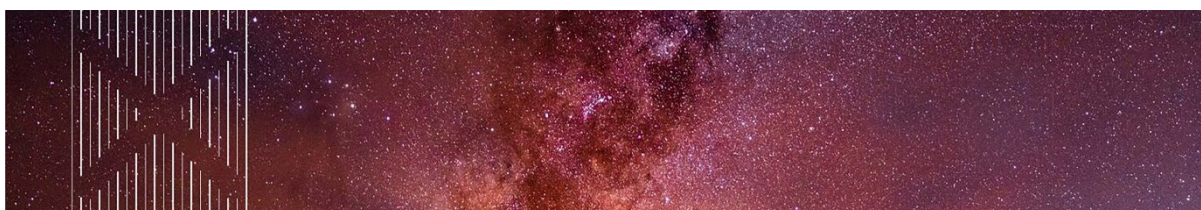


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Modernist and Heritage Conservationist: Karl Langer's Contribution to the Heritage Movement in Queensland

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Abstract

Karl Langer (1903-1969), architect, town planner, landscape architect and academic fled Austria for Australia, settling in Brisbane in 1939. Required to spend the Second World War as a draftsman with Queensland Railways Department and denied a planning position with the Brisbane City Council, Langer commenced private practice (1946-1969). His significant influence on Queensland's built environment is now belatedly being recognised and has resulted in the recent publication of Karl Langer: Modern Architect and Migrant in the Australian Tropics.

This paper explores Langer's contribution to the establishment of the heritage movement, as an early member of the National Trust of Queensland. Like many of his contemporaries, in Australia and overseas, he was both a modernist and a conservationist. Langer joined the Trust in 1964, its first year of operation, and was deeply involved when it acquired its first property in 1965. The property Wolston House is an 1852 stone farmhouse on the suburban fringes of Brisbane. He gave architectural advice on the physical condition of the building and prepared landscape plans for the grounds. He was a member of the restoration and appeal committees and prepared the artwork for the fundraising brochure. Before the term 'adaptive reuse' had currency, Langer advised the Trust on converting the 1870s bedroom annex into a caretaker's residence and coffee shop. The annex was unceremoniously demolished, but Langer, the sophisticated European modernist, was at the heart of an early debate about conservation. Langer represented Queensland on the Australian Council of National Trusts committee which deliberated on classifications and criteria by which the heritage value of buildings would be determined. He contributed to the establishment of the early lists of historic Queensland buildings and wrote a paper on the conservation of landscape in urban areas. Langer's unexpected death in 1969 meant that his influence on the nascent heritage movement in

Queensland was foundational but is largely forgotten or misinterpreted. His legacy remains in his surviving buildings, eight of which are now heritage listed.

Karl Langer (1903-1969)

Karl Langer, Viennese trained architect, town planner, landscape architect and academic fled Austria for Australia, settling in Brisbane on the eve of the Second World War. Langer's significant influence on Queensland's cultural and built environment, as a proponent of international modernism, is now belatedly being recognised. Langer's prominence in the 2014 exhibition and the book *Hot Modernism: Queensland Architecture: 1945-1975*¹ has led to the recent publication of *Karl Langer: Modern Architect and Migrant in the Australian Tropics*.² Langer's career in the Australian tropics was not without its disappointments. Despite being the most academically qualified architect in the state he was never offered a tenured position at the University of Queensland. An appointment as assistant to the Brisbane City planner in 1944 was blocked by political interference and public protest, questioning the appointment of a foreigner in preference to a returned soldier.³

Like many of his contemporaries, in Australia and overseas, Langer was both a modernist and a conservationist. This paper explores his role as the honorary architect for the National Trust of Queensland, where he was at the heart of the early debates about the philosophy and practice of heritage conservation. It also corrects the record with regard to his part in the substantial demolition at Wolston House, where he argued for its retention.



Figure 1. Karl Langer, Vienna, 1938 (Photographer unknown. Gertrude Langer Collection, UQFL157, Series K, Album 2, item 8. Courtesy of the University of Queensland Fryer Library).

Formation of the National Trust

Queensland, the most northern state on the eastern seaboard of Australia, has the reputation of being pro-development and was slow to embrace environmental conservation, including heritage conservation of the built environment.⁴ Modelled on the English National Trust, the Trust movement began in Australia after the Second World War. New South Wales was the first to establish a branch in 1945, South Australia in 1955, Victoria in 1956, Western Australia in 1959 and Tasmania in 1960.⁵ Despite several unsuccessful attempts commencing in 1952,⁶ a branch of the National Trust was not constituted in Queensland until 1963,⁷ lagging well behind the other major states.

The 'father of the Trust in Queensland' and driving force was William Richter Moon (1878-1966) who led a ten-year campaign to form the Trust.⁸ A dairy farmer, Moon had been active in local government politics for over 40 years. He was one of the founders of the conservatively aligned Citizens' Municipal Organisation,⁹ and for over ten years from 1942 was the Vice Mayor of Brisbane. In 1961 Moon organised the support of a group of eminent citizens to form a National Trust Association.¹⁰ This Association prepared a constitution, wrote a draft bill, and lobbied the government for its implementation. The proponents of the National Trust of Queensland Bill were all pillars of the Queensland establishment.¹¹

Even during the parliamentary debate on the Bill, the lack of community support for heritage in Queensland was acknowledged. John Herbert,¹² the champion of the Trust within the government, stated that one of the reasons why a Trust branch was slow to be formed in Queensland was because there had been insufficient public interest.¹³ The National Trust of Queensland came into being in a climate of community indifference. While by 1963 the conservative coalition government lead by Premier Frank Nicklin¹⁴ supported the establishment of a statutory body, much of the parliamentary debate centred around funding and the assurances that the Trust would be financially independent from government.¹⁵

The objectives of the Trust, set out in the legislation, were for the purpose of promoting:

- (a) the preservation and maintenance for the benefit of the public and generally of lands, buildings, furniture, pictures and other chattels of beauty or of national, historic, scientific, artistic, or architectural interest;
- (b) the protection and augmentation of the amenities of such lands, buildings and chattels and their surroundings;

(c) the access to and enjoyment of such lands, buildings and chattels by the public.¹⁶

The ten supporters of the Bill were appointed to the first 20 member Trust Council with Moon as President and Sir Raphael Cilento as Vice President.¹⁷

Wolston House

The first historic building to be acquired by the Trust was Wolston House at Wacol. Wolston House is a sandstone and brick homestead on the banks of the Brisbane River. It is the remnant of the Wolston Estate, a large pastoral property established by Dr Stephen Simpson in 1852. The original two-roomed brick cottage was extended, in the 1860s, with a sandstone kitchen and during the 1870s Matthew Goggs, the owner, built a six-roomed cedar bedroom annex, to accommodate his large family. In the 1960s the property was resumed by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock for a tick research centre.¹⁸ As a result of lobbying by the Trust,¹⁹ a small area of land, including Wolston House, was excised from the agricultural reserve, as a reserve for Memorial Purposes under the control of the National Trust of Queensland.²⁰ The transfer of the reserve was completed in May 1965.²¹ Wolston House became the Trust's first building restoration project²² and the Goggs' Annex was demolished as part of this work.

Recent appraisals of the restoration work undertaken at Wolston House during 1960s have dismissed it as poor conservation and indicative of the uninformed views of the time. In writing about the establishment of the Trust in *Hot Modernism*, Robert Riddel attributes the decision to demolish the Goggs' Annex to Langer:

Strangely enough the Trust engaged Karl Langer, a hard-core modernist, for advice and – following his recommendations – reduced Wolston to half its size, with the removal of the service wing, built of timber but preserving the masonry-built part. Such drastic action would later be considered inappropriate, but at the time there was little discussion on how or what to conserve and decisions were taken mainly on aesthetic grounds.²³

The Queensland Heritage Register entry for Wolston House, in a more nuanced account, attributes demolition of the Goggs' Annex to both Cilento and Langer and their decisions about the interpretation of the building. "This interpretation rested on the occupation of the property

by Dr Stephen Simpson and so it was decided to demolish the timber section at the rear, which was clearly of a later period.”²⁴

Karl Langer and Sir Raphael Cilento

The Executive of the Trust invited Langer to become a member of its Property Sub-Committee in December 1964. “You will appreciate the important role this sub-committee will play in carrying out the objectives of the National Trust. For this reason, it is important that the group be comprised of informed people.”²⁵ Langer as an architect, planner and landscape architect was active in the professional and cultural life of Brisbane and would have been socially acquainted with the members of the Trust Council. In the early 1960s he was instrumental in the formation of the Queensland Association of Landscape Architects,²⁶ engaged in designing his last major commission, the headquarters of the Queensland Main Roads Department,²⁷ and was President of the Queensland Art Gallery Society (1961-62).²⁸ Cilento, as Vice-President, was the key member of the Trust’s executive involved in the Wolston House restoration project. He was a well-known but controversial figure, who had a career in tropical medicine and public administration, culminating in the 1940s with appointments at the United Nations dealing with refugees and displaced persons. Returning to Brisbane in 1950 Cilento resumed private medical practice but spent much of his time and considerable energy on historical pursuits. He served as President of both the Royal Queensland Historical Society (1933-34, 1943-45, 1953-68) and the National Trust of Queensland (1966-71). In later years he allied himself with the extreme right in Australian politics, including the Australian League of Rights.²⁹ The correspondence between Langer and Cilento regarding Wolston House is warm and indicates mutual respect and a lively interchange of ideas.³⁰

Goggs’ Annex

Langer responded quickly to the request from the Trust for assistance and immediately set to work on the Wolston House project. By March 1965 he had surveyed the property; supervised clearing of the grounds; overseen road and fence construction; provided a ten-point plan for the landscaping; measured the homestead building; and provided advice about immediate maintenance works.³¹ The demolition of the Goggs’ Annex appears to have been a point of contention from the outset. In his first written advice to Cilento, in March 1965, Langer argues for its retention. He uses an early photograph as documentary evidence and indicates that he understands the historical significance of the Annexe as part of the Goggs family’s more than 40-year ownership of the property. He identifies that the objections to the Annex are probably a matter of taste and suggests a way of ameliorating this distaste.

While looking at the old photograph of the Homestead, the Annexe is not distributing at all. I understand that it was actually built for the children of the Owner. If so, the objection to this Annexe is not an historical one but purely an aesthetic one. Its factory-like look does not fit the spirit of the original structure. In the photo, only black and white, this detriment is not apparent, and I think if this structure was whitewashed with lime, as it was the custom at the time, the Annexe would merge into the rest of the building.³²

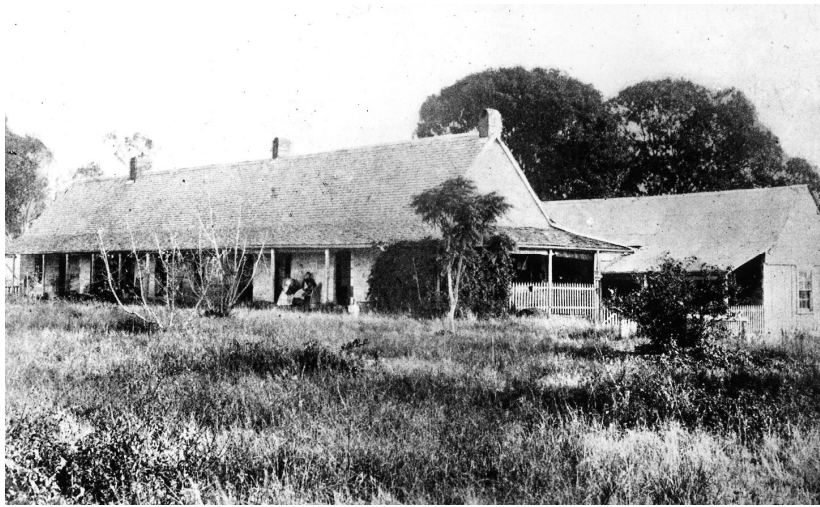


Figure 2. Wolston House. Earliest known photograph of Wolston House showing Gogg's Annexe, circa 1890s (Photographer unknown. Courtesy of the National Trust of Australia (Queensland)).

Cilento replied enthusiastically to Langer's advice concerning the Annexe. He asked that Langer, and his wife the art historian Dr Gertrude Langer, direct their 'quick minds' to the problem. Cilento himself had obviously put much thought into the reuse of the Annexe. His annotated three-page letter sets out, in eight detailed points, his suggestions for how the building could be converted and the original fabric treated.³³

The former children's rooms at Wolston House (GOGGS" ANNEXE) may or may not be demolished. Some desire to keep it. In any case if should not be torn down for some years, if at all. Because it may finally be kept and restored the outer walls must not be altered but, I think if would be utilised for a "coffee rooms" and a residence for 2 active pensioners who could be housekeepers also for Wolston House.³⁴

By the end of April Langer provided Cilento with a report on the conversion of Goggs' Annexe into caretaker's quarters, public conveniences and a 'Continental Coffee Lounge'.³⁵ He had also prepared a layout with the intended furnishings.³⁶ This sketch plan shows all the original external openings remaining with all the internal walls removed. The northern end of the building is the visitor's coffee lounge with a shared kitchen and the caretaker's quarters occupying the southern section.

A Liability rather than an Asset

The Trust's governance arrangements for the Wolston House restoration project were complicated, perhaps indicative of competing agendas and big personalities. The 1965-66 Annual Report lists three committees: Wolston House Trust sub-Committee (Sir Raphael Cilento as Chairman and Dr Karl Langer as Deputy Chairman); Wolston House Restoration and Building Advisory Panel (Sir Manuel Hornibrook as Chairman with Dr Karl Langer a member); and the Wolston House Restoration Appeal Sub-Committee (Sir Manuel Hornibrook as President and Sir Raphael Cilento as Executive Chairman). The Wolston House Restoration Appeal Sub-Committee was appointed in June 1966 with the aim of raising \$30,000.³⁷ There was also a Women's Sub-Committee. The appeal was launched on 3 July 1966 with "an attractive and informative brochure containing an excellent cover sketch specially drawn by Dr K Langer." Both the cover perspective and illustrated plans in this brochure show the Annexe.³⁸



Figure 3. Wolston Homestead, Wacol. Perspective looking south-west (Drawing by Karl Langer, BNE1/261 No 1176-5, June 1966. Courtesy of the National Trust of Australia (Queensland)).

Sir Manuel Hornibrook was chair of two Wolston House committees and, while not a member of the Trust Council, he had been co-opted to help with fund-raising. Hornibrook was a leading Queensland master builder, industrialist and company director. His company was responsible for building large infrastructure projects all over Australia, particularly bridges, including William Jolly and Story bridges in Brisbane, the Hornibrook Highway, the Northbridge and Iron Cove bridges in Sydney and the King's Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue bridges in Canberra. A major success for the company, in the 1960s, was the building of the superstructure and roof sails of the Sydney Opera House. Hornibrook was known for his ability, vision and personal magnetism. As a prominent citizen with the ability to get things done, Hornibrook was often sought after to assist with fund-raising activities.³⁹ Cilento had approached Hornibrook to be part of the Wolston House project and Hornibrook personally wrote to 555 Queensland Master builders seeking donations.⁴⁰ Hornibrook assumed command and in early 1967 made the unilateral decision to demolish the Goggs Annex,⁴¹ despite the expert advice from Langer. It is highly likely that Hornibrook sent his own workmen to Wolston House to undertake this work.⁴² While Cilento was equivocal about the long-term fate of the Annex, he lamented its premature demolition at the commencement of the restoration project.⁴³ The circumstances of Hornibrook's decision were detailed in the Annual Report 1966-67.

The Advisory Panel, after an informal meeting on the site, agreed to delegate to Sir Manuel Hornibrook authority to decide upon the details of the restoration also the priorities in that regard: and to arrange for and to supervise the work. The Executive Committee formally approved this decision with the proviso that Dr Langer should maintain close liaison between Sir Manuel and the Executive and that the reroofing should be completed before the next wet season. Sir Manuel, for his part, emphasised that, because of business responsibilities, he must limit his commitment to the replacement of the roof thus waterproofing the building; the restoration of the verandah; and the securing or replacement of doors and windows. As he considered the Goggs Annexe (even as a tourist tea-room) a liability rather than an asset, he also decided to demolish this at once. He executed his program well within the estimated cost and appeal funds available, leaving a surplus which he advised should be used to floor the verandahs, and to grade and align the area formerly occupied by the Annexe, after his withdrawal.⁴⁴



Figure 4. Wolston House. Demolition of Gogg’s Annexe
(Photographer unknown, 1967. Courtesy of the National Trust of
Australia (Queensland)).

Hornibrook was thanked by the Trust Executive for his “expert aid at this critical stage of the project.”⁴⁵ With Hornibrook stepping back the oversight of the project reverted to the Wolston House Trust Sub-Committee with Cilento and Langer in charge. Despite the setback of the demolition of the Annex, Langer continued to give his time and expertise freely to the project. He prepared a drawing of Wolston House, minus the Annex, for the Trust’s 1976 Christmas card,⁴⁶ and documented the erection of a foundation stone.⁴⁷ The restoration work at Wolston House was completed and officially opened in March 1969.⁴⁸ The demolition of the Annex had been a partial exercise, with only the timber upper section removed, leaving the brick basement walls. In 1969 Langer prepared a scheme for a museum and storeroom within the footprint of the Annexe, with a reinforced concrete slab forming a roof deck. It was a forceful modernist addition.⁴⁹ This scheme did not proceed but the brick walls of the Annex remained and in 2010 were incorporated into a new terrace designed for serving refreshments to visitors.⁵⁰

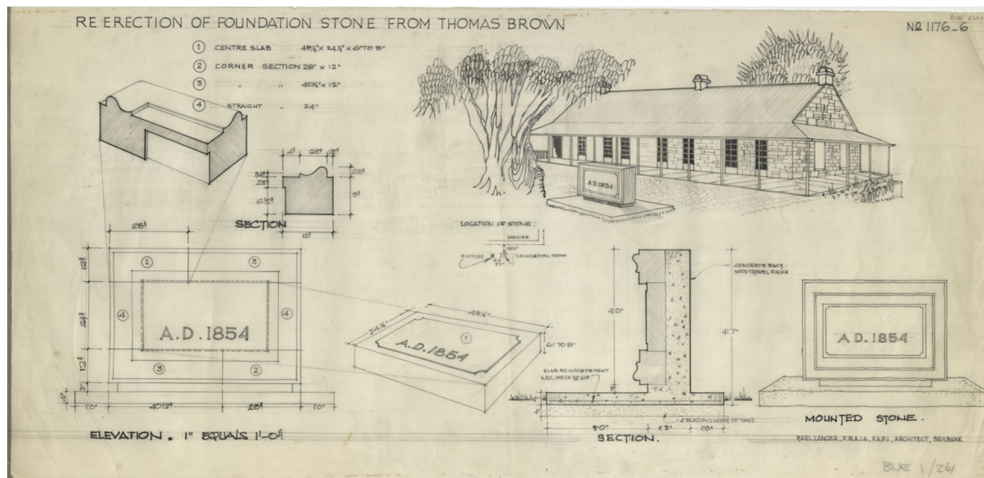


Figure 5. Wolston House: Re-erection of foundation stone from Thomas Brown (Drawing by Karl Langer, BNE1/261 No 1176-6, no date. Courtesy of the National Trust of Australia (Queensland)).

The Venice Charter 1964

The approach to the conservation of Wolston House by Langer reveals that he was in tune with the developing international philosophy and practice of heritage conservation. In May 1964 Cilento had attended, as an observer, the second meeting of the International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments in Venice.⁵¹ Instigated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) this was a significant meeting with some 600 participants from 61 countries.⁵² At this meeting thirteen resolutions, including two very far-reaching motions, were adopted: “the first being the International Restoration Charter, or *Venice Charter*, and the second, put forward by UNESCO, providing for the creation of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).”⁵³ Cilento was one of three Australians to attend the Venice congress. The other attendees, E. H. Farmer (1909-2001),⁵⁴ the New South Wales Government Architect, was the Royal Australian Institute of Architects representative on the NSW National Trust. He was accompanied by his assistant V. C. Selig with the Venice Congress being included in a government-funded study trip of Europe and the United States for the two public servants.⁵⁵

Cilento’s career in tropical medicine, work for the United Nations⁵⁶ and experience at the Venice Congress meant that he had formed a sceptical view of international organisations.⁵⁷ However he returned to Queensland with knowledge of the Venice Charter and perhaps discussed it with Langer. Langer’s recommendations for Wolston House align with the principles of the *Venice Charter*, particularly his understanding of the importance of respecting all the periods of a building’s history (Article 11).⁵⁸

“Our Adviser upon Architecture, Landscaping and Town Planning”⁵⁹

Langer’s contribution to the Trust was not limited to the restoration of Wolston House. In 1966 he was elected to the Council of the Trust,⁶⁰ becoming a member of its executive in 1967.⁶¹ By 1968 he was, along with Cilento, a Queensland representative on the Australian Council of National Trusts.⁶² In 1967, the Trust turned to Langer for advice about the Ann Street Presbyterian Church and the proposed new city square.⁶³ Langer’s report supported the retention of the church, which he described as “being a structure of the early pioneer days, straight and honest, with its rhythm of gables.” He thought the design of the new square was “extremely uninteresting as a space” and the church building would in some “way help to humanise this vital Square.”⁶⁴ Langer reported on the condition of a rural stone coach house in 1969. He advised that the coach house was worthy of preservation and provided a sketch plan and technical plans along with samples of the stonework and roof timbers.⁶⁵ Langer also employed his considerable graphic skills for Trust projects. As well as the Wolston House brochure and Christmas card he designed the Trust’s emblem which was an Ionic capital surrounded by the words “National Trust of Queensland, Inc. 1963.”⁶⁶

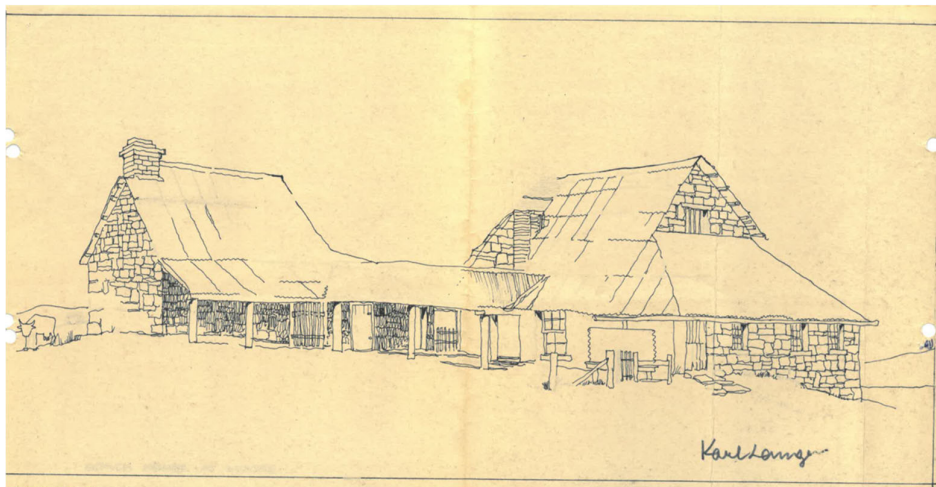


Figure 6. Stone Coach House, Moore (Perspective by Karl Langer, 9 July 1969. Courtesy of the National Trust of Australia (Queensland)).

Langer also contributed to the intellectual framework of the early lists of historic buildings both in Queensland and nationally. The Trust’s Early Buildings Research Sub-Committee was formed to develop “a comprehensive system for recording and cataloguing material and information relating to historic buildings.”⁶⁷ Its first report in August 1967 was a small list of “A” buildings with seven recommended as definite and four as possible.⁶⁸ In November 1967 Langer was the Queensland representative at the Australian Council of National Trusts Classification Sub-committee meeting. In an early attempt to adopt uniform standards and a

national list the committee discussed classifications and criteria by which the heritage value of buildings would be determine. It resolved to have an A to D classification system with the characteristics (criteria) determined to be historical, architectural, site of buildings (context) and educational value to the community.⁶⁹ In 1968 Langer and Cilento attended a seminar at the Australian National University, Canberra, on the Preservation of Urban Landscapes in Australia. The seminar included background papers from each state National Trust on urban conservation. Langer wrote a paper, “Considerations on the Conservation of Landscape in Urban Areas,” that argued for conserving indigenous landscapes and vegetation in urban areas.⁷⁰ Cilento reported to the Trust on the seminar stating that in Queensland, compared to the other states, there was only an “embryonic awareness” of the conservation of urban landscapes and the architectural significance of groups of buildings.⁷¹

Modernism and Conservation

Langer as an avowed modernist and active participant in the work of the National Trust illustrates the inter-relationship between modernism and conservation that characterised the heritage movement in Europe and Australia the 1950s and 1960s. Architectural historians such as Miles Glendinning have examined this linkage from an international perspective.⁷² In Australia, James Lesh has documented this intersection between conservation and modernism in the post-war period – in particular the influence of modernist architects exemplified by Robin Boyd.⁷³

Conclusion

Karl Langer, architect, town planner, landscape architect and academic was the consummate multi-disciplinary professional. As a member of the National Trust of Queensland he used all his professional skills to advance heritage conservation. When he died unexpectedly in October 1969 the Trust’s obituary referred to him “as one of our best-loved and most active members” and “a humanitarian, always kindly friendly and helpful, a man of peace and prepared to make equitable compromise in any material matter though adamant of things he considered matters of principle.”⁷⁴ Langer’s foundational contribution to the nascent heritage movement in Queensland is now largely forgotten or misinterpreted.

In its formative period Langer was part of a national discussion about the classification and criteria by which the heritage value of buildings would be determine and lists of heritage places developed. The legacy of Langer the ardent modernist, who was also a conservationist, remains in his surviving buildings, his writings and his extensive archive held at the University of Queensland and the State Library of Queensland. Eight of Langer’s buildings are now

entered in the Queensland Heritage Register including his own home in St Lucia; Chapel of St Peter's Lutheran College, Indooroopilly; St John's Lutheran Church, Bundaberg; Sugar Research Institute and Residence, Mackay; Wests Furniture Showroom (former), Fortitude Valley; the Assembly Hall at Ipswich Girls' Grammar School; a classroom block at Ipswich Grammar School; and the Main Roads Department Building (former).⁷⁵ Langer's architectural imagination and his commitment to planning for towns and the setting of his buildings can still be seen in many Queensland landscapes. His contribution to the developing understanding of Queensland's heritage also deserves recognition.

Endnotes

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¹² Former Member Details, "John Desmond Herbert," Queensland Parliament website, www.parliament.qld.gov.au/Members/Former-Members/Former-Members-Register/Former-Member-Details?id=1820574083, accessed 21 July 2022.

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¹⁴ Fitzgerald, *A History of Queensland*, 218.

¹⁵ *Queensland Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 236, 1353.

¹⁶ National Trust of Queensland Act 1963, section 5.

¹⁷ Sheaffe, "Protecting Heritage," 142.

¹⁸ Wolston House (600339), Queensland Heritage Register, <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600339>, accessed 23 June 2022.

¹⁹ In 1960 the Department of Agriculture and Stock resumed the property to establish a tick research centre. They demolished the farm outbuildings and intended to demolish the homestead also, however this was saved following an intensive campaign by the Women's Historical Society, the Historical Society and the newly formed National Trust of Queensland. In 1965, the house was transferred to the National Trust and became their first property. Wolston House (600339).

²⁰ Letter from Undersecretary Premiers Department to Hon Secretary National Trust, 26 June 1964, National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Collection.

²¹ *Queensland Government Gazette*, 17 April 1965, 1275.

²² "Restoration" is the term used in the fund-raising brochure.

²³ Robert Riddel, "The Discovery of Queensland's Architectural History," in *Hot Modernism*, ed. Macarthur, et al, 109.

²⁴ Wolston House (600339).

- ²⁵ Letter, 16 December 1964, Karl Langer Collection, Box 4 (folder titled Nat. Trust), UQFL 158.
- ²⁶ Andrew Saniga and Andrew Wilson, "A League of his Own," in van der Plaats and Macarthur, *Karl Langer*, 251.
- ²⁷ Robert Riddel, "Man about Town," in van der Plaats and Macarthur, *Karl Langer*, 184-85.
- ²⁸ Ian Sinnamon, "Langer, Karl (1903-1969)," in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography (Canberra: Australian National University, 2000), <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/langer-karl-10783/text19123>, accessed 25 July 2022.
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- ³⁰ Folder titled Nat. Trust, Karl Langer Collection, Box 4, UQFL 158.
- ³¹ Letter, 1 March 1965, Karl Langer Collection, Box 4.
- ³² Letter, 1 March 1965.
- ³³ Letter, 18 April 1965, Karl Langer Collection, Box 4. Cilento proposes stripping all the internal cedar linings, numbering the cedar boards and storing them.
- ³⁴ Letter, 18 April 1965.
- ³⁵ Letter 30 April 1965, Karl Langer Collection, Box 4.
- ³⁶ Karl Langer, "Wolston Homestead Wacol – Proposed Alterations to Goggs Annex," Drawing no 1176-3, no date. National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Collection.
- ³⁷ National Trust of Queensland, *Third Annual Report, 1965-66*, 5-6.
- ³⁸ Brochure Wolston House Restoration Fund \$30,000. Karl Langer Collection, Box 19. The plan of the Annexe is as existing, not the plan that Langer had produced for its adaptive reuse.
- ³⁹ Raymond L. Whitmore, "Hornibrook, Sir Manuel Richard (1893–1970)," in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography (Canberra: Australian National University, 1996), <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hornibrook-sir-manuel-richard-10547/text18729>, accessed 25 July 2022.
- ⁴⁰ Manuel Hornibrook, Letter, 22 June 1967, File 9-9500, Wolston House Management 1965-1975, National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Collection.
- ⁴¹ Manuel Hornibrook, Letter, 31 March 1967, File 9-9500.
- ⁴² Dr Valerie Dennis, Senior Research Officer, National Trust of Australia (Queensland), Personal verbal communication with author, 28 June 2022.
- ⁴³ Raphael Cilento and National Trust of Queensland, *The Story of Wolston House: (a Property of the National Trust of Queensland)*, (Brisbane: Government Printer, 1968), 13.
- ⁴⁴ National Trust of Queensland, *Fourth Annual Report, 1966-67*, 4-5.
- ⁴⁵ *Fourth Annual Report, 1966-67*, 5.
- ⁴⁶ Letter, 17 May 1967, Karl Langer Collection, Box 19.
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- ⁴⁹ Karl Langer, "Wolston House – Wacol Proposed Alterations," Drawing no 1176-7, 3/2/1969. National Trust of Australia (Queensland) Collection.
- ⁵⁰ "Officially Open at Last," *Trust News Queensland*, Spring 2010, 19.
- ⁵¹ National Trust of Queensland, *Second Annual Report 1964-65*, 5.
- ⁵² Jukka Jokilehto, "The Context of the Venice Charter (1964)," *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* vol. 2 (1998): 230.
- ⁵³ ICOMOS International, History (11 October 2011), 2, www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/mission-and-vision/history?start=1, accessed 19 July 2022.
- ⁵⁴ Davina Jackson, "Edward Herbert (Ted) Farmer," *Design and Art Australia Online*, www.daao.org.au/bio/edward-herbert-ted-farmer/biography/, accessed 19 July 2022.
- ⁵⁵ Lesh, *Values in Cities*, 189-91.
- ⁵⁶ Finnane, "Cilento, Sir Raphael West (Ray)."
- ⁵⁷ Lesh, *Values in Cities*, 190-91.
- ⁵⁸ Venice Charter, 1964, adopted by the second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, 1964. Article 11: "The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material

which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological, or aesthetic value, and its state of preservation good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.”

⁵⁹ National Trust of Queensland, *Sixth Annual Report, 1968-69*, 6.

⁶⁰ National Trust of Queensland, *Fourth Annual Report, 1966-67*, 2.

⁶¹ National Trust of Queensland, *Fifth Annual Report, 1967-68*, 2.

⁶² National Trust of Queensland, *Sixth Annual Report, 1968-69*, 6.

⁶³ Letter, 14 June 1976, Karl Langer Collection, Box 4.

⁶⁴ Report, 15 June 1967, Karl Langer Collection, Box 29.

⁶⁵ Report 9 July 1969, Karl Langer Collection, Box 29.

⁶⁶ National Trust of Queensland, *Third Annual Report, 1965-66*, 3.

⁶⁷ National Trust of Queensland, *Third Annual Report, 1965-66*, 8.

⁶⁸ Partial List of Buildings Recommended for Definite Inclusion in National ‘A’ Listing, Karl Langer Collection, Box 19.

⁶⁹ Minutes and report meeting 11/11/1967, Karl Langer Collection, Box 19.

⁷⁰ Seminar Proceedings, “Preservation of Urban Landscapes in Australia,” Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, 16-18 August 1968, Karl Langer Collection, Box 38.

⁷¹ National Trust of Queensland, *Sixth Annual Report, 1968-69*, 8.

⁷² Miles Glendinning, *The Conservation Movement: A History of Architectural Preservation: Antiquity to Modernity* (Oxon: Routledge, 2013), 259-319.

⁷³ Lesh, *Values in Cities*, 89-91.

⁷⁴ “Obituary – Ave et vale Karl Langer,” *The National Trust of Queensland Newsletter* 2, no. 1 (9 November 1969): 6-7.

⁷⁵ Queensland Heritage Register, <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/results/?q=Karl+Langer>, accessed 28 June 2022.