop a British New Guinea Collection, held in trust by Queensland Museum.

The Queensland Labor Party holds office for five days in Queensland, becoming the first trade-union party to do so anywhere in the world.

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act receives royal assent.

Natural gas found in Roma, Queensland.

Queensland's Great Drought begins, lasting five years.

The Second Boer War begins. The first contingent of Queensland soldiers leaves for South Africa. Queensland Museum holds many relics of the Boer War.
A HIDDEN GEM

During the late 19th century Ancient Egyptian antiquities were excavated and rapidly collected by museums and private individuals.

In 1901 an anonymous Queenslander donated a small section of manuscript, potentially purchased as a souvenir while holidaying in Egypt, to the Queensland Museum. This unassuming piece of papyrus (pictured, right) was stored, alongside hundreds of similar artefacts, in the Queensland Museum’s Egyptology collection for more than a century.

Fast-forward to 2012, and the arrival of the British Museum’s Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb exhibition and world-renowned Egyptologist, Dr John Taylor. During his visit to the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre, Dr Taylor inspected the Egyptology collection, only to discover that these small scraps were in fact the critical missing portions of a very significant, early example of a Book of the Dead. In Ancient Egypt, Books of the Dead were commissioned by families upon the death of a loved one, and contained magical spells to guide them on their hazardous journey into the afterlife.

Pieces of this Book of the Dead have been scattered across the globe for 100 years, with various fragments held in the collections of the British Museum, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

With these long-missing fragments finally located, Dr Taylor will now begin the meticulous process of piecing together the manuscript to reveal important information about the development of religious texts in Ancient Egypt.

This painstaking process is done electronically, using digital images of each fragment of papyrus, so as not to damage the fragile manuscript.

Pictured, left: Dr John Taylor of the British Museum together with Queensland Museum’s Dr John Healy and Dr Brit Asmussen inspecting the Book of the Dead fragments discovered in our Egyptology collection.

1901
Australian women permitted to vote in federal elections. Most non European ethnic groups, including Aboriginal people, unable to vote.

1902
High Court of Australia established.

1903
Queenslander Sir Samuel Griffith named first Chief Justice.

1904
Ipswich proclaimed a city.

1905
Charles de Vis retires.
Shell aficionado C.J. Wild named Queensland Museum’s acting Director.
ON SHOW: EXHIBITIONS
The Queensland Museum has displayed exhibitions from Queensland, about Queensland or of interest to Queenslanders since 1862.

Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb
In April 2012, Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb opened in a custom-designed international exhibition gallery at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre.

Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb is a combined 3D film and exhibition experience from the British Museum that unravels the mysterious rituals and breathtaking beauty of life, death and the afterlife of Ancient Egypt.

Shown exclusively in Australia by the Queensland Museum, thanks to presenting partner Events Queensland and principal partner BOQ, Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb features a resplendent display of more than 100 Ancient Egyptian objects including four human mummies. The 3D film brings visitors face to face with the rituals and funerary practices of Egypt’s ancient civilisation as the 2,800 year old mummy of Nesperennub is virtually ‘unwrapped’ using advanced medical scanning technology.

Our first international exhibition in five years, Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb was complemented by a pre show ‘teaser’, displayed on screens donated by Mitsubishi Electric Australia, an exhibit of Egyptology items from the Queensland Museum Collection, and a series of Friday night Mummy: After Dark events. Curation of the Egyptology exhibit led to the extraordinary discovery of missing fragments from a valuable Book of the Dead (see page 17), while Mummy: After Dark provides a unique way for visitors of legal age to experience the exhibition complete with B-grade horror movies, champagne bar, live DJ and a topical lecture series.

All visitors to Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb were given the chance to win the journey of a lifetime – return flights to London and behind the scenes access at the iconic British Museum – thanks to support from official travel partner Singapore Airlines. The competition was drawn at the end of the exhibition showing, with Victoria Point resident Kay Moore named the lucky winner.

Stories of mummies, objects associated with mummies and mummies themselves pique the interest of many, and Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb has been no exception. More than 95,000 people visited Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb during its first 10 weeks to 30 June 2012. This is a record breaking achievement for the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre, made possible by a comprehensive media campaign that included in-kind support from Channel 9, Tourism Queensland and Brisbane Marketing. More than five per cent of visitors hailed from interstate, taking advantage of the ‘stay and see’ packages offered by our exhibition accommodation partner the Marriott Hotel, Brisbane.

Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb heralds the beginning of an exciting international exhibition program at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre. Stay tuned!
I've Been Working on the Railway

In a country as vast as Australia, the advent of rail was vital in overcoming the tyranny of distance. During the mid to late 19th century, large scale rail infrastructure developments were underway across the country. During this time, people of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Island and Australian South Sea Island descent, living under the Aboriginal Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act (Qld), were employed as cheap labour to lay track across the hot and dusty plains of central Australia.

I've Been Working on the Railway explores the remarkable, yet little known contribution made by these cultural groups to the development of Australia’s railways. Co-created with Aboriginal, Torres Strait Island and South Sea Island communities, I've Been Working on the Railway opened at The Workshops Rail Museum in May 2012. Through narrative, objects, music and photographs the exhibition presents a compelling insight into what it was like to be an Indigenous rail worker during a period of rapid attitudinal change in Australia. The realities of camp life are revealed through personal stories, including memories of sleeping in bondwood huts that froze in winter and sweltered in summer; the challenge of leaving family and traditional lands to work in constantly changing, often harsh, environments; and fascinating tales of might and muscle including an account of how, in 1968, a gang of predominantly Torres Strait Islander fettlers laid 7.25 kilometres of railway line in 11 hours and 40 minutes. This world record remains unbroken.

Above all, I’ve Been Working on the Railway demonstrates how, despite hardship and separation from family and traditional lands, these Indigenous workers remained steadfast in their cultural beliefs. Torres Strait Islander workers, in particular, celebrated the annual Coming of the Light festival; which recognises the adoption of Christianity in Island communities; using whatever resources they had and no matter how far they were from home.

A series of linocut prints, a contemporary form of the traditional art of turtle shell carving, depicting the Coming of the Light cultural festival formed a central component of I've Been Working on the Railway. The prints, purchased specifically for the exhibition with funds raised by the Foundation, are an example of how traditions can be adapted and modernised, whilst still remaining true to age-old customs and beliefs.

I've Been Working on the Railway was supported by a provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy. The exhibition was displayed at The Workshops Rail Museum until August 2012, before embarking on a three year Australian tour thanks to support from Visions of Australia.

Harry Houdini makes Australia’s first powered aeroplane flight, and the Federal Government offers £5,000 for invention of a military ‘flying machine’.

The first recorded rescue by Queensland Surflifesavers occurs at Coolangatta. This cap, held by the Queensland Museum, formed part of the traditional march-past swimming costume worn by Surflifesavers.

First national census conducted.

Marine biologist Ronald Hamlyn-Harris appointed Queensland Museum Director.

During his tenure Hamlyn-Harris (pictured, right) radically improved displays with impressive room-sized dioramas of Queensland mammals and birds, revitalising Queensland Museum.

University of Queensland opens.

Over the past century, Queensland Museum has accepted more than 1 million geological, mineral and entomological items from UQ.
OUR MEMOIRS

Like all celebrities, the Queensland Museum has published its own memoir.

Unlike most celebrity memoirs, however, our publications are not full of salacious gossip, scandal or innuendo. Instead, our Memoirs are an ongoing published record of our scientific endeavours and cultural heritage research.

The Annals of the Queensland Museum was instituted by (then) Director Charles de Vis in 1891 as a scientific journal worthy to exchange for the publications of other institutions and learned societies. Volume one of the Annals included a paper entitled Synonymical Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Rhopalocera (Butterflies) of Australia. Written by (then) Trustee W.H Miskin, the paper represented over 20 years of study of the subject in Queensland, including information on Papilio Ulysses and Ornithoptera Richmondia, pictured, right.

In 1893, after only two volumes, budget cuts forced a six-year hiatus, and the third Annals was not published until 1897. After ten volumes, the Annals were superseded by Memoirs of the Queensland Museum (Nature) in 1912. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum (Culture) was introduced in 1998 to reflect our expanding research role in cultural heritage.

Over the past 121 years, more than 1,900 papers have been published in these journals. Today, Memoirs of the Queensland Museum is indexed by biosis in the Zoological Record and Biological Abstracts and circulated to more than 400 museums, universities and scientific institutions worldwide.

Ellis Rowan’s watercolours of Australian flora, including Giant Waterlily Nymphaea gigantea (pictured, above), purchased by the Queensland Government.

The same year, the collection is placed in the care of the Queensland Museum. The paintings were restored in 1989 and have since made many tours of regional Queensland.

Moving assembly line used for the first time by the Ford Motor Company.

1912

RMS Titanic strikes an iceberg in the North Atlantic. More than 1,500 people drown.

1913

Australia’s first stamp, the Commonwealth Penny, issued.

1914

The Queensland Museum acquires a set of named dragonflies from struggling student Robin John Tillyard for £10. Tillyard goes on to become Australia’s Chief Commonwealth Entomologist.

WWI declared. The 1st Australian Imperial Force is raised and sent to fight.
Australia suffers heavy casualties in the Battle of the Somme.

1916

Prime Minister Billy Hughes establishes a Commonwealth Police force after Warwick police refuse to arrest the men responsible for throwing eggs at him during a pro conscription rally. The force is disbanded two years later.

1917

1915

Australian soldiers land on Turkey’s Gallipoli Peninsula (later called ANZAC Cove) on 25 April.

Queensland Museum holds many WW1 items in the collection, including the Victoria Cross (pictured, right) awarded to 20 year old Private Patrick ‘Paddy’ Bugden of the 31st Battalion, who enlisted in Brisbane.
QUEENSLAND’S WAR TROPHY

One of the Queensland Museum’s most valuable collection pieces is the last surviving German A7V Sturmpanzerwagen tank, *Mephisto*.

During World War 1, the tank known as *Mephisto* was immobilised near Villers-Bretonneux, France. On 22 July 1918 a detachment of soldiers from the 26th Battalion, mainly comprised of Queenslanders, recovered the abandoned tank and dragged it back to allied lines.

*Mephisto* was shipped to England in January 1919 and then on to Queensland as a war trophy. The tank arrived at Brisbane’s Norman Wharf aboard the SS *Armagh* in August 1919 (pictured, above) before being towed by steamrollers to the Queensland Museum on Gregory Terrace. At four o’clock on a cold, bleak winter morning in 1986, *Mephisto* was relocated to the new Queensland Museum building at South Bank.

In 1991, The Australian War Memorial claimed ownership of *Mephisto* and requested its relocation to Canberra. The Queensland Museum, with the approval of (then) Premier Wayne Goss, resisted the move and *Mephisto* has remained in Brisbane as a reminder of the sacrificial cost of warfare.

Weighing 30 tonnes, *Mephisto* could not be moved to higher ground during the January 2011 floods. While only very minor flooding was sustained, *Mephisto* was relocated to an offsite location in July 2011 for treatment by a specialist metal conservator.

The beautifully conserved *Mephisto*, the sole surviving A7V tank in the world, will be the centrepiece of a Queensland Museum exhibition examining the World War 1 and the ANZAC centenary from 2014–18.

---

**1918**

Heber Longman appointed Queensland Museum Director.

Longman (pictured, right) was a prolific researcher of vertebrate palaeontology and evolutionary theory. During his 27 years as Director, he described the first dinosaur from Queensland, as well as a genus of a peculiar diprotodontid *Euryzogoma* and the carnivorous kangaroo *Propleopus* and many other species.

---

**1919**

Prime Minister Billy Hughes signs the Treaty of Versailles.

---

**1920**

QANTAS, Australia’s first airline, established in Winton.

The very first airmail service between Australia and England was completed by QANTAS in 1931.
Displaying disaster

Queensland is no stranger to flooding. In February 1893 the Brisbane River flooded three times, destroying bridges and homes. In 1916 flooding washed away much of Clermont, while in 1974 record rainfall and tropical cyclone Wanda led to the most extensive flooding ever seen in an Australian city. Most recently, the 2011 ‘Summer of Disasters’ was a period of widespread devastation in Queensland, with over 75 per cent of the state declared a disaster zone due to flooding and the impact of cyclone Yasi.

On 10 January 2011 Toowoomba, an inland Queensland city 691 metres above sea level, was hit by a massive flash flood. Homes and businesses were damaged and lives lost. In response to the natural disaster Cobb+Co Museum developed Toowoomba Never Floods with a provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy and support from the Toowoomba Regional Council under the Community Development and Recovery Package. Toowoomba Never Floods recounts the enormous rescue and recovery effort, and the extraordinary way neighbourhoods banded together to rebuild lives, homes and businesses, in the face of soul-destroying desolation. From June 2012 Toowoomba Never Floods will tour community halls, libraries and schools sharing stories of heartbreak, mateship and resilience thanks to support from Ergon Energy.

Flooding across south east Queensland and the savagery of tropical cyclone Yasi created havoc in Queensland’s natural environment. Flood waters contaminated waterways with rubbish and debris while Yasi’s gale force winds stripped rainforest vegetation and destroyed reefs and beaches along the north Queensland coastline.

Long-term research by Queensland Museum scientists has found that our natural ecosystems, just like our people, are armed with remarkable resilience, and are thus well adapted to cope with the disruption of natural disaster. Branching corals on the Great Barrier Reef, for example, have amazing powers of healing, and cyclone debris play an important part in regenerating underwater ecosystems, providing the foundations for new reef sites.

The Bouncing Back from Disaster exhibition, displayed at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre from January – May 2012 showcased these stories of ecological resilience alongside the personal accounts of Queenslanders affected by the 2011 ‘Summer of Disasters’, to provide a unique perspective of how our entire state reacts to adversity. Supported by Energex, Bouncing Back from Disaster featured flood relics donated by Queenslanders, including the work suit and rescue equipment used by Emergency Management Queensland helicopter pilot Mark Kempton who saved 28 people and one cat from the rooftops of Grantham. In a truly poignant reminder of the cost of disaster, the exhibition also included unforgettable television footage of Yasi’s savagery and incredible flood rescues, together with photographs of the aftermath and personal experience accounts.

The stories and objects featured in Toowoomba Never Floods and Bouncing Back from Disaster form significant additions to the State Collection, providing future generations with a vivid, detailed understanding of how Queensland’s ‘Summer of Disasters’ affected our community.

1921

Edith Cowan wins the seat of West Perth, becoming the first elected woman in Australian Parliament.

1922

Queensland abolishes the Upper House, the only State Parliament with one house.

1923

Queensland Museum receives an extensive collection of shells from E.J Banfield, the celebrated ‘Beachcomber’ of Dunk Island. Queensland Museum’s shell collection (pictured, right) is now one of the most extensive in the world.
In harmony
For the past 13 years, Australians have celebrated cultural diversity on Harmony Day. An initiative of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Harmony Day is celebrated with events and activities at schools, community groups and churches throughout the country.

Cobb+Co Museum celebrates Harmony Day each year with a new exhibition co created with Toowoomba’s migrant communities. These exhibitions provide a unique platform to demonstrate the rich customs, culture and stories of Australia’s multicultural society, and, in the true spirit of Harmony Day, encourage respect and inclusiveness for everyone, regardless of cultural background.

In March 2012, Cobb+Co Museum celebrated Harmony Day with the opening of Faith, Family, Food: From Lebanon to Toowoomba. Funded through a provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy, Faith, Family, Food: From Lebanon to Toowoomba chronicles the courageous stories of families who immigrated from Lebanon at the beginning of the 19th century, establishing successful businesses by carving a niche in Toowoomba’s service and retail industries that continues today.

A common thread in all the stories is how – through suffering, successes and setbacks – these families have remained true to their traditions of faith and family, together with the preparation and enjoyment of classic Lebanese food.

Talking Taxonomy: Scientific Research
Queensland is the most biodiverse state in Australia.

Every year in Queensland new species are discovered, illustrating that despite 150 years of active collecting, our taxonomic knowledge in many areas is rudimentary. We are still learning. Queensland’s Great Barrier Reef is one of the most diverse and biologically complex marine ecosystems in the world, but scientifically, we know very little about it.

The CREefs Australia project aims to address this weakness by systematically surveying life on Australian coral reefs to ‘fill the gaps’ and better understand the biodiversity that exists in Australia’s reefs.

Part of the CREefs global research initiative, a partnership between the Australian Biological Resource Study (ABRS) and BHP Billiton, the Great Barrier Reef Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, CREefs Australia involves scientists from museums and universities across the country.

A provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy, together with ongoing support from the Australian Institute of Marine Science and BHP Billiton, has given Queensland Museum scientists the opportunity to participate in the CREefs Australia project. This participation has led to the collection of many thousands of soft coral, reef fish parasites and Bryozoa specimens.

Over the course of the next few years, each specimen will be identified, described, and sequenced to determine DNA structure, thus escalating our knowledge of coral reef life.

Stunning undersea images taken on the Great Barrier Reef during the CREefs Australia project featured in a photographic exhibition Undersea, displayed at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre in July 2011.

The Cactoblastis moth introduced in Queensland by Alan Parkhurst Dodd to control Prickly Pear cactus. Previous control methods, such as digging up, burning or crushing Prickly Pear were found to be of limited use. Arsenic pentoxide, administered using poison containers, such as this one in the Queensland Museum Collection, was effective, but highly toxic and expensive. Within six years of introduction the Cactoblastis moth had destroyed Prickly Pear, allowing thousands of grateful farmers to return to their land.

The Miss Australia Quest revived to find ‘the perfect women of a continent’.

Brisbane’s Castlemaine Brewery introduces Mr Fourex to support the launch of XXXX Bitter Ale. Mr Fourex is now an iconic Queensland figure, featured on many kitsch and souvenir items including this barbeque plate held by the Queensland Museum.

The giant sauropod Rhoetosaurus brownei formally described by Queensland Museum scientists. A near-complete foot of Rhoetosaurus (pictured, below) was collected by Queensland Museum scientists in 1976.
BUILDING BLOCKS: COLLECTION ACQUISITION

For the past 150 years the Queensland Museum has been assembling cultural and scientific collections to chronicle the people, places, cultures and events that make our state distinctive.

Tales from the Torres Strait

The Queensland Museum’s Torres Strait Island collection is comprised of more than 2,500 items representing Island life. Many of these objects were collected in the late 19th century.

The 2011 Torres Strait Island festival held across Queensland’s Cultural Precinct provided an opportunity for the Queensland Museum and Torres Strait Island community to co-create a new kind of museum experience. A flow on effect of the celebrations was the opportunity to acquire contemporary items for the State Collection. During the year, funds raised from individual donations, combined with a provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy were used to purchase film and photographs of a significant Torres Strait Island cultural event along with a ceremonial dhibal headdress – each important contemporary additions to the State Collection.

A distinctive Torres Strait Island custom is the Tombstone Opening, which occurs following the death of a loved one. At a Tombstone Opening, the headstone is unveiled in a joyous ceremony symbolising the release of the spirit of the deceased and the end of the mourning period. In 2004 Adhi Ephraim Bani, seventh traditional Tribal Chief of Wagadagam, passed away. Born on Mabuiag Island and referred to by many as the ‘Cultural Custodian’ of the Torres Strait, Mr Bani’s 2011 Tombstone Opening was a magnificent celebration of song, dance and feast.

Photographs and films of Torres Strait Island cultural events, such as the Tombstone Openings, are very rare. With the permission and encouragement of the Bani family, the Queensland Museum commissioned a film of Adhi Ephraim Bani’s Tombstone Opening as an excellent example of a century old Torres Strait Island tradition in a contemporary context. The footage is intended to feature in the redevelopment of Dandiri Maiwar – the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Cultural Centre at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre.

The influence of Torres Strait Island elders such as Mr Bani has ensured that cultural knowledge is sustained and practiced across generations. Walter Waia, known by his clan name Sagerau Zia, is an example of this cultural continuation. In the early 1980s, Mr Waia hand-crafted Sagerau Gutat Werr, a dhibal (headress) using traditional techniques of his native Sabai Island. For over two decades Mr Waia used the feathered and intricately woven dhibal in the engagement and marriage ceremonies of Sabai Island people. In early 2012, the Foundation acquired Sagerau Gutat Werr for the Queensland Museum’s Torres Strait Island collection. This piece is significant not only for its traditional craftsmanship, but also because it is the only Torres Strait Island dhibal in the State Collection made specifically for ceremony, not sale.

1927

The Miss Australia Quest revived to find ‘the perfect women of a continent’.

1928

The Australian Inland Mission Aerial Medical Service (now Royal Flying Doctor Service) founded by Reverend John Flynn. This radio transceiver and microphone was one of the first used by the Queensland Royal Flying Doctor’s Service. It is now held by the Queensland Museum.

1929

Irene Longman (wife of Queensland Museum Director Heber Longman) becomes the first woman elected to Queensland Parliament, winning the seat of Bulimba.

The Great Depression begins. Australia feels the shock, particularly after the thriving industry years of WW1.
Steel and marble for our medallist

In 1987, to mark 125 years of the Queensland Museum, the Board of the Queensland Museum introduced the Queensland Museum Medal. Our most prestigious honour, the Queensland Museum Medal is awarded annually to recognise individuals who have made an outstanding achievement or significant contribution in a museum-related field. Since 1987, the Queensland Museum Medal has been awarded to some of Australia’s foremost scientists, conservationists, naturalists and community leaders.

Traditionally, recipients were awarded a silver medallion. In commemoration of Queensland Museum’s sesquicentenary, a specially-commissioned artwork, 6° of Separation – Origin, created by Ipswich artist Lincoln Austin, was presented to 2012 Medallist Professor Ronald J. Quinn AM in May for his pioneering work in the field of biodiscovery – turning chemicals from natural products into potential pharmaceuticals.

Austin was also commissioned to produce a larger piece, 6° of Separation – Adaption, which was accessioned into the State Collection to commemorate Queensland Museum’s 150th birthday. Both sculptures were created with generous support from enduring Foundation supporters Lynn Rainbow Reid and John Reid AO.

Made of Chillagoe marble and steel wire located at 6° intervals rotating 6° around the circumference of a circle, the sculptures are a manifestation of the 6° of separation concept originally discussed by Hungarian Frigyes Karinthy (1887–1938). Karinthy proposed that every person is, at most, six steps through association from another.

The Queensland Museum’s research and collections can also be examined by relational degrees of difference and similarity. Research by our scientists has determined that there are only slight genetic variations between humans and many other species, while items in the State Collection – however diverse – are always considered in terms of how they relate to Queensland’s ever-changing story.

Over 30 per cent of the Queensland workforce out of work as a result of the Great Depression.

To compensate for lack of income, women developed shrewd housekeeping and managerial skills ‘making do’, creatively reusing materials to fulfil household requirements without spending money. An example is this cotton-reel bookshelf held by the Queensland Museum.
NOT JUST BOOK LEARNIN’:
LOANS RESOURCES

The Queensland Museum has had a long history of loaning resources for educational purposes.

As far back as 1888 the Queensland Museum provided common mineral collections to state schools, and in 1948 the Queensland Museum began its formal school loans scheme. Today, Queensland Museum Loans is Australia’s largest and most diverse museum lending service. Each self-contained loan kit is comprised of artefacts, activity sheets, photographs and stories, effectively combining the Queensland Museum’s expertise with object-based learning and the Australian Curriculum.

During the year more than 700,000 people from schools, libraries and community groups throughout Queensland accessed learning resources from Queensland Museum Loans. Many of these people were from regional Queensland, who receive free access to resources, thanks to an ongoing in-kind partnership with Australia Post.

A new suite of loan kits examining the biological, chemical and physical sciences underpinning Aboriginal culture was launched in June 2012. Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for thousands of years, and during this time have developed unique, sophisticated survival technologies. The boomerang, for example, is a highly specialised instrument that harnesses the complex laws of physics, allowing Aboriginal people to hunt effectively.

Developed by Queensland Museum educators in conjunction with the Aboriginal community, thanks to support from BHP Billiton Cannington, the new loan kits will provide an important educational tool and unique resource for classrooms across Queensland.

IN THE CLASSROOM:
TEACHER RESOURCES

In 1978 the Queensland Museum employed its first teacher under a secondment arrangement with the education department.

Since then, the Queensland Museum has maintained a strong, mutually beneficial association with Education Queensland. This year, the Queensland Museum hosted four teaching professionals seconded from Education Queensland. Charged with developing teaching resources that draw upon artefacts, specimens, research and photographs in the Queensland Museum Collection, these teachers form the Queensland Museum’s Strategic Learning team.

A provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy was used by the Strategic Learning team to create three online classroom resources and an interactive application. Suited to early year’s students, Animals that grow up in families details animal growth stages and demonstrates how animal family groups combine to meet the needs of their young, while Squawks in the night focuses on nocturnal animals and how changes in the sky can impact behaviour. Light reflection, refraction and absorption is a comprehensive work unit comprised of lesson plans, power point displays, worksheets and assessment suggestions for year five students studying the science of light. These resources have been immensely popular with teachers because they provide engaging, curriculum-linked materials based on real research.

In a first for the Queensland Museum, during the year the Strategic Learning team developed an interactive application for smart phones to enhance the Mummy: Secrets of the Tomb exhibition. The application created an augmented reality and encouraged younger visitors to locate information, evaluate findings, apply critical thinking and solve clues. Feedback was incredibly positive, and plans are in place to develop similar applications for future exhibitions.
A GROUND BREAKING COLLABORATION

Scientific knowledge of what was happening in the Queensland tropics 500,000 years ago has been incredibly limited – until now.

In 2009 representatives from the Barada Barna people were completing a cultural heritage clearance of a South Walker Creek mine when they happened across some large fossils. Queensland Museum Palaeontologists later determined the fossils were bones from a giant kangaroo and the armour from an enormous crocodile – both extinct species of megafauna. This discovery made history as the first megafauna fossils ever uncovered north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Since this historic find, site operator BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal and the Queensland Museum have systematically excavated the area. A rich array of cultural heritage artefacts have been revealed, together with intact remains from unique prehistoric megafauna species including spectacularly large lizards, giant wombats and huge inland crocodiles.

The sheer number and superb quality of the fossilised megafauna specimens unearthed from the site will allow Queensland Museum scientists to conduct a comprehensive study of these mega beasts, ultimately resolving the age-old paleontological perplexity: why did our megafauna become extinct? Was climate change the sole culprit? Was it the arrival of humans or a combination of man and Mother Nature? Predominantly, what do these findings tell us about the future of Queensland’s ecosystems?

Thanks to a $350,000 partnership with BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal, this ground-breaking research, together with the magnificent fossils uncovered from South Walker Creek, will form the basis of a new exhibition chronicling Queensland’s rich prehistoric past planned for the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre.

Regional communities will be given the chance to experience this fascinating paleontological research first-hand through the development of a suite of megafauna discovery kits. Kits will contain learning resources, and reproductions of fossils found at South Walker Creek together with information about the important role palaeontologists and geologists play in scientific research.

The generosity of BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal has extended beyond preservation of the specimens and communication of research outcomes. BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal have also engaged our Museum Development Officers to consult with community museums and collecting institutions in the Mackay and Isaac regions surrounding the South Walker Creek site. Our Museum Development Officers will visit 18 institutions in the area to assess individual collections and provide advice on museum practice, specifically the appropriate care and storage of artefacts. This advice will ultimately strengthen the capacity and long term viability of these community, volunteer-run collecting institutions. The final stage of the project will see key regional stories developed to feed into the Mackay Regional Council’s Heritage Showcase Project, which aims to establish a heritage facility in the Mackay area.

This multifaceted partnership with BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal presents an innovative way for the Queensland Museum to disseminate our important paleontological research state wide while strengthening museum capabilities and services in rural communities.
STILL ON THE GO

CONTINUING PROJECTS

Throughout the year the Foundation built upon existing relationships with donors, sponsors and benefactors through continuing projects.

1938
Rod “Rocket” Laver born in Rockhampton. Laver is the only tennis player in the world to win the Grand Slam twice.

1939
WW2 commences. The 2nd Australian Imperial Force raised to assist the Allies.

1940
Penicillin developed by a team of scientists led by Australian Dr Howard Florey.

Brisbane’s iconic Story Bridge opened.
NATIONAL CARRIAGE FACTORY

In September 2011, Cobb+Co Museum celebrated the first anniversary of the $8 million National Carriage Factory development. More than 130 individuals, organisations and business contributed over $1.8 million to this development, through an extensive five year fundraising campaign managed by the Foundation.

Since opening, more than 80 programs in the heritage trades of blacksmithing, silver smithing, calligraphy, stonemasonry, felting, leather plaiting, bookmaking, lead lighting, and millinery have been held in the purpose built open plan factory. Attracting more than 300 participants, these heritage trade programs will ensure that Queensland’s traditional skills are carried into the future.

ROCKIN’ GEORGE

During the year, amidst massive demolition, relocation and installation at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre, our conservation team doggedly continued the painstaking task of preserving Rock’N’Roll George’s iconic, customised 48-215 Holden (pictured, above).

For six decades, George Kiprios, a.k.a Rock’N’Roll George, regularly cruised the streets of Brisbane’s West End. Over time, George became a local legend, known for his beloved Holden, rock music and trademark purple stovepipe trousers. After his death, George’s vehicle was purchased by Hutchinson Builders and subsequently transferred to the Queensland Museum for conservation and display in the Rock Around the Block: Rock ‘N’ Roll George, Brisbane Legend exhibition.

George’s 60 year story coincides with the rapid growth and social evolution of Brisbane from a big country town to the thriving metropolis it is today. George’s story will be explored in the context of Brisbane’s development in a 48 page Queensland Museum publication Rock ‘N’ Roll George, Brisbane Legend. Currently in production, Rock ‘N’ Roll George, Brisbane Legend is due for release in late 2012, thanks to support from Hutchinson Builders.

Japanese aircraft bomb the United States Pacific Fleet moored at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii.

Townsville, Mossman and Darwin bombed and 11 air raids conducted across Queensland.

The Battle of the Kokoda Trail.

Ken Hall and Damien Parer receive Australia’s first Oscar for their documentary Kokoda Front Line.
ENCHANTED RAINFOREST

Queensland’s tropical northern rainforests are recognised worldwide as exceptional examples of Australian ecology. Home of many rare and endangered plants and animals, these rainforests are one of Queensland’s most valued natural resources.

The pristine tranquillity of a tropical rainforest is replicated in the Enchanted Rainforest exhibition (pictured, above) at the Museum of Tropical Queensland. Proudly supported by Queensland Nickel, the circular exhibition wraps around a splendidly canopied Quandong tree filled with examples of the bird, animal and plant species that make Queensland’s tropical rainforests so unique. Each year, the exhibition is enhanced with new species, including the addition of three Cassowaries (adult, juvenile and chick) in 2012. Accompanying interpretive panels provide important conservation and sustainability messages, along with information on the special meaning rainforests have for Aboriginal people.

Enchanted Rainforest is the Museum of Tropical Queensland’s most popular exhibition. Since opening in 2007 it has attracted 457,878 visitors, including 22,040 school students on organised excursions who participate in the Rainforest Whodunit education program, developed to complement the Australian Curriculum.

1944
The World’s first operational computer, Colossus, comes online.
Queensland’s first large computer was the GE225, installed at the University of Queensland in 1962. The size of a squash court, GE225 remained in operation until 1977. It has since been donated to the Queensland Museum.

1945
WW2 concludes with 60 million people dead.
During WW2, Civil Defence, a home front organisation dealing with the impact (or possible impact) of the war in the Australia was formed. Queensland Museum has a number of items issued by the Brisbane branch of Civil Defence items in the collection, including this helmet.

1946
Queenslanders offered free public hospital treatment for the first time.

Communist Fred Paterson wins the seat of Bowen in Queensland Parliament. He remains the only Communist to gain a seat (to date).

George Mack appointed Director of the Queensland Museum.
An exacting taskmaster, during his tenure Mack improved collection care and storage and promoted Queensland Museum’s educational role.
ENERGEX PLAYASAURUS PLACE

For the past three decades, Tyrannosaurus Rex and Triceratops have been synonymous with the Queensland Museum. In 1976, the Queensland Museum purchased the life sized fibreglass model of Triceratops from Jonas Bros. New York. The ferocious Tyrannosaurus Rex was purchased two years later. Both models were displayed outside the Queensland Museum on Gregory Terrace, before being relocated, amidst much international media attention, in 1986 to their current home at South Bank.

These iconic replicas form the centrepiece of Energex Playasaurus Place – an interactive children’s exhibition tackling the important issues of evolution, climate change and sustainability through tactile experiences, music, dance and learning through play. Originally opened in April 2009 thanks to a five year sponsorship from Energex, Energex Playasaurus Place welcomed a whopping 1.5 million visitors before being forced to close in January 2011 due to flood damage.

The closure provided an opportunity for Energex and the Queensland Museum to identify ways to re-imagine the exhibition, and a complete refurbishment commenced in October 2011.

In September, the Queensland Museum and Energex were named 2011 state winners of an Australian Business Arts Foundation (AbaF) Award, honouring business/arts partnerships contributing to environmental sustainability. When delivering the award, AbaF commented on how the open communication and collaboration between organisations during the prolonged exhibition closure was instrumental to the partnership’s strength.

The new improved Energex Playasaurus Place (pictured, above) opened in January 2012 as part of the Queensland Museum’s 150th birthday celebrations. The new exhibition encourages visitors to put themselves in the energy picture and make informed choices to balance home energy use, particularly during peak times. Since reopening, more than 580,000 people have visited Energex Playasaurus Place, under the ever-watchful eyes of Tyrannosaurus Rex and Triceratops.

Indigenous ex-servicemen and Indigenous Australians eligible to vote in state elections given the right to vote in federal elections.

Torres Strait Islanders permitted to work in Queensland’s cane fields. They used cane knives such as this one held in the Queensland Museum Collection.

Princess Elizabeth marries Philip Mountbatten.

Australia becomes a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Queenland Museum begins a formal school loans scheme. Today, Queensland Museum Loans is Australia’s largest and most diverse museum lending service.

Sandmining commences on North Stradbroke Island. In 2007, (then) Premier Anna Bligh announced that sandmining would be phased out by 2027.
IN THE FIELD

Traditionally, natural history collecting was a rigorous and exacting occupation, requiring skill, ingenuity and tenacity.

Collectors used pack-horses, wagons, carts, ships or rail to transport their bounty home. Unfortunately, these modes of transport were not always reliable and boxes were often lost in transit.

In 1950, the Queensland Museum purchased its first vehicle, a 14 horse power Commer truck. The Commer signalled a new era of freedom for Queensland Museum scientists. Now able to organise their own field trips and collect their own specimens, they explored every inch of Queensland in an effort to fill the ‘gaps’ in the research collections. Over the next decade, the Queensland Museum’s biodiversity collections expanded significantly as a result of convenient transport.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries it was common for zoological collectors to use shotguns, tracks, snares and, on occasion dynamite, to procure specimens. It is no longer desirable or feasible to kill animals for research and display. Invertebrates are collected using passive traps or nets, while vertebrates are collected through opportunistic means, including road kills, window strikes and found remains. As you would expect, the most desirable specimens are usually endangered, and thus the most difficult to obtain. In the image opposite, Queensland Museum entomologist Dr Chris Burwell is in the field, procuring ants for the Queensland Museum Collection.

Today, the Queensland Museum is an authority on the investigation, documentation and conservation of Queensland fauna. Our immense zoological collections span the entire animal kingdom, and comprise the most comprehensive evidence based record of Queensland’s changing biodiversity – no mean feat considering we had to wait nearly 50 years after the advent of the automobile for our own set of wheels!
1955
The Vietnam War begins.

1955
Television launched in Australia. The oldest television in the Queensland Museum Collection was homemade by Fred Haines c.1956–7.

1956

1956
Slim Dusty receives Australia's first Gold Record for A Pub with No Beer.

1957

1957
The ute at the centre of the infamous Utegate political scandal concerning Rudd was donated to Queensland Museum in 2010.
A NEW ERA OF COLLECTING

Queensland celebrated 100 years of separation from New South Wales in 1959.

In honour of this milestone, (then) Queensland Museum Director George Mack unveiled the special exhibition *Centenary of Queensland 1859–1959*. Rich with objects, specimens and photographs, this exhibition chronicled Queensland’s 100 year history.

*Centenary of Queensland 1859–1959* was an overwhelming success: popular with visitors, and, more significantly for the Queensland Museum, it demonstrated the importance of collecting and displaying Queensland objects, specimens and stories.

Before this landmark exhibition, public opinion was that the Queensland Museum only played an educational role in society. Visitors craved, and therefore expected, exotic exhibitions of jade and bronze from China, the splendour of Egyptian antiquities and treasures from the Middle East. Artefacts, insects and other ‘things’ from Queensland were uninteresting and commonplace.

After 100 years of misconception, Mack set out to establish that the Queensland Museum’s role was both educational and archival. His *Centenary of Queensland 1859–1959* exhibition successfully persuaded the public that while artefacts and stories from other places and cultures are important, so too are Queensland’s tales, objects and specimens.

From 1959 onward, ‘exotic’ items from overseas were no longer actively sought for the State Collection. Instead, Queensland-related items, such as garments by Brisbane based fashion designer Gwen Gilliam (pictured, right) were the focus of collecting.

Today, the State Collection is acknowledged as a tangible manifestation of Queensland’s history, significant for two reasons. Firstly, the collection helps us to understand the biological, cultural and technological evolution of Queensland. We can learn from our past (maybe introducing Prickly Pear was not such a great idea) to make a better future (enforcing strict quarantine laws to ensure preservation of our natural heritage). Secondly, the stories that surround collection items provide context, allowing us to consider the tales of other lands, cultures and creatures through the lens of our own perspectives, customs, experiences and beliefs. In this way, the State Collection is a valuable, irreplaceable resource that illustrates Queensland – past, present and future.

1959
Queensland turns 100.

1960
A chance discovery by opal fossickers near Winton exposes fossilised dinosaur footprints, thousands now excavated, at the Lark Quarry Trackway. In 1977 Queensland Museum led a major expedition with the Army to research the Lark Quarry Trackway. A glass fibre resin cast of this famous trackway (pictured) is on display at Queensland Museum & Sciencentre.

1961
Clem Jones becomes Brisbane’s Lord Mayor. He introduces town planning and massive development programs that change Brisbane forever.

1962
English scientists awarded a Nobel Prize for their discoveries concerning DNA. 40 years later, in 2002, the Queensland Museum establishes a Molecular Identities Laboratory as a class 1 DNA facility and achieves immediate research success.

Oral contraceptives go on sale.

All Indigenous Australians given the right to enrol and vote in federal elections. Enrolment is not compulsory and it is illegal under Commonwealth legislation to encourage Indigenous people to enrol to vote.
One of the most complete skeletons of an Australian dinosaur is discovered by grazier Doug Langdon. The dinosaur was named Muttaburrasaurus after the Queensland town of Muttaburra where it was found. In 1984 Queensland Museum preparators created the first skeletal reconstruction of Muttaburrasaurus using lightweight high density polyurethane foam over a concealed steel armature.

US President John F. Kennedy assassinated and Martin Luther King delivers his “I have a dream” speech.

1963

Jack Woods succeeds George Mack as Director of Queensland Museum. The first Australian born and educated Director, Woods’ four years in the role marked a modernisation of the Queensland Museum and appointment of specialist curators. Woods favoured historical, technological and geological displays.

1964

The Menzies Government introduces conscription.

Merle Thornton (mother of actress Sigrid Thornton) and Rosalie Bognor chain themselves to the bar in Brisbane’s Regatta Hotel protesting the men only restriction in Queensland public bars.

1965

The ban on the employment of married women in the Commonwealth Public Service lifted.

Soviet spacecraft Luna 9 becomes the first vehicle to land safely on the moon.

1966

Decimal currency introduced in Australia.
Australians support a proposal allowing the government to legislate for Indigenous people, and count them in the national census.

1967

Martin Luther King assassinated in Memphis.

1968

Palaeontologist Dr Alan Bartholomai appointed Director of the Queensland Museum. Bartholomai was the youngest Director at Queensland Museum, and became the longest serving (to date). During his tenure Bartholomai achieved a legislative base, increased staff levels and geographic reach and developed Queensland Museum as part of the South Bank Cultural Precinct.

1969

Equal pay for women introduced.

1970

Hinkler’s AVRO Baby G-EACQ is presented to the Queensland Museum and then beautifully restored by the Royal Queensland Aero Club.

Promulgation of the Queensland Museum Act 1970 and Queensland Museum’s first Board in 40 years is appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Act outlines the museum’s responsibilities for collecting, preserving and researching Queensland’s cultural, technological and natural history.

THE FUTURE

Take a look at the projects planned for our 151st year, thanks to help from our supporters.
A retail outlet established at the Queensland Museum.

Today, all Queensland Museum campuses boast a retail outlet, and online purchasing facilities.

Neville Bonner becomes the first Indigenous person elected to Federal Parliament as a Senator for Queensland.

The Aboriginal Tent Embassy erected outside Canberra’s Parliament House.

1971

The campaign to save Lake Pedder leads to the formation of the United Tasmania Group, the first ‘green’ political party in the world.

1972

White Australia Policy abolished.

1973

Billabong Surf Clothing company founded on the Gold Coast.

The Gold Coast is synonymous with surf fashion. In the 1950s, Gold Coast resident Paula Stafford became Australia’s best-known bikini designer when a model sporting one of her designs was warned by a beach inspector that it was too ‘brief’. Stafford went on to open two clothing factories supplying swimwear to 400+ stores throughout Australia. Stafford donated many of her pieces to Queensland Museum in 1990.
A REGIONAL PRESENCE

Queensland’s stories are too big for just one place.

When the Bjelke-Petersen Government unveiled plans for a state Cultural Centre in 1974 it was clear that the proposed development would not accommodate the Queensland Museum’s extensive collection holdings. Not wanting to limit our capacity to tell important state stories, the Board opted to decentralise the Queensland Museum through regional branches.

In 1984 Woodworks: the Forestry and Timber Museum opened in Gympie as the first regional branch of the Queensland Museum. A joint venture with the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, this branch specialised in the history and technology of Queensland’s timber and forestry industry. This joint venture ceased in 2008. The Woodworks is now managed by the Gympie Regional Council.

Eight years later Brisbane’s Museum of Lands, Mapping and Surveying was recognised as a branch of the Queensland Museum. Home to many thousands of plans, maps and artefacts significant to Queensland’s mapping, surveying and land development history, this branch continues to operate under the auspices of the Queensland Museum.

In 1987 Cobb+Co Museum opened on the site of the former Toowoomba Showgrounds. Further north, the $7 million Queensland Museum, North Queensland Branch (now the Museum of Tropical Queensland) opened as part of Townsville’s Great Barrier Reef Wonderland project. Both branches have since undergone significant development.

In 2000 the Museum of Tropical Queensland moved into a new, $17.5 million premises, built to house and display relics from the wreck of the HMS Pandora and natural history collections relevant to north Queensland. In 2001, Cobb+Co Museum opened its $2 million stage two development which focussed on Toowoomba’s history, while stage three, the $8 million National Carriage Factory development opened in 2010.

In 2002 the $20 million Workshops Rail Museum opened at the ‘old Workshops’ site in Ipswich, becoming the latest branch of the Queensland Museum network. The next year, Millenium Arts project funding enabled purchase of the Queensland Museum Hendra Annexe in Brisbane to provide offsite storage facilities and a home for Queensland Museum Loans.

Today, the Queensland Museum helps anchor us to our past, make sense of the present and navigate our future through a vast network of public museums and services, that includes our research, dynamic web presence and successful publishing business.
The world’s first mass-produced personal computer Apple II released. In 1988, Apple Australia donated an Apple Macintosh SE and Laser printer to Queensland Museum’s publishing department. Apple systems are still used at Queensland Museum today.

1978
The first Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras held in Sydney.

1979
Margaret Thatcher named Britain’s first female Prime Minister.

The Fraser coalition Government introduces maternity leave for all Australian women.
REVEALING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON OUR REEFS

New developments in scientific diving and underwater robotics have allowed Queensland Museum scientists to plumb the very depths of the ocean.

Species living in the mesophotic zone (40 metres below sea level) have been protected from the worst destructive forces of man and nature. In a groundbreaking research project, Queensland Museum scientists hope to reveal that shallow water coral affected by global warming, bleaching and temperature increases may survive in the mesophotic zone. These species could therefore be preserved long after disappearing from shallower waters.

An important element of this landmark project is to increase public awareness of the fragility of our reefs, and how they can be conserved for the future. Thanks to a $450,000 partnership with BHP Billiton Cannington this will be achieved through publications in scientific journals together with public exhibitions, loans resources, books and lifelong learning programs.

SHOWING SCIENCE

Some of the most popular exhibitions shown across the Queensland Museum network are those that explain the weird, wonderful and sometimes plain wacky theories of science. Next year, the people of Townsville and Toowoomba will have the opportunity to scrutinise scientific speculation with two new exhibitions – Perception Deception and Energy for Life.

Perception Deception, a sensory exhibition presented by Questacon will be displayed at the Museum of Tropical Queensland from July 2012. Funded by a provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy, Perception Deception considers the way that our brain identifies and interprets the world to create a perception of reality. These perceptions are never the same as those around us, because no two brains are alike!

In Toowoomba, development is underway for the new Energy for Life exhibition, destined to become a permanent addition at Cobb+Co Museum. Using interactive displays Energy for Life will explore the renewable energy of the future and compare today’s energy technologies with those from the 19th century during the era of Cobb & Co Coaching. Set to open in June 2013, the Energy for Life centre has been funded through a tripartite partnership with Queensland energy companies Energex, Ergon Energy, and Powerlink.

The first State of Origin game played at Brisbane’s Lang Park (now Suncorp Stadium). This visor, signed by some of the Queensland representatives, is one of many pieces of State of Origin memorabilia held by Queensland Museum.

1980
Premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen permits the Queensland Museum to administer the Historic Shipwrecks Act in Queensland.
As a result, anyone wanting to dive on Queensland’s shipwrecks must apply for a permit from the Queensland Museum.

1981
Queensland Museum entomologist Dr Geoff Montefith leads the Earthwatch Expedition to Mount Bellenden-Ker, Queensland’s second-highest mountain. The expedition surveys the rainforest invertebrate fauna from top to bottom. More than 5,000 insect species are collected, including 1,500 species of beetles such as the Diaspirus bellendenus (pictured).

The WRF Bolton Collection of 28 horse drawn vehicles, including this Spring Cart, donated to the Queensland Museum.

1982
Queensland’s Great Barrier Reef World Heritage listed.

12th Commonwealth Games held in Brisbane. The Commonwealth Games baton is now in the Queensland Museum Collection.
FASHIONABLE FROCKS
Over the past three years, funds raised by the Foundation have been used to extend the Queensland Museum’s textile collection. This has included the purchase of a number of garments by influential Queensland design icon, Gwen Gilliam.

In 1950s and 60s Brisbane, Gwen Gilliam’s designs were synonymous with the style and glamour of Europe, making her the dressmaker of choice for an extensive, elite clientele. Gwen’s story of success, in an era when women were rarely given an opportunity to excel in the business arena, will be featured in a new exhibition at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre, *Dressed by the Best: Fashion, Glamour and Gwen Gilliam*.

Thanks to a provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy, together with a generous donation from Philip Bacon, this exhibition will be a fashionable runway of Gwen’s famous garments, displayed alongside photos and stories of a bygone style era, currently experiencing a renaissance thanks to the television series *Mad Men*.

THE HUNSLET
The Hunslet is a significant piece of Queensland’s rail history. Built in 1916 in Leeds, England, the Hunslet was used in France to maintain supplies of food and ammunition to troops serving on the Western Front during World War 1.

Following World War 1 the Hunslet was rebuilt and despatched to work in Queensland’s sugar industry. For the next 43 years, the Hunslet hauled sugar cane for the North Eton Central Mill near Mackay. The locomotive was displaced from haulage duties in 1964 and donated to the Queensland Museum in 2005 in a state of considerable disrepair.

A provision from the 2011–12 matching subsidy, together with funds raised by the Foundation, will allow Queensland Rail’s specialised heritage team to restore the Hunslet to its former glory. Once complete, the Hunslet will be displayed, alongside its important War story, at The Workshops Rail Museum in Ipswich.
A PLACE TO CALL OUR OWN

In 1986 the Queensland Museum’s flagship campus moved to its current location within South Bank’s Cultural Centre.

Before then, the Queensland Museum had many homes, beginning with rooms in the Windmill (1862–1869), the Parliamentary Building (1869–1873) and the Post Office Building (1876–1879).

In 1879 the first task given to the Queensland Museum’s newly appointed Director William Haswell was relocation from the Post Office to the £10,706 purpose built premises on William Street. After only a few years storage at William Street became inadequate. A solution for this sheer want of space did not become a reality until 1897 when the Queensland Government assumed construction responsibility for the Exhibition Building on Gregory Terrace.

In December 1899 four drays made 210 trips over 15 days moving collection items from William Street to the Exhibition Building. Director at the time, Charles de Vis, commented that unpacking in the new premises was difficult when Queensland troops bound for the Boer War were quartered in the Exhibition Building by order of (then) Premier Robert Philp, having been flooded out of camp at Pinkenba.

The Queensland Museum opened in the Exhibition Building on Federation Day 1901. Visitation exceeded expectation with 8,188 people ‘registered’. The Exhibition Building remained the home of the Queensland Museum for 86 years. It was closed in November 1985 to facilitate the move to South Bank. This time, it took Queensland Museum staff eight months to move 3,000 cubic metres of collection material.

In 2004 this, our flagship campus, underwent a $9.4 million facelift, including a new entrance and relocation of the Queensland Sciencentre. Eight years later we closed for four months to undergo a spectacular $14.3 million refurbishment. The new Queensland Museum & Sciencentre opened on 20 January 2012, in time to celebrate our 150th year.

Pictured, opposite (clockwise from left): Windmill, the Parliamentary Building, Post Office Building, Exhibition Building and the new Collectors Café at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre, South Bank.

Crocodile Dundee released.

The first Queensland Museum Medal awarded, to Dr Michael Archer.

World Expo ’88 opens in Brisbane.

Queensland’s Daintree Forest World Heritage Listed.

The Daintree Rainforest was named for Richard Daintree, former government Geologist for North Queensland. Daintree recorded his expeditions in wet-plate photography embellished with hand colouring. Daintree donated many photographs to the Queensland Philosophical Society in 1862.

After 19 years, Johannes (Joh) Bjelke-Petersen resigns as Queensland Premier.

Kingaroy’s Bjelke-Petersen entered parliament in 1946 and became Premier in 1968 following the unexpected death of Jack Pizzey. Bjelke-Petersen ran an authoritarian government that forbade committees and impartial speech. His reign heralded a development boom marred by police violence, banning of street marches and protests, assault on indigenous missions and an industrial dispute that led to the sacking of hundreds of electricity workers. In 1987 a Royal Commission (Fitzgerald Inquiry) exposed widespread corruption forcing him to retire.

Queensland’s Daintree Forest World Heritage Listed.

The Daintree Rainforest was named for Richard Daintree, former government Geologist for North Queensland. Daintree recorded his expeditions in wet-plate photography embellished with hand colouring. Daintree donated many photographs to the Queensland Philosophical Society in 1862.

World Expo ’88 opens in Brisbane.

The Queensland Museum Collection boasts a number of Expo costumes – including the iconic Expo Oz platypus suit and other memorabilia such as this Expo Oz toy.
Queensland Museum commences returning of Ancestral human remains to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

1989

Queensland begins a three year trial of daylight saving.


1990

Three full-sized replica humpback whales, constructed by Queensland Museum staff using advanced boat-building techniques, suspended outside the Museum's entrance.

1991

Queensland Museum’s first purpose built travelling display – The Butterfly Man of Kuranda – opens at Rockhampton Art Gallery. This display is comprised of the F.P & A.P Dodd Collection of Tropical Insects donated to the Queensland Museum in 1987. It includes 42 cases of insects arranged by F.P Dodd a.k.a. The Butterfly Man of Kuranda and his son Alan, both iconic figures in Australian entomology.
1993

A complete Javanese Gamelan orchestra and Wayang kulit shadow puppet is given to Queensland by sister state Central Java. This gift, comprising 540 pieces, is now in the care of the Queensland Museum.

1994

The Pandora Foundation established by the Queensland Museum to raise funds needed to complete excavation of the HMS Pandora.

The Board of the Queensland Museum establishes the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee as its formal consultative mechanism with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

1995

Queensland Museum establishes a formal Repatriation Plan for sensitive Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander material.

Ducabrook Ossinodus, the first prehistoric amphibian of the Southern Hemisphere found by local cattle ranchers in Central Queensland and later described by Queensland Museum scientists.

1992

Leneen Forde named Queensland's 22nd, and first female, Governor.
IN THE COMMUNITY

Queensland has a large, thriving community museum sector.

In 1995 the Queensland Government commissioned a policy for community museum development. The policy recommended that a number of Museum Development Officers, operating from a network of regional outposts under the auspices of the Queensland Museum, be employed to service the professional and technical needs of regional community museums.

The Museum Resource Centre Network was established in 1996 when the first Museum Development Officer was employed to assist museums and galleries in Queensland’s central west. By 1998 the Queensland Museum had employed six Museum Development Officers, based in Townsville, Longreach, Sunshine Coast, Toowoomba, Cairns and Rockhampton.

In 2004 the Museum Resource Centre Network began identifying significant cultural heritage collections held by regional museums. Known as the Significance Assessment project, this process allows Museum Development Officers to provide staff and volunteers of regional museums with advice on the preservation, interpretation and display of regional collections for the benefit of local communities and visitors.

Today, the Museum Resource Centre Network supports more than 130 community museums, galleries, libraries and keeping places across the state. The program is acknowledged nationally as an effective way of providing support and maintaining critical links with the community museums sector.

Queensland politician Pauline Hanson forms the One Nation Party. This campaign poster is held by the Queensland Museum.

Wildlife of Tropical North Queensland, the 4th publication in Queensland Museum’s best-selling Wild Guide series, launched.

The City of Townsville Pandora Maritime Archaeological Expedition results in recovery of 441 artefacts, including this crockery now held by the Queensland Museum.

The Rockhampton Tilt Train enters service, cutting the rail journey from Brisbane to Rockhampton in half.

A simulation of the Tilt Train is displayed at The Workshops Rail Museum.

Australians reject a proposal to establish a Republic.
Queensland Museum had a humble beginning. We have grown to be the cultural icon we are today thanks to support from individuals, businesses, organisations and government.

CORPORATE SUPPORTERS

The Corporate Club
- BHP Billiton Cannington
- BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal
- Channel 9
- Energex Limited
- Ergon Energy
- Events Queensland
- Powerlink Queensland
- Queensland Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation
- Queensland Nickel

Corporate Governor
- Australian Institute of Marine Science
- BHP Billiton
- BOQ
- Heritage Bank
- Wippells Autos

Corporate Benefactor
- Australia Post
- Brisbane Marriott Hotel
- G.James Glass and Aluminium

Corporate Founder
- Brisbane Marketing
- Hutchinson Builders
- Singapore Airlines
- Tourism Queensland

Corporate Companion
- Campbell Brothers Limited
- Mitsubishi Electric Australia
- UGL Rail

Corporate Supporter
- Darling Downs Brick Sales

Corporate Member
- Lamington Natural History Association Incorporated
- Life Sciences Queensland
- Neil Mansell Transport
- The Great Barrier Reef Foundation

Corporate Donors
- Home Icecream
- North Gregory Hotel

OUR SUPPORTERS

The 27th Olympic Games held in Sydney.

Australia celebrates centenary of federation.

The Euro introduced.

Australian forces deployed to Iraq.

Dr Ian Galloway appointed Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Queensland Museum.

Since his appointment Galloway has overseen a major expansion of Queensland Museum’s regional network, development of an off-site Collection Store at Hendra and rejuvenation of Queensland Museum & Sciencentre.

Al-Qaeda terrorists destroy the World Trade Centre in New York and damage the Pentagon in Washington, DC, killing 3,000 people. Australian troops deployed to Afghanistan.

The Bali Bombings claim the lives of 202 people, including 88 Australians.

Following his retirement as Queensland’s 23rd Governor, Major General Peter Arnison becomes the inaugural Chair of the Queensland Museum Foundation.
INDIVIDUAL SUPPORTERS

The Charles Coxen Club
Clive and Conchita Armitage
Clive Berghofer AM
John T. Reid Charitable Trusts
The Thyne Reid Foundation
The Tim Fairfax Family Foundation

Benefactor
Philip Bacon AM
Peter John Fry

Founder
Dr Ian Galloway
Hugh and Frances Tilly
Frank and Sybil Wippell

Companion
Lynn Rainbow Reid
Paul Taylor
Ashby Utting

Supporter
Paul Crawford
Robert Dumke
Stacey McLean

Donor
John Barrett
Jane Boeske
H. C. Butterworth
Janis Clague
Shirley Clark
Winifred Davson
Tom Edwards
Daniel Feeney
Trevor Findlay
B. J. Froben
Rev. Derick Furness
Peter Gibbs
V. Patricia Gunn
Ann Harrington
Norma Hecht
Pam Hewson
Daniell Hodder
Rachel Leung
John Lines
Dr Laurel MacIntosh
Barbara McGovern
Senator Claire Moore
John Moore
Geoff Niethe
M. A. Olsen

Elizabeth Paris
Glenn Pearce
Edward Pocock
Dr Graeme Potter
Ann-Maree Proud
Darcy Harrison Proud
Tara Roberts
Mark Schumann
Erica Seigel
The Hon. Mr Kerry Shine MP
Tracey Simpson
Carmen Smith
Paul Solly
Rodney Thorburn
Gerald Thurnwald
Paul Travis
Peter Wippell
Mary-Ann Wheatley

Thank you
With your support, we have inspired audiences with exciting exhibitions, engaged children in object-based learning, conducted ground-breaking research and recorded the stories that are important to Queensland.

The inaugural Friends of Thomas event held at The Workshops Rail Museum, attracting 18,400 visitors.
Queenslander Ian Frazer announces successful trials of the cervical cancer vaccine Gardasil.
Museum of Tropical Queensland inducted into the North Queensland Tourism Awards Hall of Fame.

2004
First formal association between Queensland Museum and Tertiary education.
Queensland Museum parasitologist Dr Robert Adlard appointed as senior lecturer at the School of Molecular and Microbial Sciences, University of Queensland. Since then cross appointments have occurred with Griffith University, Brisbane and James Cook University, Townsville.

2005
Queensland population reaches 4 million.

2006
The international exhibition Life and Death in Ancient Egypt: Keku’s Story attracts more than 86,700 visitors at the Queensland Museum & Sciencentre.
Anna Bligh becomes Queensland’s first female Premier. Bligh was the first Premier to visit Moreton Island in 30 years. To mark the significance of her visit, the Lardil people gave her this headdress, which is now in the Queensland Museum Collection.

2008

The Langley Diving Collection, a collection of heritage diving helmets and equipment donated to Queensland Museum.

2009

Queensland’s sesquicentenary.

Global Financial Crisis.

2010

Julia Gillard named Australia’s first female Prime Minister and Ken Wyatt becomes the first Aboriginal elected to the Australian House of Representatives.

The Workshops Rail Museum named national winner in the Australian Tourism Awards for the second time.

2007

Apple launches the iPhone.

Anna Bligh becomes Queensland’s first female Premier. Bligh was the first Premier to visit Moreton Island in 30 years. To mark the significance of her visit, the Lardil people gave her this headdress, which is now in the Queensland Museum Collection.

2008

The Langley Diving Collection, a collection of heritage diving helmets and equipment donated to Queensland Museum.

2009

Global Financial Crisis.

2010

Julia Gillard named Australia’s first female Prime Minister and Ken Wyatt becomes the first Aboriginal elected to the Australian House of Representatives.

The Workshops Rail Museum named national winner in the Australian Tourism Awards for the second time.

2007

Anna Bligh becomes Queensland’s first female Premier. Bligh was the first Premier to visit Moreton Island in 30 years. To mark the significance of her visit, the Lardil people gave her this headdress, which is now in the Queensland Museum Collection.
THE NEXT 150

Over the past 150 years Queensland has witnessed the best and worst tales of human achievement.

We have seen marvellous minds invent radio, telephone, electricity and medical vaccines. We have walked on the moon, traversed the globe by air and explored deep parts of the ocean. Women’s suffrage and Indigenous reconciliation have paved the way for equality: the right to vote, the right to sit in Parliament, and the right to equal wages.

We have also seen atrocities at the hand of man and Mother Nature – the ambition, aggression and destruction of war, the displacement of Indigenous people and culture borne out of ignorance, and the devastation caused by flood, cyclone, drought, and tsunami.

Throughout trial and triumph, celebration and failure, the Queensland Museum has remained a constant presence across our vast state.

In this document, we have looked back on Queensland Museum’s rich past and significant achievements. We also take the opportunity to look forward to the next 150 years.

In a world drowning in information overload, 24/7 access to virtual information and entertainment, and lots of interactions but few meaningful connections, Queensland Museum exists to connect and inspire a sense of balance in us all. To facilitate real and memorable experiences and to enable a sense of connection with self, community and the world.

At Queensland Museum we know that life is a journey – a rich and rewarding puzzle where all the pieces fit together to inspire a sense of awe and wonder.

Our role is to continue to connect with community and co-create experiences that reflect our cultural diversity and continue to document and preserve our rich biodiversity. With your support we will keep shining a light across our shared stories and heritage.

Pictured, opposite: Queensland Museum engages the next generation through exhibitions, displays and life long learning programs.

75 per cent of Queensland declared a disaster zone following cyclones and severe flooding. All campuses of the Queensland Museum sustain damage and close to the public for repair.

Catherine Middleton marries Prince William, the first commoner to marry a British prince in more than 350 years.

Queen Elizabeth II celebrates her Diamond Jubilee.
Help the Queensland Museum awaken a sense of awe and wonder in things that are real, that are profound, and that connect us all.

The Queensland Museum has a 150 year history of research, discovery and community collaboration.

We work hard to collect and understand the things that matter to you, and to Queensland.

Our job is too important to do alone... that’s why we need your help.

Supporting the Foundation is a generous act that creates a lasting legacy for all Queenslanders.

Donations of all sizes, from corporate partnerships to individual gifts and bequests, play a vital role in ensuring the Queensland Museum provides authentic connections with time and place; past, present and future.

All of our operating and administrative costs are met by the Board of the Queensland Museum. This means that every dollar of support directly benefits the work of the Queensland Museum.

We have the experience, expertise and will to be the stage for all of Queensland’s stories.

Now, we just need your support to keep shining the light that illuminates our shared heritage across the state, and out into the world.

Please contact us to discuss the ways in which you can play a vital role in the future growth and development of the Queensland Museum.

Queensland Museum Foundation
C/- Queensland Museum & Sciencentre
Cnr Grey and Melbourne Streets
South Brisbane Qld 4101
PO Box 3300
South Brisbane BC QLD 4101
Phone: 07 3842 9392
Fax: 07 3846 1918
Email: foundation@qm.qld.gov.au
Web: www.foundation.qm.qld.gov.au
HELLO THERE

We’ve had a great year and this report is a wonderful way for us to show you – our valued supporters – what we have achieved as a result of your gifts.

To avoid something akin to Tolstoy’s War and Peace, and in the interests of environmental sustainability, we have chosen not to include our financial statements in this report. If you are interested in the facts and figures, please visit: www.foundation.qm.qld.gov.au where our full financial statements are available for download.

As an institution that prides itself on providing authentic, accurate and timely information, please rest assured that the timeline component of this report has been rigorously researched using credible sources. A full reference list is available upon request.

THANK YOU AND APPLAUSE

The following individuals were instrumental in development of this report:
Dr Robert Adlard, Margot Anderson, Deborah Bailey, Dr Alan Barbolomea, MJ Bricknell, Kathy Buckley, Scott Carle, Jason Elliott, Jo Forsyth, Dr Scott Hocknull, Dr John N.A. Hopper, Janelle Insley, Peter Lewis, Meg Lloyd, Dr Geraldine Mate, David Mewes, David Mine, Sarah Parrott, Sonya Peters, Radian Phillips, Glenn Price, Dr Andrew Rozefelds, Michelle Ryan, Dr Kevin J. Tilbrook, Peter Volk, Cathy ter Bagt, Dr Deborah Tranter, Dr Sue Turner, Vicki Warden and Dr Michael Westaway.

Queensland Museum Foundation Annual Report 2011-12

Words: Sally Anna Hamilton
Photography: © Queensland Museum. Contemporary photographs by Bruce Cowell, Gary Cranitch, Peter Waddington and Jeff Wright
Illustration: Geoff Thompson
Design: Laura Cantrell
© Queensland Museum Foundation Trust 2012

This report is printed on environmentally responsible paper.