



TRUST NEWS

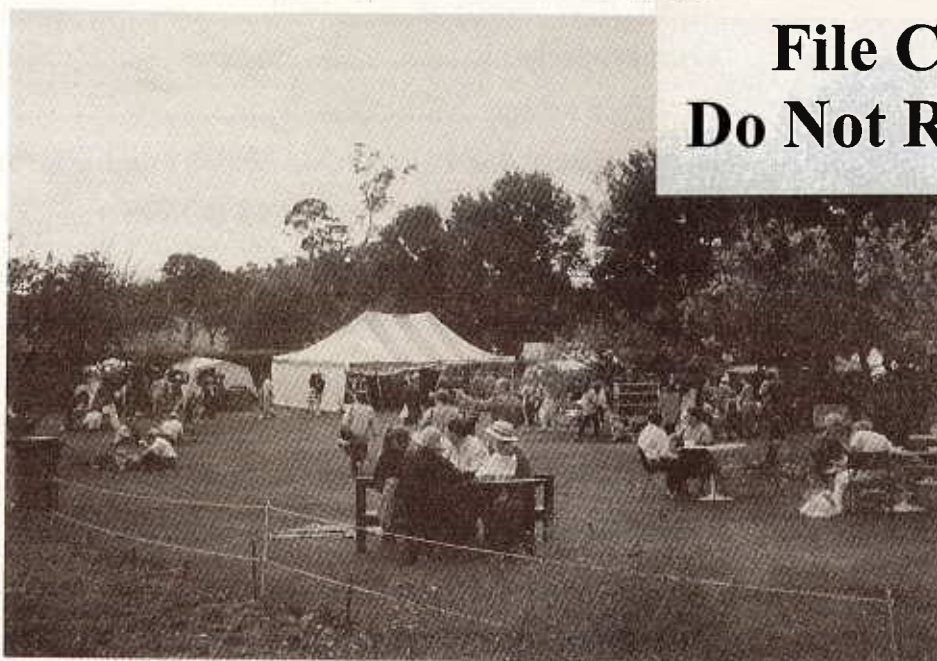
The National Trust of Australia (ACT)

6 Geils Court
Deakin ACT 2600

AUGUST 1994

ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR

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Heritage Fair—Lanyon 17 April 1994



The Clydesdales—a popular attraction for both young and old

Trust News

Published by
The National Trust of Australia (ACT)
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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are advised that the Annual General Meeting of the National Trust of Australia (ACT), a company limited by guarantee (ACN 008 531 182), will be held at the Woden Valley Club, Kent Street, Deakin (the building which used to be the Deakin Inn, a few hundred metres along Kent Street from the Trust Office) on Tuesday 22 November 1994 at 7.30 p.m. As noted in the May Trust News, this year is an election year for Trust Council, so we would like as many members as possible to come.

NEW MEMBERS

The National Trust of Australia (ACT) extends a very warm welcome to the following new members. If any of our current members know these new members, perhaps you could encourage them to attend one of our activities.

Mr J. Anderson, Yarralumla
Mr I. Anderson, Florey
Ms M. Antoniou, Rivett
Ms S. Arora, Stirling
Mr & Mrs J. Ashton, Kaleen
Mr & Mrs I. & L. Baird, Harden
Mr & Mrs B. & G. Barlin, Brindabella Station
P. Barnaart & P. Fitzgerald, Curtin
Mrs J. Barrett, Holt
Mr & Mrs G. Bieser, Florey
Mr D. Boughton, Hughes
Ms S. Brazil, Manuka
Ms F. Bromfield, Waramanga
Miss E. Brown, North Lyneham
Mr & Ms M. & S. Buckwell, Kambah
Dr & Mrs J. & P. Burgess, Fisher
Mrs D. Busch, Hawker
Mr C. Clark, Bell, QLD
Miss C. Clee, Hawker
Mr & Mrs F. & G. Coble, Isaacs
Ms Condon & Dr Mudford, Hackett
Mr & Mrs Cossart, Holder
Mr & Mrs J. & S. Cowley, Wanniasa
Mrs T. Cox, Evatt
Mr & Mrs B. & J. Crook, Watson
Mrs H. Desmond, Red Hill
Mr P. Dunn, Chifley
Mr & Mrs R. & S. Edmondson, Kambah
Miss I. Evans, Garran
Mr & Mrs D. Evans, Queanbeyan
Miss V. Fawcett, Kambah
Mrs L. Foster-James, Hawker
Mr S. Fox, Yass
Mr & Mrs P. & T. Garnett, Griffith
Mr R. Gate, Curtin
Mr & Mrs N. & N. Gentle, Macquarie
Mr & Mrs J. & R. Giesel, Duffy

Mr & Mrs L. & S. Gillard, Stirling
Mr & Mrs I. & M. Gillespie-Jones, Red Hill
Mrs J. Glynn, Farrer
Dr & Mrs K. & D. Goard, Deakin
Mrs J. Goodall, Hughes
Dr & Mrs M. Gore, Weetangera
Mrs L. Gough, Wamboin
Mr R. Gray, Fyshwick
Mrs M. Hannan, Hawker
Mrs D. Hargreaves, Gordon
Mr & Mrs A. Henley, Wanniasa
Mr & Mrs F. Heslop, Tuggeranong
Ms L. Van Hest, Red Hill
Mr & Mrs P. & J. Hodge, Pearce
Mr & Mrs N. Hurst, Cook
Mr & Mrs R. Johnston, Reid
Mr S. Johnston, Latham
Mr R. Kellett, Curtin
Ms J. Kellett, Dickson
Miss R. Kerr, Kambah
Mrs & Ms S. & J. L'Epagniol, Murrumbateman
Miss E. Lane, Narrabundah
Mrs J. Lees, Gundaroo
Mrs S. Lesueur, Kingston
Mr & Mrs P. & P. Linstead, Stirling
Mr & Mrs R. Lockwood, Jerrabomberra
Mrs A. Louttit, Torrens
Mr I. MacIntosh, Florey
Ms A. Magill, Spence
Mr R. McAllister, Caboolture
Mr & Mrs P. & W. McCabe, Weston
Dr & Mrs I. McCay, Deakin
Mrs P. McCusker, Yarralumla
Mrs G. McGonigal, Forrest
Mr & Mrs F. & S. McKellar, Woden
Mr & Mrs V. & D. Markwart, Wanniasa
Mr & Mrs J. & J. Mitchell, Mawson
Mrs M. Mitchell, Chisholm
Mr & Mrs R. & P. Morison, O'Connor
Miss M. Morton, Gladesville
Mr P. Mulquiney & Ms L. Marks, Kambah
Dr & Mrs J. & K. Nelson, Waverton

Mr & Mrs M. & L. Norris, Gilmore
 Mrs J. Norris, Forrester's Beach
 Mr & Mrs C. Norwood, Campbell
 Mr & Mrs D. O'Hehir, Hawker
 Mr R. Ormston, Kingston
 Ms L. Parke, O'Connor
 Mr & Mrs K. Perger, Waramanga
 Mr & Mrs W. & S. Petschack, Chapman
 Mr M. Pilger, Theodore
 Miss A. Platts, Garran
 Mrs E. & Ms R. Polya, Torrens
 Mr & Mrs J. France, Higgins
 M. Quinlivan, Tolland
 Ms H. Rankin, Chisholm
 Ms C. Richards, Pearce
 Mr G. Richards, Florey
 Mr B. Sainsbury, Conder
 Mrs J. Salter, Fadden
 Mr & Mrs P. & F. Sarkies, Watson
 Ms S. Schwenk, Jerrabomberra
 Mrs F. Selth, Macquarie
 Mr & Mrs J. Sharp, Pambula
 Ms P. Short, Kambah
 Mr & Mrs P. & S. Smith, Garran
 Mr & Mrs G. & K. Spindler, Mawson
 Mr & Mrs R. & R. Spiller, Kaleen
 Mr M. Stanger, Palmerston
 Mr & Mrs L. Streeting, Macarthur
 Mr & Mrs H. & H. Stride, Hall
 Mr & Mrs R. Swift, Kingston
 Mr & Mrs B. Thirkell, Latham
 Ms M. Thomson, Griffith
 Mr & Mrs D. Tilse, Waramanga
 Mr W. Tucker & Dr S. Ymer, Turner
 Mr W. Turner, Monash
 Ms K. Walshe, Canberra
 Mrs C. Watchman, Scullin
 Miss N. Watt, Aitkenvale
 Ms C. Webber, Rivett
 Mr P. Weir, Narrabundah
 Mr T. Wilson, Holder
 Mr & Mrs R. & J. Wingfield, Waramanga
 Dr & Mrs R. & S. Withycombe, Hughes
 Mrs N. Woollett, Kaleen



Murray D. Tyrrell

Tyrrell's have specially packaged some fine wines for the National Trust (ACT)

Semillon Chardonnay

This wine is medium yellow straw in colour with light green tints. On the palate the freshness of the Semillon is well balanced by the richer Chardonnay flavours. The finish is crisp and clean.

Shiraz Merlot

This blend has a vibrant ruby red colour starting to show some development. The palate is showing good spicy Shiraz characters and mulberry flavour from the Merlot fruit, finishing soft and clean.

Tawny Port

This port has been aged for a minimum of five years and is displaying a medium brownish amber colour with traditional sweet raisiny flavour. The palate's richness is well balanced by a slightly spirited finish.

For every case of Tyrrell's wine bought by you \$15 is donated back to the National Trust. Buy wine by the case through mail order at a special price of \$85 per case delivered to your door anywhere in Australia. Special offer ends 31 December 1994.

Please fill in the order form below.

ORDER FORM

- ☐ dozen(s) 750mL Semillon Chardonnay @ \$85
☐ dozen(s) 750mL Shiraz Merlot @ \$85
☐ dozen(s) 375mL Tawny Port @ \$85
☐ dozen(s) mixed Semillon Chardonnay & Shiraz Merlot @ \$85
☐ mixed dozen(s): 4 bottles each of Semillon Chardonnay, Shiraz Merlot & Tawny Port @ \$85

T Kim Trotter (049) 98 7509 including credit card details
 OR mail Order Form including payment details to:
 Tyrrell's Vineyards Pty Ltd, Broke Road, Pokolbin, NSW 2820
 OR fax Order Form including credit card details to (049) 98 7723

Please deliver to:

Address:

Postcode:

T Home:

Business:

Special instructions if not at home (e.g. leave at front door):

I enclose a cheque/Money Order made payable to Tyrrell's Vineyards Pty Ltd for \$

OR

Debit my Bankcard/Mastercard/Visa/American Express for \$

Expiry date:

Card No:

Cardholder's signature:

HELP WANTED—YOUR TRUST NEEDS YOU!

LANYON GIFT SHOP

Help is *desperately* needed for the Lanyon Gift Shop, particularly on week days. If you can help please call the Trust Office on 281 0711.



INTERNATIONAL AND PERIOD TABLE SETTINGS AND TREASURES

Volunteers are needed to act as guardians at the International and Period Table Settings Exhibition. Each of the tables requires a Guardian to ensure that nothing is stolen or damaged.

If you can help for half a day either Saturday 1 October or Sunday 2 October please contact the Trust Office on 281 0711.

CONGRATULATIONS PROFESSOR KEN TAYLOR

The staff and members of the National Trust of Australia (ACT) would like to convey their congratulations to Professor Ken Taylor on his appointment to a Professorship in Landscape Architecture in the Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Canberra.

Professor Taylor's field of expertise is in historic landscape conservation, on which he has lectured in USA, Britain, Canada and India.

The current President of the National Trust of Australia (ACT), Professor Taylor has also completed many consultancies on landscape conservation issues at the local, national and international levels.

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SITE UNDER THREAT—LENNOX HOUSE

Lennox House has been making the headlines lately. Will it or will it not survive? The National Trust is making every effort to ensure that Lennox House does survive, without the loss of any of its buildings.

Lennox House was Classified, in its entirety, by the National Trust in June 1994. It is also on the Interim List of the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate.

Lennox House is within the area marked for redevelopment as the ANU's Science and Technology Park and is part of the sensitive boundary between ANU redevelopment and plans for redevelopment of the Acton Peninsula and West Basin.

RECENT CONTROVERSY

Lennox House has been a contentious issue between the ANU management and residents for almost 20 years. More recently a safety survey was conducted for ANU by Mr Ian Duff in February 1993. This report noted Lennox House as being both a fire and health hazard. Elements of this report were later refuted by a second report, sponsored by the residents and completed by Mr K. Brady. To try and resolve the issue the ANU made a court application to gain vacant possession of the building. This application was upheld by Magistrate Ward on 6 June 1994. Since then the residents have been evicted, doors, windows and fire hydrants have been removed and the electricity has been cut-off.

The National Trust, and other supporters of Lennox House are hoping that a fire will not be the means which resolves the issue once and for all.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

The land on which Lennox House is sited was originally part of the 'Acton' property owned, at the time of resumption by the Commonwealth in 1912, by the Jeffreys family. The Acton estate was the first Commonwealth land acquisition in the Federal Capital Territory, an action strongly challenged by the family then resident in England. The matter was settled in the Commonwealth's favour in November 1912. The owners and their lessee, Arthur Brassey, were compensated.

Lennox House possibly derives its name from Lennox Crossing Road, which in turn was named after the original bridge crossing the Molonglo River and commemorating David Lennox 1788-1875, noted architect and bridge builder of mainland Colonial Australia.

The first of the buildings on the site (G,D,H Blocks and

part of I Block) were erected in 1911-12. These were weatherboard barracks intended for single officers and occasional official visitors, known as the 'Professional Officers Mess'. Throughout the 20s the other blocks were constructed with B and C Block being relocated to the site from Molonglo Internment Camp.

The complex has associations with J S Murdoch who designed A Block, with Charles Scrivener whose staff were lodged there and with Thomas Weston who was responsible for the plantings at Lennox House.

The complex has significance as a social centre of the early capital being the lodging place of many prominent people associated with the early development of the city. Blocks D, H and I provided residential accommodation for pioneers of the Capital Territory administration before the formal proclamation of the city in March 1913. The subsequent history of occupation of Lennox House illustrates the growth and centralisation of the public service in Canberra.

It was the site of the beginning of many ACT sporting and cultural societies and clubs including formation of the first cricket club in Canberra, Acton Cricket Club; the Canberra Sports Club for Department of Home Affairs employees; the Canberra Cricket Club; the Canberra Lawn Tennis Club; the Rifle Club; the first amateur Theatre Group, the Canberra Community Players; and the first Chess Club. It provided a focus for the social life of the pioneering Canberra community.

Lennox House was the first hostel to be built in Canberra and the only hostel which has been used continuously as residential accommodation. It has provided low cost housing for a variety of social groups including junior lower paid public servants and ANU students. This reflects an important facet of the socio-economic and cultural development of Canberra. It was also the setting for early ANU accommodation, and the pressure for its retention as student accommodation today reflects the desire for alternative lifestyle accommodation.

SIGNIFICANCE

The current complex consists of A,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K and M Blocks, plus Laundry A and the environs.

The complex is a rare survivor of part of the site where the implementation of a plan outstanding for its time, was undertaken.

The timber buildings were uncommon in Canberra and the complex has aesthetic qualities appreciated by

its users and by the ANU Community. It is valued by the wider community as representing a link with earlier architectural and living style, and parts of the precinct still retain the earlier 'rural' charms.

Lennox House, as part of wider Acton, represents a significant era of the history of Australia, as well as of the ACT. It is a reminder of the birth of the purpose-built National Capital.

The buildings provide an insight into the accommodation and community life of workers of Canberra for over four decades.

The eucalypt and cypress screen plantings on the northern side are significant as Weston plantings.

Lennox House provides an opportunity to gain information which would contribute to the understanding of the cultural history of early Canberra.

THE TRUST'S VIEW

All significant elements (ie. A, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and M Blocks, plus Laundry A and the environs) must be retained in their entirety and in situ.

Maintenance must be continued. The buildings should remain occupied. All possible attempts should be made to maintain sympathetic residential usage. It is hoped that Lennox House could then become self supporting through rental income.

Any additions should be sympathetic and in accordance with the Burra Charter.

Any removals should be recorded and "footprints" of original buildings marked. On-site interpretation should be provided within the buildings.



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NSW TRUST QUARTERLY

Are you interested in receiving the NSW Trust quarterly magazine?

For the small annual charge of \$10.00 (to cover the cost of postage and handling) we can post the magazine to you.

If you are interested please contact the Trust Office on 281 0711, or send a cheque for \$10 plus details of your name and address to the National Trust of Australia (ACT), PO Box 3173, Manuka, ACT, 2603

LOST PROPERTY

The Trust Office has in its possession a very attractive ladies sheep skin hat that was left on one of the Tours. If you think that it could be yours please contact the Trust Office on 281 0711.

CHILDREN'S PAGE

The editor's of the children's page are feeling unloved as no-one has provided any feedback. The children's page contains interesting articles and competitions, well worth a look at. So if you don't have any children please pass the page onto someone who does.

INTERNATIONAL AND PERIOD TABLE SETTINGS AND TREASURES

As in previous years, the Trust's contribution to Floriade will be the exhibition of International and Period Table Settings and Treasures. This year the dates are 30 September, 1 and 2 October and once again we've joined forces with the St John's Church Restoration Fund. There will be twelve exhibitors, including the Chinese and Japanese embassies. The highlight of this year's exhibition will be the 'Treasures' table (to tell anymore would ruin the surprise, so come along and see for yourself).

The Official Opening will be on the evening of Friday 30 September at 6.00 p.m. and it will be combined with a New Members Night. Entry by donation, but please book with the Trust Office so we know numbers for catering.

The Exhibition will be open from 10.00 am to 5.00 pm on Saturday 1 October and 11.00 am to 5.00 pm on Sunday 2 October and the entry charge will be \$2 per person, no concessions.

WHERE HAVE ALL OUR MEMBERS GONE?

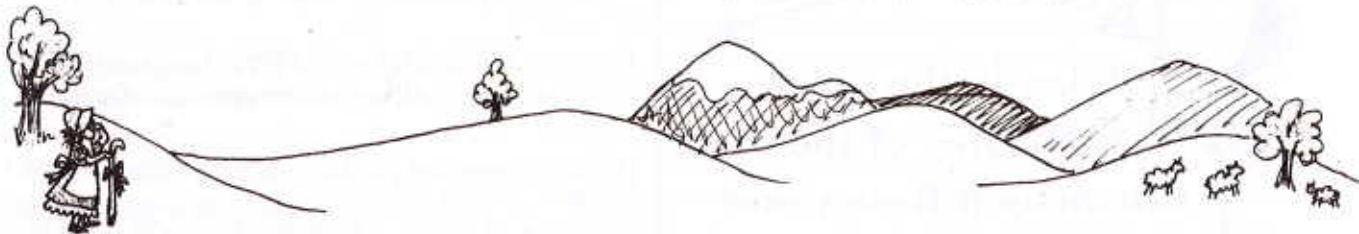
The Trust has about 1500 members on the books. As we go to press only 840 1994/95 memberships are paid up, including a considerable number of new members (see the list of new members elsewhere in Trust News)!!

We find that many members expect to receive a renewal reminder invoice, but the Trust Council decided some years ago that the cost of sending out renewal notices was so significant (\$675 in postage alone) that we should rely on reminders in Trust News at renewal time. Does the slow renewal rate mean that 700 or so of our members have decided that they don't love us

any more, or does it just mean that they have put the renewal reminder from the last edition of the Trust News in the "things to do" tray and it has become buried? Maybe, incredible though it may seem, some people didn't read the May Trust News!!

We have to warn you if you are one of the 700, that the labels for posting Trust News are printed on the basis of financial membership. If you haven't renewed by the time we are ready to post the November Trust News, you won't get one.

Please renew soon, we need you.



WINNER OF \$100 GIFT VOUCHER

Thank-you to all those members who have renewed their National Trust membership for 1994/1995.

As you may recall from the Membership renewal form circulated in the last Trust News, the names of all of the members who renewed before 1 July were to be placed in a draw for a \$100 Gift Voucher from the National Trust Shop at Old Parliament House.

The draw was conducted at the Executive meeting on 7 July and the President, Professor Ken Taylor drew member number 351, Mr Michael Roach, from the barrel.

Congratulations to Mr Roach and commiserations to all of the other eligible members, better luck next year!

NORTHERN PROPERTIES—PINE CREEK RAILWAY PRECINCT

Following the publication of the May Trust News, where the Pine Creek Railway Precinct was the featured interstate property, we have been told that the Precinct was declared a Heritage Place under the Heritage Conservation Act of the Northern Territory on 23rd March 1994. The Precinct was also the feature article in the June Northern Territory Trust News, so anyone venturing up north may like to visit the Trust Office and read this article prior to their trip.

OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE

The Old Parliament House served as the home of the Australian Federal Parliament from 1927 to 1988 and is now used for exhibitions by the National Museum of Australia, the Australian Archives and other private organisations (and importantly, from our point of view, is the home of the National Trust Gift Shop).

Old Parliament House is Classified by the National Trust of Australia (ACT), is on the Australian Heritage Commission Register of the National Estate, and is on the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Twentieth Century Buildings.

The following pocket history of the Old Parliament House (OPH) is extracted from the information given to the OPH Guides by the National Museum of Australia.

The building was designed by the first Federal Government architect, John Smith Murdoch, who also designed the old Hotel Canberra (now the Hyatt) and a number of other buildings in Canberra. In the 1920s, a vigorous debate took place about the building's design. Should the new Parliament be temporary while the new capital was established, or should it be permanent and monumental? A compromise was reached—Murdoch designed a 'provisional' building, intended to serve as a parliament for 50 years and be used for government offices after that. The building was therefore known as the Provisional Parliament House.

Initial construction started in 1923 and finished in 1927. The cost was about 600,000 pounds (More than three times the original estimate, things don't change do they? People will remember that the current Parliament House also cost considerably more than the original estimate!). The building was designed in what is sometimes called a 'stripped classical style', but also simply the 'Federal Capital Style'. The original building fabric is solid masonry, with timber and lightweight concrete floors. The original roof was finished with a bituminous coating, and was designed to be walked on. Bricks for the building were made at the Yarralumla brickworks two miles to the south-west and brought to the site by light rail.

The building has two main parts—the legislative section at the front, with the two main chambers, the party rooms and offices, and the recreational areas at the back, with the dining rooms and bars. The building is in three storeys, with press offices occupying most of the upper floor, and offices and kitchens in the basement. At the moment, museum visitors usually have access only to the legislative section of the main floor.

The building has seen many changes and additions over the years as the number of members, staff

and journalists increased. The most obvious changes are the addition of the south-west and south-east wings between the 1940s and 1970s, and the extension of the west and east corners of the front facade in the early 1970s.

By the 1980s this building had reached, and exceeded, its capacity. Between 1927 and 1988 the House of Representatives grew from 76 to 148 members; the Senate increased from 36 to 76. In 1927, only the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and a very few senior Ministers and officials had individual offices, but by 1988 all Members and Senators had offices—most tiny and overcrowded (the National Trust Shop was the office of the then Minister of Immigration, Mr Mick Young).

The new and permanent Parliament House, built on Capital Hill behind the old one, was completed in 1988. In early May of that year members rose from sitting in the old building for the last time, after 61 years.

The building sat vacant for some time after that until pressure from various sections (including very strong representations from the Australian Council of National Trusts and the ACT Trust) helped to convince the Government it should be restored and re-used. It opened for its present uses in January 1993.



NEWS FROM THE SHOP

We've survived our first stocktake at OPH!

Many thanks to all those who gave their fingers and toes such a workout.

It requires a lot of effort to keep track of such a wide range of stock but this range is necessary to adequately provide for the different areas the shop has to cater for, ie. OPH, National Portrait Gallery, National Trust, Australian Archives, National Museum, etc.

The shop has escaped the traditional winter downturn with buoyant sales over the last few months. This is encouraging as it is partly the result of increasing patronage from local residents. For instance, our two best selling books were the *'Mildenhall Collection: Images of Early Canberra'* and *'The Builders of Canberra'* (unfortunately now out of print) which is indicative of the growing local interest in Canberra's history. We have a good range of books on Canberra which will become the most comprehensive in the ACT within the next few months.

The 'Rubbery Figures' exhibition finished on August 15 to be replaced by 'Australia and the Monarchy'. Don't worry if you can't make it in time, we now have the 'Rubbery Years' on video @ \$19.95 and it has been selling extremely well. Other new items in stock include:

- ❖ Natural clothing protectors—these last for up to 3 years and are a natural alternative to mothballs. They make use of natural oils and are beautifully packaged.
- ❖ Native flower paperweights—delicate flower are magically suspended in resin to last a lifetime.
- ❖ Locally made hand-painted silk—the range now includes spectacle cases, hankies and bookmarks; machine washable and ideal for sending overseas.
- ❖ Marquetry maps of Australia—made from native timber veneers and framed.
- ❖ Historic Postcards of Canberra—reproduced by the National Trust from the original glass slides, they date from 1927 onwards and feature what were once some of "Canberra's highlights", such as the Olympic Pool!

The Lanyon shop is going to be revamped during the coming months. The product range will be expanded, the floor area extended and the shop fitted out with antique furniture and fittings which will also be for sale. This should result in a shop with an appropriate atmosphere that will cater to local residents as well as visiting tourists.



PAMELA FABRICIUS—PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

11 JULY 1994

Pamela has been a member of the National Trust since childhood in a family of Trust members in Adelaide. She became an active member of committees in South Australia, making use of her history qualifications, and subsequently became a Council member. In 1990 she came to Canberra as a consultant to the National Museum of Australia and was married at the end of that year to her perfect match, whom she met two weeks after arriving in Canberra! She was with the Australian Heritage Commission as Senior Conservation Officer before taking her current position of Registrar, Heritage Objects, with the Department of the Environment, Land and Planning in 1993.

With a lifelong interest in local history Pamela is slowly building a picture in her own mind of the history of the Canberra region. She believes that before one is able to totally relate to and feel at home in a place one needs to understand its history. It is this desire to feel a part of and to conserve the continuing history of the ACT which led to her involvement with the local Trust, which she joined in 1991. Pamela became a

member of Council in 1993.

Pamela is currently working with a colleague Julie Ramsay on the history component of a heritage study for the Trust of the NASA space tracking stations in the ACT.

REMOVAL OF POWER LINES— NAMADGI NATIONAL PARK

Recently there has been concern about the unsupervised increase in the number of communication towers, and ancillaries, on the hills in the ACT. The Trust wrote to the Canberra Times in support of the stand taken by the ACT Government. One piece of good news is the impending removal of 10 kilometres of power lines at Bulls Head in Namadgi. Southern Tablelands Electricity will replace the lines with a wind powered generator to service the communications facility.

Continuing our series on properties overseas you can visit using your Trust Membership:

DOVER CASTLE, KENT

When you visit Dover don't miss visiting an important part of English History, Dover Castle. Dramatically located on the white cliffs overlooking the English Channel, man and nature have combined to make this one of Western Europe's most impressive mediaeval fortresses. Its history is alive with reminders of a glorious past from the Iron Age to World War II. The great mediaeval keep towers to 95 feet and has walls up to 21 feet thick. There is also a rare Roman lighthouse, the remarkably restored Saxon church of St Mary of Castro, and ancient earth works and tunnels, dating back to 1216.

Following are some snippets of history in relation to Dover Castle and its surrounds. The fortified settlement built by the Iron Age people looked so substantial that it discouraged Julius Caesar from landing in the Dour Estuary when the Romans first approached Britain on a punitive raid in 55 B.C. He landed his legions instead on the open beaches of Walmer and Deal.

In 1216 the castle was laid in siege by the French Dauphin, Prince Louis, encouraged by the declaration from the Pope that England was a French fiefdom. The garrison held out for many months until relief finally arrived. By that time, French engineers had dug several mine passages under the castle walls which caused the collapse of the eastern tower and the abandonment

of the northern gateway.

In the Great War of 1914-18 and the Second World War, Dover Castle was again reinforced with artillery (having been reinforced previously for the Napoleonic War) and there were occasional engagements with passing German naval craft. During the German occupation of France in the 1940s, Dover Castle's 16-inch guns fired at enemy sites in the Pas de Calais, 25 miles across the Straits.

So don't just visit Dover for the white cliffs, the Castle is worth a visit on its own.

Dover Castle is open 1 April-31 October daily from 10am-6pm; 1 November-31 March daily from 10am-4pm (closed 24-26 Dec, 1 Jan)

Dover Castle is on the east side of Dover (OS Map 179: ref TR 326416). Use the East Kent 90 bus from British Rail Dover Priory (approximately 1.5 miles).

Further details on Dover Castle are contained in the English Heritage Properties Handbook and the English Heritage Map (available for sale at the National Trust Office or the Trust Shop at Old Parliament House). Reference copies of both are held at the Office so please feel free to visit or call us on 281 0711.

ALPS ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

(re-printed from the Australian Alps National Parks Newsletter, May 1994)

In 1993 the Cultural Heritage Working Group (CHWG) funded a survey of oral histories relating to the Alps in Australia. Consultant Sue Hodges produced a very comprehensive report covering several hundred tapes, located in public holdings in Victoria, New South Wales and the ACT. The report provides not only a brief summary of each oral history, with an index by name, place and subject, but also information on the availability and location of each tape.

The CHWG was particularly concerned with the theme of environmental change in the Alps and the perceptions of people who have been involved in the region in a range of roles. With this in mind, Sue was also asked to indicate where further oral history work could be undertaken. She recommended focusing on several groups, including Aboriginal people, early conservationists, public land managers and key national parks staff, recreational users of the Alps, and developers of ski resorts.

With funding of \$30,000 available the CHWG has appointed three consultants to undertake the oral histories. Matthew Higgins, a well known Alps historian (and member of the Trust's Classification Committee) will be interviewing people in New South Wales and the ACT. Leslie Alves will cover Victoria; while Sue Wesson will concentrate on interviewing people from relevant Aboriginal communities. The project will be completed just after mid-year, and should add substantially to our knowledge of environmental change in alpine regions and early moves to establish the alpine national parks.

KOSCIUSKO HUTS BUSH TOOLS TRAINING WEEKEND

15 & 16 OCTOBER

Members of the National Trust have been invited by the Kosciusko Huts Association (KHA) to attend their forthcoming Bush Tools Training Weekend to be held on 15 & 16 October at the Happy Valley Farm, five minutes from Adaminaby.

The series of workshops to be held over the weekend will include:

- ❖ The Broadaxe—correct technique for squaring posts
- ❖ The Morticing Axe, and other speciality axes used in the construction of a post and rail fence and other structures
- ❖ The Froe, Maul and Wedges—selection of suitable timber and the correct technique for splitting slabs and shingles
- ❖ The adze, draw knife and spoke shave—correct finishing techniques including demonstration in their use for ski making
- ❖ Correct techniques for tool grinding and sharpening including setting and use of the Crosscut saw

- ❖ Hut Conservation Studies, Maintenance Approvals and the Caretakers Kit—information and question and answer sessions for Caretakers and those interested in actively contributing to huts maintenance.

This weekend will be a unique opportunity to learn traditional skills necessary in the authentic restoration of the mountain huts and other historic structures. It is highly unlikely that it will ever be repeated in quite the same way as many of the people with this special expertise are rather elderly. A number of those who have volunteered to instruct are doing so specifically because of a wish to pass on the expertise to others.

Registration of \$65 will include lunches, morning and afternoon teas, instruction, materials and work books. Self contained accommodation will be \$16 per night while if you choose to have dinner, bed and breakfast the cost will be \$54.

For further information and bookings contact Steve Brayshaw (KHA Events Coordinator) on 06 2941974 or write with your details and cheque to him at 21 Preddey Way, Gordon, ACT 2906.

WALKS AND TOURS PROGRAM

The program continues to attract strong support, with almost a 33% growth in attendances to the end of July, as compared with last calendar year.

Particularly pleasing was the amazing response to our afternoon walk to the Red Rocks Gorge—some 55 persons—obviously attracted by the champagne finale! Also amazing was the response to this year's repeat walk down the Corn Trail—52 on top of last year's 63. 30 others enjoyed our first Yulefest coach tour to Grenfell, Young and Temora and 31 enjoyed perfect July weather for the very interesting self-drive and walking tour from Mount Stromlo to Queanbeyan.

Several of the tours in the current program (see blue sheets) already have a significant number of bookings, following earlier requests for expressions of interest: Western Horizons—4 bookings;
The Central Victorian Goldfields—12 bookings;
Return to South-East Victoria—4 bookings.

Early application, with at least a 10% deposit, is therefore strongly recommended.

Next year's tour to the Kimberleys has attracted even more interest—14 expressions of interest to date. With a probable limit of 17 per tour, we may even contemplate a second tour if the response warrants. The blue form gives details of a slide evening and information night on 7 September at which questions can be asked about the Kimberleys, Western Horizons and the two Victorian tours.

If you haven't experienced a Trust walk or tour or you simply wish to reminisce, an album with excellent photos of recent events is normally available for inspection at the Trust office. However, be warned! You might just get seduced into parting with some hard earned cash and joining the next trip!

RECENT ACTIVITIES



On the trail

The Corn Trail Revisited



Yulefest at "Moorilla"

A Young (in spirit) Indulgence

**NEW
PROGRAM**



Goobarragandra

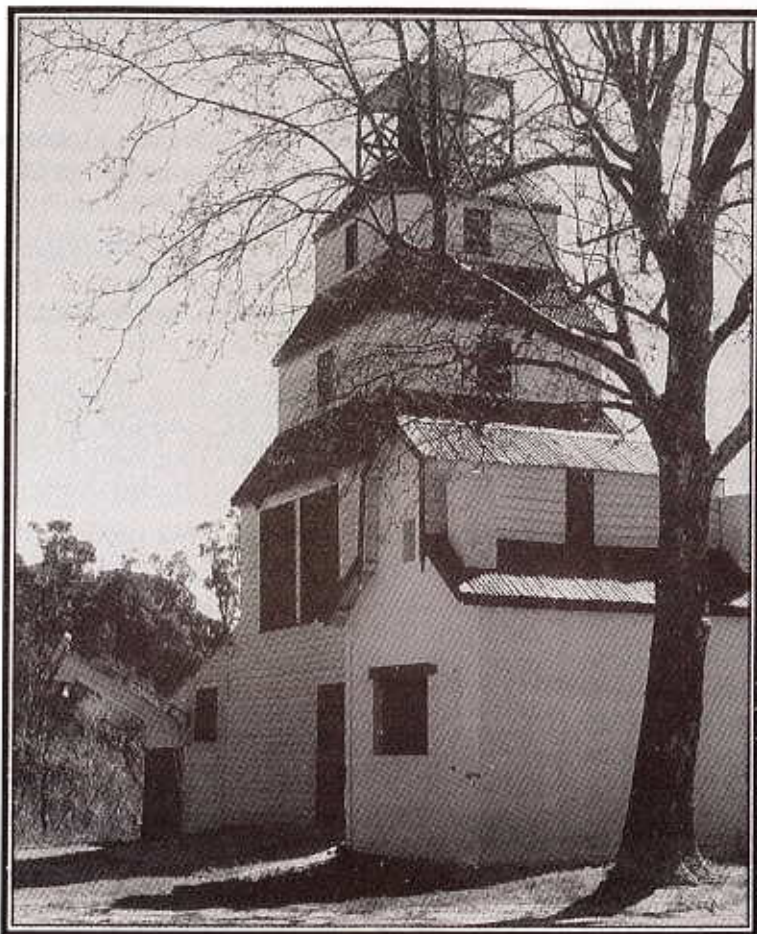
Hume and Hobble!

The Black Spur

Return to South-East Victoria



**NEW
PROGRAM**



Liquid Gold, Chateau Tahbilk

Echuca Wharf

The Central Victorian Goldfields



COOMA COTTAGE: THE YEAR THAT WAS

by Kim Nelson (*Cooma Cottage*)

It is my pleasure to state that the last Financial year has been one of the most financially profitable for Cooma Cottage since its opening in the Bicentennial year.

Our exhibitions included:

- David Wood (Calligrapher)
- Anna Harpley (Photographic Montage)
- Siblings (Young Artists with Famous Forebears)
- Quilts '94 (Canberra Quilters Inc.)
- Heritage China (ACT National Trust Collection)
- Pro Hart
- Track of Snowy Fleece (Arts Council Exhibition)
- Hardy Wildon (A NSW National Trust

Retrospective)

A Calligraphy Workshop was also conducted by David Wood to back up his wonderful exhibition and we sincerely thank the ACT National Trust for their beautiful 'Heritage China' exhibition.

We apologise to those who were looking forward to our Sidney Nolan exhibition and sale in July. This show was cancelled at the last minute, long after advertising had gone out.

Cooma Cottage was host to various promotions over this period including a Fashion Parade in November and a Wine Tasting Promotion to launch the Regional Wine Promotion over the October Long Weekend. This weekend also saw Balloon Aloft joy rides at the property and no less than three weddings in the cottage grounds.

In October I organised an excursion for our volunteer guides to various properties that have played a part in the Hume family history and over the year our guides have been treated to special afternoon teas featuring guest speakers.

Come January and the property was inundated with some 2,500 visitors, due in part to the Christmas Holidays excellent Quilt Exhibition.

The Yass branch of the National Trust also catered once again for the Hardwicke Horse sale—a property that adjoins Cooma Cottage—and raised \$1300 net profit on the day.

In February the National Trust (NSW) Executive Director Elsa Atkin visited Cooma Cottage for the first time since taking on her new role, stating that she was "keen to see this property she'd heard so much about."

Cooma Cottage recorded a net profit in excess of \$12,000 for the last financial year and a good deal of this was made through the generous sponsorship of Pro Hart. This exhibition in March proved to be the property's most successful to date.

More importantly, though, was the successful launch of our new schools program 'A Day in the Life' of which you can read further in this issue.

Exhibitions at Cooma Cottage will commence once again in September. The dates are:

Sept 17–Oct 3	Wedgewood in the 20th Century
Oct 8–23	PENNY JACOBS—Penny has had two sellout shows at Solander Galleries and was once a Yass local!
Oct 29–Nov 13	MARUE KENTISH-BARNES (Sculpture)
Nov 19–Dec 4	PETER CRISP (Artglass)
Christmas Holidays	QUILTS '95

AIR POLLUTION—NEW REGULATIONS

(article courtesy of the NPA Bulletin)

An amendment to the Air Pollution Act 1984 came into force on 17 December 1993. The changes introduced relate to:

- ❖ Introduction of the national particulate emission standard for all new solid fuel-burning appliances sold for use in residential premises;
- ❖ Removal of the exemption that applied to solid fuel-burning in residential premises. Residents whose chimneys emit smoke for more than 20 minutes can now be visited by an inspector who will advise them on how to operate the appliance to prevent continuous emission of smoke. If all

else fails, the persistent offender can be issued with a Pollution Abatement Notice.

- ❖ The level of lead in leaded petrol sold in the ACT is now tied in to the level sold in NSW. This means that as the level of lead in leaded petrol is reduced in NSW, the maximum level in the ACT automatically matches that in NSW.

A brochure, Share the Air—Share the Care, has been prepared to advise people of the changed requirements for solid fuel-burning appliances on residential premises. These brochures are available from ACT Government shopfronts.

GLIMPSES OF EARLY CANBERRA

The Brickyards and surrounds—now part of the Suburb known as Yarralumla A.C.T

[Mrs Jean Vied's (nee Boyd) memories of early Canberra are the basis of the first part of a two part article written by Ann Gugler. The second part, to be in the November edition of Trust News, is drawn from the memories of Mrs Ethel Quigg (nee Sharp).]

A letter dated 8th July, 1912 written by F. Campbell, owner of the property of Yarralumla, gave permission for about 38 acres of his land to be used for brickmaking purposes. The area was chosen because of the availability of good quality shale necessary for brickmaking. The land was gazetted on the 27th July, 1912 and the first camp for workmen was laid out in June 1913.

In 1913 under the direction of Charles Weston the main nursery was established near to the Brickworks. At the same time a smaller secondary one was set up at Acton. The last major enterprise established at Yarralumla commenced in 1925 when a decision was made to establish the Forestry School in Banks Street. The school was ready for use by the end of 1927.

Early Yarralumla was known under a number of names which included Brickyards, Brickworks, Westridge, and from around the early 1970s as Yarralumla. The area was not in the early years, intended to be a suburb of Canberra which annoyed members of the community living there who complained vigorously about being ignored by the authorities when basic necessities such as street lighting, guttering etc were being carried out in other suburbs but not in Westridge!

The development of the area was quite different to that which took place in the permanent suburbs in Canberra and one could be forgiven for using the description—"it grew like topsy". Section 64, the first Yarralumla section to have permanent housing constructed on it, is unlike the other cottage localities in Canberra in that it is the only section which was not designed as a complete architectural complex and contains cottages constructed in brick (1921-22) and wood (1927-28). This section is bounded by Hutchins, Bentham, Banks and Hooker Streets. This Section was recently Classified by the National Trust and has been nominated for inclusion on the ACT Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate.

The brick houses built in 1921-22 and wooden ones in 1927-28 represented an attempt to house workmen with small families in decent accommodation. These few houses however did little to alleviate the housing requirements. The majority of people in Yarralumla, like the majority living in the Federal Capital Territory, lived in camps—married and single in separate designated areas.

The first camp established in 1913 was in the vicinity of Banks Street close to the Forestry School buildings. The married quarters were constructed by their owners, usually out of hessian (walls) and galvanised iron (roof). The exteriors of the buildings were whitewashed and the interiors covered in paper. Single men lived in canvas tents. Most of the tents were rented from the authorities for around 1/6d per week with a ground rental cost of 6d per week.

In 1921 new camps were constructed using a number of tenement buildings which had been moved from Molonglo (ex-internment camp—present day Fyshwick). In 1927 when further permanent dwellings were being constructed nearby the 1921 buildings were closed and the camps moved to a new site. The 1927 single men's camp was either on or close by to Denman Street near the entrance to the brickworks and the married quarters were on the left hand side of the brickyards when viewed from the current entrance.

In this article I will describe aspects of life of in the area through the descriptions and memories of Jean Vied.

Jean came to Canberra in 1921 and lived with her parents and siblings in one of the Brickyards ex Molonglo cottages. Jean was born in 1911 in Queensland and her father Robert Boyd, like many other men at that time, came to Canberra ahead of his family. He was a blacksmith and his first work was on the sewer system. He was soon joined by his wife, Mabel and children, William, Jean, Kathleen and Don.

In 1929 Jean married Claude Oldfield, son of Syd Oldfield, the Brickworks manager. Her brother, William married before 1928 to Dorrie Townsend, daughter of Mrs. Townsend who was Mess Caterer at the Brickyards. William Boyd, known as Bill, was one of the first brick carters when the brickyards reopened in 1921 after its closure during the great war. Don Boyd married Margie Day, daughter of Charles Foster and Frances Day who lived at Briar's Cottage which was on the site now occupied by the Yacht Club.

Jean showed me the exact site of her 1921 home which was on the road in Banks Street in front of the old Forestry School. On the semicircular lawn in front of the school is a manhole surrounded by concrete. She used to stand on this spot to throw out the tea leaves. It was at the back of the house and nearby was a lean-to in which the Coolgardie safe hung.

This house was one of a group of five. Those who lived in this group of ex-Molonglo houses were the families of Hutchinson, Dwyer, Moore, Boyd and one other. Another group of houses was further down Banks Street towards the brickyards on the opposite side of



W.F. Boyd outside the Prime Minister's Lodge (circa 1924)



Construction of houses in Westridge

the road. Families who lived in this group were those of Harry Woodlands (carpenter at the Brickyards) known as Old Chips, Henry Noble, Turbit and Cotterill. Mrs Turbit was Postmistress, a position which she kept when she moved into the brick cottages. The position was later taken over by number of others, including the Johnsons, before the Post Office was moved into the Yarralumla Shopping Centre.

There was at this time (1921) a single men's tented camp further down Banks Street between the woods and the lake end of the road. Mrs Stanley's mess was on the land between the present lake and Banks and Brown Streets. Mrs Stanley catered for approximately 100 men. By 1929 she had moved to the Capital Hill Camp.

The ex-Molonglo buildings had communal facilities. In the section in which Jean lived the communal wash house and laundry was on the site now covered by the Forestry School. There was one bath to serve the families who lived in these tenements and no key to the bathroom door which necessitated one member of the family standing guard whilst another bathed. The water was heated in a copper and carried to the tin bath. The laundry contained one or two coppers to serve the families and wash days, like bath days, had to be rostered.

The houses had electricity but no water which necessitated the carrying of water in kerosene tins from the laundry to each house.

The house in which Jean lived had six rooms. The parents slept in the middle bedroom, the boys in the rear and Jean and her sister in the front room. The front of the house had two doors and two sets of steps. The unlined house was square and had two fire places - both with tin chimneys and a sloping flat roof. The wooden slats of the exterior walls were placed vertically on the building and the house was painted inside and out with the same green colour which was also used at Westlake, Causeway, Molonglo (1927), Eastlake Tenements and White City Cubicles. In the kitchen there was an old cast iron stove in which in winter months bricks were heated and then wrapped in bags to serve as the equivalent of a hot water bottle for the beds. Sometimes the bricks were so hot they burnt the bag coverings. The beds were the old black cast iron type with a kapok mattresses and covered with Wagga Blankets (corn bags covered with material).

These blankets were heavy but very warm. Above the stove in the kitchen was a mantelpiece covered with newspaper which had a scalloped border. On this mantelpiece were kept the tins containing flour, sugar, tea and other well-used ingredients of daily life.

Each family was fortunate to have their own outside toilet which was affectionately known as "the toot". A pan system was used. Night soil was collected and later deposited at a collection point which is now under the bridge which crosses from Kent Street into Novar Street Yarralumla. Another early resident, Frank Waight of Ainslie used to call the night soil collector "Mr. Lavender".

Jean also mentioned that parts of the old Cotter Road still exist. It is under the first road to the right off Novar Street after the garage, near the overpass from Kent Street. The railway line from the brickyards also followed this road. When the front yard of No. 22 Rodway Street was being prepared for a garden part of the old rail line was found. The line continued down the side of what is now Adelaide Avenue, turned left around State Circle, then went across to Hotel Kurrajong and the Old Parliament House building site. The line also continued to Civic Centre.

The brickworks railway line is not to be confused with the one which went across from Causeway to the opposite side of the Molonglo River, then in front of the War Memorial Site and behind St. John the Baptist Church to Civic Centre. The pylons holding this railway were washed away in the 1922 flood.

Families tried to be self sufficient and most families grew vegetables in the backyard. Many also had fowls and kept a cow for milk.

Jean attended the old Narrabundah School (close to the site of the Fire Station, Forrest) and later, when it opened in September, 1923, Telopea Park School. On the site opposite the fire station are two large old pine trees. These were at the front entrance of the old Narrabundah school.

Jean left school aged around 13 years and for a time stayed at home to assist her mother before working for a time, prior to marriage in 1929, in the kitchen at the hospital.

She also used to assist Mrs Townsend preparing lunch for the 100 men who ate at the Mess. The range used for cooking was very large. The fire section was in the middle and it had ovens on either side. This Mess was on a site which is now covered by a house diagonally opposite the house which used to be Hammond's in Section 64, on the corner of Bank and Bentham Streets.

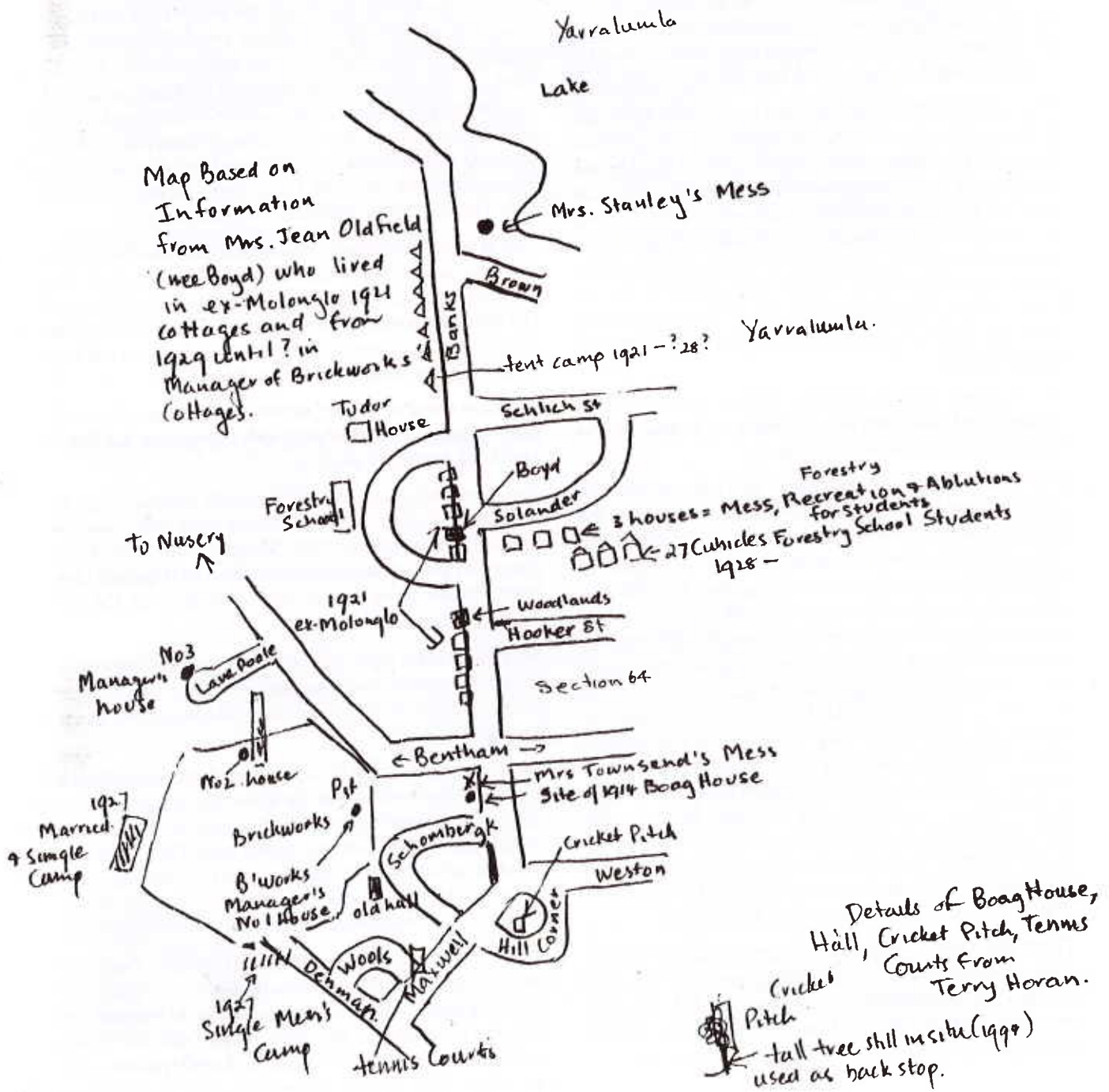
Following her marriage to Claude Oldfield, Jean and her husband lived for a time with Claude's father. He lived in the grounds of the brickyards and was moved three times. The first house was on a site subsequently required for shale and which is now part of the pit. The second house was near to the large

Chimney in the brickyards near Lane Poole Street and the third on the site now occupied by No. 20 Lane Poole Street. There is a large light coloured brick house behind this house which is built on a site which used to be a swamp. No. 22 Sewer Camp was nearby to the creek which flows at the rear of these houses. This creek was damned in the early years.

Syd Oldfield, Claude's father used to tell the story that for a time he lived in what is now known as Scrivener's

plan room which is situated on Camp Hill. Jean also said that when her father finished one particular job he and three others each built types of Ford cars. The wheels were solid metal—"You could hear them coming!" was a remark Jean made about these old home made cars.

The second part of this article will be published in the November edition of Trust News.



CURRANDOOLEY

We were sad to hear of the fire at Currandooley, a NSW Trust Classified property near Bungendore. The fire occurred at the end of May and as a result the fine homestead is now just a shell.

The following pocket history of Currandooley is provided for readers who may not know of the homestead.

The origin of the name 'Currandooley' is a mystery. There are a couple of theories on its origin. It has been suggested that as Mr de Lauret (the first resident manager) came to Australia via India that it may have been an Indian word. However another theory is that Currandooley is an Aboriginal word perhaps based on Curra which means Pine Tree, or Kurrangai which means black duck; both of which would be appropriate.

The original homestead was built by Mr de Lauret prior to 1866, but after being flooded more than once a new homestead was built on higher ground by Mr Pat Hill Osborne (the second owner of the Currandooley property) in 1873. His wife's mother came from a French Huguenot family and the French influence is evident in the homestead. The site of the house was on the ridge where cattle used to shelter in

bad weather and using the natural granite of the land Mr Osborne built a home reminiscent of a French chateau. It is of Gneiss stone which was shaped into blocks of various sizes and laid in level courses. The house originally had a shingle roof, but this was replaced in 1890 with red tiles imported from Marseilles (the French connection again).

In 1891 water was laid on at Currandooley to both house and garden, and the servant's quarters added. Since this time each owner has added to the home; additions such as the walled garden, and the front part of the building was altered by the addition of a pillared terrace leading down to a swimming pool.

At the time of the fire Currandooley was still owned by descendants of Pat Hill Osborne. They have announced in the press their intentions of restoring the building. We wish them every success in rebuilding this magnificent homestead.

(Information on Currandooley extracted from "Some Southern Homes of New South Wales" by G. Nesta Griffiths)

INTERSTATE PROPERTIES—GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA

Since 1986 the Governor of Victoria has welcomed citizens of Victoria and other visitors to Government House on Open Days, which occur twice a year, when the entire ground floor of the House and all the grounds are open for inspection. At other times, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) escorts visitors through the State apartments and show them certain areas of the grounds.

The present Government House has been the home of many Governors of Victoria since it was completed in 1876, and also of several of the Governors General of Australia, during the period when Melbourne was the "National Capital".

The architecture of Government House is in the style known as Italianate and is one of the finest examples of this type of architecture in Australia.

On tours conducted by the National Trust, visitors are guided through all of the areas which provide an elegant setting for State occasions. At appropriate times of the year, comprehensive tours of the gardens are also arranged in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens.

To arrange a visit to Government House, telephone Victorian Trust Tours on (03) 654 4562 during business hours. Tours are conducted every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, subject to the availability of Government House.

HOW TO GET THERE

Take a bus or tram along St Kilda Road, alight at the Shrine and walk up; or take tram No. 8, alight at Stop 19 and approach First Government House via Dallas Brooks Drive.



A DAY IN THE LIFE.....

AN EDUCATION PROGRAM AT COOMA COTTAGE.

It started out as a pleasant evening meal, Hamilton Hume having invited his favourite nephew "Little Hamilton" and his pretty wife Effie over for a visit.

But this was no ordinary evening. Hamilton Hume had an ultimatum to put to his beloved nephew: "Shed Uncle Dick or else".

Uncle Dick, brother of Effie and Little Hamilton's best friend, had been bludging off the Humes for years. And worse than that he was a womanizer!

He had brought ill repute upon the Humes and it was time he went.

A Brief Statement of Facts

Though Hamilton Hume, the great Australian overland explorer, had many properties when he died, Cooma Cottage remained his home and central to his pastoral empire.

Activities at Cooma Cottage between 1839 (when Hamilton bought the property) and 1873 (the year he died) would have been typical of colonial homestead life.

We know for a fact that the 1841 census lists 19 people living on the property, 11 of whom were convict servants.

But what were their jobs, their leisure activities? Where did they eat and sleep? Was Hume a good boss?!

In 1845 Hamilton Hume's nephew "Little Hamilton" came to live with his famous uncle.

He was just fourteen years old. He soon grew to be his uncle's "right hand man" and a very talented and capable manager of Hume's properties, winning medal after medal in local and overseas shows for the quality of their wool.

In 1865 disaster overtook the partnership in the form of a major disagreement causing Little Hamilton to leave the service of his Uncle and to be written out of the family forever.

A Day in the Life..... This drama-based education program at Cooma Cottage centres around daily life in the 1860's with a re-enactment of the fateful day when an ultimatum was issued by Hamilton Hume to his beloved nephew.

Using an inquiry approach and role play, students are transported back to colonial Australia as convicts to gain an understanding of the elements that shaped people's lives.

The program provides the opportunity for students to:

.explore and develop an understanding of history through a series of role-plays and thought processes.

.look at the nature of history and explore some of the problems and issues raised in the new history syllabus.

.empathize with the convicts, to better understand what it was like to be assigned to a Master in a harsh new land.

Cooma Cottage and its grounds provide the theatre set for rediscovering the events of 1865.

During the program students:

- ❖ experience the house as it may have been in 1865
- ❖ interact with each other and the main character of the "disagreement"
- ❖ explore through role-play activities the day to day running of a property such as Cooma Cottage
- ❖ witness a drama re-enactment of events that led to the "disagreement"

Through this students gain an understanding of the subsequent history of Cooma Cottage and its gradual decline until it was rescued by the National Trust in 1970.

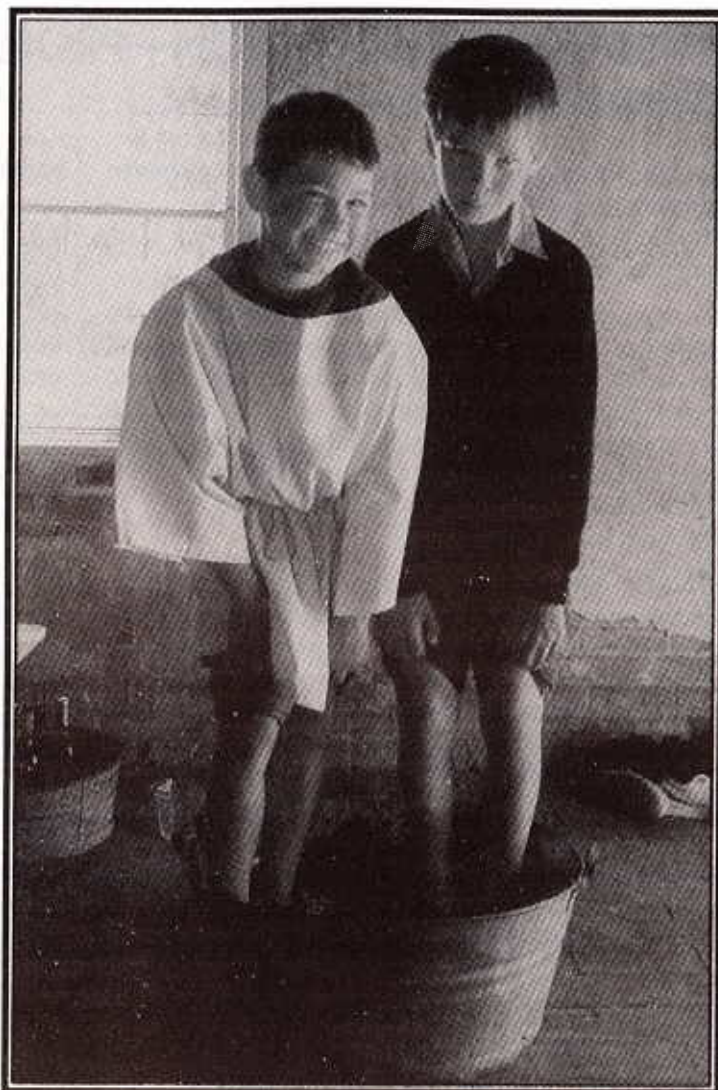
The National Trust thanks Dr RAG Holmes, Gloria Carlos, Melanie Hutchinson, Ken Bourke, Richard Hutch and the Morgan family for their generous voluntary efforts in arranging this program and to all those who donated props to make this program a true success.

A Day in the Life will become a permanent program of the Cottage along with "Digging for Clues"—the mock Archeological Dig.

Any interested schools can make bookings through Cooma Cottage on (06)2261470.



*Making the wine—young convicts
from Bowning Primary School*



*A newly assigned
servant receives a
dressing down at
Cooma Cottage*

HERITAGE CONSERVATION—PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SHORT COURSE PROGRAM

The University of Canberra offers two short courses in cultural heritage management conservation:
The Conservation of Traditional Buildings
Cultural Heritage Management

These are generally run as summer schools but may be held at other times of the year as opportunities and needs determine. One school is held each year, the two topics alternating. Current plans are to hold The Conservation of Traditional Buildings in January 1995 and Cultural Heritage Management in February 1996. Other short courses on specialist topics may be arranged in the future.

"The Conservation of Traditional Buildings" is an eleven or twelve day intensive course aimed at all those involved in care and physical management of buildings, including archaeologists, architects, builders, building surveyors, conservators, curators, engineers, heritage advisers, planners, quantity surveyors, TAFE lecturers, tradespeople and works

supervisors.

"Cultural Heritage Management" is a seven day intensive course looking at the broad issues of heritage planning, and is intended for local government planners, state heritage officers, site and park managers, curators, and heritage practitioners such as archeologists, architects and historians.

Costs, including meals and accommodation, will approximate \$2500.00 for "The Conservation of Traditional Buildings" and \$1500.00 for "Cultural Heritage Management".

People wishing to find out more information on these courses should contact:

David Young
National Centre for Cultural Heritage Science Studies
University of Canberra
PO Box 1
BELCONNEN ACT 2616

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HERITAGE STUDIES

(article reprinted from the National Trust Bulletin (QLD))

The alleged cost of heritage listing has fuelled many a bitter debate.

In an effort to shed some light on the subject, \$55,000 was allocated under the 1993-94 National Estate Grants Program for a study of the economic effects of listing.

The study will be coordinated by the Heritage Branch of the Victorian Department of Planning and Development. It will look at Australian and international perspectives, and identify economic opportunities, such as additional employment, that come from heritage listing.

The 1993-94 National Estate Grants also included \$21,500 for the preparation by Ms Meredith Walker of guidelines to protect the social values of public buildings which are part of the National Estate. Ms S Sullivan, the Chief Executive of the Australian Heritage Commission, said that many National Estate buildings, like post offices, courthouses and hospitals, are no longer being used for their original purpose. "Some of these old buildings have been put to fairly incongruous uses, such as courthouses becoming fast food outlets. This project will suggest ways in which the social values of these heritage buildings can be protected," she said.

"IT AIN'T OLD, IT AIN'T PRETTY, SO IT AIN'T HERITAGE"

"Fred Jones' place is absolutely magnificent and it is over 100 years old. It ought to be on the Trust's Register. Why isn't it?"; or "Why on earth did the Trust Classify that place? It isn't old and it's very ugly". There seems to be a community impression around that only old, important or beautiful buildings ("Stately Homes" and the like) are worthy of preservation or, perhaps to put it more colloquially, "It ain't old, it ain't pretty, so it ain't Heritage".

These are fairly typical examples of some of the questions/comments put to the Trust Office. We decided to ask the President of the Trust, Professor Ken Taylor to write an article for Trust News to put the issue in perspective.

In the past twenty years or so there has been an unprecedented growth in community interest in Australian history and associated places that are seen to have cultural heritage value. To cover these places, and of course natural areas, which we see as having heritage value, the term 'National Estate', was brilliantly abstracted by the then Premier of Tasmania to the Hope Committee's National Estate Inquiry in 1974 as 'things that you keep'. The Hope Inquiry led to the formation of The Australian Heritage Commission in 1975. The Commission's register is known as the Register of the National Estate. So the notion of heritage value and significance embrace that concept of the places and things we want to keep.

State and Territory groups of the National Trust of Australia have played a major role in helping to raise community interest in our cultural history and its associated heritage values. But what is really meant by the words 'cultural heritage value' and more particularly 'cultural heritage significance'?

'Heritage' is literally an inheritance from the past, but it does not just refer to places and objects as physical things, often referred to as material culture. It additionally encompasses the spiritual and symbolic meaning of places and the value we assign to them because of their meaning. The interest in family photographs is a good example. It is not just the photographs as objects that we value, but equally the intangible associative value we feel of contact with our past, and our personal past or memories at that. Equally important is our collective memory involved in attachments to places that we find important in our history at local, regional, and national levels. Personal and collective heritage values give us a sense of place, a sense of causality, a sense of the stream of time and who we are in that time.

The concept of cultural heritage significance is simply and best expressed in the Australia ICOMOS Charter

for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter):

Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be significant are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.

The Criteria used by the ACT Heritage Council and Heritage Unit for the Assessment of the Heritage Significance of Places (Schedule 2 to the Land (Planning and Environment) Act cover the idea of material and spiritual cultural values. The ACT Trust, in Classifying places of heritage value, uses these criteria.

The Burra Charter in defining cultural (heritage) significance uses four values:

- Aesthetic Value
- Historic Value
- Social Value
- Scientific Value

These values are incorporated into the Australian Heritage Commission's Act and are subsumed within the ACT Heritage Criteria.

Historic value or significance is where a place has influenced, or been influenced by, an historic figure, event or activity. The important aspect of this is that it does not refer just to the rich and famous. It equally embraces the ordinary people and commonplace events in our history. It is one of the singularly important and notable aspects of Australian cultural heritage practice that we do not concentrate solely on the rich and famous people in history and their buildings, or what is expressed in rather nice Australian fashion as 'the Great White House syndrome'.

The lives, actions and achievements of ordinary people are seen as just as important as the famous.

Social values relates to the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

One of the notable aspects of Australian heritage practice and legislation is the use of the term 'place' rather than building or site. This is why, incidentally, I dislike use of the terms 'built heritage' or 'built environment'. Buildings are just one component of the cultural environment or cultural landscape, even in urban areas.

The other value which is often quoted in heritage work, or in general reference to a place that is claimed to have heritage significance, is aesthetic value. It is probably the most overused and mis-used term. Aesthetic value in the Burra Charter includes criteria such as form, scale, colour, texture and the way we

sense these. It is a notion that owes its substance to ideas on form and shape from the world of art appreciation, the notion of beautiful things. There is nothing wrong with this at all. But my view is that we would be better off to be straightforward and call them beautiful rather than waltz around with the term 'aesthetic'.

To be surrounded by what we regard as beautiful things and to be in beautiful places are experiences that most of us appreciate. We tend to say these are aesthetically pleasing and by that presume that if they are also old then they have heritage value. Very often this is true.

But do places and things have to be beautiful and old to have cultural heritage significance? The answer to this is unequivocally 'no'. One of my favourite quotes is from the great American cultural geographer J.B. Jackson, now in his eighties, who has spent a lifetime writing about America's ordinary places and the wealth of cultural value they have. In 1987 in the journal *Landscape* (Vol 13, No 2) which he founded, Jackson commented that:

"Of all the reasons for preserving a fragment of the landscape—picturesque farm valley, village with fields and meadow, pastoral view—the esthetic (sic) is surely the poorest one."

Perhaps something of an overstatement, but it is one that causes one to think and to remember that there are places which are not particularly striking visually or not particularly old, that would not qualify for the description 'aesthetically pleasing', but which are of undoubted historic value and social value. Buildings such as the Surveyors' Hut on Capitol Hill in Canberra would hardly be described as beautiful in the accepted sense of the word, but historically and socially have enormous value. I say in the accepted sense of the word because someone could argue that the simplicity of the structure was aesthetically pleasing. There is a former brickworks site and building group in Maylands, Perth; an interesting complex in terms of the Hoffman Kiln which is rare and technologically notable. Where does a derelict brickworks fit on your aesthetic scale? But the complex has social connections with people—those who worked there—and the history of Maylands which has led to a community interest in the place and a plan to conserve it. It is culturally significant.

Lanyon and its historic rural landscape is a place which most readers will be familiar. It undoubtedly to many has a beauty which stems from its picturesque Arcadian landscape setting and the association of ideas we may have with that image; associations which go back to eighteenth century intellectual ideas on

landscape which were part of the cultural baggage that the early settlers brought with them. Nevertheless someone who prefers the natural bush may find Lanyon a landscape that has no semblance of beauty at all.

But for me the value of the Lanyon landscape is the history in the landscape and what it tells us about our predecessors and how they lived and saw the landscape. To see something and value it you have to understand what you are seeing. The Homestead and other buildings are part of the overall setting, without which they would lose their meaning and much of their heritage significance. The barn where the fascinating convict exhibition is now open is equally as important as the homestead building, yet it is just a simple building redolent with meaning and connections. If aesthetics come into it, the barn is just as pleasing as the fine lines of the homestead.

I propose to close with two points. First, perhaps we should start to think of aesthetic value as something more than abstract criteria on line and form. The second point is that the quality of beauty is not the main issue in heritage value; the ordinary and the everyday are just as culturally important. Perhaps they are beautiful in their own right.



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HERITAGE COUNCIL

In recent weeks, with the current controversy in regard to urban in-fill, you may have heard mention of the Heritage Council of the ACT. For those of you who have not heard of the Heritage Council before, here is some background information.


The Heritage Council of the ACT was established under the Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991 which came into effect on 2 April 1992. The Council provides advice to the Minister for the Environment, Land and Planning and to Territory authorities on issues relating to the assessment and conservation of heritage places and objects in the Territory.

The Council is currently preparing an interim Heritage Places Register and a Heritage Objects Register and subsequently, will prepare variations to these Registers (the National Trust, through the Classification Committee and our Classifications Officer, Mrs Danielle Hyndes, has made, and continues to make, a significant number of nominations to these Registers).

Other functions undertaken by the Council include advice to the Minister on

incentives for the conservation of the heritage significance of heritage places and heritage objects; and promotion of public awareness of heritage places and heritage objects.

The Council comprises nine members appointed by the Minister, with the Chief Planner for the ACT and the Conservator of Wildlife as ex officio members. The



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current Chairperson is Mr Eric Martin (who is, incidentally, one of our Vice Presidents).

TRUST OFFICE SERVICES

PHOTOCOPYING

The Trust owns an all singing all dancing photocopier.

This machine allows users to save both trees and money with its ability to photocopy both sides of the paper (for example, one double sided A4 sheet costs 20 cents whereas two single sided A4 sheets costs 30 cents). We can copy from books, erase edges and much, much more. Moreover this miracle machine prints on recycled paper.

Members and non-members are welcome to use us as a photocopy service. Charges, which incidentally are some of the cheapest in town, are;

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FAX

The National Trust (ACT) has a FAX machine. The number is (06) 285 3327. Members may use the machine and support the National Trust at the same time.

We charge:

- Incoming correspondence
20 cents per page.
- Outgoing correspondence—\$2.00
plus 20 cents per page.

Overseas charges are based on the overseas STD rates.

All pages must be numbered and the machine must be operated by National Trust staff.

WHAT'S ON—TRUST ACTIVITIES

MEETINGS IN THE TRUST BOARDROOM

- Tuesday 16 August 1994**
Lanyon Guardians Meeting at 12.15 p.m.
- Tuesday 18 August 1994**
Classification Meeting at 12.30 p.m.
- Tuesday 18 August 1994**
Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
- Monday 5 September 1994**
Publications Meeting at 12.30 p.m.
- Wednesday 7 September 1994**
Trust Tours Information Night at 6 p.m.
- Tuesday 13 September 1994**
Classification Meeting at 12.30 p.m.
- Thursday 15 September 1994**
Executive Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
- Tuesday 20 September 1994**
Lanyon Guardians Meeting at 12.15 p.m.
- Wednesday 28 September 1994**
Education & Culture Committee Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
- Monday 3 October 1994**
Publications Committee Meeting at 12.30 p.m.
- Tuesday 11 October 1994**
Classification Committee Meeting at 12.30 p.m.
- Tuesday 18 October 1994**
Antique Fair Committee Meeting at 9.30 p.m.
- Tuesday 18 October 1994**
Lanyon Guardians Meeting at 12.15 p.m.
- Thursday 20 October 1994**
Council Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
- Monday 7 November 1994**
Publications Committee Meeting at 12.30 p.m.
- Tuesday 8 November 1994**
Classification Committee Meeting at 12.30 p.m.

ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

The Trust offers a wide range of activities for its members. Participating is a great way to meet new people and gain new experiences, so please take the time to peruse the list below and join in the activities that interest you.

- August**
13-14 August 'Phantom of the Opera'
19 August 'Yuletide Dinner'
20 August Young Trust—'Taming of the Shrew'
27-28 August Lower Snowy Gorge Tour
- September**
7 September Trust Tours Information Night
10 September Murramarang Walk
11 September Pigeon House Walk
Late September Gourmet Luncheon—Venue TBA
22 September Jill Waterhouse 'The Causeway' Talk
- October**
1-2 October International Table Settings & Treasures
1-3 October Hume & Hubble! Long weekend walk
8-15 October Western Horizons tour
30 October Berry Gardens Festival tour
- November (a busy month!)**
5-12 November The Central Victorian Goldfields Tour
10 November Spotlight Walk & Family Picnic
17 November Spotlight Walk & Family Picnic
20 November The Big Hole & the Marble Arch Walk
22 November ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
26 November—
1 December Return to South-East Victoria Tour
30 November Film Night at National Film & Sound Archive
- December**
3 December Christmas Cocktail Party
December The President's Lunch for Volunteers