



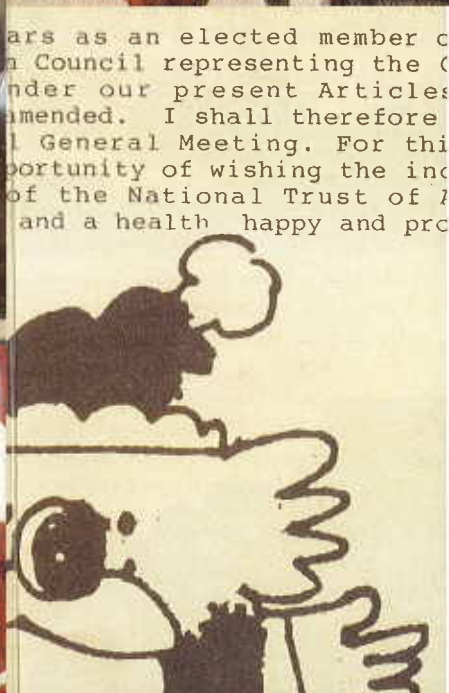
HERITAGE IN TRUST

Journal of the National Trust of Australia (ACT)

Spring 2006 \$2.00



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This year is the 30th anniversary of the ACT National Trust. It was founded, as were other National Trust bodies, out of public concern for and appreciation of our heritage, particularly the built heritage. It seems fitting then that we should take a brief look at some of those places which were considered by the National Trust in its formative years to be indicative of our heritage. In the last quarter of 1979, the National Trust classified or heritage listed thirteen places. The aim of classification was to provide sound historical evidence establishing the importance of these buildings, in both an architectural and social sense, and to use this evidence as a foundation for advocating their conservation for future generations. The classifications were done with advice and recommendations from a small group of professional people, who gave their time and expertise voluntarily.

This group became the Classification Committee and was responsible for assessing the historic, heritage and cultural values of places in the ACT. At first, the Trust was concerned only with the built environment, but very soon its concern extended more widely to include significant Aboriginal places and natural sites. The Classification Committee continued for many years until the early 2000s, when it underwent a name change to the 'Heritage Committee'. This group of experts in various fields of architecture, town-planning, engineering, history, archaeology, biology, ecology and heritage assessment still guides the Trust in its primary function of heritage protection and conservation.

Not surprisingly, the first significant place to be classified by the ACT Trust (24 September, 1979) was the Australian War Memorial, together with Anzac Parade and the specific memorials. In the Classification listing the Trust noted that:

The Australian War Memorial in Canberra ranks high among the great National Monuments of the world for the grandeur of its architecture, the beauty of its setting and the manner in which its many exhibits tell their historic story.
It is the nation's tribute to the sacrifice and achievement of Australian men and women who died serving their country in time of war, and to those who served with them overseas and at home. The Memorial houses a magnificent art collection and relics of war involving Australians back to the mid 19th century.

The Australian War Memorial grew from an idea formulated in 1915 by the war correspondent, C.E.W. Bean, whilst on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Construction commenced in 1934, but it was not until 11 November 1941 that the building was opened by the Governor General, Lord Gowrie, VC. Much has changed inside the Memorial and along Anzac Parade since then, but the statement of the Trust is still as relevant today as it was in 1979. The Memorial remains as the most revered, respected and most visited monument/museum in Australia.

During that heady period towards the end of 1979, the Trust also looked at churches. All Saints Anglican Church, St John's Church and Schoolhouse, and St Ninian's Church were classified on 15 September. These were followed two months later (10 December) by the former St Francis Roman Catholic Church building in Ginninderra.

The ACT Trust's initial selection of churches is interesting, as it took into consideration not just the architectural merits of the buildings but also the early history and development of the Christian farming communities.

St Francis Roman Catholic Church, Ginninderra (now in the tourist complex of Gold Creek Village), was constructed in 1872, as both a place of worship and a school. It was the first Roman Catholic Church built in what was to become the ACT. St John the Baptist Church was constructed in the 1840s, to serve the Anglican rural community, and as such has strong historical connections to the early farming families of the Limestone Plains. The St Francis Church building is now no longer used, as the growing Catholic community built a larger church on the outskirts of Hall. The building has had timber additions to the original stone structure and has been used as a residence and commercial outlet. St John's is still used today as a place of worship. St Ninian's Uniting Church, Lyneham (c.1873) was another of the churches of the early rural period selected for classification. The statement of significance accompanying the classification was austere and brief:

It was the second Church build in the Canberra area and therefore of strong historical association with the early settlers of the Limestone plains.
A good example of pioneer construction using local stone and lime.

A second heritage assessment of the church done by the Trust in 1999 provided a more relevant statement:

The Church is highly valued by the local community for its religious associations and its history. It is associated with the development of the Presbyterian Church in the district. It is the site of the first Presbyterian Church and it is the first Presbyterian Church to have been built in the locality. It has continued to function for this purpose, except for the period 1920 to 1942, when it was restored and once again used for Presbyterian services. It continues to be an active place of worship for members of the Uniting Church.

Architectural style and provenance may have influenced the Trust to select All Saints Church, Ainslie as one of the initial block of places to be classified. The classification documentation states:

The Church of All Saints is a converted mortuary railway station moved from its original location at Rookwood Necropolis in Sydney and modified and re-erected as a church in Ainslie in the national capital. It is built of coursed sandstone from the Pyrmont, Sydney quarries.
It is a Gothic Revival building in the 13th century Florentine Gothic style.

The original building was constructed in 1868 at the Rookwood Necropolis and served as a railway station, through which bodies and mourners were delivered to the cemetery. This custom was later superseded by the use of motor vehicles. In 1958, after being burnt out in a fire, the building was dismantled. Each of the stones were numbered for relocation to the ACT and reconstructed on the present site at Ainslie. The building's provenance is indeed remarkable, and no other church building in the ACT can claim such an origin. Still concerned with preserving the early rural history of Canberra, the Trust classified the Ginninderra Schoolhouse and residence as one of the earliest extant buildings in the ACT. The school building and co-joined residence, completed in 1883/4, was constructed of squared rubble stone with brick trims. By 1895, due to low attendances, the school was operating at half time; it was closed following the opening in 1911 of the school in nearby Hall, where most of the pupils lived. It was never used as a school again. Between 1913 and 1934, it housed the local post office, and later was used as a store-house, museum and, more recently, as a retail outlet associated with the Gold Creek Village tourist complex.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES 2006

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Life memberships	12 times the relevant annual fee

New members and renewal payments can be made by post or in person at our city office, or at the Old Parliament House Shop. Cash, cheque and all major credit cards are accepted. Membership renewal reminders are generated on the anniversary of due dates.

The National Trust of Australia (ACT) is a non-profit, community-based organisation that aims to preserve Australia's heritage for future generations. Membership of the National Trust offers a number of benefits. Among them are:

- * Free entry to National Trust properties around the world
- * Complimentary copy of National Trust magazine(s) quarterly
- * Discount of up to 15% at National Trust Shops
- * An opportunity to participate in travel organised by the Trust
- * Access to the National Trust's special events and activities
- * An opportunity to help the Trust protect your local & cultural heritage

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PUBLISHER

Heritage in Trust is published four times a year as a supplement to the National Magazine 'Trust News' with financial assistance from the Department of Environment & Heritage. ISSN 0727 - 9019 C 2006

We warmly welcome Gillian Ferguson to the Publications Group. Her background as an English Language Lecturer and editor has already proven invaluable. Many, many thanks for her time and expertise with this issue.



CANBERRA 'BASHING'

On the occasion of the 30th Birthday of the National Trust of Australia (ACT) it is perhaps worthwhile reflecting on how we might best combat the insidious 'sport' of Canberra 'bashing' which almost daily assails our ears. A lot of our leaders, public institutions and

media frequently find it convenient to promote or, at best, not to refute these views.

The National Trust (ACT) has as its Vision: the giving of expert leadership in the conservation of our cultural and natural heritage. It has been said that Canberra needs some 'ruins' in order to be attractive! Canberra and the surrounding Territory have the enormously rich cultural and natural heritage of many millennia of aboriginal occupation. An extraordinary diversity has developed from this heritage, which has played a central part since the arrival of Europeans in Australia.

Canberra is the place chosen to be Australia's National Capital. There is much here for all Australians to be proud of and defend. To return to the views of our leaders, most of us will have seen simple plaques on the northern shore of Lake Burley Griffin denoting the R.G.Menzies' Walk. On one of these plaques the following quotations appear from his book, "The Measure of the Years";

I cannot honestly say that I liked Canberra very much; it was to me a place of exile; but I soon began to realize that the decision had been taken, that Canberra was and would continue to be the capital of the nation, and therefore it was imperative to make it a worthy capital; something that the Australian people would come to admire and respect; something that would be a focal point for national pride and sentiment. Once I had converted myself to this faith, I became an apostle... When I remember how every penny spent on Canberra used to be grudged, and how many arguments I had to engage in when travelling from State to State, I am delighted in my old age to think that Australia's capital has now become an object of pride and pleasure. This was always a national conclusion devoutly to be wished.

It is a great pity that, unlike Sir Robert, most of our current leaders are apparently no apostles, nor do they see Canberra as an object of pride and pleasure to be admired and respected.

It is the job of the National Trust (ACT) to promote awareness and appreciation of the values of the ACT's cultural and natural heritage and to protect these values.

How can we convert our leaders to the view that Canberra, as the Nation's Capital, deserves their wholehearted support and respect?
Member's views and comments would be appreciated

The National Trust moves toward its 30th birthday (on 20 December 2006) and will celebrate the event by a special Members' Day at Government House on the 17th of December. I hope that this will bring members together to enjoy one of our important heritage places and also renew a commitment to the Trust to continue to press for the conservation of ACT Heritage. There are substantial heritage issues in the public arena at the present:

- the bold ideas of the NCA and the Griffin legacy for a substantial development around the lake and Constitution Avenue
- the proposed designs and reform of the ACT Planning Authority, which could affect heritage directly or indirectly particularly in residential conservation areas and new development areas
- the consultancy initiated by NCA, to examine the national heritage values of Canberra
- the suggestions by the Property Council that Canberra City development should consider taller buildings

The Trust will be commenting on those issues but welcomes the contribution of any members.

Council has recently adopted a strategic plan which proposes a direction for the National Trust over the next few years.

The four key objectives are:

1. a community that is aware of, appreciates, and protects our cultural and natural heritage
2. the appropriate identification and conservation of Heritage places and objects in the ACT Region
3. recognition of the Trust as a trustworthy leader in the conservation of heritage places and objects
4. the building of our strength and effectiveness, supported by sound governance and an active and committed membership.

We have developed a strategy to deliver on these objectives and hope that all members will assist us in achieving them.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WISH EVERYONE A MERRY CHRISTMAS & A HAPPY AND SAFE NEW YEAR



Eric J. Martin AM, PRESIDENT

RAE ELSE-MITCHELL (1914 - 2006)

Rae Else-Mitchell died on 29 June 2006 at the age of 91 years. Rae contributed greatly to ACT heritage as an active member and benefactor of the National Trust. He was also a member of the Canberra and District Historical Society from 1975 and served as President from 1988 to 1989.

His contribution to the Royal Australian Historical Society was also extensive, as he was a member for more than 50 years and was President from 1970 to 1977. He was also President of the Federation of Australian Historical Societies from 1970 to 1986.

His illustrious career included service as Justice of the Supreme Court of NSW and Chairman of the Commonwealth Grants Commission (1974 - 1989); President of the Australian Institute of Urban Studies (1986 - 1992); and member of the National Library of Australian Council from 1974 - 1984.

PEOPLE & PLACES



NOVI SCRIPTI

A-L

Cate & Bruce Aitken
 Marie Allen
 Barry & Margaret Anstey
 Susan Bell
 Robert & Pamela Biddle
 Richard & Gwenda Bramley
 Rebecca Britt
 John Lamont Buchanan Brown
 Chris & Joan Burke
 Ron & Jan Burkitt
 Shirley Campbell
 Cmdr Geoffrey &
 Mrs Shelley Cannon
 Drs Don & Sue Chambers
 Colin & Penelope Charles
 Fiona & Peter Chesworth
 Anne Claoue-Long
 Sally & Murray Clayton
 Judith Jagla & Patricia Cooper
 David & Deborah Cossart
 Virginia Cozens
 Carole & Peter Craggs
 Helen and Chris Ehmsen
 Gillian Mary Ferguson
 Dr Michael &
 Mrs Marjorie Fitzgerald
 Ann Friend
 Margaret Funnell
 Natalie Gaughan
 Jo & Phillip Glyde
 Peter & Jennifer Hall
 Lynette Hermann
 Mark Huck
 David & Elizabeth Hogston
 Jenny & Roger Howland
 Janette & Garry James
 Margaret & Peter Janssens
 Laurence & Patricia Keaton
 Mary Kringas
 Kerrie and John Lucas

M-Z

Sally Rose & Jeska Marshall
 John & Sandra McAveney
 Dr Diarmid &
 Mrs Marian McKeown
 Christopher McLennan
 Carolyn Ann Morrison
 Jane & Donald Nolan
 Bonny Parkinson
 Ben & Christine Patterson
 George & Joan Pooley
 David & Janet Raff
 Hilary Jean Rowell
 Mr and Mrs Rowlands
 Gerald & Elizabeth Silvey
 Jennifer Stephens
 Chris Stevenson
 Ann & Richard Stewart
 Catherine Settle &
 Chris Taylor
 Dr Anthony & Mrs D
 Wapshere
 Robert & Anne Woodcock



The National Trust (ACT) 30th Birthday Celebrations will be held at Government House & Gardens on Sunday 17th of December 2006 from 10.30 am with tours of the house, complimentary tea, coffee champagne & birthday Cake! \$10 members, \$15 n/members. Look at the back of the magazine for full details

Shop News

Finding it hard to find special Christmas presents? Why not consider doing your Christmas shopping at the Old Parliament House Shop where you receive a members discount. Give the gift that supports the preservation of our heritage - **membership of the National Trust**. Every household gift membership purchased by a financial member will come with a gift voucher of \$30. Keep it - or pass it on as an extra gift.



Stunning 2007 National Trust diaries have arrived and are available from the Shop, office and the Combined Charities Card Shop. It is getting increasingly hard to find new quality stock with an Australian Theme. Although we do not have an Australia made policy in the shop, wherever possible we do like to promote Australian merchandise. Australian Fine China, the last company to be wholly Australian made, has now succumbed and has gone overseas to have their 'blanks' made. The designs and final firing will still be done in Australia, so there is still a high Australian content, although the range will not be as vast as it has been. The annual limited edition Christmas plate will still be produced here in Australia.

A new exhibition has just opened in the Strangers Gallery downstairs at Old Parliament House detailing the history of the Police Force. This exhibition is being run in conjunction with the opening of the new Memorial to the Police Force in Kings Park. One of the drawcards of the exhibition is the original helmet worn by Dan Kelly in that fatal shootout at Glenrowan. The helmet was encased in a locked yellow metal case and occupied a windowseat on the flight from Melbourne. The shop volunteers enjoyed their annual outing for lunch this month. You can see their happy faces on the Shop's Web page.

The shop is open from 9am to 5pm, 7 days a week

Combined Charities Christmas Card Shop

Dates Tuesday 3rd October to Wednesday 13th December.

Venue Resource Library
 1st floor of the Canberra Museum and Gallery
 London Circuit, CIVIC

Times Tuesday to Friday 10 to 4pm

The National Trust's days are the 3rd and 30th November. If any members would like to help us on those days, please contact the shop.



Christmas Cocktails at 'Huntly'

Time is running out. Ring now to make your booking for our Christmas drinks at 'Huntly'. Come out and join us for a drink and make time to relax before starting the new week.

Date : Sunday 19th of November 2006
Time : 3pm until 5pm
Cost : \$20.00 members
 \$25.00 non members

The National Trust is very grateful for all the support we receive from John Gale, and we are pleased that Huntly is well on the road to recovery after the bush fires in 2003.

Volunteers Lunch at Mugga Mugga

Once again Historic Places have kindly donated the use of Mugga Mugga as a venue for our luncheon. This event pays homage not only to National Trust Volunteers, but to members of the Trust who are volunteers at Lanyon, Calthorpes' House and Mugga Mugga.

Date : Tuesday 5th December 2006
Time : 12.00 - 12.30
Cost : FREE for all National Trust volunteers

All volunteers will receive their invitations in the mail, please RSVP to the office or the shop at Old Parliament House. At this event we recognize those members who have volunteered their time for a continuous period of ten years or more. Do you qualify? Members who have not received a certificate or badge and have volunteered for more than ten years, please contact the Trust.

Members Evening

The National Archives has again kindly donated the Menzies Room for our next members evening. Full details of the guest speaker will be published in the next magazine.

Date : Wednesday 7th March 2007
Time : 5.30 pm
Place : Menzies Room National Archives
Cost : \$10.00 Members
 \$12.00 Friends

Members who joined from July 06 are invited to attend free of charge and will receive their invitation in January 2007.

Bookings & Enquiries

Office 6230 0533
Old Parliament House Shop 6273 4744



Annual General Meeting of the National Trust ACT

Join us for our AGM where our guest speaker will be Bishop Dr Tom Frame. His subject will be "How does a secular society deal with religious history?"

Tom Frame was born in Sydney during 1962 and raised in Wollongong. He joined the Royal Australian Naval College, HMAS Creswell, as a 16 year old cadet midshipman in January 1979 and served in the Navy for fourteen years. After completing a PhD at the Australian Defence Force Academy, he resigned from the RAN to complete a Master of Theology degree and training for the Anglican ministry.

He was ordained in 1993 and held several parish appointments in Australia and in England, where he completed a Master of Arts Degree (with Honours) in Applied Theology. In June 2001, he was consecrated Fifth Anglican Bishop to the Australian Defence Force. He is Patron of the Armed Forces Federation of Australia and a member of the Council of the Australian War Memorial.

Dr Frame is the author/editor of nineteen books on a range of topics, including *HMAS Sydney: Loss & Controversy* (1993), *The Shores of Gallipoli: Naval Aspects of the Anzac Campaign* (2000) and *Stromlo: An Australian Observatory* (2003). His recent books include *Living by the Sword? The Ethics of Armed Intervention* (University of NSW Press, April 2004) & *The Life and Death of Harold Holt* (August 2005).

His new book *Church and State: Australia's Imaginary Wall* has just appeared on the shelves, this amongst other of Bishop Frame's books will be on sale prior to the meeting.

Notice is hereby given of the THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (ACT)

ST JOHN'S CHURCH REID, ACT
 TUESDAY 28TH NOVEMBER 2006

AGENDA

- 1 Apologies
 - 2 Confirmation of the minutes of the 30th annual General Meeting
 - 3 President's Report
 - 4 Treasurer's Report
 - 5 Annual report for t 2005-2006 from the Directors
 - 6 Auditor's Report and appointment of Auditor
 - 7 Election of Councillors
- Under the terms of the Articles of Association of the Trust, the following Councillors are required to stand down but are eligible for re-election:
- Mr Robert Johnson, Mr Alan Kerr, Ms Helen Carlile, Ms Adele Rosalky, Mr Graeme Crockett and Ms Linda Beveridge.
8. Nomination of Mr Michael Moreing as honorary member
 9. Close of meeting



The ACT Memorial - A long-awaited memorial for those who served from the ACT

War memorials are familiar structures to Australians.

You only have to drive through the smallest country town or village and chances are you will encounter a monument to the people of the district who served their country in an overseas conflict.

The monuments are usually imposing structures located in the main streets of country towns, in parklands bordering the central business districts of cities, or on prominent major thoroughfares. The very first Australian war memorial is probably the monument at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart, which in 1850 was dedicated to the men of the 99th Regiment of Foot who died on service in New Zealand, 1845-46. This monument could be seen as the start of a phenomenon which was to continue, slowly at first, as other memorials were built to commemorate those who served and died in the South African war, then increasingly throughout the country following WWI.

This phenomenon of course is not new to human experience and emotion. War memorials are as old as history. In Egypt the pharaohs built obelisks to celebrate victories over their enemies; the Athenian Greeks built the Parthenon (447 BC) after their victory over the Persian invasions; and Trajan's column in Rome (29.7 metres or 100 Roman Feet high) commemorates the emperor's campaigns on the Danube.

Throughout Australia the war memorials range from large commanding monuments of differing shapes and forms often dominating the local landscape to more humble, but no less important, structures. In the small South Australian town in which I was born the memorial took the form of a set of stone gate columns with plaques depicting the names of those who had died serving their country. The gates form the entrance to the town playing field and are located at the lower end of the main street where they are visible from all directions. This small town also has another memorial located at the top end of the same street. It is in the form of a stone water trough and is dedicated to the horses of the Light Horse regiments which came from the local region during the First World War. I would like to think that this is a unique memorial.

But each war memorial no matter to whom or what it is dedicated, or which conflict it represents, is unique by its very intimate relationship to the town or city in which it is located and the people of the district to whom it is dedicated. Why then, with this long human history of erecting monuments for commemorating sacrifices in war, has it taken so long for Canberra - Australia's capital city - to have one of its own, dedicated to the local people who served their country? I do not know the answer to that. Perhaps it has something to do with the fact that the Australian War Memorial (the national memorial for all Australians) is located in the capital and that there are a host of special memorials aligned along Anzac Parade. Perhaps it was perceived that with all these other memorials there was no need for one specific and unique to Canberra.

Whatever the reason the question is now obsolete, because on 10 August 2006 the ACT gained its own memorial. Specifically it honours the men and women who have an association with the ACT and who served in conflicts, peacekeeping missions and related service throughout the world. Some of these people paid the supreme sacrifice. It is well worth the time to visit our new memorial.

It is located on the junction of Ainslie Avenue mall and London Circuit in Civic. The memorial space is positioned along the Ainslie Avenue land axis which visually links City Hill and Mount Ainslie. Stand at the memorial and you can see this link. When Walter Burley Griffin designed the city he did so utilizing several land axes linking the natural landforms to the built elements. The most recognizable axis is the Parliamentary axis which links Parliament House, Old Parliament House, Anzac Parade and the Australian War Memorial with Lake Burley Griffin and Mount Pleasant. I like to think that this axis represents the spirit of nationhood and belongs to all Australians. But at the same time, I like to think that the Ainslie Avenue axis, along which the ACT memorial is located, is more representative of Canberra city and the people who live in the ACT and as such, is a fitting place for the memorial.

The memorial was created by Canberra artist Matthew Harding. The design features several elements constructed from glass, granite and stainless steel. In the centre of a circular paved granite zone, forming the base of the monument, is a glass sphere representing the world throughout which members of the ACT community have served and continue to serve. Granite paving around the sphere features a radiation of concentric banding, representing lines of latitude and longitude. These symbolize the many steps people have taken moving through latitude and longitude as they have travelled the world. The lines are overlaid by a spiral pattern which serves to visually and physically draw the visitor's attention to the globe and its central meaning. Around the base of the globe is a band of stone engraved with the words Compassion, Respect, Identity, Valour, Protect, Courage, Sacrifice, Integrity, Remember, Peace, Dedication, Resolve, Service, Honour, Understand, Unity.

Overreaching the central globe is an ascending screen of stainless steel tubes. Standing back and looking at this screen I was reminded of two common features in commemorative war memorials throughout Australia - the dove of peace and the eternal flame. The screen is constructed in two interacting pieces, curving from the base of the memorial and rising up towards and away from each other. They look like the raised wings of a bird about to fly into the air, carrying the globe into the heavens but at the same time enfolding and nurturing it with hope for a peaceful world. The second interpretation of the tubular screening is that it represents the eternal flame which burns to remember all those who have made the supreme sacrifice while serving their country. Perhaps it is both. Another careful look at the screen reveals that it is aligned with the Ainslie Avenue axis, a link between the landscape features of City Hill and Mount Ainslie - our axis. Look further beyond the screen to the south and the statue of Ethos in Civic Square comes into play reaching for the sun. Look the other way towards the Canberra Centre and the triangular-shaped fountain in City Walk (also constructed of stainless steel tubes) interacts with the vertical lines of the memorial's screen. The whole structure blends in with the natural and built landscape of the centre of Canberra. At night the memorial is lit with a soft blue light radiating from the globe and upwards through the wings of the dove or the flames. A metal plaque on the wall beside the structure reads:

The ACT Memorial was commissioned by the ACT Government to honour all those people who have had an association with the ACT and who have served their country in war, conflict, peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. This Memorial incorporates elements that symbolise these roles throughout the world and the overarching goal of peace. It provides a place for remembrance and contemplation. This Memorial was designed and constructed by Canberra artist Matthew Harding. The records of the people honoured by this Memorial are at www.memorial.act.au This Memorial was dedicated on 10 August 2006 by Mr Jon Stanhope MLA, ACT Chief Minister.

But all this is just one part of the memorial – the physical part. A second part of the memorial is a website which contains a database of names and information about the people to whom the structure is dedicated. According to the website it includes those who died during or as a result of war, warlike operations, peace-keeping missions, as the result of military service, or on humanitarian missions. The website also allows you to nominate a family member or someone you know who should be included on the database.

The memorial is a modern design, a marvellous piece of public art but at the same time a very evocative and expressive construction that eloquently tells the story it is meant to represent. So, the next time you visit the city pay a visit to the memorial. You can walk around it, walk into it, walk through it, or stand some distance away from it. Whichever you do, it will remind you that there were many men and women with strong associations with the ACT who served in overseas conflicts, many of whom did not return. They served in the past and others still do so today.

Belconnen Naval Transmitting Station

A seminar, jointly hosted by the National Trust and Engineers Australia was held on 20 July. Attendance was over 70 which was somewhat beyond our original expectations. The result of the seminar was the development of a communiqué created by the participants.

The gathering of some 70 people met at Engineering House in Canberra to discuss the heritage significance and uncertain future of the Belconnen Naval Transmitting Station.

The station is on the Register of the National Estate and Commonwealth Heritage List, and has potential National Heritage value. Interested non-government organisations were represented, or members attended from, Engineers Australia; Engineering Heritage Australia, and Engineering Heritage Canberra; The National Trust of Australia (ACT); The Australian Council of National Trusts; The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICAHM), and Australia ICOMOS; RAN Communications Branch Association; Former RAAF radio officers; Royal Australian Institute of Architects; Canberra & District Historical Society; University of Canberra; and Belconnen residents.

Representatives of the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage and the ACT Heritage Council also attended by invitation. Many of those participating had worked and lived on the site and served on RAN ships over the years of the station's operation. Others had a technical knowledge and professional interest in the conservation of the physical evidence of the significant fabric of the site, including important buildings, transmitting equipment and aerial systems. Following addresses by speakers and discussion on the history, technical and social significance of the Belconnen Naval Transmitting Station, the meeting agreed that:

- ▲ The place has national heritage significance which deserves further assessment;
- ▲ The preservation in situ of the physical evidence of the development and operation of the station is central to its heritage significance
- ▲ The scale and rarity of the station, particularly the low frequency transmitter, will be lost if significant transmitting equipment, towers, aeriels and remnants are dismantled and removed from site
- ▲ The social significance of the place is important to a large number of naval and civilian personnel who had direct connection with the place since the time of WWII
- ▲ The transmitting equipment and technical aspects of the transmitter hall have not been fully identified and that the Australian technical significance of the transmitting equipment is greater than has been recognised in previous studies

The meeting called on the Federal Government to:

- ✓ Halt any further demolition or removal of equipment forming part of the Belconnen Naval Transmitting Station until a Conservation Management Plan has been prepared, as required by legislation, which will protect the Commonwealth and National historical, technical and social significance of the transmitting station;
- ✓ Provide clear advice as to the actions affecting the place that have been taken since decommissioning;
- ✓ Safely store what has been removed and take steps to recover any significant items already disposed of;
- ✓ Provide the resources to implement the Conservation Management Plan, including reinstatement of significant items which have been removed;
- ✓ In preparation of the Conservation Management Plan, cause further study to be undertaken of key issues that were dismissed in the application for emergency National Heritage listing in 2005, in particular:
 - ♦ Reassess the assertion that demolition and removal of architectural fabric and equipment would not diminish any National Heritage values; -undertake an assessment of social significance of the site, including consultation with community groups;
 - ♦ Seriously examine the opportunity for retaining the transmitter hall and significant equipment with an ongoing compatible use, such use could be as the core of a national radio museum, possibly as an annex to the National Museum, or other appropriate accessible use that would retain the transmitting equipment and its heritage significance;
 - ♦ As a matter of urgency, undertake a heritage conservation study of the Bonshaw Receiving Station and its relationship to the Belconnen Naval Transmitting Station;
 - ♦ We also draw attention to the requirement of Paragraph 7 of Annex A to the Decision To Approve The Taking Of An Action, issued on 19 January 2006 under the EPBC Act, namely: On 1 July of each year, the person taking the action must provide a report to the Minister, describing how the person has complied with the conditions of approval. We call on the Government to make this report available as an indication of compliance with the conditions set.

The above communiqué was sent to the respective Commonwealth Government ministers as well as opposition members, local ACT government and the media. In a response to the communiqué a delegation from the National Trust and Engineers Australia was invited to meet with Senator Sandy MacDonald, Parliamentary Secretary for the Minister of Defence, on 14 September.

The delegation impressed upon the Senator the heritage significance of the Station and the need to preserve the building and transmitting equipment. The National Trust and Engineers Australia will be formulating a proposal to the Department of Defence regarding future of the station.

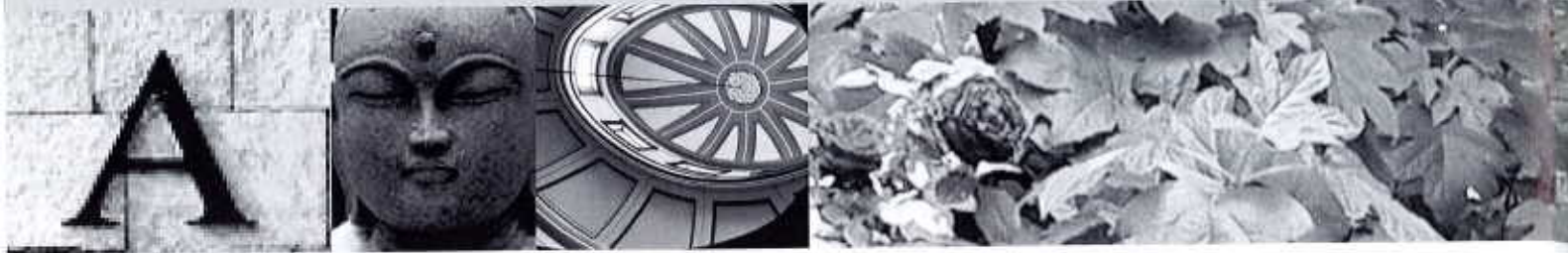
ACT Heritage Grants

The Trust has been successful in seven of the eleven grant projects we have applied for - a total of over \$59,000 worth of projects. This is the best we have done for some time. The projects are:

- ☒ Athllon Homestead Interpretive Signage and Oral History
- ☒ Interpretive Signage for Crinigan's Hut Site
- ☒ Interpretive Signage for Girraween Park
- ☒ Interpretive Signage for Mulligans Flat School Site
- ☒ Old Coach Road
- ☒ Examination of ACT Pioneers graves in Qbn Riverside Cemetery
- ☒ Possum Skin Cloak Manufacture
- ☒ Heritage Store Curation

Dr Peter Dowling
Heritage Officer, National Trust ACT

TRAVELS WITH THE TRUST



ANCIENT GREECE

Scheduled for April & May 2007 (Approx 25 days)

An archaeological and historical tour of mainland Greece, Cycladic Islands and Crete. This tour, led by Dr Peter Dowling (archaeologist) begins in Athens. A highlight will be a visit to the Acropolis. A guided tour, up to 10 days, takes in the archaeological and historical sites of mainland Greece. We will cross the Corinth Canal to the ancient theatre of Epidaurus then to Nafplion and Mycenae to visit the Lion Gate and the Beehive Tombs. In the Peloponnese, we will visit the famous stadium and museum of Olympia.

We will then cross Corinth Bay and visit Delphi and Meteora. Mount Olympus will be next, before we make our way to Naoussa, a small city near Thessaloniki where Aristotle taught Alexander the Great, and Pella, birthplace of Alexander. On our return south to Athens, we will visit Thermopylae, site of the famous battle between the Spartans and the Persian army in 480 BC.

After a free day in Athens, a cruise of the Cycladic Islands, takes us to Mykonos and Santorini and our destination, Crete. Heraklion is our base, a central port town ideal for exploring the island, notably the ancient Minoan sites of 1700 BC. We will visit Knossos, the Museum of Archaeology, and the ancient sites in the Phaistos area of the south.

We will also travel to the graves of Australians who died in the battle for Crete during WWII. Back in Athens, a free day ends with a night tour of the city and a dinner in the famous Plaka area. If you intend to travel on in Europe after the tour finishes

in Athens, you can make further arrangements through Travelscene Canberra City before you leave Australia.

Do you want to come? Expressions of interest accompanied by an initial payment of \$50.00 to the Trust will get you on the list. Limit 30.

THE ITINERARY
MAY BE SUBJECT TO
SLIGHT CHANGE.

VICTORIAN REGIONAL GALLERY TOUR

Monday 16 April to Friday 20 April 2007 (5 days, 4 nights)

We are offering a coach tour for up to 44 people to tour regional Victoria and visit the Art Galleries of Benalla, Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Shepparton, Albury and Wagga Wagga. We will have time to do an optional evening visit to the Sound & Light show "Blood on the Cross" at Ballarat, have lunch in Rutherglen, tour Beechworth in autumn, and walk the siege site at Glenrowan. See Arthur Streeton's study for "Golden Summer" at Benalla, the original Eureka flag and the Lindsay Collection at Ballarat, 19th century European paintings and sculptures at Bendigo, works of Australian Impressionism and from the Edwardian era at Castlemaine, historic and contemporary ceramics at Shepparton and the National Art Glass Collection at Wagga. The price will be all-inclusive of accommodation, meals, morning and afternoon teas, drinks with dinner and entry fees. The tour will be led by Pamela Weiss. Pamela is a volunteer guide at the National Gallery of Australia, Trust and Tours Committee member.

A REMINDER TO ALL FANS OF THE S.S.O SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS 2007 CONCERT SERIES

In 2007 the National Trust (ACT) will again be conducting one-day coach tours to attend SSO concerts at the Opera House. As in previous years, these are to be selected from the SSO subscription series and we will advise you of particular concert details as they become available. Thanks to Pamela Weiss, an avid concert-goer, who has offered to lead the 2007 Trust 2007 series.

THANKS TO GARTH SETCHELL

A very big thank you to Garth Setchell who introduced the concert series to the ACT Travels with the Trust and retires from this role at the end of the year. On behalf of all concert-goers and the ACT Trust, we would like to acknowledge his dedicated work to make these Trust tours happen, and also the care he has shown towards all who have participated in the concert series.

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TRAVELS WITH THE TRUST

National Trust of Australia (ACT) PO Box 1144, Civic Square ACT 2608 phone (02) 6230 0533

NAME OF TOUR	PAYMENT ENCLOSED \$	TRUST MEMBER?
PARTICIPANT		YES/NO
PARTICIPANT		
PARTICIPANT		
PARTICIPANT		

NAME _____ EMAIL _____

POSTAL ADDRESS _____

PHONE DAYTIME _____ MOBILE _____

CREDIT CARD PAYMENT INFORMATION

CARD NUMBER _____

EXPIRES ____ / ____

NAME ON CARD _____

SIGNATURE _____

PLEASE CIRCLE FORM OF PAYMENT

CASH CHEQUE BANKCARD MASTERCARD VISA AMEX DINERS

PLEASE CIRCLE COACH PICK UP POINT IF APPLICABLE

DEAKIN CIVIC BRADDON

PLEASE ADVISE TOUR LEADER OF MY INDIVIDUAL NEEDS* WITH
DIET MOBILITY AUDIO/VISUAL MEDICATION OTHER CONDITION

* PLEASE REFER TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON THIS PAGE

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS Dietary needs, ground floor accommodation, assistance with alighting and disembarking from transport can be taken into consideration and should be discussed with your tour leader. If you, or people you are booking for, require such consideration, please indicate on the booking form and your tour leader will contact you to discuss your individual needs.

TRAVELLERS NOTE Whilst the National Trust (ACT) maintains Public Liability Insurance Cover, it is necessary to remind applicants that most activities involve some element of risk. Bushwalking, in particular, is an inherently dangerous activity and requires a reasonable level of fitness. Whilst the National Trust (ACT) will endeavour to protect your safety, it cannot remove all dangers. Anyone undertaking activities should be aware that they are participating at their own risk. The National Trust (ACT) must also assume that each applicant has levels of acuity, mobility and fitness appropriate to the particular activity.

PROCESSING YOUR BOOKING Although requests for further details will be posted out as soon as possible, please note that activity leaflets, receipts, etc, may only be posted out a few weeks before each activity. Places are reserved in order of receipt, provided subsequent payments are received by the date (s) advised.

EARLY APPLICATION ASSISTS US WITH ARRANGEMENTS.

DISCOUNTS/CONCESSIONS Although not always possible (particularly with overseas tours) the Trust aims to offer reduced rates as follows: discounts for members to reward Trust membership; concession rates for Seniors Card (Gvt), pensioners and full-time students; junior rates for children (under 12 yrs). All quoted prices include applicable GST.

TOUR WITHDRAWAL CONDITIONS Prior to the date advertised for close of bookings, an administrative fee of \$25 will be retained by the Trust from the booking fee. Withdrawal after the close of bookings may incur a loss of the total cost, unless a replacement can be found. In that case, the fee is 'at cost' to the Trust. If the Trust Tour is in conjunction with a travel agent, conditions apply as per the agent's terms and conditions, after the initial booking fee at the Trust office.

EXTERNAL OPERATORS In order to ensure that applicants for the more expensive tours receive protection under the Travel Compensation Fund against default by external suppliers and agents, and acting on the advice of the ACT Registrar of Agents, payments for such tours, other than the Trust's booking fee, will need to be paid to the relevant travel agent. As of 1 Jul 2006, this applies to all Trust tours which extend beyond one day. Full details will be advised to each applicant. As of 1 July, Travelscene Canberra City (operated by Jetaway World Pty Ltd - licence no. 18800203) is appointed as the Trust's travel agent for such tours, for the next two years.



National Trust of Australia ACT

1979 - 2004

Registration of Classified places

The following is a list of places which the National Trust (ACT) has classified as being of high cultural and historical value to the heritage of the ACT.

They represent not only the human history of the ACT dating from the last 20,000 years- but also the geological history of the landscape we see around us everyday.

The list will soon be available on our website
www.act.nationaltrust.org.au

Aboriginal Scarred Trees	1991-1998	Cuppacumbalong Garden	1992
Aboriginal Art Sites: Nursery Swamp	1982	Curators Cottage Manuka Oval	1986
Aboriginal Art Sites: Rendezvous Creek	1982	Dairy Farmers Co-operative	1996
Aboriginal Art Sites: Yankee Hat	1982	Deasland Homestead	1994
Aboriginal Axe Grinding Grooves: Tuggeranong	1982	Duntroon: Woolshed & Barn	1984
Aboriginal Axe Grinding Grooves: Belconnen	1982	Duntroon: Changi Chapel (Reconstruction)	1991
Aboriginal Axe Grinding Grooves: Latham	1982	Duntroon: No1 Oval	1982
Aboriginal Sites and Sacred Trees, Various	1983 to 1987	Duntroon: Mt Pleasant Memorials	1982
Aboriginal Ochre Pits - Red Hill Gunghalin	1983 to 1997	Duntroon: Gymnasium	1982
Aboriginal Rock shelter: Birrigai	1984	Duntroon: Anzac Memorial Chapel	1982
Aboriginal Rock shelter: Bogong	1982	Duntroon: Gun Gates	1982
Namadgi Aboriginal Stone Arrangement	1982	Duntroon: Parade Ground & Associated	1982
Acton House/ Hotel	1996 to 97	Duntroon: General Bridge's Grave	1982
Acton House and Fountain	1995	Duntroon: House & Garden	1982
Artworks, Monuments & Memorials: Various	1977 to 1997	Duntroon: Cork Oak Tree	1982
Administrative Building	1994 & 1997	Duntroon: Dairy	1982
Ainslie Post Office	1996 to 1997	Duntroon: Appleshed	1982
Ainslie Primary School	1981	Duntroon: Group	1982
Ainslie Conservation Area	1988	Duntroon: General	1982
Ainslie Public & Infants School	1981	East Block Government Offices	1987
Albert Hall	1980/96-97	Ethos House	1989
Air Disaster Memorial	1995	Evans Crescent Precinct	1997
All Saints Anglican Church, Ainslie	1979	Fauna: Gibraltar Rocks Saddle Tidbinbilla:	
Anzac Parade	1997	Nature Reserve	1994
Arnold Grove	1999	Fauna: Mount Taylor Summit	1992
Australian Forestry School	1979	Fauna: York Park and Synemon Place	
Australian Forestry School, Principals Residence	1979	Plana Moth,	1992
Anu Staff Center	-	Flora: East Kambah Endangered Plant	
Australian National Botanic Gardens	1990	Swansonia Recta	1991
Australian Academy of Science	1985	Flora: Stirling Park Endangered Site	
Australian War Memorial	1979	Rutidosis Leptorhynchoides	1991
Australian / American War Memorial	1989	Flora: Paddy's River Rare Plant Site	
Barton Urban Conservation Area	1989	Drabastrum alpestre	1991
Beauchamp House (Ian Potter House)	1997/98	Flora: Sentry Box Hill	
Braddon Conservation Housing Area	1993	Olearia rhizomata	1991
Beaufort Steel House	1985	Flora: Kambah Pool Endangered Site	
Belconnen Farm	1995	Thesium australe	1991
Bellona	1989	Flora: Murrumbidgee River	
Blundells' Cottage	1998	(below Cotter junction)	
Black Mountain	-	Pomaderris pallida	1991
Blythburn Homestead	1984	Flora: Murrumbidgee River	
Booroomba Rocks/ Mt Tennant	1983	(above Cotter junction)	
Boomba Homestead	1995	Pomaderris pallida	1991
ACT/ NSW Border Markers	1997	Flora: Mouth of the new Station Creek	
Boxford	1994	Rare Plant Site	
Bus Shelters	1982	Pomaderris pallida	1991
Braeside	1982	Flora: Murrumbidgee River Corridor btwn	
Brayshaw's Homestead	1984	Kambah pool & junction	199
Brumby Traps / Yards	1993/94	Fenner House	1988
Burns Memorial	1989	Forrest Conservation Area	1979
Brassey House	1987	Forrest Fire Station Complex	1979
Burbong Bridges	1985	Foundation Stones of the Commencement Column	1984
Calthorpes House	1984	Free Serbian Orthodox Church Murals	1989
Canberra Baptist Church & Manse, Kingston	1983	Geological Sites: Acton Geological Site	
Canberra Brickworks	1981	Geological Sites: Commonwealth Park	1982
Canberra C. E. G. G. School Foyer & Facade	1981	Geological Sites: Coppins Crossing	
Canberra Croquet Club	1981	Geological Sites: Cotter Caves	1982
Canberra High School (Now School of Art) Facade	1981	Geological Sites: Deakin Anticline	1987
Canberra Incinerator	1998	Geological Sites: Gossan Hill	1987
Canberra (Civic) Olympic Pool	1991	Geological Sites: Ginninderra Creek Roadcut	
Canberra School of Music	-	Geological Sites: London Bridge	
Captain Cook Jet & Globe	1988	Geological Sites: Molonglo Gorge	
Carillion	1991	Geological Sites: Pine Island	
Casey House	1991	Geological Sites: Red Hill	
City Hill	1992	Geological Sites: State Circle Cutting	1987
Civic Square	-	Geological Sites: Tuggeranong Parkway Roadcut	1987
Cooma Cottage	-	Geological Sites:	
Cork Oak Plantation	1982	Woolshed Creek Fossil Locality & Adjacent Cutting	1987
Coorroboree Park	-	Geological Sites: Yarruluma Brickpits	1987
Cotter Pumping Station	1983	Ginninderra Falls	1987
Hydro Pumping Station (opposite CPS)	1983	Ginninderra Schoolhouse & Residence	1982
Cuppacumbalong Cemetery De Salis Graces	1980	Ginninderra Former Catholic	
Cuppacumbalong Woolshed	1992	Church & Country Crafts Shop	1979
		Ginninderra Old Villiage Precinct	
		(blocks 30, 313, 319, 329)	1989
		Ginninderra Former Police Station	
		Residence and stables	
		Glebe Park	1989
		Glebe House	1998
		Gossan Hill	1989
		Gormon House	1981
		Goldenholm Dairy	1993
		Griffith Urban Conservation Area	1993
		Gudgenby Valley	1991
		Gudgenby Area	1987



Gungahleen School House	1987	Oakes Estate	1997
Gunghalhin Homestead	1995	O'Connor Ridge & Tocumwal Houses	1986
Haig Park	1981	Orral Valley Homestead	1986
Hall Village	1982	Paddy's River Slab buildings Kitchen & Bedroom	1987
Hall Cemetery	1984	Parkwood Homestead & Chapel	1995
HMAS Harmon (including Belconnen Naval Station)	1984	Palmerville	1991
High Court Fountain	1987	Parliamentary Triangle	1992
Huntly	1993	Parliamentary Zone	1992
Huntly Garden	1993	Red Hill Endangered Plant Site	1992
Hill Station	-	Redwood Plantation	1987
Horsepark Homestead	1998	Reid Conservation Area	1980
Hotel Canberra / Hyatt Hotel	1985	Reid Uniting Church	1983
Hotel Kurrajong	1988	Research School of Earth Sciences	1983
Institute of Anatomy/National Film & Sound Archive	1981	Robert Garran Offices (Formerly the Patent Offices)	1983
Jerrabomberra Wetlands	-	Rose Cottage	1980
Graves & Cemeteries in Jervis Bay:		Rosebud Apiary (Formerly Hillview Cottage)	1980
Lone Grave of Harriet Parker	1986	Royalla Woolshed	1998
Graves & Cemeteries in Jervis Bay:		Significant Trees	1998
Ellemoose Family Cemetery	1986	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1995
Graves & Cemeteries in Jervis Bay:		Salvation Army Citadel	1994
Aboriginal Villiage Cemetery	1986	Sewer Vents	1992
Jervis Bay: Nature Reserve and Natural area	1986	St Johns Schoolhouse	1979
Jervis Bay: Christians Mindle and Ellemoos	1981	St John the Baptist Anglican Church	1979
Wreck Bay Villiage	1981	St Christophers Church	-
Bowen Island Jervis Bay	1981	(also St Christophers Cathedral)	1981
Kingston	1981	St Christophers School	1996
King George V Memorial	1994	Former St Christophers Convent	1994
Kingston Power House	1989	St Edmunds Anglican Church	1982
Kolverwell Graves (Kowen)	1986	St Andrew's House (aslo St Andrew's Manse)	1996
Lake Burley Griffin	1986	St Ninian's Presbyterian Church	1979
Lake Ginninderra Shores	-	St Paul's Church and Hall	1989
Lambrigg Homestead: William Farrer's Grave,		Stirling Park	1998
Labratory	1980	State Circle Cutting & Capital Hill Unconformity	1998
De Salis Monumental Cairn	1983	Surveyor's Hut (also Chinaman's Hut)	1981
Lanyon	1979	Sydney & Melbourne Buildings	1979
Lanyon Canoe Tree	1979	Telopea Park School	1981
Lanyon Gardens	1979	Tharwa Villiage	1981
Lawley House	1979	Tharwa Bridge	1981
Law Courts Precinct	1979	Tidbinbilla Area	1990
Lees Creek Sawmill Ruin	1997	Tidbinbilla Homestead	1990
Leonard French Stained Glass - National Library	1989	Tuggeranong Homestead	1991
Lennox House	1982	Tuggeranong Boundary Marker	1994
The Lodge	1982	Tuggeranong School House	1994
London Bridge Natural Arch	1980	Tuggeranong Town Center	1994
London Bridge Homestead	1980	University House	1994
Lyneham Cottages	1980	Urban Conservation Area	1994
Majura Valley	1980	Upper Cotter Catchment Area	1983
Majura House	1981	Uriarra Homestead	1983
Manning Clark's House	1983	Uriarra Valley Rural Cutral Landscape	1998
Manuka Centre Arcade, lawns, 2 symetrical bridges	1983	The Valley (Thomas Gribble's house)	1994
Manuka Shopping Center Pricinct	1981	Wakefield Gardens	1994
Manuka Housing Two Storied Duplexes	1981	Wartime Bomb Dumps	1994
Manuka Swimming Pool	1981	Weetangera Methodist Cemetery	1989
51 Melbourne Avenue	1981	Wells Station	1989
Merry - Go-Round (Civic)	1983	Westbourne Woods	1989
Molonglo Gorge	1983	Weston Park /Yarralumla Nursery Complex	1994
Monaro Mall (Canberra Centre)	1983	Westridge Settlement Section 64 Yarralumla	1980
18 Monaro Crescent Red Hill	1983	Woden Homestead	1980
Mt Franklin Chalet/ Canberra Alpine Hut	1987	Woods Reserve/Gibraltar Falls	1980
Mt Stromlo Observatory	1980	Wongoola Close	1980
Duffield Grave Mt Stromlo	1980	Yarralumla & Surrounds - Government House	1980
Mugga Mugga	1996	Yarralumla Woolshed & Outbuildings	1980
Mugga Mugga Housing:	1986	York Park Oaks	1996
No 7 Mugga Way William Hardy Wilson 's House	1986		
Mugga Mugga Housing:			
No 26 Mugga Way	1986		
Sir Harold and Lady White's Garden			
Mulligan's Flat	1986		
Murrumbidgee Valley/Murrumbidgee River Corridor	1986		
Murrumbidgee Valley Projuect	1986		
Development West Murrumbidgee	1986		
Narellan House	1986		
National Library	1986		
Namadgi	1986		
NASA Ground Stations			
(Oral Valley & Honeysuckle Tracking stations)	1993		
National Rose Gardens	1993		
Natural Landscaped Gardens	1993		
New Parliament House	1993		
Nildesperandum	1987		
Northern Brindabellas	1983		
Northbourne Oval	1983		
Old Canberra Inn/The Pines	1980		
Old Parliament House	1979		
The Oakes	1979		

DATE = Official date citation was approved by council
 - = Undated classification
 * = Open file/ ongoing project



Yankee Hat Aboriginal Rock Art site Namadgi National Park.
 Aboriginal Art Sites: Yankee Hat 1982
 Photo from the National Trust Archives

"WHO'S GOING TO BE FIRST IN TODAY?"



Swimmers at the Manuka Swimming Pool, 1930s

Classified by the ACT National Trust twenty-five years ago, the Manuka Swimming Pool was an obvious choice for heritage listing. From the mid 1920s, buildings began to rise on the paddocks of the Molonglo Plains - buildings such as Old Parliament House and the East and West Blocks - to provide facilities for the workings of government. To house the growing influx of public servants and the workers and business people that supported this growth, suburbs were carved out of the landscape and hostels, and homes and shopping centres were established.

Many of the buildings constructed over this period between World War I and II are representative of the federal capital style and are Canberra heritage icons. The Manuka Swimming Pool with its art deco lines not only proudly demonstrates this period of the Capital's built environment, it also stands as a testament to the wisdom of preserving the social and cultural heritage of a locality. After classifying the Pool in May 1981, the Trust proposed that this cultural landmark be registered on the National Estate, and this was achieved in 1984. Subsequently it was placed on the ACT Heritage Places Register.

Over seventy-five years ago, it was also obvious that such an amenity was needed to satisfy the recreational and health needs of a fledgling Canberra community. The need for community services was obvious to many and important to those public servants and politicians who had to move to Canberra. (In a letter to Prime Minister Bruce, dated April 1927, Senator Needham seeks support for public bathing facilities, noting the "hundreds of those who will have to go to Canberra".) Community services at that time were limited to community facilities and amenities such as swimming pools, baby health clinics and local parks. Today we are accustomed to a greater array of services, including social welfare, community development, and public health and safety services and facilities.

The Pool was part of the push for community services for Canberrans. Development and growth resulted in industries occupying the river foreshores and consequent contamination of the water. While people swam in the local rivers, concern grew, particularly regarding health issues, prompting Senator Needham to observe to Prime Minister Bruce that "from a health point of view alone the suggestion [provision of baths], I conclude, worthy of favourable consideration". This concern and the desire to have amenities commensurate with city environs throughout Australia helped to spur people on to petition the Government for a more suitable swimming facility. Merv Knowles, a long-time Canberra resident and user of the Manuka Pool, when asked during his interview for the Manuka Pool Oral History if he swam in the Molonglo River, replied:-

We were allowed to, but discouraged. There was a pool down by Acton, near where the hospital is - there was a pool there - and the main pool was at the Powerhouse where they'd put a wooden barrier over the other side of the river, and it was twenty-five yards across or something, and they had a diving board.

A much needed and repeatedly sought swimming pool was finally approved for construction by Cabinet in May 1930. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works reported in April 1930 that "having in mind particularly the children, the Committee is unanimously of the opinion that, when practicable, swimming baths should be made available". This decision was reached after a long quest, much letter writing, petition signing and investigations by Committees. The Committee also considered the location of the pool, its size and style of construction, and it was agreed that it would be an open pool, 100 ft by 40 ft, and located near the Telopea Park School. Costs were estimated at £10,000. The design by E. H. Henderson, the Principal Designing Architect for the Department of Works, later the Chief Architect, is described in its heritage listings as "consistent with that of other Federation style buildings in Canberra..." and that its "detailing and cast embellishments typify building adornment of the period" (Register of the National Estate Place ID 13330).

A building without its social content is only the built fabric part of its heritage. What gives the Pool its weighted value is its social and cultural heritage. Those who used the Pool throughout the long hot summer months for relaxation, recreation and sport breathed life into its structure. The Pool's heritage status and its significance are the threads of stories woven into its thousands of litres of water, its myriad paint layers and its structural elements.

The pool was opened unofficially in December 1930, but officially on 26 January 1931 by Minister for Home Affairs, Arthur Blakeley. 'The Swimming Pool', as it was known from its opening day, was an immediate community focal point. Olympic pool in size, its gracious lines and tranquil beauty attracted hundreds of Canberrans, with many a young child jockeying for the position to be first in the pool. Merv Knowles recalled when asked how he felt waiting for the pool to open each summer:

Oh, jostling, jostling... 'Who's going to be first in today?'... I usually got beaten by my big brother, he was faster than me. We'd be waiting outside the door and Scotty, or Davis, whoever it was, would fling it open and there'd be a rush, who could hit the water first.

Clearly evident in photographs of the 1930s, the Pool was named 'The Swimming Pool'. There wasn't another for over 200 miles! Dawn Waterhouse née Calthorpe and her family were there on the day the pool opened and were pool regulars. In her interview, Dawn recalled the name of the pool and what it meant to her: ...

...[name] above the doors - 'The Swimming Pool'. And it was the meeting place for all children, and you got to make another group of friends there, at the Pool, particularly if you were in the club, the swimming club.... My earliest memory was my father on the telephone, constantly on the telephone, talking about the Pool; and there was a group of people that wished to have this pool built, and he was one of them. So there was very much talk about the need for it and where it would be, because there was talk of it being on the other side ... The southside was really more populated. The next thing I can really recall is being driven by the big hole when it was just a big dirty hole and didn't look very inspiring at all, a bit out of the way for us... after that was when it was 'The Swimming Pool'; it was not 'the 'Manuka Swimming Pool', it had 'The Swimming Pool' across the top - very, very exciting, and it was opening, and off we went to it. The Pool was (and is today) a summer business.



Front entrance to The Swimming Pool, 1931, from the Mildenhall collection of glass plate negatives

The Department of Works constructed the Pool, and it was managed by the Department of the Interior; government-employed attendants and cashiers watched over the day-to-day management of the Pool. One attendant in the course of the Pool's history was Owen Taverner. He began his duties in 1947 and held the Pool lease from the opening of the Olympic Pool in Civic in 1956. The latter event is most likely the reason for the name change to 'Manuka Swimming Pool', although it was also described as 'The Canberra Swimming Pool' before the official name change. Lesley Taverner, wife of Owen, recalled her family's involvement at the Pool:

...the Olympic Pool opened in '56, that's when we got the tender... We used to open in those days till nine o'clock at night... when we first took over it used to be open from half past six in the morning and shut at twelve o'clock. Well, if you came for a swim at five to twelve you'd get a little bit irate if you paid your money and they ring the bell at twelve o'clock [and] you've got to get out for half an hour. Well, that's what happened. That's what happened before we really took over, they were the hours when 'Tav' was just an attendant here, as I say – he was an attendant here since 1947 – and I had nothing at all to do with it until 1956... Well, it just wasn't fair to the public, you know, so we just gradually put it to the Minister and said it was stupid [and] we kept it open all day.

The Pool is still in the family's hands with Owen's son, John Taverner, the leaseholder. The Taverner's family life centred around the daily summer routines at the Pool and, as the cold of Canberra closed in, so did the Pool for winter maintenance and repairs. John Taverner relates how he felt about closing for winter:

Always a little bit happy-sad. You are usually fatigued after 160, 170 days of hard work; you are looking forward to it, but you are also not looking forward to it because it's been your whole life for the summer... Margaret, about the Pool opening and closing, there was a great tradition in – I'm sure it went before my time as well, but certainly in the '50s and the '60s – opening day down here, regardless of the weather – the weather was irrelevant – you could have anything from thirty, forty, fifty people waiting to come in on day one at six-thirty in the morning, it was just amazing. And, of course, the idea was, trying to break the ice; who was going to be the first one in?

The 75th anniversary at the Pool celebrations organised by the Southside Community Services sparked a great deal of community interest in the Pool's history and heritage. In response to this interest and support they embarked upon an oral history project to capture a slice of the Pool's social memory. Grant funding provided by the ACT Heritage Unit enabled a historian to be employed to conduct the interviews and the ACT Heritage Library provided the recording equipment and facilities. I was contracted in November 2005 as the historian and interviewed four people with a range of backgrounds and associations with the Pool and Canberra. The interviewees were Dawn Waterhouse née Calthorpe, Merv Knowles, John Taverner and Lesley Taverner.

Their stories are now held at the ACT Heritage Library on CD-Rom, with printed transcriptions bound in one book. The interviews, in the main, covered the Manuka Pool theme. However, I felt it was also important to capture their backgrounds and Canberra connections.

Dawn Waterhouse talked about her family, what influenced her during her childhood, and her feelings about growing up in Canberra with a privileged lifestyle and access to facilities such as the Swimming Pool at Manuka.

While the Calthorpes enjoyed a comfortable life in Canberra, they were affected by droughts, the war and the Depression years, as were most families who experienced these events and dramas of the 20th Century. Dawn's interview relates many anecdotes about the Pool, its specialness to the people of southside Canberra and what it meant to her, "the best thing that happened in my childhood".

The interview with Merv Knowles includes memories of swimming and diving competitions and water polo matches. It also demonstrates the strong links that Merv's family has to the early history of the Pool. Growing up in Canberra is also a feature of this interview and is contemporary with the Calthorpe family. Merv's father, Sir George Knowles, was a high ranking public servant, and this interview provides a rich description of the lifestyle of Canberra's public service class in an undeveloped national capital.

Recollections of the Canberra Amateur Swimming Club and its activities and with the Pool constitute part of Merv's interview. Merv still swims at the Pool. One of the highlights is Merv's story of meeting the political cartoonist, George Molnar, at the Pool while engaged in a water polo training session. Molnar went on to become coach and to play with the team. Merv believes that the Pool is "the best kept secret in Canberra" and says that the Pool "feels like home".

Lesley Taverner worked side by side with her husband, Owen Taverner, former Attendant, then Pool Manager. In the early part of Lesley's interview she talks about growing up in Canberra at the Causeway, her father's work at the Kingston Powerhouse, family life in the workers' cottages, and meeting Owen and marrying him during wartime. In many ways, her interview presents a different aspect of life at the Manuka Pool, as she describes the hardships endured by her and her family when seasons were 'poor' and Owen worked all day and into the night, all summer long.

Lesley talks about her husband's dedication and commitment to maintain the Pool's standards in relation to cleanliness, safety and security and its status as a community meeting place for exercise, fun and relaxation. She related that

It was a hard job. And, like I say, I was home all the week, and then come the weekend and it would be twelve or fourteen hours Saturday, and then maybe a bit longer on Sunday. It was a full-time job.



Front entrance to The Swimming Pool today

CONTINUED OVERLEAF



MANUKA SWIMMING

Architectural details from the facade of the Manuka Swimming Pool.

"Who's going to be first in Today?"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

John Taverner, the son of Owen Taverner, took on the mantle of management. This interview evokes a childhood in Canberra in the 1950s and 1960s and provides significant insights into the management of the Pool over the last 50 years. John describes his father and mother's commitment to the Pool, its traditions and iconic status as "a social hub" of Canberra on the southside. He describes how the Taverner family managed to take holidays in the winter months, how they coped with work and Christmas Day, how a poor season affected their income, and the build up of excitement each October as the Pool was made ready for opening.

John relates what type of fun and games children would get up to in the 1950s. A part of the interview focuses on the management aspects of the Pool, such as a typical working day, health scares, public liability and insurance dilemmas, methods of heating the Pool, maintaining it, caring for its heritage features, and bringing the Pool into the 21st century. John summed up his feelings for the Pool and its local connections when he said, "People have been coming back for generations... such a unique place". This is a view shared by all the interviewees and by many who have taken the opportunity to dive into the water at the Pool or into the history of one of Canberra's early twentieth century landmarks.

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Taylor and David Headon, eds, Harper Collins.

Charlton, Ken, 2001, Federal Capital Architecture Canberra 1911-1939, 2nd edition, National Trust of Australia, ACT.

Past Images, Present Voices: Kingston and thereabouts through a box brownie, 1996, compiled by Val Emerton, Canberra Stories Group.

That's where I met my wife: a story of the first swimming pool in the national capital at Canberra, compiled by Huggs on behalf of Clive Harvie.

Interviews with Dawn Waterhouse nee Calthorpe, Merv Knowles, Lesley Taverner and John Taverner, November 2005, conducted by Dr Margaret Park for the Southside Community Services, now housed at the ACT Heritage Library – transcripts and CD-ROMs

Images sourced from:

ACT Heritage Library

ACT National Trust

National Archives of Australia

Dr Margaret Park

Dr Margaret Park is a freelance professional historian, former Councillor of the Trust and author of a number of publications relating to urban & heritage planning history.



Special Christmas Gift

The original painting of Stromlo Observatory by local well known artist Kim Nelson is an ideal gift for that someone special. The painting is a montage of the Administration Building, from the original plans held by the National Trust, set against a background of the Tarantula Nebula as seen from Mount Stromlo.

The original building was destroyed in the bushfires of 2003. Kim's work graces the walls of corporations and offices such as the Australian High Commission in London and News Limited in New York.

He has donated art and designs to many major and minor organizations and charities such as UNICEF Australia, Hope of the Children (Rotary International), Koomarri Canberra NSW Volunteer Bushfire Brigade and the Smith Family to name a few.

If you would prefer, why not a limited edition print? From the artwork only 99 editions have been authorized. They are reproduced by Digital Art Directory (DAD) in Sydney. They are pioneers in the field of preservation-quality digital archiving and their portfolio includes ongoing work with the National Gallery of Australia plus a range of notable institutions and artists such as Jeffery Smart, John Olsen and of course Kim Nelson.

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Henry Lawson lives on...

An enthusiastic group spent four days over the June long week-end on a journey to explore the life and times of Henry Lawson. While passing through Grenfell, we saw the site of Lawson's birth, marked today by an obelisk, and shaded by a sugar gum planted by his daughter, Bertha. At Canowindra we visited the Age of Fishes Museum with its unique collection of fish fossils from the Devonian period, killed suddenly in a mass mortality event, and sealed into one layer of sandstone. We also took a peek into a gorgeous home which had once been the CBC bank, and residence of its manager. Our participation in the Henry Lawson Festival at Gulgong began with a rousing evening performance of 'Tales of the Swag', a rollicking show which highlighted the yarns, songs and humour of the Lawson era. Some intrepid members of our group were enticed on stage to take part in the performance, displaying sensational acting ability!

The Festival on Saturday offered a street parade, craft markets, musical performances, lectures and readings from Lawson, as well as the permanent attractions of the renowned Pioneer Museum and Henry Lawson Centre, and beautiful art and ceramic galleries. Next day we travelled to Mudgee by way of Eurunderee, where Lawson had spent most of his childhood and had attended school. We toured Mudgee with John Broadley, a fine local historian, visiting three of the homes of early pioneers. Following a sumptuous lunch at Craigmoor winery we drove on to Rylstone where Prof. Bob O'Neil walked us through the town's interesting history. The evening produced an ad lib performance of surprising and entertaining talent from among ourselves!

The group returned home via the historic site of Hill End, with a walking tour that gave us a snapshot of life in an 1870s mining and commercial centre. Hill End was momentarily the second largest population centre in NSW. We completed our drive home with a Devonshire tea at the charming Ramsgate Tea House in Oberon, a 1906 National Trust listed guest house. Our travellers enjoyed a fine few days, with good food and company, while exploring Henry Lawson's problematic life, and the towns and surroundings, that he immortalised in his stories and verse.

Adele Rosalky

Adele is a member of the tours committee, and a Councillor of the National Trust (ACT). She is also a local historian and was tour leader of 'Campbells Canberra' earlier this year



Tour group with Henry Lawson Statue, on the June long weekend 2006

Living Treasures - Heritage Competition for Children

You may have seen postcards advertising the latest National Trust Heritage Competition Living Treasures in cafes and tourist venues during August and September.

The postcard was designed by Tiffany Manning (also Heritage in Trust designer for 2006) and distributed by Avant Card. It was voted by them as the best in their print run.

The competition aimed to link older and younger members of the community and to raise awareness and appreciation of heritage and diversity through the sharing of stories.

Children and youth (9 to 18) interviewed older members of the community about ACT and regional heritage fitting the theme 'Living Treasures'.

The competition closed on 16 October. Entries this year featured the Australian War Memorial and Lake Burley Griffin (both popular subjects in last year's competition), National Archives, Old Parliament House, Pegasus Riding School for the Disabled, RSPCA, Skyfire and Canberra Cabs. Entries included popular formats such as posters, powerpoint presentations, collages and more unusually a sculpture. As usual, the standard of entries was high and judges had to make some difficult decisions. Winners will be presented with prizes on Sunday 5th November, 11.40 am at the Duntroon Open Day, as part of the 2006 ACT Government Heritage Celebrations. We will also be launching the publications of the two previous competitions, Places in the Heart and Connections. All entrants, previous winners, their families, participating schools and community organisations will be invited to the Announcement and Presentation of Prizes to winners of the Living Treasures competition, and to the launch of the publications (of the previous two competitions). Publications will be given to families of each winning student, the interviewee, and the student's school. Extra copies will be available for sale at the Old Parliament House Shop.

Prize winners will share in a prize pool of over \$1000 plus supplementary prizes supplied by organisations like Questacon and the Australian National Botanic Gardens. The publication for Living Treasures will be available in early 2007, in the same format as Places in the Heart and Connections. The three publications form an important and attractive series illustrating the diverse heritage of the ACT and region, and the value of this heritage to all of us. A full story with pictures of the winning entries and entrants will be featured in the next Heritage in Trust supplement.

The competitions were funded by an ACT government CUPP grant with the support of Department of Urban Services partners, Environment ACT Heritage Unit and the ACT Heritage Library.

Maree Treadwell

A staff member of the Australian Council of National Trusts she assists the ACT National Trust with Education/Promotions.

Maree is the co-ordinator of the three competitions.

IN TRUST FOR THE FUTURE

From page 1

Much has been written about Lanyon. Indeed, the Lanyon Homestead complex is one of the historic icons of the ACT and still attracts local, interstate and overseas visitors. In fact, the Trust recognised Lanyon as extremely valuable and so advocated strongly for its continued preservation as a homestead group in a rural setting. The significance statement in the classification was succinct and straight to the point:

The Lanyon homestead group of buildings has considerable historic significance, showing the development from the 1830s through to the early 1900s. Together they reflect a way of life of the time, and give valuable insight to the history of European settlement in the area.

No surprise either that among the first classifications in 1979 were the Melbourne and Sydney buildings. These post federation structures were the earliest major building developments in Civic. They were constructed in the 1920s on a design adapted by Sir John Sulman from what he claimed was London's Regent Street and the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. The design work was finalised by John Hunter Kirkpatrick. He kept the Mediterranean character of the buildings, with their medium pitch roofs, Roman patterned tiles, round arches, arcaded loggias and smooth white walls.

Many of you will remember the original Capitol Theatre in Manuka. As well as providing cinema for the culturally starved Canberrans, it also played a big part in the developing society of the city. It opened on 8 September 1927 and quickly became the entertainment centre for the people. It provided a landmark and a 'gateway' into the Manuka Village shopping area. In the late 1970s, the people of Canberra began to realise that they had a heritage which was important and worth preserving for the future. Canberrans became aware that with the upsurge of development happening in and around the city there was an urgent need to protect some of the buildings constructed just half a century before. The Trust was quickly to become a leader in this emerging consciousness, and among the first classifications was the Capitol Theatre.

But the building was not to have a long future. Despite a public campaign to save it from destruction and the Trust's insistence that it was significant to Canberra's heritage, in 1980 it disappeared almost overnight. Its destruction was (and still is) a sad indictment of the urban development philosophy of the national capital developers of the time. Of all those buildings, large and small, classified by the Trust in 1979, the Capitol Theatre is the only one not standing today.

It would, I think, have been inconceivable for the first group of classified places to have omitted Old Parliament House, or Provisional Parliament as it was known then. By 1979, there had already been much talk and speculation about constructing new buildings to house the growing Parliament and staff.

The Trust became concerned for the future of the building complex and advocated for its retention and long term conservation, particularly when the new building was finally finished and Parliament moved, leaving the former building vacant. Again, the statement of significance on which the Trust based its arguments for retention was clear and concise, pointing out the building's relevance to Australia's political system and roots: This building is of premium importance to Australia's political, social and cultural history.

The building was opened by the Duke of York in 1927 and has, since then, been the symbol of political life in Australia.

Finalising this first year of classifications, the Trust added the Australian Forestry School (1927); the Australian Film and Sound Archive buildings (1930); and Forrest Conservation Area (Forrest Housing Precinct). The two former buildings are fine examples of the inter-War Stripped Classical style of Architecture repeated in several other buildings in Canberra and further adapted to buildings constructed after the Second World War - an example is the National Library. The Forrest Conservation Area, bounded by Melbourne Avenue, National Circuit, Hobart Avenue, Arthur Circle and Empire Circuit is based on Walter Burley Griffin's plan, adapted by Sir John Sulman, with three concentric 'circuits' grouped around Capital Hill. The intention was to create a leafy suburban area in an ordered landscape with houses of a similar architectural style on spacious blocks.

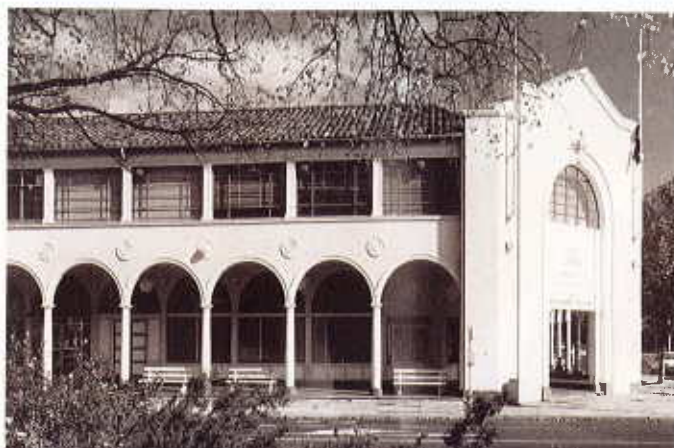
And so concluded the ACT National Trust's first round of classifications. Looking back on the first thirteen places selected, we can see a rationale emerging, a *raison d'être* for future Trust classifications. Those who selected these places were very much aware that the ACT had a history before Federation and the building of Canberra. They appreciated the importance of preserving buildings that related directly to the rural period of the nineteenth century. They were also aware that the early settlers and their families came from differing religious and social backgrounds. At the same time, they recognised that there was an equally important need to preserve for future generations the more recent buildings, those that were part of Canberra, the nation's capital. It was not long after 1979 that the Trust, aware that human history stretched back much further than European colonisation, began to identify and classify Aboriginal places. From these formative years of the Trust's operations, we have grown in the last three decades to a position of an independent and expert community leader in the conservation and public awareness of our cultural and natural heritage.

Capitol Theatre	1979
AWM	24/9/79
Forest Conservation Area	1/10/79
Ginninderra Schoolhouse & Residence	10/12/79
Ginninderra Former Catholic Church	10/12/79
All Saints Anglican Church, Reid	15/10/79
Institute of Anatomy/ National Film & Sound Institute	15/10/79
Lanyon	15/10/79
OPH	15/10/79
St Johns Church & Schoolhouse	15/10/79
St Ninian's	15/10/79
Sydney & Melbourne Buildings	15/10/79
Australian Forestry School	10/12/79

References

- Charlton, K., Garnett, R. & Dutta, S. 2001 Federal Capital Architecture, Canberra 1911-1939, The National Trust of Australia (ACT), Canberra.
 Gibbney, J. 1988 Canberra 1913-1953, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
 National Trust of Australia (ACT) Classification Listings and Files, Canberra.

THE FIRST ACT HERITAGE LISTINGS



Melbourne Building, CIVIC



Catholic Church, GINNINDERRA



Forest conservation Area



Australian War Memorial, CAMPBELL



St, Ninians Church, LYNEHAM



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