

From Quarantine to Q Station
Honouring the Past, Securing the Future



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First published in 2008 by



Publisher: Carolen Barripp
CL Creations Pty Ltd
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www.clcreations.com.au

National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
ISBN 978-0-9805429-0-5

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Foreword

My journey with the Quarantine Station started in 1993 when I first visited the site. I clearly remember the day was cold, pouring with rain, and the air full of salt spray. I was immediately overcome by the mystical presence of the place and instinctively knew that it would become a large part of my life.

I had just completed the redevelopment of a heritage site in the Blue Mountains which was transformed into the luxury Lilianfels Hotel. I had also recently established the nearby Blue Mountains Hotel School. It would have been tempting at this point to take a long rest but I was exhilarated by the potential of this site and had long wanted to leave some legacy to Sydney. Bringing the Quarantine Station back to life seemed the ideal project. My emerging dream was to utilise the site as an iconic hotel, conference centre and tourist attraction. I hoped that Sydney residents and visitors alike could learn about Australia's migration history and the natural wonder of this special headland.

Our company, Mawland, lodged a formal Expression of Interest in the Quarantine Station and my obsession was born. I also quickly discovered that the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, now known as Parks and Wildlife Division of NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, regarded this site as a jewel in their crown. In 1993 I could not have envisaged that our first guest would not sleep at the Quarantine Station until 2008.

Perhaps bad weather brings me luck. Five years later, standing in the cold rain in London, I heard by telephone that we had been selected as the preferred tenderer.

Numerous individuals helped us complete an exhaustive environmental assessment. Fellow directors Fritz Gubler and Suzanne Stanton steered us through the minefield of a public/private sector partnership, as embodied in the lease. In November 2006 we activated the lease—maybe it was raining again.

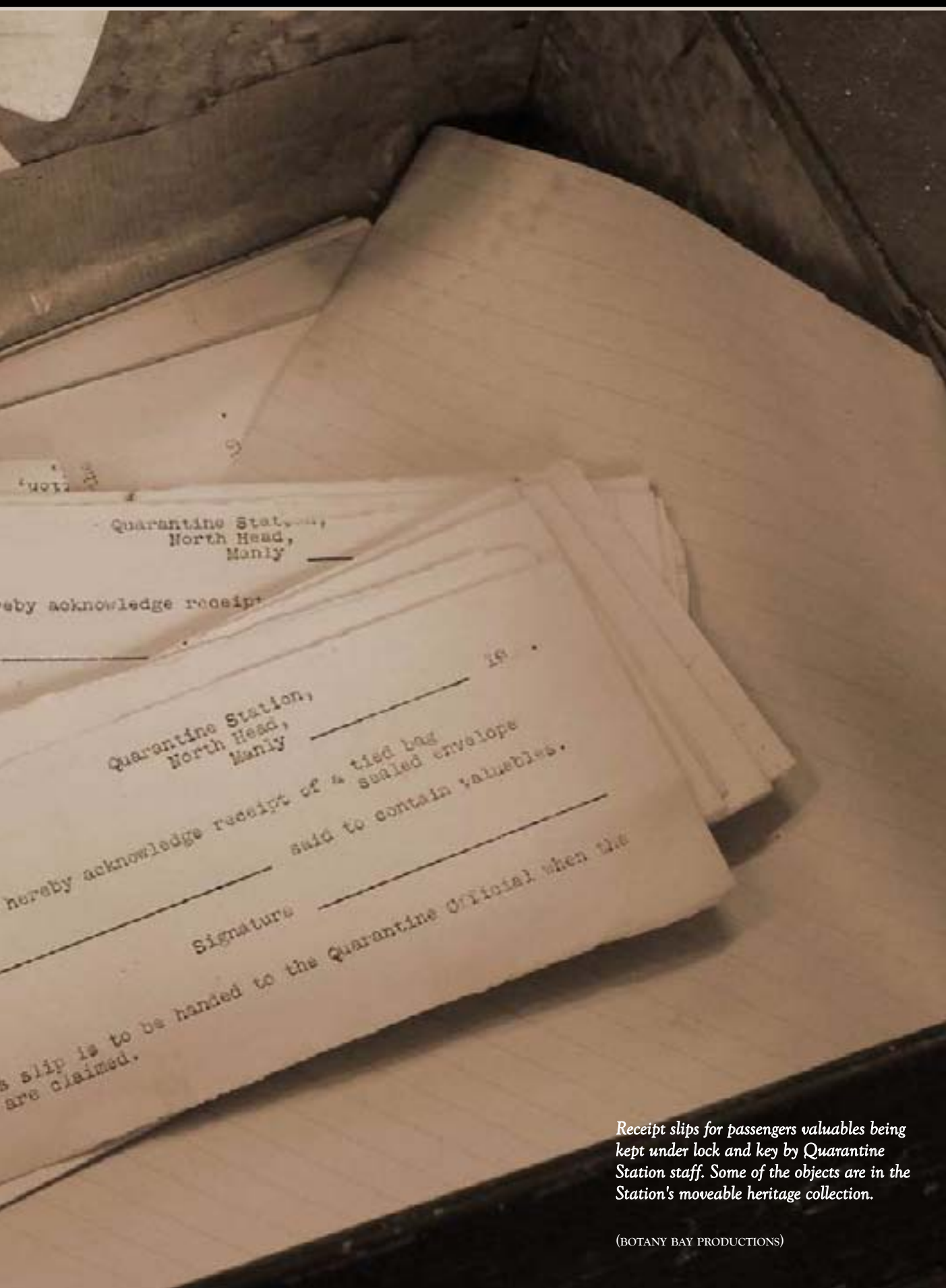
Several years later, with conservation and adaptation works nearing completion, my journey is almost complete. The Quarantine Station has been brought back to life under the new banner of Q Station.



I encourage you to visit the site and embark on your own journey of discovery. I am proud that Q Station will once again be an icon of Sydney Harbour and a drawcard for local, interstate and international visitors. Please enjoy this book and share in the creation of the new Q Station.

Max Player
Managing Director
Mawland Quarantine Station

I had



Quarantine Station,
North Head,
Manly

hereby acknowledge receipt

Quarantine Station,
North Head,
Manly

hereby acknowledge receipt of a tied bag
sealed envelope
said to contain valuables.

Signature

This slip is to be handed to the Quarantine Official when the
are claimed.

Receipt slips for passengers valuables being
kept under lock and key by Quarantine
Station staff. Some of the objects are in the
Station's moveable heritage collection.

(BOTANY BAY PRODUCTIONS)

*View of the heads at the entrance to Port Jackson
New South Wales, 1824.*

(LYCETT, JOSEPH, 1775-1825. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA)



Lyett Del. at Parramatta

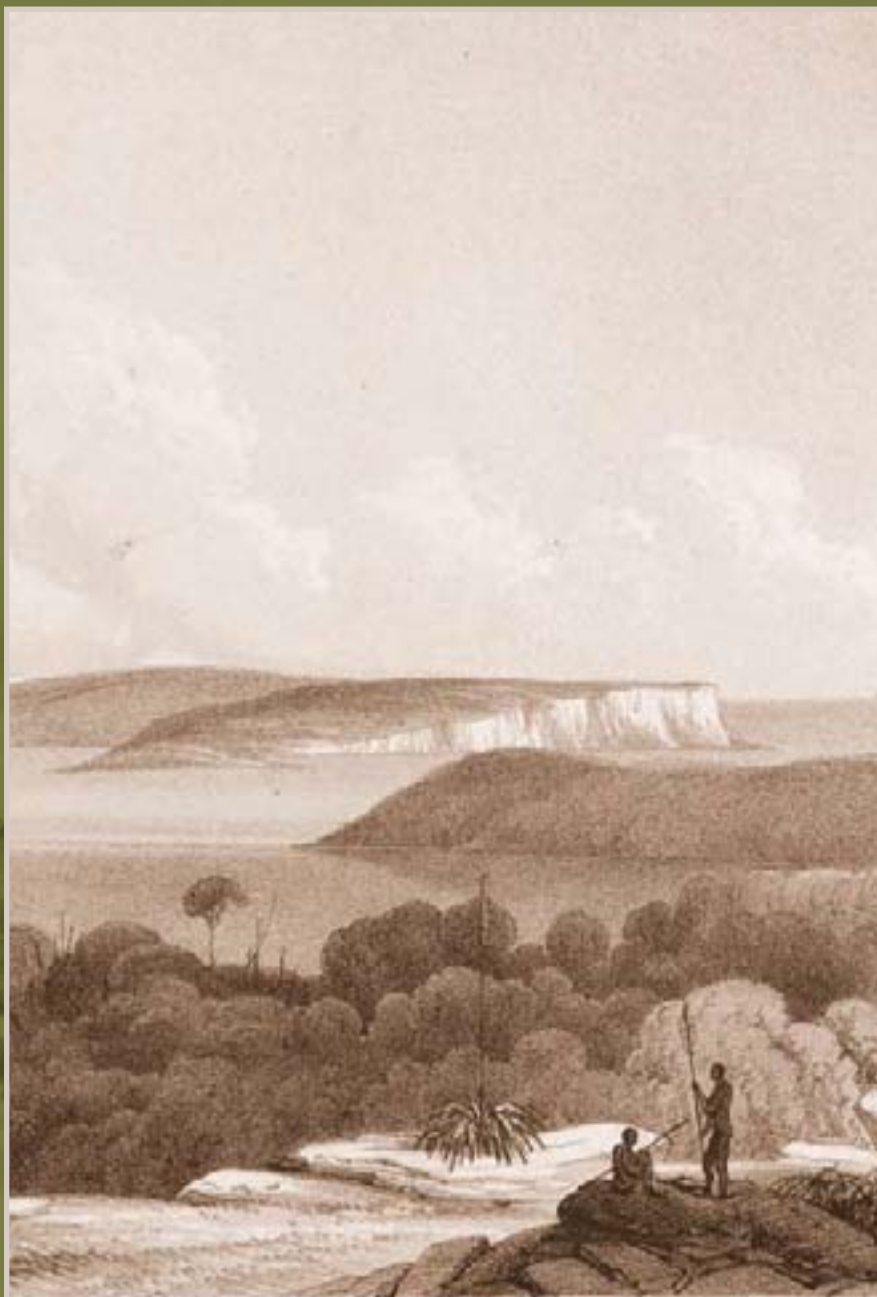
VIEW OF THE
at the Entrance to
NEW SOUTH

London Published Oct. 1. 1824



THE HEADS,
Port Jackson.
SOUTH WALES.

by J. Souter, 73, St Pauls Church Yard.



North Head of Port Jackson Harbour and the Quarantine Ground.

(SPREAT, W. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA)

Chapter 1 Aboriginal Heritage

There is little detailed knowledge of the Aboriginal presence on North Head. The Cadigal were the Aboriginal owners of the eastern part of the shores south of Port Jackson. The tribal name of the Aboriginal people who occupied North Head is not known. It has been claimed that North Head fell within the territory of the Kuring-gai tribe. Such an Aboriginal tribal name does not exist, however, but rather was coined by a white man, John Fraser, in 1892.

The local clan associated with North Head was the Gayimai. North Head was also used by the powerful *koradgee* of the Cameraigal clan for healing and burial ceremonies.

Hoping to learn more about Aboriginal customs and language to foster contact, Governor Phillip ordered the capture of a young Aboriginal man, Arabanoo, at Manly Cove in December 1788. He soon lived freely in the Sydney settlement. Nearly one year later in November 1789 another two Aboriginal men, Bennelong and Colbee, were also kidnapped from the same place. They both soon escaped.

Governor Phillip was speared at Manly Cove the following year by Wille-me-ring, a friend of Bennelong. Phillip was trying to convince Bennelong to return to Sydney. It led to Bennelong re-establishing contact with Phillip when he went to inquire after his health. Bennelong became a regular visitor at Government House and a personal relationship between the two of them developed. Phillip had a hut built for him on the site of what became Bennelong Point where the Sydney Opera House now stands.

Impact of introduced diseases

The local Aboriginal communities were the earliest victims of introduced diseases in the colony. Diseases such as smallpox swept through the local Cadigal communities, and by 1791 smallpox or a similar disease had killed a large proportion of the

*North and South Heads
in Port Jackson,
New South Wales.*

(PRESTON, WALTER.
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA)



*Passengers leaving the Quarantine Station after
being released with a clean bill of health, c.1935.*

(NSW DECC)





CHAPTER 2

History of Quarantine Station

Before the development of modern medicine, infectious diseases posed a major public health threat. The only known means of protecting communities from outbreaks of infectious diseases such as typhus fever, cholera and smallpox was by isolating sufferers and those with whom they had been in contact. With little or no understanding of the cause of disease, quarantine for immigrants and crews in the nineteenth and early twentieth century could be a frightening and traumatic experience.



Doctor Fox and Doctor Charles Reid, c.1913.

Dr Reid was the Federal Chief Quarantine Officer responsible for organising and conducting quarantines. A patient quarantined at the Station in 1914 recalled how the two were referred to as 'the long and the short of it'.

(NSW DECC)

Chapter 2 History of Quarantine Station

Having endured the long voyage to Australia in the hope of starting a new life, immigrants could find themselves detained in quarantine and in some cases seriously ill. Separated from healthy family members and prohibited from any contact, those in quarantine had no way of knowing whether they would see their loved ones again. Some children left the Quarantine Station as orphans, and women as widows, alone in a strange country with no means of support.

Reservation of North Head for quarantine purposes - 1833

In February 1833 North Head was reserved for quarantine purposes to minimise the risk of importing diseases to the infant colony. With its towering sandstone cliffs, the dominant headland had been of navigational importance since the arrival of the First Fleet. In fact, it was first used in 1828 for the landing of convicts and guards from the *Bussorah Merchant* on which there had been a smallpox outbreak during the voyage. With a deep anchorage in Spring Cove, beaches suitable for landing and airing cargo, a fresh water supply from the swamp ground above Quarantine Beach and remoteness from the Sydney settlement, North Head was selected for the establishment of a permanent quarantine station.

Vessels carrying cases of disease were initially isolated and anchored offshore in Port Jackson until medical officers deemed there was no longer any threat of disease to the local settlement. Quarantine was imposed by order of the governor of the day. The system worked well whilst the majority of vessels arriving in Port Jackson were convict ships. The growing number of commercial vessels entering the port from the 1830s, together with large-scale assisted immigration, however made quarantine by proclamation much more difficult to enforce.

Between 1837 and 1840 some 30,000 free immigrants arrived in New South Wales, mostly from the British and Irish labouring classes. The Masters of commercial vessels planned a quick turnaround in Port Jackson; passengers were disembarked and the ship loaded for the return voyage with a cargo of wool, tallow or whale oil. As any delay meant loss of income, any diseases on board were more likely to be concealed.

Establishment of a permanent Quarantine Station – 1837

Non-compliance by the ship's Master with this system of self-reporting led to the passage of the *Quarantine Act* in 1832, which made it mandatory for all ships to fully disclose diseases and authorised the establishment of places for the purpose of quarantine. By then



News South Wales Crown Land Administrative Maps, extract from Cumberland County, Parish of Manly Cove. The land originally reserved for quarantine purposes was significantly reduced over the years.

(STATE RECORDS OFFICE)

THE ILLUSTRATED



SYDNEY NEWS

AND
NEW SOUTH WALES

AGRICULTURIST & GRAZIER

PUBLISHED EVERY FOUR WEEKS, OR THIRTEEN TIMES A YEAR. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 2s. POST PAID.

No. 2—Vol. IX. FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1872. PRICE (with two Supplements) 1s.

NOTICE.

the NEXT ISSUE will be a DOUBLE NUMBER, giving the Spring, containing a large

**MINING AND GENERAL
MAP OF N. S. WALES,**

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QUARANTINE AND VACCINATION.

SINCE the first alarming intelligence reached our shores that Small-pox had obtained a footing in our colony, the Government have made indefatigable efforts to keep it in progress and stamp it out; but the ultimate success of these efforts still remains a matter of conjecture. Vessels arriving from infected ports have been placed in Quarantine with considerable and—no commendable,

perhaps, in the opinion of those passengers who are not infected, and who, consequently, have plenty of scope for the exercise of that gentle virtue, Patience, which is so much needed theoretically, and so successfully ignored practically.

All our dead-white and hard-bone have assumed quite a jaundiced aspect, on account of the pervasiveness of Quarantine Laws and Notices, printed on sulphur-coloured paper, and posted thereon; and doubtless the still-sticker's account will form an interesting item, even which some sceptical "Hector" will non-commence himself on the subject of "intemperance."—Literally, indeed, have the Government "laid out their (policy's) banners on the outward walls," and also are the penalties to be inflicted on those who transgress the laws of Quarantine; but with all this severity, care, and vigilance, Quarantine presents but a sorry barrier to the ingress of disease. There are so many ways in which its provisions may be eluded, and yet the offender escape detection,—so many means by which infection may be conveyed despite the strictest watchfulness, that Quarantine cannot be regarded as a reliable preventive to the outspreading of disease. There are, however, it is true, against the introduction of which nothing can be placed as a barrier except the law of quarantine most rigidly observed; but it is not so in the case of the enemy against whom we are now contending.

The true and serious one here before us—ourbane, the dreadful Small-pox; our arch-enemy, Vaccination.

In the case of this insidious disorder (which may well be likened to a serpent stealthily creeping into our midst), Quarantine but "singles" the snake, Vaccination kills it.

At a time, in years gone by, when Small-pox carried off more than 200,000 victims annually, and when it plagues Providence, in its own good time, to put it into the heart of man to discover and make known a preventive, the discovery was not only welcomed but accompanied by praise and joy. In an unthoughtful age such discovery is not to be wondered at; but how people in the present day, fully informed on the subject, and cognizant of the triumph of Jenner's discovery, can refuse to avail themselves of such an irrefragable boon, we are at a loss to follow. There are some, we are aware, who reject it on the ground that other disorders are communicated through the medium of vaccine lymph, but universal medical testimony shows such assertions to be extremely rare; and while that caution which every honest medical man would exercise in the selection of lymph, there is scarcely a possibility of disease being introduced.

It is quite time that such stupid prejudice should be given up—prejudice which not only produces of hurt to those who entertain them, but which lead to the spread of death and destruction among the community at large. It is quite time, when people will not voluntarily accept as beneficial and preventative a vaccine, to make their acceptance compulsory, if only for the protection of those amongst whom they live.



QUARANTINE STATION, PORT JACKSON.

Illustrated Sydney News and NSW Agriculturalist and Grazier, Friday August 2, 1872, No.2- Vol IX.

Passengers of the 'Niagara' boarding the 'Kookaburra' which would take them to Sydney after their quarantine, 1918.

Note the trolley on the wharf marking the beginning of the Station's state of the art goods transporation system which consisted of a funicular railway.

(N. SKINNER, NSW DECC)





Quarantine became an entirely different experience. There were plenty of social and recreational options, including tennis and quoits, swimming at the beach, fishing, dances and concerts. Boredom rather than serious illness became the most debilitating aspect of the detention. When the passenger liner, the *Aorangi*, was quarantined in February 1930 because a crew member was suspected of having smallpox, there was never any great risk to the health of passengers. Archibald Howie was in his early 20s and travelling first class on his return from New Zealand. As he recalled, 'it was a lovely place to spend a holiday, provided you didn't mind the fact that you were stuck here'. Although passengers were segregated along passenger class lines, he was not sure what the difference was as 'none of it was exactly luxurious' and most of the buildings were 'pretty dingy'. The bedrooms, for example, had uncomfortable iron beds and bare wooden floors.

The *Aorangi* was again quarantined in January 1935 for just under three weeks. Passengers described their stay as a fun experience, with a holiday atmosphere on the Station. According to passenger Elaine Reid, once the bad news of the quarantine was announced 'we got over our shock and made the most of our stay there'. She recalls most of the passengers being 'on the go all the time', playing tennis and swimming during the day, with dancing and other organised activities at night. She spent every day at Store Beach and on her son's birthday, 'everybody rallied around and went through their luggage to find presents for him'.



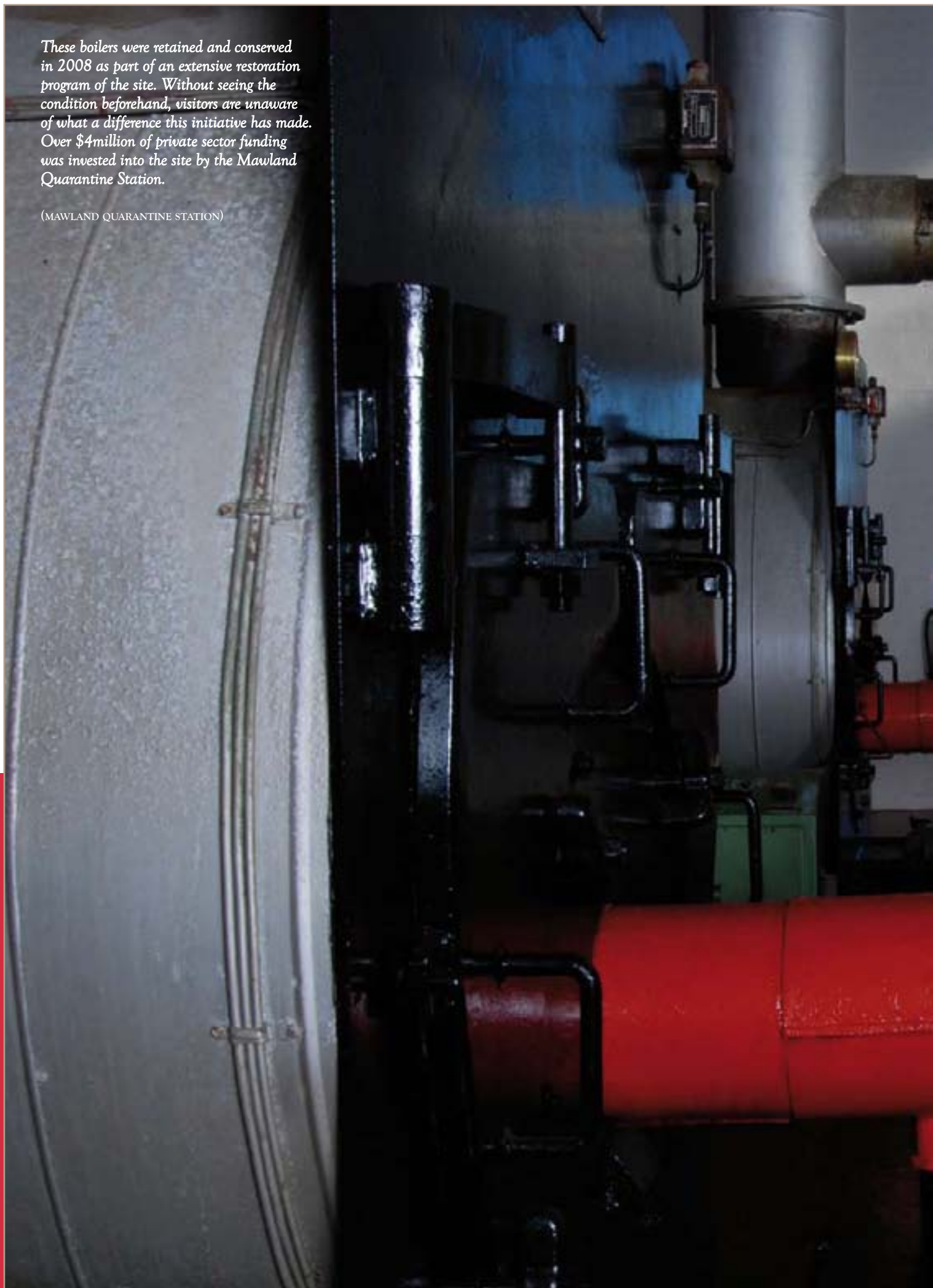
Passengers of the 'Aorangi' quarantined for smallpox forming a human pyramid on Store Beach in 1935.

In the 1930s the beach was one place where a passenger's class was irrelevant.

(E. REID AND NSW DECC)

These boilers were retained and conserved in 2008 as part of an extensive restoration program of the site. Without seeing the condition beforehand, visitors are unaware of what a difference this initiative has made. Over \$4million of private sector funding was invested into the site by the Mawland Quarantine Station.

(MAWLAND QUARANTINE STATION)



The background image shows the interior of a building. On the left, there is a large red fire hose reel. Above it, a window looks out onto a brick building and trees. To the right, there is a white wall with a shelf and a light fixture. The floor is red.

CHAPTER 3

Conservation and Adaptation

The Quarantine Station site was transferred to the State Government on 16 March 1984. The then Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, and New South Wales Premier, Neville Wran, pledged that sufficient funds would be made available for its conservation as an important part of Australia's heritage. The funding never materialised however, and the site became the subject of a hotly contested dispute over its future.



Top: As the Quarantine Wharf had been infested with white ants and needed to be used as a wharf once again, restoration work required the replacement of much of the heavy timber frame. With the original decking then returned the work became hidden from the public eye, like much of the conservation activity across the site.

Below left: Preparing timber for repainting was a painstaking process.

Below right: Painting of roofs not only gave life to the buildings, it reassembled them into a consistent colour scheme across the various historic precincts of the site.

Local newspaper coverage of the second building fire destroying the original hospital building H1.

(MANLY DAILY, FRIDAY
10 FEBRUARY 2002)

Impact Statement (EIS) followed, as required under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. In endorsing the proposal, the EIS acknowledged that there was an urgent need for a major capital injection for conservation work, improved public access and interpretation that was not available from any other source.

Around 1,100 submissions were received after the EIS was placed on public exhibition. The main community concerns remained private sector involvement, modification of existing structures for accommodation purposes and the potential impact of visitors on the endangered little penguin and long-nosed bandicoot populations. Given the immense interest in the site, the NPWS and Mawland Group called for a Commission of Inquiry to be conducted to ensure that all aspects of potential impact had been sufficiently considered and opponents given a public forum for the airing of their concerns. On 7 February 2002, just days before the inquiry was to commence, the 1883 hospital building burnt down. Electrical wiring was identified as the cause. Another historic building, the last of the Third Class accommodation buildings, had been lost to fire some four months earlier, on that occasion the work of vandals. The fire further highlighted the vulnerability of the site and need for a more active use to protect it.

Approval of lease proposal

The Commission of Inquiry released its report in August 2002. It found no major reasons why the proposal could not proceed, subject to approval by the NSW Heritage





Above: Before buildings could be repainted extensive carpentry was required to replace rotten sections and repair failed structures. The removal of damaged fabric was kept to an absolute minimum to ensure the authenticity of the site was retained.

Below: Q Station's Curator coordinated a museum studies internship program during which students spent hundreds of voluntary hours learning how to research the history of individual artefacts and painstakingly conserve them. As a result of this work, deterioration of the artefact collection was stopped and public access to it greatly improved.

(MAWLAND QUARANTINE STATION)

Ken's Commercial Kitchens designed the Boilerhouse Restaurant kitchen area to meet the competing interests of heritage conservation, food code regulations and occupational health and safety. The open plan kitchen in the old boilerhouse was designed to offer a functional and efficient kitchen while maintaining the industrial character of the former boilerhouse. The kitchen design and layout were created to allow for innovative menu changes, personalised requirements and cultural variations. The result is a kitchen to impress the chef, hospitality staff, heritage planners and customers alike.

While the State Government's decision to lease the former Quarantine Station site was based on long-term conservation objectives and improving public access, the Mawland Group was inspired to do much more. Its guiding vision was the creation of a unique experience which would allow visitors to engage with the past, indulge themselves in the present, and contemplate the future.

The site itself is now known simply as Q Station. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) was approached in 2006 to assist with a financing package to help realise this vision. Affordable finance was integral to the conservation and adaptation of the site. Since activation of the lease, the CBA has provided financial expertise and introduced innovative financial solutions to simplify the Group's working capital cycle and cash flow management.



Interpretation

The Quarantine Station was rebuilt and improved over the years in line with changing social and scientific approaches to quarantine practices. What remains on the site today is largely a snapshot of the early 1920s just prior to the decline in maritime quarantine, although earlier years of operation are also evident in the landscape.

As a site of outstanding national significance and with strong story-telling value, interpretation has been a major emphasis of the site's adaptation. Mawland Group's interpretation program includes the conservation and management of the large movable heritage (artefacts) collection associated with the Station and the installation of a museum display in the Luggage Store Visitor Centre.

The future

The Q Station, as the site is now called, opened on 25 April 2008. There is much greater and more meaningful public access to the site which will ultimately lead to an increased appreciation of its historical significance by the community and tourists alike. Its most recent incarnation as a retreat and conference facility has also secured the site's future as a viable and self-sustaining heritage site.

A food cover that was treated by moveable heritage conservators on site, 2007.

Both objects are part of the Station's extensive Moveable Heritage Collection. They date from the 1880's and were used in the First Class dining room. Note the broad arrow symbol stamped above 'Q.S.', which delineated that the object was the property of the State Government of NSW and 'Q.S' the Quarantine Station.

(MAWLAND QUARANTINE STATION)





CHAPTER 4

A Natural Place

The Quarantine Station Lease Area is located on North Head, a sandstone cliff towering 80 metres above sea level at the entrance to Sydney Harbour. It commands spectacular vistas across North Harbour, Port Jackson and the entrance to Sydney Harbour.

Chapter 4 A Natural Place

North Head is formed from Hawkesbury Sandstone and is covered by ancient Pleistocene era sand dunes on which unique vegetation communities grow. The limited access to North Head due to its historical use for quarantine, and present management as a national park, minimised urban development in this area. As a result there is considerable biological diversity and several rare plants and animals remaining within North Head and parts of the natural areas of the Quarantine Station site.

The topography of the Quarantine Station is highly varied, ranging from sheltered flat areas above Quarantine Beach to steep heavily treed sandstone escarpments and open heath scrub on the elevated exposed gently sloping areas of the site. This variation in topography influenced the establishment of the built form on the site. The lower sheltered flat ground above the beach is protected against the coastal winds and is well suited to arrival facilities. By contrast, the upper ocean facing ridgelines were exposed to the coastal breeze. With fresh air thought to contribute to improved health, it proved ideal for the location of hospital facilities. The rolling valleys and ridgelines of the site provided more gentle gradients for road and pedestrian access – and views across the harbour.

The Quarantine Station landscape comprises a diversity of ecological environments, including protected rainforest gullies near the Harbour, ridgetop woodland on the ridgelines, forest bushland on the valley slopes, heath on the rocky outcrops and coastal escarpments and open heathland communities on the elevated, exposed and gently graded areas near the Wharf Precinct. The variety of native plants and dramatic natural landscape fascinated the newly arrived to the Quarantine Station and its beauty provided some consolation during their detention.

Native plants

The diverse vegetation communities that make up the Quarantine Station landscape contain a range of unique plants with some listed and protected by State and Commonwealth legislation. A subspecies of the Sunshine Wattle (*Acacia terminalis* ssp *terminalis*) which has dark glossy green leaves and pale yellow flowers is listed as endangered. The Camfield's Stringybark (*Eucalyptus camfieldii*), a small gum tree with thick broad almost circular leaves is classified as vulnerable. The open heathland vegetation community,

With glossy dark green leaves, the endangered Sunshine Wattle (Acacia terminalis ssp terminalis) can be seen flowering in Autumn.

(THOMPSON BERRILL
LANDSCAPE DESIGN)



Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, is listed as an endangered ecological community and historically covered more extensive areas around the Sydney Harbour region.

Other plants that make up the distinctive natural landscape of the site include the large old majestic white trunked Broad-leaved Paperbarks (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), the expansive Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*) present on the escarpments around the Wharf Precinct and the diverse ground flora including carpets of Flannel Flowers (*Actinotus helianthi*) near the Isolation Precinct as well as Common Heath (*Epacris impressa*) along the road above the First Class Precinct and the large spreading Red-fruit Saw-sedge (*Gahnia sieberiana*) with its graceful brown seed heads which can be seen from the entry road into the Quarantine Station.

Native wildlife

As part of North Head, the site provides habitat for a range of native wildlife including small mammals, reptiles, birds and frogs. The common species include Ringtail Possums, Brushtail Possums, the Short-beaked Echidna, the Eastern Water Dragon and the Diamond Python, along with numerous birds. The little penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) colony at Manly and the long-nosed bandicoot (*Perameles nasuta*) population found on the Quarantine Station site have been listed and protected as endangered since 1997. The Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*) is classified as vulnerable.

The little penguin population which nest in rock falls and rocky shorelines around Manly Point and North Head, including the eastern side of Spring Cove and Quarantine Beach, is now the only mainland breeding colony of penguins left anywhere in New South

Monitoring of the Little Penguin population.

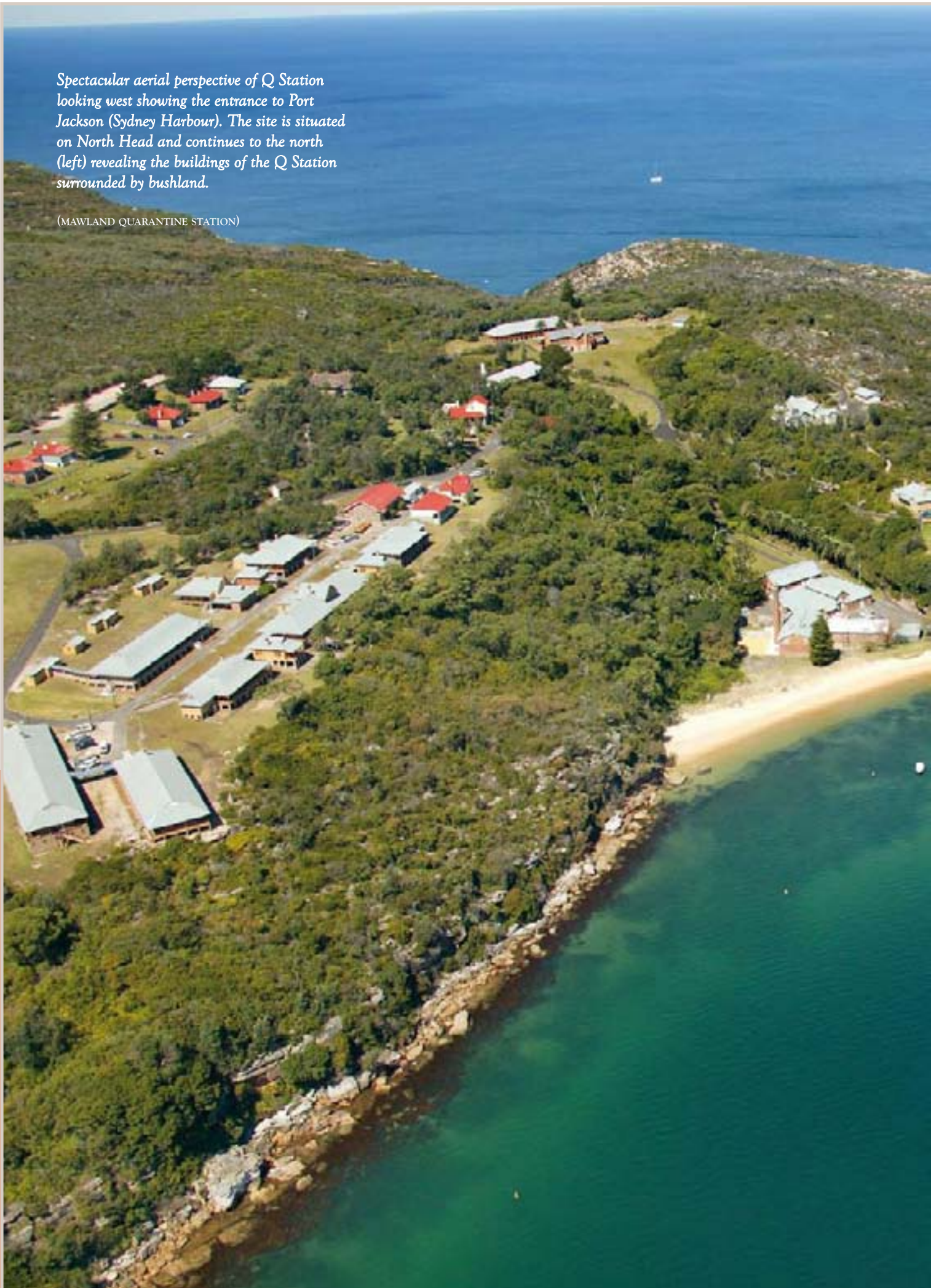
Little penguins are almost completely blind out of the water. The feathers on their back are dark blue for camouflage on the water surface. They are the smallest penguins in the world, growing to a maximum of 30cms tall. Penguins continue to nest on the local rocky shores below the accommodation buildings and alongside the Boilerhouse Restaurant.

(NSW DECC)



Spectacular aerial perspective of Q Station looking west showing the entrance to Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour). The site is situated on North Head and continues to the north (left) revealing the buildings of the Q Station surrounded by bushland.

(MAWLAND QUARANTINE STATION)





CHAPTER 5

Quarantine Today

The journey to Q Station is as important as the time you spend there. It is a journey that reflects on the past, the present and the future; and it is a journey of the soul. Arrive by water shuttle or water taxi, gliding into the sheltered waters of Quarantine Beach, or by car, where laid out as it was left, but restored to its finest hour, Q Station is a sight to behold.



Inside the former boilerhouse in the Wharf Precinct which once powered the different cleansing processes and which now operates as a contemporary restaurant. Consistent with the practice of reuse, most of the adaptation work at the Quarantine Station has not permanently altered the fabric of the buildings and is reversible.

(MAWLAND QUARANTINE STATION)

Chapter 5 Quarantine Today

The buildings of the former Q Station occupy what is arguably some of the most expensive real estate in Sydney, with bush and breathtaking harbour views that stretch far into the distance. The opportunity to experience first hand the journey so many took before is a powerful attraction. The former Quarantine Station has now become Q Station, thanks to the impressive restoration of the site by the Mawland Group in 2008. The word Station was kept to honour the past, while the letter Q recognises its contemporary refurbishment.

Q Station evokes the glamour and excitement of an ocean liner, with breathtaking views, a cliff top perspective on the heavy swells that roll in through the Heads and views far out to sea. The wrap around verandahs that skirt the accommodation buildings have the feel of a promenade deck, and the grid of walkways that link the buildings replicate the sense that there is something to discover around every corner.



Magnificent views of Sydney Harbour from the accommodation balcony which also provides an alternative lounge area for each guest.

(MAWLAND QUARANTINE STATION)

The dining rooms have been returned to their former opulence, and the gentlemen's smoking rooms and ladies sewing room now operate as a lounge and meeting room respectively. With rich red leather seating, heritage décor, complete to the finest detail, and a view that rivals any in Sydney the lounge is a haven in which to soak up the relaxed grandeur of yesteryear. The Ladies Sewing Room for First Class passengers offers stunning harbour views from its private verandah and a bright spacious interior. This venue which is now a conference room, can occupy up to 16 people in a boardroom layout or 40 people for a cocktail function.

The Former First Class Dining Room which is now a function facility offers a palm-lined verandah, stained glass windows and spectacular bush and harbour views. The Function Room comes equipped with the original hardwood furniture used by First Class guests from 1886.



The former First Class Dining Room continues its historic role as a function room.

Guests can receive a rejuvenating massage inside heritage buildings, on their own personal verandah or on the grassy slopes overlooking Sydney Harbour. Tai Chi, yoga and personal development programs are also available.



An outdoor massage at the Destination Spa.

(MAWLAND QUARANTINE STATION)



Sources & Acknowledgements

This book draws heavily on the work of Lady Jean Foley who has been researching the history of the Quarantine Station for many years. Her book, *In Quarantine: A History of Sydney's Quarantine Station 1828-1984*, published in 1995 remains the major work in this area. The extract from Charles Moore's diary, edited by Rob Wills, can be found in *Human Hopes: The Diary of Charles Moore* (English immigrant to Australia on the Constitution) published in 2005. We gratefully acknowledge the review of the Aboriginal heritage chapter by the Manly, Warringah and Pittwater Historical Society, and the development of the natural heritage chapter by the Directors of Thompson Berrill Landscape Design.

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