Report of the Project Coordination Committee on Historical Archaeology

February 1978
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Brief of the Committee

Following on the Conference on Historical Archaeology, which was held in the Australian National University in December 1974, and funded by the Interim Committee of the National Estate, a brief report of the conference and its recommendations was forwarded to the Interim Committee. As a result, the Interim Committee approved the establishment of the Project Coordination Committee on Historic Sites, which came into being in March 1975. The terms of reference of this committee were as follows:

a) To prepare and circulate a full report of the initial Conference on Historical Archaeology.

b) To formulate draft themes or checklists for historic sites and works in Australia other than historic buildings (except where these form part of an historic site).

c) To develop a uniform recording procedure.

d) To organise the collection of lists of all known historic sites in Australia.

e) To re-evaluate and redraft the draft themes (checklists).

f) To organise the identification of additional sites in the light of information collected.

g) To distinguish significant areas towards which major work should be directed.

h) To make any other recommendations as might seem relevant.

i) To organise a conference with similar representation to the present one to discuss the findings of the draft report and any other issues.

j) To prepare a final report.
As will be seen in what follows, not all of these objectives have been achieved. The reasons for these failures and omissions are discussed at the relevant points. Overall, however, the committee feels that it has discharged its obligations to the best of its ability.

1.2 Funding of the Committee

Funding for this committee's work was provided by the Interim Committee of the National Estate with a grant in 1975 of $12,000. An additional grant of $3,000 was made from the same source in 1976, the principal object of which was to organise a second conference to discuss the deliberations of this committee, as set out in the terms of reference (above 1.1.1). Funds were employed to bring the committee together and to carry out the various pilot projects described below. A small proportion of the funding was used for secretarial assistance, but in the main this cost was borne by the Department of Prehistory at The Australian National University.

1.3 Membership of the Committee

The Interim Committee of the National Estate appointed the following members to the committee:

- J. Allen
  Department of Prehistory, The Australian National University;
- A. Bickford
  National Parks and Wildlife Service, New South Wales;
- J. Birmingham
  Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney;
- R. Ellis
  Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation, South Australian Museum;
- D. Hutchison
  Department of History, Western Australian Museum;
- R.M. Jones
  Department of Prehistory, The Australian National University;
- J. Lennon
  National Parks Service, Victoria;
- M. Lewis
  Department of Architecture, University of Melbourne;
At the committee's first meeting, and at the direction of the chairman of the Interim Committee, Professor M. Hugo-Brunt, Department of Architecture, University of Western Australia, and Mr. D. Saunders, Power Institute of Fine Arts, University of Sydney, were invited to attend, and were co-opted onto the committee.

1.4 Meetings of the Committee

The committee met on four occasions: March 1975 in Melbourne; June 1975 in Sydney; November 1975 in Adelaide; and November 1976 in Canberra. Each of these meetings occupied a weekend. Committee members on each of these occasions received only fares and accommodation expenses, no sitting fees or other costs being met from the committee's budget.

A great deal of the committee's business was conducted by letter, and informal meetings when one or other of its members was visiting a city with another member or members in it. In this manner costs were held down to a minimum.

In addition to the committee meetings outlined above, various members of the committee attended other meetings as representatives of this committee. These included the Conference on Building Conservation held in Hobart in March 1975, and sponsored by the Interim Committee; a meeting of the Standing Committee on Tourism, held in Canberra in May 1975; and a seminar on The Role of Historical Societies in the National Estate organised by the Royal Historical Society of Victoria in April 1975. The committee also liaised with other state and federal organisations involved with the national estate, and several of its members gave lectures in various places on this subject.
2. **THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

In accordance with the directions of the Interim Committee of the National Estate, the committee prepared and distributed copies of the report of the conference held in Canberra in 1974. In addition to providing copies of this report to the participants at the conference, a large number of copies were circulated to Federal and State Government departments and agencies concerned with the preservation, conservation and promotion of the national estate. In addition to these outlets, a copy in full of the report appeared in the April 1975 issue of *Australian Archaeology*. Requests for copies of this report have been received on an irregular basis during 1975 and 1976. It can be assumed that the report received a very adequate distribution. A copy of this report is appended as Appendix 1.

3. **THE FORMULATION AND USE OF THEMES AND CHECKLISTS FOR RECORDING AND PRESENTING THE HISTORIC SITES COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

3.1 Definitions

At the 1974 conference a good deal of discussion centred around the question of using a thematic approach to the problem of listing and presenting historic sites, along the lines that have been adopted in the United States and Canada. This view was not unanimously agreed to at the conference, and an alternative suggestion, the use of checklists was made.

**THEMES** can be defined as broad subject areas, into which the remains of past sites and works can be grouped. Such subject areas may be temporal in nature - for example 'European activities in Australia before 1800'; phenomenological - for example 'The Convict Era'; or spatial - for example 'Historic Sites in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area'. More probably, themes which would achieve widest acceptance would be those which incorporate any two or all three of
these components - for example 'Sealing in the Bass Strait Region 1800-1820'. As well it should be noted that other groupings, for example on a purely technological basis ('Steam Power in Australia'), could well produce themes of an entirely different nature.

CHECKLISTS are very simply lists of the varieties of sites and relics and works likely to be encountered in the Australian countryside in any concerted effort to record these items systematically, regardless of the particular function or general process of history which they represent. For example a rubbish dump may be recorded as such regardless of whether it is associated with an early explorer's staging post, a military outstation or a goldmining camp.

in its terms of reference this committee was directed to examine the relative merits and detractions of each of these techniques and to formulate themes and/or checklists which would facilitate the compilation of an inventory of historic sites and works in Australia. The following sections summarise the conclusions reached. It may be said here, however, that while the subject was debated at every meeting of the committee, no firm consensus was arrived at, and that the committee recommends a further appraisal of this question by the Australian Heritage Commission and other relevant bodies before any final decision is taken.

3.2 Sites and Works Considered by this Committee

Under the terms of reference established by the Interim Committee of the National Estate this committee did not deal with existing buildings or urban industrial sites or tramways, sewerage systems or the like, except where these impinged upon historic sites and works considered to be more centrally a part of this committee's interest. As stated in the report of the 1974 conference, members of the committee considered this division, originally established for ease of dealing with the national estate from legal and administrative points of view, a totally artificial and restrictive one. The problem of where to draw the line continually cropped up. At any event the rule-of-thumb generally adopted was that somewhat grudgingly the committee confined itself to dealing
with those sites, machineries and works which had ceased to function in either their original fashion or in any secondary or tertiary adaptation. Thus the parameters of this committee's enquiries became by default derelect works and ruinous buildings, historical archaeological remains and locations from which past traces of human activities had disappeared. For convenience all these manifestations are herein referred to as historic sites, although several members of the committee feel that to define historical as being simply 'the past' as opposed to, and separated from 'the present' is facile in the extreme and denies the essential processual nature of history in general and the Australian national estate in particular.

3.3 Historical Sites in Australia - What's Out There?

Unlike other aspects of the national estate, such as historic buildings and the natural environment, which have for some time been the subjects of research and preservation by bodies such as the National Trusts, National Parks Services and the like, relatively little knowledge has been accumulated concerning historic sites. Where it has, it has normally been done idiosyncratically on an individual or small group basis and the results have received little dissemination in the community. Thus there are very specific problems surrounding the listing of historic sites. The committee saw little point in becoming yet another idiosyncratic group of people concocting a list from their own personal knowledge. Essentially, despite the expertise represented on the committee, we are still uncertain what might be encountered in the Australian landscape when eventually the systematic recording of historical sites gets under way. The committee saw that a more important function was to attempt to set up the bases on which such systematic recording might be begun. For this reason a great deal of time was spent debating the relative merits of themes and checklists.
3.4 Themes and Checklists - The Pro's and Con's

The views of the committee can be summarised as follows. The thematic approach demands that themes be agreed upon and that sites most expressive of those themes be selected to represent them. This approach would have the advantage of site selection being a directed rather than haphazard affair. Achieving results - namely a register of sites representing the selected themes - could be a relatively rapid, and perhaps relatively inexpensive task, with the advantage of soon having something to display.

This would appear to be the case because themes more easily lend themselves to selective representation than do checklists. Put another way, while it would be possible to compile a representative list of sites for any checklist, this can readily be seen to do violence to the checklist idea, which, by its very nature stresses the concept of inventory as opposed to the selection stress placed on the thematic approach. Following this line of argument would of course incline one to favour checklists over themes since selection before the existence of a reasonably wide inventory would be clearly presumptuous, inasmuch as it would necessitate deciding, in vacuo, themes into which would be put material remains, the full nature of which would be still indeterminate. Thus conventional historical themes such as those which might be advanced by practising historians could well do violence to the material remains which form the country's cultural heritage. The committee was also of the opinion that it would be presumptuous for them to decree what such themes should be without reference to extensive outside opinion and assistance. At the same time the committee was of the opinion that themes were of particular value beyond the data collection stage and that they should be viewed as mechanisms for the presentation of historic sites, for interpreting their historical significance and in initiating further research upon them. It was felt that should themes be developed and employed for data collection that they would either lose their character as themes, that is, their interpretative character, or that they would constrict and obstruct rather than facilitate data collection.
The checklist approach was seen to overcome one of the central problems of the thematic approach, in that it would set out to record as fully as possible - that is, governed by the conditions of time, money and personnel - something that is presently unknown, namely what historical sites remain on the ground. At this stage an assessment of what does remain would largely dictate the nature of themes which might be developed to protect, preserve and present these physical remains to best advantage. In addition checklists were seen to be necessary and useful in two additional ways, namely in stimulating groups recording sites in their own areas to consider remains which they might otherwise overlook, and secondly, in establishing a system for data organisation and storage.

The disadvantages of the checklist approach would include the amount of time it would take to collect systematically lists of sites in a country the size of Australia; that it would necessarily involve a number of full-time researchers; and thus it would be a costly exercise. However, in view of how little is really known about historic sites in Australia and how to research them, the advantages of this sort of systematic approach might, in the long term, prove less costly than the unwitting destruction of the country's cultural heritage that could result from the less systematic themes approach.

The committee thus felt that the checklist approach was the better way of tackling the job of compiling lists of historic sites in Australia, and that themes should be developed for their presentation. It was felt that such an approach would add flexibility, in that if themes developed and changed in future years, as they clearly should in an ongoing and developing society, then the cultural remains could more easily be regrouped and re-interpreted.

3.5 The Committee's List of Themes

Appendix 2 gives the full list of themes suggested, with a certain amount of tongue in cheek, by the committee. It should be immediately remembered that the committee numbers among its members
only one full-time professional historian, although others of its members have researched and published on historical subjects. It is put forward with two objectives in mind: firstly to demonstrate how fundamentally important the final selection of themes will be if they are to become a rigid framework into which the historic sites of this country are to be placed; and secondly to offer some concrete base from which to initiate further discussion, elaboration and definition of themes.

The committee's themes divide into four basic groups. The first deals with the initial European thrust into Australia - its exploration by whites, both inland and around the coasts, its repeated but periodical exploitation by groups such as whalers and sealers, and aspects of initial transport and communication problems. While the temporal span covered by these themes is confined mainly to the earlier period of European history in Australia, in certain areas such as the Kimberleys and the arid centre, the committee saw these themes coming well into the present century, hence the inclusion of such topics as the Flying Doctor.

The second group of themes is fairly straightforward, and centres around questions of settlement and adaptation. The committee feels that these are not necessarily the sorts of themes historians would normally choose, but feel that by their strong sociological content that they may better represent what the physical remains have to say.

The third group of themes concerns economic and industrial development in Australia and underlines the comment made earlier in this report (see 3.2) that history is an ongoing and not a static subject. The committee sees the need to promulgate themes such as these because they appear to be ones that will be too readily overlooked in a society where most of them are taken to be part of the continuing present and future. In many ways sites representing these themes are probably the most readily available and easiest to document at present, but paradoxically are also those under the heaviest threat of obliteration, simply because their significance is not fully recognised.
The fourth group of themes centres upon social development, and like the first group comes well into the twentieth century, although it would also include sites dating to the first fifty years of the European occupation of Australia.

3.6 The Committee's Checklist

Appendix 3 gives the final version of the checklist which the committee arrived at. It is felt that this list covers all the sorts of sites which the committee knew of at first hand or could conceive of possibly existing, but it must be stressed that even so it is unlikely to be complete. Earlier drafts of this checklist were tested against the sites known to each member and modified accordingly. It was later used in the pilot studies described below (4.3), and when the results of these studies were discussed by the committee, the checklist was further modified to its present form.

The committee recommends to the Australian Heritage Commission that this checklist, or one like it should accompany questionnaires sent out to local bodies in seeking lists of historic sites, since it will bring to the attention of such groups types of sites which might otherwise be overlooked or disregarded. The committee further recommends that this checklist, or one like it, should be considered in terms of its usefulness as a crosschecking system for data storage and recovery of site listings.

4. COMPILING SITE INFORMATION

4.1 The Problems

As stated earlier (3.3) compiling information concerning historic sites in Australia is a much more difficult task than compiling information on other areas of the national estate because, unlike the latter areas, historic sites have not yet been subjected
to the systematic scrutiny of other groups such as the state National Trusts. Quite simply, to compile lists on a national or even state level requires this basic groundwork to be done for the first time.

The original brief of this committee (1.1.6) required it to organise the collection of lists of all known historic sites in Australia. The unrealistic nature of this directive became apparent both when initial discussions were carried on as to the ways it might be achieved, and later as the other work of the committee developed, notably our own pilot surveys reviewed below (4.3). The principal reasons for the committee's inability to organise such lists are firstly that only two members of the committee are in any way professionally concerned with the recording of such sites, and thus only these two could combine their professional work and the work they were doing for this committee. For other members of the committee such a task would have required an impossible sacrifice of their own time, even presupposing that they would have been able to organise the required volunteer helpers and machinery necessary for the task. The second main limitation was financial. Even with volunteer help the costs of necessary travel and secretarial assistance were not possible on the committee's budget.

The experience of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies was considered relevant here. In attempting to compile a complete list of Aboriginal sites in Australia, that institution has funded some 15 full-time field researchers for several years, in addition to further staff in Canberra involved in this project.

The committee is of the opinion that to prepare adequate site lists will require professionally staffed and funded research. While this project might be conducted by one institution for the whole of Australia, the committee was of the strong opinion that the better procedure would be to work through existing state bodies such as museums and government departments. In either case the committee was of the opinion that the minimum scale of such a recording operation could not be less than two people in each state and the Northern Territory for at least 12 months. The committee recommends
that should any such operation be implemented, the Australian Heritage Commission should look closely at the experience of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies in implementing such a scheme.

4.2 The Committee's Questionnaire

The relative merits and drawbacks of questionnaires as a means of gathering site information were discussed, and it was agreed that despite the difficulties involved with the questionnaire type of information gathering, the committee should develop a questionnaire for the collection of historic sites data, particularly for use with small groups such as local historical societies. The questionnaire was designed with three specific aims in view; that it be kept as simple as possible in terms of language; that although it should only demand the minimum of information it should not preclude the possibility of informants supplying a good deal of information along directed lines, should they wish to; and that it might be constructed in such a way as to provide a basic recording form.

The committee drew up, discussed and modified a questionnaire along these general lines. In addition it discussed different ways in which it might be employed. As a result of these discussions it was decided to carry out a series of pilot studies with the questionnaire.

4.3 Questionnaire Pilot Studies

Four different situations were selected in which to test the efficiency of the questionnaire approach in general, and of this questionnaire in particular:

1. By advertisement in an historical society journal;

2. By direct introduction into a State Government department involved, inter alia, with the recording of historic sites;
3. By correspondence with an historical society where some of the members were known to some of the committee, but where no pressure was exerted apart from the written request;

4. By direct personal contact with an historical society.

The most striking result of this study is the very positive correlation between personal contact and results obtained. (In this regard a totally similar conclusion was reached in another pilot study undertaken by the committee, and referred to in 7.2 below.) In the case of the advertisement in the journal, which set out the aims of compiling a site register with a view to conservation of historic sites and which asked for people interested in filling out these questionnaires to come forward, only one person answered the call. In the case of the written request to the historical society, while it resulted in several enthusiastic letters from the president of the society, no filled-in questionnaires were ever forthcoming.

In the case of the State Government department the committee received some interesting feedback on difficulties encountered in filling in the forms, together with an expressed interest in using the questionnaire as a recording procedure in their own department. It was only with the personally-contacted society, however, where several follow-up visits were made, that very positive results in terms of listed sites were achieved.

In this latter study, a member of the committee visited the Maryborough Historical Society on three separate occasions. The first visit was concerned with explaining who he was, and what the objects of the questionnaire were. A month later a second visit resulted in 38 completed questionnaires, and a discussion on difficulties encountered in filling in the forms. A third visit three months later produced an additional 33 completed questionnaires.

A number of points of interest arose from these various pilot studies, and in particular the Maryborough study:

1. The usual local suspicion of Federal and State centralist interests was encountered. Specifically there seems to be a general
lack of knowledge in the community about the aims, and sometimes the existence, of the Australian Heritage Commission. While this might be overcome with more advertising and letter-writing, personal contact with the community appears to be a much better way of getting the message across. In particular, the collection of site information seems certainly to require personal contact. Much information was gained only after discussion with potential informants.

2. Despite some confusion over the use of the checklist which arose when respondents could not decide which was the correct category to use, it is very apparent that the checklist as an aide-memoire proved to be of extreme value in increasing the overall number of sites reported and in tempering the interest distortion of the respondents, although this latter factor does still occur and is a failing of the questionnaire approach. For example, in the Maryborough study the keenest form-filler was only interested in shipwrecks.

3. None of the questionnaires was ever fully filled in, and no photographs were ever included with completed questionnaires, although the form made provision for these. The Maryborough information had all been supplied without any site being visited to verify the information given or to fill in gaps in knowledge. Thus it is apparent that questionnaires cannot normally be used as a basis for the inclusion of a site on a register without additional information being available. In most cases this will require a separate visit to the site by a trained officer, in order to verify the information as given, and to assess from the point of view of the field evidence, the historical importance of the site. In addition, it would appear that any site recorder visiting local historical societies should be well versed in the local history, as sites were best remembered in general discussions about the district's history.

4. The questionnaires were repeatedly filled in using familiar terminology, e.g. miles instead of kilometres, left hand bank of
river, and so on. Distances were more often guessed than calculated on a map, and there is very little knowledge of the National Map Series. Local standard maps might have to be provided with questionnaires in such cases. Aerial mosaic photographs would also be of obvious value.

5. After the Maryborough study the committee contacted the president of the society to enquire how long each of the questionnaires had taken to fill in. The estimate was one man-hour for each form. The president commented, 'You may consider this excessive, and it is true that younger people may have been able to work faster; but on the other hand younger people would not have known that most of the sites ever existed.' This comment underlines the problem of working with informants who are growing old. For these sites to be recorded at the level at which a realistic appraisal might be made of their historical worth would appear to require at least twice the amount of time so far taken.

The committee is of the opinion that the questionnaire approach to gathering site information is cumbersome, time-consuming and expensive, and that its greatest value in this area is alerting full-time professional site recorders to potential sites by tapping local knowledge. However it is not necessary in that case to gather this information via a questionnaire. Since the data on questionnaires needs to be checked out, the process would only require the site recorder to distribute checklists and gather in brief site listings as a first contact exercise.

The committee does however consider that the questionnaires do list the information which should be recorded for each site before it is considered for inclusion on any national or lower order register. The questionnaire therefore stands as one suggestion of how such information might be organised.

In the light of these and other technical considerations which emerged during the pilot studies, the committee revised the draft questionnaire and covering letter which were used for the studies. The final version is appended to this report as Appendix 4.
4.4 A Preliminary Tasmanian List

While it is the committee's opinion that site lists will only be satisfactorily achieved by putting full-time personnel into the field, an attempt was made in the case of Tasmania to draw up a list of sites. Three members of the committee together with two Tasmanians worked on this list, which is organised in the form suggested in the checklist, and is presented here as Appendix 5. Despite the fact that Tasmania possesses the group of sites best known to members of the committee, the gaps in this list illustrate the necessity of employing professional site recorders.

5. UNIFORM RECORDING PROCEDURES

5.1 The Desirability of Standard Recording

The committee agreed that standard recording procedure should be adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission, and should extend into those areas of building and townscape recording that were beyond the present brief of this committee, as far as this was possible. There does appear to be a real problem here in terms of the incompatibility of types of sites that are likely to be encountered in so wide a potential range. For example, in terms of historic sites, the committee felt that a form similar to the questionnaire presented in this report was more appropriate for their recording than to try and develop the illustrated recording cards that are popular with building recording, particularly in view of our present uncertainty as to what might still be found in the Australian countryside.

5.2 Computer Storage

The committee agreed that it was imperative that the Australian Heritage Commission investigate the available computer retrieval/citation systems available, and to develop such a system
in association with additional filed data, such as visual data. The committee felt that the questionnaire it had developed would lend itself to adaptation in this regard.

5.3 Units of Measurement

While most units of distance and volume associated with historic sites would almost certainly be found to be of imperial measure, the committee agreed that there was no alternative to recording these sites and works in the metric scale. The committee urged, however, that where original imperial measures were of particular significance, then these should be recorded in both ways.

5.4 Photographic Records

With regard to uniform recording procedures for photographs, the committee agreed to endorse the principles outlined in Professor M. Hugo-Brunt's paper 'Archival Storage of Historical Photographic Records' which is included in his 'Report to the National Estate Concerning Recommended Procedures and Techniques Relating to Community Planning Archives'.

5.5 Archival Repositories

While the committee agreed that the Australian Heritage Commission should consider one of its functions to be that of an archival repository, the committee also recommends to the Heritage Commission that it examine ways in which a National Cultural Archive might be established, either as a separate entity or attached to some existing institution such as the proposed national museum.
5.6 Access to Information

The committee was particularly disturbed by the absence in the Australian Heritage Commission Act of any policy or provision for safe-guarding information on historic sites which will be compiled by the Commission. The experience of several members of the committee directly involved with the preservation of historic and Aboriginal sites in Australia is that the accurate location of sites on accessible lists is directly related to the degree to which they are plundered and otherwise disturbed by vandals. The committee believes that while the Commission is unable to offer protection for the sites it may publicise in terms of rangers, or even indeed, within the states, in terms of legislation, then it must observe certain controls over the information it gathers.

The committee recommends to the Commission that at a minimum this control should involve the Commission in passing back to the states complete information on site listings which the Commission holds for each state in question, and not merely the publicised lists of sites which will appear on the national register. Further, the various state bodies involved in the protection of sites in their states should have the right to veto the Commission handing out information on prescribed sites, without the permission of the state authority.

If, as suggested, site listings are to be computerised, it would therefore seem necessary to set up the computer systems in such a way that they can be transferred to compatible systems in those states, for each individual state's sites. Further, information held on computer file, where accessibility is maximal, should be carefully reviewed and should not include, for example, specific locations of sites if such information is deemed by the state authority to be detrimental to the safety of those sites.
6. MAJOR PROJECTS

6.1 General Considerations

The committee was asked to distinguish significant areas towards which major work might be directed. In discussion it was agreed that should the Heritage Commission proceed with 'in house' research (and the committee felt that it should) then the criteria for selecting a project should include the following points: that the project should be large scale and of national rather than state importance, that is, that despite the geographical location of the project, both its historical significance and the experience, information and increased expertise which would derive from it should have wider-than-state applicability; such a project should provide for a wide range of techniques and skills to be employed, thus giving the widest opportunity for on-site training, and for interesting teaching situations to emerge; that ideally the project would draw together the various different facets of Heritage Commission interest; and finally that it be a project which would both publicise the Commission and its work and which could directly involve the public.

6.2 Specific Projects

It seemed to the committee that any number of large scale projects which met these criteria could be proposed. The three following suggestions are merely offered as examples of the sorts of projects envisaged:

1. Sealing and Whaling in South Australia 1803-1850;

2. Goldmining in the Beechworth Area of Northeast Victoria;

3. The Historical Archaeology of Sarah's Island, Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania.

The committee felt that in different ways all three met the criteria previously established. In the case of Sarah's Island, for example,
it would require historical, archaeological and architectural recording, research and assessment. Historically the site represents and reflects many of the extreme and less extreme elements of transportation, a theme of national importance in Australian history. Because the site has not been occupied since it was abandoned as a convict settlement, the material remains have not been much disturbed by man, but have been severely disturbed by the ravages of time and the elements, and therefore provides a focal point for further conservation research. In the area of the natural sciences the island provides an interesting botanical laboratory because we know that as a convict station it had no trees standing on it, whereas today it is covered with large trees and dense undergrowth; finally public support and participation can be guaranteed.

6.3 The Port Arthur Project

During 1976 and because of the fact that the chairman of this committee was also a member of the Tasmanian Restoration Advisory Group, the committee became aware of the urgent need to undertake archaeological research at Port Arthur in Tasmania, as a part of a large scale restoration and conservation program being carried out there by the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Department, and funded in part by the Australian Heritage Commission. After some discussion, the committee decided that it was within its brief to fund an initial season of excavation at Port Arthur. The aims of this work were to demonstrate the intrinsic and academic importance of excavation on historic sites, and to demonstrate to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife the practical value and necessity of proper archaeological research within their general program of the conservation of the historic site.

1 This group was set up by the Tasmanian Government, with funds from the Australian Heritage Commission, to advise that government on the conservation of historic sites under its control.
The program of research, carried out during the 1976-77 summer by the late Ms Maureen Byrne, of the Department of Historical Archaeology, The University of Sydney, proved highly successful, both in terms of the straight historical data it produced and also in terms of contributing to the conservation planning program.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The committee was directed to make recommendations to the Commission on any matters beyond their specific brief which might seem relevant. This section deals with items which arose in the course of other discussion, but which seems to be of sufficient importance to bring before the Commission.

7.1 Education

The question of education in some form, whether public or professional, formal or informal, arose at every committee meeting and exercised a great deal of the time of the committee.

As a result, the committee recommends most strongly to the Heritage Commission that it investigates the most efficient ways of fostering and financing education programs relating to historic sites research in at least the following general fields: public awareness; school education, both primary and secondary; specialist tertiary training; artisan training; and cross-disciplinary and refresher courses, and courses for informing and/or training public officers.

The following points which arose in the discussion of these broad areas seem of particular relevance. In the general field of public education the committee agreed that the Commission should examine overseas examples for the display and documentation of historic sites and that standard formats for display signs should be adopted as quickly as possible, since many government departments were now beginning to develop their own signs. It can be expected that a single standard format will soon become recognised by the
community, and thus foster interest in historic sites. Similarly, the dissemination of good quality pamphlets and other literature will increase public awareness and also be of value in schools. The committee applauds the 'Heritage News Sheet' and wonders whether it might be upgraded into a 'Heritage Journal'?

While in the last few years the Heritage Commission has been involved in the development of specialist tertiary courses such as the historical archaeology courses taught in The University of Sydney, the lack of locally trained specialists in historic sites conservation and research will continue to hamper development in this area. It is the hope of the committee, therefore, that Commission support in this area be increased rather than diminished. As well, however, urgent training programs are required for apprenticeship courses in artisan skills, part-time courses in traditional skills for qualified tradesmen and cross-disciplinary courses such as 'Archaeology for Architects'.

The feeling amongst the committee after investigating the feasibility of establishing such courses in universities, C.A.E.'s and technical colleges is that there would be no great difficulty in setting these courses in motion provided the financial backing was there.

It appeared to the committee that both restoration architects and historical museums were employing old tradesmen with traditional skills and that there were quite a number of such tradesmen still around, but that their numbers must fall sharply over the next decade. This committee thus feels strongly, and recommends to the Heritage Commission that as an urgent priority a program be implemented to collect and record traditional building and industrial practices and techniques at present only contained in the oral record, and further that the Commission encourage historians within existing programs to pursue such enquiries.

7.2 Lists of People with Expertise in Relationship to Historic Sites

As one of its pilot projects, the committee instituted the compilation of a list of governmental, professional, private and
any other bodies in New South Wales concerned with the finding, recording, preservation and treatment of historic sites. While this increased specific knowledge, the survey failed to produce any major information source which was unknown to the NSW representatives on the committee. It appears that there is little coordination between such groups and bodies and that the most effective way of gathering information remains by word of mouth. The list which this survey produced is given here as Appendix 6.

A second list of experts in this field, those for the State of Victoria were prepared by the Victorian members of the committee. This is appended here as Appendix 7.

In addition the committee received, via one of its NSW representatives, two valuable items of information. The first, a general report on the methodology of building a site inventory, appears as Appendix 8; the second, a gazetteer of nineteenth century flour mills and sites in NSW is included as Appendix 9.

7.3 Project Funding by the Australian Heritage Commission

The committee expressed disquiet on examples known to them of previous funding by the Commission, both in terms of the merit of the projects concerned and the subsequent work carried out, and in terms of the administration of the finances. This committee thus recommends that the Australian Heritage Commission implement a system of independent assessment of applications such as is used by the Australian Research Grants Council or a satisfactory alternative.

The committee further recommends that the Australian Heritage Commission establish a mechanism whereby work funded by them, but outside of their legal jurisdiction, may be appraised, particularly in cases where continuing or additional funds are sought for such work from the Commission.
7.4 The Philosophy of Restoration

The committee recommends that the Australian Heritage Commission arrange a meeting of architects involved in restoration work to discuss the philosophy and procedures of restoration.

7.5 Abandoned Machinery

The committee expressed concern that large movable items such as abandoned machinery, which may not be part of any recognised site, may be considered to be museum material and thus not the concern of the Commission. In view of the fact that the majority of museums have neither the funds nor often the interest to protect such items, the committee recommends that the Australian Heritage Commission moves to see that such items be given some protection.

8. A SECOND CONFERENCE

The original brief of the committee directed that it should organise a conference with similar representation to the 1974 conference to discuss the findings of the committee.

At its final meeting the committee discussed the advisability of holding such a conference in view of the changed conditions of the Australian Heritage Commission, and also in view of the fact that there was some criticism of the composition of the original meeting. While some members of the committee felt that a further conference would assist in publicising both the Commission and the place of historic sites research within it, there was no consensus of opinion that it should be organised by the present committee. Thus, if it is still the wish of the Commission that a second conference be organised, the committee recommends that it be run by the Heritage Commission on a more formal basis, and with wider institutional representation than the initial 1974 conference.

Jim Allen
For the Committee
APPENDIX 1: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE NATIONAL ESTATE

INTRODUCTION

During an informal meeting with Mr David Yencken, Chairman of the Interim Committee of the National Estate, in late September 1974, discussion touched upon the difficulties of developing a comprehensive list of sites of historical importance, as referred to in the Report of the National Estate. As a result, Professor D.J. Mulvaney, assisted by Dr Isabel McBryde and Dr Jim Allen, proposed and proceeded to organise a meeting of people known by us to be interested in the subject. The ensuing Conference on Historical Archaeology and the National Estate, funded by Department of Urban and Regional Development and held under the auspices of the ANU took place on 7-9 December in Bruce Hall, ANU, Canberra.

The first important point to emerge was the ready response of invitees. Of 39 individuals invited, 34 attended and two of the five unable to attend provided useful information and comments. The organisers considered this a pertinent reflection of the growing interest and concern with the subject of the conference.

Invitations were deliberately restricted to individuals rather than organisations but representatives of a wide range of interests were present, including four universities, four state museums, several National Trust groups, National Parks, Historical Societies and conservation groups. Thus while sectional interests and various points of view were informally represented, participants were freed from representational constraints, and the resulting dialogue proved highly productive and highly stimulating to the participants.

One important point requiring elucidation is the term 'historical archaeology' as used in the title of this conference, since its implications and ramifications were unclear to a number of participants who were not archaeologists, and who felt that the
term implied a primary concern with only the excavation of historic sites. In fact, within the ranks of professional archaeologists in this country the term is employed to differentiate investigations relating to the period for which there is an historic record from those purely prehistoric in nature. The links between prehistoric and historic archaeology are firstly the primary concern with field evidence - sites, structures and artefacts - as a basic data source, and secondly the similarity of skills needed to handle such data. Whereas the prehistoric archaeologist needs to be versed in other basic skills (or have access to other specialist scientists) in such fields as geomorphology, palaeontology, or palynology, the historical archaeologist requires parallel skills or professional assistance with documentary research, engineering or architecture for example. It was in these terms that the convenors of the conference, all archaeologists, adopted the title, and thus the expression was assumed to imply the discipline in this broad fashion. Historical archaeology is here defined as the combined use of a wide range of data sources and research techniques to interpret the material cultural remains of man in this country since the beginnings of recorded history; such remains include the full range of sites from living buildings to sites with no visible evidence above ground; the purpose of historical archaeological research is historical elucidation on a wider front than can be achieved from documentary sources alone. It thus encompasses what is known in Britain as 'industrial archaeology', in the same fashion as 'historic sites archaeology' does in North America. It can, and often does involve excavation as a research technique, but need not necessarily do so. In any one situation the dominant research tool might be documentary enquiry, architectural recording, or engineering history; in others, combinations of these and other skills might be employed.

The distinction between historic sites per se, and historic buildings of architectural importance or possessing important historical associations is a hazy one; the Report of the National Estate devotes an entire chapter to buildings 'which reflect the country's cultural history' but gives over additional space elsewhere to include as historic sites 'buildings which may be of archaeological and also of historic or other significance'. The borders of interest
between historical buildings and historical archaeology also caused some confusion amongst the participants at the conference. In our view the division between buildings and sites created in the Report of the National Estate, while useful at legal levels of site protection, is confusing and damaging in terms of survey and scholarship. We believe that both areas of interest are specialised aspects of a continuous concern, for which there is a considerable merging at the centre.

The proceedings of the conference were recorded on tape in case some later record was required. Because the conference was loosely structured, and because neither the organisers nor the invited participants had any really clear idea what might emerge from the meeting a formal report was not envisaged in the beginning; the need for one arose as the meeting developed. In presenting this report we have had to rely on transcripts of tapes made difficult to work from by extraneous noise and the availability of only a single microphone during the meeting. We are extremely grateful to Mrs Lesley Beattie and Miss Peggy Cole of the Department of Prehistory, ANU, who spent many laborious hours transcribing the tapes.

Preparing this report has required considerable editing of the taped discussions. In attempting to weld the mass of spoken comments into some form of comprehensive statement we have found it necessary to emphasise some aspects and omit others. Speakers are identified in some instances but not in others. We apologise in advance if unwittingly we have misrepresented or distorted points of view, or if our emphases are not those of other participants.

The procedure at the conference was to begin each session with one or more speakers presenting a short formal paper on a specific subject and then allowing the majority of time for discussion. In this report the principle thematic divisions of the conference have been maintained as closely as possible.
I. THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

Mr David Yencken, Chairman of the Interim Committee of the National Estate, began the conference by outlining the history of the Inquiry into the National Estate and what had emerged from it. The following account was written for this report by Mr Yencken after the conference.

Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate

The Australian Government set up a Committee of Inquiry in April 1973 under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice Hope to examine and report on the nature and state of the National Estate (heritage sites), and to recommend what action should be taken to protect and manage the National Estate. The Committee of Inquiry completed its work early in 1974 and its report was eventually tabled in Parliament by Mr Tom Uren in August 1974. (The report, which has been highly commended, is available from the Australian Government Printer at approximately $9.50 a copy.)

Interim Committee

The Australian Government accepted the Committee of Inquiry's findings in principle and moved immediately to establish an Interim Committee as recommended by the Committee of Inquiry. The Interim Committee consists of an independent Chairman, eight independent citizens, seven heads of departments, and two ministerial advisers.

The Interim Committee has three main functions:

1. To advise the government on legislation for the permanent commission recommended by the Committee of Inquiry (The Australian Heritage Commission).

2. To advise the Ministers for Urban & Regional Development and Environment & Conservation on the allocation of grants under the National Estate programs for 1974/75.
3. To advise on any other matter related to the National Estate.

Definition of National Estate

The National Estate was at this point defined to include all sites of heritage significance, both natural and cultural. Items and material in museums and collections were excluded from the responsibility of the Committee.

National Estate Grants Program 1974/75

The 1974/75 program came in three sections:

Grants to conservation bodies (Environment and Conservation) $448,000
National Estate grants (Urban and Regional Development) $8,000,000
National Estate grants (Environment and Conservation) (National Parks and nature reserves) $9,000,000

Policies and Objectives

The Committee first developed a general policy which attempted to set out the objectives towards which National Estate programs should be directed. The policy contained the following major components:

- Identification and classification of sites.
- Legal and physical protection.
- The development of new legal and administrative techniques.
- Restoration, maintenance, and management.
- Public education and information.
- Technical training.
Other issues raised by the Committee of Inquiry (taxation, sandmining, woodchipping, etc.).

We are especially concerned with identification and classification and legal and physical protection as first priorities. The conference on historical archaeology is one of the activities we are sponsoring and supporting to find out how best to identify, classify, and better protect.

Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Government announced in January 1975 its intention to introduce a bill to establish the Australian Heritage Commission in the current session of parliament. The Commission will have a similarly constructed membership (if not the same people) and will have as one of its primary functions the duty of establishing registers of sites of significance. Sites on the registers will receive special protection from actions, direct or indirect, of federal agencies.

The Conference

What we would like to think might emerge from this conference are some directions for questions concerning:

- The identification and classification of historical archaeological sites.
- The manner of identifying and classifying.
- The adequacy of legislation.
- What might be done to improve the legislation.
- Any other issues related to identifying, protecting, or managing those sites.
LEGISLATION

Following on from the discussion on the Interim Committee of the National Estate, it became clear that that interaction of any proposed Australian Heritage Commission and the protection of historic sites across Australia will depend upon necessary and sufficient legislation existing in all the States and Territories for the protection of such sites. It became obvious as discussion developed that legislation acted not only as a safeguard against the desecration and looting of sites, but as a positive basis from which to initiate public awareness, cooperation and participation in the protection of this area of the national heritage. Further to this it became clear than even amongst the participants of the conference there was uncertainty as to the legislative powers of the Australian Government vis-à-vis the States. To this end it is suggested that readers of this report refer to Chapter 7 of the Report of the National Estate, which deals with constitutional constraints. The following excerpts from that Report were not specifically offered at the conference, but are included here because of their relevance to the topics as discussed:

Although Australia is a sovereign state - a status which it would seem the former Australian colonies did not have, and the present Australian States do not have - its national Parliament does not have plenary powers to legislate in respect of all matters for the whole of Australia. ...the greater part of the National Estate is within the States and so is subject to the legislative control of the States.

The limitations of the powers of the States are generally not legal limitations: they are limitations such as the shortage of money; the lack of skilled personnel; the difficulty of doing some things on a State as opposed to a national basis...

The extent of the legal capacity of the States and the limitations on their actual capacity form an important part of the setting...

The Report goes on to point out that while the powers of Parliament and of the Australian Government are limited in relation to those parts of the National Estate within the States, nevertheless
the Australian Government retains certain powers to make laws and powers in respect of money.

Thus its powers in relation to defence, postal, telegraphic, telephonic and similar services, lighthouses and customs duties, do not directly relate to the National Estate but may, by the manner of their exercise or by the manner of the exercise of powers incidental to them, have a very positive effect upon the conservation and presentation of the National Estate. There are throughout Australia defence installations, post offices, lighthouses, customs houses and stores which undoubtedly form part of the National Estate. By preserving these buildings, the Australian Government can give a strong impetus to the concept of the National Estate and to the policy of its preservation and enhancement. The point to make here is that there is no constitutional bar to the carrying out of this policy.

In respect of financial power, the Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit... A Commonwealth statute authorising a grant to a State upon specified conditions cannot compel the State to accept the grant. The State may reject it, but if it accepts the grant it is bound by the conditions. This is a wide power of the greatest importance...

These short excerpts hopefully clarify the position: in any attempt to implement a national policy on the protection and preservation of the national heritage real legislative power lies with the States, but through financial assistance, the provision of skilled personnel and advice, and by example with historic sites on its own land, the Australian Government is well placed to encourage the enactment, and if necessary the enforcement of legislation within the States, in regard to the protection and preservation of the national heritage.

The conference heard reports on the following existing pieces of State and Territory legislation:

1. The South Australian Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act.
2. The Northern Territory Native and Historical Objects Preservation Ordinance.
5. The Western Australian Maritime Archaeology Act.

The first important point to emerge from these reports was that with the exception of the Western Australian Maritime Archaeology Act, each Act appeared to contain specific deficiencies which might be seen to be products of the piecemeal manner in which the Acts evolved. Thus, in South Australia the legislation requires extension to cover shipwreck and industrial sites, and under the Victorian Act, although there are severe penalties ($1000 fine or 12 months imprisonment) preventing the alteration, removal or demolition of a designated building, at the same time the owner is not required personally to protect a building by keeping it locked or weatherproof. As well as imprecision in the legislations, site declarations are often lengthy procedures, staff everywhere appears to be short, and advisers to ministers implementing the Acts are too often not expert in the field of historic sites. In the case of the Northern Territory, where the Ordinance is administered by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, although it was the earliest legislation of its kind in Australia, being introduced in the mid-1950s, so far only seven sites have been protected, and no prosecutions for misdemeanors under the Ordinance have been attempted. It was suggested that in certain instances, such as in South Australia where the Protector of Relics is also the Director of the State Museum, dual responsibilities could lead to a conflict of interests even where distinct legislation exists. In a number of other States, of course, no legislation pertaining to the protection of historic sites and works exists.

One interesting aspect of the implementation of the Western Australian Maritime Archaeology Act is that the advisory committee advising the Trustees of the Western Australian Museum on the proclaiming and protection of shipwreck sites under the Act, has the authority to recommend rewards between $75 and $5000 for information leading to the discovery of new sites, an authority which has been used, for example, in connection with the discovery
in 1969 of the English East Indiaman Trial, wrecked in 1622. In that instance an *ex gratia* payment of $2000 was made. This scheme thus not only encourages the diving community to look for underwater sites (which they would do in any case) but also encourages them to report their finds rather than clandestinely loot the site, and provides the opportunity for the marine archaeologists to involve these divers in the protection process, site recording, and ongoing archaeological research.

One point which occasioned much discussion but little concensus was whether or not any single piece of State legislation should attempt to cover both historical and Aboriginal sites. Arguments for containing both under a single Act included the political need to recognise that both sorts of site are parts of a continuum and not different entities; that some sites are both 'Aboriginal' and 'historical'; that Aboriginal and historic remains can occur on the same site; and that conflict and duplication could occur if separate Acts were being administered by separate bodies. A strong argument to the contrary was that as has already been seen in practice, under any single Act one or other field was likely to suffer. It was generally felt that the likelihood of any single administrator being sufficiently proficient in both areas was extremely remote, particularly in view of the urgent need to extend such legislation to include industrial and maritime situations.

One solution to this problem appears to be to divide the advisory and administrative aspects of any legislation, so that each specialist area might be represented by a specialist committee, each advising a single administrator. While there was not complete agreement to this suggestion, it did emerge as the most constructive one. The organisation of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, where such a structure appears to work well was suggested as one model which might be closely studied in this respect, particularly as it had the added advantage of not proliferating public servants and increasing costs.

The concept of similar advisory committees operating on behalf of the proposed Australian Heritage Commission, both in a general advisory capacity and also perhaps judging grant applications
All

was also put forward, while fully realising the difficulties of making recommendations to a Commission not yet in existence. It was stressed by David Yencken that such a Commission would be unlikely to hold executive powers, but rather would see itself as an advisory and funding body, but one with real status, spanning the entire scope of national heritage on an Australia-wide basis, and thus able to exert real influence upon state institutions. Specifically on questions of State legislation the Commission would very likely maintain a legal advisory service to review State legislations across the country and advise the States on aspects requiring greater legislative control.

It was agreed in discussion that members of the conference should seek to collate information on the deficiencies of existing State legislations and the drafting of model legislations in States which presently have none, and that this information could then be commented upon by the Interim Committee of the National Estate and returned to the members of the conference to enable private action on their part. The conference considered one area of extreme urgency to be that of the impending and increasing threat to shipwreck sites in Australian waters, apart from Western Australia, where the existing legislation covering such sites appears to be working well. It was recommended that other States, or the Australian Government, if it has the constitutional powers to do so, should treat this aspect of the national heritage with extreme urgency, and that the Western Australian legislation should be examined as a possible model. A further recommendation concerned the urgent need for the Australian Government to introduce legislation to protect historic sites and works in the Australian Territories.
III FROM DESTRUCTION TO DISNEYLAND

For decades the vestiges of earlier settlements and industries quietly deteriorated across the Australian landscape, of little interest in our external cultural gaze, except to the local historical societies, a small minority often considered somehow slightly eccentric. Exactly when or how or why the pendulum swung the other way is unclear, but swung it has. From the boom in 'Australiana' to the fashionability of Paddington terrace houses there has everywhere been an escalation of Australian cultural assertions. Ten years ago a few towns might boast a small, ill-kept 'folk museum'; today many millions of dollars are pouring into pioneer villages, reconstructions and restorations of whole towns, and tourist attractions of more fanciful imaginations. The proliferation of these things is alarming; indeed this conference might be seen as a reaction to many of the disturbing elements contained in the situation. Two sessions of the conference were given over to this subject and may be divided roughly into academic and political considerations. This section deals with the former, and the latter is reported in part IV of this document.

The discussion was opened by Anne Bickford's comments on two pieces of historical restoration. The first was the large-scale and expensive reconstruction and restoration program in the East Rocks area of Sydney carried out by the Sydney Cove Re-development Authority; the second being a much smaller project funded by the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), the reconstruction of the chapel at Wybalenna on Flinders Island in Bass Strait, where Tasmanian Aborigines were resettled during the 1830s and 40s. Both examples were considered by the speaker to be illustrations of 'destructive restoration', Wybalenna chapel especially because of poor workmanship - no attempts were made, for example, even to match the size and colour of the bricks used - and also because surviving Tasmanian Aborigines are offended by the reason given for the reconstruction, that is, 'as a memorial to the extinct race'. In the case of the East Rocks restoration, objections revolved around insufficient planning and consultation, and no real attempt at historical accuracy because the buildings involved had to be 'viable',
that is altered so that they might be functioning buildings when completed, so that in certain cases 'restore' had been taken to be a synonym for 'renovate'. In particular the speaker felt that an Australian Heritage Commission had to go beyond advising and funding roles to exercise more control over the ways the money with which they would be funding future projects was spent. Highly detailed, well planned submissions should be the first requirement.

Many points were raised in discussion. To begin with, the restoration of buildings, the following summary of the discussion reflects what was a consensus of opinions.

While it was felt that restored buildings should often be used for a variety of purposes other than monuments or museums, uses should approximate most nearly the original uses of the building. While conceding that an old homestead might require modern plumbing, it was also stressed that all too often alterations or additions destroyed the historic character which had been the *raison d'être* in the first place for seeking public funds for restoration. Worse still, to carry out careful restoration and then destroy a facade by adding striped canvas awnings, window flower boxes or neon signs, defeated its own purpose.

In many cases insufficient thought, planning, research and general expertise could be demonstrated. Any structure considered for restoration should be considered in terms of problems relating to that specific structure - its present condition, historical/architectural significance, impingement on the surrounding environment (or vice versa), the purpose for restoration and/or suggested re-use. In addition all restorations should consider the following general needs:

a) As full historical research as possible, ranging from date of construction and initial builder, owner and purpose, to changing functions and recorded and observed structural alterations and additions. Historical significance should be assessed not only in terms of the structure itself and its immediate social and historical significance but also in the context of its local history and environment.
b) The possible usefulness of undertaking archaeological research to elucidate more fully such historical considerations. This would include not only excavations within the building and in the immediate surroundings to discover alterations and changes in foundations, and to recover associated artefacts; but also detailed examination and planning of the original structure, analyses of the building materials (stone, brick, timber, mortar, nails, etc.) and the recording of building techniques. Restorations once completed will often obliterate or cover such evidence. Some restorations might require a replication of mortars, or hand-cut nails, or chemical replications of paints or washes. Modern techniques, mortars or surface finishes may in some cases hasten the destruction of original areas of work. (In this regard, the technical bulletins being prepared by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) were discussed and commended.)

c) The need to locate and support craftsmen capable of such work who have the knowledge, or who can learn the techniques required.

d) In many cases preservation of a ruin may be more acceptable than restoration, particularly when such restoration is little more than guesswork.

On the question of controlling projects funded by an Australian Heritage Commission one constructive suggestion was that initial research and a defence of why restoration should follow certain lines might be required in some publishable form in advance of the work. Not only would this obviate the situation described by Anne Bickford whose criticisms and defences of the East Rocks restorations took place without satisfactory conclusion in the Sydney Press, since more informed criticism could be made in advance of workcommencing; but also it would provide a detailed account of the restoration, itself an historical act, and an important source of
information in the educative role, which in turn is perhaps the most important aspect in all such restorations. There would certainly be no difficulty in an Australian Heritage Commission applying these sorts of conditions to some or all of its grants. It might also be the case that grants be not approved unless the various consultants involved are named and approved beforehand.

In relation to folk museums and pioneer villages, it was generally agreed that the removal of houses, other structures and machinery to such places is likely to create many ills; these include firstly the historical reality which is likely to be lost, by the loss of the original environment surrounding the structure (and conversely, the destruction of the original environment by the loss of the structure); secondly, the real possibility of hastening the deterioration or destruction both by physically moving it and by failing to protect it against a variety of new environmental conditions at its relocation point; thirdly, the loss of historical evidence by improper or insufficient investigation and recording at the time of collection. Without full written records and with changes of ownership of private museums only a short time is required to lose all but the most general information concerning even large transposed buildings.

It was, of course, agreed by members of the conference, that modern development could not and should not be diverted by the presence of historic sites of minor significance, and that in such cases the relocation of a structure or the salvage archaeology of a site were means of compromise. At the same time these alternatives were seen to be not ideal, and should not become the easy solution in every confrontation with development.

On the periphery of this subject there is the question of total reconstructions, both of individual houses and structures, and entire villages. In terms of any historical accuracy such reconstructions are most fraught with danger, particularly when they are competing to entice the paying visitor, and it was felt most strongly that such operations had a low priority in attracting public money when so much money and effort were required to deal with the real historical aspects of the national heritage. Participants cited a number of bad examples, but on the other side
of the ledger Judy Birmingham pointed to the amount of research which had gone into the creation of Old Sydney Town, and the spin-off this would have for historical sites research. Yet even at Old Sydney Town architectural accuracy is offset by the Disneyland concessions of 'convict floggings' and 'wenches (sic) fighting in front of the pub' at 11am and 2pm every day of the year. It was felt that not all tourists wanted such gaudy imitations of the past.

Two general points were agreed upon. The first is that any coordinated project into the historical sites aspect of the national heritage requires as one major priority investigation and preservation, and that this priority is of a higher order than restoration and certainly reconstruction. Thus the conference endorsed wholeheartedly the objective of the Interim Committee of the National Estate that a national register of sites be drawn up.

The second point was that the discussion had continued as in an ideal world, without necessary regard to the reality of the fact that in the fields of historical and marine archaeology and restoration architecture Australia is sadly lacking in the expertise with which we demand that these projects be undertaken. The necessity for training schemes in these fields was stressed here and is touched upon elsewhere in this report.

IV THE COORDINATION OF GOODWILL

Hand in hand with the academic and moral problems of the investigation and preservation of historic sites in Australia are the political considerations which are more and more governing such development. John Mulvaney's apposite phrase which now heads this section of this report reflects both an achievement and a need. The achievement came during the conference, where the participants although initially suspicious rapidly agreed to shed regional, professional and positional biases in order to come to grips with, and seek solutions to the problems of historic sites in Australia, and the feeling that a good start was achieved. The
need is to maintain this coordination of goodwill and expand it throughout all the government instrumentalities, institutions and individuals concerned with historical sites in Australia. As with the academic aspects, there was much criticism of the political aspects, but in general such criticism was intended to be constructive rather than destructive.

Three formal contributions were offered. John Mulvaney suggested that the sudden burst of governmental goodwill and generous funding in this field is producing a dangerous form of bureaucratic competition between a large number of Federal and State government departments and instrumentalities, which does reflect a lack of sufficient coordination between them, and what is worse, an insufficient long term understanding of the social implications of their actions. Another problem relates to the spin-off of success. Mulvaney pointed to the Swan Hill Folk Museum, which had achieved enormous early success because it had been the first large scale folk museum in Australia. Its success had altered the economic basis of Swan Hill much more towards tourism, but now, again supported with public funding, museums developing similar themes have been started at Jeparit and Warracknabeal. The three museums thus not only compete for exhibits, and are rapidly denuding the countryside of artefacts, but they are also, because of their proximity, competing for the same tourist dollar. With the economic recession and the mosquitoes, Swan Hill this year is under pressure. This is not an isolated case, and as the number of museums grow, the competition between them reinforces the need for bigger, better and more fanciful attractions, which can only increase the problems of conservation and documentation of historic artefacts. While most participants at the conference did not object to public funds being used for the development of this aspect of private enterprise, it was stressed that governments need to recognise that their responsibilities do not end with the establishment of such museums. The continuing problems of maintenance and competition now seem likely to force the closure of some tourist museums in the future, and governments involved in their initial development have to recognise a responsibility for the protection of artefacts sold or discarded in such cases.
The discussion provided more examples of thoughtless government actions, for example the case of the Flinders anchors, which had managed to create ill-will in almost every direction, but the concerted point of the discussion was the need for all funding bodies to agree to a common list of priorities. It seems ridiculous that invaluable national treasures in The Australian Museum in Sydney cannot be protected from rain damage while millions of dollars are spent on 'preposterous sorts of Disneylands', or that in Tasmania many thousands of dollars can be spent developing a fanciful 'Aboriginal Stockade' around rock engravings, some of dubious authenticity, while in the same State the Mount Cameron West art site, one of the finest hunter/gatherer rock engraving sites in the world, and one of the few sites in Australia worthy of world heritage classification, has had to be buried under tons of sand since there are no funds to carry out its proper protection. It was felt that if government funding instrumentalities worked more closely and in concert, many of these hazards could be overcome in the initial stages of projects, and that it did require these agencies to recognise that their responsibilities went beyond the Father Christmas syndrome of merely handing out the loot.

Helen Proudfoot spoke more specifically on the question of how the machinery of any Australian Heritage Commission would be likely to operate. It would seem probable that any such Commission would not seek to involve itself in the administration of funds, but would prefer to pass on funds to others to see that the funds are spent wisely and that projects are carried out. This would immediately involve State governments because the funds are given on a Treasury to Treasury basis, and because normally the machinery exists in the States to translate the programs into reality. It is at this point, as has been seen in the section on legislation, that the States may reject funding because of the conditions attached. One way to avert this problem is to have the initial submission come through the State, so that it is seen as State initiative, and so that the Australian Government (through the Commission) would find itself in the position it wants to be in. The weakness of this system is that it forces individuals and small groups seeking
funds into becoming pressure groups within the States to force State governments to forward their submissions. While in later questioning it became clear that individuals and groups could put submissions directly to the Commission, Mrs Proudfoot felt that private submissions competing with State sponsored ones would be disadvantaged, particularly as the administration of the funds required auditing, and had to be administered through an incorporated body. Protection of individual submissions against these bureaucratic shortcomings was needed if the system was to stay honest.

David Yencken defended the system, however, and pointed out that while all the State governments had made submissions this year (1974-75) the Interim Committee’s recommendations for grants included more than 50% for projects proposed by private submissions or for projects which the Interim Committee of the National Estate wished to sponsor. In addition the State governments had been persuaded to accept the grants for these projects.

A second major weakness with this system is that the process of formulation of a project, submission to a State government, submission to the Commission, evaluation, approval, and allocation of funds, transfer of funds from the Federal Treasury to the State Treasury, then to the organisation involved is so cumbersome as to be unworkable within a financial year. Commenting on this, David Yencken was in full agreement that an alternative, whether triennial budgetting or some other alternative, had to be found. Finally Mrs Proudfoot criticised what she called the ‘project mentality’ of funding specific isolated projects without a definite program of overall policy on the uses to which these projects are eventually to be put. Here again it was felt that an Australian Heritage Commission has to take responsibility within its legal powers for a cohesive research policy beyond the production of a national sites register. It is in this sense that decision making power is in the public domain, since any Australian Heritage Commission will depend upon public submissions, criticisms and comments to define and refine the frame of reference and priorities within which the Commission will work.

David Yencken again pointed out that the Interim Committee of the National Estate had prepared a general policy and set of objectives before considering grant applications. This policy would
be set forth in the Interim Committee's report to be published in 1975.

David Hutchison reported on the state of coordination in Western Australia, where despite the limitations of expertise, staff and money, the levels of interaction between the Museum, Library, Archives, Art Gallery, National Trust and other institutions with a common interest in the area of historic sites and artefacts is quite high. A State policy group at present coordinates submissions to the Interim Committee of the National Estate, but here again this group can be by-passed with direct submissions from individual groups within the State. Also the 1969 Act gave the Museum statutory powers in the area of history, and although there is no formal need to do so, the Western Australian Department of Tourism now normally consults the Museum when approached for subsidies by individuals to establish 'tourist museums'.

In addition the Western Australian Museum now has statutory authority to establish branch museums and to recognise municipal museums. Branch museums are planned for major centres of population, and will be given much autonomy. The Fremantle Branch opened in 1970, and the Albany Branch will open in 1975. Each has its own committee of management comprising local people, with the exception of a Trustee of the Western Australian Museum. To be recognised, a municipal museum must appoint a curator, honorary or paid, who will be given a training course at the Western Australian Museum; this course includes recording methods and some simple conservation instruction. The committees of these museums are locally appointed, but must include the Director of the Western Australian Museum or his deputy, and a representative of the Director-General of Education, usually a local schoolteacher. The policy of the Western Australian Museum is not one of Big Brother, and no pressure is applied to local museums to seek recognition. Once recognised however, items from the State collection may be deposited there and this is being done. In 1973 the Western Australian Museum held its first conference for local museums, where museums not recognised, as well as those who are, were invited. Despite minor administrative problems the scheme appears to be working well, and is a hopeful illustration of coordination.
The discussion widened the question of coordination to include Adult Education groups and historical and archaeological societies around the country as excellent sources of local information, particularly in the formation of a national register of sites. The dangers of the destruction of sites at the hands of enthusiastic amateurs was clearly recognised, but it was generally agreed that the best manner of coordinating such people was not to belittle their efforts and try to curtail them, but rather to channel them more productively. Dr Cumpston regretted the gulf which existed between amateurs and professionals, be they academics, museum people or National Parks and Wildlife employees, and thought that some common meeting ground should be provided to assist coordination on an equal footing. As a result of this it was suggested that a national convention of historical societies and related bodies might take place, and this idea was later incorporated into the recommendations of the conference. The members of the conference also agreed to offer themselves as a resource and information pool to the Interim Committee of the National Estate and to provide that Committee with names of other individuals who might contribute further expertise.

Through the good offices of David Yencken, Mr Nevin Ellis of the Australian Government's Department of Tourism and Recreation visited the conference during its third day to hear some of the opinions expressed in this section reiterated. As a result of this meeting the conference was requested to nominate two delegates to attend a meeting of the heads of appropriate state and national government departments to be held in April 1975, to express these points of view.

V A NATIONAL REGISTER OF SITES

From the beginning of the conference there was a general acceptance of the idea that a nationwide inventory of sites was required and that such an inventory should have a high priority
in any program of an Australian Heritage Commission. Some participants felt that such an inventory was of paramount importance and had to be carried out in a completely systematic fashion to avoid the dangers of favourite or well-known sites obscuring the total view, and that follow-up work, be it excavation, restoration or detailed documentation should depend upon the results of such a systematic survey. Rhys Jones spoke against this point of view, arguing that it was not necessary to locate and list every minor historical site in Australia before initiating projects on any of them. On the contrary, it was equally necessary while such an inventory was being drawn up, to launch one or more major coordinated projects on a long-term basis. Such projects he argued would do far more to maintain the impetus established by the Interim Committee of the National Estate in historic sites research than site listing could ever hope to do; it could rapidly and dramatically demonstrate to the public what could be done at a professional level to preserve and present the national heritage, and would thus act as a forceful raison d'être for the site survey programme; if left until the completion of the site listing, Australia would be left that many years behind other countries involved in historical archaeology; if begun now such projects would generate various kinds of professional expertise so sorely lacking in this country. This would be achieved perhaps initially by importing expertise, but would also provide the arena to train and develop local experts. The speaker conceived that one such project might take perhaps a decade to conclude, and would be costly, but the experience gained would then be directed to other projects in the country and would thus maintain and develop its own impetus. Jones suggested Transportation in Tasmania: The Imposition of an Industrial Technology on a Savage Landscape as one topic with the required scope, which raised a few parochial hackles around the room. But Welsh rhetoric won the day and the suggestion of investigating major topics was incorporated into a conference recommendation.

Nonetheless much time and discussion went into the question of a site inventory. Eva Rosander spoke on the Swedish program, where historic sites protection and recording are highly developed
and the subject incorporated into school curricula. Sites are well protected by legislation, and a program of site listing and survey begun in 1938 is expected to be completed by 1978, by which time some 500,000 sites will have been mapped, in addition to 10,000 registered historic buildings having been recorded. In latter years industrial sites have received much attention and as well, in the museums, a policy of collecting contemporary objects directly from the manufacturers is ensuring a representative cross-section of material history for the future. While in Sweden there is a watershed of 100 years before a site becomes legally historic, the speaker stressed the need for a similar policy to be pursued with buildings and works.

There is already implemented in Australia a site survey program into Aboriginal sites. It is being implemented in the States, but the actual survey work is being carried out by people whose positions are funded by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Bob Edwards spoke on the experience of that program over the eighteen months it had been in operation, the way it worked and the difficulties that had been encountered. His initial consideration was that regardless of how perfect existing legislation might be, or how extensive or well-equipped an organisation might exist, success is directly related to the quality and experience of those undertaking the program. As well, the site survey was involved with the sensitive area of relations between State instrumentalities and the Australian Government, which, depending on the State involved, was producing uneven results at a national level. Other difficulties included attracting and holding staff at site recorder level, and the need also to fund back-up services as well as the recorder positions in view of the reticence of the States to provide these services.

Much of the ensuing discussion revolved around the question of compensation for the private owners of sites and buildings which might be scheduled as part of the national heritage. Miles Lewis spoke at length on this point, outlining some of the more fundamental problems involved. A policy of compensation would prove enormously expensive, particularly when the need to preserve services such as
urban transport systems or sewerage pumping stations (often still integrated into city service networks) are to be considered. If compensation is not paid, such a policy depends on the argument that there already exist controls on rights to develop property, town planning controls, building regulation controls, and so on, and people will have to accept historic sites controls in the same way, and for the same reasons as these other controls - that the good of the community exceeds the freedom of the individual. This argument is logical, particularly in view of the fact that no betterment tax exists in Australia - an individual is not taxed when the value of his property increases due to zoning changes, and therefore is not entitled to be compensated for decreasing value - but there remain strict limits to it. For example it may be possible for an owner, once his development potential is curtailed, to have his property declared a public reserve, and force the government to purchase it at market value. Again there is the simple question of justice. Town planning controls apply to whole areas, not individual buildings and sites. As the best solution Lewis advocated a system of transferring development potential, so that deprived of the opportunity to develop one site, the opportunity has to be offered to develop equally elsewhere. Such a solution is open to abuse, however, by owners seeking compensation where development of a site is neither intended nor, in some cases, desired.

There appear to be three alternatives to the problem. Firstly a blanket application of preservation controls without compensation, such as are applied in many European countries; secondly the development of techniques of preservation control which make allowance for compensation in certain situations; and thirdly by developing the facility for government acquisition of sites.

It should be noted however that at least in some instances controls which single out a particular site for special consideration do generally carry compensation. The new Victorian Historic Buildings Act is an innovative solution because it gives no automatic rights of compensation, but substitutes discretionary powers for the Minister, which include the waiving of rates or land taxes, the transfer of development potential, bestowing grants, or purchasing sites.
Isabel McBryde began the discussion on the criteria on which selection of sites for protection and inclusion in an inventory could be made. She offered two approaches, the first being the same sort of total protection and inclusion that Eva Rosander had described for Sweden, so that all sites older than a specified age or dating to before a chosen calendar year would be included; the second approach she termed the selective approach where qualitative criteria would have to be rigorously determined. The responsibility for this selection would be heavy indeed, as the decisions made now would affect the survival of historical evidence into the future and would thus to some degree be denying evidence for future reconstructions of Australian history. Alternatively, the question had to be asked whether total protection was a practical possibility. Was it so ambitious that by embarking on such a course of action nothing might be effectively preserved or recorded? Might the more prudent course be selectively to save what we considered was important for the future? The speaker outlined her criteria, and also pointed out that any criteria should be differentially applied to determine importance at the local, regional, national and perhaps international levels.

Much discussion followed on this subject, and eventually general agreement was reached on the following list as a possible framework for selective criteria:

1. The importance of the site in illumining or illustrating the past; i.e. its value in providing material evidence for the reconstruction of the past (including aspects of social, economic and technological history not recorded in historical literature), or its value in terms of material documentation of the recorded past.

2. The educational value of the site and the role it could play in school, university or public education.

3. The association of the site with historic events or individuals; such sites including natural areas as well as structures and monuments.
4. The emotive and associational value of the site.

These four criteria were considered to be basic considerations for inclusion in an inventory of sites. Two further criteria which might influence inclusion, but which are primarily criteria for action, are:

5. The age or scarcity of a site or its value as an exemplar.

6. The extent to which a site is in danger of damage or destruction.

On the question of the organisation of a register or inventory of sites; David Yencken expressed his support for the idea of organising the recording of sites according to general themes of Australian history. Jane Lennon spoke on the thematic approach to site recording and investigation which is in use in the United States, and felt that if, as Isabel McBryde had suggested, the practical impossibility of total protection was going to force us into the selective approach, then the thematic technique was one good way of ensuring the protection of a good cross-section of sites. The responsibility of determining themes, however, became of vital importance, and discussion failed to produce any concensus on the orientation of such themes and whether they should be economic, technological, social, or something else in approach. There was agreement however that the question of themes should be further considered, and one conference recommendation to the Interim Committee of the National Estate was that the Committee should establish and fund a Project Coordination Committee to consider further the deliberations of the conference and in particular the question of themes. The full brief of this new committee is contained in part VII of this report.

One other major area of discussion was the question of the use of cut-off dates in defining what was 'historic'. The Maritime Archaeology Act in Western Australia does not apply to ships wrecked after 1900, and the legislation in South Australia employs 1865, a one hundred year period before the first act was drafted. In Victoria, a rolling period of forty years is used by the National Trust. It was felt that cut-off dates of this nature might provide
a useful marker before which blanket legislation could be applied, but the conference also felt that its brief included the protection of tomorrow's history today. World War II installations, the Sydney Opera House and the gas pipeline were all unique reflections of Australia's history which fell within the brief of the conference and were entitled to be considered in terms of the national heritage and any site inventory which might be developed.

VI EDUCATION, PUBLICATION AND PUBLICITY

Throughout the conference reference was made to education in its various forms, and its implications in specific situations have been alluded to in other parts of this report. This section attempts to cover the principal areas of concern.

To begin, the participants expressed the need to educate themselves in the whole gamut of historic sites protection and development. Although many strands of expertise were represented, no one could own to a full understanding of the many areas which were explored during the meeting, and in this sense the conference provided a valuable medium of self-education for the participants.

One universally accepted premise was that historical accuracy is of paramount importance in all cases of restoration and reconstruction, and even site listing. Historic sites need to be authenticated. In many instances, even where this job is straightforward, it has not been done in the past. For example, although ample documentary evidence is available, the site of the Eureka Stockade is some distance from where (one suspects for commercial reasons) the site is presently purported to be. The most disturbing aspect of the mushrooming pioneer villages is that too often they bear little or no resemblance to past reality, and even where they do, their proprietors are too often willing to elaborate on history to 'sell' their product to the public, while at the same time using the catch cry of 'educational display' to seek public funding. It is immoral to say, as was quoted of one restoration architect, 'The
public doesn't care as long as it looks old'. People with expertise in this field have the strongest moral obligation to undertake full and accurate research in their presentation of the past.

Several comments expressed doubt on drawing up a list of sites even with legislative protection, since this would draw attention to a new range of attractions for tour operators. Opinion was divided as to the efficacy of signs or plaques as a deterrent to vandalism in its various forms, but there appeared to be some evidence to suggest that this was a hopeful line to pursue. But fundamentally the problem is educating the public to recognise the intrinsic worth of their national heritage. Jane Lennon argued that one found in national parks that schoolteachers felt they had a right to bring their classes to such places to collect, and rather than merely prevent them, some form of teaching reserve system needed to be developed. In the case of historic sites this could take the form of a display excavation or the cross-section of a building showing its construction.

As well as such informal education, it was felt that there were real grounds for trying to persuade education departments to adopt 'three dimensional' or material history into the curricula of both primary and secondary schools either as an adjunct to formal history or as a separate subject. Already at the tertiary level a course in historical archaeology is being taught at Sydney University as a non-departmental, but approved BA course, and a second year of the course is being contemplated. Similar courses have proven appeal in Adult Education.

Extending from this, there was consensus amongst the participants that training courses in all the fields of historic sites research - documentary research, archaeology, restoration architecture, and conservation among others - was of the highest priority, and that any Australian Heritage Commission should see the implementation of such courses as one of their immediate responsibilities. Such courses would ideally be organised within the universities, and the conference set up a small committee to look into the question.

There was also consensus that publication was a vital aspect of historic sites research and presentation at all levels.
Australian Heritage Commission grants should require as a condition a detailed report on all stages of the work carried out under the grant and a portion of each grant should be set aside for this purpose. The Commission itself might ideally establish a publication department to ensure the dissemination of this knowledge. As well, historic sites on display should provide guide books and catalogues, not only at the lowest common denominator level of throwaway pamphlets, but also at more detailed and attractive levels. It was considered that the British Department of Environment, and the British National Trust, and other similar overseas bodies should be consulted on the nature, scope and implementation of their public education programs.

VII RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

A. General Recommendations

1.1 That this conference expresses its support for the Interim Committee of the National Estate's stated concern for the protection of historic sites and works.

1.2 That this conference recommends to the Interim Committee the desirability of a nation-wide inventory of historic sites and works.

1.3 That this conference, while aware of the existence of individuals and groups not represented who may offer further expertise, offers its assembled skills as a resource and information pool to the Interim Committee.

B. Specific Recommendations

2.1 That the Interim Committee of the National Estate appoint a further committee (here referred to as the Project Coordination Committee).
2.2 That the Project Coordination Committee should consist of about 10 people, appointed in such a way that the best geographical representation is achieved without prejudice to the best selection of available expertise.

2.3 That such a Project Coordination Committee be directed to:

2.3.1 Report on the deliberations of the conference.

2.3.2 Formulate draft themes or checklists for historic sites and works in Australia other than historic buildings (except where these form part of an historic site).

2.3.3 Develop a uniform recording procedure.

2.3.4 Organise the collection of lists of all known historic sites in Australia.

2.3.5 Re-evaluate and redraft the draft themes (checklists).

2.3.6 Organise the identification of additional sites in the light of information collected.

2.3.7 Distinguish significant areas towards which major work should be directed.

2.3.8 Make any other recommendations to the Interim Committee as may seem relevant.

2.3.9 Prepare a draft report.

2.3.10 Organise a conference with similar representation to the present one to discuss the findings of the draft report and any other issues.

2.3.11 Prepare a final report
2.4 This conference recommends to the Interim Committee that in view of disturbing evidence of the increasing interference with shipwreck sites in Australian waters, that the Interim Committee should immediately recommend to the Ministers concerned that the Australian Government should legislate to protect maritime archaeology provided constitutional powers to do so exist. Such legislation might ideally mirror the Western Australian Maritime Archaeology Act.

2.5 That following on from recommendation 2.4, this conference also recommends to the attention of the Interim Committee the urgency of the Australian Government introducing legislation to protect all historic sites and works in all the Territories of Australia.

2.6 That this conference recommends that the Australian Government becomes a signatory to the charter of the International Council of Monuments and Sites.

2.7 That the conference recommends that members of this conference seek to collate information on the deficiencies of existing state legislations to deal with the preservation of historic sites and works, including suggestions for model legislations where none now exist; that this information be made available to the Interim Committee on the understanding that this would be collated in the light of the wider knowledge of the Interim Committee, and returned to the members of the conference for private action.

2.8 That following on from recommendation 2.7, that any protective legislation concerning historic sites and works also involve the establishment of firm controls concerning the use, development or study of these sites and works, and that there be implemented a system of permits for the investigation of archaeological deposits similar to those applying to Aboriginal sites in Australia.
2.9 That this conference recommends to the Interim Committee the need to fund a national convention of Australian Historical Societies, together with archaeological societies, field naturalist groups and other pertinent groups to coordinate the recording of historic sites and works in local areas; and that some members of this conference or other individuals with expertise in this field be asked to attend such a convention, so that the specific knowledge and zeal of such bodies can be channeled most productively; and further that directions for future action which might evolve from such a convention should be formalised in the production of a booklet or some equivalent.

CONCLUSIONS

To judge from the reactions of the participants, this conference proved highly stimulating and successful. For the first time in Australia a body of people concerned with the future of historic sites research, protection and presentation; but previously confined to one area of it, were able to meet, exchange views, and hopefully set in motion a new phase of development in this field.

As a result of this meeting a short report was made to a meeting of the Interim Committee of the National Estate, who adopted in toto the recommendations concerning the formation of a Project Coordination Committee. The Interim Committee of the National Estate appointed to the new committee the following people: Mr D. Hutchison, Mr R. Ellis, Ms Jane Lennon, Mr F. Strahan, Dr M. Lewis, Miss Judy Birmingham, Ms Anne Rickford, Mr R. Stringer, Professor D.J. Mulvany, Dr R. Jones and Dr J. Allen. Funding for the committee's work was approved in late January 1975, and the committee has met once, in Melbourne in early March, at which meeting Professor Michael Hugo-Brunt and Mr David Saunders were coopted onto the committee.
Also as a result of the success of this conference, a similar conference on the conservation of building materials is in the planning stages, and is expected to take place in Hobart in April this year.

Jim Allen
On behalf of the Project Coordination Committee on Historical Sites
APPENDIX 2: THE PROJECT COORDINATION COMMITTEE'S THEMES

1.0 EXPLORATION, COASTAL ACTIVITY, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION

1.1 Conquest of distance
   Overland telegraph
   Flying doctor
   Camel teams

1.2 Coastal penetration
   Sealing and whaling

1.3 Internal navigation

2.0 SETTLEMENT AND ADAPTATION

2.1 Utopian settlement
   Cultural paternalism

2.2 The colony as a cultural area

2.3 Economic forcing houses

2.4 Cultural adaptation
   Building
   Agricultural techniques
   Made in Australia
   Environment
   Terrain

2.5 Cultural degradation

2.6 Emergence of community
2.7 Hostile environment
   Tropical
   Arid
   Dry farming
   Dry mining
   Hatred of environment - a fairy story of love and hate

3.0 ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Stocking the land

3.2 Technology in cultivation
   Sugar
   Wine

3.3 Motive poor

3.4 Industrial pollution

3.5 Material self-sufficiency

3.6 Economic depressions
   Pastoral 1880s
   Financial 1890s
   Single resource communities

4.0 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Imposition of law and order
   Eureka
   Police posts

4.2 Australia at war
   Defending the coastline
   Apotheosis of the digger
   Containment
   Strategic settlement
4.3 Ethnic minorities
Conflict, symbiosis
Aboriginal
Chinese
German
Cornish
Kanaka
APPENDIX 3: AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION:
CHECKLIST FOR AN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES AND WORKS

This checklist is intended to be used as a guide for a survey to record sites, works, structures and remains of general historical significance or of technical, industrial, scientific and other interests related to the categories listed in it. The purpose of the survey will not be to consider buildings of aesthetic or architectural interest only, vehicles, furnitures, tools or smaller items of industrial or agricultural equipment, except in so far as they are found in association with the above.

1.0 CONTACT, EXPLORATION AND POSSESSION

1.1 Early contact (e.g. Macassan sites on northwest coast)

1.2 Maritime exploration
   1.2.1 Environs of landing sites
   1.2.2 Sea routes

1.3 Terrestrial exploration
   1.3.1 Camp sites, depots, lookouts etc.
   1.3.2 Land routes
   1.3.3 Inland water routes

1.4 Possession
   Sites of Acts of Possession

1.5 Other

2.0 EVENTS, PERSONS AND ACTIVITIES

2.1 Landing sites of first white settlers

2.2 Proclamation sites
2.3 Massacres, battles etc.
2.4 Monuments
2.5 Other

3.0 SETTLEMENTS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER
3.1 Proposed but unoccupied settlement sites
3.2 Settlements occupied for short period, e.g. Camden Harbour (WA), Port Essington (NT)
3.3 Settlements occupied but now abandoned
3.4 Convict settlements
3.5 Aboriginal missions and settlements
3.6 Unidentified ruins
3.7 Special sites associated with settlements
  3.7.1 Graves and cemeteries
  3.7.2 Parks, botanical gardens etc.
  3.7.3 Recreation grounds, baths, aquariums etc.
  3.7.4 Showgrounds, exposition sites etc.
  3.7.5 Dumps
  3.7.6 Other

4.0 PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
4.1 Primary productive industries
  4.1.1 Maritime
    fishing, pearling, sealing,
    whaling, trepang-fishing etc.
  4.1.2 Terrestrial hunting
    e.g. buffalo, waterfowl
  4.1.3 Grazing
    sheep, cattle, stock routes etc.
  4.1.4 Agriculture

Include:
sites, equipment,
e.g. sheep dips
woolsheds
sheep-washing sites
fencing
horse-works
other machinery etc.
4.1.5 Horticulture
market garden, orchard, vineyard etc.

4.1.6 Forestry
Other

4.2 Primary extractive industries

4.2.1 Timber getting

4.2.2 Quarrying

4.2.3 Mining
coal, iron, gold, base metals,
oil, natural gas etc.

4.2.4 Guano and other phosphate deposits

4.2.5 Saltworks

4.2.6 Other

5.0 SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

5.1 Processing of primary productive products

5.1.1 Maritime
processing works, tryworks, canneries etc.

5.1.2 Terrestrial hunting
processing hides and other products

5.1.3 Pastoral
abattoirs, wool-scouring works, tanneries etc.

5.1.4 Agricultural
silos, flour mills, bakeries, etc.,
breweries

5.1.5 Horticulture
wineries, fruit canneries etc.,
dried fruit

5.1.6 Other

Include:
sites, works, machinery etc.

Include:
sites, works, machinery etc.
5.2 Processing of primary extractive products

5.2.1 Timber getting
sawmills, railways, tramways, camps, plywood factories etc.

5.2.2 Quarrying
crushers

5.2.3 Mineral processing
gasworks, refineries, roasters, assay plants etc.

5.2.4 Guano and other phosphates and fertiliser works

5.2.5 Saltworks
refineries

5.2.6 Other

5.3 Manufacturing industries

5.3.1 Trades and crafts
blacksmiths, wheelwrights etc.

5.3.2 Light industry
potteries, small factories, joineries etc.

5.3.3 Heavy industry
steelworks, car manufacturing, foundries etc.

5.3.4 Building industries
brickmaking, tilemaking etc.

5.3.5 Other

6.0 TERTIARY INDUSTRIES

6.1 Trade and exchange

6.1.1 Controls
customs etc.

6.1.2 Commercial sites
markets, warehouses, stores, equipment

6.1.3 Other
6.2 Transport

6.2.1 Maritime
shipwrecks, ports, harbours, docks,
shipyards, piers, lighthouses etc.

6.2.2 Inland navigation
watersways, canals, locks, docks,
vessels etc.

6.2.3 Land routes
roads, stock routes, bridges, toll-gates,
coach-houses, stables, service stations etc.

6.2.4 Railways
stations, lines, bridges, viaducts, turntables,
signals, workshops etc.

6.2.5 Tramways
lines, car barns, overhead cables, workshops etc.

6.2.6 Air transport
airports, hangars, factories etc.

6.2.7 Other

6.3 Services

6.3.1 Water supply and irrigation
pipelines, canals, pump stations,
aqueducts, dams, reservoirs, filter beds etc.

6.3.2 Sewerage and drainage
cesspits, pipes, pumping stations, outfalls etc.

6.3.3 Electricity
power lines, power stations, transformers etc.

6.3.4 Gas, town and natural pipelines
gasometers, well-heads, retorts, gasworks etc.

6.3.5 Fire protection
fire brigade stations, watch-towers etc.

6.3.6 Other

6.4 Penal services
sites not associated solely with period of
convict transportation
6.5 Public Health Services
quarantine stations etc.

6.6 Communications
6.6.1 Printing
6.6.2 Telegraph and telephone
    heliograph stations, sending and
    receiving stations, repeater stations,
    telegraph lines, exchanges etc.
6.6.3 Radio and television
    transmitters, repeaters, studios etc.
6.6.4 Film
    locations, studios, drive-in theatres etc.
6.6.5 Other

6.7 Scientific sites and installations
    geological sites, meteorological stations,
    observatories, seismic stations, Antarctic
    bases, space communication stations etc.

7.0 DEFENCE (Army, Navy and Air Force)
7.1 Forts and gun emplacements
7.2 Dugouts and air-raid shelters
7.3 Barracks, parade grounds
7.4 Military communications, signalling
7.5 Other military installations
7.6 Military internment camps
7.7 Other
Dear .......

Attached is a questionnaire for reporting details of historic sites and structures, and a 'checklist', to assist in identifying sites and filling in the questionnaire.

The checklist is intended as a guide to the kind of sites/structures which may be worthy of recording or preservation. You may know of a site which you think is not included in the checklist, but this should not prevent you reporting the site. The checklist is unlikely to be complete and will be revised in the light of experience.

The survey is aimed at providing an exhaustive list of sites, structures, works and remains of general historical significance or of technical, industrial or scientific interest. Such a list will enable further investigation by the Australian Heritage Commission, as well as being of use at the local level.

Additional forms can be obtained from the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Encl.
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

REPORT OF SITE, STRUCTURE, WORKS ETC. OF HISTORICAL OR INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

This form is for recording information about sites and works. You may not easily be able to answer all the questions, but please do as much as you can. Any information is better than none.

1 TYPE OF SITE

Use number and category on the checklist. More than one number may be used if you are uncertain which number is correct.

2 LOCATION OF SITE

2.1 Address, map reference, bearings, or suitable directions to reach the site

2.2 Who should be contacted in order to visit the site?

Name: ____________________________

Address: __________________________

Telephone: _________________________

2.3 If possible please draw a location map on the reverse side of this page.
3 DESCRIPTION OF SITE

3.1 Name: ____________________________

3.2 Extent: ____________________________

3.3 Date of most important historical event (if any) ____________________________

3.4 Has the site been obscured by later buildings or other alterations: YES : NO

3.5 Has the site manmade landscape features: YES : NO

3.6 Are there visible ruins: YES : NO

3.7 Are there existing buildings: YES : NO

3.8 Are there existing structures other than buildings: YES : NO

3.9 Are there other material relics (such as machines): YES : NO

3.10 Please supply a brief description of existing building or structure or works. In the case of some of these things information on the date of manufacture or construction, and the names of people associated with construction or design would be useful, if known.

3.11 Please supply photographs of the site if possible.

4 BRIEF ACCOUNT OF CHANGES TO SITE OR STRUCTURE SINCE ORIGINAL DATE

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________
5 DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION ABOUT SITE

5.1 Are there any illustrations of the site that you know about? Where are they?

5.2 Are there any old photographs that you know about? Where are they?

5.3 Are there any plans of the site that you know about? Where are they?

5.4 If you know of any published references to the site (i.e., books or newspaper items) please give names, authors' names, dates of publication and page numbers if possible.

5.5 If you know of unpublished diaries, letters, records, reports or account books related to the site, please give names and where they are kept.

5.6 Do you know of any other people in your area or elsewhere who might have more information about the site? If so please supply their names, addresses and telephone numbers if known.
6 DETAILS OF USE OF SITE

6.1 How is the site currently used or occupied?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

6.2 Is the site or structure about to be altered by further development? If yes, please give details

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

6.3 Do you know of any planning scheme or governmental proposal which might affect the site?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

6.4 Do you know of any present or intended preservation or management action by local or governmental bodies which is related to the site? If yes, please give details.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

7 PLEASE SKETCH MAP OF SITE ON BACK OF THIS SHEET
DETAILS OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC OWNER</th>
<th>PRIVATE OWNER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Authority:</td>
<td>Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone:</td>
<td>Telephone:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________

Telephone: ____________________________

Organization or Society (if applicable): ____________________________

Date of Report: ____________________________

ANY OTHER COMMENTS OR INFORMATION

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

or The Australian Heritage Commission, John Curtin House, Canberra
APPENDIX 5: A PRELIMINARY LIST OF HISTORIC SITES AND WORKS IN TASMANIA

This listing was prepared by John Thomson, Charles Turner, Rhys Jones, Anne Bickford and Jane Lennon. It excludes both town groups and 'fine' architecture except where these are relevant to the brief of the Project Coordination Committee, as laid down by the Australian Heritage Commission.

This list should in no way be considered a complete one, and there is an urgent need to contact a variety of people both inside and outside Tasmania to expand this list.

Note that this list is arranged according to the checklist devised by the Project Coordination Committee. The abbreviations under 'ownership' are as follows:

- P  private
- C  Crown
- NP  Tasmanian National Parks & Wildlife Department
- NT  National Trust of Tasmania
- SF  State Forestry Department
1. CONTACT, EXPLORATION AND POSSESSION

1.2 Maritime exploration

1.2.1 Environ of landing sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>REMAINS</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Marion Bay</td>
<td>1642</td>
<td>Abel Tasman Memorial</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>First landing on Tasmania by European man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Adventure Bay</td>
<td>1772-1802</td>
<td></td>
<td>P &amp; C</td>
<td>Landings by Du Fresne, Furneaux, Cook, D'Entrecasteaux, Bligh and Baudin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) ditto</td>
<td>1788-1792</td>
<td>Saw pit</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Bligh (Isthmus monument)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Terrestrial exploration

1.3.1 Camp sites, depots, lookouts, etc., and 1.3.2 Land routes

- Journeys of Jorgensen, Hellyer, Fossey and especially those of Robinson, need to be looked at here.

2. EVENTS, PERSONS AND ACTIVITIES

2.1 Landing sites of first white settlers

a) Risdon Cove | 1803 | Original quarry stone foundations, jetty, etc. | NPS | Area set aside at Park |
2. EVENTS, PERSONS AND ACTIVITIES (cont.)

2.3 Massacre sites

a) Risdon Cove

b) Victory Hill and associated cave, at Cape Grim. c.1829

V.D.L. Go land

Massacre site of Oyster Bay Aborigines

3. SETTLEMENTS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

3.2 Settlements occupied for a short period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements occupied for a short period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Yorktown Group, Tamar River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerous remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>} First northern settlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>} must contact Frank Ellis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Georgetown Group, Tamar River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerous remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Convict settlements (and associated settlements)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Coast Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maria Is complex 1825-35 1842-51 Extensive NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield Saltworks 1840 Stone walls and foundations F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea, Saky bridge 1843 Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Hills Probation Station c.1840 Walls &amp; foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestier Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milnert harbour (also known as Lagoon Bay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George's Sound harbour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group with wine, silk, cement 1884-1930
Group with access ways
Hop growing, flour milling
Road relocated
Accom. 300 men
Group with access ways
Slaughter house for fresh meat
supply for all Tasman Peninsula convict stations
3. SETTLEMENTS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER (cont.)

Richmond complex

Richmond Gaol Complete NP Convict aspects of town to be integrated with rural properties

The Narrows

Tasman Peninsula Group

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS CONNECTED BY LAND ACCESSWAYS INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING MAJOR FEATURES

Eagle Hawk Neck

Port Arthur complex 1833-53 Extensive NP & P Little visual evidence of security features, and semaphore

Salt Water River complex Extensive ruins, buildings & mine works

Railway across Tasman Peninsula 1825 Line of railway visible convict driven, wooden rails etc.

Semaphore Stations 1833-44 Extensive ruins P & SF Approx. 10 stations on the Peninsula

Hobart Group: Various structures and groups throughout city area and also on the shores and islands of Storm Bay.

Women's Prison, The Cascades Walls & foundations Truganinni's remains disinterred

Hobart Semaphore Stations 1830 Tower site foundations P 14 Stations to Port Arthur at Castway Esp., Mt Louis etc.
3. SETTLEMENTS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER (cont.)

West Coast Group

Sarah Island complex, Macquarie Harbour

Extensive remains — including remnants of most buildings, convict made bricks, kilns, etc.

Entire complex designed to contain and employ the "triple distilled" see Robinson's journals and Marcus Clarke's For the term of his natural life, etc. At present on lease to tourist boat company with "some clearing done".

3.5 Aboriginal Settlements

a) Wybalenna c.1835-50 Extensive buildings and many remains under the sod

b) Oyster Cove c.1860-70 Foundations of huts, Cemetery of last Tasmanian Aborigines

Some scientific excavations and some "restoration". Old estate of the Crowther family

3.7 Special sites associated with settlements

3.7.1 Graves and cemeteries

There are numerous intact cemeteries associated with "colonial" churches which are of immense historical and aesthetic value. Perhaps the more important of these can be noted in the first draft. Two only are listed here in this interim list.

a) St David's Cathedral park including grave of Capt. James Kelly

b) Cemetery at Stanley including grave of Henry Hellyer.
3. SETTLEMENTS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER (cont.)

3.7.6 The Van Diemen's Land Company Group c.1825 to present

Hampshire Hills
Surrey Hills
Stanley
Woolnorth
Emu Bay

Of immense importance as an integrated pastoral company pioneering an area the size of some European States associations with Tasmanian Aborigines, Edward Curr, G.A. Robinson, G. Backhouse etc.

4. PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

4.1 Primary productive industries

4.1.1 Maritime

4.1.1.1 Bay & Ocean Whaling Stations

Adventure Bay
East Cove

Fireplace

(Coastal with landing sites)

1.2.1 Notable site

Cockle Bay (Cape Bernier)

Some Foundations

P?

First Bay whaling station (Set up by W. Collins)

Trywick Point 1806

Site only

P?

Ralphs Bay

Richeno (The Gulch)

Wineglass Bay (Freyceinet Pen)

Boat in swamp

N.P.

(People with mining logging)

Recherche Bay

"The Fisheries"

Coles Bay

Middleton SE Coast

Cottages

F

Oyster Cove ( )
## 4.1.1 Maritime (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bramble Cove</td>
<td>C (Group with mining logging)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Davey</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst Harbour</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schouten Islands</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1.1.2 Sealing
see 4.1.1.1 above and also
- Kents Bay, Cape
- Barren Island
- Macquarie Island (A.N.A.R.E.)
- Albatross Island

### 4.1.2 Terrestrial hunting

#### Feather getters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albatross Island</td>
<td>c.1830</td>
<td>Equipment, guano, sacks, feathers, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

see Robinson's journal and the account by Le Soeuf c.1890

### 4.1.3 Grazing and other agricultural pursuits

#### Rural Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oyster Bay pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisdillon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apslawn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Swamport Barn</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coswell Cottage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield (Group)</td>
<td></td>
<td>'Holybush'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast Point</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. Lyne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.3 Grazing and other agricultural pursuits (cont.)

North West Coast

Note the Van Diemen's Land Company Complex under 3.7.6

4.2 Primary extractive industries

4.2.1 Huon Pine cutting

Sarah's Island c.1825-35
Macquarie Harbour & mouth of Pieman's River
Port Davey

4.2.2 Quarrying and 4.2.3 Mining

West Coast Sites

(Nc_Bischoff)
Tin/ (Zeehan, ) c.1870
Silver/ (Queenstown )
Lead/ (Balfour )
Zinc (Crotty )
(Waratah )

North West

Noina

North East

Tin etc. Blue Tier etc. & coal Fingal Valley extensive workings and old hotels etc.

4.2.5 Saltworks

Lisdillon Property old Saltworks c.1830's extensive ruins
Mayfield 1860

see 3.4 and 3.4
numerous saw pits etc.
suggest contact K. Dallas, G. Blainey, C. Turner and Zeehan Museum of Mines for details
Large Chinese population
5. SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

5.1 Processing of primary productive products

5.1.4 Agriculture

Water Mills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year (c.)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bothwell</td>
<td>c.1875</td>
<td>Brilliantly restored by private owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart (Cascades)</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Perhaps built over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deloraine (S. Greenwood P.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over Shot Breast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year (c.)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Street</td>
<td>c.1828</td>
<td>Foundations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under Shot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year (c.)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fentonbury</td>
<td></td>
<td>Relic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connorum (Cressy)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushy Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>In operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year (c.)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crumbeck</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Nicholas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(St Marys)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Brook (Killymoon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riversdale (Swansea)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxton Creek (Mayfield)</td>
<td>c.1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucaston (Sandfly River)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tidal Mills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year (c.)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spreyton (Devonport)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year (c.)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year (c.)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tidal Mills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact Ken Dallas

Note: The text includes additional information about each location's status and other details.
5. SECONDARY INDUSTRIES (cont.)

Wind Mills
Rokeby
Battery Pt.
Oatlands
Woolpress
Earlham
Rheban
Granary
'Brickendon'

Processing of primary extractive products
5.2.3 Mining
Smelters
Dundas etc

5.3 Manufacturing industries
5.3.4 Building industries
Ice Houses
Mt. Wellington 1860
Shot Tower
Hobart
Lime kilns
Granton

Aust. Newsprint Mills
6. TERTIARY INDUSTRIES

6.2 Transport

6.2.1 Maritime

Wrecks

Bass Strait Wrecks - at least 150 in number
Sydney Cove - 1797
City of Edinburgh - 1840.

West Coast Wrecks - extensive
Svenor
Briar Holm

Ports and Harbours

West Coast

Trial Harbour c. 1870
Sand dune midden of crockery, clay pipes, etc.

Tasman
Strahan, Piliinger

Pieman River

East Coast - see under 3.4 - Convict Settlements e.g. Wilmont, King George's Sound, South Pilmouth

Shipyards

Battery Point (Hobart) Complete Residential development anticipated

See several authorities including Compston, Murray-Smith, etc.
6. TERTIARY INDUSTRIES (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Lighthouses</th>
<th>1832</th>
<th>Operating</th>
<th>Oldest Manned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron Pot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Oldest manned (original equipment at Port Arthur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Bruny</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose Island</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deal Island (Kent Group)</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pilot Station &amp; Church</th>
<th>1846</th>
<th>Walls &amp; foundations</th>
<th>some stabilization carried out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variety Bay, Bruny Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.3 Land Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Coach Roads</th>
<th>Formations and culverts etc.</th>
<th>Abandoned relocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buckland-Orford Swansea etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands highway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. the Oatlands-St Peters Pass section</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

West Coast Railways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dundas</th>
<th>All abandoned</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linda-Pillingter</td>
<td>but in various degrees of residual formation, bridges, machinery etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamsford-Zeehan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeehan-Strahan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenstown-Strahan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note the convict railway track c.1825 Tasman Peninsula - see 3.4
6. TERTIARY INDUSTRIES (cont.)

6.3 Services

6.3.1 Water supply and irrigation

Reservoirs
Lake Leake

Worth looking at early Hydro Electricity Authority works in this century in the highland-lakes area of Tasmania

6.6 Communications

6.6.2 Telegraph and telephone

Semaphore Stations  - see Convict settlements 3.4

6.7 Scientific sites and installations

Antarctic bases - Macquarie Island ANARE

Weather stations

see Clement Wragg

7. DEFENCE

The Walls of Jericho  c. 1830

Mud walls  

roofed over by local group
APPENDIX 6: SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES CONCERNED WITH THE RECORDING OF HISTORIC SITES

The following is a report prepared by Mrs Heather Baalman under the direction of Miss Judy Birmingham.

The result of an investigation into the government, professional, private and any other bodies in NSW concerned in any way with the finding, recording, preservation and treatment of historical industrial sites, structures and works.

The investigation started with a working list split into the following:

1. State Government departments
2. Municipal and Shire councils
3. Professional and other organisations
4. Private firms or persons

with information relevant to the

a) keeping of records which would be needed in tracking down and accurate locating and recording of industrialists and their sites, structures and works,

b) with recording for use for custodial care, or compiling of registers of historical industrial sites, structures and works under their ownership or control;

c) with preserving or treating such sites, etc.;

d) for the building up of a pool of knowledge and skills which we could tap in any area relevant, i.e. finding, recording, preserving or treating.

The working list was compiled in the following way:

1. Direct queries from Miss J. Birmingham, and her suggestions for people to be interviewed.
2. The phone directory.
3. Private knowledge and contacts of the investigator.

The list was then divided into politically sensitive and non-sensitive areas, physical relationship to the City area to save time, and the time and date when individuals were available for interview for personal or work reasons. The working system was created to cover as wide a range as possible in a short time, with the obvious gaps to be filled in later.

A system of personal introduction was started and soon spread very rapidly. Though the working plan was adhered to in its broad concept, the availability of people to be interviewed, and the initial ignorance of the investigator, played a large part in the daily selection of the people and organisations interviewed. On the spot decisions were made to make the greatest use of the available time. The cluster of government offices in the lower city area was the prime reason for some choices, and introductions tended to flow between interrelated departments, e.g. Registrar-General's Department to Lands to Mines to National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The reason for the apparent neglect of organisations was primarily a transport problem, as my car sat for three weeks waiting for parts, and Mr Shirley's problem with the Railways made cross-city virtually impossible to allow sensible use of time.

Two key people, John Morris of the National Trust and Miss L. Gowing of McConnel, Smith and Johnson, Preservation Consultants, were both away.

The phone proved, in my opinion, to be almost completely useless as a locating and recording instrument. The suggestion that tapes be used was looked at with extreme disfavour by several people. I would suggest that personal interview is a sensible working method

1. because of personal recommendations to other interested people which were arranged on the spot;

2. visual investigation of matter, e.g. maps, records, photographs, lists of publications, and of finding other government sub-sections, which were almost impossible to pin down owing to the peculiarities of switchboards, and
the current change-over of government locations, for which apparently there is no current published list, and some department's lists of sections and officers are out of print.

3. small jobs could be kept on the list to fill in waiting between arranged interviews, e.g. collection of maps, etc., material offered to me to be xeroxed, e.g. City of Sydney Builders Survey Sheets, checks on physical locations of records, etc.;

4. information gathered triggered off new lines of thought which could be quickly followed up on the spot, in a nearby location, or to catch people who might not again be readily available, who may have been initially unknown to me. I became snowed under with offers of help, and I would like to comment on how cooperative and pleasant people were. Interviews often took much longer than expected because of people's genuine interest in their own collections of material, or the interest and enthusiasm, the thought of the project inspired. All thought

a) it was worth doing
b) something long overdue
c) seemed to look upon the University as divorced from the political and news media connotations, and as a disinterested investigator in the field.

The people consulted were all happy to work with a University team. The personal interview system often brought out information which arose from the crossfire of conversation points which may have been overlooked when only a person dictating in haste amongst other work was doing the thinking. I suspect omissions occurred in phone conversations, and matters which sounded interesting on the phone turned out to be of marginal interest on visual examination.

The fact that many State offices are on the move either physically or in any administrative sense, complicated the matter. This apparently will continue for sometime, and should be recorded
from time to time, e.g. the Registrar General’s Department is moving under the control of the Minister for Lands, and at a lower level sub-sections are being changed.

An attempt was finally made to obtain published information regarding the functions, locations, cut-off point of recording apparatus, and changing interests of departments. This was unexpectedly difficult. I found without an introduction it was nearly impossible to obtain information by simply walking in off the streets. If no contact was forthcoming to a department which should be consulted I thought it wiser to leave it until I did find someone recommended rather than waste time on an unsatisfactory interview. Department heads were sometimes not the best people to consult, other than for access, permission and introduction even for sections under their control, e.g. if I had not been referred to Hilder in the Lands Department Resources Division from an outside source, I would not have heard of him internally.

Some people were clearly famous among their co-workers in many departments, e.g. everyone in the City of Sydney Council referred me to Des Cramp as their historical enthusiast. Other departments had no one who took an interest in things historical, others assumed that no one in another section had an interest, and I looked out for, and usually found, an old hand.

In theory, most departments had a public relations officer, usually the librarian, who mainly answered queries from inquiring descendants, e.g. Jim Clayton in Lands who is now the Minister’s Secretary.

I am sceptical about some of the replies and information, particularly the negative replies, e.g. as to whether there was an archivist or recorder or recording process. Some clerks simply would not know. Others gave a different reply on a re-check.

Had the City of Sydney submission to the National Estate Inquiry been located earlier, I would have had a much better list for e.g. State Planning and Environment, Maritime Services Board, consultant architects, planners and others. I think persons listed here should now be thoroughly canvassed. I suggest a newspaper cutting file could be profitable to pick up letters to the Herald - Clive Lucas - environment, argument with reference to a site.
The conclusion to be drawn, even from the persons consulted, was that very little work of any relevance to our project was being done other than at a very slow rate, e.g. Mines compilations, other than the Compilation of the Government Register. State Planning and Environment allegedly has some people working in addition to their normal jobs, on preservation sites, but these may well turn out to be non-industrial historical sites. National Parks and Wildlife Service list in their classification and criteria articles matters of some interest to us, but no work other than Hill End is currently being done.

Municipal and Shire Councils

Here I was selective as the City of Sydney Council was:

1. the earliest constituted Council;

2. the earliest physical local government area, from which industry spread out.

I intended to follow this up with North Sydney, Willoughby and Ku-Ring-gai, but time and transport stopped this.

Manning Shire Council

This Council was chosen as a country area simply because we were camping on the North Coast, and the area has a long history of mixed use.

Conclusion

That the City of Sydney Council's interest may be exceptional because of its historical and national position. Manning Council had no official interest or records, and the information gathered was private knowledge of an officer who by chance was in the office when I called.
Professional and Other Organisations

Here transport played a major part in their neglect, as the ones who may prove most fruitful were geographically impossible. There is a frightening list in the phone book which will have to be reduced. The ones consulted were primarily for referral, registers and access for specialised knowledge.

Private Individuals and Firms

These fell into the following categories:

1. for referral, e.g. Jim Anderson and Partners;

2. for special skills, e.g. McConnel, Smith and Johnson for register collection experience;

3. for access, e.g. Vickers at Cockatoo;

4. for files and special knowledge, e.g. Jim Kerr ex Deputy Director of the National Trust.

The National Trust NSW and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects - Historic Buildings Committee - Chairman Philip Cox, well-known award winning compiler of matter for publishing in book form, must be consulted.

From the notes taken the following lists were drawn up:

1. List of persons consulted.

2. List of persons to be consulted.

3. List of sites, structures and works suggested.

4. List of publications, maps, etc.

5. List of State Government departments, Municipal and Shire councils, professional organisations, and private firms and persons consulted.

6. List of same still to be consulted.

7. List of records available with current location.
From the notes and list extracted from the notes, a card index system is suggested.

The card index for this project could be set up to follow and allow cross-reference to the list, i.e.:

1. Card for persons consulted - alphabetical - no order of importance.

2. A card for each person - information to be recorded to be
   a) place of work, or employment, reason for interest and current location
   b) list of sites given by person
   c) list of printed matter, given by or relevant to person or his work
   d) any people any introduction given to
   e) any relevant records
   f) any other information.

3. A card for persons to be consulted - alphabetical - no order of importance.

4. Information recorded to be same as for 2.

5. A suggested list of sites, structures and works - chronological as recorded - no order of importance. Information to be recorded
   a) location
   b) description
   c) ownership or custodial care
   d) the person who suggested it
   e) any visual information, e.g. photos, etc.
   f) records needed to locate and record
   g) any person or organisation relevant to treatment of preservation.

6. A card for list of publications, maps etc. Information to be recorded
   a) point of collection
   b) reason for collection.
7. A card for list of State Government departments, Municipal and Shire councils, professionals and other organisations and private firms and persons. Information to be recorded
   a) location and person consulted
   b) sites recorded
   c) printed matter, photos etc.
   d) records
   e) any other information.

8. List of same still to be consulted. Information cards as for 7.

9. List of records available and current location.

10. A queries file.

11. A working method card.

This should complete the extraction of information from my working notes. These are in field book in a reasonable hand should they need to be referred to.

Conclusion

Several important departments and persons still remain to be consulted as soon as possible. I would suggest that these be:

1. State Planning and Environment, through the persons sent to the City of Sydney Preservation Action Committee, or their current counterparts.

2. GPO.

3. Main Roads.


5. Philip Cox. NB: for knowledge of sites and preservation techniques.

6. Miss L. Gowing, McConnel, Smith and Johnson.
7. UDPA Planners.


10. Cornish Brothers - Pymble for rapid destruction of local sites, a dying local knowledge.


12. Institution of Engineers.


Registers and files to be checked as soon as possible:

1. Government Register.

2. City of Sydney Council Register.

3. Jim Kerr's files and photographic collection. These could provide a starting list while waiting for official registers.

4. Mines Department Centenary and Photo Collection.

Recent publications to prepare a list of sites from:

1. *Australian Homesteads* - Cox.

2. *Australian Woolsheds* - Snowden.


The importance of the data collected has not been assessed, as this report was not intended to be unduly critical, but merely to form a record of information received.

The information gathered was usually unsupported by reference to records or archives, largely photographically recorded and slowly becoming listed either on private recording systems or various
registers or departmental listings. Some possible sites were mentioned by several people because of particular interest, either employment or private interest. Some matter will be found to be probably not strictly industrial. As classification had not been decided, and as people kept getting bright ideas as to what to give me, I simply recorded all fringe matters for possible elimination.

I feel all personal or privately collected information which is basically unrecorded be collected as soon as possible, e.g. Mr Jim Kerr, and Mr Jim Cornish of Cornish Bros. Pymble, whose family have been plumbers and builders in Pymble since 1902. The older members of such firms have a mass of local knowledge which would be difficult, if not impossible, to unearth from archives or other records, and which may well be lost to us from death, or rapid destruction of remaining sites before we can pick them up from records and archives.

Other recreational or cultural organisations such as the National Parks Association, the Orienteering Association, have many members who camp and walk, and happily record and chart things which interest them. Such people could easily move, and their knowledge be lost, and have to be laboriously regained.

I would like to comment on the method for recording sites used by the Aboriginal Relics Office, National Parks and Wildlife. It works with Lands Department maps, and is a simple coherent cross referring system.

The NSW State Index Maps are used. The scale is 1:1000,000. They come in a set of 4 sheets though a book form set is being prepared for us.

The map is sub-divided with a number for each area, e.g. Goulburn 8828. Goulburn then is further divided into four areas labelled i, ii, iii, iv. These are then described by compass points NSE & W.

The sites are then listed by square no., direction and by inner square, i.e. 8828, N. i.

The type of site is designated by colour spot on the top R. corner of the card, and on the map, so that one can start either from the map or the card by spot colour, e.g. type burial and coffins - green.
The description on the card lists:

1. Parish  
2. Street  
3. Square no.  
4. Type

A small accurate sketch of location on the card would be an advantage for fieldwork.

In addition, Sydney has been further divided into a specific area on 1:250,000 and 1:63,000 maps because of its cluster, as we would have to do, e.g. cut up into Broken Bay, with a map on the front of the card to show the area - and on the back a diagram to key it in.

Other cards are put at the beginning of a file with a xerox Lands Department map to cover. A field set is a must.

A site colour system with a cross-reference to this project file might be too complex, but could be given some thought.

List of Persons Consulted  (alphabetical - no order of importance)

Miss Ashburner  National Trust - to discuss opportunity to see Industrial Archaeology files, agendas and minutes and to arrange discussion with John Movis, Director of the National Trust.

Jim Anderson  Architect - Jim Anderson and Partners, 157 Walker Street, North Sydney. For information from architects concerned with matters of historical interest, preservation and treatment.

Mrs Barnett  City of Sydney Research Librarian - Queen Victoria Building, for library documentation to supplement the Mitchell, and any other recording of use.

Al Bashford  Department of Mines. Geological Survey, ADC House, 89 Kent Street, Sydney. For Mines Department documentation to supplement State Archives and Mitchell and any other material of use.

Mr Berry  Records Branch - City of Sydney Council - Town Hall. For making records available and useful to our investigation, and to obtain consent to access.

Peter Bridges  Government architect - Public Works Department - 20511. Compiling a Government Register for consideration.

Mr Carpenter  Rates Department, City of Sydney Council - Queen Victoria Building. For availability and access to Council's rates and assessment records.
Peter Cipallone    Local government department - phone 2704034 - room 312. For information on local government boundaries and administrative history, and referral to an expert in this field.

Mr Carey      Lands Department, Plan Room 316 - referred by chief draughtsman for access and explanation of records on use to our project.

Frank Cooper   Lands Department. Undersecretary for authority to use Lands Department resources, and interview with chief draughtsman, and the Minister's Secretary.

Des Cramp      Strategic Planning - City of Sydney Council - Queen Victoria Building. An expert of mapping and recording of use changes in the City of Sydney area.

Mr Dunn      A Canberra member of the Institute of Valuers - a vice-president - for permission to use the Institute's Library and records and assistance in arranging the interviews.

Eastwood     Ex valuer - General Member of Institute of Valuers. For permission to use Institute of Valuers records and introduction to the Valuer General's resources.

Gordon       Lands Department - acting chief draughtsman - room 104. Interviewed for permission to use Lands Department resources and personal record knowledge.

Crimes       Examiner of Titles - Registrar General's Department. For permission and explanation of the Registrar General's records, and arranging interviews with other Registrar General's staff.

Hilder       Resources and Operations Branch, Lands Department - 20579. Bridge Street, Sydney. For operations and investigations being carried out by his section, particularly in State recreation areas, and for private information of historical use.

Harry Harper  Secretary - Royal Australian Historical Society, 133 Macquarie Street, Sydney. For information concerning and permission to use library and record facilities of the association.

Mr Jones      Chief Rate and Valuation Clerk - City of Sydney Council. For permission to use his records system.

Jim Kerr      Ex Deputy Director of the National Trust, Murdock Street, Mosman. In private capacity to discuss possible avenues of classification, location and recording, for information and photographic collection, and permission to investigate his private files at length.

Frank Long    Examiner of Titles - Registrar General's Department, Sydney. For access to Register books and other records and explanation of various forms of recording.
Tom Heath  Senior partner - McConnel, Smith and Johnson. Firm investigating and compiling Preservation Register for City of Sydney Council for permission to use and discuss their method of working, and information collected.

Barry Kelly  Draughtsman - Drawing Office - Manning Shire Council, to discuss country shire's record keeping and for local historical information and local contacts, particularly old industrial firms or persons in the area.

Miss Marston  Registrar - Institute of Valuers. For permission to use library and records and to arrange interviews with valuers and staff at the Valuer General's Department.

Rodney Parker  Barrister at law - Selborne Chambers, Phillip Street, Sydney. To arrange introduction to management of Vickers Ltd. To investigating Cockatoo Dock. His father, Captain Parker, is compiling a private history of the Dock.

Mr Ringrose  Examiner of Titles, Registrar General's branch. For explanation of records and permission to use records.

Mr Strong  Assistant Secretary - Royal Australian Institute of Architects - NSW Chapter, 196 Miller Street, North Sydney. For information on availability of architects for finding, preserving and treating historic sites.

Sharon Sullivan  National Parks and Wildlife Service - Aboriginal relics and services historian. For recording of historical sites under the Service's protection, and information and advice on recording and classifying sites.

Trixton  Legal Officer, Department of Mines. For information on the history of registering and recording in the Department and legal advice on Mines Department records.

Roa Wallace  National Parks and Wildlife Service - Resources Division. For historic sites and services field of activity and proposed activity.

Wheeler  Chief Valuer - the Metropolitan Water Board - for records, submission of plans.
List of Persons to be Consulted (still being added to)

Neville Anderson  School of Architecture, NSW.
Nigel Ashton  Special advisor to the Minister for Planning.
Anne Bickford  Ex Curator of Museum of Applied Arts.
Philip Bray  Alderman - Ashfield.
Allan Clifford  Photographic collection - Government Printer.
Chard  Examiner of Titles - Registrar General's Department.
Con Davis  Mitchell Library - Maps Section.
Barney David  c/- Royal Australian Historical Society.
Dougherty  Historical Society - Deputy Mayor, Willoughby Council.
Monseignor Duffy  Expert on Coban Catholic Archivist.
David Earle  National Trust.
Foreythe  Railway archives.
Miss L. Gowing  McConnel, Smith and Johnson for City of Sydney Council preservation register.
Tom Graham  City of Sydney Council, City Engineer's Division.
Judith Fitz Henry  Sub-committee on Historic Buildings.
Geoffrey Fisher  University Archivist.
Fisher, Jackson and Hudson  Architects.
Ray Hammond  Manning, Sand & Gravel, Pitt Street, Chatham.
Irene Haviland  Engineer.
Miss Hitchin  Stanton Library, North Sydney.
N.C. Irons  Builder specialising in restorations.
T.O. Larcombe  Expert on local government boundaries.
Cline Lucas  Architect experienced in recording and preservation and representation to the government.
Ron Lampert  Editor, Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU.

Jim Lawrie  Registrar of Minerals, Mines Department.

Bruce McDonald (1)  Goulburn Museum.

Bruce MacDonald (2)  Architect - with historical knowledge.

John Norris  Director of the National Trust.

Moise Bathurst - former mayor - local government grants and auditor.

Darcy Muller  Geographical Names Board, Lands Department.

Tom McGinity  GPO Archival Officer, 3rd floor, GPO.

Nash  Planning Branch, City of Sydney Council.

O'Grady  Ex Chief Clerk at City of Sydney Council - went to South Sydney with the split long span of work.

Peter Prinias  National Parks Association Executive Secretary.

Kathy Phelps  National Trust files.

Alec Ramsland  Registrar, Coal Titles Branch, Mines Department.

Dick Roe  Architect, Maritime Services Board.

Ailien Rodgers  National Trust. For addresses of all societies interested in preservation.

Peddle, Thorpe and Walker  Architects involved in restoration.

Max Raine  Of Raine and Horne - estate agents, members of PAC (Preservation Action Committee), City of Sydney Council. For company records of Sydney.

A. Smith  Valuer General's for records.

Len Schubert  Dawson Road, Taree - old saw millers.

Saxby and Coleman  Taree - old cordial manufacturers.

Roy Stuckey  Town Clerk, Hunters Hill.

Doug Sutherland  EX Mayor, Ashfield.


David Turner  Award for restorations - architect.

UDPA  Planners, North Sydney - consultants to City of Sydney Council.
Information gathered re sites for investigation - numerical - no order

Peter Bridges:
1. Goulburn Brewery.
2. Railways - Zig-Zag and remains of disused lines.
3. Pumping stations - particularly Goulburn and Bathurst.
4. Cobar - mining - a whole complex - mining and smelting - Chesney and now accidental Mine Complex group.
5. Tamworth - arsenic mine (not listed National Trust Register).
6. Redfern - disused or changed uses as Redfern workshop.
10. Garden Island, sail lofts and things for working boats.
12. Coal loading plants - Valley Heights and Lithgow.
13. Ruins of the Hoskins Steelworks at Lithgow.
14. Old established engineering firms - small original foundries - Sussex SV and Pyrmont.
16. Railway stations - dual role in airic position, and technical history.
17. Public engineering projects - docks, pumping houses, bridges etc. Water supply, aqueducts and viaducts.
18. Wybalena.
19. Flinders.
20. James King.
22. Roasting pits at Hill End.
23. Light railways.
24. The Shale Railways.
25. Singleton's Mill.

Hilder:

26. The Kosciusko Huts - old mining huts.
27. Gold activity - Bance Mountains.
28. Bridle tracks and tramways.
29. Clyde Engineering.
30. Baxton
31. Bantry Bay.
32. Old sugar mill (does he mean CSR) (Cramp).
33. Tambaroora – Hill End.
34. Hartley Township.
35. Cadman’s Cottage Historic Site.
36. Vaucluse House.
37. Bare Island, Historic Site (Fort).
38. Captain Cook Landing Place Historic Site.
39. Hill End.
40. La Perouse monuments.
41. Mootwingee.

Above are Historic Sites held by National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Jim Kerr:

42. Goulburn Museum.
43. Wheat storage – Cockatoo Island underground bell-shaped – carved out of rock 1839-40s.
44. Stroud – earth type mill with a brick skin – mudpuddled exterior – Silo Hill.
46. Machinery dumps – Lachlan Valley Village.
47. Trunkey Creek to Bathurst Road – a house surrounded by machinery – old steam engines.
50. Lithgow – whole complex designed Geil.
51. Hunter – a mill – see Industrial Archaeology files – National Trust.
52. Pumping stations – mostly 1880s.
55. Bathurst - Council owned beside the water works. No machinery.

56. West Maitland - Oak Hampton on Hunter - lovely building - filtration system.

57. Goulburn - a good brewery - other machinery at Ultimo.

58. Roads - Great North Road - see Industrial Archaeology files with photos - Victoria Pass. Razorback.

59. Bridges - Lennox bridges - Wiseman's ferry to Mangrove Mt.


61. Tinger and Die between Gloucester and Taree. Gundagai.

62. Railway stations - Enfield Station.

Cranes - Cockatoo Island - National Trust Register - old machine shop - gentry.

Crane - 2 steam cranes - Black Bess - a Thorny craft - mobile crane on a chassis - N. of Sutherland Docks - original 1850 docks.

Spectacle Island - whaler boat on wharf.

Trolleys on tracks and twin tables.

Goat Island - 29 anchors SE shores.

Blacksmith's shop Albury - 13 m NW.

Tindara - ironmongery.

Bellbird Colliery. Cessnock.

Paxton Colliery and town - coal and allied - colliery rail tracks, rolling stock and machinery.

Brewery at Lithgow - soft drink works - disused tower.

All the engines purchased by the Government recorded as photographic collection of Government Printers.

Mining sites - lots of panoramas.

Lithgow workings.

Dams - Gladesville Lunatic Asylum.

Dam near the Priory - for a workshop.

Agricultural and pastoral cattle feeding. Lots and woolsheds.
Barry Kelly:

Taree - 1 steam flour mill 1867.

Manning Shire - Langley Vale - old saw mill.

State Forest - train from Landsdowne R. to Mt. 7-8 miles of tracks.

Dawson River sawmills.

Saxby and Coleman - cordial - Albert Street, Taree.

Manning District - cheese cooperative - Mitchells Island.

Rutin (rutile?) extracting plant.

Manning sand and gravel.

Gold mines.

Abattoirs - Wingham - Tanneries.

Bolga.

Quarries at Bolin.

Timber leases - Mt George.

Bashford:

Machinery Londondery.

New England - copper mining.

Cremorne - mining.

Oppen:

Bridge over Lachlan at Cowra.

O'Connell - mud houses - see National Trust.
List of Publications, Maps and Documents Collected

1. City of Sydney County Council – submission by the Council of the City of Sydney.


National Parks and Wildlife Service

1. National Parks in NSW.

2. A basis for Park Management.


Lands Department

1. NSW showing all divisions for Crown Lands Acts.

2. Functions of the Lands Department.

3. A Brief History of Dicky Cooper Huts - Hilder.

4. NSW State Recreation Areas.

5. NSW State Index Map 4 sheets 1:100,000.

Mines Department

1. Geol. maps available 1,250,000.

2. Geol. maps available 1,500,000.


4. 1,250,000 Geol. Series - Grafton.

5. 1,250,000 Metallogenic Bathurst.
List of State, Federal and Government Departments, Municipal and Shire Councils, Professional and other Organisations, Private Firms and Persons - Consulted

Federal Government - Bureau of Census and Statistics. State Government Departments

1. Registrar General's Department.
2. Lands Department.
3. Department of Mines.
5. Government Architect.
6. Department of Local Government.
7. Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.
8. Department of Tourism, Sydney.

Municipal and Shire Councils

City of Sydney Council.
Manning Shire Council.

Organisations

1. Commonwealth Institute of Valuers.
2. Royal Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter.
3. National Trust NSW.
5. Royal Australian Historical Society.

Private firms and persons

McConnel, Smith and Johnson.
Jim Anderson and Partners.
Vickers - Cockatoo Island.

Rodney Parker - Barrister.

Jim Kerr - ex Director of National Trust.

Richard Oppen - Rankin and Hill Consulting Engineers.

List of State, Federal and Government, Municipal and Shire Councils, Professional and other Organisations, Private Firms and Persons to be Consulted

Federal Government

GPO.

Urban Development

State

State Planning and Environment

Public Works

Main Roads

Mines Department

Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board

Maritime Services Board

Municipal and Shire Councils

North Sydney

Willoughby

Ku-Ring-Gai.

Ashfield

Burwood

South Sydney
Professional Organisations and Firms

National Trust NSW
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences
Institution of Engineers
Railway Historical Society
National Parks Association
Catholic Archives

Private firms and persons
McConnel, Smith and Johnson
Philip Cox
Wesley Stacey
Max Raine
Warwick Turner
Dick Roe
Gordon Richardson
Clive Lucas
N.C. Irons
Peddle, Thorpe and Walker
UDPA Planners
Fisher, Jackson & Hudson
University of Sydney - Archivist.
List of Records Available with Location

Local Government Department

State Office Block - room 312.

Card Index and history of local government changes.

Annual Reports of local government department 1920. 1842-1920s.

(See older maps in Public Library)

Constitution Cards.

Bureau of Census and Statistics (George Street, Sydney)

Alterations to local government.

Boundaries since 1920 in Library.

Department of Lands (Bridge Street, Sydney)

Library: part-time librarian - to archivist - archives.

Surveyor General's Correspondence: not complete.

Strong room: catalogued old papers to be referred to for current use.

Archives Registers.

Survey Section: books list since 1880s.

Field Books: of Surveyor Townsend for 1882 - 3 finished plans.


Subdivision - county and parish boundaries. NB Original measurements, and field books - not copies. Meehan's field books - well maintained records. Show mine shafts - all plans of portions have improvements.

Old Maps: containing more historical information - NB quality 1970.

Source 1) Chief Draughtsman 2) Resources and Operations Branch.

Western Lands Commission - Index to Lease Maps. Dept of Tourism, Sydney

(See after City of Sydney.)
Registrar General's Department - Examiners Branch

Correspondence Branch - Register Books.

Primary Applications - Possessory or adverse possessory claims - declarations for evidence.

Commonwealth Institute of Valuers

Library and records - journals (119 York Street, Sydney).

Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board

Annual Consolidated Returns. No archives or recording branch for our purposes - kept only 6 years. Could check ownership through Sewer and Water Main Branches.

Department of Mines

(See page A67.) Library - annual reports - Mines Department (shows boundaries but not shafts or buildings - see Hilder).

Inspectors Reports - 1875 to present.


Miscellaneous bundles - uneven material prospecting - uses - maps - other material.

Mine Records - need the name of mine.

1:250,000 sheets of products from all areas - working of these now - only Bathurst published - slow progress - compilations - New England not done at all.

Photographic collection - no order - special collection for Centenary, but ran out of money - just growth of miscellany - some unknown.

City of Sydney Council

Records Section - ground floor, Town Hall.

Correspondence Records - alphabetical.


City Planning - Queen Victoria Building.
Development applications, building and zoning.

Property Cards - development applications. Work under headings, e.g. structure and for each property by day of receipt.

Folder form to 1900.

Letters from 1920.

Maps - City Engineer - drafting and recording - list of street changes.

Records transferred to Glebe after area changes 1949 - took in 9 councils.

Ledger books with index - usually by name of sender or recipient. Care needed.

Health Department - City Council

Licences for trade, e.g. smallgoods, manufacturing, storage and sale of meat, cordials, etc.

Library - no control of archives - Mitchell.

Strategic Planning - old photos of demolished buildings - Queen Victoria Surveys - 2nd floor, Market Street.

Department of Lands

Run leases in Library - run registers lost - xerox copies of all runs listed in the Government Gazette - sometimes not printed, so went unrecorded.

Location - country and parish maps.

Working method - get a number sometimes owner's name, then work back. Gives original Grant Vol.4 folw. Registrar General's sometimes a date before Registrar General's existed. Information - previously on face, now on information sheet on the side of maps.

Plan of survey - for every block - possibly only after 1860. No records of use except Reversions, but we would have to identify - no special sections for Reversions - correspondence and file.

Road plans.

Old alignment plans.

Plan Room - district by district.

Old Sydney Map - showing buildings. Files destroyed Garden Palace fire.
Inspections - how far destruction system operated unknown.

Early Grant Plans.

Plan Room - district by district - Chase Creek - mainly held under lease.

Pastoral Holding File as Archives - Kingswood concentrate on city area.

Old Alienation Plans as Forbes Wayabong. Shows existing township by occupation. Early designs of towns - most in archives.

Geographical Names Board - source material.

Filed in the Library - properties, towns and persons.

Deed Branch 307.

Plan Records 316.

Roads Branch.

Survey Investigations 308.

Geographical Names Board 301.

National Parks and Wildlife Service

No reporting system - very vague - no current mechanism - resources division ACC House, 189 Kent Street, Sydney. Aboriginal Relics 3rd floor - also historical section - no records for us.

Jim Kerr - private files

Colour photos.

Black and white photos not annotated. 12,000 photos since 1968 - not properly annotated, but could pick up towns and areas. Has a negative index e.g. ex 69:11 for prints if needed.

National Trust NSW

Agendas of Committee Meeting - Industrial Archaeology sheets on roads - minutes of meetings. Notes on bridges (source Kerr).
**Government Printer**

Entire Sharkey collection of photos - negatives 12" x 15", 18" x 24".
Card index - register - chronological.
Starr - collection.
Miscellaneous register.
Government Engine Photographic Collection.
Taree - no current records of value.

**Department of Mines**

(See State Office Block.)

Library - nothing of value.

Legal Branch - symposium for Centenary - paper on History of Mining physical history also published in the 'Mineral'.


Nade - the NSW Rutile Mining Co. and other - reported 1943.


Titles Branch - Register Books.

Coal Titles Branch - Registrations of coal.

Government Printer - Government Gazette.

**Additions to Bibliography (i.e. Alan Birch's)**

*An Early Railway Thesis*, Geoffrey Stinson.

*Australian Homesteads*, Philip Cox.

*Australian Woolsheds*, Harry Snowden.

*Rude Timber Dwellings*, Philip Cox.

A Cooma-Monaro Historical Society Book.

Magazine of Y.M.C.A. ski club "Christie" for Huts.

The Shale Railways - Eardley. "Ythe Engineering History".
APPENDIX 7: VICTORIAN "EXPERTS" IN LOCAL HISTORICAL FIELDS

This list was prepared by Miles Lewis, Jane Lennon and Frank Strahan, and represents a list of people with expertise in Victoria in the areas covered by the Project Co-ordination Committee.

The list follows the checklist in arrangement. The abbreviations used are as follows:

RHSV    The Royal Historical Society of Victoria
U of M    The University of Melbourne
1 EXPLORATION

1.1 Landing Spots:

Marjorie Tipping R.H.S.V.

1.4 Sea Routes:

W.J. Morrow, c/- Geelong Harbour Trust
O.S. Green, 31 Malcolm Street, Blackburn
Ken Austin, R.H.S.V.
Dr Tom Perry, Geography, U of M
Dr Bowden
Jane Lennon
Wilson Evans
Olive Mills, Port Fairy
Brigadier Fitzgerald

Cr Loney (all shipwrecks)

Camp Sites, depots:

- Flinders
- Western Port
- Gippsland
- Williamstown
- Otways Coast
- Port Fairy
- E. Gippsland

W.J. Cuthill, R.H.S.V.
Les Blake, Anton Court, Frankston

Land Routes:

Bob Spredbrough, Original Plans Room, Dept. of
Crown Lands & Survey, 2 Tressury Place, Melbourne
Keith C. Hoffmaier, Box 50, Beulah
James Flett, R.H.S.V.

W.J. Cuthill, R.H.S.V.

Les Blake, Anton Court, Frankston

2 SETTLEMENTS

2.1 Early Settlements:

Marjorie Tipping
Mrs Moorhead, R.H.S.V., Peninsula Historical Society
Army
Tom Sheehy, La Trobe Library, La Trobe Street, Melbourne
Dr Keith Bowden
Martha Campbell, c/- Aust. Dictionary of Biography, ANU
W.S. Logan, 28 Garton Street, North Carlton
Les Blake
P.L. Brown, Geelong
D. Garden, c/- History, U of M
Cr A.K. Pearson, Omeo
John McQuilton

- Sorrento
- Flinders
- Hume & Hovell
- Mallee
- Gold Miners' Routes
- Gippsland
- Wimmera
2.2 Convict Settlements:
Marjorie Tipping

2.3 Aboriginal Missions, etc:
John Mulvaney
Helen Cowie
Les Blake
Gwynne James, 21 Hood Street, North Balwyn
Aldo Massola, 18 Wolsely Street, Mont Albert

2.4 Massacre Sites:
Aldo Massola
John Mulvaney
Colin Angus, El Dorado, Victoria

2.5 Cemeteries:
Eva Rosander
Tom Hazell, Council Secretariat, U of M
Don Charlwood, Mt View Road, Templestowe
Don Grant, Genealogical Society of Vic., Block Arcade, Melbourne

2.6 Parks, botanical and private gardens:
R.T.M. Pescott, 11 Teppin Street, Camberwell
Peter Jones, 215 Errol Street, North Melbourne
Daniel Thomas
David Churchill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens
John Foster, History, U of M
Weston Bate, History, U of M

2.7 Town Layouts:
Joe Powell
M. Lewis
Weston Bate

Dead & Dying Towns:
Miles Lewis
W. Logan
Athol Hodgson
Jan Turner

- Portsea
- Lake Condah
- Ramahyuk, Lake Tyers
- Ebenezer, Antwerp, Mr Boga
- Jim Crow Ranges, Mr Franklin
- Coranderrk (east of Healesville)
- (also history generally)
- Faithfull Bros. at Broken River, Merriman's Crk
- Pennyweight Flat & Swedish
- R.C. Private cemeteries
- Loch Ard. Govt. Dept. Enquiry into old ones
- Guilfoyle & Geelong gardens
- private gardens
- Edward La Trobe Bateeman (Heronwood)
- Ballarat
- Surveyors & Lands Department
- Brighten, Ballarat
- Waroo
- Carlsruhe
- Forest Commission
3 PRIMARY PRODUCTION

3.1 Fisheries:
Stephen Murray-Smith, Education, U of M - General
Mr A.D. Butcher, Dept. of Fisheries and Wildlife, 632 Bourke Street Melbourne
Barbara Little - Whaling & sealing
Professor G. Blainey, Economic History, U of M
Jane Lennon, Ministry for Conservation - W. Prom.
Peter Coutts, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, 106 King Street, Melbourne
Shiplovers' Society, 2 Poolman Street, Port Melbourne

3.2 Pastoral:
Gwynn James - Loddon
P.L. Brown - Clyde Co.
Molly Turner Shaw, 112 Hope Street, South Yarra - Western District
Les Blake - Wimmera
Alec Hicks - Kaniva
Sheila Wessels (nee Wright) - Mallee, Dennys Lascelles
Nancy Adams - Saxon Sheep, Euroa
Margot Beever, History, U of M - General
Les Lomas, State College of Education at Melb., U of M grounds - Western District (Hamilton)
Pynn Cook, Dept. of Agriculture, 3 Treasury Place, Melbourne

3.3 Agriculture:
Lyn Peel - General
Alan Thompson, Economic History, U of M
Alistair Watson, Agriculture, U of M - Wheat
Edgars Dunsorfs, 29 Gissing Street, Blackburn - South
Professor Andrews, Geography, U of M
Les Jones, Mechanical Engineering, U of M - Farm Machinery
Pynn Cook - Mallee

3.4 Irrigation:
Professor Love, Mathematics, U of M - Michel
Dr E.A. Beever, Economic History, U of M - Chaffey
S.R. and W.S. - Canals
Sir Ronald East, 57 Waimarie Drive, Mt Waverley
3.5 Hunting and Acclimatisation:

Eric Rolls
Mr A.D. Butcher, Dept. of Fisheries & Wildlife

4 EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

4.1 Timber getting:
Hugh Anderson
L. Strahan, 11 Clive Street, East Brighton
Norm Houghton
Cr E.J. Semmens, Water Street, Creswick
James Preston

4.2 Quarrying:
Nil

4.3 Mining:
Geoff Blainey
Frank Strahan, Archives, U of M
G. Serle, History, Monash Univ.
James Flett
John Anderson, Havelock, Vic.
Professor Dunkin, Mining, U of M
Andrew Reeves, Archives, U of M

4.4 Guano:
Nil

4.5 Saltworks:
P.L. Brown

5 MANUFACTURING

5.1 John Taylor, 5 high Street, Beaumaris
Bill Culican, History, U of M
Miles Lewis, Architecture, U of M
Tom McNeilly, Brick Development Research Institute, U of M
T.G. Parsons, Macquarie Univ.
Griffin Bartlett, 323 Bourke Street, Melbourne)

- Lime Kilns
- Brick Kilns
- Breweries, flour mills

5.2 Crafts:
Denis O'Hoy, Bendigo Institute of Technology
Nil

- Bottles (Bendigo)
- Silversmithing etc. blacksmithing
5.3 Light Industry:

Frank Strahan
Brian Atkins, 100 Morang Road, Hawthorn
Jim Hagan, Univ. of Wollongong
Professor J. Poynter, History, U of M
J.J. Macaulay, Ford Street, Beechworth
Graham Cope, History, Monash
Douglas Keep, National Trust
Jock Murphy, 4 Ardene Crt, Hawthorn
H. Bishop, V.A.C.C., 464 St. Kilda Rd, Melbourne
John Graham
Ian Winde, Gordon Inst. of Technology, Geelong

5.4 Heavy Industry and Mechanical Processes:

Dr E.A. Beever
Professor G. Blainey
Graham Cope
Graeme Robertson, 9 Landen Place, Toorak
Sir John Holland
I.G. Weickhardt, 4 Judy Crt., Vermont

6 TRADE AND INTERCHANGE

6.1 Controls:

Dr E.A. Beever
W.J. Morrow
Major Walsh

6.2 Commercial Sites:

6.3 Agglomerations of Objects:

Dr Graeme Davidson, History, U of M
Frank Strahan
Sid Ingham, Monash

6.4 Prefabrication:

Miles Lewis
Peter Alsop
Laurie Burchell
Dr E.G. Robertson

7 TRANSPORT

7.1 Wrecks and Derelict Ships:

Don Charlwood
Cr Loney
Roderick Serle
P.J. Williams

- Printers
- Glass Works
- Tanneries
- Woollen Mills
- Carriage Indus.
- Fellmongers
- Ballarat Metals Industry
- Cast Iron Foundries
- Engineering
- Customs
- Quarantine
- General
- General
- Portland Area
- General
- General
- Schools
- Iron
7.2 Maritime Works:
W.R. Shorten, Dukes & Orr's Amalg. Dry Dock Ltd.,
42 Normanby Rd., S. Melbourne
L. Moulden, Secretary, Melb. Harbour Trust
W.J. Morrow
Alan Morris
Wilson Evans

7.3 Land Routes:
Les Blake
Harley Forster
Mark Richmond
Hugh Anderson
Ken Austin
David Martin
Peter Alsop
Peter Staughton, Osborne Road, Warrandyte
Sir John Holland
W.K. Neville, Country Roads Board (Board member)

7.4 Railways:
Patsy Adam Smith
Keith Turton
Leo Harrigan
John Fogarty, Economic History, U of M

7.5 Tramways:
J.D. Keating
Norm Houghton

7.6 Airports:
Don Charlwood
Ward McNally

7.7 Canals:
Nil

8. SERVICES
8.1 Water Supply:
R.C. Seeger
Sir Ronald East

- Williamstown - General
- General (ships)
- Geelong
- Alfred Graving Dock
- Gold Escorts
- Central goldfields & central NE
- Hume Hwy, and general
- North of Bendigo, and Otways
- Cobb & Co.
- North-east
- Bridges
- "
- "
- General
- Melbourne
- General
8.2 Sewerage and Drainage:
   Bernard Barrett
   Miles Lewis

8.3 Electricity:
   Warren Perry

8.4 Gas:
   J.D. Keating
   Miles Lewis

8.5 Telephone and Telegraph:
   Baker, Historical Officer, P.M.G.
   Frank Sertori, Chief Philatelic Officer, P.M.G.

8.6 Lifting and Hoisting:
   Geoffrey Blainey

9 DEFENCE

9.1 Forts:
9.2 Gun Emplacements:
9.3 Dugouts and Air Raid Shelters:
9.5 Other Military Installations:
   Warren Perry
   David Francis, 101 Canterbury Road, Toorak
   Darren Baillieu
   Major Walsh
   Lt. Col. Lee-Archer, c/- R.H.S.V. or National Trust

9.4 Military Communications & Signalling:
   Capt. McInerney, Commanding Officer, H.M.A.S. Cerberus,
   Fliners

10 VERNACULAR CONSTRUCTION

10.1 Stone:
10.2 Mud:
10.3 Timber:
10.4 Hydrid & Ethnic Types:
   Miles Lewis
   Sir John Holland
   Alan Willingham
   Philip Cox
   Lynette Peel
APPENDIX 8: INTERIM REPORT FROM N.S.W. TO THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE NATIONAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

prepared by Sybil M. Jack and Heather Baalman

Producing a complete, systematic and reasoned list of sites and buildings which ought to be preserved as part of the national heritage is fundamentally a long-term project. A short list of urgent and unique sites and structures under threat is an interim measure only. Occasionally the knowledge that a site or structure is unique (the Zig Zag for example, which was the only structure of its type), or that a structure is the only surviving structure of its type and so desirable as an example, enables it to be listed immediately. Occasionally when the number of possible sites is very limited, and the industry is well recorded, or have been the subject of a special study, and the sites perhaps dug, it is possible to make an informed choice reasonably quickly - the N.S.W. pottery sites are one example, or the sites of the remote shale oil industry. More frequently, the choice must be made amongst a fairly large number of surviving examples of a particular sort of structure or site, while sometimes there appears to be no surviving example at all, of a type of structure which was once widespread. If one considers industrial sites and structures for example, one can say that in 1856, outside the extractive industries, the bulk of industrial structures housed industries of a service type. Ship-building was less common than ship-repairing yards, grain mills, saw mills, meat salting, foundries; there were also a number of industries which were to a greater or lesser extent "import-competing" breweries, tanneries, soap and candle-worked potteries, biscuit-manufactories and a number of agricultural implement manufacturers and a few works of a miscellaneous nature, e.g. five hatworks. In addition there were nine tobacco works, two distilleries, a sugar refinery, a dyeworks, five woollen mills some rope works and gas works. Obviously the problems with the industries with only one or two works are less than those which were more common - and to give some idea of the parameters we include as Appendix A figures drawn from the statistical registers for a number of these industries with an indication of the total number of people employed and the average size of the unit.
Where public buildings or domestic buildings are concerned, the problem is increased numerically since every area boasts some buildings worthy of preservation, but the problem is decreased inasmuch as the practice of recording and classifying, restoring and preserving has been going on for a much longer period and the records of the National Trust can be drawn upon to good effect.

One prong of an attack upon the compilation of a register for the National Heritage however, is to compile as complete a gazetteer as possible of all structures and sites of interest. So far as industrial sites and structures are concerned the compilation of such a gazetteer including precise whereabouts, period of construction, period of active life, type of structure, etc., for the 19th century has been undertaken by a group at Sydney University which last year and this year has had support from URG and which has an application currently before ANGC for support for a further period in the future. The methodology of the approach has been established in the first year and it is hoped that by the end of this year the pioneer study which limited itself to mills used for the manufacture of flour will be completed. It is clear from this work that the preliminary library and archive work establishing the general location and dates of the works is essential before effective approaches to local societies and individuals can be made. If one knows that a structure existed in a given town at a given date the ground is enormously increased, and further information may well be elicited from the most unlikely sources on occasion, even when the "obvious" sources can be of no help. A blanket enquiry however, will often produce no reply or an extremely uneven one. The Industrial Archaeology Committee of the National Trust, for example, sent out a general enquiry early on in its existence and the results, while obviously useful in opening up certain fields of further enquiry are clearly patchy, highly selective, and dependent on the particular random enthusiasm of the person delegated to make the reply. (See Appendix B for the tabulated results of the IAC enquiry). On the other hand the precise enquiries sent out to local historical societies concerning mill-sites already identified have elicited a considerable amount of very valuable additional information and confirmation.
It is already apparent, although the survey is not yet complete, that only one or two examples of a windmill and a watermill structure have survived in N.S.W. and it may already be considered that the preservation and possibly even restoration of these structures is a matter of some urgency. It further seems likely that while a fair number of examples of a mill structure designed for steam as the motive force for driving the stones survive, no example which has maintained its equipment intact has yet been located, and since some equipment for this type of works still survives it may be a matter of urgency to acquire and restore the machinery in one such mill. Rockley mill, some of whose original equipment is still in the area and recoverable, seems at present the most suitable. One or two examples of the very earliest roller-milling equipment are currently still maintained in working order and it may be of considerable importance to provide their owners with some assistance and encouragement to continue to maintain them and not replace the early equipment with more up-to-date types.

The second prong of an attack on the problem, however, is to discover what other bodies or individuals are taking action in the area and to contact and if possible open up communications with all those people who in an official or a private capacity have an interest or expertise in the work of finding, recording, preserving and restoring, and further to contact those people whose work takes them into areas where important sites or information might be uncovered, but who, unless they are aware of its interest to others, are likely to take no action upon their discovery. It is also important to contact all institutions whether government, semi-government or private with an interest in this area, either because they own or determine the fate of such structures or because their records or expertise are important. The potential number of the institutions involved is frightening, particularly when one reflects that this includes all the local branches of central institutions and all local government institutions, but we have now made a start in compiling working lists of such institutions, and obtaining information about the internal structure of the institution, its
records system, the area of its control and interest and the appropriate officials or individuals to contact for advice, guidance and assistance. The preliminary results of this enquiry are listed in Appendix C.

The most significant - if also most obvious - facts are that the Sydney City Council have commissioned from McConnel Smith and Johnson a survey of historical structures within the city of Sydney which is completed, and currently under consideration for preservation under a scheme whereby owners of such structures would be permitted compensatory development elsewhere in the city area.

The state government has also prepared a list of its own buildings which it intends to preserve - this list was drawn up some time ago by Mr Bridges and is also currently under discussion. Any decision on this list is still some months off; in the meantime neither the list nor the principles underlying the selection of the buildings is available. There are also a number of committees at work on different aspects of this problem, the most important of which is the committee of Bridges, Morris, Sharon Sullivan, etc.
A: Some Statistics Referring to Industrial Works

N.B. The discrepancy in the figures in the annual register hinges on the minimum size of a firm for inclusion in the statistics. Apparently the basic unit was not the same for all industries and over time it even varied within the same industries. It appears that the general rule was all works using power and those which did not use power but which employed at least 5-6 hands.

For 1896: "The statistical returns have been compiled on a new basis in order to secure uniformity with Victoria. Formerly an establishment where no machinery is used was included in the returns if at least five hands were employed therein; but on the present basis the minimum number of hands accepted in such factories is four also milliners, dressmakers and tailors, formerly not enumerated as well as home workers regularly employed in connection with factories are now included:" (Coghlan, Wealh and Progress, 1896-7, p. 491).
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURERS N.S.W. 1865 - 1890

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FLOUR MILLS

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**SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS (after 1885 incl. soap powder and soda)**

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**SAWMILLS AND JOINERY WORKS**

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**SADDLE AND HARNESS WORKS**

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**classification change**

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**BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES**

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* to this date one mill declined to supply information

** three mills 'not working'

| **CLOTHING FACTORIES** |       |       |                   |
| 1877 | 42    | 2,710 | 64.52             |
| 1878 | 53    | 2,983 | 56.28             |
| 1879 | 50    | 2,125 | 42.50             |
| 1880 | 48    | 1,580 | 32.90             |
| 1881 | 53    | 2,072 | 39.09             |
| 1882 | 51    | 1,686 | 33.06             |
| 1883 | 63    | 1,926 | 30.57             |
| 1884 | 75    | 2,265 | 30.20             |
| 1885 | 85    | 3,072 | 36.14             |
| 1886 | 71    | 2,830 | 39.85             |
| 1887 | 65    | 2,905 | 44.69             |
| 1888 | 71    | 3,272 | 46.08             |
| 1889 | 30    | 3,465 | 115.50            |
| 1890 | 21    | 2,698 | 128.47            |

<p>| <strong>HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURING</strong> |       |       |                   |
| 1877 | 13    | 127   | 9.76              |
| 1878 | 12    | 69    | 5.75              |
| 1879 | 14    | 107   | 7.64              |
| 1880 | 13    | 85    | 6.53              |
| 1881 | 13    | 71    | 5.46              |
| 1882 | 15    | 76    | 5.06              |
| 1883 | 14    | 95    | 6.78              |
| 1884 | 16    | 124   | 7.75              |
| 1885 | 18    | 180   | 8.88              |</p>
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<th>HANDS</th>
<th>AVERAGE PER WORKS</th>
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B: Industrial Archaeology Committees of National Trust (N.S.W.) Enquiry

BLAYNEY 211.1
Walter Street, 2799
Flour Mill - sold in 1908 and has since been removed
Source: Peter E.S. King

BOWLING ALLEY POINT 2340 500
Bridge Building
Steel footbridge built 1863
Steel work appears to be original and in good condition but steps and planking are poor.
Note: May be earliest example in Australia of Bessemer steel
Source: J.B. Lean
Research Manager
BHP Central Research Labs
Shortland  2307
Owner: Nundle Shire Council

BLAYNEY 2799 109/2
Mining - copper
Working in 1899
Source: Peter E.S. King

BLAYNEY 215.2
Butter Factory, which was closed in May, 1908, and has since been removed
Source: Peter E.S. King

BROWN'S CREEK 2799 109/2
Mining - gold
Original plant. Village almost deserted
Source: Peter E.S. King

BURNS BAY, Lane Cove River 431.1
Tannery, established 1858 by A. Radke and J.C. Ludewici. Radke continued after partnership dissolved in 1860. Property demolished in 1941. Postal code 2066
Source: E. Radke
72 Bridge Street
Lane Cove
BURNT YARDS
Mining
Deserted, now farming yard. No machinery
Source: Peter E.S. King

CANTERBURY  216
Sugar Refinery established 1841, Hutton Street, Canterbury, 2193. Legend on facade: A.S.C., 1841
Source: E. Greenwood
11 Broughton Street
Canterbury

CARCOAR  2791
Mining
Large open-cut mine two and a half miles south of Carcoar, 1 mile south of Blayney - Cowra highway. Earthworks of rail link to main line and timber bridge crossing creek still visible
A.C.S. 1/250,000 Bathurst Street
Ref: 211842

CARCOAR  2791
Mining - copper
Highfield Copper Mine - doing fairly well in 1897
Source: Peter E.S. King
Owner: Stockfield Pastoral Company

CARCOAR  211.1
"Cooming Park", 2791
Used convict labour, and some equipment has survived of a Flour Mill, established approx., 1830's
Owned by the Whitney Pastoral Company
Source: Peter E.S. King

CARCOAR  211.1
Part of a Flour Mill, established in 1877, is still standing, and some machinery remains
Source: Peter E.S. King
Property Owner: Mr Hargans
Carcoar

CARCOAR  461.2
"Cooming Park", 2791
Brick kiln - established (1830's) and worked by convicts. Clay was dug
on the site
Source: Peter E.S. King
Property Owner: Whitney Pastoral Company
Carcoar

"COOMBING PARK", CARCOAR 2791 109/1
Mining - iron
Large open-cut mine - all machinery removed
Source: Peter E.S. King
Owner: W.E.S. King
"Coombing Park"
Carcoar

"COOMBING PARK", CARCOAR 2791 109/2
Mining - gold
Established 1850-60, covered shaft remains
Source: Peter E.S. King
Owner: Whitney Pastoral Company

"COOMBING PARK", CARCOAR 109/2
Mining - copper
Open-cut mine, established 1848. No machinery
Source: Peter E.S. King
Owner: W.E.S. King
"Coombing Park"
Carcoar

CLARENCE TOWN 370.1
Boat Building, 1831
"Deptford", Fatheringway Road, 2321
Dockyard and slipway located on short narrow creek where first steamboat was built in Australia - paddlesteamer "William IV". Boats floated out on high tide on the Williams River
For further details see Industry file

COCKATOO ISLAND 370/1
Ship repairing
Dockyard established 1850's with the construction of the Fitzroy Dock (474 ft.) Sutherland Dock (690 ft.) completed by 1890
Owner: Crown Lease to Cockatoo Docks and Engineering Co. Pty. Ltd.
COCKATOO ISLAND 709/2

Granary

Underground granaries formed by bottle shaped excavations in solid rock before 1840. Sealed off

Owner: Crown lease to Cockatoo Docks and Engineering Co. Pty. Ltd.

DENILIQUIN 214.1

South Deniliquin, two miles from the town on the railway line, 2710

The Riverene Frozen Meat Works, composed of several large buildings, began operating in 1895, but was seen closed by a severe drought.

In 1910 another attempt to open it was thwarted by a slaughtermen's strike

Source: Deniliquin Historical Society

Property Owner: Crown lease to Cockatoo Docks and Engineering Co. Pty. Ltd.

DENILIQUIN 2710 231

Three storied Brewery, Brewery Bend, was established in 1866 by George Elliott, and is now in use to display wines and spirits

Source: Deniliquin Historical Society

Property Owner: T. Hardman

DENILIQUIN North

EDGECLIFF 2027 399.12

General Blacksmith, established in 1856, at 496 Glenmore Road. House and shop in good condition

Source: Paddington Society

Property Owner: Mr Ralph Joyner

496 Glenmore Road

(326284)

FIG TREE 370

Lane Cove River 2500

Boat building, established by Mr Joubert in approx. 1900

Source: E.C. Dearman Hazelbrook

GALLYMONT (Galley Swamp) 109/2

Mining - gold

A rich field yielding 292 oz. in July 18. Now deserted

Source: Peter E.S. King
GLEBE, SYDNEY ROAD 702
Early Telford Stone Foundation
Location: Western extension of Cardigan Street between Darghan Street and Darling Street 2037
Source: D.M.R.

HARTLEY 2786 708
Oldest existing Post Office in N.S.W. established in 1845
Property Owner: Federal Government
Source: National Trust of Australia

HARTLEY 2786
Established 1840's licensed 1860's
Source: National Trust of Australia

HARTLEY 2786 901.6
Court House, built 1836, of sandstone and red cedar. Closed in 1887
Property Owner: Trustees, Blaxland Shire Council
Source: National Trust of Australia

HOBBYS YARDS 2741
Mining
Deserted, no plant
Source: Peter E.S. King

HUNTER'S HILL 2110 271.2
3 Nelson Parade
Coal Tar Chemical Manufacture business was established in 1895 by E. Dearman
Source: E.C. Dearman Hazelbrook

HUNTER'S HILL 279.4
Small Disinfectant Manufacturing factory established around 1890 by J.V. Lavers
Source: E.C. Dearman
HUNTER'S HILL  323
3 Nelson Parade
Radium Processing Plant was established in 1909 by the Radium Hill Co.
Source: E.C. Dearman

HUNTER'S HILL  831
Pulpit Point (Wybalena Road)
Oil Depot, established by the Colonial Oil Company in 1895
Source: E.C. Dearman

JAMBEROO  2533  001.1
Piggery, part of a complex begun in 1838 by Captain Collins
Woodstock Mills
Source: E. Beale
55A Woodlawn Avenue
Wollongong  2500

JAMBEROO  211.1
Woodstock Mills
A Flour Mill was established in 1838 by Capt. J.G. Collins. It was a
three storied building operated by waterpower and later steam
Source: E. Beale

JAMBEROO  213
The Biscuit Factory was part of the Woodstock Mills established in 1838
by Capt. Collins for Mr Hart and was attached to a flour mill.
Source: E. Beale

JAMBEROO  214.2
Woodstock Mills
A Bacon Factory, established mid-19th century, was part of a complex
which included a piggery, flour and timber mill, brewery, begun in 1838
by Captain Collins for Mr Hart
Source: E. Beale

JAMBEROO  231
Woodstock Mills
A Brewery was added by H. Heathorne, mid-19th century, to a complex of mills
which included a co-operative where barrels were made
Source: E. Beale
JAMBEROO  471.1
Woodstock Mills
A timber mill, operated by waterpower and later by steam, was established in 1838 by Captain J.G. Collins
Source: E. Beale

JAMIESON VALLEY  2780  104
Shale Oil mine established in 1885 in Ruined Castle area of Jamieson Valley, Blue Mountains
Source: Blue Mountains Historical Society

JUNCTION REEFS  109/2
Mining - gold
Covers a large area of very steep and hilly country with dozens of shafts and original mining equipment about. Dam built in 1897 - a magnificent structure now completely silted up
Source: Peter E.S. King

KATOOMBA  2780  601
Gas Works, established 1907, Loval Street, Katoomba
Source: Blue Mountains Historical Society

KATOOMBA  701
Railway - tunnels
Location: The "Ruined Castle" area in Jamieson Valley
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company built a double cable railway near Orphan Rock down cliff face to the mine. Only tunnels apparently remaining
Information supplied by Blue Mountains Historical Society

LITHGOW  462.3
James Silcock worked as a Potter in Lithgow from 1879 to 1881. In 1905 an unsuccessful attempt to revive the pottery was made by Edward Brownfield
Source: Sydney Morning Herald

LITHGOW  701
Railway: Viaducts and Tunnels
The "Zig - Zag" railway
Location: Approx. 5 miles east of Lithgow along marked turn-off on Kurrajong Highway between Lithgow and Bell 2790
LOB'S HOLE
Smelting
Large well preserved smelter building on Tumut River
Source: Mr G.N. Stewart

MANDURAMA 2792 109/2
Mining - gold
The "Mandurama Rush" ended in 1876. The central part of the workings was termed "Golden Gully"
Source: Peter E.S. King

MEADOWBANK 2114 363
Telephone equipment, established 1946
Railway Road, Meadowbank
Source: Ryde Historical Society

MEADOWBANK 883
Totalisator Manufacturing
Established 1947 by Automatic Totalisers Ltd.
Constitution Road, Meadowbank
Source: Ryde Historical Society

NEVILLE 2799 215.2
Mt Macquarie
A few bricks remain of a Butter Factory which closed in 1901
Source: Peter E.S. King

NORFOLK ISLAND 003.1
Whaling Station, late 1850, Ball Bay. See file for further information and other industries
Source: Norfolk Island Historical Society

NUNDLE 2340 109/2
Mining - gold
Alluvial gold field in the area bounded by the Peel River, Nundle Creek and Duncan's Creek
Source: "Hills of Gold" by W.A. Bayley
Published by Nundle Shire Council 1953
PADDINGTON 2021 211.1
Thomas West's Watermill, established in 1812, was demolished in 1910, and was located on the Barcom Creek which has been buried
Source: Paddington Society
P.O. Box 99
Paddington

PADDINGTON 211.1
Near of Stewart Street
Gordon's Wheat Mill, established in approx. 1835, has been demolished
Source: Paddington Society
Property Owner: Mr G.T. Blake
40 Duxford Street
Paddington (has maps)

PADDINGTON 231
Corner Oxford & Dowling Streets
Marshall's Co-operative Brewery Ltd., was established by 1870, and demolished in 1910.
Source: Paddington Society
Property Owner: Greek Community Centre

PADDINGTON 431.1
A Tannery built by John Begg in the 1850's
The building still exists
Source: Paddington Society
Property Owner: Firestone Australia Pty. Ltd.

PADDINGTON 239.1
A Gin Distillery, established in 1818 which was a small wooden building by a stream
A firestone warehouse is now on the site
Source: Paddington Society
Property Owner: Firestone Australia Pty. Ltd.
265 Parramatta Road
Auburn
(see form for information on this company)

PEELWOOD 109/2, 322
Copper Mine and Smelter
Remnants of a copper mine and smelter on the Tuena Laggan Road. Visible from road. ASC Goulburn sheet ref: 211785
Source: Mr G.N. Stewart
RYDE  2112  370.1
Boat Building, established 1941, Waterview Street, Ryde
Source:  Ryde Historical Society

RYDE  603.1
Water supply and pumping station, established 1892 by Sydney Water Board, Victoria Road, Ryde
Source:  Ryde Historical Society

SUNNY CORNER  2795
Smelting
Ruins of a smelter at Sunny Corner, near Lithgow
Source:  Mr G.N. Stewart

SUSSEX STREET SYDNEY  218.3
Vinegar Manufacture, 1875-1912, established by David Monk
Source:  Mrs M. Kentley
  8 Kurring-gai Avenue
  Turramurra  2074

TEMORA  2666  109/2
Mining - gold
1880, alluvial and quartz reef. Field extends at both ends of town. Mother Shipton mine on rise one mile from P.O., vertical shaft part timbered, no machinery (see map). Valley pitted with shafts, old workings, puddling sites and dams
Source:  Mrs Butt
  Temora Historical Society
  Redmore Street
  Temora
  Phone Temora:  778

TURON RIVER VALLEY  109/2
Mining - gold
"Battery-stamper" on Macquarie River - Hill End Road
Source:  G.N. Stewart

TURRAMURRA  2074  292.2
Ice works about 1902 - no longer exists
Near corner of Kissing Point Road on west side of Pacific Highway
Source:  Dr Clive Blackwell
  Canford Court
  Turramurra
URUNGA 2455 370.1
Bellinger River
Shipbuilding on the Bellinger River see unclassified files in Museum at Urunga also contact local historical society

WILLOUGHBY, SYDNEY 2068 702
Telford Road Foundation, unmarked road
Western Continuation of Sunnyside Street between Fourth Avenue and Eastern Valley Way
Source: D.M.R. Publication "All about Roads" containing photograph

WOOLWICH 2110 323
Margaret Street
Refinery, established prior to 1895 by the Sydney Smelting Company
Source: E.C. Dearman

WOOLWICH 370.1
Boat building, at end of Margaret Street
Established by Mr. Haddock for small Boat Building
Source: E.C. Dearman

WOOLWICH 370.2
Marine Engine manufacturing established by Mr. Ralph at Mort's Dock about 1905
Source: E.C. Dearman

WOOLWICH 479.3
Opposite the Woolwich Pier Hotel, Woolwich Road
Precision woodware factory established by Mr. E. Lund
Source: E.C. Dearman

WOOLWICH 706
Dock, established in 1898 by Mort's Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd.
Source: E.C. Dearman
APPENDIX 9: A GAZETTEER OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY FLOUR MILLS AND MILL-SITES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

This gazetteer is in course of preparation under the direction of Mrs S.M. Jack, Department of History, University of Sydney with Mrs B. Little, a graduate in Economic History, working as research assistant.

A number of experiments established the best way of compiling rapidly a fairly comprehensive check-list of flour mills which existed in the nineteenth century. The provisional list is attached.

This list was compiled from the returns made by the Police District Magistrate and sent to the Colonial Secretary after 1829 and now kept in the New South Wales State Archives as a Colonial Secretary's special bundle on mills and manufactories. Up to 1842 the returning officer described mills in his area often giving the name of the proprietor and often his address or the mill's site. After 1842 a printed form was sent out for completion and only occasionally the returning officer described the location of the mill. The returns are not available after 1857 when responsibility for collecting the information passed to the Registrar General. It is unlikely that they have survived although they were used to prepare the printed returns which are available in the Statistical Register published annually. These were used for the period 1857 to 1885. It is possible that remote mills escaped reporting immediately after they were built but this set of records is superior to the snippets included in the Historical Records of Australia and in the recollections of the pioneers which were published in the Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Historical Society. The returns after 1842 are less adequate because they do not include proprietors' names which are necessary to pinpoint a mill's site from information in either the insolvency records or in the bundles referring to land grants and purchases kept as a Colonial Secretary's special bundle. Some information about proprietors' names is available in Bailliére's New South Wales Gazetteer and Road Guide ..., 1866, which was used to prepare a check list.
at this date to compare with the information taken from the official records. This gazetteer was compiled for all towns as well as police and electoral districts whereas the official records are for electoral districts only which means that some entries refer to a number of towns within an electoral district which often is named after the principal town. In 1880 the electoral boundaries were redrawn. A considerable amount of work remains to determine what is included at different dates in the official records. After 1885 the official returns of mills became less detailed and only the total numbers of mills are given annually and retrospectively and, in another table, the numbers of each kind of mill, numbers of hands employed and the quantity of flour produced. This information is of no use in preparing a gazetteer. For the rest of the nineteenth century Wise's New South Wales Post Office Directory, which was published every two years after 1886/7 and annually from 1900, was used. The alphabetical list of millers was transformed into a list of towns. In a few important towns, e.g. Bathurst, street addresses were given but generally only a town address was given. It is possible that partners were individually listed thereby giving an impression of a larger number of mills than was the case. Despite the more or less complete coverage of the period after 1827 the records are by no means precise about the location of mills and a letter has been sent to all local historical societies asking for information about mills in their area. Once replies have been received it will be necessary to visit each town or area to pinpoint the location of each mill. Three visits have been made so far. The first was to the site of Singleton's Mill on the lower Hawkesbury and the second to Wollombi. In both cases only foundations remain and in both cases it would have been impossible to have found them without an interested local guide. The third visit was to Pomeroy near Goulburn where buildings remain of a mill which is not recorded in the trade directories. It is not at present known why it was not although it is in an isolated position on a private property. Lands Department maps (which are often of limited use because of the Crown's concern only with its own rights over land which results often in noting the name of the person to whom the land was first alienated) and Wells Map showed

1 C. Davis, 'The County and Parish Maps of New South Wales'. Proc. of the Map Keepers' Seminar and Workshop Held at the National Library of Australia 12-13 April 1973, is an account by the Mitchell Library Map Keeper of the nature and limitation of these maps.
the general position of Singleton's map and an excellent photograph was available in the Mitchell Library small picture file. Nevertheless the foundations were covered with silt and were pointed out by a member of the Singleton family visiting the area. In Wollombi it took a considerable amount of time to find a local resident who knew the site of the mill in the town. Wise's directories do not specify the type of mill but it is reasonable to assume that almost all mills were then steam operated. The Statistical Register for 1885, the last year of detailed information includes only 4 watermills and no windmills. After the four electoral areas are inspected it ought to be possible to say in which towns or locality these mills remained.

For the period before 1827 the governor's dispatches referring to mills, reprinted in the Historical Records of Australia, have been used. Outside Sydney no mills appear to have been built and to have fallen into disuse between settlement and 1827. In Sydney there was considerable relocation of mills. The early maps in the Mitchell Library and State Archives collection were also used. The most useful map was one of central Sydney drawn by Meehan in 1807 which shows the precise sites of government windmills. (Although this is an official map drawn for Governor Bligh there does not appear to be a copy in either collection.) There are occasional references to early mills in personal diaries, e.g. the water mill at Rushcutters Bay is mentioned in Governor Macquarie's diary. None of these sources provide a complete or accurate guide, e.g. Governor Macquarie records the mill at Rushcutter's Bay, Barcom Glen, as the first and only water mill built in the colony (it was built in 1813) whereas an early surveyor's note book for Parramatta and Prospect and a map of the area show a water mill at Parramatta. The early period has often been written about. Nevertheless a considerable amount of work

1 Archives of N.S.W. Field Book 2/4740, entry 24 September 1814 gives a bearing on a mill dam describing it as Howels Mill. The undated map in the Archives collection P15 (also at P102 and P190) was clearly drawn from this book and shows a considerable dam, race and mill. Permission to build these would have to have been given before 1813. Mitchell Library also holds Selfe's work sheets from which he prepared lists of Sydney's windmills from known paintings.

remains to be done to compile a detailed gazetteer from newspaper reports, governors dispatches, a Colonial Secretary's special bundle of tenders to cover the period before 1827. It is also clear that information sought through the Colonial Secretary's special bundle re land to clarify the site of a mill appearing in official records after 1827 may lead to additions to the list of known mills before 1827. When James Singleton's file was opened it emerged that he first built a mill on the Hawkesbury in 1823 although it does not appear in any of the lists so far compiled. For this period there appears to be no official file of records consistently kept which makes this a gazetteer more difficult to compile and less complete. It remains to bring together and check information from many sources and to add material from the Sydney Gazette.

During the period of work the records of the State Archives of New South Wales were explored. From it emerged that there was no set of official maps which could be used as British ordinance maps, private maps in the Mitchell collection and the ordinance survey maps prepared after 1925 are all useful in tracing a particular mill whose site is approximately known or whose proprietor's name is known. The records which were of use are as follows:

1. Colonial Secretary's special bundle of returns of mills and manufactories 1829-1857. These have been individually read and the details recorded and no further work is required.

2. Insolvency Records. The index to the first set covering 1842 to 1880 has been read for insolvents who declared themselves to be millers. About 63 files were found to belong to millers of which about 10 have been read. Of these about seven provided information about the mill. It remains to read the remaining files; an individual file can take up to half a working day to read and record. The index needs to be checked against the list of proprietors of mills which has been prepared as a result of work already carried out in case insolvents declared their occupation to be something other than miller. The second index which covers the period after 1880 must be read and a list of bankrupt millers prepared and their files read.
3. Colonial Secretary's special bundles relating to land. In the 1820s and 1830s many applicants for land grants detailed improvements made and described any mill they had built. Some grants were specifically made for mill building. These records are only indexed by the name of the land grant recipient or purchaser and can only be used after a proprietor's name is known. Only about 10 files have been opened of which two provided precise information about a mill and one provided some indirect and interesting information. It remains to check the remaining early proprietors to see whether there is a bundle relating to their land acquisitions and to read them. It ought to be possible to read two files in each half working day.

4. The index to the State Archives includes another Colonial Secretary's special bundle relating to tenders. This ought to be checked to see whether it includes information about letting government mills or tenders from millers to provide flour to the government.

The records of Mitchell Library have also been checked. The map collection has been investigated and the conclusion is as outlined for the State Archive collection. The small picture file of photographs and paintings has also been checked and reproductions of mills catalogued by area or town and by type of mill have been obtained.

The files relating to mills of all types have been read. The collection of local newspapers in the Mitchell Library and in the General Reference Section of the Public Library are not extensive. It remains to read them for references to milling and to trace any local papers held outside the metropolitan area. The catalogue to the Newcastle newspapers is held by Mitchell Library and remains to be read and references checked. The indexes to the Sydney Gazette and to the early years of private newspapers contain many references to milling. It remains to check these.

Mitchell Library has a privately compiled and somewhat incomplete index to the Town and Country Journal and has only incomplete runs of the Journal. This index has been used to trace references to mills in particular towns and it ought to be checked for other towns to
clarify the somewhat confusing picture of mill location and ownership which has emerged from the records used so far. The articles often contain considerable description of mills.

The *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Historical Society* contains many recollections of pioneers, particularly in the issues of the 1920s. These should also be read to help clarify the information although the information offered by local people on the two field trips conducted so far has not been easily acceptable and these recollections may also contain some misleading accounts. (Local residents at Wiseman's Ferry maintain that the second mill there which, like nearby Singleton's mill, was a tidal mill, had no holding pond but ran with its wheel turning as the tide rose and fell in the creek. There is no evidence in the ground to suggest that they are wrong but the wheel would have turned exceedingly slowly.)

Only three field trips have been conducted to date and two proved time consuming in finding contacts locally who could act as guides and in examining the mill sites. A protracted field-trip in Southern New South Wales will, however, cover a substantial number of sites late in December 1974. A letter has been sent to local historical societies and it is hoped that this will solve a number of outstanding problems. The most substantial work remains to be done through field trips, although problems are raised as well as solved by such trips.

There will be considerable difficulty in extending this work to cover all industrial sites in the nineteenth century because many of the records which have been used for the milling section do not cover all industries. Up to 1857 the Colonial Secretary's bundle records other industries. After 1851 with the acceleration of gold exploitation most returning officers merely noted gold workings in the area saying they were too numerous to be detailed. The *Statistical Registers* include the numbers of manufactories of different types and sizes and whether they were within or without the metropolitan area. They do not provide the numbers by electoral district. After 1857 the official records are of no use for a gazetteer. Many of the manufactories were in small and flimsy buildings and it would now be impossible to find them. The field trip to Wollombi resulted in identifying a small blacksmith's and wheelwright's forge still standing but few
other industrial buildings. Bailliere's Gazetteer gives a good range of activities for towns in 1866 and Wise's Directories make it possible to trace many industries after 1886/7. Local directories (which rarely contained information about milling) may also be useful. It will be necessary to approach this part of the project regionally and to select a small section of New South Wales and work through the material in these research libraries and then conduct field trips. It would be logical to commence with an area on the periphery of the metropolitan area, a section of the metropolitan area, or a designated growth region because these will suffer most damage from rebuilding in the near future.

Some difficulty arises from the nature of the economy, which passed through an experimental stage in the early nineteenth century when sites were sought which provided natural sources of power from wind and water. Then with continual expansion of the frontiers of settlement and the development of new areas where higher rates of return could be earned from wheat farming the flour milling industry suffered declines in early settled areas (some of which finally ceased production with the spread of rust in the 1870s), unless the area was one with a large population or a centre of distribution, and rapid development in new areas. The record of milling in N.S.W. in the 19th century is one of many changes. It is proposed to include in the final published gazetteer the first and last date at which each town or region is known to have had a mill, the largest number of mills known to have been there and the date for that number, the street address (if it is known for a town) and the national grid reference number for the site. All other information about proprietors, published reference to the mill and fluctuation of mill numbers during the nineteenth century will be entered on a punched card system which will be available through the Department of History, University of Sydney.
Check list of towns, districts or properties in New South Wales for which there is some record in the nineteenth century of a working flour mill (water, steam, wind or horsedriven). In many cases there was more than one mill in the place listed.

Aberdeen
Adelong Crossing Place or Adelong
Albury
Armidale
Bathurst
Bathurst Plains
Bateman's Bay
Bega
Belgravia
Berridale
Bendemeer
Berrima
Binda
Bingara
Biragmabil
'Blackdown' near Bathurst
Blacktown
Blayney
Bomaderry
Bomala
Boolambatye
Borowa or Burrowa
Bow
Bownfels
Braidwood
Branxton
Broke or Fordwich
Broken Hill
Broulee
Brush Grove
Bundarrah
Bungendore
Burrageang
Bugilbong
Camden
Campbelltown
'Canberra' near Queanbeyan
Canowindra
Carcoar
'Cardross' near Goulburn
Cargo
Cassillis
Castleragah
Chatsworth Island
Clarence Town
'Clarendon'
Condobolin
Collector
Coolamon

'Coolangatta' near the Shoalhaven
Cooma
Coonabarabran
Cootamundra
Coroondlah
Corowa
Cowra
Crockwell
Cudal
Dalton
Dapto
Delegate
Deniliquen
Dunmore
'Dunturoon'
Ellalong
Erina
Evans Plains
Fairy Meadow
Forbes
Frederick's Valley or Gulagong
Germanton
Gilmore
Glen Innes
Goulburn
Grafton
Grenfell
Gresford
Gulagong
Gundagai
Gunning
Guntawang
Harwood
Hartley
Hawkesbury, Lower or Wiseman's Ferry
Hillstron
Hinton
Howlong
Huskisson
'Inveralock' near Goulburn
Inverell
Jamberoo
Jembaicumbene
Jerilderie
Jerry's Plains or Jerry's Town
Jindabyne
Junction
Kangarooon
Kealo
Kendall
Kiama
'Killoshiel' near Bathurst
'Kirkham'
Kurrajong
Krambuck
Laggan
'Landowne Park' near Goulburn
Linburn
Liverpool
'Luddenham'
Macquarie
Macksville
Manilla
Maitland
Maitland West
Mendooran
Merimbula
Merriwa
Merton
Millfield
Millthorpe
Minto, Lower
Mittagong
Moana
Molong
Montefiores
Morpeth
Moruya
Mudgee
Murrumburrah
Murrundi
Muswellbrook or Musclebrook
Mundorran
Myrtleville
Narramine
Narrandera
Narellan
Narrabri
Nerong
Nerriga
Newcastle or Kingstown
New England
Nimitybelle
Numba
Nundie
Oberon or Fish River Creek
O'Connell
'Oldbury' (later included as Sutton Forest)
Orange
Parkes
Parramatta
Paterson
Patrick's Plains
Peel
Penrith
Picton
Pitt Town
Port Macquarie
Port Stephens
Queanbeyan
Quirindi
Raymond Terrace
Richmond Terrace
Richmond
'Regentsville'
Rockley
Rolland's Plains
Rylstone
Sackville Reach or Portland Head
Scone
Severn or Dundee
Singleton
Shoalhaven
'Springfield' near Goulburn
Stroud
Sutton Forest
Sunnyside
Taronga
Tamworth
Taree
Tgardens
Tarega
Temora
'Terrana' near Goulburn
Tenterfield
'Throsby Park' near Sutton Forest
Tinonee
Tocumwal
Tumbarumba
Tumut
Urala
Vanderville or Oaks
Wagga Wagga
Wahganyal North
Waicha
Wallingbreen
Warneton
Wellington
Westmorland near Bathurst
Wilsberforce
'Winbourne Dale' near Bathurst
Williams District
Windsor
Wiseman's Ferry - see lower Hawkesbury
Wollombi
Wollongong
Woodlawn

Woodville
Wybong
Wyrallah
Yass
Young

N.B. This list does not include the metropolitan area of Sydney. Nor does it include Moreton Bay or the Port Phillip District which were included in official New South Wales returns before separation. Where it is known that the reference in official returns is to a property and not to a township the name has been given in inverted commas.