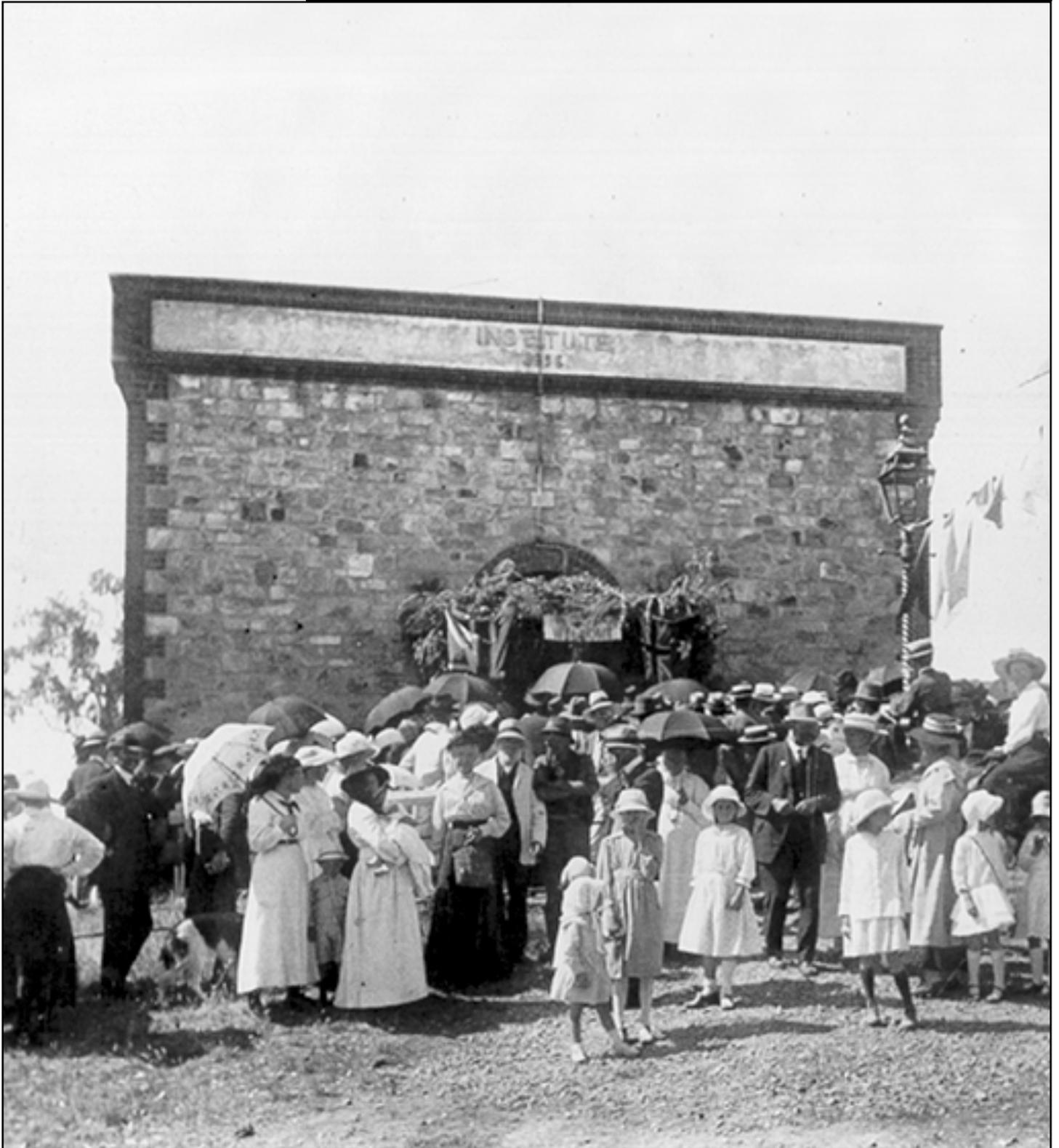


HERITAGE South Australia

NEWSLETTER

JULY 2001 • NUMBER 19

ISSUES AND INFORMATION ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Heritage South Australia
Government of South Australia

A WORD FROM THE MINISTER

for Environment and Heritage

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Francesca Stropin

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Front Cover:

The Tea Tree Gully Institute built in 1896. This building played an important part in the lives of local residents and has recently been listed in the Register of Local Heritage Places. See page 3.

Photo courtesy: City of Tea Tree Gully.



I am pleased to announce that as part of the 2001/2 Budget, the State Heritage Fund will receive an additional \$500,000. This money will be shared between current applications and new requests for funding. A further \$250,000 has been committed over the next three years.

In South Australia our older buildings and physical features contribute significantly to the ambience and attractiveness of our built environment. They provide the local community with a valued sense of place, and play an important role in maintaining a sense of cultural heritage.

Currently, the State Heritage Register contains 2,155 registered places, both publicly and privately owned. The provision of small grants to the owners of these heritage-listed properties has been a cornerstone in the State's heritage conservation program.

These grants are allocated for projects such as conservation plans, repair or replacement of roofing and guttering, masonry, conservation relating to salt damp repair and re-pointing and general painting and repairs.

The Heritage grants play an important role in protecting and enhancing the heritage character and tourist value of many of South Australia's towns. A number of past projects include shop-front and house restorations at places such as Burra, Hahndorf and Goolwa.

I am pleased that this Government has committed \$1.25million over four years for conservation of heritage listed places. This demonstrates a commitment to the enhancement and sustainability of South Australia's built heritage. This in turn will assist in sustaining the long-term use of existing heritage infrastructure across South Australia.



Notice to all owners of heritage listed places.

Solver and Heritage SA have negotiated significant discounts on Solver paints and goods, for all owners of heritage listed places. All owners of places in State Heritage Areas should contact their local Heritage Adviser for cards.

Heritage Incentives - The City of Tea Tree Gully's Package

The City of Tea Tree Gully realises that preserving heritage is important to a community's identity, to the education of future generations and to tourism in the area. The Council recognises their responsibility to future generations to protect these places. A Register of Local Heritage Places, an Historic (Conservation) Zone and associated urban design guidelines have recently been incorporated into the Tea Tree Gully Development Plan, and in March 2000 the Council launched a Heritage Incentives Package. This package provides assistance and incentive to owners of local heritage items, so that the life of buildings and their contribution to the local community is maximised.

The package consists of:

- A Heritage Grants Program;
- Heritage Conservation Award;
- Architectural Heritage Advisory Service;
- Subsidising owners to attend a Home Restoration Course;
- Development Application Fee Concessions; and
- Heritage Product Discounts

Each year, owners of Local Heritage Places will be invited to apply to the Community Fund for a **Heritage Grant**, to assist with the financial costs of building conservation work. Priority will be given to urgent work, or, where a significant contribution will be made to streetscape character. The work will be identified by a sign at the front of the property and will be eligible for a **Heritage Conservation Award**. Council will award these to promote and acknowledge good examples of heritage conservation work.

Owners of Local Heritage Places thinking about building or extending a house; adding a carport or verandah; erecting a garage; or undertaking any other building work, can receive free preliminary advice on plans from Council's heritage conservation architect. This **Architectural Heritage Advisory Service** ensures all relevant heritage conservation issues have been worked through.

The National Trust of South Australia runs a short **Home Restoration Course** called 'Do it Up and Do it Right'. Over a six week period, participants learn how to properly maintain a heritage building. Owners of heritage places can attend this course and

Council will refund 50% of the \$150 registration fee.

Owners of local heritage places will be provided with **Discount Cards** that will enable them to purchase paints and some accessories from Solver Paints. The extra **Development Application Fee** associated with some heritage work will be waived, so that only normal fees will apply despite the Development Act prescribing higher fees.

Council anticipates that the Heritage Incentives Program will lead to thoughtful and well designed improvements to heritage places throughout the City of Tea Tree Gully. This program will enhance the heritage appeal of places valued by the community, and demonstrate Council's commitment to the ongoing preservation of the buildings and places that remind us of our history.

Further information about the Incentives Program can be obtained from the City of Tea Tree Gully's City Development Team on telephone 8397 7232 or email cttg@camtec.net.au.

*Ingrid Wilkshire
City of Tea Tree Gully*



The Tea Tree Gully Steam Flour Mill was recently listed in the Register of Local Heritage Places. Built in 1853, it was the first building to be erected in the village part of Steenton (now Tea Tree Gully). Part still remains and is being used as a hotel and restaurant.



The arrival of the Royal Mail horse team outside of the Tea Tree Gully hotel. The hotel was built in 1854 and was the first hotel and one of the earliest buildings in Steventon. This building was recently listed in the Register of Local Heritage Places.

Local Government Heritage Awards

Alexandrina Council

The Alexandrina Council (comprising the former District Councils of Port Elliot and Goolwa, Strathalbyn and portion of Willunga), has announced Heritage Awards to persons or properties, which in the opinion of Council, have shown excellence in a number of categories of heritage conservation.

These awards are presented during Heritage Week, and National Trust Branches in the Council area at Strathalbyn, Goolwa and Port Elliot are invited to participate in the awards.

The Heritage Advisory Committee recommended to Council that awards be presented for the following:

Best Conservation Practice
Written Historical Research on a building or subject
Contribution to Streetscape
Commercial Project using heritage buildings
Community Project
Re-use and Conservation of a Heritage building (recycling)

The Alexandrina Council Heritage Advisory Committee was formed from former Committees of the Strathalbyn, and Port Elliot & Goolwa Councils. It has representation from: Council Officers; Elected Members; Council's Heritage Adviser; National Trust branches at Strathalbyn, Goolwa and Port Elliot; and community representation from Langhorne Creek, Milang, Strathalbyn, Port Elliot and Goolwa.

The following awards have been made for 2001:

Best Conservation Practice;
Mr. C. Magyari, North Parade Strathalbyn

Written Historical Research;
Strathalbyn Naturalist Club for the book "Natural History of the Strathalbyn and Goolwa Districts".

Contribution to Streetscape (Fence);
Mr. J Gray, 18 Commercial Rd Strathalbyn
Mr. R Petersen, 6 West Tce Strathalbyn
H & H Weckert 1 Ashbourne Rd Strathalbyn

C & W Payne 5 West Tce Strathalbyn
H. Brooks Watervilla, Strathalbyn
Mrs. D. Moore 27 West Tce Strathalbyn
J & J Yard 29 Foster Place Goolwa.

Community Project;
St. Andrews Church, Spirelets Strathalbyn
Port Elliot Railway Station Interpretive Centre

Re-use and Conservation
Mr. & Mrs. Reed, Cottage Restoration cnr Chrystal and Fenchurch Streets Goolwa.

Commercial Project
No award.

The awards were presented at Council's meeting on Tuesday 3 April at Goolwa, by the Alexandrina Council Mayor Mr. Kym McHugh, and the Chair of the Alexandrina Council Heritage Advisory Committee Mr. Anthony Presgrave.

Volunteers at Chinamans Well

On a sunny March afternoon volunteers enjoyed an afternoon of buckets and spades, good company and great weather.

A number of volunteers (including orienteers, Friends of the Coorong, National Parks and Heritage SA staff) gathered to clean out the quarries at Chinamans Well, Coorong National Park.

The quarries, at the edge of salt lakes are the source of stone used to build Chinamans Well (and possibly other wells along the Coorong). The limestone is cut in a circular fashion one stone width's deep (200mm). Over years the quarries have become silted up and were hardly distinguishable. The edges were carefully identified from an earlier archaeological study, and the silt dug out and removed in wheel barrows. The younger helpers enjoyed the barrow rides on the return journey.

Chinamans Well is one of over 70 state heritage places within the reserve system and was constructed to facilitate overland travel by Chinese miners from Port Adelaide to Victorian gold fields during 1855-7. The route was used to evade Victoria's discriminatory legislation. The overland telegraph line passed through the area in 1857, and a nearby eating house was in occupation until 1907 which was later demolished to provide road building material.

A new Chinese Heritage Centre (Gum San) has just opened in Ararat, Victoria on the site of Lead Canton, one of the world's richest alluvial goldfields. It brings to life the miner's journey from China to the Victorian goldfields and gives an insight into the travelling and living conditions. For more details see www.gumsan.com.au.

*Alison Radford
Senior Heritage Officer*



Marking the edges



Volunteers cleaning out the quarries at Chinamans Well.

Volunteer heritage groups honoured

Volunteer groups working to preserve and highlight heritage sites in SA were honoured at a breakfast on Monday, 26 February. The breakfast was part of the celebrations of the International Year of the Volunteer.

Ninety people attended, and appreciated, a relaxed breakfast in the cultivated surroundings of the Botanic Gardens Restaurant.

The Minister for Environment and Heritage, Mr Iain Evans – who is also the Minister responsible for Volunteers – presented IYV certificates of appreciation to representatives of eight heritage groups.

These groups were: Society for Underwater Historical Research; National Parks Heritage Committee; Adelaide Gaol

Preservation Society; Friends of Old Government House; Fort Glanville Historical Association; Friends of Marble Hill; Friends of Martindale Hall Conservation Park; and Kingston House Development Committee.

The breakfast was coordinated by Heritage SA and the Community Liaison Branch of National Parks & Wildlife SA. Other heritage groups around the state will be honoured at regional celebrations throughout the International Year of Volunteers.

Although State and local governments care for heritage places governments can't do it all, and the work by volunteers is crucial to the protection and ongoing care of heritage places. Volunteers repair heritage places, apply for funding, guide



visitors around the site, and create interpretive signage.

In addition buildings such as Old Government House, Marble Hill, Fort Glanville, Kingston House and the Adelaide Gaol are open to the public largely through the work of volunteers.

This breakfast is one way in which to thank volunteers for their consistent, and considerable efforts.



The Hon Iain Evans, Minister for Environment and Heritage presenting an award to Trevor Porter for the Adelaide Gaol Preservation Society, at the Botanic Gardens restaurant.

The Federation period in Adelaide, and the architecture of the time

In this year of celebrating the centenary of Federation it is interesting to consider the built environment of the time. The period immediately before and after the actual political act of Federation on January 1, 1901 was a time of intense consideration of identity and character throughout Australia, in both the social and physical realms. Each state approached Federation differently, and in South Australia, a well documented sense of conservatism was reflected in the social and physical environment. Regional differences due to materials, climate and social attitude are discernible in the architecture of the period in the other states also.

The years leading up to 1901, particularly the 1890s, had seen great changes in the sources of architectural design, with the consequent development of a range of architectural styles which continued to be used for the next 20 years. The strict adherence to the Victorian Gothic/Classic possibilities was widened to include designs which originated in other vernacular, aesthetic and historic streams, most of which developed in Britain and Europe but also some from America.

Architectural trends were based on the principles of academic and free classicism as well as Arts and Crafts, Art Nouveau, Old English, Queen Anne and other forms of architecture. This had a direct result on taste and fashion both in houses and also in larger commercial and institutional buildings constructed in the years spanning the old and new centuries, as Australian architects interpreted and adapted the new styles. The change was essentially from an austere regular symmetrical form to a more exuberant bold appearance which reflected a change in both planning and materials.

The buildings of the Victorian period were regular in elevation and plan. The new designs were much freer and more 'picturesque'. The period also saw a distinct change in the use of materials and detailing as well as form. The buildings of the Federation period are most particularly identifiable by elements such as terracotta roof tiles rather than slate or corrugated iron, face red brick walls with bands of render not stone, timber fretwork rather than cast iron verandah details, gables and half gables with timber strapping, tall brick chimneys and often corner towers or turrets creating a complicated rather than regular roof line.



Wests Coffee Palace

Built in 1903 as shops and a warehouse, later the building operated as a 'coffee palace' a popular alternative to hotels after the growth of the temperance movement. The paired and turreted towers, projecting gables, red brick and render walls, 'Byzantine' details and steep terracotta tiled roof are characteristic of the Federation period.

In Adelaide, these new trends can clearly be seen by comparing the elevations of two buildings in Rundle/Hindley Street. The Austral Hotel and its attached shops, with horizontal parapet line and central pediment, classically derived details, regular divisions along the stone elevation to the street and traditional terrace appearance, represents the old Victorian approach. In contrast, Wests Coffee Palace (first known as the Austral Stores), is an example of the new Federation approach. The paired and turreted towers, projecting gables, red brick and render walls, 'Byzantine' details and steep terracotta tiled roof (constructed in sections not continuously along the whole frontage) highlight the changes in architecture which had occurred between 1880 and 1903, even though the use of the two buildings was essentially the same.

In the late 1880s and 1890s, the changes to come in style and fashion were initially flagged in the work of two older architects Daniel Garlick and Edward J Woods. In 1886, Garlick designed the building at 150-154 Rundle Street, which is now one of the few surviving examples of English Queen Anne architecture in South Australia. Woods, who was the grand old man of South Australian architecture by this time, designed the very un-Victorian Springhill Lodge, at 410 Carrington Street in 1897.

As the new styles moved into the mainstream of architectural practice during the Federation period, many more architects began producing designs which displayed the new sense of picturesque asymmetry. John Quinton Bruce designed Carclew, on Montefiore Hill, North Adelaide, with a round Germanic tower and timbered half gables, balconies and verandahs. Other architects including F W Dancker (Attunga, Burnside), Albert S Conrad (Wests Coffee Palace), Henry J Cowell (Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange) and many others designed buildings which were a far cry from the controlled Italianate structures so beloved by earlier generations.

The East End of the city is a good place to view some of Adelaide's most distinctive buildings of the Federation period, including the Stag Hotel, the market frontages, Tandanya (which was a power station run by the Adelaide Electric Supply Co), and the former Producers Hotel in



Federation doorway, Kent Town

The asymmetrical setting of the door in the opening, and the use of ornate timber rather than cast iron are features of Federation construction.

Grenfell Street, as well as a number of smaller shops in Rundle Street. The areas which display the greatest concentration of houses from the early twentieth century are North Adelaide and the suburbs fronting the Parklands such as Medindie, Unley, Rose Park, Mile End and other areas being subdivided from farm land and agricultural use, (particularly the large

sections initially owned by the South Australian Company which was divesting itself of land at this time).

Many new large houses and mansions were also built in the hills and by the sea, such as Adare at Victor Harbour (designed by F W Dancker) and Kalyra at Belair (designed by Charles Good). Smaller



Taylor House, North Adelaide

The irregular roofline of this house, red brick feature walls, terracotta roof and timber fretwork characterise the Federation period.

houses, though more modest in size than the North Adelaide mansions, still displayed the terracotta tiles, gabled roofs and timber fretwork around the verandahs which the grander houses had. Many of the architects working in Adelaide at the turn of the century are included in the *Cyclopedia of South Australia* which was published in 1909.

As a reflection of South Australian conservatism, sometimes the domestic architecture of the suburbs was slow to embrace the new styles, and the early stages of the period resulted in some strange mixtures of Italianate and Federation styling in both the city and the suburbs, which are best described as transitional examples. As in all areas of stylistic development, there were architects, designers and builders who continued to use old familiar elements blended with the new, sometimes because their clients demanded it, or they wanted to retain some sense of tradition.

In South Australia, rock faced sandstone proved as popular as red brick for walling, and cast iron verandah detailing hung on well into the twentieth century. The use of nationalistic symbols which were distinctly Australian was more subdued in Adelaide, in contrast to Sydney or Melbourne where gum leaves, wattle and kangaroos were all the fashion. There are isolated examples of stained glass which incorporate native flora, such as Taylor House, Brougham Place, built in 1908 and designed by Davies and Rutt. Generally however, the degree of decoration added to the tiled roofs by terracotta finials was restricted to goosenecks and balls rather than the dragons and gargoyles to be seen in Melbourne and Sydney. It is interesting to note, by the end of the period, a move towards a proto-bungalow style of house which incorporated a more horizontal form and the rock faced sandstone which had become so popular in Adelaide during this time.

By 1920 the wonderful range of architecture styles of the Federation period had been overtaken by the reality of war and the consequent social changes in Australia. The dominant design source for housing became the Californian Bungalow, imported from America but very quickly adapted to Australian housing requirements. In many building types such as offices and shops new modernist principles of economy in materials and detail prevailed, as South Australia settled down to the period after World War One.

Many of the larger houses and buildings from the Federation period are included in the State Heritage Register, and some of the more modest houses and shops are now on local heritage lists of suburban and country Councils.

*Katrina McDougall
Historian
McDougall & Vines
Conservation and heritage consultants
Photos courtesy McDougall & Vines*

NEW SPIRELETS ON ST ANDREW'S CHURCH BELL TOWER

In February 2001, four spirelets were reinstated on top of the Bell Tower at St Andrew's Church in Strathalbyn, returning a significant landmark in the area to its former glory.

Associated with early Scottish settlers to the area in the early 1800's, the St Andrew's Church has significant historical significance. Included in the State Heritage Register, building of the original church began in 1844, and after a period of additions and alterations was completed in its current form in 1868. The bell tower added in 1869 is a focal point of the area. A clock was installed within the tower in 1895.

The 21 m high bell tower with a plan area of approximately 4.6 m x 4.6 m is constructed of random rubble walls with rendered quoins. A timber-framed metal clad roof is set behind parapet walls of the tower. Tower crenellations and original spirelets were of rendered brick construction. In 1956, two original spirelets were blown off the tower in a winter storm, the remaining two spirelets were then considered unsafe and subsequently removed. In 1994 the

Church Restoration Committee was formed to organise replacing the spirelets to the bell tower.

PPK Environment & Infrastructure Pty Ltd was engaged as project structural engineer to detail the new spirelets, and design a support system to ensure they would remain secure under wind and earthquake loading requirements of current Australian design standards. Considering site conditions including limited available safe access and working space at the top of the bell tower, and the aim to minimise work required at this level, led to the design of a support frame that enabled all four spirelets to be erected in one main lift.

A large portion of work including fixing of spirelets and alignment of crosses was therefore able to be carried out near ground level. The final arrangement consists of reinforced concrete spirelets bolted to a steel support frame connecting all four spirelets together. Fixing points of the frame to the tower masonry were readily accessible from within the parapet walls of the tower.

The Support Frame

The support frame had a dual purpose. In the first instance as a lifting frame for erecting all four spirelets together and secondly, to secure the new spirelets to the existing bell tower. The frame is square in plan consisting of four universal I-beams connected to corner upright posts which in turn support the spirelets using a gusseted baseplate arrangement.

Computer aided design was used to carry out a detailed analysis of the frame for all stages of the lifting sequence and the final erected condition. For the main lift, tie rods were fixed across each face between the corner posts to limit spread of the frame. These rods were detailed to enable them to be later removed, after the spirelets were in place on the tower. Four corner lift points near the bottom of the frame were positioned to allow easy access for derigging from within the bell tower once erected. In its final position, the main frame is concealed behind the parapet walls of the bell tower.



St Andrews Church, Strathalbyn c.1880. The spirelets on the left were damaged in 1956 during a winter storm. (Courtesy Mortlock Library)



Exposed surfaces of the steel frame were protected against corrosion by grit blasting and applying a single coat of high quality inorganic zinc silicate coating. The frame was fabricated by 'Strath Fabrication and Machining Services'.

The Spirelets

Consulting with Heritage SA, profile dimensions of the spirelets were determined using photographs and documents from heritage archives. After considering several options, concrete in a finish to simulate traditional render was

considered to provide a durable form of construction with minimal maintenance implications.

Spirelets were constructed by 'Stoneform Pty Ltd'. In the first instance a full-size positive timber mould was made, from which negative fibreglass moulds were then fabricated. A trial dummy casting was then formed which highlighted minor problems in casting. These were overcome by adjusting the coarse aggregate size of the concrete mix and concrete placement techniques.

All spirelets were cast vertically. During casting, the top half of the mould was not placed until concrete in the bottom half was nearing completion. Moulds were vibrated externally to achieve good compaction of the fresh concrete. Incorporated in each spirelet was a grout tube to enable site placement of crosses, an internal void further to reduce weight and recessed lifting inserts for site placement of the spirelet onto the support frame.

Two new crosses were fabricated to match two original salvaged wrought iron crosses. All crosses were then hot-dipp galvanised. Spirelet construction included provision for positive earthing connection of the crosses to the support frame for lightning protection.

Erection of Spirelets

Prior to erection, some remedial works were carried out on the four corner crenels of the bell tower to provide a firm bearing for the new spirelets. Other preparation works included a trial fit of the steel support frame to check clearances and alignment, and enable packers placed on top of each corner crenel of the tower to be leveled. The bare support frame orientation was marked and then placed on a leveled area adjacent to the tower at ground level. Main stages that led to the successful erection of the spirelets included:

- Initially, Counterweights were placed on two diagonally opposite corners of the support frame to allow two spirelets to be installed on the other corners of the frame.
- Once all four spirelets were bolted securely to the frame, counterweights were removed.
- Crosses were then placed in the grout tubes provided within each spirelet. The crosses were then aligned and grouted in place.
- Recessed pockets at lifting inserts on each individual spirelet were then grouted over, and each spirelet given a rendered coat finish to achieve better colour matching.
- With the crane in position and all rigging attached, the whole structure weight of 11.2 tonnes was then lifted into place with the load slowly transferred to the four corner crenels of the bell tower.

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continued

- Once in place, final grouting under the bearing plates at each corner crenel and fixing of the frame to the tower parapet walls was then completed.

Completion of the new lightning protection system could then take place. Using mainly local contractors and community businesses, the new spirelets were finally erected on 8 February 2001. Overall cost of the project was approximately \$45,000 with funding from local community, local businesses and a State Government Heritage grant of \$8,000.

The installation of the spirelets has been a long-term project for the Restoration Committee and the local Strathalbyn community. The continued dedication of members of the committee and all tradepersons involved is to be commended.

Peter Statton
 Senior Structural Engineer
 PPK Environment & Infrastructure Pty Ltd



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Pioneer regional surveys come to a close

In 1981, only three years after heritage legislation was enacted, the South Australian Government pioneered a systematic program of regional heritage surveys of the whole State, which was divided into fourteen regions. The final incorporated region of the State, the Upper North, has just been completed.

Over nearly twenty years the Regional Heritage Survey Program has systematically identified much of the State's non-aboriginal heritage resources, including the documentation and evaluation of individual places and areas. Survey reports including site plans, photographs and maps create a valuable asset for councils and communities interested in conserving their heritage. They can be viewed by the public and are located at the offices of Heritage SA.

The Upper North Heritage Survey was managed by Heritage SA, which is part of the Department for Environment and Heritage, and funded by State and Federal Governments, with contributions by Port Pirie and Mount Remarkable Councils. It was researched and written by a team of professional historians, archaeologists and architects.

The report includes an overview of the Upper North's history from its early pastoral and agricultural developments, to the shrinking of the population in the twentieth century through technological innovation and the clamour for economic efficiencies sought by industry.

The Upper North survey recommends the inclusion of 43 places in the State Heritage Register. These include places such as remnants from an Aircraft Fuel Depot used during World War Two; Old Canowie Station; remnants from Spring Creek Mine and Wirrabara Forest Reserve. These recommendations are considered by the State Heritage Authority, which is responsible for the listing of places in the State Heritage Register.

And the completion of this report is not the end of the line in heritage surveys. Thematic surveys of the State are now underway. A survey of the Oodnadatta Track in the State's Far North is due for completion this year, and a survey of the Birdsville and Strzelecki Tracks has commenced. Next year there are plans for documenting the architecture of the twentieth century. Local councils also continue to identify and document their heritage.

DEBATING THE NEW AND THE OLD

Free Public Debate 29 November 2001

Is it better to live in an old house or a new one?

In November six speakers will entertain and inform on a stimulating topic about the places we live in, the loves and hates, the benefits and the frustrations of old and new houses.

Speakers include Adelaide writers Peter Goldsworthy and Tony Shillitoe, the eminent Barry Jones, University of South Australia lecturer Jenny Lee, Chair of the Centenary of Federation, Jane Jose, and a mystery guest.

Well known Barrister and speaker Anthony Durkin, will once more adjudicate in a heritage debate, and will bring his lively and witty words to the event.

The debate is part of the national ICOMOS conference on 20th century heritage to be held 28 November to 1 December.

For further information on the debate phone: 08 8204 9243,
or email: stropin.francesca@saugov.sa.gov.au

Birdsville & Strzelecki Tracks Heritage Survey

Heritage SA, in partnership with the Australian Heritage Commission, has recently commissioned a heritage survey of the Birdsville & Strzelecki Tracks in the far north-east of South Australia. Apart from areas surrounding the tracks in South Australia, it will also include areas of south-west Queensland associated with the two tracks.

Together with the recently completed Oodnadatta Track Heritage Survey, the Birdsville & Strzelecki Tracks project is part of a much larger undertaking entitled the *Inland Rivers - Outback Tracks*: a regional heritage tourism strategy for the Lake Eyre Basin. In addition to assessing and documenting the heritage resources of the Birdsville and Strzelecki Tracks, the final report will provide recommendations about the potential and suitability of heritage places for use in heritage tourism itineraries. The documentation from this heritage survey will be suitable for use in developing heritage tourism products as part of the *Inland Rivers - Outback Tracks* project.

20th Century Heritage: Our Recent Cultural legacy

National ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Conference
Wednesday 28 November – Saturday 1 December 2001

This conference looks at the heritage of the last 100 years, considering questions such as:

How do we identify heritage and how do we save it?

What are the things we want to keep?

Are there different issues involved in the protection of our recent heritage?

From architecture to roads, gardens, art installations and archaeological sites, this conference opens up debate on preserving and identifying our recent cultural legacy.

A registration form with conference program and logistical details is now available. The registration fee is approximately \$350.

For further information contact All Occasions Management on 08 8354 2285 or email on ICOMOS@all-occasions.com.au

REMEMBERING OUR IMMIGRANT HISTORY

In the years following World War Two, refugees and immigrants migrating to Australia from Europe dramatically increased the cultural diversity of our nation. From the 1970s, Australia also accepted immigrants and refugees from a variety of other regions, including Asia, the Middle East, Africa, South America and the Pacific countries. In the year 2000, 25% of Australians were born overseas, it is important therefore to recognise and protect this immigrant heritage.

In 1981 a report recommended that the South Australian Government establish a museum to reflect the cultural diversity of South Australia's population. In 1982 the Migration Museum was established, and in 1986 opened its doors to the public. The museum presents the history and cultural traditions of immigrants through its collections, exhibitions and public programs.

Another significant step in recognising our immigrant heritage, and more specifically recognising refugee groups who faced the horrors of war and displacement, is the establishment of the program called *Reasons to Remember*. To give communities an opportunity to record the oppression of the past, and commemorate histories of escape and survival, a Memorial Wall was set up at the museum. Published information is also made

available by the communities to explain and record their histories. To date, the Memorial Wall has attracted plaques from the Polish, Serbian, Slovenian, Ukrainian, Jewish, Tatar Bashkurt, Vietnamese and Hungarian communities and the former British Child Migrants.

The concept of the Memorial Wall began in 1992, when the Baltic Communities Council came to the museum because they wanted to find a way to tell Australians their reasons for migrating to Australia. The story they told struck a chord because it was the kind of experience shared by many refugee groups. In 1941 the Soviet Union invaded the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In lightning strikes over the nights of the 13 and 14 June hundreds of thousands of people were arrested and sent to certain death in Siberia. Many who avoided arrest escaped to the West into Germany, where they mostly worked for the duration of the war in Labour Camps. In 1945, unable to return to their homes, which were now under Soviet rule they came to Australia as Displaced Persons.

The Wall has become a significant site. A moving ceremony was held for each community group when their plaque was mounted. For many individuals, such as the British Child Migrants their Reasons

for Remembering recalls great sadness at the way in which they were taken from their families in Britain, and sent to an often lonely and uncertain future in Australia. All of the community groups have painful memories and stories of heartbreaking tragedy. Perhaps this is why many of the community groups who are represented on the wall come every year to hold a small service. They lay wreaths and flowers on their plaques as a way of remembering their family members and friends who did not survive.

The museum was once Adelaide's destitute asylum which housed South Australia's poor and homeless from 1852 to 1918. The museum is part of our state's rich heritage, and for these historical reasons it is registered in the State Heritage Register. The former destitute asylum has also become important in its role as a museum which remembers and celebrates migrant heritage. The Memorial Wall is yet another significant milestone in the museum's history.

Sources:

Viv Szekeres, Director Migration Museum
Kate Walsh, Curator Migration Museum
Migration Museum website:
www.history.sa.gov.au



Unveiling of Vietnamese plaque on the Memorial Wall at the Migration Museum. Sunday 18 April 1999.



The Memorial Wall, Migration Museum

What's new in the State Heritage Register

The entries of the following places in the State Heritage Register have been confirmed this year.

Coober Pedy

Three roomed dugout, including the ground within two metres of the dugout space.

Gawler (right)

Former Victoria Mill Counting House, Office, Weighbridge Office and Stone Wall. This site is one of the few surviving administrative complexes associated with milling in South Australia and is associated with the earliest mill in Gawler, a town which was the second largest milling town in South Australia for most of the 19th century. The site is associated with Walter Duffield, one of the State's most successful millers and also noted as a pastoralist and politician. The Victoria Mill was the first of Duffield's mills and the remaining buildings of this complex give an insight into the scale and operations of early flour milling in South Australia which is not well represented elsewhere.

Report by Sarah Lawrence

Taillem Bend

Former Taillem Bend Ferry landing. Taillem Bend Turntable.

Victor Harbor

St Augustine's Anglican Church (cruciform-plan church with louvred bell tower only).



With a large proportion of South Australians now having Internet access from home, and schools and libraries providing access for those who don't, Heritage SA has decided it's time to expand the resources available on its website.

Our early efforts were devoted to providing basic information about our and the State Heritage Authority's work, as well as links to many of our publications. We then adopted a program of incremental improvement.

Additions have included our Newsletter, a link to selected fields from the State Heritage Register, lists of the heritage surveys and conservation management plans that we hold, and several maritime heritage trails in portable document format (pdf) files, which means they can be viewed and printed using Acrobat Reader software (which can be downloaded for free) regardless of what operating system your computer has.

Now we are working on a major addition to our maritime material, Ships' Graveyards of South Australia, and the inclusion of an Education and Research section. Both should be completed this calendar year.

The following are a selection of URLs for other heritage sites, most of which are also on the Links page of our web site <www.heritage.sa.gov.au>.

*Brian Samuels
Principal Heritage Officer*

South Australian

Department for Environment and Heritage

Heritage SA

Historical Society of SA

History Trust of SA

Saunders' Architectural Index

State Library of SA

www.environment.sa.gov.au

www.heritage.sa.gov.au

www.history.sa.gov.au/hssa/

www.history.sa.gov.au

www.arch.adelaide.edu.au/~saunders

www.slsa.sa.gov.au

Other Australian

Archives of Australia

Australia ICOMOS

Australia's Cultural Network

Australian Heritage Bibliography

Australian Heritage Commission

Australian Heritage Places Inventory

Australian Heritage Web Sites

Australian Museums On Line (AMOL)

Australian Science and Technology Heritage Centre

Australian Science Archives Project

Department of the Environment and Heritage (Commonwealth)

Ian Evans' World of Old Houses

National Archives of Australia

National Centre for Australian Studies

National Library of Australia

National Museum of Australia

Picture Australia

Register of Australian Archives and Manuscripts

www.archivenet.gov.au

www.icomos.org/australia

www.acn.net.au

www.heritage.gov.au/heraindex.html

www.environment.gov.au/heritage

www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi/index.html

www.heritage.gov.au

amol.org.au

www.austehc.unimelb.edu.au

www.asap.unimelb.edu.au

www.environment.gov.au

www.oldhouses.com.au

www.naa.gov.au

www.arts.monash.edu.au/ncas/

www.nla.gov.au

www.nma.gov.au

www.pictureaustralia.org

www.nla.gov.au/raam