

The South Australian Heritage  
Council and Heritage South  
Australia present...



# ESSENCE OF HERITAGE PHOTO / VIDEO COMPETITION

## The finalists of 2019

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MAPLAND



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Government of  
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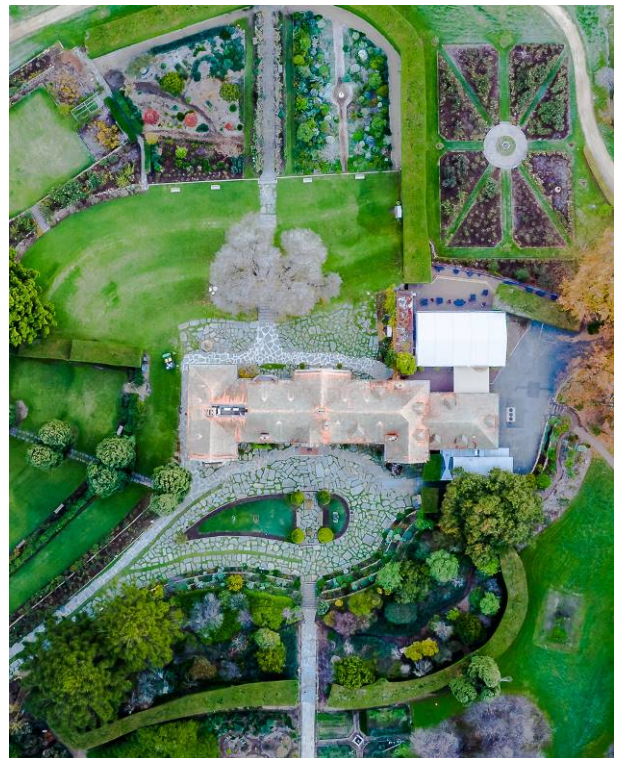
# 1. CARRICK HILL FULLARTON ROAD, SPRINGFIELD

PHOTO BY ANTHONY ANDERSON

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 11509



Carrick Hill is significant as the home of prominent South Australian businessman and philanthropist, Sir Edward Hayward and Ursula Hayward, renowned art collector. Also significant is that much of the interior furnishings dates back to the sixteenth century, in addition to holding world-recognised works of art and priceless antiques. Carrick Hill is important because the grand mansion, set amidst a large park, establishes and continues the estate and park like tradition of Springfield.



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## 2. BIRKENHEAD BRIDGE, PORT ADELAIDE

PHOTO BY ROBYN ASHWORTH

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 14348



The Birkenhead Bridge across the Gawler Reach of the Port River was completed in 1940. It is significant for being Australia's first double bascule bridge. The only other opening bridge remaining in South Australia (in 1999) is the vertical lift span bridge at Paringa on the River Murray.



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### 3. ANGASTON WAR MEMORIAL

PHOTO BY REBECCA BOLTON

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 14535



This war memorial is significant as a unique tribute to those who served in the First World War. The First World War was a watershed in Australia's history. This memorial was cast in England by Andrea Carlo Luchessi, said to be a notable sculptor of his time. It has a striking design and is a tribute to those who fought in the First World War. Designed by Charles Angas, it carries on the philanthropic tradition of the Angas family from the inception of the town to the twentieth century. This monument is one of the State's special reminders of how people responded to the great changes that war brought through the erection of memorials and plaques.

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## 4. DINGLEY DELL, PORT MACDONNELL

PHOTO BY SHARON BRUHN

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10256



Dingley Dell was the home of poet, pioneer and horseman Adam Lindsay Gordon (1833-1870) and his wife during 1864-65. Arriving in the South East in 1853, Gordon found the district a rich source of inspiration for his writing. He also gained a reputation as a horse breaker and steeplechase rider - his dangerous leap over a fence on the edge of the Blue Lake at Mount Gambier became the stuff of folklore. Gordon's status is indicated by Dingley Dell being one of the early local museums in the State and the first associated with a notable individual. It was opened in 1922.



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## 5. CORDILLO DOWNS WOOLSHED CORDILLO DOWNS VIA LEIGH CREEK

PHOTO BY MITCH CLEGHORN

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10315



Cordillo Downs Station was established in 1883 by Peter Waite and Robert Barr Smith. It was then known as Cardilla Downs Run and was originally devoted mostly to sheep. The station's huge woolshed was built in 1883 and a wool scouring plant was installed in 1885. Built of sandstone rubble the woolshed is buttressed in order to support the curved roof. It provided stands for 120 blade shears. Supplies and machinery for the station had to be transported 600 kilometres by Afghan camel trains up the Strzelecki Track, which usually took three weeks from the Farina railway siding. Drought and then the Great Depression caused the station to close in 1931. Cattle were reintroduced to Cordillo Downs around 1940.



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## 6. FORMER MARGARET GRAHAM NURSES HOME OLD ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL PHOTO BY PAULA FURLANI

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 13093



Named after one of South Australia's most notable nurses, the Margaret Graham Nurses Home was built between 1908 and 1910. Mass production of bricks from the late 1880s enabled the building of large institutional type buildings to be constructed at less cost than those built of dressed stones. Margaret Graham, born in 1860, was matron between 1898 and 1920. In 1904 she became the first lady superintendent in the State of the Australian Army Nursing Service. During her matronship nearly 3000 nurses came under her care and she was praised for her 'breadth of mind and unfailing justice'. Margaret Graham died on 4 July 1942.

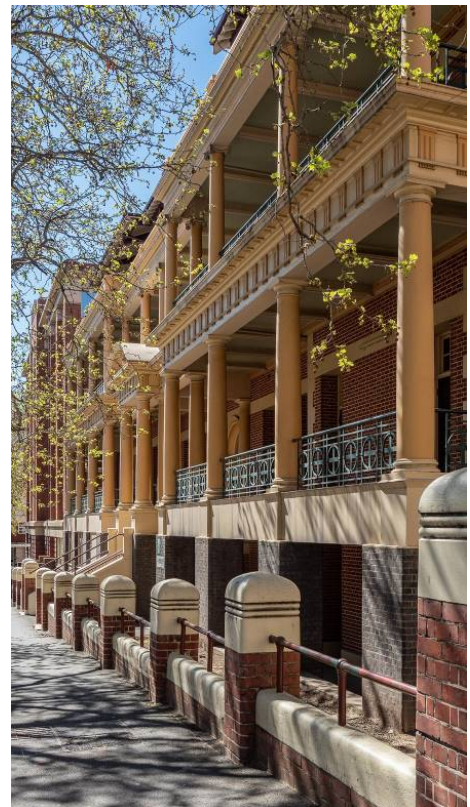
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## 7. CAPE WILLOUGHBY LIGHTHOUSE

PHOTO BY EBONY GALLAGHER

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10391



The Cape Willoughby Lighthouse, located at the eastern edge of Kangaroo Island, was the first lighthouse to be built in South Australia. It was named the Sturt Light after the noted explorer Captain Charles Sturt and first illuminated on 10 January 1852. Its construction signified the vital importance of shipping to the colony's economy. The mechanism for the light was brought out from England.



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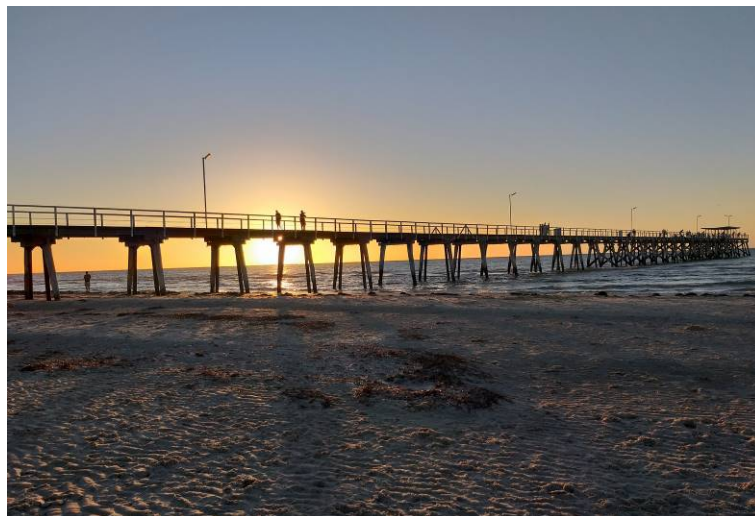
## 8. LARGS BAY JETTY

PHOTO BY ANGELIQUE GASIOROWSKI

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 14369



The Largs Bay Jetty was built by the Largs Bay Land and Investment Company in 1882 as part of its speculative outer harbour development which included the Largs Pier Hotel (registered place 10638), a railway from Glanville to the jetty end and a terrace of two storey shops and residences in Jetty Rd (registered place 14370). The jetty is now about one third of its original length. It is significant for its association with the genesis of Largs Bay and the only one of several outer harbour schemes which came to fruition prior to the opening of the present Outer Harbor in 1908.



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## 9. FORMER A & H DODDRIDGE BLACKSMITH SHOP MURRAY STREET, ANGASTON

PHOTO BY ANGASTON HERITAGE

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 12201



Built c1876, this stone, timber and corrugated galvanised iron smithy is historically significant as one of the very few blacksmith's shops to survive in a South Australian country town.

Architecturally it is a significant vernacular industrial site, of primitive form and construction, with a high degree of internal and external integrity. It was operated as a smithy by three generations of the Doddridge family, and is an important reminder of what was once an ubiquitous and essential industry throughout South Australia.



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## 10. ADELAIDE GAOL

PHOTO BY CHET ILLINGWORTH

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10937



At the time it was built, the Adelaide Gaol was the largest and most costly public work undertaken in the infant province of South Australia. Dating from 1841, it is the State's oldest surviving penal establishment and, along with Government House, one of the oldest public buildings in South Australia.

The panopticon design, emulating trends in England and America at the time, is unique in Australia, being the only one of radial design still intact. Later additions to the complex provide evidence of progressive demands for increased accommodation and security over the gaol's long history up until its closure in 1988.



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# 11. CARRICK HILL – PEAR ARBOR FULLARTON ROAD, SPRINGFIELD

PHOTO BY CATHERINE LAWLESS

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 11509



Carrick Hill is significant as the home of prominent South Australian businessman and philanthropist, Sir Edward Hayward and Ursula Hayward, renowned art collector.

Ursula designed the layout of the extensive garden and a lot of her original plantings can be seen around the grounds today.

The image shows the Pear Arbor at Carrick Hill. The Pear Arbor dates from the late 1930's. The gardens are regularly booked for weddings and special functions.

Carrick Hill is important because the grand mansion, set amidst a large park establishes and continues the estate and park like tradition of Springfield.



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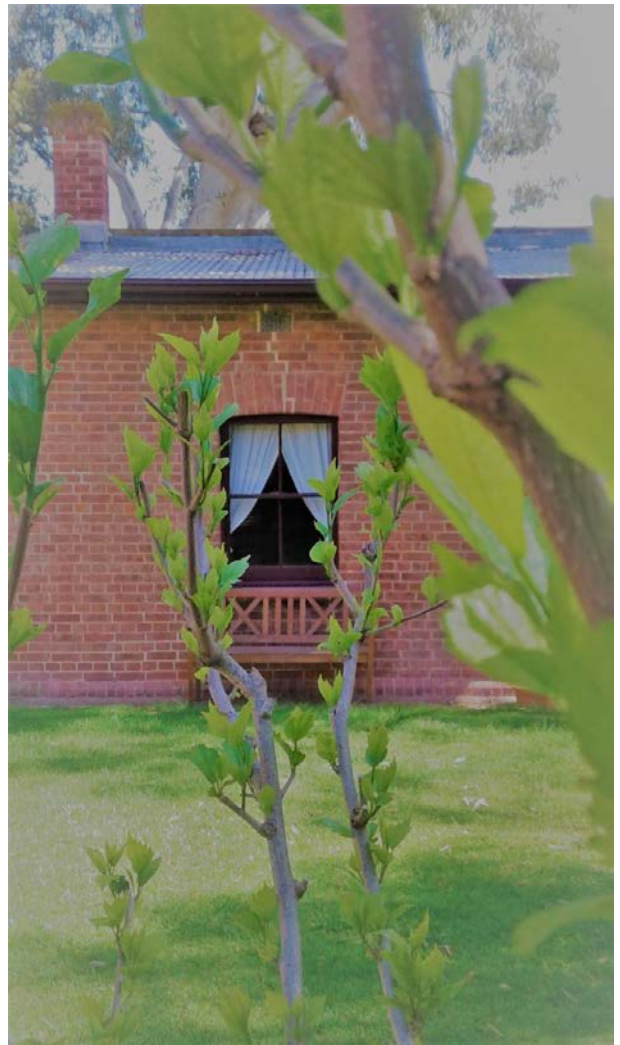
## 12. CUMMINS HOUSE NOVAR GARDENS

PHOTO BY EMILY MULLER

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10552



Cummins House is one of South Australia's earliest extant buildings and reveals considerable details about the design and construction materials and methods of buildings from this era (1842-1854). The house was thought to be designed by George Strickland Kingston for John (later sir John) and Elizabeth Morphett who played a profound role in the establishment and development of the Colony of South Australia. Cummins House was lived in by five generations of the Morphett family and is one of a very few residences in South Australia that has been occupied by one family for such a long period of time.



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## 13. ADELAIDE GAOL

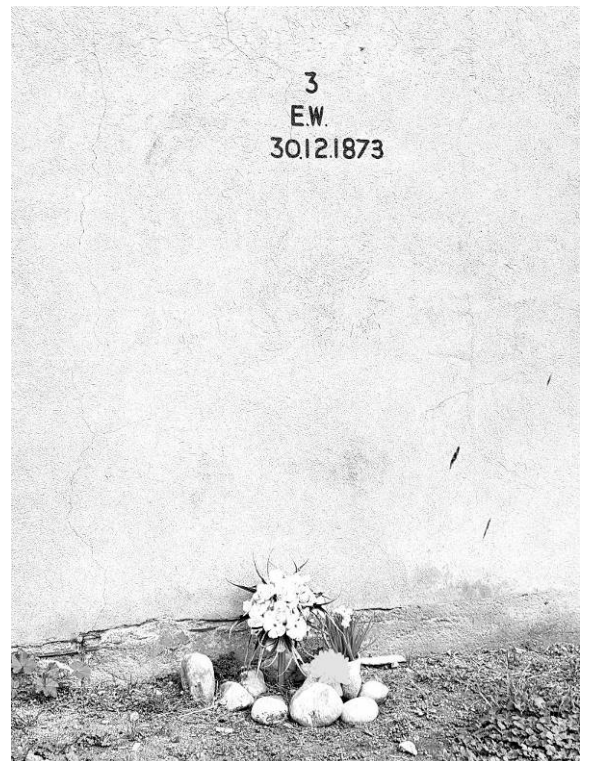
### PHOTO BY HARPER SAUNDERS

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10937



At the time it was built the Adelaide Gaol was the largest and most costly public work undertaken in the infant province of South Australia. Dating from 1841, it is one of the oldest public buildings in South Australia.

This photo shows the grave of Elizabeth Woolcock, the only woman ever legally executed in South Australia. At the age of 20, Elizabeth married Moonta miner Thomas Woolcock, an alcoholic widower who died in 1873. An inquest found that mercury poisoning caused his death and Elizabeth was charged with his murder. There remains serious doubt about the cause of his death and whether Elizabeth committed any crime. A modern court would be unlikely to find her guilty of murder, but Woolcock's legal counsel was sadly inept.



Ref: <http://adelaide.sa.gov.au/people/elizabeth-woolcock>

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# 14. HARTS MILL PACKING SHED, PORT ADELAIDE

PHOTO BY SUE SMITH

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 19934



Built c. 1889, this substantial mill building is associated with the development of the wheat industry in South Australia in the latter part of the 19th century and specifically with the export of flour from the state through Port Adelaide. It is a rare example of a purpose-built late 19th century flour mill in South Australia, and when considered with the adjacent 1855 Hart's Mill, provides the only known example of two generations of flour mill buildings surviving on one site. The Packing Shed is an uncommon surviving example of an ancillary milling industry building.



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# 15. CAPE DU COUEDIC LIGHTHOUSE FLINDERS CHASE, KANGAROO ISLAND

PHOTO BY GARY SYMONDS

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10398



Built in 1908, the Cape du Couedic lighthouse is a circular masonry lighthouse constructed of local stone. It is one of the last fully staffed lighthouses to be built in South Australia, but it is now automated.

For many of its early years the site was inaccessible by land. Stores, materials and equipment brought by boat were hauled up to the lighthouse by a flying fox winching system originally powered by a pair of horses.

It is associated with maritime transport during the early 20th century. Visitors today can stay at lighthouse keeper's cottages nearby.



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## 16. ADELAIDE HIGH SCHOOL WEST TERRACE, ADELAIDE

PHOTO BY STUART SYMONS

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 12557



Built 1947-51 as the Adelaide Boys High School and designed by Sydney architects E B Fitzgerald and J R Brogan, the building is of architectural significance as 'the first mainstream International style building in Adelaide' (R Apperly et al 'A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture' 1989, p 215). The place also is significant for including the site of the Adelaide Observatory (1859-1940s), which for many years was associated with (Sir) Charles Todd, the first Government 'Observer' and Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs who was responsible for the construction of the Overland Telegraph from Port Augusta to Darwin, linking Australia to Britain in 1872. Today, Adelaide High School is a co-educational public school and has approximately 1500 students.



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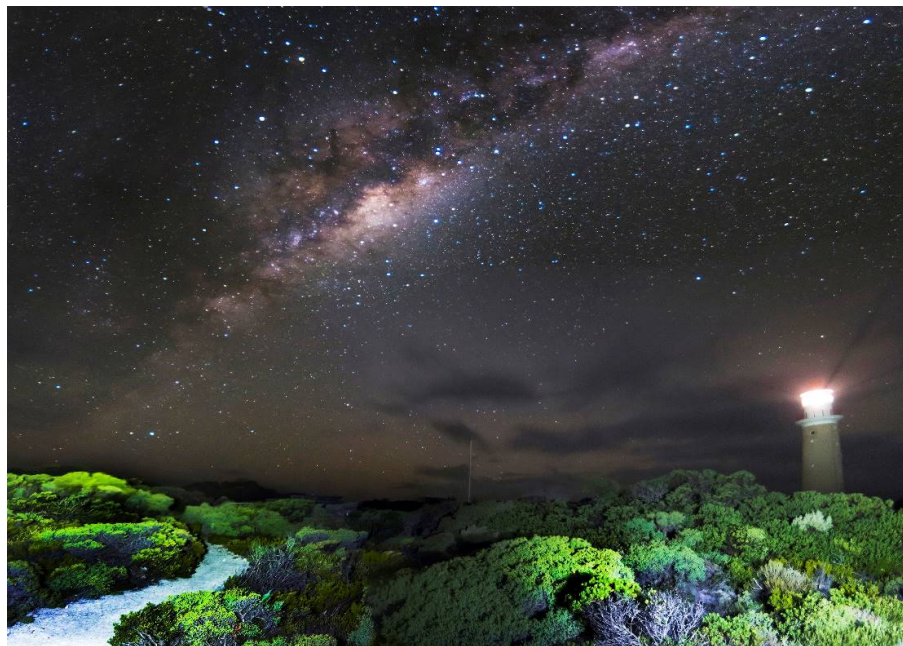
# 17. CAPE DU COUEDIC LIGHTHOUSE KANGAROO ISLAND

PHOTO BY DALE TURNER

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10398



Built in 1908, the Cape du Couedic lighthouse is a circular masonry lighthouse constructed of over 2,000 pieces of cut local stone. It was one of the last fully staffed lighthouses to be built in South Australia. It is associated with maritime transport during the early 20th century. Today, the lighthouse is fully automated and visitors can stay in the old lighthouse keeper's cottages.



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# 18. CHARLTON RUN MINE CHIMNEY WIRRABARA

PHOTO BY DALE TURNER

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10961



The Charlton Run Mine Chimney was built in 1854. The solid stone square tapered chimney was erected by Thomas Long for the Charlton Copper Mine. Long cut his initials TL conjoined into the stone. The same mark is also cut into the foundations of Bishop's Court in North Adelaide. The mineral lease on which it was built was taken out in 1854 by Matthew Forster and Samuel Davenport. Although 20,000 pounds was invested in the workings, they had to be abandoned in December 1858 because of heavy flooding.



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# 19. REEVES POINT SETTLEMENT AREA JETTY RUIN KANGAROO ISLAND

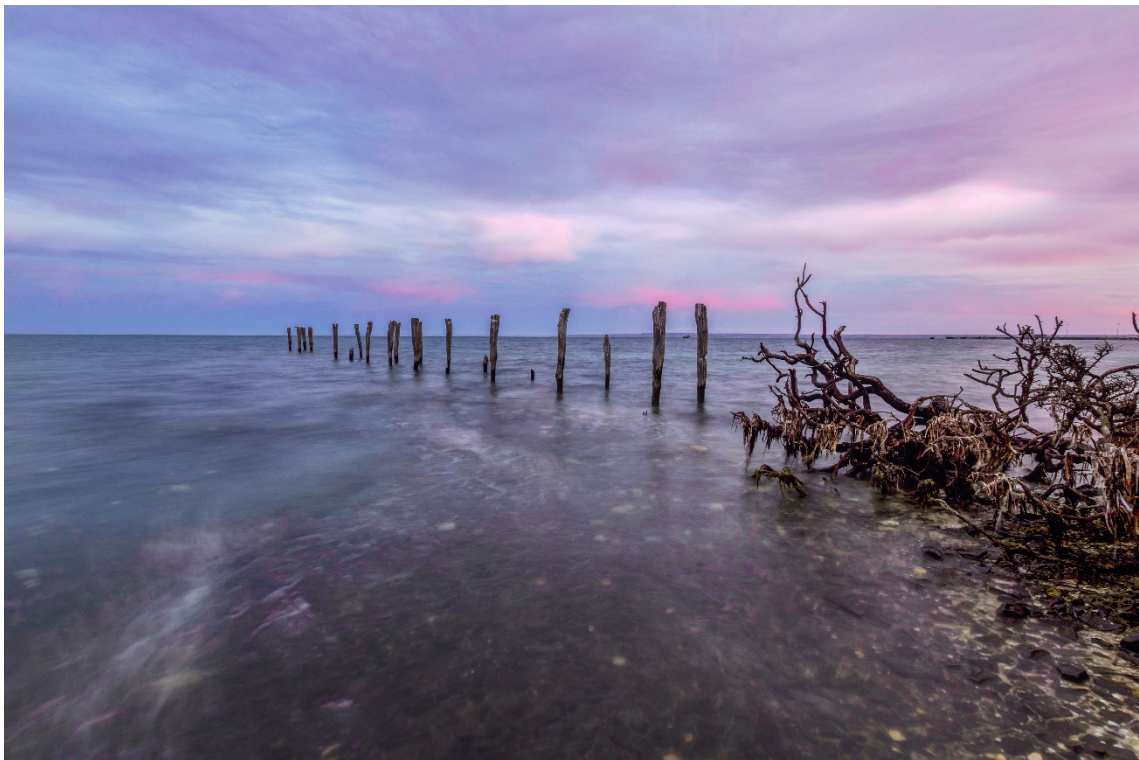
PHOTO BY DALE TURNER

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10980



In 1836, nine ships left England over several months, bound for the new colony of South Australia. A South Australian Company vessel, the Duke of York, was the first to arrive - on July 27. The first official settlers made camp at what is now known as the Reeves Point Settlement Area.

The site includes a wealth of historical and archaeological relics including the cemetery, quarry, first mulberry tree, house sites and the jetty ruin.



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## 20. INCINERATOR AND MORGUE, TORRENS ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION

PHOTO BY ANGELA WOJCIK

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 13931



The Torrens Island Quarantine Station has been the site of the continuous practice of human and animal quarantine in South Australia since the early 1850s. Animal quarantine was moved to the present site in 1909 from the south end of the island.

The Station also represents South Australia's origins as a separate colony and records the development of medical practices in controlling infectious diseases as related to the relevant Parliamentary Acts for Quarantine in South Australia and the Commonwealth, which assumed responsibility after federation.



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# NATIONAL TRUST HERITAGE MUSEUM TEA TREE GULLY

VIDEO BY MARK TAYLOR

STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 10951



Opened in 1854 as the Highercombe Hotel in the village of Steventon, this building is now a prominent landmark and Museum in the historic township of Tea Tree Gully. The building has served as a hotel, a community meeting room, a post office, a school room, and postal officer, teacher and private residence.

In the early days the main room was used for dances, council, lodge and public meetings and a polling booth on election day. From 1880 to 1963 the northern half of the building was used as the regional post office, while the remaining section housed the local headmaster, accommodated the overflow from the primary school, then became a family home. In 1965 the Tea Tree Gully Branch of the National Trust was formed and volunteers continue to manage, maintain and open the Museum – offering visitors the opportunity to envisage life in a by-gone era.

Source: <https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/places/tea-tree-gully-heritage-museum/>



Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzn6ACb4YXM>

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