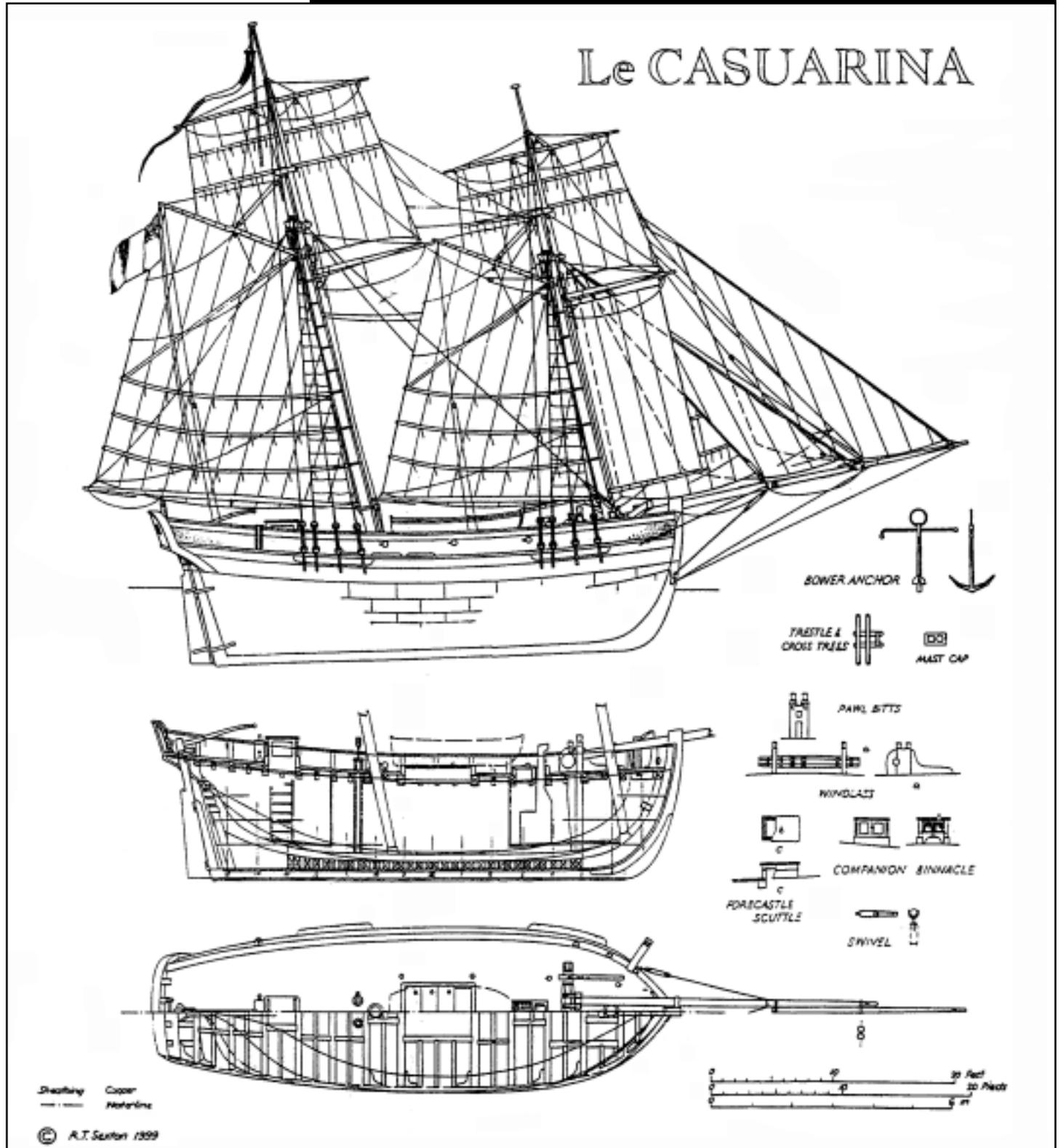


# HERITAGE South Australia

JANUARY 2001 • NUMBER 18

ISSUES AND INFORMATION ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Drawing Copied  
Maritime

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Heritage South Australia  
Government of South Australia

## A WORD FROM THE MINISTER

### for Environment and Heritage

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#### Newsletter of Heritage South Australia

Department for Environment and Heritage

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Francesca Stropin

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#### Front Cover:

*Le Casuarina, used by French explorer Nicholas Baudin during the French surveys of South Australia. See article on page 5.*

Drawing by Bob Sexton, 1999



During the year 2000 Heritage SA worked with some energetic individuals, and private and public organisations, to protect and promote heritage in this State. The cooperative efforts of Governments, private organisations and the community means that resources are being shared, with the community benefiting as a result.

On 28 November 2000, the Hon Joan Hall, Minister for Tourism opened an International Conference on Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism. The conference was initiated by the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, and the Australasian Society for Historical Research. Both organisations foster debate and discussion on archaeological issues, and this conference was yet another of their successes. Held in Adelaide, and organised through Heritage SA and Flinders University, the conference was a stimulating convergence of ideas and issues related to coordinating the interests of heritage and tourism.

Two maritime heritage trails were also launched in November, adding to the interpretation of our heritage. *Port Elliot Maritime Heritage Trail* was a cooperative effort between State Government, Alexandrina Council and the local community; including Port Elliot Surf Life Saving Club and the Basham's Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee. This project is an example of the ways in which our history is being revealed and interpreted by dedicated individuals and organisations around the State. This trail will add to the tourist potential of the state by promoting local and international tourism.

Another trail beginning at Port MacDonnell in the south east, and finishing at the Coorong in the north west, is dedicated to the people who lost their lives in southern ocean shipwreck tragedies. *The Southern Ocean Shipwreck Trail* is another tool promoting the State's

tourism through heritage, and was funded by Environment Australia, and produced by Heritage SA.

Heritage SA was also proud to be involved in the launch of another South Australian major event. On 1

December 2000, Encounter 2002 was launched at the historic Queen's Theatre, which provided a stunning venue for the celebration. This major event will celebrate the bicentenary of the explorers Flinders and Baudin, and their historic meeting in 1802. A series of events from January to April 2002 will commemorate their expeditions. One of the major initiatives to the Encounter program is the proposed investigation, by Heritage SA, into the loss of an anchor from the vessel the *Casuarina*, which accompanied Baudin's voyages on South Australia around 1802-3.

The year 2000 was an excellent year for the promotion of heritage, and the partnerships which were created. Welcome to 2001, and I look forward to increased involvement between the community, professional organisations and government.

#### Iain Evans

Minister for Environment and Heritage

#### Notice to all owners of heritage listed places.

Solver and Heritage SA are happy to announce further discounts on Solver paints and goods, for all owners of heritage listed places. A discount card is included in this Newsletter. All owners of places in State Heritage Areas should contact their local Heritage Adviser for cards.

## SOUTHERN OCEAN SHIPWRECK TRAIL

On 28 November 2000 the Hon Joan Hall launched the **Southern Ocean Shipwreck Trail**. The trail is aptly subtitled **Lost off the Coast**. Written by Maritime Archaeologist Vivienne Moran, and funded by Environment Australia, this trail and booklet is dedicated to the people who lost their lives in southern ocean shipwreck tragedies.

This trail begins at Port MacDonnell in the south east and finishes at the Coorong in the north west. This booklet and eleven land based interpretive signs have been placed along the coastline to provide an understanding of part of our history. Below are some of the excerpts from the booklet.

**By far the worst disaster in South Australia's maritime history has been the wreck of the *Admella*, at Cape Banks in 1859. Out of 113 people on board 24 survived. What follows is a sample of the story of the *Admella*.**

- Saturday, 6 August 1859  
...5am, foggy, cold and like the teeth of a saw, Carpenter Rocks breaks *Admella* into three sections...one mile from shore. Shocked passengers cling to the rigging in

their night clothes and do not think they have long to live...others washed away...three desperate attempts to reach shore fail...the swimmers eventually lost to sight, swept away or sucked under the surf...

- Wednesday, 10 August 1859  
...less than half remain...sea conditions worsen...some wait for death with glazed eyes; others talk of worldly possessions. The shore party repair one of *Admella's* washed up boats with soap and canvas, and try in vain to reach the vessel. People die throughout the day.

### **The wrecking of the *Varoon*, at South End in 1856**

Far above the coastal plain at Mt Burr, the firing of the guns was heard by the local inn keeper, signalling a ship in distress. Unwilling to leave his wife alone, he made no response, assuming those on the coastal plain would have heard the signal and responded. Unfortunately the guns were not heard by anyone else and the wreck as not discovered for nearly two weeks. There were no survivors.

### **And there are many mysteries: the wrecking of the *Maria* near the Coorong in 1840.**

The two masted brigantine had sailed from Port Adelaide for Hobart with 27 passengers. A month later, news arrived in Adelaide of a wreck that had occurred on the other side of the River Murray Mouth, and that those who had survived had been killed by the local Aborigines as they walked north trying to reach safety. The wreck was never found.

With the help of three Aboriginal men, a search party found the site of some of the murders, and buried the remains. A punitive expedition by the Commissioner of Police was carried out under instructions given by Governor Gawler. It resulted in the hanging of two Aboriginal men. The 'on the spot' executions caused great controversy in Adelaide, and Governor Gawler was recalled to England.

*For a copy of the booklet please call The Environment Shop on (08) 8204 1911, or call in at Australis House, Ground Floor, 77 Grenfell Street Adelaide. The booklet retails at \$7.70 including GST.*

**Below:** Lithograph of the wrecking of the *Euro* with an inset of the Captain, John Dowell (Courtesy C Hughes Elders IXL Ltd.) c.1881



### Lochend - the restoration of an historic house

*The restoration of Lochend is a project close to the hearts of the Campbelltown community, as the home of its founding father Charles Fox Campbell. This exciting project taken up by Campbelltown Council and community, includes the stabilisation and ultimate restoration of this home. Through this restoration the Council will not only protect a significant part of the State's history, but will create an asset for the local community, and for the tourist industry. Shelagh Noble, Manager Development & Environmental Services at Campbelltown Council discusses the project and the history of Lochend.*

The purpose of the Lochend Project is to conserve the home of Charles Campbell, and restore it to its original condition. The primary intention is to establish a Centre to interpret the history of early settlement in the area, with the garden setting being developed to illustrate both the early pastoralist period, and the more recent market gardening culture.

Charles Campbell was also an eminent pastoralist, and believed to be one of the drovers in Hawdon's first overland expedition from Sydney to Adelaide in 1838. Lochend is also important because of its association with this early pastoralist pioneer.

Built before 1850, Lochend is among the earliest of Adelaide's residential structures; and was itself a substantial house for its time. The building is also of particular significance because of its probable association with the work of George Strickland Kingston, one of South Australia's most noted early architects - known for his public buildings and private commissions.

When Lochend was built, the Campbelltown area was primarily pastoral land. In later years and as settlement intensified, the region was developed for market gardening and orchards because the River Torrens ran through the locality, providing a permanent source of water. The market gardens and orchards supplied the growing City of Adelaide with fresh produce, and this system continued to operate until the 1960s. Now only remnant market gardens are left, the rest having been taken up for suburban housing close to the central City. Those that remain are considered to be under threat.

The locality of Campbelltown has a special place in the social history of South Australia. Immigrants from Europe, primarily from Italy, began to arrive in South Australia from the 1920s, and Campbelltown became their focus. They

were encouraged to locate in the area because of employment opportunities provided by the more established Anglo-Celtic growers, and the presence of other Italian immigrants. In time, the Italians immigrants bought land and established their own businesses, which have influenced the broader cultural and culinary habits of South Australians. It was these growers who introduced zucchinis, broccoli, capsicums and other exotic produce to our palates.

Lochend, located on the broad and fertile river flats, continued to be used until the 1960s as a residence with associated gardens and orchards. It was located amidst a tract of market gardens which have, within the last 30 years, been subdivided for use as residential allotments. The Lochend Project will represent this market gardening history.

The project involves the conservation and restoration of a heritage building, and its development into a cultural facility. Stage One of the Lochend Project, which involved the stabilisation of the existing structure is complete. It followed guidelines laid down with the detailed recommendations of the Conservation, Management and Development Plan



*Front view of Lochend, unfortunately the left hand side of the building was demolished during the 1970s, but will be reconstructed in the next stage of redevelopment. The roof covering has been replaced with new galvanised iron.*

## Encounter 2002 and its launch at the Queen's Theatre

(which has been informed by an archaeological investigation of the site). Funds for this stage were provided by the City of Campbelltown, the Centenary of Federation Community Projects Program (involving the Sturt and Mayo Electorates) and the local Kiwanis service clubs.

In Stage One the new roof was installed, the ceiling stabilised and the roof structure repaired; floor boards replaced, water and power are connected; the cellar has been cleared, and the internal debris sorted for future interpretive displays. In addition, the lintels, windows and door frames have been replaced and external masonry reconstituted. Stormwater pipes and trenches have been installed and two external security lights erected.

Lochend is the only State Heritage place in public ownership in Campbelltown, and provides a unique opportunity for the public to interact with an historic building. This will continue through public access to the Interpretive Centre, in addition to organised activities that will take place within the building and site.

The conservation and restoration of Lochend will regenerate traditional building skills, which have been lost to this State. The works will ensure continuity of these skills, and the opportunity for their use on other building projects. The completed project will also provide an ongoing educative tool for the TAFE horticultural program.

There are many partners and supporters of this project including the Corporation of the City of Campbelltown; Campbelltown Historical Society; The Italian Community; Rostrevor / Campbelltown Kiwanis; Athelstone Kiwanis (and other service clubs) Torrens Catchment Water Management Board; Pioneers' Association of South Australia; and the Campbelltown Federation Committee. Heritage professionals, including Heritage SA architects have also contributed to the project.

The location of Lochend, adjacent to the River Torrens Linear Park will be a boost for State tourism when complete, and will encourage a broad cross section of the community to visit the site as part of their recreational pursuits. It is indeed a worthy project for the State of South Australia.

From January to April 2002, South Australia will commemorate one of our State's most historically significant events - the historic meeting of British maritime explorer Matthew Flinders and his French contemporary Nicolas Baudin in 1802. Entitled Encounter 2002, this event will encompass Aboriginal culture, maritime heritage, arts, science and education.

The Queen's Theatre, built in 1840, was chosen as the venue for the launch of Encounter 2002 on 1 December 2000, including its logo and website. The Minister for Tourism, Hon Joan Hall, launched Encounter 2002 in front of more than 300 industry representatives, government officials, community, diplomatic and local government representatives.

As the lights dimmed in the oldest theatre on mainland Australia, actor Christopher Taylor set the scene by presenting a powerful monologue capturing the significance of the voyages of Flinders and Baudin and how these two gentleman form part of our cultural heritage.

This presentation was followed by a stunning performance by the renowned Leigh Warren Dancers, backed by an audio/visual presentation by Multivision and the Adelaide Girls Choir, singing a beautiful rendition of Ngana (subtitled *Seasons*). Following the formal speeches by Minister Hall, Professor Leanne Reade and Hon Alexander Downer, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Adelaide Girls Choir returned with a stirring rendition of *O Fortuna* from Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana*. The guests were then invited to join in a feast of South Australian seafood, prepared by the noted Adelaide chef Ann Oliver of the Radisson Playford Hotel.

As part of the Encounter 2002 celebrations, Heritage South Australia is developing three projects:

### 1. Anchor from *Casuarina*

In 1803, the vessel obtained by Baudin in Sydney, the *Casuarina*, lost an anchor in Investigator Strait, during his surveys of Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent.

This Encounter 2002 project will consider the following issues:

to locate, recover, conserve, interpret and display this anchor. If located it is intended to leave the anchor in situ, while the other issues are investigated, as well as the most effective publicity/promotion of the anchor's discovery and then to recover it. This could involve discussions

with the French, English and Australian authorities, as well as the South Australian Maritime Museum.

### 2. Conservation/interpretation of the Stamford Hill Monument

The monument on Stamford Hill in Lincoln National Park is the first monument to Flinders in Australia and is being investigated to determine if any conservation and interpretation is required.

### 3. Assessment of sites related to the exploration of Flinders and Baudin

Currently the following four sites are being investigated for possible entry in the State Heritage Register:

- Flinders's Statue, North Terrace;
- Obelisk, Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island;
- Encounter Bay; and
- Mount Brown.



Flinders Statue on North Terrace which is being recommended for heritage listing.

There could be other significant sites, not already entered in the State Heritage Register, and therefore Heritage SA would appreciate any advice as to other places that could be assessed for entry in the Register.

## Book Notices

HJ Cowan *From Wattle and Daub to Concrete and Steel: The Engineering Heritage of Australia's Buildings* (MUP, Carlton 1998) covers 'traditional' materials, iron and steel, concrete, lighting, heating and cooling, water, sewage disposal, fire fighting, lifts, and the challenge of high rise buildings. It is the first general history of building techniques in Australia.

The South Australian content is slight and there are some errors of fact. Some prefabricated 'Manning' houses do survive (p 38) and the former Liberal Club and Shell House on North Terrace were built in 1925 and 1931, not 1918 (p 97). Adelaide's first telephone exchange opened in 1883 but there were 'services' before then (p 185).

Despite these quibbles, the book is a useful overview packed with information and placing technical innovations in their historical context, often as far back as ancient times.

R Smith *Curiosities of South Australia 3*  
Smith Books, Athelstone 2000.

When this third booklet in the series was released in August 2000 numbers one and two had collectively sold over 9000 copies - a testament to the community's appetite for well-presented South Australiana.

Topics in this volume include the Colony's first balloon ascent (1871), the Naracoorte Bat Cave, the Tantanoola Tiger, lychgates, Graham's Castle at Goolwa and the Smith of Dunesk Mission at Beltana and its most famous minister, the Rev. John Flynn of Australian Inland Mission and Flying Doctor fame.

Lesser known aspects of our past include the Sparrow Destruction Act of 1882, former Chief Justice John Bray's 'Address to the pigeons in Hurtle Square', which is attached to a birdbath there, and Miss Jessie Hussey's significant achievements as a collector of seaweed and other botanical specimens at Port Elliot. Her collection is now in the State Herbarium.

The 104 page A5 format booklet follows the established format of 4-5 pages and usually at least two illustrations per topic. All three are available from Smithbooks, PO Box 17, Athelstone SA 5076 and retail for \$10.95 each.

Brian Samuels

## Heritage Advisory Service handbook on line at:

[www.heritage.gov.au](http://www.heritage.gov.au)

An invaluable manual that draws together practical aspects of establishing a heritage advisory service, and provides a resource for Heritage Advisers is now available on line.

The main goal of a Heritage Advisory Service is to assist Local and State Governments, and the community in the management of their heritage assets.

Heritage Advisory programs have been very successful in providing a positive attitude towards heritage conservation through assisting councils, communities and owners of heritage properties with expert heritage advice and through the promotion of heritage conservation in the area.

Throughout many towns the benefits of these services are now evident, with restored heritage buildings, reconstructed verandahs, regulated and appropriate signage, upgraded streetscapes, additional street planting and in most cases, a changed community perception towards the value of heritage.

Heritage Advisory Services were first established in Victoria in 1977 and since that time have developed across Australia (with the exception of Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory) in most cases as joint partnership between State and Local Governments. The concept of Advisory Services was initially modelled on the Heritage Officer position associated with Conservation Areas in the United Kingdom, but over the past twenty two years has developed as an effective Australian initiative. However, apart from informal networking by Government Heritage Authorities, there has never been a coordinated approach to the running of these Services nor have national standards or requirements for Advisers been outlined. There are currently differences between the States and Territories in the management and funding of these programs and differences in the role and expectations of Heritage Advisers.

In 1997, an assessment and evaluation of Services was undertaken and it was recommended that national standards and guidelines for Heritage Advisory Services be developed in Australia.

Text by McDougall & Vines.

## Convicts, Shipwrecks and Battlefields

Local, national and international speakers discussed some of the world's famous shipwrecks at a conference on archaeology, heritage and tourism, held in Adelaide during November 2000. Discussions on current historical and archaeological research by some of the world's leading experts on maritime heritage were heard by almost 200 delegates.

For only the second time land and maritime archaeology organisations coordinated their annual conferences. And judging by the accolades of the local, national and overseas delegates who attended, the conference was a success. The Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA), and the Australasian Society for Historical Research (ASHA) initiated the conference, while Heritage SA and Flinders University organised it.

Over 90 papers were offered from around Australia, Argentina, UK, Israel, South Africa, New Zealand and Finland. In addition to a full program on the theme Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism many papers were presented on other topics, such as the archaeology and cultural landscapes of confinement, the research of indigenous cultures, mining communities and teaching historical archaeology.

The Hon Joan Hall, Minister for Tourism, opened the conference. She highlighted the need for archaeologists, historians, tourist operators and tourists, to consider the link between heritage and tourism - given that the tourism industry sector is both the largest in the world, and the fastest growing industry sector in the world, plus employing more people than any other.

She went on to say that through partnerships between tourism and heritage professionals, and through intensive focus such as this conference, that archaeological and heritage sites can continue to be revealed, protected, appreciated, and visited - both now, and by future generations.

Proceedings from the conference will be available in mid 2001, for more information please contact Bill Jeffery on (08) 8204 9311.

## St James Church, Blakiston.

St James Anglican Church at Blakiston, near Littlehampton in the Adelaide Hills, is one of the State's earliest Anglican Churches. Of the several Anglican churches built in South Australia between 1837 and 1847, only St James Church and Holy Trinity in North Terrace, Adelaide, remain. Holy Trinity was built in 1838 as the first permanent church in Adelaide, but has undergone several periods of alterations, including a complete transformation in 1889. In comparison, St James, completed in 1847, remains virtually as constructed, complete with its graveyard and rectory. The later belltower contains one of the oldest bells cast in South Australia.

Not only is there intact physical evidence of the religious life of the early settlers of the Blakiston district in the site itself, but also a documentary legacy in the form of diaries and letters of the original minister and Francis Davison (founder of Blakiston), newspaper articles and an early watercolour of the interior of the church painted by the noted early South Australian artist, ST Gill in the late 1840s.

St James provides a very intact example of an early Anglican church group which gives a clear insight into early building craftsmanship and the priorities of the Colony's early settlers.

Report by Sarah Laurence



The following places were also included in the State Heritage Register during 2000.

### Aldgate

'Raywood' (previously Arbury Park) Garden, Chapel, Driveway and Gates

### Gepps Cross

Administration Building (original building and southern additions only) former Gepps Cross Abattoirs

### Glynde

Dwelling ('Glynde House')

### Henley Beach

Temple Uniting Church (former Congregational Church)

### via Iron Knob

Coralbignie (Houderoo) Rocks

### Lower Hermitage

Glen Ewin Complex, including house, stable/coachhouse and former jam factory buildings (pulping shed, jam factory, sugar store, packing shed and jam kitchen [ruin])

### Minnipa

Yarwondutta Rock and Quarry

### Port Elliot

Former Port Elliot Waterworks including Well and Remnant Pipework

### Prospect

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church

### St Peter Island

St Peter Island Whaling Sites

### Tailem Bend

Former Lime Kilns

## Maritime Heritage Trail Launched

Many passers-by joined 60 invited guests on the foreshore of Horseshoe Bay recently, for the official launch of the *Port Elliot Maritime Heritage Trail* by the Hon Dean Brown, Member for Finniss.

This trail, consisting of five interpretive signs and a colour brochure, commemorates Port Elliot's significant maritime history as the first seaport for the River Murray trade. Between 1851-1866 more than 500 vessels used the facilities of the port. Unfortunately seven shipwrecks and many strandings led to Port Elliot's reputation as a 'ship-trap', resulting in Victor Harbor replacing it as the coastal outlet for the Murray.

The remains of four vessels which were wrecked within Horseshoe Bay (the *Harry*, *Josephine Loizeau*, *Lapwing* and *Flying Fish*)

are often exposed within the surf and swimming zone and continue to intrigue many visitors to the beach. The remains of the other three wrecked vessels (the *Emu*, *Commodore* and *Athol*) are thought to lie outside the bay and are yet to be located.

The five signs have been placed at vantage points around the bay, on stands built from original jetty timbers. Two signs are located near the kiosk and highlight the port's development and decline, while the remaining three, which tell the individual stories of each wreck, have been strategically placed on the eastern side of the bay - at the top of the steps leading to the beach.

The *Port Elliot Maritime Heritage Trail* has been a cooperative effort carried out by Heritage South Australia, the Port Elliot Surf Life Saving Club and the Alexandrina Council, with funding assistance from Coastcare. The success of this project clearly

demonstrates the important benefits gained when government and community groups cooperate to protect, conserve and interpret historic shipwrecks and other heritage sites.



Hon Dean Brown and Robyn Hartell (author of the Trail) at Port Elliot

## STATE HERITAGE FUND GRANTS

The State Heritage Fund provides financial assistance to owners of places in the State Heritage Register, and to owners or Councils for the enhancement of heritage qualities within State Heritage Areas. Funding is allocated annually to selected projects such as:-

- conservation works
- conservation plans
- heritage surveys
- heritage advisory services
- maritime archaeology
- skills development

### July 2000 to June 2001

The waiting list from which this year's new grants were selected was closed on 31 January 2000. It comprised 82 applications competing for \$100,000.

Grant allocations were finalised in November by the Minister for Environment & Heritage, with thirty-two projects receiving assistance. Individual grants awarded this year range from \$225 to \$5,000.

In addition, the Minister has approved a further fourteen 'stand by' projects which will receive grants totalling \$53,200. It is possible a few of these might proceed later this financial year, but the majority is expected to be funded from next financial year's budget.

### July 2001 to June 2002

Once the above 'stand by' projects have been funded, the balance of the 2001/2002 grants budget will be allocated to new projects. These will be selected from the pre-existing waiting list of applications received prior to 31 January 2000.

Because of the current backlog, it will not be possible to accept new applications, nor to consider those submitted after 31 January 2000.

The grant budget for 2001/2002 has not yet been finalised. Further information on when the State Heritage Fund will be reopened to applications, will be given when available.

Please direct any enquiries on current or future grants to:

Heritage South Australia

Tel: 8204 9299

Fax: 8204 9455

E-mail: [heritage@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:heritage@saugov.sa.gov.au)

## Email subscription for *Heritage South Australia Newsletter*

Heritage SA is reviewing its publicity and promotion area, to best utilise our resources. The Newsletter will continue but in a different and shorter format. Hard copies will be limited in the future. The Newsletter can be accessed on the heritage website, at [www.heritage.sa.gov.au](http://www.heritage.sa.gov.au).

If you would like to subscribe to our email mailing list we can send you information regarding the newsletter and any other important information.

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