

Department for Environment and Heritage
Heritage South Australia
Newsletter



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Minister's Update

DEH is mourning the loss of a valued and well-respected friend and colleague with the unexpected passing of Maritime Archaeologist Terry Arnott. Terry was a valued member of the Heritage Branch who was held in high regard by his colleagues across government and academia for his significant contributions to maritime heritage in South Australia.

Manager Sue Averay left the Heritage Branch on 2 February to take up a position in the Office of the Chief Executive. I would like to thank Sue for her leadership of the Branch over the last two years as she has set the course to achieve the goals outlined in the Government's Heritage Directions strategy to manage heritage in South Australia. The position has been advertised nationally. In the interim it is business as usual as the Branch continues its work under the very capable guidance of Principal Heritage Officer Brian Samuels.

DEH has contributed financial support to an innovative heritage project in partnership with the Adelaide City Council to conserve the former Beresford Arms Inn in Gilles Street. This important heritage building is one of the few non-government or religious buildings within the city remaining relatively intact from the earliest years of settlement.

On a broader scale, the practical side of heritage conservation received a boost with the allocation of more than \$244,000 to 54 projects to repair and restore State Heritage Places across South Australia. Funds were directed towards conservation and stabilisation works, particularly where the work will enhance the financial viability of a place.

This issue also puts the spotlight on the tremendous volunteer effort that maintains many of our heritage places in the best possible way – by using them. From a small but majestic church in a hillside paddock near Rhynie which hosts an annual carols by candlelight gathering, to the former Post and Telegraph Office at Burra which in 2006 celebrated its tenth anniversary as the Burra Regional Art Gallery, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of people in local communities who so generously give of their time and expertise to look after these places for all South Australians to enjoy.

Hon Gail Gago MLC
**Minister for Environment
and Conservation**

Heritage Directions

... the South Australian Government believes that heritage considerations must be an integrated part of planning the future of our urban and rural environments. However, protecting heritage does not mean freezing the past. Nor does it mean the indiscriminate conservation of anything old.

It is important that heritage is seen as living and constantly evolving, co-existing with new developments, architectural innovation and the

creation of modern amenities. Our heritage directions must therefore be wisely mapped and carefully managed. Heritage strategies and policies must provide a degree of certainty for the community, property owners and developers. They must also protect our valuable heritage assets at the same time as promoting good urban character and facilitating sympathetic new development.

Extract from *Heritage Directions: A Future for Built Heritage in South Australia* (Department for Environment and Heritage, 2003)

John Barton Hack and the Portable Colonial Cottages of Henry Manning



Paul Stark

Just off Pennington

Terrace, two timber buildings continue the adjacency they have shared for almost one hundred and seventy years. They speak volumes about the circumstances of procuring colonial expansion and the provisioning by some British emigrants for their new life.

Both the Meeting House of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and Walkley Cottage (now part of St Mark's College) began life on the floors of the workshop of Henry Manning at 251 High Holborn in London. They also share a common link through association with John Barton Hack, Quaker, early South Australian immigrant and an enthusiastic advocate for Manning's 'portable colonial cottages'. He brought two cottages to South Australia in 1837 in which to more comfortably house his family.

Hack would have been well aware of contemporary references to the 'great beauty in their construction'. Further claims that no section of a Manning cottage was heavier than a man or boy could carry, and that the London price of 50 pounds would provide a two-roomed cottage that could be quickly built, were borne out by Hack's experiences with his own cottages.

On 19 February 1837 Hack and his family were still on board the ship from England. The materials for the two cottages were off loaded and on the 21st they were hauled up the beach to a suitable site at Glenelg. On the 22nd the family spent their first night in one of the cottages. Obviously pleased with the performance of the Manning cottage, Hack proudly wrote home recording that by the 14th April he had not only dismantled the cottage, but brought the materials of both to the site of the new City and erected them together to form a four-roomed house. The key to this 'portability' was the essence of modern prefabrication,

where door, window and walling units were each of the same dimension. They were locked in place as panels between top and bottom plates and between posts each located on a strict modular grid. The cottages were originally roofed in tarpaulin and the only tool required was a spanner.

There is little doubt that Hack's testimonials from Adelaide caused Henry Watson, his brother-in-law, to also bring out a Manning cottage. In June 1839, Watson recorded putting up his house in Pennington Terrace. He was somewhat reluctant about the venture, observing that good stone and brick houses were to be had. Despite this, and having frozen in winter and almost 'broiled' in summer, Watson still had kind words for his Manning cottage (albeit encased in brick by the end of 1840). Watson and Hack, as business partners, were trying to sell the components of a portable cottage made by one of Manning's rivals for the emigrant trade in prefabricated buildings.

...It is one of Thompson's trumpery affairs – I never hear of any person bringing one of T's houses that does not rue his bargain – Manning is a respectable tradesman and his goods are no take-in'.

With the inevitable alterations and additions, much of Watson's Manning

cottage, together with its distinctive gabled roof, survive as Walkley cottage.

As its slate-clad roof indicates, the Friends' Meeting House was never designed to be as portable as Manning's more usual products. Although it is reputed to have been first erected at London's East India Docks as an advertisement by Manning to intending emigrants, the qualities of its prefabrication were utilised more to provide expedient accommodation than for reasons of portability.

Hack was once again instrumental in its purchase and acted as agent in South Australia for its receipt on site. However, at the time of its arrival Watson recorded somewhat ruefully that the Friends had all gone up to Mount Barker and that '...he had little expectation of seeing a second Pennsylvania here.'

It was nevertheless erected on its intended (and present) site in 1840. Hack was obviously pleased with the result, recording the Meeting House as a very handsome building; '...Manning has done full justice to it'.

The Friends' Meeting House is one of the most sophisticated of Manning's products known to have survived. Even more amazing than its survival intact against termites or loss by fire, is the survival of its prefabricated furniture.



Walkley Cottage, North Adelaide (1979)



Quaker (Society of Friends) Meeting House, North Adelaide (2005)

Manning genuinely endeavoured to provide system-built accommodation that would respond well in most parts of the then British Empire. He continued to fine-tune the specification of his cottages in the fifteen years of greatest demand for his products (c1830- c1845), and also offered the application of anti-combustible paints to resist fire as well as washes to combat dry-rot. He did not anticipate the voracious appetite of the antipodean termite however. G F Dashwood is recorded in his out-letterbook as observing

...there is an insect in this country called the White Ant, which, once it finds its way into wooden edifices, literally consumes them whole in an incredibly short space of time³.

It is not surprising that the physical remains of Dashwood's Manning cottage were never found.

As terrestrial instruments of settlement, the portable colonial cottages were (for those who could afford them) a great advance over tatty and fragile pug and calico. They occupy a significant place in the history of prefabrication. It is testimony to the quality of Manning's products that a handful of other Manning cottages are known to exist elsewhere in South Australia. His goods were certainly 'no take in'.

Paul B Stark

Principal Conservation Architect

This article was derived from research undertaken in association with Professor Gilbert Herbert, Technion Haifa, Israel.

References:

1. State Library of SA (SLSA) PRG 456/1 Out-letters of Henry Watson, 34-56 (15-18 December 1839)

2. Portfolio 8.86, Friends Library, London (letters of Hack to T G Darton) and SLSA PRG 456/1 Out-letters of John Barton Hack, 1-17 (14 June 1840)
3. SLSA PRG 1044/1/3, Out-letters of G F Dashwood, (1 October 1846).

150th Anniversary- Black Hill Lodge

*Former Weirmaster's House,
Garage, Stone Channel
& Dry-stone Walling Ramp
Black Hill Conservation Park,
Gorge Road, Montacute*

As water management dominates the political agenda and our garden watering regimes, it is topical to note the 150th anniversary of a dwelling associated with the scheme that supplied Adelaide's first reticulated water supply.

The collection, storage and distribution of fresh water to the city was a major engineering feat that included the construction of the Torrens Gorge Weir and the Thorndon Park Reservoir.

Work on the city's first reservoir, at Thorndon Park, and a masonry weir and headworks in the Torrens Gorge, began in 1857. These works were officially opened 4 June 1860 by the Commissioner of Public Works, Alexander Hay, who laid the foundation stone of one of the wings of the new weir.

The weirmaster's cottage was constructed in 1857 as a first stage in this project. In the *Report on Public Works (to 30 June 1857)*, the Commissioner recorded:

A cottage, which will be required as a residence for the person in charge of the weir and the works connected therewith, has been built in the Gorge of the Torrens, at a cost of £480, and expected to be finally completed in a few days.

The five-roomed stone dwelling was built for the weirmaster, who maintained and monitored the supply of water from the Torrens Gorge Weir to the Thorndon Park Reservoir (and later to Hope Valley). Initially the Gorge Road ended at this house, which was situated in an isolated bushland setting.

In 1975 the house and land were incorporated into the Black Hill Conservation Park. The National Parks & Wildlife Service made some changes to the two-storey building in 1984-85, when part of the verandah was enclosed to house a laundry, toilet and bathroom, and the outdoor stairs to the upper storey were also enclosed.

Other significant structures include the garage (originally a stable) with sections of cobblestone floor remaining; a steep ramp supported by dry-stone walling; and a stone channel behind the house.

In Adelaide, piped water to North Terrace, Rundle, Pulteney and Flinders Streets was turned on during December 1860.

The Thorndon Park Reservoir soon became inadequate for the growing city, and the construction of a new reservoir, at Hope Valley, began in 1869. This project included raising the height of the Torrens Gorge Weir and the construction of an open aqueduct from the weir to the new reservoir.

Robyn Ashworth
Senior Heritage Interpretation Officer



Black Hill Lodge, Montacute (1995)

The Lodge – Stirling

Valerie loves old things and thought 'The Lodge' looked cute. Her husband thought it looked like a lot of work. Six or so years down the track it is difficult to imagine the original run-down cottage with purple painted fireplaces, 'no power or sewerage and some very suspect wiring'.

Built in the early 1880s, 'The Lodge' at Stirling is designated as a local heritage place, which means that it is listed in the Adelaide Hills Development Plan as being of local heritage value. Local heritage places are managed through the provisions of the *Development Act 1993*.

Serving as the gatehouse for the nearby 'Thorpe' estate, the Lodge is considered to be representative of the variety of outbuildings associated with the large summer retreats of noted South Australians, in this case Dr Charles Gosse and Ernest Ayers.

The owners have undertaken a top-to-toe restoration together with a sensitive extension that provides them with additional space including a new kitchen and bathroom. All of the work has been guided by their desire to be faithful to the character of the original cottage.

Although they chose not to reproduce the unappealing original brown paint finish to the walls, they did ensure some original paintwork was kept behind a cupboard as an ongoing record.

This attention to detail is exemplified in the work undertaken to reproduce the original faux marbling on two of the slate fireplace surrounds. Careful stripping back of the (purple) paint revealed remnants of a green-black marble finish. Painter and decorator Gary Lancaster worked from the small scraping to achieve a striking finish close to the original.

'It's important to understand marble' said Gary. 'Each piece is unique'.

The first step was to colour match the new work to the original scraping. A glaze made to a century-old recipe was then applied; the clouds, then veins, were then created. Sable bushes, badger hair softeners and goose feathers helped achieve the desired effect. Pure turps flicked by brush onto the clouds recreated the

porous look of marble. Finally a clear varnish, rubbed down to give not only the look but feel of marble, provided a finish somewhere between satin and gloss.

Local Heritage Adviser for the Adelaide Hills, Michael Queale, said that it was fortunate that the original stripping of the fireplace had been done in such a way that the evidence of the marbling had not been destroyed.

'A less careful approach could easily have taken all the paint off, back to the original slate' said Michael.

'Another pitfall to watch for is working from too small a scraping – sometimes only part of the effect has been revealed' he cautioned.

Michael also pointed out how it was common for the times for the gatekeeper's cottage to mimic the much grander main house, often constructed at the same time with good quality materials and workmanship, albeit on a much smaller scale.

The owners were lucky enough to come by an 1896 photo of their house. This image has been used to recreate the style of the front garden, sans ivy.

No ivy is a good thing, according to Michael. 'Typical for lodges, but disastrous for the buildings' he said.

Original photos were also used to inform the design of a new fence in the original style.

The next challenges for the owners include lining the pointing to the external walls, installing a floor in the cellar and extending the garden. They are also on the look out for a working Metters stove to install in the cellar.

Lyn Baxter
Public Communications Officer

Free Heritage Advice

Heritage advisers have a lot of local knowledge and are a tremendous resource available free of charge to owners of heritage places. Contact your Council to check whether they employ an adviser and to make an appointment. Alternatively the



'The Lodge' circa 2007



The original marbling effect is revealed on the left-hand side



Restored to former glory

DEH Heritage website lists Council areas with a Heritage Advisory Service at <http://www.heritage.sa.gov.au/advisory.html>. Owners of State Heritage Places in council areas without access to a heritage advisory service may get free advice and guidance by contacting the Heritage Branch on 8124 4960.

George Paech's Farmhouse c1854



George Paech's Farmhouse (2006)



The original outdoor oven is a feature (2006)

History

Paechtown is a unique German settlement originally of four homes approximately three kilometres southeast of Hahndorf. Johann George Paech and his wife and six children arrived in South Australia aboard Captain Hahn's ship the *Zebra* at the end of 1838. They settled in Hahndorf. The oldest son, Christian Paech, discovered copper ore at Kanmantoo in 1845 which went on to become the SA Company's Kanmantoo Mine. The reward he was given for this find enabled him to purchase the land. He sold part shares of this land to his father and two brothers Gottlob and Johann George Jnr in October 1853. This small German family settlement came to be known as Paechtown. The four families built a home each all within a stone's throw of each other. The half-timbered construction (or *fachwerk*) with the panels filled in by brick, rather than the more common wattle and daub, was a reflection of the family's increasing prosperity.

Johann George Paech Jnr, (known as George), married Johanna Hartmann (known as Hannah) in the Hahndorf

Lutheran Church on 4 January 1850, with Pastor Kavel officiating. Their home is the first on the right as you enter the Paechtown community. This home now known as 'George Paech's Farmhouse' is the only original home remaining as the others were destroyed in the Ash Wednesday bushfires of 1983.

George and Johanna had five children - Wilhelm, Caroline, Hermann, August and Bertha, who with the exception of Wilhelm were all born at Paechtown between 1856 and 1867. Hannah died at home in November 1898 and George died there in 1908. Their son August and his family continued to occupy the house for many years.

Original features retained

The current owners Martin and Virginia Gare purchased the property in January 2004.

'We were particularly attracted by the number of original and unique features that have been retained in the house, for example, old German newsprint is still stuck to the ceiling of the large cellar; the house retains original and unusual doors and door locks; individually coded red gum beams and original large slab redgum floors all help the house to retain a sense of what it feels like to have lived in a farmhouse in the 1850s' said Martin.

'We found it particularly quaint to find the original outdoor baking oven still intact. We have also delighted in finding old detritus in the garden - whilst gardening I regularly find bits of old crockery and even a large horseshoe from a draught horse' said Virginia.

Still hidden in the garden next to the road are the remains of an old wooden water trough that would have provided water for the passing horses and carts that used the Paechtown route to Mt Barker to avoid the steep incline of Windmill Hill.

The house design is a typical German farmhouse design with a steep pitched roof with half-hip gables. There are two lots of two rooms placed either side of a hallway kitchen. This allowed for even distribution of heat through the house from the centrally placed chimneys. The large attic would have been originally used as a utilitarian storage area, but as with most of these types of farmhouses has been converted into attic bedrooms. The large two-room

cellar would have been used to store the meats and smallgoods popular with German families. Original racks made from branches are still suspended from the cellar ceiling and would have been used to hang smallgoods and cheeses.

'Apparently George Paech kept a large bear trap in the cellar for many years. Whether this is a reflection of the poor relations with his neighbours or a sign of the high quality of the smallgoods that needed to be protected from thieves, we can only guess' said Martin.

Current restoration

The house was extensively renovated in the early 1970s but the Gares have continued restoration with painstaking attention to the retention of original features. Even new additions, such as a double carport, have been built utilising traditional construction techniques (mortise and tenon joints, scarf joints and wooden dowels).

'We are fortunate to be able to use the expertise of my brother Justin who is a Heritage Carpenter and an Objects Conservator, as well as my father's extensive experience in renovating old homes - Mum and Dad own a heritage listed cottage in central Hahndorf which they restored from a state of ruin' said Martin.

An example of the lengths Martin and Virginia have gone to in preserving the original features include scraping back by hand a thick layer of shellac from the redgum floors to preserve and highlight the original surface.

There is evidence that in the late 1800s the house had a 'Victorian makeover' including the installation of a Victorian front door. Hidden under the verandah is evidence that the whole façade of the house including the timberwork was painted and lined to look as if it had a straight brick façade.

At the same time the internal walls and timber frames were plastered and wallpapered.

The roof was originally covered in thatch and then wooden shingles which were later replaced with corrugated iron. The iron was removed in the 1970s and replaced with cedar shingles.

The original outdoor oven is still in good condition and is a highlight of the backyard. 'I believe the English method of cooking involved leaving the hot

coals in whilst the food was cooking, whereas the German method entailed heating the oven to the desired temperature and then removing the coals. It would then be the radiant heat stored in the stone and bricks that would cook the food rather than the direct heat from the coals' said Martin.

One local history book quotes from interviews with old residents:

To heat the oven, it was filled with wood usually collected by the boys. After all had burnt, the hot ashes were removed with a long handled timber or metal scraper, and the oven floor cleaned with a wet rag attached to a stick. To determine the correct temperature, flour was thrown in – presumably the colouration determined the desired temperature. This knack of determining the correct temperature varied between households. Some housewives could 'feel it', whereas others judged it by the time it took for a piece of paper to burn. (Young G, Harmstorf I, Brasse L, Marsden A [1981]).

The Paech brothers conducted a feud over many years. The source of this conflict is not known but the fact that George and Hannah did not have a good supply of water on their block and were forced to cultivate land further up the road for the family's vegetables may have generated tension. A court case resulted when one of the Paech brothers tied another behind a horse dragging him through the main street of Hahndorf. (Luur Fox 1977).

'From what we have read it seems that George was the cranky one', said Virginia.

One local historian states rather simply: 'No doubt, George Paech must have been rather a difficult man to get on with'. (Butler 1982).

Martin and Virginia, their son Anton and their lovable Irish Terrier Lucy continue to enjoy not just the home and its history but the sense of community that exists in Paechtown. It seems that the current residents enjoy much more amicable relations than the original ones of the 1850s!

Martin Gare

Sources:

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Luur Fox, *A Hahndorf – A Brief look at the Town and its History*, Fox Publishing, 1977

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Adaptive Re-use

New Brewery Opens in the Railway Goods Shed by the Goolwa Wharf

In early October 2006 the aptly named 'Steam Exchange Brewery' opened its (very large) doors in the newly conserved and adapted Railway Goods Shed, nestled between the railway station and the wharf shed, at the Goolwa Wharf.

This opening was the culmination of more than a year's hard work to convert the timber and iron building, originally constructed in 1879, for use as a brewery. The building had to be re-clad and cleaned (imagine over 125 years of dust and grime!), structural timbers replaced (cockatoos had taken their toll on one particular beam), glass and

timber sliding doors constructed to reflect the original design (using the skills of the neighbouring Goolwa Wooden Boats), and a micro-brewery and bar facilities installed.

With the previous adaptation of the wharf shed, and now the goods shed, visitors to the Goolwa Wharf can experience a unique blending of the old with the new: paddlesteamers and steam engines, boatbuilding and brewing.

For more information visit <http://www.steamexchange.com.au>.

Sarah Laurence
Senior Heritage Officer



Steam Exchange Brewery, Goolwa (Oct 2006)

State Heritage Areas

In this extract from the State Heritage Areas of South Australia website we look at the River Murray port of Goolwa, 83 kilometres south-east of Adelaide. Located on the western shore of Lake Alexandrina, on the waterway's last bend before it enters the Southern Ocean, the name Goolwa is thought to be an Aboriginal word meaning 'elbow', which describes the river's shape at this point as it curves around Hindmarsh Island towards the Murray Mouth



Goolwa wharf area

port that engaged in shipbuilding and repairs. Part of the Goolwa State Heritage Area's significance relates to the surviving buildings and other elements that represent the town's links to inland development and maritime commerce in the nineteenth century.

The unique wharf and tramway precinct is of national significance and is complemented by the well-preserved public and commercial buildings and residential cottages of the river trade era.

Brief History

Goolwa's story includes the region's recognised significance for the Ngarrindjerri people of the lower Murray, as well as associations with explorers Charles Sturt and Collet Barker, but it is the town's history as one of Australia's most important river ports that is significant for its designation as a State Heritage Area.

From the earliest days of South Australia's settlement, the Murray was seen potentially as Australia's 'Mississippi', but the dangerous river mouth handicapped the development of this inland transport route. In the 1850s, following the suggestion of Governor Young, a horse-drawn railway was constructed from Goolwa to Port Elliot. This line effectively linked river port and sea port, limiting the need for vessels to negotiate the Murray Mouth. Public works were also carried out at both locations, and included the wharf at Goolwa (1852). The opening of the rail link (1854) was the stimulus for the river trade that quickly developed.

From the 1850s to the early 1880s Goolwa monopolised South Australia's

river trade with Victoria and New South Wales.

The original wharf was extended in 1866 and rebuilt in 1874. Like other country towns, Goolwa's industries included breweries, a sawmill and a flour mill, but also a shipbuilding and repair industry.

The opening of a railway line from Morgan to Port Adelaide in 1878 led to a dwindling of river trade on the Murray's lower reaches. Goolwa's prosperity declined slowly after the early 1880s, when Morgan quickly eclipsed Goolwa as the busiest river port in South Australia. By the turn of the century shipbuilding had virtually ceased, although some maintenance work was still carried out, and Goolwa's prosperity as a port was over.

Goolwa survived, changing from a major river port to a popular tourist destination.

Features

The Goolwa State Heritage Area includes nine places that are State Heritage Places entered in the South Australian Heritage Register, and which relate to Goolwa's activities as a prosperous river port linked by a railway to Encounter Bay.

- Shop, 2 Cadell Street
- Railway Goods Shed
- Corio Hotel
- Police Station and Courthouse
- Former Australasian Hotel
- Former Goolwa-Port Elliot Railway Horse Stables
- Wharf Complex
- Former Railway Superintendent's House
- Cockenzie House

Goolwa State Heritage Area

The Goolwa State Heritage Area encompasses the inner part of the Goolwa township and includes the wharf and tramway precinct, part of the town's early commercial core and the residential area to the south, known as 'Little Scotland'.

Significance

The Goolwa State Heritage Area, declared on 24 September 1987, acknowledges the town's significant history as one of Australia's principal nineteenth century river ports.

During its hey-day, from the 1850s to the 1880s, Goolwa was one of the country's earliest and most important River Murray ports. It was the southern terminus for the Murray-Darling Basin, and a bustling centre for transport and trade between South Australia and the eastern colonies.

Goolwa developed as the Murray's link with the sea. Cargoes of wool and other produce were off-loaded at the river port and transported by (horse-drawn) railway to be exported from a seaport on Encounter Bay - initially Port Elliot and later Victor Harbor. Supplies and passengers also travelled this route.

With trade and transport came prosperity. Industries developed and the population grew. Significantly, Goolwa was the first Australian river

Other significant features within the precinct include:

- a section of the original Goolwa-Port Elliot tramway cutting, excavated in 1852, and believed to be the oldest surviving railway artefact in Australia;
- the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens, completed in 1917 on part of the original tramway cutting;
- the Goolwa Hotel, the early part of which dates from 1853, and which is adorned with the figurehead of the shipwrecked *Mozambique*;
- the Post Office, which is reputed to incorporate the 1854 tramway passenger station;
- the group of cottages known as 'Little Scotland', some of which date from the 1860s;
- the 1859 Customs House; and
- the Council Chambers in Cadell Street, which incorporate the original Town Hall (1860) and which were modernised in 1878 and 1907.

More on State Heritage Areas

For more information about Goolwa and the sixteen other SA State Heritage Areas see <http://www.stateheritageareas.sa.gov.au>

Robyn Ashworth
Senior Heritage Interpretation Officer



Former Railway Superintendent's House, Goolwa

2006 Schools Heritage Competition

Outstanding and commended entries in the fourth annual Schools Heritage Competition were celebrated at a presentation ceremony held at State heritage-listed Sunnybrae Farm on 31 October. The competition again attracted impressive entries from schools across the state with the 2006 theme being *Heritage Connections: links with our past*.

A condition of the competition is that entries must be computer generated, and each year the innovative use of technology continues to surprise. Robyn Ashworth, Senior Heritage Interpretation Officer with the Heritage Branch, assembled a panel of judges for the difficult task of choosing the most outstanding entries, which included an iMovie showing how the Royal Adelaide Show connects all South Australians, a podcast tour of Semaphore and Largs Bay, and a Powerpoint presentation where the images were printed on fabric to create a quilt.

In 2006 a new category was established to recognise an outstanding class program related to the Schools Heritage Competition theme. The category highlights the range of educational outcomes associated with participation in the competition and acknowledges the process rather than the final product. Winners were Bev Tonkin and Mike Shaw for their work with the Coromandel Valley Primary School Years 1&2 to develop their 'Our Past' entry.

The winning schools and entries can be viewed at http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/heritage/latest_news.html#2006_comp



Bev Tonkin and Mike Shaw, winners of the inaugural Teaching Heritage Award, with their students and SA Heritage Council member Dr Judith Brine.

In 2006 prizes were awarded to:



Students from Mintaro Farrell Flat Primary School show part of their award-winning entry

Mintaro Farrell Flat Primary School

Patches Of Past And Present
Most Outstanding Entry Year R-2

Melrose Primary School

Farming 'Then & Now'
Highly Commended Entry Year R-3

Mundulla Primary School

Clues To The Past
Most Outstanding Entry Year 4-5

Loxton Lutheran School

The 1956 Flood In Loxton
Highly Commended Entry Year 4-5

Curramulka Primary School

The Old Hospital
Highly Commended Entry Year 4-5

North Haven Schools

Royal Adelaide Show & Showgrounds: Connecting All South Australians
Most Outstanding Entry Year 6-7

Keith Area School

AMP 'Wiles Huts'
Most Outstanding Entry Year 6-7

North Haven Schools

Semaphore & Largs Bay Heritage Connections: A Podcast Tour
Most Outstanding Entry Year 6-7

Curramulka Primary School

Lighside
Highly Commended Entry Year 6-7

Parndana Campus, KICE

Tilka Hut
Most Outstanding Entry Year 8-10

Heritage Volunteers

Woolshed Flat Church near Rhynie, SA

'The church building with its graveyard, exotic trees and iron gate, isolated on its acre of ground amid wheatfields, form an evocative group, splendidly sited on a rolling hillside. Although on a little-used road from Rhynie to Balaklava, the church is an impressive landmark'.
(Register Assessment Report, 1988)

Almost twenty years later, thanks to the work of a small but dedicated team of volunteers, this simple little church continues to be 'an impressive landmark'. It also acts as a significant marker in early South Australian history.

The former Woolshed Flat Wesleyan Methodist Church has always been a part of Brian Kemp's life. He has lived all his life in the family home minutes down the road, his parents and grandparents are buried in the church cemetery, and three of his four daughters have chosen to get married in the austere sandstone building that sits on a hillside paddock in the mid north cropping belt between Kapunda and Clare. His youngest daughter's christening (she's now 36) was the last church service held there, in 1971, 112 years after its opening.

Heritage significance

It perhaps not surprising that Brian takes an active interest in its care. Buildings and structures are tangible keys that can help unlock personal memories and community histories. And although it's personal for the Kemps and others in the local community, the Woolshed Flat Church is also considered of heritage value to the State, as an example of an early rural Wesleyan Church sited amid wheat fields rather than in a town to serve the families on nearby farms. The church was entered in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place in 1988.

The Bakers Springs or Rhynie area was taken up under occupational licence from 1846 onward. At that time, church services were being held in what is now the Kemp family home. In 1858 Brian's great-great-grandfather, James Kemp,

donated an acre of land along the Rhynie – Balaklava road, and several drayloads of locally quarried stone, for a Wesleyan chapel and burial ground; a significant gesture for the times.

The church opened in 1859. There is now no visible evidence of an adjacent school building which opened in about 1864 and closed in 1884 when a permanent school was built in Rhynie. Regular services in the church ceased in the 1970s but families of people buried in the cemetery were keen to look after the church and cemetery, so they formed an incorporated group and purchased the property from the Uniting Church in the 1990s.

This group works without fuss to preserve this simple structure, while the occasional wedding and annual carols night serve to gather the local community back to the church. 'And as there is no electricity, it truly is carols by candlelight' says Brian.

Stories from the past

Brian can also tell stories of much earlier times at the church. 'Apparently pews were rented to families to help raise funds and not surprisingly, families were quite proprietorial about them. A story is told about the gentlemen who decided a fist fight after church was the best way to settle a dispute over sitting in someone else's pew'.

Tales told by members of the congregation over the years include memories of Monday night tea meetings, when the women would bring their wicker baskets filled with trifles and cakes and sliced mutton and pickles set out on their best china plates. The tea would be made from water boiled in the coppers standing in the yard, and games for the children would be enjoyed before ponies were reharnessed and placed in the traps for the return trip home.

Heritage advice

Andrew Stevens, the Heritage Adviser for the Clare and Gilbert Valleys, has been on hand to advise and guide the work of the church's volunteer caretakers. He remarks that 'the church is sited in a magnificent position, and its location really brings home the struggles and commitment of the early settlers in the district.



Brian Kemp

The efforts of this group of volunteers in maintaining the building and grounds are to be commended.'

Assisted by a grant from the South Australian Heritage Fund, the roof has been replaced and poly carbonate sheeting installed over the slender lancet windows to protect the clear lozenge-paned leadlights. Brian and his wife Maureen keep the grass cut and the weeds at bay, and locals are happy to pitch in for the occasional working bee.

Volunteer commitment

Out-of-towners with relatives buried in the church graveyard often express their gratitude to the Kemps for their role in looking after the church and surrounds. One person, pleased to have located a long-lost cousin in the cemetery and noticing that the rain water tank was rusted out, contacted Brian offering to organise a replacement.

A niche wall for cremated remains has been built in the grounds of the church in more recent times, which helps to keep the historic church and cemetery relevant and viable into the future.

Given the commitment of the Woolshed Flat Church volunteers it seems that the church is likely to be enjoyed for some time yet, and will continue to stand as a reminder of a significant aspect of South Australia's early history.

Lyn Baxter

Public Communications Officer

Reference:

'A little bit of the history of the Woolsheds Wesleyan Church.' (Undated typescript held by B & M Kemp, Rhynie)

Heritage Volunteers

Burra Regional Art Gallery (former Burra Post and Telegraph Office)

Driving into the main street of Burra it is obvious that this is a community that values its heritage. The vibrancy of the township is enhanced by the heritage buildings, many of which have found ongoing uses - including the Burra Regional Art Gallery.

The Burra Regional Art Gallery started life in the 1860s as a Telegraph Station and Post Office amid the usual controversy associated with major developments:

The suggestion that the offices of the Telegraph and Postmaster are to be amalgamated is worthy of notice. Also the most scrupulous care should be taken in the selection of attendants. In all small communities there is more gossip than necessary, which ought to be especially guarded against. Hence, in England, the boys of Rugby School (deaf and dumb) are sought for telegraph clerks. (Extract from a letter by Colonist in the *SA Register*, 22 January 1861).

Such concerns are clearly a thing of the past and the community of Burra is benefiting from a number of

'urbanites' who have made a move to the town. For Peter Harvey the decision to relocate to Burra was made rather abruptly one weekend with the spontaneous purchase of a house. After 10 years, the instant attraction for Burra hasn't waned, and Peter has enjoyed his role as Chairman of the Burra Regional Art Gallery - BRAG as Peter proudly points out.

The Gallery is a testament to the hard work of the local volunteers who had the foresight to imagine a viable use for the neglected Post and Telegraph Office which was closed in the 1960s after 100 years of valued service. Following the purchase of the building by the Local Council, the community has worked tirelessly to preserve and restore the site.

The McDouall Stuart Board of the Burra Art Gallery Incorporated is named for John McDouall Stuart, who in 1862 telegraphed to Adelaide from the Burra Telegraph Office the news that he had completed the first crossing of the continent from South to North.

Peter and his Board aren't daunted by the huge task of running the Gallery, staffed solely by volunteers.



Peter Harvey, Chairman of the Burra Regional Art Gallery

They coordinate the 45 active volunteers and guides who help to ensure that the gallery is open seven days a week. The gallery stocks works by local regional artists and in collaboration with Country Arts SA also hosts travelling exhibitions. A highlight is the permanent display of four original ST Gill landscapes of mid-nineteenth century Burra retrieved from under the stage at the adjacent Town Hall and restored by Artlab.

The former Burra Post and Telegraph Office was entered in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place in 1981 and lies within the boundaries of the Burra State Heritage Area, declared in 1993 to acknowledge the Burra copper mine's significant contribution to South Australia's early prosperity and the town's later development as a major service centre for agriculture and pastoralism in the State's mid-north. For more information about the Burra State Heritage Area and its many historic places individually entered in the South Australian Heritage Register see the State Heritage Areas website <http://www.stateheritageareas.sa.gov.au>

The Burra State Heritage Area brochure produced in collaboration with DEH and the Goyder Regional Council is also available online at <http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/heritage/pub.html>

The Burra Regional Art Gallery is located at 5 Market Street, Burra and is open every day from 1- 4pm, or by appointment, telephone: 8892 2411 or 0428-228-955

Jane Crosby
Executive Officer, SA Heritage Council



Burra Regional Art Gallery (former Burra Post and Telegraph Office), 2007

DANCKER, Frederick William, 1852 - 1936

Frederick Dancker is probably best known for designing large residences in the Adelaide suburbs. The practice of Frederick Dancker continued for over seventy years being carried by his architect son, Eric.

Frederick William (Wilhelm) Dancker is presumed to have been born in Macclesfield in the Adelaide Hills, as were his siblings. His German father and British mother had arrived in South Australia in the 1840s and were married at Blakiston in 1850. The second of five children, Frederick attended a private school in Aldinga and, in pursuit of his dream of becoming a naval architect, he sailed to England in an attempt to gain training in this field. Unfortunately this proved fruitless and he returned to Australia to undertake architectural training in Melbourne. Back in Adelaide in the 1870s he was articled to Daniel Garlick. Dancker married Clara Anne Phillipps and they had three children, Reginald Fritz (died aged 14), Eric Phillipps and Gladys Clara.

Career details

Dancker opened his own architectural office in 1880 and worked alone until 1905 when he took his son Eric Dancker into the practice. In 1912 one of his contemporaries described Dancker as 'an old established steady going gentleman who has a good practice in better class residences' (John Monash website). He admitted Eric into partnership in 1913 and from that time onwards they practised as F.W. Dancker and Son.

Dancker was an inaugural member of the South Australian Institute of Architects formed in 1886 and joined the re-formed SAIA in the early 1920s. He practised until 1931 when, after being injured in an accident, he retired aged 79. Dancker died in 1936 and Eric continued the practice until his death in 1953.

Dancker wrote articles on architecture for magazines such as *South Australian Homes and Gardens*. His book collection shows the extent to which he read and educated himself on architecture and extensive clippings files demonstrate his active interest in

design ideas. This interest culminated in the publication of his 1904 book *Modern Dwellings: 100 Selected Designs* which illustrated designs for houses using plans, elevations and photographs. The book set out to educate the home building public and to help them 'in constructing an almost ideal plan'.

Design approach

Dancker saw the style of a building as being achieved through its 'leading features' of gables, towers, roof treatment, bay windows, chimneys, and verandahs or balconies. When discussing walls he wrote of pleasing combinations of brick and stone being favoured. The designs illustrated in the book show houses rich with ornament and detailing. Yet despite the apparent preoccupation with ornament his philosophy was surprisingly modern. The book demonstrated Dancker's approach to design:

Our endeavour is to produce designs whose only ornament is comprised in refinement of the graceful lines of strictly utilitarian features without assertive attempt at effect, but always pleasing in its subdued natural tones, without deception in material nor disguise in construction, but throughout honestly indicating its purpose.

He also gave practical advice such as: 'Sacrifice all ornament rather than risk sound construction'.

In his early years Dancker was the architect for much of Willyama (now Broken Hill) in New South Wales. In 1888 he called for tenders for a 40 room hotel, a hospital and a church. Dancker waived his fee for the South Adelaide Creche (now demolished), which stood in Gouger Street, Adelaide. It opened in 1896 and it has been suggested that the building was designed on the lines of a doll's house, especially since 'A doll's house owned by Dancker was on display at the opening of the Creche' (AHPI). The Creche provided office space for the Secretary, living accommodation for the Matron and a dining/play room, dormitory and cot room below.

Dancker also designed the Our Boys Institute, 221 Wakefield St, Adelaide, the Macclesfield Institute, and the Queen's Home maternity hospital (later renamed the Queen Victoria Hospital) at Rose Park. Religious buildings included St Paul's Lutheran Church, Hahndorf, Malvern Uniting Church and a Rectory at Mt Barker.



Former Our Boys Institute, 221 Wakefield St, Adelaide (2007)



'Adare', Victor Harbor (1893) Image courtesy of Anthony Laube

Residential work

His house designs include Adare at Victor Harbor, designed for the Cudmore family and known for its 'high quality of design and detailing and its grand scale'. It is claimed that Dancker was the first to introduce turret roofs into South Australia (AHP). In *Modern Dwellings* he suggested that 'If possible, have some novel and interesting feature about the approach which will individualize that particular house'. This approach can be seen in Adare and Attunga, the former residence that is now part of Burnside Memorial Hospital, which has prominent decoration and a turret. The latter residence was illustrated with a photograph and plan in *Modern Dwellings*. Dancker was an advocate of terra-cotta tiles remarking that 'Our good friend corrugated iron has had a good innings' and stating that the benefits of tiles were that they were cooler, more durable and superior in effect.

Among his other residential work was a finely detailed and crafted English style Tudor house at Fitzroy Terrace, Thorngate built in 1912. The Estate office, stone bridges, signs and lamp standards at Springfield were designed by the partnership F.W. Dancker and Son Architects, although the designer of these within the office was E.P. Dancker. Not all of Dancker's residential work was

large residences. Writing about his own house at Rose Park he said: 'For a small family the arrangement of plan has proved most convenient, snug in winter and easily kept cool through spells of hot weather'. In 1929 F.W. Dancker and Son won the Adelaide Workmen's Homes Trust competition for designs for cottages at Hilton in 1929 in an 'Arts and Crafts picturesque vernacular cottage style'. (McDougall 1998, p.256)

Commercial work by Dancker included shops in Rundle Street for McDonaldson and Walter and the Metropolitan Hotel, 42-46 Grote Street. It is also claimed that Dancker was the first South Australian architect to call for the construction of a reinforced concrete wall in a building (*Advertiser* obituary). However it is probably his residential work for which he will be remembered.

Julie Collins

Julie Collins is Collections Manager in the Architecture Museum, Louis Laybourne Smith School of Architecture and Design, University of South Australia. This is a slightly condensed version of a biography of F.W. Dancker she prepared for a Database of South Australian Architects and their Works being compiled through the Architecture Museum. The Database project is funded by the SA Department for Environment and Heritage

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Farewell from Sue Averay, Heritage Branch Manager

As many of you will already be aware, I am leaving the Heritage Branch rather earlier than I thought would be the case in order to take up an irresistible new challenge in the Office of the Chief Executive, DEH as of February 2007.

In 2004, when I commenced in the role of Branch Manager, I identified my priorities as being to review the way in which the work of the Branch is done and to strengthen and extend the capacity of the Branch to deliver on the initiatives of Heritage Directions. Two and a half years later, I leave with an awareness of more yet to be done, but also with a sense of much having been achieved since I began.

The staff are outstanding people whose diversity of experience, training and skills coupled with their commitment to the cause of heritage conservation is a rich resource, while the ethic of continuous improvement is reflected in their consistent evaluation of the work they do and the results it achieves. I have a great deal of satisfaction about the role I was able to play in fostering and supporting them.

Best of all, I have a far better informed awareness of the passion of many owners and their contribution, which augments and complements the work of government in protecting the past. I also appreciate far more the complexity of the issues involved in heritage conservation and the delicacy of the negotiations required in the balance between the needs of the now and the needs of the future. I intend to be an advocate for this important work wherever I go.

Funds to care for State's Heritage

In November 2006, Environment and Conservation Minister, Gail Gago announced funding of more than \$244,000 for 54 projects across the state to repair and restore heritage places. Funds were directed towards conservation and stabilisation works, particularly where the work will enhance the financial viability of

a place. For details about projects supported in 2006/07 see <http://www.heritage.sa.gov.au/grantsawards.html>.

Keep an eye on this web page for information about the next round of SA Heritage Fund grants.

Heritage South Australia E-News launched.

A new monthly e-newsletter, launched on 8 February and published by the DEH Heritage Branch, aims to deliver news and information about events to people involved in looking after South Australia's built and maritime heritage. *Heritage SA E-News* supplements the *Heritage South Australia Newsletter*.

To subscribe email baxter.lynn@saugov.sa.gov.au with 'subscribe Heritage SA E-News' in the subject line.

DEH Heritage Branch staff changes



Pippa Morgan

Pippa joined the Heritage Branch in 2004 after 5 years working in private architectural practices Danvers

Schulz Holland Architects and Malloway Studio. During this time she registered as an Architect (2002) and gained valuable experience in the conservation and adaptive re-use of historic places. Pippa's 'new' role of Senior Heritage Architect is primarily concerned with the development and delivery of the SA Heritage Fund Grants Program, the co-ordination and monitoring of DEH-owned heritage places and coordinating the Outback Heritage Advisory Service.



Andreea Jeleascu

Andreea graduated from Adelaide University in 2003 with a B Arch. Her previous experience

in private practice in Queensland and South Australia reinforced her interest in conservation and the adaptive re-use of significant buildings. She joined the Heritage Branch in March 2006 and

has recently been appointed to the position of Conservation Officer. She is currently completing a Graduate Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning at the University of SA. Andreea has a particular interest in policy development and the provision of conservation and architectural advice in the Outback unincorporated areas.

Luigi Vitale

Previously Senior Conservation Architect with the Heritage Branch, Luigi has accepted a position as Senior Heritage Architect with the Project Services section of Building Management, Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure.

New State Heritage Places



Former Schmidt Farm including Houses, Barn, Oven, Well and Slab Structures, Hahndorf

These structures constitute the most significant surviving farm group on the main street of Hahndorf – the most intact German settlement in Australia. They display early German vernacular design and construction techniques, including pioneer stonework and uncommon examples of timber-slab construction and a tunnel-shaped bake-oven.



Dwelling (former Port Adelaide and Le Fevre's Peninsula Cooperative Society Ltd Store), Exeter

Built in 1884, this building is a rare example of an early cooperative store constructed specifically for its purpose, by one of a number of such self-help societies established in Adelaide as a means of securing a degree of financial or educational advancement for working people.

Heritage Surveys/PARs

The following Councils are undertaking or planning Heritage Reviews/Surveys, prior to a Heritage Plan Amendment Report (PAR) being prepared:

- Adelaide Hills Council (Onkaparinga & Torrens Valleys only)
- Flinders Ranges Council & the District Councils of Mount Remarkable, Orroroo/Carrieton & Peterborough (Joint Heritage Review)
- City of Holdfast Bay (1930s Heritage)
- Kangaroo Island (excluding American River, Kingscote, Parndana & Penneshaw)
- District Council of Kingston
- City of Mount Gambier
- District Council of Naracoorte Lucindale (Township of Naracoorte only)
- District Council of Wattle Range (Township of Penola only)
- City of Whyalla

The following Councils recently have had Heritage PARs approved by the Minister for Urban Development & Planning:

- Alexandrina Council (Strathalbyn Township only)
- City of Burnside (Historic (Conservation) Zones No. 2)
- City of Campbelltown (Local Heritage Places)
- City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters (2 PARs - Payneham and St Peters, Kensington & Norwood)
- Town of Walkerville (Heritage Places & Areas)

The following Councils currently have Heritage PARs under Interim Authorisation:

- Light Regional Council (Heritage)
- District Council of Mount Barker (District Wide Heritage)
- District Council of Tatiara (Heritage)
- Town of Walkerville (Local Heritage – Supplementary)

Park friends win for Pondanna work



Friends of Gawler Ranges National Park president, Leala Hoffman, accepts the award from then Heritage Branch Manager, Sue Averay.

The Friends of the Gawler Ranges National Park have been presented with the DEH Heritage Branch's award for 'Best Heritage Project' in recognition of their ongoing work conserving Pondanna Outstation. This award is presented annually to a 'Friends of Parks' group for their work in looking after heritage buildings in parks.

Wrecked! Exhibition goes on tour

The popular *Wrecked! Tragedy and the Southern Seas* exhibition, presented by the History Trust of South Australia at the South Australian Maritime Museum during 2005, is now touring nationally.

Artefacts from DEH's maritime collection figure largely in the exhibition courtesy of a second 'Visions of Australia' Development Grant. DEH Senior Maritime Archaeologist Terry Arnott worked with the exhibition curator to provide objects from the DEH collection which includes around 2000 objects which have been recovered from wreck sites over the last 20 years.

Vale Terry Arnott

21 July 1953 – 27 January 2007

The Heritage Branch is mourning the loss of a valued and well-respected friend and colleague, Senior Maritime Archaeologist Terry Arnott, who died unexpectedly on 27 January, at the age of 53.

Terry's death is a sad loss for his workmates in the Department for Environment and Heritage and for staff and members of other agencies and organisations, who had come to appreciate his diversity of knowledge and his passion, generosity and humour.

Terry's career spanned a number of states and many jobs. In Victoria he had been a rigger, security guard, small business owner, museum curator and Ministerial adviser, but is best remembered as an outstanding maritime archaeologist. Amongst his many achievements in this field, he is credited with the discovery of approximately 100 shipwrecks in Victorian waters, including the highly significant *City of Launceston* wreck in Port Phillip Bay. Terry also drafted the Victorian Historic Shipwrecks legislation and was a founding member of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology. His diving skills, great depth of knowledge and passion for Australia's shipwreck heritage were recognised across Australia and internationally.



Terry came to South Australia to take up his position in the Department for Environment and Heritage in July 1995, and in his time with this department became highly respected and made friends across the State. He took every opportunity to promote and protect South Australia's shipwreck heritage, while at the same time widening his horizons with a passion (or should that be 'obsession'?) for whaling heritage sites and, more recently, World War Two coastal defence places.

Terry also contributed to and influenced the projects of many other South Australian Government and public agencies and organisations. He established mooring buoys at key shipwrecks and for the protection of the Giant Cuttlefish, was a key organiser and facilitator of inter-agency survey expeditions to the offshore islands in the State's far west, contributed to outdoor recreational trails and so much more.

Clearly Terry's passing is a great loss to his family, his chosen field and to scores of friends and colleagues across Australia.



Seeds of Change: An Illustrated History of Adelaide Botanic Garden

by R Aitken. Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium in association with Blooming Books, Adelaide & Melbourne 2006. Hardbound, 213pp.

As one of the State's oldest cultural institutions, the Adelaide Botanic Garden deserves a well-written and extensive history and this volume more than fits the bill. Its large format, extensive use of illustrations, and the care taken with their reproduction, have produced a sumptuous 213 page book well worthy of the sesquicentenary it celebrates. Author Richard Aitken is very well qualified for his task and the quality of his writing matches the book's appearance. He has a keen eye for telling detail and apt quotations and has also taken considerable care with the captions for the illustrations, which many authors still fail to do. An example: 'Bright floral displays disguised tight budget constraints as populist imperatives further diluted botanical objectives'. (p134)

The Garden has a richer history than many Adelaideans realise. What is now the Adelaide Zoo was originally sited within the Garden before being allocated some of Botanic Park. The Rustic Temple (1864) and its successor the Museum of Economic Botany (1881) were two of the Colony's earliest museums. The Garden's fine collection of statuary began with a pair of lions presented by Mr A H Gouge in 1861 30 years before the first statues appeared on Adelaide's streets.

Machinations over land are a recurring theme in the history. The Royal Adelaide Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum,

the Municipal Tramways Trust and more recently the National Wine Centre have all impacted on the Garden over the years. Another theme is distrust of the public. The notice in the *South Australian Government Gazette* in October 1857 advising of the opening of the Adelaide Botanic Garden to the public mentioned: 'The strictest propriety of behaviour, language and dress is expected, and nothing must be touched'. During the 1890s there was a more relaxed approach and visitors were permitted to sit on the lawns and perambulators and picnics were allowed.

Long serving Directors - there have only been eight - are another feature of the Garden's history, although in more recent years with the development of botanic gardens on other sites there has been a Head of Gardens position beneath the Director. Foundation Director George Francis (1855-65) has been well served by great-granddaughter Barbara Best's biography, while that of the remarkable Richard Schomburgk (1865-91) is currently being written by his great-granddaughter Pauline Payne. In living memory Noel Lothian, son of Melbourne publisher Thomas Lothian, served from 1948 until 1980, while Brian Morley reigned between 1981-2000.

The Garden's rich history is recognised by several entries in the South Australian Heritage Register. They include the Palm House Conservatory, judged by Aitken to be 'one of the most significant surviving prefabricated glasshouses worldwide' (many European ones were destroyed in the World Wars); the main entrance gates; the North Lodge (originally the Head Gardener's cottage); the Museum of Economic Botany; the Simpson Kiosk and the Boy and Serpent fountain. The Goodman Building and Tram Barn 'A' were both originally built for the Municipal Tramways Trust and now serve as the Garden's administrative headquarters and the Plant Biodiversity Centre respectively. Yarrabee House, originally the Lunatic Asylum Medical Officer's Residence, was used by the Garden for many years but is now the National Wine Centre of Australia Administration Building.

Brian Samuels
Principal Heritage Officer

Events

18 – 27 May SA History Week

This will be the fourth annual SA History Week. The full range of History Week activities will be published in the Program Booklet, available late April. Venue: Across SA
Enquiries: 08 8203 9888
www.history.sa.gov.au

20 May National Archives Open Day

To celebrate SA History Week, the National Archives is opening its doors to show you just what's in store! Call into a Conservation Clinic for professional advice on caring for documents and photos, take a behind-the-scenes tour, learn how to use the database and discover the unexpected in their collection. Time: 11am to 4pm
Venue: 78 Angus St, Adelaide
Enquiries: 08 8409 8411

22 May Adelaide Architect and Pioneer Modernist - Seminar

Russell S Ellis was one of South Australia's first Modernist architects. Louise Bird, DEH Research Fellow at the Architecture Museum, Louis Laybourne Smith School of Architecture and Design, University of South Australia, will present an illustrated talk about the residential work of Ellis. Time: 12.30 to 1.30pm
Venue: Room 15, Level 5, George Kingston Building (enter from George St) City West Campus, University of South Australia.
Enquiries and bookings: (08) 8302 9235 or julie.collins@unisa.edu.au

24 July History Council of SA's Annual Lecture

Put this date in your diary - details to be advised. See the HCSA website for details www.historycouncilsa.org.au

3-5 August 'Country Connections' State History Conference

Presented by the History Trust of SA this Conference will focus on the history of South Australia's country towns and communities, especially in the 20th century, from local, state, national and global perspectives. Venue: Tanunda Arts and Cultural Centre/Faith Lutheran College combined campus
Enquiries: 08 0203 9888
www.history.sa.gov.au