

Maintaining a diverse heritage

The historical and cultural heritage of the Kelvin Grove Urban Village site has been woven into the fabric of this emerging new community.

The site's rich and extensive Indigenous and European history has been honoured and revitalised by reusing elements of the 100-year-old Gona Army Barracks buildings, and integrating aspects of the Turrbal people's culture into park names, landscaping and public art.

Extensive research and consultation was undertaken in the early stages of the project to determine areas and buildings of historical and cultural significance. The Turrbal Association and the Heritage Council were consulted in the development of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the Village.

Indigenous history

The Turrbal people's affinity with and understanding of the land they once used as a meeting place has been drawn through consultation with the Turrbal Association. This process has captured the significance of the site and the important relationship between Indigenous people and the land. They also provided valuable input into the native vegetation chosen for the site.

Military history

The site development also incorporates land formerly used by the Gona Army Barracks. In recognition of the unique military history of the site, some areas of cultural significance, including buildings and spaces on the parade ground area, have been preserved and recognised in various artwork and street names.

Street and park names

The street and park names reflect the history of the area - the military, educational, Indigenous and local history of Kelvin Grove. Stories behind the street and park names at Kelvin Grove Urban Village follow:

Musk Avenue

Dorothy Musk was a former pupil of Kelvin Grove Girls and Infants School. Ms Musk attended the school from 1909 until 1914 and remained a life resident of the area.

Carraway Street

Mary Jane Carraway was headmistress at Kelvin Grove State School in the 1930s, during the Great Depression. These challenging times saw many cutbacks in teacher numbers, salaries and provisions.

Hartopp Lane

Hartopp is another family name that has been in the local area since the 1800s.

Gona Parade

Gona Parade is named after the Gona Barracks, formerly located on the Kelvin Grove Urban Village site until the units were relocated to Enoggera in Brisbane. Gona is also the name of the famous battle against the Japanese in 1942 near the village of Gona in Papua New Guinea and has special significance for members of the 9th Battalion, which was based at the Gona Barracks during World War Two.

Robinson Place

Principal of the Kelvin Grove Teachers' College in 1935, James Robinson administered the College during World War Two. James Robinson was the first person to set up an arts collection at the College.

* Blamey Street, Maidstone Street and Ramsgate Street are all existing streets.

Parer Place

Parer place was named after Damian Parer, an outstanding cinematographer famous for his dramatic footage of Australian soldiers in the Middle East and Papua New Guinea during World War Two.

Chauvel Place

The naming of Chauvel Place was inspired by Charles Chauvel, the famous Australian film maker who directed classics such as *40,000 Horsemen*. Released in 1941, it proved to be a worldwide and Australian success, breaking all box office records in Australia. His 1943 film about the Aussie diggers who had fought against Rommel's forces in North Africa, *The Rats of Tobruk*, drew praise from returned soldiers for its accuracy in portraying their experiences.

Kulgun Park

Kulgun means path or road in Turrbal language, and links McCaskie and Victoria Parks.

Grey Gum Park

Grey gums are native to the area and were the simple inspiration behind the naming of Grey Gum Park.

Kundu Park

Kundu is the Turrbal name for the tallowwood tree which is native to the area.