

# HERITAGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER



JULY 1998 NUMBER 13

ISSUES AND INFORMATION ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



The Government of South Australia

# HERITAGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

N E W S L E T T E R

Newsletter of Heritage South Australia  
for the Department for Environment,  
Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs

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#### Front cover:

*Gardens and gardening have brought back dramatic changes to the South Australian landscape since the first European colonists came to our shores. Whether designed to be decorative or productive, they have played an important part in our everyday lives. This illustration is from Gardens in South Australia 1840-1940 No. 2.5 in the series Heritage Conservation Publications. (See page 10 for more information)*

## Minister's Update



Welcome to the first  
Newsletter under the new title  
**Heritage South Australia.**

The new title aims to identify the services we provide as distinctly South Australian, and with a state-wide focus. The title is also consistent with other government service units such as Planning SA, Arts SA and Transport SA.

Since its inception in 1978 Heritage South Australia has been through a number of changes of identity. Heritage South Australia's current focus is on identifying the State's heritage, conserving it and promoting it to the public at large.

One change in the coming year will be an increased emphasis on promoting the State's heritage and ways to conserve it. This will take the form of publicising conservation projects that demonstrate techniques that many heritage place owners can use to conserve their places. Future newsletters will explore selected conservation projects in depth, providing a window on how places more generally can be conserved.

We also hope to advise of conservation projects that are open for public viewing. These projects will demonstrate specific conservation techniques and will allow the public and professionals alike to see conservation work in progress.

Another range of tools that can be used to assist in identification and conservation of heritage are Heritage South Australia's publications. The most recent additions to the series, launched in May, are

*Gardens in South Australia 1840-1940; Alterations and Additions; Early Bricks and Brickwork in South Australia.*

These publications will be popular, particularly the Gardens publication that provides lots of previously unpublished South Australian material, and a wealth

of information for those with an interest in old and cottage gardens. All publications are available for sale from the offices of Heritage South Australia.

These publications were sponsored by Garden Feature Plants, Park Lane Furniture and Littlehampton Clay Bricks and Pavers. I would like to welcome these new sponsors and to thank our recent sponsors, Dulux and Solver, who continue to give owners of heritage places considerable discounts on paints, and Tech-Dry, Stone Concepts, Westside Manufacturing, Adelaide Design Centre, Heritage Fences and Pergolas, Federation Trading and Monier PGH.

On the national scene, the Australian Heritage Commission is hosting a national heritage convention in early August. This convention should help to clarify the roles of government in heritage administration and will aim to set national standards for heritage conservation management.

Arrangements are also being made for Centenary of Federation Celebrations in 2001. South Australia is planning a series of events for May 2001 and October 2001. The Commonwealth has also devoted some resources to marking the Centenary. These are coordinated by each South Australian Federal member of parliament to ensure a good spread across the nation.

The Royal Australian Institute of Architects awards for South Australia were announced on 19 June. Architects and heritage advisers Simon Weidenhofer and Douglas Alexander were awarded commendations for heritage and re-use projects. I extend congratulations to both practices.

#### Hon Dorothy Kotz

Minister for Environment and Heritage  
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

# A Sense of Place: Reconstructing the Past

An early cottage at Hahndorf has been reconstructed keeping traditional German building techniques intact for future generations.

Hahndorf is the oldest surviving German settlement in Australia. The original Lutheran pioneers who settled in South Australia came from the eastern provinces of Prussia, some emigrating to escape religious persecution and others for economic opportunities. Their presence in the early colony is reflected in the physical landscape through their particular building techniques and styles and in the layout of their settlements characterised by single detached buildings, set one to an allotment, evenly spaced and built close to the street. Some of these buildings are also noteworthy for their timbered construction, the best known and appreciated being *fachwerk*. This traditional German technique uses a timber skeleton with panels of brick, timber, pug or stone and steeply pitched roofs. Approximately fifty two families were settled on 150 acres in 1839 in the original village of Hahndorf, on the north eastern side of Main Street, English and Victoria Streets. (1)

One of the early stone cottages in Victoria Street with a timber cottage at the rear has been preserved and reconstructed in sympathy with its German origins. This type of construction is known as 'ständerbau', where a series of posts are secured into the ground, linked at the top (using mortice and tenon joints) by a perimeter top plate to take the roof structure. For extra rigidity braces were used at the corners, joining top plate and post by means of crudely constructed halved dovetail joints. The walls were of vertical timber slabs nailed from the inside to the framework, keyed and plastered with mud and straw. Originally there was a verandahed (or sheltered) entrance (Laubenhaus genre) similar to Heysen's sketch. Access to the loft was from this space. This 'laube' was later enclosed.

Don and Glenice Gare were looking for a house in 1987 when they came across this property. After one look from the outside Don was on the phone to the real estate agent and they decided to buy the German style house before they had looked inside. The cottage had not been lived in for 25 years and was in a bad state of disrepair. Built between 1840 and 1845, it had remained unaltered.



Left: Typical early settler's cottage similar to the Gares' timber cottage. Hans Heysen sketch, 1908, 'Old German Yard' from A Lodewyckx, Stuttgart, Germany 1932. Note the verandahed entrance (laube) with access to the loft from this point.



Left above and below: The Gare's timber cottage before and after.



Keen to reconstruct the house in sympathy with its history while making it suitable for modern needs, the Gares had to accept that there would be compromises to its integrity. The introduction of new materials was necessary as the structure had not been maintained and original material had rotted away. Don is satisfied that the building will now last another 150 years, if not more, and that with Glenice and son Justin he has helped to maintain part of the past for future generations.

The first step in the reconstruction and alteration of the place was to learn about its history. It was found that from 1876 to 1980 the cottage had a continuous family line beginning with widow Eleonore Nitschke. The hardships endured by her typify those of the early emigrants. Eleonore came to Hahndorf with three children and did a variety of jobs from digging potatoes to shearing sheep. Unable to continue to look after three children, she took her eight year old son to a friend's farm about 8 miles away one night and left him there knowing that he could not find his way back in the dark. A previous owner, farmer Ignatz Deimel, left for the goldfields on the 24 May 1854 never to return. His wife, accepting her fate, remarried in 1862. For Don and Glenice knowing the history has contributed to the spirit and sense of this place.

Understanding the physical construction of the house and the dates of the various stages was also necessary before reconstruction began. Much of it is supposition based on the styles of particular periods and the techniques and materials used at the time. To this end Lothar Brasse (a heritage consultant) was of considerable help.

Early dwellings were typically made from locally-available materials, in this case stone and timber. A timber cottage was built first, with a loft for more living space. A later stone cottage appears to have been a two roomed dwelling with a bread oven, smoke house and an inside water tank. An addition which is now the kitchen, connects the two houses. With information in hand the Gares were ready to physically begin work. The reconstruction of the house was a collaborative effort between Don and his son Justin, while Glenice researched its history. Although a difficult task, the

reconstruction has been helped by their skilled and diverse backgrounds. Don has experience in building and commercial art and also as a plumber. Justin is a carpenter and is studying for a cultural conservation degree in Canberra, while Glenice has a background in weaving and textiles.

Two years after the Gares bought the property Don and Justin began work on the stone cottage. The timber building would wait for another 10 years before

completion. One of the first tasks in the stone cottage was to replace floor boards. They were careful to leave what they could but needed to replace the boards where they were rotting. The pit-sawn floor boards in the two front rooms were removed, numbered and replaced after agricultural drains were placed below the floor boards to keep moisture away. Joists and dwarf walls were replaced, and steel rods and braces were used to strengthen the walls. New footings were also added. A new bathroom built within the old



*Above and below: Internal views before and after.*



internal water tank and a new kitchen were welcome additions to comfort. Over time multiple coats of wallpaper had been added to the walls. Each wall was stripped and finished according to the original finishes. Some walls were rendered smooth with plaster, while others were lime washed. After nine months with Don and Justin working full-time 5-6 days a week, six rooms of the house were complete.

Three years ago the Gares ventured to begin the last stage of their project - the timber building. The imminent collapse of this building provided the impetus for them to begin work.

Temporary bracing and supports were put in to stabilise the structure and most of the original timbers removed. The whole building was then realigned by rolling it on thirty 50mm diameter steel rods. Red gum from the saw mill at Springhead was used to replace rotting timbers, but all original timber in good condition was reused. Once again agricultural drains were placed under the floorboards to reduce soil moisture content. The floor was replaced and original windows copied as the old ones had rotted. As a carpenter Justin handmade the windows, while a blacksmith was hired to make the latches. Straw and mud ceilings were replaced where necessary using traditional techniques and the walls whitewashed.

Although all involved were intent on restoring the house in sympathy with its German origins there were some 'heated' discussions about the best way to achieve this. Difference of opinion is inevitable where the significant aspects of a building's history need to be kept while adding new materials (which may distort that history) to make it livable and viable. One of the guidelines in conservation philosophy is to 'do as little as possible but as much as necessary' to the original fabric of a place. If additions are put in place then a clear distinction between old and new should be made. In this way the different periods of construction and additions are easily recognisable. Timber buildings are becoming scarce remnants of the past and although new material was added, the characteristics of a German style timbered structure are clearly seen and preserved. The completion of this part of the house took almost three years.



*Above: (Left to right) Justin Gare, Don Gare, Lothar Brasse and Glenice Gare in the timber cottage.*



*Left: Floor of stone cottage before reconstruction. Joists and dwarf walls were replaced and new footings added.*

Asked if he would do it all again Don confirms that he is an 'old building junkie' and on his last visit to Tasmania he confessed that he was looking at some of the older cottages with longing.

For Don the building and the fabric are paramount to the process. To this end he was careful to keep as much of the fabric as possible. The external walls of the stone cottage have not been touched since its construction. He is satisfied that the work of those men who built the house can still be seen... 'although new materials have been added the basic structure is there, and although the men have gone the work of those men still exists, and the spirit of the place still exists'.

Don's advice to others restoring a heritage listed place is that constant dialogue with all involved including heritage professionals and working partners is critical. In the end 'the building and the owners benefit'. And that the building benefits is crucial to Don because in the end it is the building that will remain.

#### Sources

(1) Hahndorf State Heritage Area brochure, Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Glenice Gare  
Don Gare  
Justin Gare  
Lothar Brasse  
Peter Wells  
Francesca Stropin

#### Note:

The following conservation philosophy terms used within this article are taken from Peter Marquis-Kyle & Meredith Walker, 1992, *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS.

**Preservation** means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**Reconstruction** means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric.

**Restoration** means returning the *existing* fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new materials.

## Question & Answer

**Q.**

I would like to research the history of my house, where do I start?

**A.**

There are a wide range of resources available to help you determine the history or date of construction of your house. Information is more likely to have survived for properties which once belonged to well known personalities, or which may have been previously owned or built by corporate bodies or community groups.

The amount of research that you can do is really only limited by your ability to think laterally about possible sources of information regarding the property. The sources listed below are just a beginning.

*Local Histories* will give at least a general background of the history of the area in which your house is located and may

even have some information on the house itself.

*Local History Collections* are often held by the local historical society or in the local library or council office. Information may include ownership details, photographs and general history of the area.

*The Mortlock Library of South Australiana (MLSA)* part of the State Library, holds local histories, archival photographs, family history material, architectural style manuals, heritage surveys, magazines, journals and newspapers which may all be useful to you.

*Council Records* - Your local council may still have early Rate Assessment books, which often give descriptions and valuations of buildings. Council may also have information regarding the date of construction and subsequent alterations and additions to the house.

*Lands Titles Office (LTO)* - Starting with your current Certificate of Title, you will be able to trace back through all the previous Titles for the property to find out who previous owners were. This task may also give clues as to when the house

was constructed: a real estate agent may sell one of a number of allotments to an individual owner, suggesting a construction date after this time.

*State Records* - If your house was once owned or managed by a Government agency, there may be some information held by State Records at Netley. Government Record Groups (GRG) relate to a wide variety of agencies ranging from railways to schools and police. This archive also holds some early local Council records.

*Maps and Aerial Photographs* - Early maps may reveal the early settlement of your area, suggesting a construction date of your house. On some more detailed maps your house may actually appear as a 'dot'. Aerial photographs may also reveal similar information, although aerial photography generally only dates from the late 1940s. The old Fullers maps held at the LTO give information relating to the subdivisional development of the Adelaide metropolitan area.

**Sarah Laurence**  
Heritage Officer

### THE FIDES SHIPWRECK EXHIBITION

"The Fides - a Finnish ship wrecked in South Australia" is an exhibition about a 19th century sailing vessel *Fides* which was wrecked off Kangaroo Island, South Australia in 1860, while on a voyage from London to Port Adelaide. The exhibition has been financially supported by Visions of Australia.

'Fides' means 'Faith' but this was not felt by Eric Dahl, boatswain, on the vessel for that last voyage. He made his last will and testament before leaving Finland. Unfortunately Eric died along with nine other members of the crew when the vessel was wrecked.

In 1989, Eric Sandlund, great grandson of Carl Gustav Hyden (the major owner of the *Fides*) unveiled a plaque at the Cape Borda lightstation in memory of the loss of the ten crew and the vessel. This small copper plaque has since been replaced by a more substantial 'head stone'. A glass plaque has also

been placed underwater adjacent to the shipwreck site.

This continuing interest by the Finnish descendants of those associated with the *Fides*; the interest of the Kristinestad Maritime Museum in providing information on the city's maritime history; and the commitment of Heritage South Australia and some members of the South Australian community to making available these little known aspects of the State's past, led to this travelling exhibition being developed.

The exhibition is touring various states of Australia in 1998/1999. In July 1999 the exhibition is to be taken to Finland where it will be seen at the Kristinestad Maritime Museum and the Maritime Museum of Finland in Helsinki. The text is in English and Finnish.

The exhibition contains Finnish, British and South Australian historical

information, photographs, artefacts and a short film on the history of the *Fides*. It is not just a tale about a shipwreck. It is a representative story of many ships, crews and cargo that came to South Australia that were essential in the settlement and development of the British colony. While it was British products that were brought to South Australia on the *Fides* as on other vessels, the colony was touched by a larger international community, such as those from China, United States of America, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, Greece and others. This connection is still here in the form of the material remains of the shipwrecks, the associated documentary remains, and the association of descendants.

The exhibition will be displayed at the South Australian Maritime Museum from 22 September to 13 November 1998.



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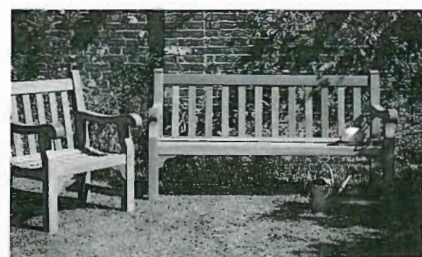


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## MARY MACKILLOP INTERPRETIVE CENTRE, PENOLA

The Mary MacKillop Interpretive Centre in the Petticoat Lane State Heritage Area of Penola was opened on 31 May 1998. This followed a national design competition organised by the Catholic Church in 1995 and won by Adelaide architect Michael Fielder.

The new building is set respectfully back from the historic Mary MacKillop Schoolhouse and the Catholic Church. The three buildings are linked with a long curved pergola, roofed by copper lattice over timber rafters and galvanised iron posts. Michael Fielder, seen here on the right with the Manager of Heritage South Australia, Martin Brine, has designed a building with the traditional materials of stone, wood and iron as in the original buildings, but in a contemporary language that leaves no

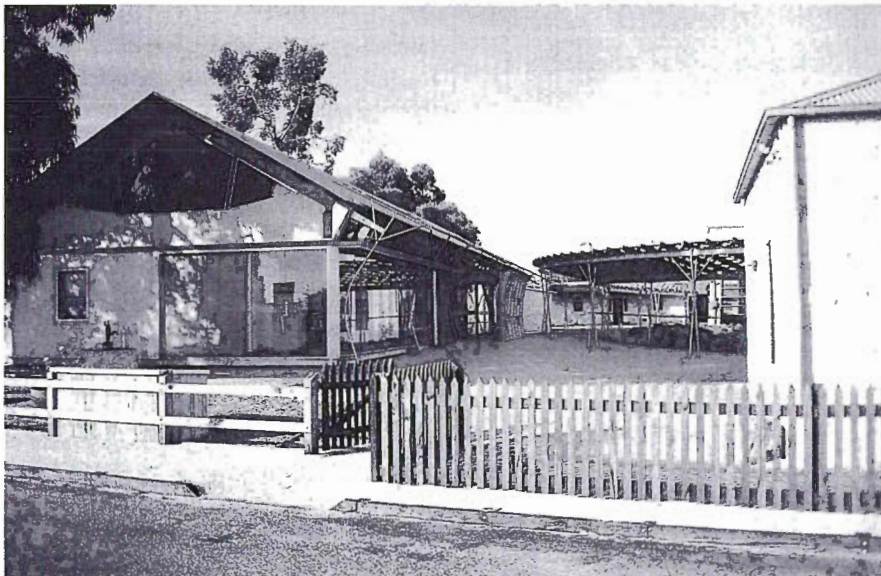


doubt that this is a building of its time as much as the Schoolhouse and Church were of their times. Limestone walls, visible inside and outside, are uncoursed like those of the Schoolhouse. Steel roof trusses echo traditional shapes, and massive timber posts suggest the solidity of 19th century structures. Large areas of glass create a light, inviting setting for the interpretive displays, where the visitor is always aware of the historic setting. The entry courtyard around a wetland (which refers back to the Penola countryside as it was in the days of Mary MacKillop and Father Julian Tennison Woods) provides both a gathering place for groups and a contemplative space for individual visitors.

The building offers facilities for coach tours, space for giving talks and an area for visitors to sit and read historical material, as well as space for administration, storage of historical records and artefacts, displays and a memento shop.

The Interpretive Centre provides a fine example of inserting a contemporary building into an area recognised for its early buildings. It successfully recognises and responds to the pre-existing form, scale, materials and urban design, and helps integrate the existing buildings.

**Alison Radford**  
Heritage Conservation Officer



## News from Interstate

The New South Wales State Heritage Inventory runs to 17,500 items and is now available on the Internet (<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>). So far only about 100 items of particular significance have detailed entries. The bulk of entries relate to what in South Australia would be classed as local heritage places.

The Australian Heritage Commission in Canberra has put the Register of the National Estate on the Internet and it can be accessed via the Commission's home page (<http://www.ahc.gov.au>). You can search by State and Region and also by type of place - indigenous, natural and historic. Considerable changes to the administration of environmental issues are underway in Canberra. The former Commonwealth Department of Environment, Sport and Territories has been split up and the Commission now forms part of the Australian and World Heritage Group of Environment Australia. The Government is also planning to replace the existing 20 or so Acts with three, one of which will deal with heritage.

The Australian Archives changed its name to the National Archives of Australia on 27 February 1998. The Archives has an excellent Internet site (<http://www.aa.gov.au>) containing over 130 information leaflets and a link to their main database.

### CENTENARY OF FEDERATION FUNDING

In addition to the major grant programs, each Member of the House of Representatives has been allocated \$200,000 to fund projects within their electorate. Contact your local federal member for details.

### HERITAGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA WEBSITE

Our website has been down for a few weeks while the departmental website is reconstructed. By the time you read this it should be accessible again via the Department's new home page (<http://www.dehaa.sa.gov.au>).



## LOCAL HERITAGE

One of the more useful ways of approaching local heritage is to try to take the long view. In 50 years time, what would you want to have preserved from the present?

Asking this question can produce a fairly predictable range of responses. Buildings which are especially old, especially attractive or are major landmarks will usually get a guernsey. So too will institutional buildings which reasonably large groups of people have emotional attachments to: churches, schools, town halls and in country towns, general stores and their successors.

But what about a different sort of heritage? What if what you like about your suburb is the uniformity of the housing, the lack of modern architecture, and its overall amenity. Is it reasonable to try to retain that heritage? The answer to that is that it *can* be, and it is up to the residents working through their local council, and more specifically its planning department, to arrive at a solution.

Some changes to a streetscape, whether it be new powerlines, tree lopping, new kerbing or repainting of homes, are inevitable. However, there is no reason why planning controls should not cover amenity issues, just as they cover a host of other areas.

Planning is of course a political process, in that it requires the resolution of competing interests. Remember that

while *everything*, including slum housing, is our heritage, heritage conservation should be about deciding which *parts* of that heritage constitute 'the things we want to keep'.

We should unashamedly admit that heritage conservation entails a degree of subjectivity, and make our judgements and reach consensus as best we can. In reaching such decisions we also need to bear in mind what is a 'reasonable' demand to make on a place's owner, given that much of the State's heritage is privately owned.

What cannot be reasonably demanded is for planning controls to be unchanging. Views about what constitutes amenity will change, as demonstrated by the growth in painting all manner of buildings in 'heritage colours' in recent years. If in 50 years time another generation of citizens and planners has different preferences, so be it.

Local heritage is dealt with through the *Development Act 1993*, with local councils and Planning SA, part of the Department of Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts, being the key agencies.

Local heritage registers are created by including lists of places and policies for their management in the Development Plan which guides all of Council's planning decisions. That is achieved by preparation of a Plan Amendment Report (PAR) and by public consultation

regarding it, as specified in the Act. Larger areas can be protected through the creation of Historic (Conservation) Zones or Heritage Policy Areas through the same PAR process.

Note that local heritage is not a responsibility of Heritage South Australia, but we do support it indirectly through commissioning Heritage Surveys which identify places and areas of both State and local heritage value.

### Criteria for Local Heritage Places

Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993* provides that a Development Plan may designate a place as a place of local heritage value if:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area; or
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area; or
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents; or
- (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area; or
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event; or
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

**Brian Samuels**

Principal Heritage Officer



Lyell Rosenzweig





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## DISCOUNTS FOR HERITAGE OWNERS

Heritage South Australia is pleased to announce that owners of State and local heritage places are now entitled to discounts from the following companies:

- Littlehampton Clay Bricks and Pavers
- Park Lane Garden Furniture
- Garden Feature Plants

These discounts have been initiated by Heritage South Australia. Part proceeds from sales will go towards the protection of the State's built heritage. Owners are still entitled to discounts from Dulux and Solver paints.

Please phone (08) 8204 9243 for further information.

**NEW HERITAGE CONSERVATION PUBLICATIONS**

On 5 May 1998 The Lord Mayor Dr Jane Lomax-Smith and Chief Executive John Scanlon of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs, launched new Heritage Conservation Publications at the Nova Cinema.

**Gardens in South Australia 1840-1940**

This is the first publication to comprehensively document garden styles in South Australia. There is an increased understanding that gardens are an important part of our cultural landscape and these guidelines consider the design, conservation, recreation and maintenance of historic gardens in South Australia. (\$20-00)

**Alterations and Additions**

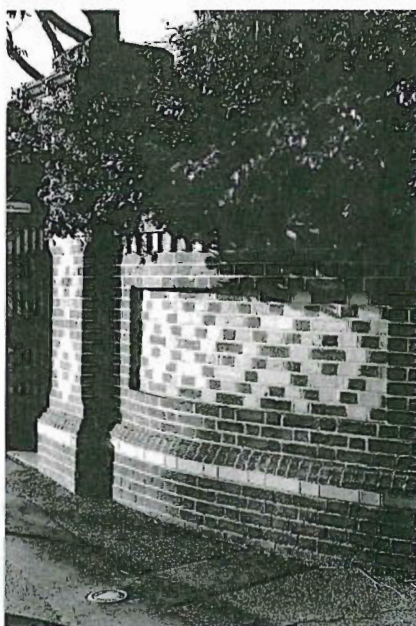
This publication gives advice regarding alterations and additions that will complement rather than compromise the heritage value of buildings.

Finding an appropriate use for a heritage building is a key factor in its conservation and contributes to environmental sustainability by avoiding the wastage of materials and energy resources that would result from demolition and rebuilding. (\$8-00)

**Early Bricks and Brickwork in South Australia**

This booklet gives advice on the conservation of historic brickwork and a brief history of their use in South Australian buildings. (\$10-00)

Publications are available from the Information Centre, 77 Grenfell Street Telephone: (08) 8204 1911



**Book Review**

**Gardens in South Australia 1840 - 1940  
Guidelines for Design and Conservation**

Prepared by Dr Pauline Payne and Dr David Jones for Heritage South Australia, Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs and the City of Adelaide.

*Gardens in South Australia 1840 - 1940* is the latest in a series of guidelines published by Heritage South Australia and the City of Adelaide to promote the knowledge and care of historic places in the State. This handsome publication, full of detail on the history and aesthetics of the gardens of last century and pre World War II, provides the much needed background information for people who wish to maintain and develop their everyday gardens in an historically sensitive manner.

The introductory remarks suggest that the aims of the publication is to both provide guidelines for the conservation and management of early gardens, garden structures and plant material, and to stimulate further research into the early garden design of this State. An academic approach to these Guidelines has ensured a thorough study of the source information and the documented history in the detailed case studies. For the more practically inclined, extensive reference lists associated with well described garden typologies, will enable most interested gardeners and conservationists, to understand the need for preparation of conservation and management plans for their gardens.

The Guidelines have been structured in a user friendly manner, first establishing the historical importance of the smaller garden and promoting a series of guiding principles for garden research towards contemporary conservation. Last century, the essential need for productive gardens developed slowly into the development of the aesthetic garden, usually with emphasis on the front of house area. The Guidelines provide a wealth of sources which link the establishment of nurseries to the proliferation of a range of exotic plants and the adoption of many native species.

## State Heritage Register Update

The following three chapters on Garden Research, Problems and Issues to Consider and Care Maintenance and Management, present a framework for the complex range of areas to be considered when working with historic gardens. A knowledge of the identification of the existing garden structure, built elements and plant materials, and methods for documenting this information are described, although the need to understand the effect of changing maintenance regimes on ageing gardens required development.

Most readers will find the Case Studies on the thirteen garden typologies, the most practically informative aspect of the Guidelines. Gardens are categorised by location, age and garden design style and detailed plans and key characteristics summaries provide an extremely useful resource for users attempting to understand the context and historical nature of their gardens. That many of the gardens have been subject to stylistic review by subsequent gardeners, and the importance of the evolution of gardens over time is an important issue which has been left to the potential conservationist to assess, and could have been a valuable additional guideline.

Throughout *Gardens in South Australia 1840 - 1940* the publication design has provided clearly delineated useful definitions, guiding principles and key characteristics for easy reference for the reader. Together with the historical illustrations, these guiding principles will promote constant review and development by the garden conservationist. The Guidelines are an important research document into garden history and conservation in the State and to the ongoing development of a national history of the small garden. Perhaps this work could be developed as the basis for further research into later aspects of the heritage of South Australia's gardens - the Post War garden awaits.

### Gini Lee

Lecturer  
University of South Australia

The State Heritage Register is a list of places of cultural significance for South Australians, and is administered by Heritage South Australia on behalf of the State Heritage Authority. The following places have been included in the State Heritage Register since January 1998.

#### Adelaide

Chimney Stack and former Disinfectant Building, 41 - 81 Halifax Street  
Dwelling, Maxwell Street  
Memorial to His Majesty King Edward VII  
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden  
Statue of Venus  
Torrens Training Depot and Parade Ground

#### North Adelaide

Memorial to Captain Sir Ross Smith  
Memorial to George Fife and John Howard Angas  
Statue of Hercules  
Women's War Memorial Garden, Cross of Sacrifice and Stone of Remembrance

#### Apoinga

Former Apoinga Hotel, 'Wilivere'

#### Auburn

Mounting Steps, Main North Road

#### Beulah Park

Clayton Wesley Uniting Church Complex (including 1882 Church, 1856 Chapel, 1875 Hope Hall and 1910 Clayton Institute)

#### Bundaleer

Conservator's Hut, former Forest Office and 1876 Nursery Site - Bundaleer Forest Reserve

#### Grange

St Agnes' Anglican Church

#### Hawker

1885 Hawker Dam

#### near Hawker

Mount Desire Dyke

#### Ketchowla

Woolshed, Old Homestead and Outbuildings 'Ketchowla'

#### MacDonald Park

Buildings Nos. 29 and 33 Smithfield Magazine Area

#### Milang

Former Milang Butter Factory

#### Northfield

Administration Building Hampstead Centre

#### O'Halloran Hill

Christ Church Anglican Church

#### Ooldea

Ooldea Soak and former United Aborigines Mission Site

#### Port Adelaide

Uniting Church (former Congregational Church)  
St Paul's Anglican Church

#### Robe

Former CSIR/CSIRO Field Research Station, including shed, water tank, yard fencing and gates

#### Second Valley

Seawall, Causeway, Bridge and Jetty

#### Stuarts Creek

Former Mount Hamilton Station Site

#### William Creek

William Creek Hotel

#### Woodville

St Margaret's Anglican Church and Lychgate

*Below: The William Creek Hotel is a well known example of a remote Australian pub which has retained much of its original character over the years. The building, in its location on the tracks to Marree, Oodnadatta and Coober Pedy, contributes to an understanding of early transport routes and communication links. It has cultural associations for people in the area as a local centre and for Australians and overseas travellers as an icon of outback Australia.*



# Introducing the Heritage Advisers

Heritage advisers provide professional heritage conservation advice to local councils and communities. These heritage advisers provide a free advisory service to owners of heritage listed places. Bruce Harry has been the heritage adviser to the District Council of Mt Barker since 1990, shortly after the township of Hahndorf was declared a State Heritage Area. Initially limited to the State Heritage Area, the Service was extended to cover the whole district after 1993.

Bruce has been an architect in private practice in Adelaide since 1973. He joined the former State Heritage Branch as Consultant Restoration Architect in 1980, becoming Senior Heritage Architect in 1987, before returning to the private sector as a conservation specialist in 1988. He has prepared over 40 Conservation Plans, and consults to many LGA's in the areas of conservation planning and management.

The Heritage Advisory Service in Hahndorf was originally established to meet the growing pressure of tourism driven development, one of the most highly marketed destinations for travellers to Adelaide, and one of the five places in South Australia most visited by tourists. For most of its life, Hahndorf has been a rural township with strong German (Silesian) cultural traditions, settlement patterns and building forms. It is this heritage that has contributed to its visual character, and the reason for its widespread promotion as a tourist attraction.

High visitor levels inevitably attract the attention of entrepreneurs and developers, and there is a constant flow of development proposals that are hoped to attract tourist spending, often with little reference to the characteristics of the town that bring the tourists in the first place.

It is a function of the heritage adviser in such circumstances to find a balance between the need for continuing commercial activity and growth while preserving the town's essential heritage values, and to frequently explain to enthusiastic proponents why rickshaw rides, sidewalk sausage sizzles, flashy signs, brightly coloured plastic chairs and Cinzano umbrellas will have an



**Bruce Harry**  
heritage advisor  
for Hahndorf

unacceptable impact on the character of the streetscape.

The increasing excesses of 1980's developments in Hahndorf were capped by the declaration of the State Heritage Area at the end of the decade, and the subsequent partnership between council, Heritage South Australia, and the heritage adviser has brought some success in preserving and recovering Hahndorf's genuine heritage values.

In the seven years since his appointment, Bruce has initiated or been instrumental in the undertaking of a review of the many studies of Hahndorf's tourism, traffic, planning and heritage into a Township Conservation Policy (as the basis for upgraded development controls); the preparation of Development Guidelines for the Main Street Commercial Zone (which are in use); a Main Street upgrading concept (which is progressively being implemented) for paving, street furniture, landscaping and signage; and the completion of Local Heritage PAR's for Mt Barker and Nairne townships.

Two years ago, Bruce was also appointed heritage adviser to the District Council of Stirling, adjoining the Mt Barker Council area. Last year, Stirling amalgamated with Onkaparinga, Gumeracha and East Torrens Councils, and the Heritage Advisory Service has now been extended to also cover the amalgamated Adelaide Hills Council area.

Within the larger council area is the historic township of Mt Torrens, proposed as a future State Heritage Area. Unlike Hahndorf, Mt Torrens has not yet been subjected to the same pressures of tourism and much of its authentic historic character remains intact. With the support of the township community, Heritage

South Australia and the Adelaide Hills Council hopes to be able to manage change in Mt Torrens from a position in advance of the catalyst of tourism and will shortly initiate a detailed study of the town's significance to identify the physical fabric, urban forms and topographical features that encompass the town's essential heritage values. The Study will inform a proposed Plan Amendment Report (PAR) for the township and in future, guide council's planners and the heritage adviser in managing the development assessment process.

With the typically high turnover of planning officers and elected representatives in local government, detailed, documented analyses of the heritage values of individual places and areas is an important and useful tool for heritage advisers, assisting them to support councils, and work with local communities to achieve the preservation of our heritage in the context of a vital and ever changing society.

Bruce Harry can be contacted on (08) 8232 6688 or through Mt Barker and Adelaide Hills Councils.

## GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Information SA and the Environment and Natural Resources Information Centre are co-located on the ground floor of Australis House, 77 Grenfell Street, where Heritage South Australia has its offices.

As well as a broad range of government literature, including heritage surveys and Heritage South Australia information sheets, the shop has a small range of South Australian histories, some attractive posters, and a large number of free pamphlets and newsletters. It's well worth a visit.

Contacts:

**Information SA**  
Telephone: 8204 1900  
Facsimile: 8204 1909

**Environment and Natural Resources Information Centre**  
Telephone: 8204 1910  
Facsimile: 8204 1919

## REGIONAL HERITAGE SURVEY PROGRAM

The heritage survey of the Yorke Peninsula has now been completed by Weidenhofer Architects and following publication, will be officially launched later this year on the Yorke Peninsula. As indicated in the January *State Heritage Newsletter*, the consultants have identified 15 places worthy of consideration as entries in the State Heritage Register, over 380 places of local heritage significance and four potential local heritage areas.

The Murray Mallee Heritage Survey consultants, Bruce Harry & Associates, have recently presented their draft report to Heritage South Australia for consideration and hope to finalise their recommendations within the next couple of months. Three or four new places of State heritage significance have been identified, as well as over 100 local heritage places. It is also anticipated that the heritage survey of the Murray Mallee region will be launched in the Mallee following publication.

Draft reports of the heritage surveys of the Cities of Payneham and West Torrens have now been completed and it is envisaged that about half a dozen additional places will be recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register from the two Metropolitan Adelaide surveys, as well as 57 places of local significance in Payneham and 53 in West Torrens. Both these local council surveys are being undertaken by heritage consultants McDougall and Vines.

Heritage South Australia has recently commissioned Austral Archaeology, in association with Historical Research Pty Ltd and Flightpath Architects, to undertake a heritage survey of the Upper North. This is the final regional survey to be undertaken in South Australia and completes the Regional Heritage Survey Program which commenced in the early 1980s with a heritage survey of the Lower North.

The Upper North Heritage Survey covers four complete local council areas (District Councils of Mount Remarkable and Peterborough, Northern Areas Council and Port Pirie City and Districts Council) and parts of two other councils (District Council of Orroroo/Carrieton and the Regional Council of Goyder). This heritage survey commenced in early June 1998 and will be completed in October 1999. If you have any information concerning any heritage places in the Upper North region (State or local), please contact Justin McCarthy or Robyn Gray of Austral Archaeology on either (08) 8331 9037 or on 018 843 773.

If anyone would like further information regarding these heritage surveys please contact the writer on (08) 8204 9246.

**Hamish Angas**  
Heritage Survey Co-ordinator

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# Assisted Projects

The State Heritage Fund encourages the care of heritage places by providing financial assistance for conservation projects. The amount of assistance varies and includes grants and loans. In the 1997/98 financial year, a total of \$400,000 was made available as grants and loans. This included a special fund of \$100,000 to benefit twelve of South Australia's State Heritage Areas. For further information contact your local heritage adviser, or ring Heritage South Australia on 8204 9262.

The remaining \$300,000 has been allocated to over fifty projects across the State, encompassing a wide diversity of work and geographical area. Some of the more notable ones are:-

- Adelaide, MLC Building
- Andamooka, miners' cottages, repair and stabilisation
- Athelstone, Athelstone House, conservation study
- Coward Springs, via Marree, railway cottages, repair of roofs and masonry
- Cradock, former St Gabriel's Church, internal repairs
- Dulkaninna Station via Marree, repair of stone water tank
- Farina, via Lyndhurst, repainting of schoolhouse
- Gawler, Baptist Church, conservation study
- Kalangadoo Homestead, via Mt Gambier, repair of outbuildings
- Loxton, St Peter's Church, cleaning and repainting
- Mallala, former Flour Mill, stabilisation of gable and repointing
- Moonta, Moonta Mines Model School, repair of shelter shed
- Port Adelaide, Ships' graveyard interpretation project, North Arm
- South Booborowie shearing shed via Burra, repairs and repointing
- Willow Springs via Hawker, Moxan's Hut, chimney repair and stabilisation,
- Yallum Park Homestead, via Penola, balcony repairs and external repainting
- Yorke Peninsula, Wool Bay lime kiln, masonry repairs

If you have a project in mind which will help to conserve a State heritage place, contact Peter Wells on (08) 8204 9249.

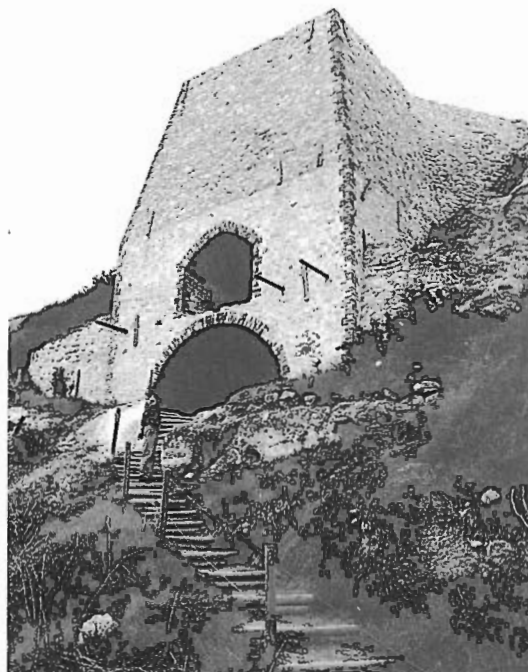


*Above: Original lime kiln.*



*The lime kiln at Wool Bay Yorke Peninsula was built between 1900 and 1910 when the lime burning industry had become well established in the area. It stands as a symbol of a significant South Australian industry and era. In conjunction with a Coast Care Grant Heritage South Australia contributed \$10,000 to the South Yorke Peninsula Restoration Association for repairs to the kiln which included: replacement of decayed pointing and brickwork, the addition of a protective concrete slab on top of the structure and the partial rebuilding of the internal flue. It is also proposed to reconstruct the flue as shown in the photo of the original kiln.*

*Lime kiln at Wool Bay during construction.*



*After reconstruction.*

## Whaling and Sealing Shipwrecks and Sites *continued from page 16*

attempt at a historical study of whaling activities in South Australia, by William Hosking in 1973, concentrated almost solely on the activities of the South Australian Company at Encounter Bay, Kangaroo Island and Sleaford Bay. Yet it would seem that foreign, in particular American and French, and Hobart interests played a far greater role in the exploitation of whales, as well as in the discovery and opening up of the remote areas to settlement and other commercial pursuits.

Five vessels are known to have been lost on the South Australian coast while actively engaged in whaling, and six while sealing. So far none of these shipwrecks have been located. Four of the five whaling vessels and two of the six sealing vessels were lost on the West Coast. Importantly the four whaling vessels were lost in close proximity to shore-based whaling stations, and due to the remoteness of these terrestrial sites, there has been little or no development to obliterate the remains.

Three of the whaling shipwrecks had belonged to well known identities in the Hobart-based whaling industry, namely William Young, Charles McLachlan, James Gardiner, Askin Morrison, Duncan McPherson and Nathan Moses & Company. Two of the whaling vessels were lost at the Trial Bay whaling station near Streaky Bay, which was operated during the 1845 season by Hagen, Baker and Hart of Adelaide. They were the brig *Elizabeth Rebecca* (1828-1845) which was originally built at Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania for colonial government service, and the barque *Arachne* (1809-1848) which was launched as *HMS Arachne* at Sandwich, England. The location of Trial Bay has been lost over time and is presently unknown, although a recently located site south of Streaky Bay may prove with further investigation to be that which was once known as Trial Bay.

One of the whaling vessels was lost near the Streaky Bay whaling station, the location of which is also uncertain at the present time (although Point Collinson is strongly indicated by surface artefacts). The vessel was the brigantine *Camilla* (1827-1844) which was built at Nova Scotia, Canada as a trading and passenger vessel. Both the *Camilla* and the Streaky

Bay whaling station were operated by William Young and others of Hobart. Historical research has indicated that upwards of forty men were employed at this station, and that women and children were present throughout the whaling season. It is highly likely that the sites of the Trial Bay and Streaky Bay whaling stations can only be confirmed by locating the whaling vessels shipwrecked at these places. An aspect of considerable significance in relation to these sites is their association with early contact between Europeans and Aborigines on the West Coast of South Australia. At both Streaky and Trial Bay stations there are historical accounts of violent confrontations between the whaling crews and Aborigines.

The whaling schooner *Vulcan* (1845) of Albany, Western Australia was lost in the vicinity of the whaling, and possibly sealing, station on Flinders Island, South Australia. A sealer named William Bryant (sometimes spelt Bryan or Brien) had lived on Flinders Island from about 1826 and he is believed to have traded crops and livestock he grew on the island, as well as seal and wallaby skins, to whaling vessels operating in the South Seas fishery. Living with William Bryant was an Aboriginal woman named Charlotte, (whom he had kidnapped from the mainland near the River Murray, along with her infant son named William Bluff), two young sons born to Bryant by Charlotte, and another Aboriginal woman named Fanny. Apparently Bryant had died some months before the *Vulcan* arrived at Flinders Island in April 1844. The *Vulcan's* owner, John William Andrews (alias Williams), and his notorious convict crew were well known to the authorities in Western Australia. After losing the *Vulcan* they built a cutter from canvas and sheoak to escape Flinders Island. They returned from Adelaide in another vessel to steal the island inhabitants' possessions, equipment and food.

Little is known about the activities of two sealing vessels lost on the West Coast. The first was an unknown vessel from Flinders Island lost in 1849 near Coffin Bay following a sealing voyage to the Waldegrave Islands. Charlotte, the Aboriginal woman from Flinders Island, was the only survivor, and she lost her new husband and both of her young

children with the wreck. The second sealing vessel was the cutter *Amelia* (1858-1883) built at Port Vasse, Western Australia in 1858. The *Amelia* was on a sealing voyage to Four Hummocks Island when it was lost near Coffin Bay in 1883.

While there is ample historical evidence of American and French whalers operating around the South Australian coast prior to and during the 1840s, and particularly in the Coffin Bay region, to this stage there is no known archaeological evidence. An unidentified whaling station has recently been located near Coffin Bay, and it is hoped that further investigations will determine its origins. No record has been found of Adelaide or Hobart whaling interests having established a whaling station in the vicinity of Coffin Bay. The site has taken on greater significance with the finding of an account that the Government resident at Port Lincoln and two police officers rode out in October 1844 to investigate a report that the European crew of a vessel anchored in Coffin Bay had erected a shed and were living ashore, and that he promised the Aborigines in the area a reward for further information. The authorities did not seem to show the same level of concern when colonial parties from Tasmania established whaling stations on our coast.

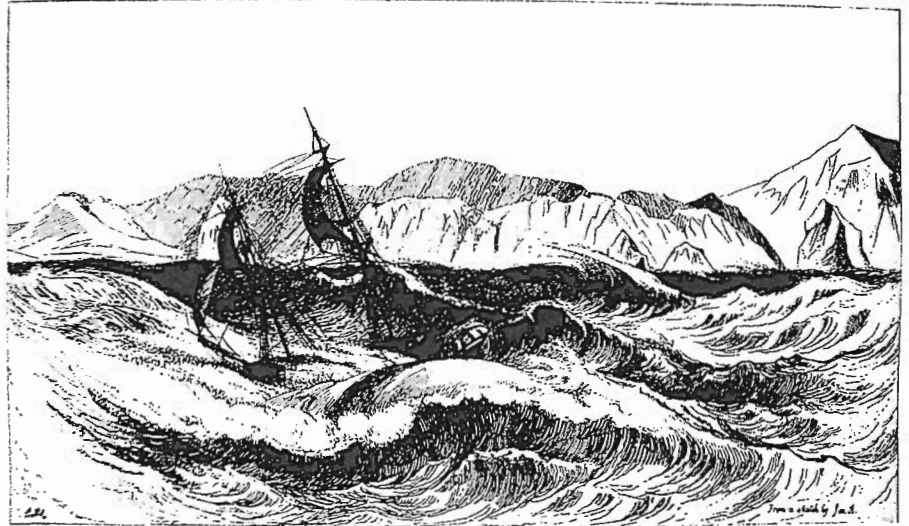
While the provenance of the whaling stations at Flinders Island and Coffin Bay is yet to be established they do share one interesting similarity, both abounded at one time with black and white French rabbits (sometimes called Belgian hares). Captain J.B.T. MacFarlane of the whaler *Lord Sidmouth* is reported to have seen a great number of them in the region of Coffin Bay during a visit in March 1839, and similar black and white rabbits are reported to have existed on Flinders Island until the 1950s, when they were most likely wiped out by feral cats. It is anticipated that further historical research and fieldwork will lead to the discovery of more whaling and sealing stations, and that future archaeological investigations of these sites will help to fill the large gaps in our present-day knowledge of the whalers and sealers, and about their activities on our coast.

**Terry Arnott**  
Maritime Heritage Officer

# Whaling and Sealing Shipwrecks and Sites on the West Coast of South Australia

Heritage South Australia is responsible for the identification, protection and management of shipwreck and terrestrial sites in South Australia which are protected by historic shipwrecks or heritage legislation. As a first step in this process Heritage South Australia undertakes regional and thematic surveys to identify the cultural heritage resource. In 1991 Heritage South Australia in association with the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology published the results of a study by Parry Kostoglou and Justin McCarthy into whaling and sealing sites in South Australia. During 1996-97 a further survey was undertaken to identify shipwrecks and other maritime heritage sites on the West Coast of South Australia, specifically from Cape Catastrophe to the Head of the Bight and the Western Australian border.

A number of maritime and terrestrial sites associated with the whaling and sealing industries have been researched, and to this stage a few of these have been located and examined, albeit in a preliminary manner. The only serious



*Elizabeth Rebecca (1832)*

*Above: The Elizabeth Rebecca sketch was taken from 'A Narrative of a visit to the Australian Colonies' by James Backhouse. It shows the vessel in stormy seas at Port Davey, Tasmania in 1832. This brig was lost at Trial Bay whaling station in April 1845, but the location of the wreck is unknown.*

*Below: The flensing platform at Coffin Bay whaling station showing whale bones in the foreground (November 1995). Recent reports suggest these whale bones have been illegally removed from the site,*

