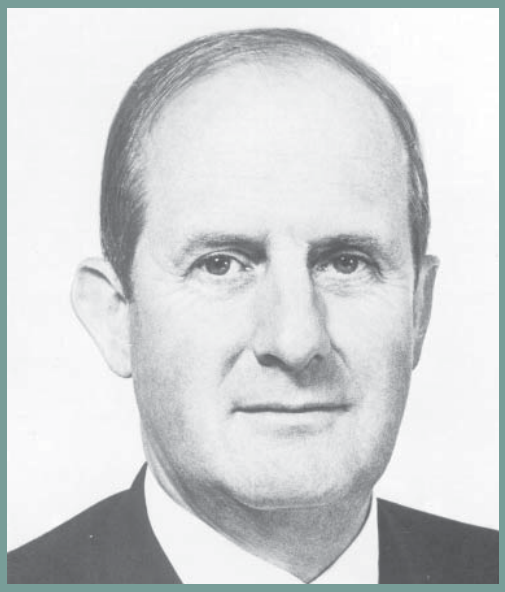
National Trust
Diamond Jubilee
1945 - 2005





Ours in Trust

a personal history of The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

by Ivor Forsyth Wyatt (1915 - 2004)



Written in 1984 and updated and extended in celebration of the Trust's 60th Anniversary 2005

with corrections 2006

Cover Images:
Mrs Annie Wyatt, OBE, at the time of the private Launching of the Trust in 1945
Ivor Wyatt, 1969
The Trust Centre, Observatory Hill

Ours In Trust

a personal history of
The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

I. F. WYATT

This edition designed and produced by Jacqui Goddard, Conservation Director of The National Trust of Australia (NSW), with research by Julie Blyth, Trust Archivist, 2005

Corrections made to this edition include the attribution to Figure i, the addition of the 1995 Conservation Fund contributors to Appendix 15 and the subsequent alterations to the Index

First Edition 1987

Second Edition, 2005 (with corrections to Donations list 2006)
Published by Conservation Press, The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

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Ivor Wyatt originally dedicated this work:

FOR

MRS I. B. WYATT, OBE

This edition is dedicated to

Mrs I. B. Wyatt, OBE (Annie)
and Mr I. F. Wyatt, OBE (Ivor)
with pride and gratitude

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PREFACE TO 2005 EDITION

by The Hon. Barry O'Keefe, AM, QC, President 1990-

It is a great pleasure to write this foreword to the second edition of *Ours in Trust*. It brings the history of the National Trust, as originally written by the Ivor Wyatt OBE in 1984, through to the 60th Anniversary of its foundation in 1945.

In his introduction to *Ours in Trust*, Ivor Wyatt said '*perhaps one day the organization will celebrate its 1945 foundation in an appropriate manner.*' The Trust turned 60 on 6 April 2005. That significant milestone has been celebrated in many ways throughout New South Wales, reflecting the pride we all share in this birthday. One of the celebrations has been to reissue Ivor's '*personal history of The National Trust*'. It is an appropriate record of the highs and lows of the Trust in the 21 years that have passed since the original edition was published.

No alterations have been made to the original text however an additional chapter has been added as a Postscript. Photographs and images have been added, the Appendices updated and the publication redesigned. It must be acknowledged that Ivor Wyatt would have dearly loved to update the book himself. He often spoke to me about doing so, but regrettably he never got the opportunity, dying on 1 August 2004.

This second edition is dedicated both to his mother, Annie Wyatt as founder of the Trust, as he had done in the original edition and also to Ivor himself for the enormous contribution he made to the growth and success of the National Trust.

It will become clear as you read this remarkable account that the National Trust has grown into a formidable organisation tempered by the fire of economic hardship and administration in 1989. It employs professional staff both at Head Office and at many of the Trust properties. Its property portfolio reflects the great breadth of Australian life. Its role as the primary advocate for heritage demonstrates the political clout of the Trust, which grows stronger with every new member we gain .

I have had the honour to have been President of the Trust since the new National Trust Act of 1990 and have seen the organisation grow from one with a large financial deficit to one of strength, vigour, fiscal robustness and a voice that speaks with authority, and with independence on behalf of heritage.

Ours In Trust, as well as the friendship and advice of Ivor Wyatt, has assisted me in understanding how we began and how we have become what we are today. As Richard Rowe notes in his foreword to the original edition, this account is very much a personal story and Ivor made no analysis of events merely recording them for the future. Richard Rowe notes '*Some future writer, and perhaps there will be many, will want to study the National Trust, analyse its progress and draw conclusions from this work. Undoubtedly, Ivor Wyatt's manuscript will be the starting*

point for any such project.' The postscript and Appendices updates have followed Ivor's lead and make no attempt to interpret events.

I am confident that Ivor would approve of what has been done and I hope that this edition and the significant year in which is published will lead to a scholarly work in which there is analysis of the growth and achievements of the National Trust in our community.

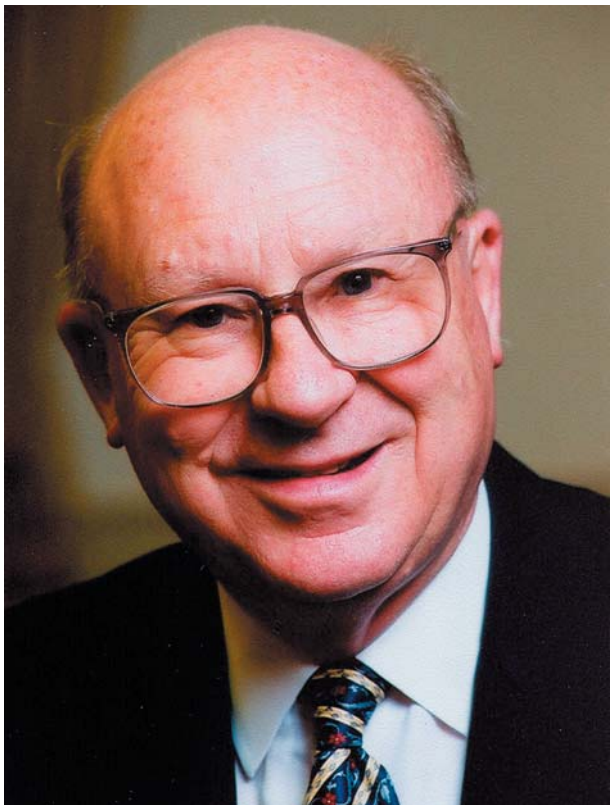


Figure i: The Hon. Barry O'Keefe, AM, QC President 1990 - Present

FOREWORD

By Richard Rowe President 1981-1984

The following is the original foreword to the edition published in 1987 and marks the beginning of the reproduction of that work.

No alterations have been made except to the formatting and the addition of illustrations to the main text however a final chapter 'Postscript: The Next 20 Years' has been added and the Appendices updated.

The National Trust, which was formed 40 years ago to help conserve Australia's distinctive landscapes and its cultural heritage, has always regarded its own history with indifference. I imagine this is the case with many vigorous organisations while they are still relatively youthful. They exist for today and tomorrow; it's not until they reach a certain stage of maturity that they see the virtue and reap the benefits of contemplating carefully what has happened in the past.

Well before 'the environment' had become a subject of concern to a wide sector of the community let alone a responsibility of government, the National Trust was formed in Sydney by a small group of private citizens in 1945. Since that year it has pursued its ambitions constantly and consistently, accepting ever-increasing responsibilities within the general area of heritage conservation. By 1984 it has some 33,000 members in New South Wales, making it the largest organisation of its kind in Australia. It has acquired more than 30 properties, operating many of them as historic house museums and galleries, and it is providing a wide range of technical and educational services. It is an organisation occupying a significant place in the New South Wales community

Fortunately, throughout this highly active period of establishment and development, the Trust has had at its centre one man who has quietly been collecting information. Few organisations are so lucky.

Ivor Wyatt is, in fact, son of the founder of the Trust in New South Wales, Mrs I .B. Wyatt, OBE. He experienced first-hand the excitement within his household which preceded its establishment; he was there at the public meeting when the National Trust was launched; he served for many years as the organisation's hard-working Honorary Secretary, in the days before salaried staff; he worked on many voluntary committees and ultimately he served as President in the years 1969 to 1973.

It's only since Ivor's retirement from the Council, which has provided him with more time to write this historical manuscript, that he relaxed his most demanding involvement in the Trust. While he is still active on Trust committees, before his retirement he was always there at the centre of things, providing information and helping with decisions.

Ivor Wyatt is not an historian. He knows this, and says so himself. He points out that participants are rarely historians; their true role is to provide information for historians. A publisher, commenting on the manuscript presented between these covers, described Ivor and his archives as 'an historian's dream'.

Some years ago Ivor set himself the task of writing the story of the National Trust, and he proceeded with great determination. He has meticulously recorded the events which he considers have had a bearing on

the establishment, development and work of the National Trust. Deliberately he has not attempted to interpret events, nor indeed has he tried to assess the value of the Trust's work. He has simply told the story by providing as much information as possible, particularly of the early days.

Some future writer, and perhaps there will be many, will want to study the National Trust, analyse its progress and draw conclusions from this work. Undoubtedly, Ivor Wyatt's manuscript will be the starting point for any such project.

The National Trust is indebted to Ivor for this invaluable work and the Council is pleased to be associated with the document by helping to finance its printing. It will be of interest to a number of members and future students will learn from these pages how one of the most influential figures in the first 30 years of the National Trust perceived the organisation to which he and other members of his family gave so much time and effort.

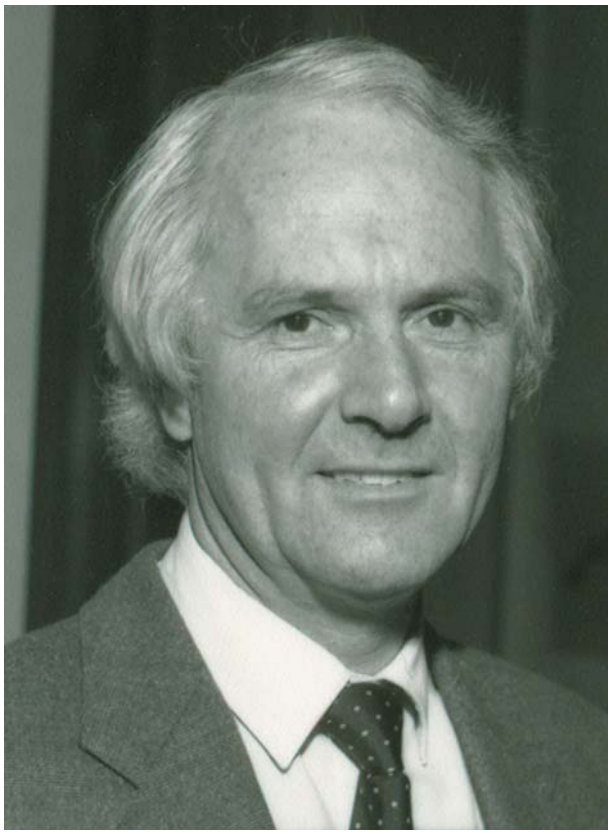


Figure ii: Richard Rowe, President 1981-1984.

AN INTRODUCTION AND ALL THAT

For many years I have entertained the idea that one day I would undertake the somewhat awesome task of writing the first history of the National Trust in NSW. To this has been added the urgings of numerous people connected with the movement including some in other States.

This history carefully avoids recording only highlights. Probably highlights would have more popular appeal but popular appeal is not the reason for this manuscript. My prime purpose is to provide a detailed record of the early days of the National Trust. The reward will come from publication of the history, kept in low-key without embellishment and prepared at my expense.

This is not an official publication of the National Trust but has been compiled with its blessing together with some assistance and information about the 1970s and early 1980s. It finishes at the beginning of 1980, except for appendices and where it is desirable to complete or up-date a particular item.

The birth and early growth of an important voluntary organisation must be recorded before it is too late for this period is always the most difficult to trace; information can easily be lost for all time. For this reason quite an amount of detail including names and dates has been provided up to the late 1960s and it is hoped this will not prove uninteresting today. Even so, it has been condensed for much was accomplished and many difficulties overcome in those early days when conservation and preservation were not fashionable. Such efforts were important at the time, greatly assisting Trust progress.

I have concentrated on providing this history of the Trust as seen through my eyes, leaving it to readers to interpret events and to draw their own conclusions with regard to the organisation. The manuscript records subjects from the point of view of the Trust's activities or interests.

A Past President Arnold Hudson wrote in late 1976 in the *Land* Magazine:

> *Ivor Wyatt plans to write the history of the National Trust as perhaps his last major service to a movement to which he and his family have contributed so much.*
>
> *No one is in a better position to carry out such a monumental and arduous task. As a foundation member, a former President (1969-73) and Honorary Secretary for 18 years, he has a better grip of the administration details and the scope of Trust activities than any other member.*
>
> *He can be expected to give an accurate and complete record of a movement that is unique in Australia.*

There is also, however, a need for the intensity of human endeavour, of individual sacrifices and the intangible spirit of man's desire to appreciate those other aims that transcend mere mundane existence, to be captured in such a recorded history.

Tribute must be paid to the dedicated enthusiasts of the early years who, against opposition, guided the Trust so well and established a firm basis

for future growth. They, like the leading nature conservationists of the 1910-30 period, were not fanatics, as claimed by some, but people of vision and determination.

Readers will note the history is presented in a more impersonal and complex form from about the late 1960s, reflecting the manner in which the organisation was developing. The narrative gives glimpses of the slow awakening of public interest and growth of the conservation and preservation movement in NSW.

The success of this voluntary organization has resulted in government agencies and others in the community coming constantly to the National Trust for professional consultation and advice. The Trust's ability to perform its increasing complex role is due in no small measure to the professional and technical experience of its staff.

Detail from about 1970 has been reduced somewhat but the volume of information demonstrates how the Trust has grown from its rather humble origins. Even so I experienced considerable difficulty in condensing the 1970s. Perhaps, a few 'Trusties' may be critical that I have not given more space to a particular item of special interest to them or have completely omitted a minor one but it must be realised these may represent only a minute part of the Trust's recent history. The Regional, Historic Buildings, Urban Conservation and Landscape Conservation Committees, for instance, dealt with countless items in the 1970s and these cannot all be covered, especially in detail. Such subjects as legislation, National Estate, habitat and land use, building restorations and green bans are covered briefly and generally only from the Trust's point of view for much has been written on these by others. Except for sections of Chapter II, I have resisted the temptation of wandering too far into the future or attempting to use a crystal ball remembering this, as a history, should record past events.

Someone may be tempted to produce booklets on important sections, such as the Women's Committee, Junior Group-Young Trust, the early Regional Committees, the historic buildings or nature conservation activities and the architectural and restoration histories of major properties together with Wirrimbirra Sanctuary. The Australian Council of National Trusts justifies its own booklet. In one case my early inquiries apparently encouraged preparation of a Regional history.

On occasions I am concerned at inaccurate or careless statements from people who either have never known the facts or with the passage of time have forgotten then.

Let no blame be laid on the doorstep of the Trust for my views in The Author has the Last Word (Chapter 11). I cannot be apologetic if some statements are not appreciated by all but hope it will be accepted that I am drawing on my knowledge and experience with the Trust since its inception. Parts of chapter II had to be frequently revised since its first drafting in 1979 for some comments and opinions can become outdated or irrelevant and no doubt will continue to do so.

I have in my possession papers and notebooks in which my late mother, Mrs I. B. Wyatt, set out her ideas covering the aims of the proposed organization, how it should operate and what it should seek from governments. These together with her correspondence, notes, newspaper cuttings and detailed references to the (Provisional) Committee and later periods have provided vital information. One memoir is quoted in full in Chapter 2. More data has come from letters written in the 1950s by people she consulted in earlier years about a Trust and who assisted her in the 1940s, together with the minute book of the Tree Lovers' Civic League which was entrusted to me when that organization wound up. Conference handbooks and Annual Reports of the Australian Forest League and the Forestry Advisory Council of New South Wales, both defunct, have provided information, as have Parliamentary Debates (Hansards).

As far as can be ascertained, I possess the only complete set of Trust Annual Reports, Bulletins, circulars and Magazines. A considerable amount is quoted from these, which, together with surveys and other Trust data, have proved invaluable.

The Trust Executive resolved I be given free access to any records. My own collection of files, press cuttings, diaries, notes, reports and the like is extensive, to say the least. Correspondence was exchanged with a number of overseas organizations. During research for this book I became aware of a few mistakes, generally with dates, in past Annual Reports.

I have the added advantage of having known, met or worked with the vast majority of those named from and including Chapter 2 onwards, at least until the mid or late 1970s. I retired in 1976 from the Council and Executive and for this reason I consulted and have been assisted by certain staff members and voluntary workers for the period since 1976. Some information on recent events, therefore, has come from those listed at the end of An Introduction and All That. Special mention must be made of assistance from senior staff member Bill Richards and especially his advice and patience with regard to this publication.

From late 1947 I assisted the Trust spasmodically by organizing excursions and lectures and undertaking various other tasks but from 1951 my Trust activities became much more intensified. I was elected President in 1969, accepting nomination on the urging of a number of Councillors, in their words, '*...to give the Trust much*

needed consolidation'. I had never sought the top position, being pleased as Honorary Secretary to support Presidents who were serving the Trust well.

In November 1973 I stepped down as President, believing the senior position should not be held for too long by the same person. In mid-1976, to the surprise of some, I decided to retire from the Executive and Council and did so at the end of that year. Frankly, I was tired after the intensive work of so many years. However, I remain active on some Trust Committees and continue my direct interest in the organization.

If there should be some belief that the amount of my honorary work, particularly in the decade or so after 1952 and the four years as President, has been a little overemphasised, then the answer impartially can be only that this is not so, particularly in view of the number of hours worked virtually every day, year after year. As reported in the Trust Bulletin of December 1976 during the 25 years I was a Councillor (1952-1976) the Council and Executive met on 530 occasions and I was present at 525 of these. I attended the 1947 public launching and every Annual General Meeting up to 1977. My files and diaries are reminders of the thousands of letters dispatched, the countless conferences and other activities at least to the mid-1970s.

One regret is the impossibility of mentioning by name the hundreds of dedicated men and women who over the years have worked so successfully for the National Trust in an honorary capacity. They have come from the ranks of housewives, students, business people, the retired, the professions and the Government and their active support has been the Trust's greatest asset. On the occasion of my 1976 retirement a presentation book to my wife carried these words: '*To a 'National Trust widow in appreciation of the contribution you made by enabling Ivor to serve the Trust for so many years*'. This emphasises the tremendous contribution by voluntary workers for there have been many Trust 'widows' and 'widowers' since 1945. Honorary service is said to bring its own reward but it can be time-demanding and exhausting.

I pay tribute to the Trust staff with whom I have worked closely since 1958 for without doubt their contribution guarantees the success of the organisation.

Despite urging by one or two Trust friends that I have a duty to disclose everything in this history, somewhat regretfully I have observed the conventions and not written, on certain confidential items dealing with outside people or those which are strictly private within the organization, including disclosures of a few small skeletons or a modest internal crisis or two. It has been suggested and I have agreed that I should write privately on these in order that they are not lost for all time and at a guess the tally will cover at least 30 items. I have endeavoured to avoid personal criticism and to treat people gently.

For what it is worth my interest in Trust activities is divided equally between historic buildings and nature conservation while my pet hates remain man-made ugliness (visual pollution), fauna in zoos, pet shops and circuses also bulldozers and concrete.

Throughout dollars are used and to be somewhat inconsistent acres, feet and tons.

I express my appreciation to -

* The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) for access to its records and assistance from its staff
* John Fairfax and Sons Limited for permission to quote from editorials, feature articles and news items appearing in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *The Sun-Herald*, *The National Times* and *The Australian Financial Review* and to reproduce the 1960 Emile Mercier cartoon
* News Ltd for permission to quote from editorials, feature articles and news items appearing in *The Australian*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Sunday Telegraph*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror*
* Cumberland Newspapers Pty Ltd for permission to quote from a 1965 article in the *North Shore Times*
* Angus and Robertson Publishers for permission to quote from the book *A History of North Shore, Sydney*, by Les. G. Thorne
* Sir John Kerr for permission to quote from his book *Matters of Judgment*
* The Attorney-General for the Commonwealth of Australia for permission to quote from The Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 and Amendments
* The Attorney-General for New South Wales for permission to quote from The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) Act 1960 and from Parliamentary Debates (Hansards)
* Certain overseas organizations and a few others.

This is my opportunity also to record appreciation to those individuals who have assisted the history in one way or another and I do so most gratefully.

I pay special tribute to my wife, Mabel, for her assistance and for her patience during the research and writing of the manuscript which took all too long!

H.M. Acret, Mrs *
K.R. Bernard-Smith
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Bill Richards *
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M. Ryan, Miss *
J.C. Shedden, Miss *
J.G. Sommerville, AM
D.A. Stewart, AO, OBE
R.S. Woodgate
N.W. Wyles
O.H. Wyndham

* National Trust staff

Hopefully this Introduction will lead readers into the history which finishes some 35 years or so after formation of the Trust. Perhaps one day the organization will celebrate its 1945 foundation in an appropriate manner.

1978-1983
I.F. WYATT

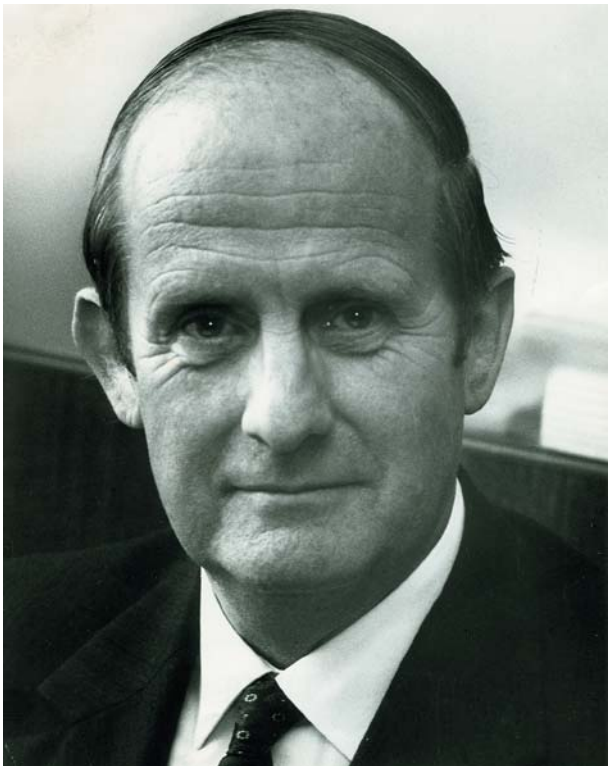


Figure iii: Ivor Wyatt c1974

CHAPTER 1

OVERSEAS

Some Australians no doubt are aware that a National Trust was founded in England in 1895 and that the movement has spread to other countries.

How much, however, is known publicly about how and when it commenced in Australia, its accomplishments and, in particular, the early years of the first National Trust in this country? This is the history of that organization - The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales).

It is of some interest to review very briefly the early days of the movement overseas and what inspired its formation.

In 1865 the Commons Society was founded in London to resist the threatened enclosure of commons (tracts of open public land), such as Wimbledon Common, in and around London and a few years later extended its interest to commons elsewhere in England. It changed its name in 1910 to the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society which still flourishes today.

William Morris, founder of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings 1877 had this to say:

> *... it has been most truly said that these old buildings do not belong to us only; that they belonged to our forefathers and they will belong to our descendants unless we play them false. They are not in any sense our property, to do as we like with then. We are only trustees for those that came after us.*

We are told that in the United States Charles Eliot was concerned at the widespread indifference to preservation of open spaces. Somewhat inspired by the formation of the Commons Society and determined also to preserve his country's landscapes, he established in 1890-91 an organization known as the Trustees of (Public) Reservations in Massachusetts.

Two active Executive members of the English Commons Society, Miss Octavia Hill and Sir Robert Hunter (the Society's Honorary Solicitor 1868-82 and later a Vice-President) realised that an organization was needed in England with wider statutory powers to preserve appropriate buildings and lands for the enjoyment of the public. With Canon Rawnsley they



Figure 1: Octavia Hill, Social reformer; influenced by Christian Socialism, and encouraged by John Ruskin in her schemes for improving the housing of the poor; widely involved in other charitable activities and a founder of the National Trust.

resolved that the preservation plan of the Massachusetts Trustees was so well devised that it should become the model for The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty which they subsequently

founded in London in 1895. Miss Hill selected the name the National Trust. In recognition of its helpful role the Massachusetts group had the privilege for 73 years of seating a Nominated Councillor on the English Trust Council. Membership of the English organization in 1982 was 1,140,000 having risen in a decade by 680,000. The National Trust in Northern Ireland (a Committee of the English Trust) was established in 1936, its membership now is 7,000. There is also a Committee for Wales.

In 1956 the English Trust published this statement:

> *When England was at the height of its prosperity towards the end of the Victorian era, among the few people who perceived the heavy price paid for industrialization - cities strangling the countryside; valleys choking under slag-heaps; chimney-stacks standing where oaks had grown - were Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley. These practical idealists conceived the idea which took shape as The National Trust. Their plan was to set up a body of responsible private citizens who would act for the nation in the acquisition of land and houses worthy of permanent preservation. They would hold such properties as trustees, protect them from destruction or undesirable development and allow the public to enjoy them.*
>
> *Trust possessions in England, Wales and Northern Ireland include stretches of common, moor, down, mountain, hill, cliff and wood; lakes and waterfalls; nature reserves in which rare birds, insects and plants find sanctuary; farms; prehistoric and Roman antiquities; mansions and manor houses; ancient castles, villages, cottages, bridges, mills, barns and dovecotes; many of the best viewpoints in the country; formal and informal parks and gardens; houses in which famous people lived or worked; collections of pictures, furniture, tapestry, books, sculpture and china.*

The National Trust for Scotland was formed in May 1931 on the initiative of the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland in order that there would be in that country a body which could accept or acquire property for the benefit of the Nation. Membership in 1982 was 110,000.

The National Trust for Ireland - *An Taisce* - formed in 1948 later became a prescribed body under the 1963 Planning Act, although it does not receive Government aid. *An Taisce* has the meaning 'precious', the founding members believing the natural and man-made environment of Ireland was precious. At the end of 1980 membership was about 9,000.

In America the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings, incorporated in 1947, immediately commenced to campaign for a Congressional Charter for a National Trust which was granted in October 1949. In 1953 the two inter-related organizations merged and in 1982 the National Trust for Historic Preservation had 140,000 members.

There are National Trusts in Barbados, Bermuda, Fiji, Greece, New Zealand, the Philippines and elsewhere. Almost identical societies have been established, under different names, in South Africa, Japan and Canada and similar organizations exist in other countries (refer appendix).

There are separate Trusts in the seven Australian States and the Australian Capital Territory which had a total membership of 80,000 at the end of 1984. The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) was the third Trust in the world after England and Scotland.

In Australia the idea of forming such an organization and taking the necessary action came from Mrs I. B. Wyatt, of Gordon, New South Wales.

That lady wrote:

> *From early childhood I had lived in the then beautiful and historic district of Rooty Hill, near Sydney.*
>
> *As the years went by I learned to dread changes in ownership of properties - almost invariably they were forerunners of destruction. Beautiful old homes, some of them stone mansions such as Greystanes and Veteran Hall, were interwoven with our history, as were also the many tiny houses built of pise or in some cases rough hewn logs, with most of them roofed with shingles of forest oak or sheets of iron bark. They too were lovely, dignified by their simplicity and, because they grew out of the materials at hand, belonged to the landscape.*
>
> *Then I began to realise that many other people also loved them and I gave constant thought to the problem of how to retain them. They had to be loved and lived in, kept in repair but never altered. Permanency was the crux of the problem. Permanency beyond individuals and beyond Government because in either case personnel changed constantly and, therefore,*

provided no security.

Finally, it seemed to me that the answer lay in some organization of people free to frame their rules as they found need of such, and activated only by the common purpose to preserve and conserve for the future. Further, the old houses demanded retention of natural bush beauty, of birds, native animals, lakes, rivers, swamps etc. - in short anything and everything which lent natural charm and retained the Australian character of the countryside.



Figure 2: Annie Wyatt aged 29 c1915



Figure 3: Veteran Hall, Prospect c.1890
Demolished 1929
Courtesy Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board



Figure 4: Mrs I. B. Wyatt, OBE
At the time of the private launching of the Trust in 1945

CHAPTER 2

MRS I.B. WYATT, OBE

This Chapter gives information about the author's mother, including some details of her early conservation and preservation activities. These often inspired and encouraged others and in effect become part of the early history of the Trust. It is a tribute to a person described by some '*as a remarkable woman*'. In places her maiden initials of A. F. (Annie Forsyth) appear.

Lee Thorne's book on *The History of North Shore, Sydney*, (in its first edition of 1968) contains the following:

> *... Born in 1886 she was one of the first pupils at the Methodist Ladies' College, Burwood.*
>
> *Mrs Wyatt was a grand-daughter of the well-known early Sydney identity, Archibald Forsyth, who was one of the founders of the E. S. and A. Bank, founder of the first rope-works in New South Wales (1865), first President of the Chamber of Manufactures of NSW (1885-87) and a founder (1873) of the (later Royal) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was the MP for South Sydney in the Legislative Assembly.*
>
> *Not only was Mrs Wyatt the founder of the National Trust of Australia in this State, but she was also the founder of the Ku-ring-gai Tree Lovers' Civic League in 1927 and became its first President. Before the Second World War, when Cresswell O'Reilly was Mayor of Ku-ring-gai, the Council gave much support to the League, which was a very active body. Mrs Wyatt also took a leading part in the movement to have a Reserve declared at Balls Head, North Sydney. The Reserve, with its fine views of the busiest sections of the harbour, was opened in 1931.*
>
> *Members of the Tree Lovers' League were concerned about the spoiling of beautiful views from Palm Beach and finally induced the State Government to purchase an area for a panoramic reserve. It was named A.F. Wyatt Reserve. Mrs Wyatt was also a member of the Forestry Advisory Council.*
>
> *For twenty years this remarkable woman worked for the Prisoners' Aid Association of New South Wales and was President of its Women's Section from 1938 to 1942. She was also President of the Gordon Branch of the Australian Red Cross Society. In January 1942 she had published an historical novel,* Doors that Slam*, and gave the proceeds to the Red Cross Society. To complete her wide range of interests, Mrs Wyatt was a gifted china painter. She was awarded the OBE in 1960. (This was awarded for 'historic preservation and conservation').*

Bill Beatty in *A Treasury of Australian Folk Tales and*

Traditions (1960) refers to Mrs Wyatt's encounters at historic Bungar(r)ibee, Doonside, with the ghosts of '*Australia's most haunted house*', which in the 1950s nearly became a Trust property.

Mrs Wyatt always had a deep interest in and was most knowledgeable about the history and early days of the infant colony. She was a friend of eminent historians, Captain James H. Watson and C. H. Bertie. Amongst her nature conservation friends were such notables as Fred T. Berman, E. H. Swain, Commissioner for Forests 1935-48, W. Cresswell O'Reilly, 'Tree Mayor' of Ku-ring-gai, 1929-33 and the first Chief (Commonwealth) Film Censor, 1920-42, David G. Stead, Walter W. Froggatt and Miss Judith Cassell (later BEM). Mrs Wyatt's first published literary effort, *A Danish Legend*, came at the age of fifteen.

The Tree Lovers' Civic League of Ku-ring-gai, founded by Mrs Wyatt in 1927, flourished for 45 years and at one time had groups in Hunters Hill, Orange, Epping, Darwin and, briefly, Goulburn, Newcastle and an Adelaide suburb. In Ku-ring-gai the organisation was active and most successful in '*safeguarding the natural charms of the Municipality*', in distributing tree seeds and widely planting trees, in organizing school essay competitions and advising and maintaining a close liaison with Local Government. Other prominent members of the League were Mesdames E. Wrigley, C. R. Rasmussen, M. Townshend and the Misses M. and M. A. Reid, C. and M. Little, F. and A. Graham. In 1984 Mrs Rasmussen was the only surviving Tree League office-bearer.

In June 1962 the League erected a stone memorial seat in the Swain Natural Reserve at Killara, the words on the plaque being: '*Presented by the Ku-ring-gai Tree Lovers' Civic League, In loving memory of our Founder Mrs I.B. Wyatt, O B E; 1962*'. In 1968 two pepper-trees were planted in her memory at the entrance to Lindesay at Darling Point They were one of Mrs Wyatt's favourite trees. The Swain Reserve and Lindesay were Trust properties.

The North Shore Times in February 1965 published the following article which gives further insight into her determination to preserve natural areas.

INDIGNANT HOUSEWIFE BEGAN BEAUTY CRUSADE.

Dismay at the destruction of beautiful trees was the first reaction of Mrs Annie Wyatt when she moved into her new house in Park Avenue, Gordon.

Quantities of clay and rubbish from Killara were being constantly tipped into the beautiful Gordon gully where Mrs Wyatt loved to take her children to see the wild flowers.

A determined woman, Mrs Wyatt enquired about the rubbish dumping and was told Ku-ring-gai Council was responsible and she had no redress.

The year was 1927. Mrs Wyatt was far from convinced she could do nothing to save the natural beauty around her so she arranged for a small meeting of women in her own house to discuss means of preventing the bushlands destruction.

It was a brave thing to do - Mrs Wyatt was a newcomer to Gordon, a young mother with two small children.

Sympathetic

She knew very few people in the area, but among than were a Mrs W. A. Holman (wife of a former NSW Premier) and a Mrs J. J. C. Bradfield (whose husband conceived the Sydney Harbour Bridge and was its chief engineer). Both ladies were sympathetic and helpful over the telephone.

So, quite a little crowd turned up for that first meeting of the future Tree Lovers' Civic League, now one of the best known North Shore organizations.

Mrs Wyatt had never been to a meeting in her life.

Finding herself surrounded by the expectant and politely curious women she was somewhat nonplussed until one forthright woman rose and demanded: 'Well, Mrs Wyatt, now, perhaps, you'll tell us what you've brought us all here for.'

Thus challenged, Mrs Wyatt began to talk. She later confessed she could not remember what she had said but she tried to make her audience feel as hurt and indignant as she was over the treatment the once-lovely North Shore bush was receiving.

Thus, an ordinary housewife, unskilled in organization, took the first step in preserving some of Australia's natural heritage.

She was later to make her convictions

and courage felt forever by founding the National Trust of Australia.

On the North Shore she was to make a priceless contribution by having Balls Head declared a reserve.

Mrs Wyatt's story comes from League secretary, Miss C. Little, who recalls that when Mrs Wyatt had the idea (1931) of improving Balls Head it was a bare 15 acres of ground.

Indomitable

The indomitable housewife worried North Sydney Council, secured the support of an Alderman Watt and formed a committee with herself as secretary.

Three months hard work ended in Balls Head being made one of the most beautiful and popular reserves on the lower North Shore.

Mr and Mrs I. B. Wyatt, Senr., were amongst a small group of residents, including Messrs G. Barton, O'Reilly and Berman, who in 1934 formed the Dalrymple-Hay Forest Preservation Committee to raise funds and assist the Municipality of Ku-ring-gai in purchasing 11 1/2 acres of this Pymble-St Ives black-butt forest adjoining the State Forest. The Committee continued an active protective role until wound up in 1972 and the area now is the Dalrymple Nature Reserve of 27 acres. Mr Dalrymple-Hay was the first Commissioner for Forests in New South Wales (1916-26).

As recorded earlier, the Tree League successfully urged the Nationalist Government of Premier B.S.B. Stevens (later Sir Bertram, KCMG) in August 1938 to set aside as a reserve, no. 67806, a small plot of land overlooking Palm Beach with panoramic views of the coast and to gazette it the Annie Wyatt Reserve in honour of that lady's conservation work.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 27th May, 1938 reported her indignation at proposed works within the Royal National Park:

I have known the beauties of the Park but it seems that they will be lost to my children' said Mrs A.F. Wyatt, of the Ku-ring-gai Tree Lovers' Civic League. 'The trustees need to have the meaning of that word 'trustee' drummed into them. They hold on trust for the nation this gift which they have to administer.

Until her death she continued to preach that such assets were held 'on trust for the nation' and often in her lectures used the phrase '*...that we might learn from the past*'. Mrs Wyatt, believing quite firmly women should make a contribution in public life, was a foundation member of the United Association of Women in 1928-29.

There was considerable public criticism of Taronga Park Zoo, especially in the years 1964-67, with references to it as 'a concrete jungle'. From about 1950 Mrs Wyatt was one of those who frequently expressed strong public opposition to the conditions under which animals were housed.

In company with many citizens she was incensed by and actively, but unsuccessfully, opposed destruction in 1933-34 of historic Burdekin House (1841) in Macquarie Street, a site now occupied by St Stephen's Church, and the demolition in 1939-40 of the



Figure 5: Burdekin House, Sydney
Demolished 1933-34

attractive Commissariat Stores at West Circular Quay as a site for the Maritime Services Board's building. Architect Walter Bunning, CMG, in the *Herald* in April 1945 commented '*...the destruction of priceless Burdekin House for the poor substitution of pseudo-Gothic St Stephens Church...*'.

Mrs Wyatt often referred to the loss of these two important historic buildings as '*official vandalism at its worst*' and the final straw which stirred her to action.

This is confirmed by Ken Bernard-Smith who, as a very early member, played a prominent part in the success of the Trust, with generous support and honorary service as an office-bearer and long-term Councillor (refer Chapters 8 and 10). This gentleman is a collector of antiques of various types with special interest in seventeenth and eighteenth Century English furniture, which later led to his expert interest in Australiana, with a resulting benefit to the Trust over nearly 30 years.

Mr Bernard- Smith wrote:

> *Mrs Wyatt's enthusiasm for colonial Australia was quite infectious. She spoke consistently, quietly and assuredly about old Sydney and its environs, a subject about which she was so knowledgeable but never over doing it at any one time. I believed later, though I never confirmed it with her, that she had intentionally set out to get sympathisers and converts to her cause, even as early as the mid-1930s. I can recall this at the time. She was feeling them out, as it were, quite a few years before the private launching of the Trust in 1945. In retrospect I felt that the loss of Burdekin House was a great blow, although it was one of the strong sparks that spurred her on towards her goal.*
>
> *Perhaps, I should add another, though quite different type of building, about which she was most concerned was the Commissariat Stores at West Circular Quay.*

In addition to public apathy little support and much opposition came from officialdom to all kinds of conservation and preservation work prior to the 1939 War. The battle was carried on by a few voluntary organizations and individuals and it was a slow awakening.

On 16th June, 1955 O.H. Wyndham, President 1952-60, wrote this letter:

> *Dear Mrs Wyatt,*
>
> *Now that the National Trust has finally come into actual possession of its first property (St Malo, Hunters Hill) I feel we can now look ahead with even greater confidence.*
>
> *I doubt if either of us realised that it would take almost a whole decade to reach our first goal. To you I can confess, however, that there were several occasions during those trying years when I wondered (what with the exasperation arising from most people's indifference, the sickening fight against duplicity in our own ranks coupled with the very dead hand laid on the progress of the organization) if we really would see our efforts succeed. And so I would again like to repeat that always in those troubled moments it was your unwavering belief in our eventual success that encouraged me to remain patient. I am not certain that such patience was not also tempered with a realisation that in any case I could not let you down as I am so well aware of what the Trust does mean to you.*
>
> *This is indeed an auspicious week and you would indeed add to my pleasure if you will accept the accompanying token (a book) as a mark of my esteem and as an appreciation and acknowledgement of your never failing encouragement and co-operation.*

Mrs I. B. Wyatt, OBE died on 27th May, 1961 but lived to see the Trust Incorporated by Act of Parliament and firmly established as an important influence for preservation. The Trust *Bulletin* of August 1961, stated: '*...she was founder of the movement in Australia and was the inspiration of the Trust during its early days when it was struggling for recognition...'*. Mrs Wyatt was the first Honorary Secretary, a Councillor and member of the Executive 1946-61, the first Honorary Life Member and a Vice-President for ten years until her death. Annual Reports refer to her as Trust founder.

In June 1962, Oliver Wyndham presented to the then President, The Hon Mr Justice J. H. McClemens, at a public meeting a portrait of the late Mrs Wyatt. Painted from a photograph by her daughter, Mrs C. C. D. Lee, it was requested, according to the Annual Report, by the Trust Council as '*...a permanent reminder of the remarkable woman whose foresight and work led to the establishment of the first National Trust in Australia*'.

Mr Wyndham's speech was:

> *It is a privilege indeed to have this opportunity of handing to you, Sir, as*

President of the Trust, a painting of the late Mrs I.B. Wyatt, an ex-Vice President and indeed, as recorded in the annals of the Trust, the actual founder of the organization.

Many of you may not have had the pleasure and privilege of knowing Mrs Wyatt and I can assure you that it is indeed your loss. During the course of one's life you meet hundreds of people but there are always one or two men and women who stand out head and shoulders above the rest of the community, who cannot help but make an impression upon anybody who has the pleasure of coming in contact with them. Such a person was the late Mrs Wyatt.

All who were closely associated with her in the formation of the Trust can look back upon Mrs Wyatt with only gladness and happiness in knowing her and what she did for the Trust. In the early days we had very little money for publicity, no influence and not many members but the years of frustrations and despondencies did not deter Mrs Wyatt.

She would came along with her inspiration and encouragement so that in the end we did gain the victories she had foreseen. The Trust can never repay this debt to her.

She has done so much not only for the Trust but for Australia generally.

One of our early Presidents, Mr Adrian Ashton, referred to Mrs Wyatt as 'the jet propulsion of the Trust'. To quote an essayist - Emerson -'Any great organization is only the length and shadow of one person'.

This cannot be better exemplified than Mrs Wyatt's work for the Trust.

Arnold Hudson, a Past President of the Trust and one of its early members, wrote in the *Land Magazine* in December 1976:

Mrs Annie Wyatt was the founder and spearhead of the National Trust movement here. The New South Wales body was the pioneer of the movement in Australia.

There is a fascination and also cause for a deep sense of pride in the beginnings of the organization here, just as there was in England.

In fact, there is an interesting parallel between the stories of the foundation of the two Trusts.

The English National Trust was established in the 1890s by ordinary people with a woman as the driving force.

The same situation arose here in 1945 when Annie Wyatt, an ardent tree-lover and one who was interested in all things beautiful – architecture, furniture and art – set about the daunting task of encouraging her fellow citizens to act as a coherent body before the bulldozer and the jackhammer sent all evidence of our short but colorful history to oblivion in a cloud of dust and rubble.

Her task, aided by those who banded together to give some muscle to a slowly awakening public opinion on the issue of preservation of our history, was often difficult, frustrating and disappointing.

I well recall, a few years after the Trust's foundation, Mrs Wyatt's urgent appeal for membership.

'We have now 300 members', she said, 'If we can only get 500 members the Government will listen to us'.

Mrs Wyatt's forebears came to Australia in 1848 from Elgin (Morayshire) in Scotland, being of the Clan Forsyth, which had its founding by Robert Forsyth in 1285. Husband Ivor Bertie Wyatt's family arrived in Australia in 1862 from Bristol, England, with connections to Robert Thorne II, benefactor-founder of the Bristol Grammar School in c.1532. Mr and Mrs Wyatt's children are L. A. Wyatt (Mrs C. C. D. Lee) and the author (Ivor Forsyth Wyatt).



Figure 6: Wyatt children at play in Gordon Gully. Annie's first battle was to save this area.

A MEMOIR WRITTEN BY MRS WYATT IN 1956
HOW THE NATIONAL TRUST BEGAN

The foundations were the scenes and joys of a country child's life - and subsequent griefs as these precious things were laid waste. It is my firm belief that if such a childhood as mine could be the lot of most children there never would have been the need for a National Trust - because everyone in full possession of their senses would be a conservationist and a defender of all art and beauty.

When I was five years old our family moved to a new home set on the top of the highest hill in the district, called Rooty Hill. Mother named the place Fairholme and it still bears that name.

I wish I could let you glimpse how lovely Rooty Hill was then; most of it heavily timbered, yet large sections set out in orchards, vineyards, and grazing land. The soil was deep and rich and grew all things to perfection. There were paddocks waving knee-high in bluebells and buttercups, and one which seemed to specialise in orchids, pink and yellow. Mother saw to it that the cows should be kept out of those places for many weeks before the flowers were due. After rain the low lands were white with mushrooms, as large as bread and butter plates - one never sees any like them now-a-days.

The district was hilly, and many small creeks wound their way between these hills to eventually join the Hawkesbury River. They were very lovely, these little creeks, as they twisted beneath canopies of wattle, casurina, and blackthorn wreathed together by wild white clematis. The banks were draped in yard-long maidenhair and there were deep clear pools under the shadowing trees.

There were thousands of birds of all kinds in the thickets and lovely curlews and plover in the grassland. Incidentally, I am sure poison sprays were not heard of up to that time; the birds took care of the few insects which were very few indeed.

All the people who were employed in our house or garden had been born and reared in the district and evidently still spoke in the tongues of their forebears. It was not until after I grew up that I learned why they entranced me with the promise that 'if I don't be wanted this afternoon maybe I'll take ye for a walk down be the crik'. They were using the English of the Fenlanders, from which many of them must have come. 'Down be the crik' still has a magic sound in my ears.

When not adventuring in these beloved haunts we children often rode our ponies on visits to neighbours in some of the old homes about the country-side. There was Bungaribee on Eastern Creek, only a mile from Fairholme, then Horsley near Smithfield, built by Colonel Johnstone of Annandale, for his daughter Blanche when she married Major Weston of the Indian Army. It is still a home in good repair. Minchinbury was quite close to us in the midst of its flourishing vineyards. It had been originally a grant to Ensign Minchin of the First Fleet.

Lieutenant William Lawson, having been in command of a section of the New South Wales Corps of Veterans, named the mansion he built at Prospect about 1821, Veteran Hall. It enlarged his earlier house and was a stone building of 22 rooms, some of them very large, sheltering at the foot of the hill not far from the present gate into the area. Until recently two tall pine trees marked the site of its front lawn. It must have had a lovely garden, and I always remember the bay tree - but that bay tree was not permitted to flourish nearly as long as it could have done. The mansion was torn down (1929) by the powers who should have held it 'in trust'. A ball was held on the night before the expedition of Wentworth, Lawson and Blaxland set out to find a way over the Blue Mountains. Guests rode and drove from a far away Sydney Town and it is said dancing went on all night. In the early light of dawn of a May morning, 1813, the guests assembled on the lawn to wave goodbye to Lawson. When the old place was demolished in 1929 a rusty sword and a long-barrelled pistol were discovered wedged between the walls of the main bedroom, evidently a hasty concealment on some occasion.

On top of one of the hills way behind Veteran Hall there stood for many

years a lovely home called Greystanes. It was built by Hannibal Macarthur and subsequently occupied by Dr Stuart McKay, a fashionable medico of Sydney in the 80s and 90s, who entertained on a large scale. The property was afterwards purchased by Mr Phillip Charley, and was still adorned by some lovely old furniture when last I went there. It in turn was torn down and the last remains shot to pieces when, during the Second World War a Services camp was established on the field below.

Yes, Rooty Hill, Eastern Creek, Wallgrove Lane and Mount Druitt formed a land of peace and plenty in those far off days – unbelievably beautiful before 'Progress' came to blight it. The first cloud on the horizon was the appearance of two sawmills set up beside the railway line. Every day straining bullock teams fed them the forest trees which had held the soil, kept the streams deep and clear and nourished the good earth with their leaves.

When eventually we moved nearer to the city for educational convenience, to our horror we met new phases of change and destruction. That beloved reminder of Sydney's earliest and military era, the Commissariat Stores at Circular Quay, was doomed. We tried to see if something could be done to save it - meetings were arranged and a handful of enthusiasts wrote numerous letters and interceded with those who could - and should - have helped. But the Jacks-in-office of that day hastily tore the ancient walls apart before we had time to gather our forces. Said they: 'The site is urgently required for other purposes' and for many years afterwards it remained an unsightly rubbish dump. It was of the same period and architecture as the stately old stores which lend such an air to the waterfront at Hobart.

Burdekin House in Macquarie Street had fared no better, but at least we must be grateful that a Frenchman purchased its beautiful columns and gave them sanctuary at St Malo. What an impression it would have made today had it been spared in its stately serenity to dominate a speed-mad city – to turn one's thoughts back to times when life was leisurely and dignified.

To list what has already gone would require volumes to record, but there is still much left that is National Treasure.

I used to lie awake and wonder desperately what could be done about the destruction. The great essential of course was permanence. That could not be found in either Government or Local Government bodies, as however sincere the intentions of the members when they accepted Trusteeship, they have no power to control beyond their own term of office. It had to be some new organization pledged to perpetual responsibility. Moreover, it had to arise among the people themselves.

In 1935 during a visit to Norfolk Island I met a man who, as a builder, had been employed to restore and maintain properties of the English National Trust. I had heard somewhat vaguely of this organization and learned much more from him. On his advice, I wrote to the English Trust, receiving in reply a warm and friendly answer and copies of their Trust Acts and other helpful literature. This was treasure trove indeed. I talked about my ideas to some of my Tree League friends but the War intervened.

I jotted down my ideas and later submitted the paper to Mr Fred T. Berman. This gentleman has gone from us these many years but he has left green memories all over the State. His life was devoted to teaching and to leaving every scene in which he paused the richer for his having been there. At this time he was Organiser of The Australian Forest League, of which I had the good fortune to be a co-opted member. With a view to spreading knowledge of the work of the League he was calling together a widely representative gathering of delegates from all over the State and suggested that I send in what I had written for the forthcoming Conference.

As The Tree Lovers' Civic League had met since 1927 in our home I sent it in the name of this League. To my delight the motion was warmly supported and carried unanimously by delegates of the 30 bodies represented.

Under Mr Berman's guidance and with his ever ready assistance and advice we carefully built up the organization. A friend of long standing, Mr W Cresswell O'Reilly, consented to become our first Chairman. Eighteen

months later Mr Oliver Wyndham came forward and offered to relieve me of my (honorary) secretarial duties. He was a well known bush walker, as well as a city accountant, and I thankfully accepted his good offer.

After the passing of Mr Berman and then of Mr O'Reilly we met difficulties and delays which were bitterly disappointing. Now we realise they were blessings in disguise – they toughened our timbers.

When my son Ivor offered to relieve Mr Wyndham as Honorary Secretary in order that the latter could become President, we entered a new era. From here the story is told in Annual Reports, with a wide variety of work carried out and a strong rise in membership. We have many fine projects in view and face another year with high hope.

15.9.56
A.F. WYATT



Figure 7: Annie Wyatt

CHAPTER 3

EARLY DAYS

The late 1930s often heard parental talk at the Wyatt dinner table on destruction of historic buildings and an English National Trust to which the author's mother was writing.

The 1939 War came as Mrs I. B. Wyatt was preparing in some detail for a launching of the proposed National Trust. The minute book of the Tree Lovers' Civic League on 11th April, 1939 refers to her proposing a motion about the English Trust and there are nine further references to the subject up to August, 1945. Letters from her Tree League friends and one or two others later added a little more information about her efforts. Mrs Wyatt's Red Cross and Prisoners' Aid Association activities were time-demanding during the war years and, although she discussed her ideas for a Trust with her friends, she did nothing very definite until 1944.

Early in that year she conferred with her longtime conservation friend Fred T. Berman, the respected Honorary Organizer of The Australian Forest League, '*a man of vision and a constructive idealist*'. Her notes record that she spoke to him. '*...On the possibility of forming a National Trust here on the lines of the one in England*'. This gentleman urged her to submit her proposal for a National Trust to a *Save the Trees – Conserve our Forests Conference* he was organizing for the Forest League. This League, in the words of Mr Berman, was '*one of the first organizations to turn men's faces to trees and nature*'.

On Mrs Wyatt's suggestion the Tree Lovers' Civic League enthusiastically resolved to submit a motion to the Conference '*that a body similar to that of the National Trust of England be set up by the Government to safeguard and govern the National State Parks, National Monuments and Reserves of the State*'. The Conference was held on lst - 2nd November, 1944 at 166 Phillip Street, Sydney.

Mrs Wyatt was asked to present the proposal, her speech being:

> *Our League is putting forward a suggestion that as quickly as possible we ask the Government to give us something approximating the National*



Figure 8: Fred T. Berman, 1947

Trust of England, which functions not only for the trees, forests and parklands but also for historic buildings or anything which adds to the beauty and interest of the countryside, such as a lovely bridge or anything that is deemed worthy of preservation for the enjoyment of the people, even a little old cottage or an old farmhouse - all those things which are typical of England and worthy of preservation.

Here (Australia) wonderful work is being done to save forest lands and to plant trees in streets, but there is no preservation for the future. When we get bushland or parkland there is no authority in whom it can be vested with certainty. You hand it over to the local Council and that Council can be very sympathetic during its lifetime, but Councils change from year to year and another Council might say we need finance and there are thousands of pounds worth of timber in that park and we have had a wonderful offer. In that way there is no security for the future; but in England you have a Trust and once the property is vested in their hands it is maintained and cared for in the character in which it was given to them. You can have a parkland given here and a future authority may say it would be better turned into playing fields. We want something which will guarantee security. I am convinced much valuable property would be given to the public by the owners if they felt it was going to be maintained in that manner. The sooner we get something in the nature of a Trust the sooner we will reap the golden opportunity of getting those places while the country is young; the preservation of those things will really help to a national goal and we feel we want some authority which will secure those things and accept those gifts from public spirited citizens.

I move that we approach the Government to as quickly as possible give us security in the form of a National Trust for the preservation of particular parklands and forests and any object of beauty and historical interest.

The motion was adopted unanimously with acclamation by the Conference delegates representing 30 societies. Mrs Wyatt's report of the proceedings includes the following:

A gentleman near the back of the hall, giving his name as John P. Tate (a Senator 1949-53) explained that he was Chairman of the newly appointed Cumberland County Council a town planning authority, and was deeply interested in the proposal put forward. If established, he said, such a Trust would solve one of the most difficult problems with which the County Council was faced. They were deeply conscious of the urgency of preserving the National heritage of landmarks and ancient buildings but had wondered what body would accept responsibility for care and upkeep. If a Trust were formed he would welcome the opportunity of joining it and would do all in his power to further its aims and assist in any way possible.

Mrs Wyatt's notes continue: '*stress at present our anxiety to save such buildings as The Mint and the Hyde Park Barracks because they stand in immediate danger. But undoubtedly Trust work will eventually reach out to the countryside*'.

The successful 1944 Conference, which also led to formation of the Forestry Advisory Council of NSW of which Mrs Wyatt was elected a Vice-President in 1945, instructed the Council to proceed with launching of the Trust.

On 7th February, 1945 Mrs Wyatt wrote a four page letter to Fred Berman:

I can only tell you that the National Trust of England has been in operation for many years and has been judged to have been of such service to the Nation that just prior to the outbreak of war it was declared exempt from all rates and taxes amounting to about £1,000,000 pounds sterling per annum.

It accepts responsibility for the safeguarding and maintenance of property presented or otherwise acquired for the Nation and stresses that such property shall be preserved as far as possible in its original form. Most of its treasures have been presented or left as bequests but some are obtained by public subscription; sums of money are often left by the donors to keep them in order or this is sometimes done by charging inspection fees.

Buildings of historic interest form a large part of the property, which also includes woodlands, moors, hills and lakes and even vantage points with vistas. Even a tiny patch of land on which a beautiful or historic tree

is growing not infrequently comes within its care and single blocks of land giving access to the seashore are included. Stone bridges, watch towers, old gardens - anything in short which enriches a neighbourhood and is thought worthy of preservation is accepted and preserved.

We all know the difficulty of guarding parks and bushlands, once acquired, as there is no central and permanent authority in which to vest them. I am convinced that had we had such an institution in Australia the nation would already have been the richer as owner of such gems as the Lawson home at Prospect (Veteran Hall), Burdekin House in Macquarie Street and bushlands and viewpoints galore.

It is only by the cherishing of such treasure that we can hope to evolve a National Soul. Australian youth needs imagination, veneration and tradition to balance the more material qualities, admirable and necessary as those attributes are in their due proportion.

The National Trust appears to function through local committees, which act as guardians and are in turn responsible to the central organization. The same structure here would have an educative value in far flung districts and do much to create the community spirit and civic pride in remote settlements...

The recently formed Forestry Advisory Council appointed a small committee consisting of G. Ross Thomas, CMG of the Forest League, F. T. Berman and Mrs I .Wyatt, '*representing the Ku-ring-gai Tree Lovers' Civic League, the original promoting body*', who tabled her literature and correspondence with the English Trust at the first committee meeting on 27th March, 1945 in the Forestry Commission building.

A small formal gathering on 6th April appointed W. Cresswell O'Reilly Chairman and Mrs Wyatt Honorary Secretary and resolved that '*The meeting resolve itself into a National Trust (Provisional) Committee...*'. Therefore the 6th April, 1945 may be regarded as the foundation date of the National Trust. Those present were Mrs Wyatt, Messrs Thomas, O'Reilly, Berman and G. Brown (Forestry Commission of NSW). It was agreed more data would be obtained from the English Trust.

Committee meetings on 20th June and 24th August decided, amongst other business matters, to invite a few selected people likely to be interested in the Trust movement to a somewhat larger gathering which took place on 13th November, 1945 at 28 Martin Place, Sydney. Thirteen were present and amongst the guests was Adrian Ashton (later CBE) who urged the Trust to '*stand on its feet as a separate body*'. Cresswell O'Reilly later suggested it be confined to NSW in the early days. Other suggestions were made by those present and a sub-committee formed to consider a constitution, Mr Berman stating the Forestry Advisory Council would provide funds in the early days. Some senior members of the Royal Australian Historical Society (RAHS) were beginning to take an active interest in the work of the Trust, as were individuals from other organizations.

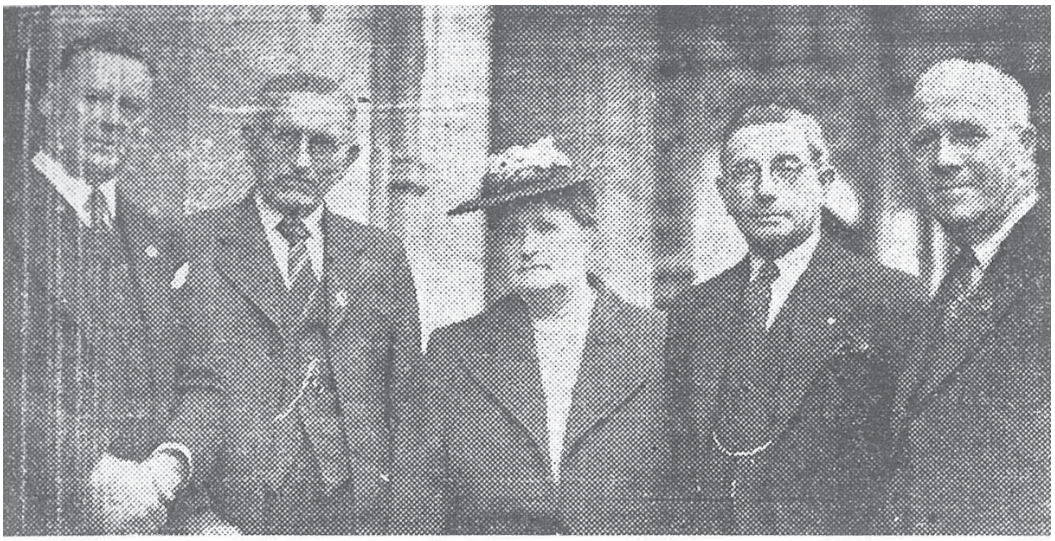
In November congratulations were forwarded to the Minister for Education, the Hon R. J. Heffron, MLA who stated the Government was considering formation of a National Trust. Data was offered and a conference suggested. John McClemens KC and Oliver H. Wyndham were amongst those who joined the National Trust by invitation in early 1946.

At a Committee meeting on 17th January, 1946 Adrian Ashton proposed the organization '*proceed as a purely voluntary movement among citizens to build up the Trust from a small beginning*'. Mrs Wyatt urged the Trust to '*begin with restoration of one old home which would become a mecca*'.

A meeting on 5th February, 1946 was moved to lengthy discussion on proposed activities, the problems of finance, the relationship with the State Government and the presenting of the new organization to the community. Mr Ashton reviewed the work of the English Trust and its possible application to the NSW organization. Mr McClemens pointed out: '*that ancient buildings and open spaces which should be saved for the nation were often lost because their danger was only revealed at the last moment and the hue and cry raised too late. The value of a National Trust was largely that it looked ahead and took action before destruction threatened*'. K. R. Cramp, OBE commented that the Trust must have some form of Government support. Reporters were present from *The Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph*, the first occasion the press attended a Trust gathering.

The Sunday Sun of 31st March reported Lord Mayor Bartley as suggesting that the historic Mint and Hyde Park Barracks should be demolished '*to make way for modern structures*', this being reported over the headline '*New Trust to fight threats to Sydney historic buildings*'. Remembering the loss of Burdekin House and the Commissariat Stores, the Trust and others protested in no uncertain way and this became the first public preservation fight by the new organization.

A Trust deputation, after conferring on 10th April, 1946 with Captain the Hon W.F Dunn, MLA on behalf of Premier W. J. McKell, QC, MLA (later His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir William, GCMG, QC), privately described the Government's attitude towards a National Trust in one word 'apathetic'. During the remainder of 1946 the Committee held a further



TREE LOVERS IN CONFERENCE.—Some of the delegates who attended this week's conference of the Forestry Advisory Council of N.S.W. From left: Mr. G. H. Wright, Mr. A. E. Watson, Mrs. I. B. Wyatt, Mr. Fred Parkinson and Mr. S. T. Turner.

Figure 9: Tree Lovers in Conference

eight meetings, mainly at History House, headquarters of the Royal Australian Historical Society. Many matters were discussed at these meetings, including a proposal for a Warrumbungle National Reserve. Mr Ashton reminded that Government assistance in the matter of an Act ultimately would be essential. Mrs Wyatt stated: '*The lovely Macquarie buildings of the city are in grave peril and we should take our stand for their preservation or we might see them torn stone from stone without further warning, as has been done in the case of the Commissariat Stores at West Circular Quay*'.

Foundation Chairman of the Cumberland County Council, Councillor Tate informally inviting Trust co-operation, offered in June 1946 to ensure that historic structures within the County were not interfered with, pending publication of the Council's Master Plan three years hence. John Tate, a strong supporter of the Trust from the beginning and Trust Councillor, 1947-53, again stated it might ultimately be the body to accept responsibility for the care and maintenance of landmarks and ancient monuments. A report by Fred Berman on a Committee meeting of 28th June stated: '*...A somewhat animated debate took place on a suggestion to establish contact with the Cumberland County Council, one or two representatives of the Historical Society maintaining that as the National Trust was not yet a corporate body and the Society had already established contact (with the County Council) no further action was expedient or desirable*'. However, it was resolved the Trust would hold a discussion with the County Council, this taking place on 15th July.

Karl Cramp submitted to the Trust Committee a draft list of 25 important and 16 more important structures and, with some amendments, the Trust forwarded the list to the County Council in August. The Historical Society requested a copy and this was supplied, with the suggestion the Society reciprocate with its list.

On 2nd July *The Sydney Morning Herald* reported that the Hyde Park Barracks, The Mint and Parliament House seemed doomed for destruction by Premier McKell Government's plan for remodeling Macquarie Street. Trust representatives continued strong opposition.

The Committee, realising it was beginning to receive public support, despite the cry of 'fanatics' from some quarters, resolved to seek assistance from other organizations, avoiding those with 'ulterior motives'. The Trust was becoming better organised but membership was still by invitation for it was not seeking numbers as yet.

The organization owes much to the enthusiasm, sound judgment and vision of the dedicated people in the early days who, with hard work, persevered and succeeded against public apathy and on occasions considerable opposition. They realised the importance of preserving our heritage, much of which was being destroyed.

Oliver Wyndham prepared a draft Constitution, consulting solicitor Miss Marie Byles, MBE and others, and on 25th November, 1946, after careful consideration and some amendments, it was adopted and signed by the nine persons present, under the name The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales). The Constitution provided for a Council of twelve.

It was announced by the Chairman, W. Cresswell O'Reilly, that under the terms of the draft

Constitution now adopted the members present were constituted as members of The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) and for the purposes of the meeting would function as such. Objects were:

> (a) The promotion, acquisition and maintenance for permanent preservation for the benefit of the public of
>
> (1) lands and buildings of beauty, architectural, historical or antiquarian interest, and
>
> (2) as regards lands, the preservation of natural features and fauna and flora.
>
> (b) The protection and acquisition of the amenities of such lands and buildings as aforesaid, the preservation of furniture, pictures and chattels of any description having a national or historical or artistic interest and the encouragement of the enjoyment thereof by the public.
>
> (c) To obtain any Act or Acts of Parliament necessary or desirable to carry out or extend any of the above objects.
>
> (d) To do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

On adoption of the Constitution a small Executive was elected of A. Ashton, President, O. Wyndham, Honorary Secretary and W. Cresswell O'Reilly, Honorary Treasurer. Subscriptions were fixed at Ordinary $1 and Life $100 with Benefactor donations $1,000. The three office-bearers, together with Mrs Wyatt and Fred Berman, were asked to *'prepare a plan of campaign to implement Trust policy'*. It was hoped that if other Trusts were established they would use the same name with the addition of their State's name. Five other Trusts did in fact follow this course (refer Appendix 1)

On 16th December at the first meeting of the Executive the new letterheads became available and it wa sresolved that *'those present should autograph the first sheet and present it to Mrs Wyatt as a small souvenir and that matter be recorded in the minutes.'*

The first ever meeting of the Council of the National Trust took place at 3.30p.m. on 4th February, 1947 at 12 O'Connell Street, Sydney, in the presence of nine persons. Matters discussed included Trust policy, the Cumberland County Council and Hyde Park Barracks, appointment of a Patron and financial and membership support from the public. It was agreed that Parliamentarians '... *be made conversant with the aims of the Trust and that a definite drive be made to enlist their support...'* The first bank account was opened at the Martin Place Branch of the Rural Bank of New South Wales.

A Council meeting on 20th February made the first reference to the idea of classifying historic buildings and decided also that the Trust should '*act as a pressure-body, with a view to influencing public and official opinion*'. It was noted that Experiment Farm Cottage at Parramatta was available for purchase at $1,800 (fourteen years later it became a Trust property). For some years this and future meetings of the Council were held at the NSW Public Library. A 20th March meeting agreed on the urging of Mrs Wyatt that '*...our immediate endeavours should be to concentrate on the preservation of those local buildings that stand in immediate danger of being lost to the community*'.

The *Sunday Telegraph* of 23rd March, 1947

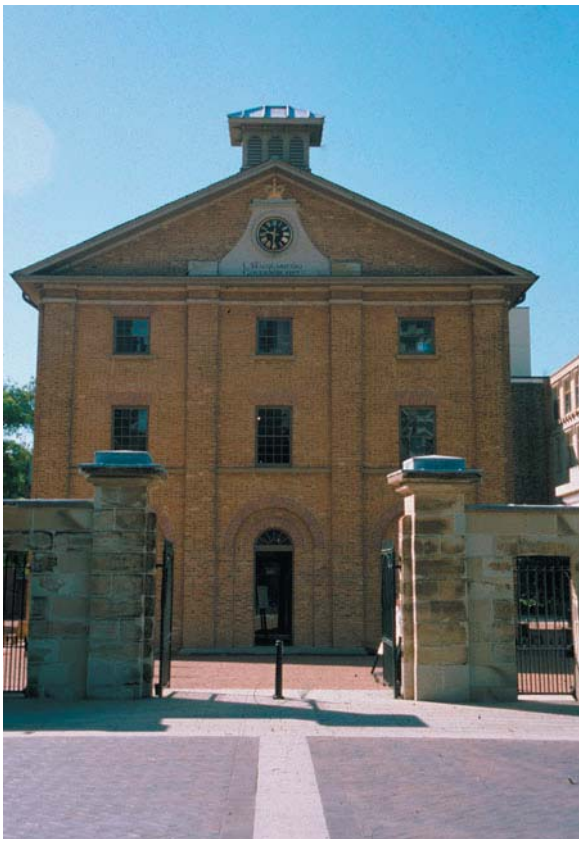


Figure 10: Hyde Park Barracks today. A Museum under the care of the Historic Houses Trust of NSW

referred to Lord Mayor Bartley's 'tear 'em down' policy and the Trust, with co-operation from the Historical Society, continued the battle with wide distribution of a large four-page illustrated pamphlet, prepared by historian G.A. King, *An Appeal to all Good Australians - Why the Hyde Park Barracks should be preserved*. The organization was determined to win this fight but, realising threats to historic buildings would continue until there was improved protection, conferred again in

May with Councillor Tate who assured the Trust '*The Barracks are safe at least till the end of the year*.'

Five Council meetings were held between May and October 1947 and amongst many items considered or noted were Trust expansion, the first donation by K. R. Bernard-Smith in May, membership 44 by mid-year rising to 107 in October, the first audited Income and Expenditure Accounts ($143 surplus), the first general publicity pamphlet and formation of a sub-committee, consisting of Mrs Wyatt, G. King and A. Irving, to plan the public launching. On 30th September amendments to the Constitution included enlarging the Council to seventeen and the Executive to nine, later that day, after adoption of the Constitution, the first Annual Meeting was held. June 1947 brought the death of Frederick Berman '*whose enthusiasm and organization had contributed so greatly to the formation of the Trust*'.

The Trust invited eight organizations with kindred interests to be represented at a conference in the Public Library on 9th July, 1947 and this resulted in formation of the Advisory Council of the Trust, consisting of delegates of Affiliated Societies. On 30th September sixteen societies became affiliated.



Figure 11: Tree lovers Civic League 1949

The history has arrived at the 1947 public launching of the Trust. On 24th September Mrs Wyatt wrote: '*There is ample evidence that the people of NSW are ready for a National Trust. Therefore, we are assured of success if the prospect be placed before than with justifiable confidence and optimism*'.



Figure 12: Tree lovers Civic League planting 1949

CHAPTER 4

GATHERING STRENGTH, 1947-1959

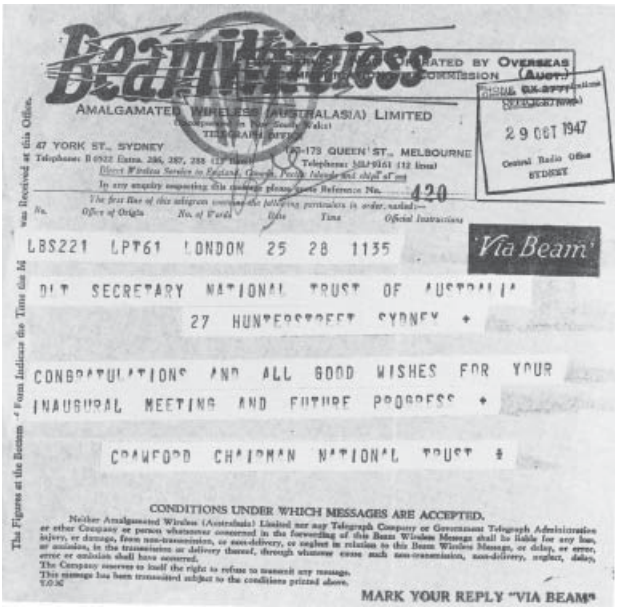
The public launching, purposely delayed until the organization was more firmly established and accepted, took place at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th November, 1947 in the Royal Empire Society's Hall, 17 Bligh Street, Sydney (now part of the Norwich House site) in the presence of about 270 people.

The Opening Address was given by President Adrian Ashton, supported by K. R. Cramp and followed by guest speaker, Charles Wilmot, OBE, representative in Australia of the British Council. The President commented: '*The British organization was begun very modestly 50 years ago by a few enthusiastic citizens and is still largely maintained by private subscription. As in England, the success of the work of the Australian organization will rest with the people themselves...*'. Mr Wilmot said: '*I am sometimes dazzled by the exceeding beauty of Australia - and at times I am seriously cast down at what Australians are making of it... it behoves every Government, local government body, commercial house, and citizen to support the Trust because it will be handing on a heritage that can never be matched or replaced...*'.

A message was requested from the English Trust and this came on 29th October by Beam Cablegram over the signature of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres: '*Congratulations and all good wishes for your inaugural meeting and future progress*', followed by a lengthy letter.

The author clearly remembers the enthusiastic and successful launching for he was one of those standing at the rear of the hall. The evening concluded with a film, *The People's Land*, depicting the work of the National Trust in England and the enrolling of members.

The daily and weekend press published excellent editorials and special articles, all welcoming


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SECRETARY NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA

27 HUNTER STREET SYDNEY

CONGRATULATIONS AND ALL GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR INAUGURAL MEETING AND FUTURE PROGRESS

CRAWFORD CHAIRMAN NATIONAL TRUST

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MESSAGES ARE ACCEPTED.

MARK YOUR REPLY "VIA BEAM"

Figure 13: Public launching of the National Trust, Message from the English Trust on 29th October 1947

the step forward. *The Sun* in its editorial stated:

> *In Defence of the Beautiful. Every Australian who loves his country and its traditional inheritance from the past will welcome the formation last night of a National Trust... It is depressing but inevitable fact that, as communities*

> *prosper and expand, their legacies of beauty correspondingly decrease, unless somebody is prepared to fight for them. For, as industry sprawls out and congestion grows, the open spaces and the ancient buildings are threatened with ruthless obliteration...*

The Sydney Daily Telegraph commented:

> *Formation of the National Trust of Australia is welcome evidence that at last some effort will be made to preserve our historic buildings. The new Trust may be able to save the few surviving reminders of an era whose gracious and graceful architecture could well inspire modern planners...*

Representatives conferred in December with the Under-Secretary of the Department of Local Government concerning the possibility of a special Act of Parliament for the Trust but were advised it would have to wait until public support warranted it. In the same month W. G. Wright became the first life Member and it was decided to commence a membership drive early in the new year. The Trust Council agreed to a request of Rae Else-Mitchell (later the Hon Mr Justice, CMG) for greater action in preserving areas of natural beauty and J. A. Palmer's proposals for improved protection by Government Departments of flora and fauna. G.A. King prepared historical articles for the press resulting in valuable publicity. Discussions were held in October-December with the Department of Agriculture concerning the possibility of the Trust's taking over Macquarie Field House (c1840), near Liverpool.

In November 1947 the President was appointed to a somewhat short-lived Committee formed by the Minister for Local Government to consider: '*(a) buildings of historic interest within the County of Cumberland which may require to be removed by planning and which should be preserved (b) suggesting suitable sites for the erection of historic buildings after demolition.'*

The Trust Council held an emergency meeting on 4th February, 1948 to discuss a report by the President, arising from the first meeting of the new Committee, that consideration was being given by the authorities to demolition of Francis Greenway's Hyde Park Barracks (1817-19) and The Mint (1810-16) for the purpose of extending King Street.

The Trust responded with a lengthy resolution in strong opposition, covering also Greenway's St James Church (1820-24) and this was conveyed to the Government and press. G.E. Moore, representing an Affiliated Society, successfully moved a motion opposing in principle re-erection of historic buildings on other sites and this has remained unofficial Trust policy. Public opinion was making itself felt and the King Street proposal attracted considerable opposition.

The first suburban meeting was attended by 200 in the Manly Town Hall on 19th February. Miss Dorothea Mackellar, the poetess, became the second Life Member after Bill Wright. She was followed soon after by A. L. Rigby Senr. and F. Du Boise, owner of St Malo, who died May 1951. The Tenterfield School of Arts building and St Malo, both of which later were acquired by the Trust, came before the Council.

The initial issue of the Trust's *Bulletin* in April 1948, a means of communication with members, emphasised the Trust's non-political and non-sectarian approach and sought to spread the message that the Trust was interested not only in historic buildings in Sydney but equally was concerned with buildings and areas of natural beauty in the country. These printed *Bulletins* continued three times per annum until late 1949 when they were replaced by roneod circulars, except for a few special occasions, until mid-1961.

Mr Wilmot, always helpful to the Trust, and Mr Ashton were the main speakers on an Australian Broadcasting Commission Radio Digest programme, George King spoke at public meetings in Newcastle and Wollongong and an increasing number of requests to provide speakers came from other organizations. Information was sought by New Zealand, Western Australia and elsewhere concerning formation of National Trusts.

In becoming a member in July 1948, Mrs R.G. Casey (later Her Excellency The Lady Casey, AC, wife of Baron Casey, GCMG, CH, PC, DSO, MC, KST J) wrote: '*in Victoria some of us are being worried by the fact that so many early buildings of great interest and beauty are being pulled down...*'. Mrs Casey lectured to members on Early Melbourne Architecture in June 1954.

The Trust made representations to the State Government in August 1948 in an endeavour to prevent demolition of the Surgeon's Cottage (or House c1814-18) on Observatory Hill, Sydney. The roof had been removed quietly without public knowledge and the Cottage was demolished at the end of August. A strong protest was lodged in September with the Acting Premier. He was urged to instruct Government Departments and authorities to take steps to preserve historic structures and to have discussions with the Trust prior to proposed demolitions. The press likewise was most critical of the Government's action.

On 11th August, 1948 Lady Olivier, (Vivian Leigh) during the Sydney season of the Old Vic Company, urged preservation of the historic Macquarie Street buildings of the Georgian Corner, especially Parliament House and The Mint, thus giving great encouragement to those fighting to preserve the area.

The initial printed Annual Report, 1947-48, showed income, including Life Memberships, of $667 and expenditure of $238. At the Annual General Meeting on 30th September, 1948 the fifteen



Figure 14: The Royal Mint, Macquarie Street

Councillors were elected unopposed as were the office-bearers and Executive. The Tree Lovers' Civic League pointed out all the Trust's efforts were directed to preserving historic buildings and urged more attention '*...to protecting the scenic charm of our country from the destroying hand of the vandal*'. A public meeting on 12th October was held '*...with the object of placing before the people of Parramatta the nature of the work and aims of the Trust*'. The *Herald* on December 7, 1948 published a list of 40 historic structures and sites which the Cumberland County Council, '*on the suggestion of the Trust, recommended to the State Government should be preserved for all time*'.

Pressure of professional work led to Mr Ashton's resignation as President early in 1949 and he was replaced by Mr Cramp. The first excursion took place on the 12th February to Fort Denison with 156 present, followed soon afterwards by visits to Fernhill (refer appendix), Vaucluse House (1803-05) and Kurnell.

Fernhill at Mulgoa was built for Edward Cox in 1840-42 and at the time of the 1949 visit was owned by member G. S. Moyes. In 1955 the property was acquired by Mr and Mrs John Darling who, with sympathetic and expert restoration, made this large stone house of nearly 100 squares and its English-style landscaped garden, one of Australia's most beautiful historic hones, a '*colonial architectural gem*'. The Trust was not able to visit it again for 30 years and ownership changed in 1980.

By mid-1949 Affiliated Societies totalled 31 and membership 329, another approach was made to the State Government concerning an Act and an ad-hoc Legal Committee set up to consider the proposed legislation. A Conservation Committee was formed in June. The Government was urged to restore Macquarie Field House and place the property under the control of the Trust, but the Government demanded the Trust provide $12,000 for repairs, plus the cost of a man-proof encircling fence. The Trust Council was meeting frequently and taking action on an increasing number of matters and problems.

In September 1949 a greatly expanded Trust list of 130 Cumberland County buildings and other historic structures and areas, including cemeteries, was finalised, this being probably the first comprehensive catalogue or register in the State. A list of natural beauty areas worthy of preservation was in course of preparation.

Unfortunately, unhappiness had been growing between some senior members of the Royal Australian Historical Society and the Trust. In early 1949 a number of Trust members wrote of their impatience at the go-slow tactics and lack of action on the part of the Trust President, with some demanding a special meeting to enable frank discussion. To put it mildly, Trust Councillors were incensed at comments of Dr G. Mackaness, OBE at a July National Trust Council meeting.

As this problem is an important part of early

Trust history it is reported in some detail. The growing rift between the two organizations led to a conference on 28th September, 1949 when the following were discussed:

> (a) Society's fear that the Trust would encroach on its marking of historical sites. The Trust replied it had no intention of doing this as the Society was in a better position to undertake such work
>
> (b) Trust insistence that it have the right to acquire and restore historic buildings. It was stated the Society's Objects did not provide for acquisition
>
> (c) The Trust asked the Society to accept that its (the Trust's) Objects were far broader and included nature conservation
>
> (d) Clash of dates for inspections and tours. The Trust agreed to avoid certain dates.

The main Trust objection was that some senior Society office-bearers, being also members of the Trust Council, were well aware of all Trust deliberations and proposed activities but in return declined to keep the Trust informed. It was obvious some Society leaders were concerned that the Trust, concentrating on active preservation, would flourish and perhaps become a threat to the Society, which, as a long-established learned organization, tended more towards education. Trust representatives at the conference, Mrs Wyatt, Messrs King, Wyndham and Wright, signed their report to the Trust Executive.

Although there was a suggestion of a gentlemen's agreement, the conference achieved little. The follow-up came three years later but in the meantime there was coolness and worse between those concerned, to the extent that it definitely hampered Trust progress. If it had not been for the determined efforts of certain Trust seniors, there was a strong possibility the organization would have gone out of existence.

At the September 1949 Annual Meeting a new President C. R. McKerihan, CBE (later Sir Roy) President of the Rural Bank of New South Wales replaced Karl Cramp, who had held the position for only a few months. Between 1948 and 1952 election of Councillors and office-bearers took place openly at Annual Meetings. The Trust's second Annual Report (1948-49) expressed the hope the movement would spread to other States and that eventually a Federal Council might be established. An Education-Publicity Committee and a Building Committee were formed while protection of Aboriginal rock carvings and Bronte House were amongst items receiving attention.

In mid-1949 Miss Minard Crommelin, MBE of Warrah Sanctuary Trust (reserve 69787 dedicated in January 1941 and on the northern entrance of the Hawkesbury River) successfully requested the National Trust to nominate Oliver Wyndham to the Government as its trustee to assist her '*life work and dream of a national botanic garden*'. Miss Crommelin was a softly spoken gentle but determined lady, somewhat renowned for her lengthy and frequent letters, who first came to the area in 1908, quickly gaining a love of its natural floral beauty. Warrah Sanctuary was used extensively by scientists and students.

Mrs Wyatt and Messrs King and Wyndham addressed numerous organizations and gatherings to publicise the Trust. It was at this stage that Mrs Wyatt paid a written tribute to Mr Wyndham:

> *... outstanding service who joined the Trust, later as a delegate from Bush Walking Societies, early in the formative period, relieved me of the position of Honorary Secretary in November 1946 and has given without stint of his professional advice, his office space, the services of a typist and above all his energy and faith when the need was greatest.*

In April 1948 F. Du Boise, owner of St Malo, warned the Trust that the Government was planning a high-level bridge, refusing to move it 75 yards to the west to save historic St Malo and adjoining Mary Reiby Cottage. Mr Du Boise was the grandson of St Malo builder, Didier Numa Joubert, who erected the building on an area of land purchased from Mary Reiby. Different dates are given for construction of St Malo and its detached kitchen by Italian artisans i.e. 1847-48, 1850 and 1854. Reiby, whose name had various spellings, had been transported in 1793. The Trust lodged a formal objection and in February 1950 the Minister agreed to make changes and save the buildings. Carved wooden columns from the Burdekin House facade had been transferred to the St Malo verandah, replacing earlier cast-iron pillars. The author remembers the stone wall on the Joubert Street frontage, the stones with convict markings coming from the demolished Commissariat Stores at West Circular Quay.

Journalist 'Bluegum', Miss Judith Cassell, urged in February 1950 that Montagu(e) Island near Narooma be dedicated as a national reserve and placed under Trust protection. F. D. McCarthy Curator of Anthropology at The Australian Museum, in March asked for support in establishing Daruk, or Dharug, Primitive Area or National Park, later a National Park of 35,000 acres, on the northern side of the Hawkesbury River in a rugged and almost inaccessible area '*...containing one of the most important series of*

Aboriginal rock engravings yet discovered...' together with a wealth of flora and fauna. With these and other items the Trust in 1949-50 increased its active role in nature conservation.

Under the Fauna Protection Act 1948 (amended 1964) the Fauna Protection Panel of thirteen members operated from 1st July, 1949 to 1st October, 1967 when it was disbanded by passage of the National Parks and Wildlife Act. Chief Guardians of Fauna were F. J. Griffiths (1949-58) and A. A. Strom (later AM; 1958-67). The Trust and other societies worked closely with and were assisted by these hard-working nature conservationists. The dedicated Allen Strom reminded us continually that survival of wildlife species depended on preservation of the habitat and that education is essential to nature conservation. One cannot forget the matchbox office of the Panel in Bridge Street and the total staff of three, including the always cheerful Fred Hersey, first Field Officer (1954-67), whose area was the whole of the State until appointment of the second ranger, C. Boyd, in 1960.

On 5th December, 1950 the Trust was incorporated under the Companies Act as a company (non-profit) limited by guarantee, subscribers being Mrs Wyatt, Miss M. Byles (Honorary Solicitor, 1952-53), Messrs King, O'Reilly, Wyndham, Ashton and J. Metcalfe. The Articles had 52 clauses, the Certificate of Incorporation being No 309253. The Annual General Meeting which would have taken place in late 1950, was delayed until 15th March, 1951 in order that the new Council could operate under the Incorporation, which gave the Trust legal status.

Problems developed in selecting dates for Council and Executive meetings convenient to the President, a busy public man, and, therefore, Mr McKerihan stood down, to be replaced by G. A. King in March 1951. The author had been organizing excursions and tours and for part of 1951 acted as Honorary Secretary during the absence of Mr Wyndham.

J. D. Tipper (Trust Councillor, 1953-67) invited the Trust in May 1951 to appoint one of seven trustees of Muogamarra Sanctuary, south of the Hawkesbury River near Cowan, an area he had established in 1932-34 to preserve in perpetuity the valuable and rare flora and fauna of the Hawkesbury sandstone region. John Tipper first visited the area in 1923. Muogamarra, meaning '*preserve for the future*', was a private sanctuary between 1934 and 1953, then a sanctuary dedicated under the Crown Lands Consolidated Act. The year 1951, thus was the beginning of a close association of nineteen years between the National Trust and the Sanctuary.

The 1951 Annual General Meeting was held on 27th September. Assets were shown as $820 while committees were Executive, Finance, Legal, Historical, Conservation and Education. The Trust was active on numerous matters including Liverpool Courthouse, Firholme at Parramatta, Barrenjoey and La Perouse Reserves, Bulli Pass rain-forest, Parramatta Park and the buildings of the Georgian Corner in Sydney which it was accepted now were safe from demolition. Mrs Wyatt urged that The Mint should became headquarters of the Trust and its Affiliated Societies. The Annual Report emphasised the '*organization was on a sound footing ... much has been done and is being done*.'

An Advisory Council, consisting of representatives of Affiliated Societies, had been formed in July 1947, this group being of importance to the Trust by ensuring increased support from the Societies. The Council met fairly frequently up to 1950-51 but could only make recommendations to the controlling Trust Council. Occasionally a combined meeting was held but in late 1953 the Advisory Council was allowed to lapse.

Arnold Hudson gave valuable publicity, particularly in country areas, with his illustrated article, 'Preserve Our Heritage', in the 1951 *Land Annual* in which he traced the early history of the Trust. President George King pointed out: '*...the outlook is bright and encouraging... the Trust will be able to hold buildings for the people, as in England...*'. In the same issue of *The Land Annual* Miss Cassell urged improved protection for flora and fauna on the small uninhabited islands off the NSW coast.

Mrs Wyatt recommended that the State Government establish a special Historic Churches Preservation Fund, with annual contributions from the Government and tax deductible gifts from companies, organizations and individuals. The Fund would be administered by a widely representative committee to consider applications for preservation of churches built prior to 1900 and with control over restoration work. The Government did not take any action.

The newly formed Kurnell Peninsula Oil Refinery Protest Committee, with G. E. Moore as chairman, supported by individuals and eighteen organizations, strongly opposed in 1952 and again in 1954 the proposed oil refinery at the birthplace of Australia. On 29th August, 1952 the Committee in a five-page submission to Premier, the Hon J. J. Cahill, MLA outlined the reasons why the refinery should be located elsewhere. The Trust played a prominent part in the campaign.

Trust Vice-President Mrs Wyatt on 1st December sent the following letter to Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt in America: '*Enclosed herewith is the story of Kurnell, whose rapidly approaching desecration fills thousands of Australian hearts with dismay and indignation. Desperation has driven me to take the liberty of making this appeal to you, and through you to the women of America, to intercede on our behalf. At a time when civilization demands the unity of America and Australia, should we permit mere business interests to imperil friendship? I plead with you to use your great influence to prevent this act of irreparable vandalism. You would earn our warmest gratitude thereby*'. A reply

was not forthcoming.

During 1952 illustrated lectures were held for members and friends on alternate months with attendances up to 90. Some members urged that an occasional meeting be arranged to discuss matters of general interest. The year 1951-52 was the only one in which an Annual Report was not issued to members, although it was necessary to prepare a brief one later for the Registrar-General.

The year 1952 brought the first contested Council election under the control of the Returning Officer who issued 298 ballot papers by post of which 131 were returned. There was modest canvassing by some of the 20 candidates who nominated for the seventeen Council positions in accordance with Article 18.

This secret ballot, the next step in the disagreement with the Historical Society, resulted in the defeat of the President and a Past President of the Trust together with one other, all of whom were or had been prominent in the Historical Society.

The defeat of the three led to the Society withdrawing its affiliation early in 1953 followed by a long period during which the two organizations carefully avoided each other. Then slowly, very slowly, they commenced to co-operate cautiously in some matters and in August 1960, soon after the Trust Act was finalised, the Society re-affiliated. During the Presidencies of Mr Justice Else-Mitchell, of the Society, 1970-76, and the author of the Trust, the position further improved and there has been helpful and pleasant co-operation in recent years.

At the Annual Meeting on 30th September 1952 following the contested Council ballot, Oliver Wyndham was elected unopposed as the new President, a position he was to occupy with distinction until 1960, I. F. Wyatt, the author became Honorary Secretary until 1969 and G. E. Wunderlich Honorary Treasurer. This team worked together for five years in the positions with a substantial increase in overall activities from late 1952. As their Sydney offices were not far apart they conferred almost daily and, being self employed, the author for many years allocated about half his weekdays plus nights and weekends to Trust activities. Geoff Wunderlich served as an efficient Honorary Treasurer to 1957 when he retired from Council but was prevailed upon to accept the position of Returning Officer until 1976. Between 1952 and 1958 there were three Wyatts on the Council and until 1961 two on the Executive. I. B. Wyatt, an experienced businessman and the author's father, refused to join the Executive as the family then would have comprised one third of this section of the Trust.

The Trust had been interested in the historic buildings on Norfolk Island for some years and in January 1953 the Commonwealth Minister for Territories the Hon Paul Hasluck, MHR (later His Excellency the Governor-General the Rt Hon Sir Paul, KG, GCMG, GCVO, PC, KSt J) advised the organization of his approval *'...of a positive programme for restoration, preservation and use...'* of the main buildings.

Over a lengthy period strong opposition was voiced by the Trust to the proposal for playing fields, dredging and filling in parts of Dee Why Lagoon, home of 60 different species of birds, some rare, and a valuable resting ground for migratory birds. Such areas with food and shelter were scarce on the Central Coast. In 1964 a garbage dump was proposed and opposed on the seaward side of the lagoon.

The Honorary Secretary adopted a policy of telling members more about the work of the Council and an occasional business only evening was set aside for full member discussion. The increased number of lectures, film evenings and excursions, to which members were urged to bring friends, were most popular for some years, attracting attendances of 100 to 200. They were a valuable means of recruiting members. The ever popular Spencer Lowe tours of Parramatta and Windsor, together with 25 miles by large boat on the Hawkesbury River, likewise lasted for a considerable period. Arnold Hudson urged that efforts be made to interest school children in the Trust.

More and more the general public was realising that so much damage had been done to historic buildings, wildlife and natural beauty that "*in little more than 150 years of settlement the cry 'too late' may yet be heard*" (Arnold Hudson).

A highlight in the early history occurred on 4th March, 1953 when, following negotiations commencing in mid-1951, a thirteen clause agreement was completed with the Commonwealth Government for the Trust to exercise '*full guardianship of the fauna and flora on Montagu Island*'. Signatories were Captain K. Ditcham and for the Trust Miss J. Cassell, O. H. Wyndham and the author.

In addition to recognition by the Government it guaranteed protection of a natural sanctuary. Montagu is a safe haven and important breeding ground for Tasmanian fur seals, fairy penguins and some 43 species of other seabirds including gulls, terns and shearwaters (mutton birds). Numbers vary greatly from year to year with estimations up to 850 seals and 7,000 penguins. The Department of Shipping and Transport controls the 1880-81 lighthouse and staff cottages on the Island, from which came some of the stone for the Sydney G.P.O.. The Island, named by Captain James Cook, is about one mile long and one-third mile wide, a rugged area with granite outcrops, the flora mainly harsh honey-rush. The only human inhabitants are light-keepers and their families. As far as the Trust is concerned, the first keepers were Fred Stubbs and R. C. (Max) Holmes.

Montagu Island thus became the first National Trust 'property' in Australia. Much of the credit for this success belongs to Miss Cassell who made her first visit to the Island in 1948.

To date major handicaps for the Trust included



Figure 15: Montagu Island, South Coast, NSW
Fairy Penguins by Flashlight

a shortage of funds and the indifference or outright opposition of some semi-Government bodies and others who regarded the Trust '*as a bunch of cranks*'. However, by 1954 a little more co-operation was forthcoming from a few Government Departments and it was obvious some senior public servants were realising the value of Trust activities long before many Parliamentarians. Arthur Tonge, MLA 1926-62, was the first member of a Parliament to render assistance and advice to the Trust.

On 18th May, 1953 President Wyndham submitted a fifteen-page master plan for the controlled development of the lower Hawkesbury River. The Trust Council resolved that under Trust sponsorship a separate organization should be formed to concentrate on this ambitious project, which envisaged preservation of the scenic beauties, the flora and fauna and other resources of this impressive waterway. Thus on 19th January, 1954 the Hawkesbury Scenic Preservation Council was launched (Constitution adopted 27th August) consisting of fifteen conservation and historical organizations and a few individuals, its proposed activities including establishment of a national park and preservation of Kariong Peninsula. G. E. Moore (chairman), Colonel E. Milne, DSO, the Trust President (O. Wyndham) and Honorary Secretary (the author) were active with the new body, which continued successfully until wound up on 16th September, 1966.

In 1956 Mr Wyndham stated:

> *The whole future of the Hawkesbury lies with us today. By reasonable foresight and careful planning, backed by the conditioning of public opinion, we may yet save for the future generations what could prove to be this State's greatest tourist asset. For this reason...the time has now come for concerted action.*

By May 1953 Oliver Wyndham, in discussion with W.S. Tatlow, had prepared a rough draft of a Parliamentary Bill but it was realised the State Government's attitude now 'was negative and unhelpful'. Council decided, therefore, to defer seeking an Act and to gain recognition by concentrating on death and stamp duty concessions, Local Government rate exemption and financial support.

The 1952-53 Annual Report referred to *'... a year of marked progress ... now established as an organization of no small importance and influence ... valued press and radio support ... official recognition extended by Government Departments ... been consolidating but now will undertake more vigorous policy...*' There were nine gatherings of members with seventeen Council and Executive meetings at which 45 different subjects were considered. Income was $540 and expenditure $574, with affiliations totalling 33. For the first time Council expressed concern at the tremendous burden on the honorary office-bearers.



Figure 16: Bungaribee, Doonside
Demolished 1957

At the September 1953 Annual Meeting Mrs I. B. Wyatt was appointed an Honorary Life Member and in the words of the President '*...was the first to be accorded this rare honour*'. Those present stood while the resolution was carried. The next Annual Report stated *'...she had always been a source of inspiration to members and it is recognised that much of the credit for the Trust's progress is due to her untiring efforts...'*

On the persistence mainly of Arthur Donnelly, who commenced his efforts in 1935, E. J. Petherick and the Hon D. H. Drummond, MLA a former State Minister for Education and Federal MP, a big name appeal committee, including leaders of all parties in the Commonwealth and NSW Parliaments, was formed on 3rd November, 1953 for the purpose of raising funds and protecting for the nation the Tenterfield School of Arts building (1875 with additions), the venue of Sir Henry Parkes' historic 1889 speech advocating Federation. Sir Henry, who for 20 years had the concept in mind, was called the Father of Federation and was 72 when the speech was made.

The committee immediately approached the Trust with the request that it actively support the Appeal and later that the property be vested in the Trust, whose President, Oliver Wyndham, was one of the Appeal's Vice-Presidents. The Trust's Honorary Secretary, the author, was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Appeal Committee, which meant a considerable amount of additional work until it was wound up in March 1958.

In December 1953 members were encouraged to support the Church's appeal for $20,000 for restoration of St Matthews Church, Windsor, but the Trust was unable to contribute from its own funds. However, it appointed a sub-committee to assist and was thanked for its members' support.

The Trust was informed in September 1954 that, following its representations and those of others, Cabbage Tree Island, 60 acres on the NSW coast, was being dedicated by the State Government as the first Fauna Reserve, The John Gould Reserve. Much credit for this success goes to A. F. D'Ombrain, AM of Maitland. Barrington Tops, Berrima Courthouse, Aboriginal relics, the Blue Mountains National Park, Lennox Bridge and the Old Mill at Nimmitabel were to the forefront in the Trust's efforts. A special Committee was appointed to compile photographic records of historic buildings, relics and sites. The Cumberland County Council invited appointment of representatives to its Planning and to its Historic Buildings Committee and President Oliver Wyndham was selected for both positions.

The Annual Report for 1953-54, given wide circulation within the State and even overseas, indicated a year of intense activity, including eleven General Meetings of members and ten Council meetings. Between 1952 and 1960 Council elections were unnecessary, casual vacancies from retirement or death being filled by Council invitation. Office-bearers were elected unopposed. Overall there was a realization by members, the media and others that the organization



Figure 17: St Malo, Hunters Hill showing Burdekin House columns Demolished 1961

was making excellent progress due to hard dedicated work, team-effort and an absence of extreme attitudes amongst Councillors.

Through contacts of Bill Wright and Bill Tatlow the Trust supplied information to individuals or groups in Tasmania and Central Australia and a little later to two groups in Victoria. All were considering formation of National Trusts. Honorary Secretary Wyatt was congratulated on the success of his membership drive. He wrote hundreds of invitation letters and forwarded individual letters of welcome to all new members, a course of action he followed for many years. Council meetings of about three hours duration considered up to 30 items. In addition to other responsibilities, the President and Honorary Secretary, who conferred virtually daily, were active on all six committees. December 1954 brought the death of W. Cresswell O'Reilly, who played a prominent part in the formative years of the organization, being its first chairman. Mrs Wyatt suggested formation of a Ladies Committee but the idea was not adopted.

In December 1954 Premier J. J. Cahill announced that Parliament House would be demolished and replaced by a new structure. The present building, north wing of Macquarie's historic Rum Hospital, was termed the '*Mother Parliament of Australia*'. The Trust in publicly expressing opposition posed the question: '*What country in the world would not cherish its first official seat of Government had it been sufficiently foresighted to preserve it to the present day? Australia alone had the opportunity to do so*'.

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Aust) offered to sell historic Bungaribee (c1822) at Doonside to the Trust, but obviously the offer should have been made years earlier. The building now had deteriorating wooden foundations and was in a state of near-ruin following years of neglect.

Termed Australia's most haunted house, this well known early building contained a circular drawing-room with doors, glass and internal fixtures all curved. For years its method of construction and architectural style had aroused the interest of architects and others.

The Trust arranged a conference in March 1955 to consider whether it was possible to undertake restoration of Bungaribee at a cost estimated by architects of at least $40,000. Representatives of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) advised against this, a further problem being refusal by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Aust.) of continuity of tenure, with the possibility of resumption of the land. The Trust publicised the issue through the media, pointing out such offers to transfer often were made by Government Departments or authorities only after deterioration had advanced to a stage which made restoration virtually impossible.

The final chapter on unhappy Bungaribee was written in late 1956 and early 1957 when the Commission stipulated most difficult and restrictive conditions for a possible Trust sub-tenant who, however, was prepared to proceed with initial restoration up to

$20,000. The Commission then stated it required the area for expansion in two or three years and finally demolished the historic building in mid-1957. The Trust publicly was most critical of this action by a Government authority.

The Trust since 1948 had been concerned for the future of St Malo, at Hunters Hill, and in 1953 intensified its campaign to protect the property. In June 1955 the Trust occupied St Malo virtually rent-free under a 20-year lease (owner Mrs Bruce Walker would not sell), sub-letting it to interior decorator, Tinker Tailor Pty Ltd. This company after expert renovation and period furnishing of a high standard at its own expense used the historic property for wedding receptions and similar functions. On the first day of public inspections at an admission of 10 cents in July 1,050 people visited St Malo while Trust working-bees assisted with clearing the grounds. Tinker Tailor commenced restoration of its adjoining Reiby Cottage.

Solicitors Windeyer and Co offered land on the Hawkesbury River for establishment of a reserve and November 1956 saw the handing over, on the Trust's recommendations, of the W. A. Windeyer Memorial Reserve (waterfront land 2150' x 150' to the east of Dangar Island) to the Gosford Shire Council. The Trust appointed three representatives to the somewhat short-lived Council's 530A Advisory Committee.

Two small unofficial gatherings of individuals in Sydney in 1954 made those participating realise the value of conferring on matters of mutual concern to nature conservationists. These gatherings were followed by a February 1955 conference arranged to press for a national park in the Gosford area. The author was present at these early conferences, the 1955 one being attended also by O. H. Wyndham.

The Trust took part in a larger more formal conference, attended by 45 delegates representing 27 organisations, convened and chaired, at the request of various societies, by the Chief Guardian of Fauna, F. J. Griffiths. The conference took place in Sydney on 2nd July, 1955 and this is the formation date of The Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales.

Members were societies, not individuals, and the new Council was a means whereby environment and conservation organizations could consider issues and problems, confer regularly and generally speak with a combined voice. The Conservation Council was the first organization to draft a National Parks Bill in early 1956. It prospered with an experienced Executive and considerable influence, annual conferences and an impressive list of successes, setting up an Environment Centre office in July 1974. By 1983 the Council had 79 members and was an active organization with which the Trust co-operated closely over the years. The author has been associated with the Conservation Council since its formation, was its Chairman between 1966 and 1970 and still serves on its Executive in 1985.

Membership cards were printed for the first time in October 1955, with card No 1, which is still preserved, being handed to Mrs Wyatt. Council deferred consideration of a Junior Group, instructed its Historic Committee to carry out research on Elizabeth Bay House and St Malo and received its first legacy, $100, from the Estate of the late A. L. Rigby (Senr.) soon followed by the same amount from the Estate of the late Cavalier A. Dattilo-Rubbo, the well-known art teacher. R. R. Statham served as an Honorary Solicitor 1954-63.


NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA
(N.S.W.)

Membership Card 1955-6

Member's Signature: A. Forsyth Wyatt

1

I. F. WYATT
Hon. Secretary.

Card must be produced upon request. Not transferable.

Figure 18: First membership card printed by the National Trust Issued to Mrs A. F. (I. B.) Wyatt

The Hon E. L. Sommerlad, MLC (1954-67) and a Trust Councillor, suggested there should be Government representation on the Council if a Trust Act became a reality. In January 1956 representatives again conferred with the Under-Secretary of the Department of Local Government S. Haviland, CBE, who encouraged preparation of a revised skeleton Bill, undertaken by Barrie Thompson (Honorary Solicitor 1956-59) assisted by the author. The Trust Council at numerous meetings considered various policy matters and especially the difficult problem of composition of the new Council, taking into account requests from organizations for representation. More minor items were delegated to the author. From May 1956 the new Act and Rules Committee conferred frequently during the following three or four years and then as required until disbanded in 1979.

In May 1956 a preliminary draft Bill was submitted to the Government. This was followed by further numerous conferences extending over eighteen months between the Honorary Solicitor, the author, sometimes the President, the Under-Secretary Mr Haviland, the Department's helpful legal officer Arch Hamilton, and the Parliamentary Counsel (later Draftsman).

Tribute must be paid to Stan Haviland for his foresight, encouragement and interest in the Trust. After his retirement he served as a Trust Councillor (1960-65). This gentleman influenced Premier Cahill to

agree in principle to an Act and he was the first senior public servant to realise and acknowledge the value of the organisation. The author clearly remembers Stan Haviland's correct prediction that the Trust would attract donations and legacies, which, because of public suspicion of Governments, would never be made available to them provided the Trust retained the right image and donors were convinced it was effectively controlled by sincere people who themselves would not gain.

Concern about prospecting damage in sanctuaries and reserves led to the Trust convening a conference of some societies, followed by a deputation to the Under-Secretary, Department of Mines. Requests from organizations to make representations to the Government on various matters were becoming more frequent and there was an occasional approach from a Department for advice. As Honorary Secretary of the Trust the author assisted with preparation of the Constitution of The National Parks Association of New South Wales, launched February 1957, one of the larger voluntary organizations with which the Trust was to work in later years.

Advice was given to the Swann family by Honorary Architect D. Forsyth Evans (first Trust Honorary Architect who retired in 1961) concerning restoration of Elizabeth Farm House. The Farm had been owned by William Swann and his family since 1904 and, in the words of one daughter Miss Margaret Swann, maintenance was carried out '*with every penny we can afford*'. Mrs Wyatt and Miss Swann were old friends and on two occasions Miss Swann privately expressed concern about the future of the Farm which she loved dearly. She was attracted by the author's suggestion that the Trust be given an option to purchase the historic property at market value if and when the family should decide to sell and that they might remain as tenants. Unfortunately Miss Margaret Swann died before an option was finalised. Known as the cradle of our wool industry, Elizabeth Farm House is the oldest surviving European building in Australia, being constructed in 1793. However there is some belief that only part of the 1793 structure still exists and probably most of the present building was constructed in c1826.

In mid-1956 a list of 185 graded and classified A, B or C buildings and other structures was submitted by the Trust to the Cumberland County Council which decided the list would became its '*basis for future operations*' for preservation of historic buildings in the County.

The author was supplying literature and information to Miss M. A. Feilman (later OBE) of Western Australia about formation of a Trust in that State, which was formed in September 1959. For the same purpose he submitted information to and sometimes conferred with Noel Goss of Victoria. Also discussed were tax concessions, an emblem and an Australia-wide organization. The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) was launched in September 1956. Correspondence was exchanged with the English, American and recently formed South Australian Trusts, the last named mainly on a possible joint approach to the Commonwealth Government for tax concessions.

Premier Cahill was not encouraging in response to a Trust offer to assist the Government in establishing an historic relics museum, perhaps in the Hyde Park Barracks. It was not proposed that this should trespass on the work of other museums or the Mitchell library. John Kenny of the *Herald*'s editorial staff in mid-1956 urged a museum of social history for NSW.

The first gifts of value came from K. R. Bernard-Smith, consisting of one large and two small paintings and a pair of antique pole-screens. G. Chester-Smith was appointed Historic Research Officer, a position he



Figure 19: Mr Ken Bernard-Smith

held until 1960, keeping the organization well informed on historical matters. The Annual General Meeting in September 1956 meant there was again no need for a Council election and the same office-bearers were re-appointed. According to the 1955-56 Annual Report 1,190 letters were dispatched in eleven months, twelve Council meetings held and thirteen lectures, excursions and film evenings arranged. There were now ten expert committees, 40 affiliated societies and a membership of 800. Oliver Wyndham, the first person to advocate a Federal Council, again urged its formation.

Miss Lorna Manning replaced Mrs Nell Stirling (1955-56) as Minutes Secretary in February 1957, a position she held until her unexpected death in January 1965. Miss Manning was widely known and respected, especially by country newspaper people and made a contribution to the Trust in her own quiet way.

The year 1957 was one of the busiest and most successful in the history of the Trust.

A brief outline of the Tenterfield School of Arts Appeal is set out earlier in the Chapter. The history moves to the Commonwealth tax concessions for it can be disclosed now there was an agreement which resulted in preservation of the historic Tenterfield property for the nation and the gaining of tax concessions.

It was suggested to the Trust that if it accepted, restored and maintained the Tenterfield property, strong representations would be made for Commonwealth tax concessions and support given for the State Trust Act. Realising that substantial benefits would flow, the Trust agreed, provided some outside funds were raised for restoration.

The Hon David Drummond, MP with 43 years service as a Parliamentarian, 1920-63, was working hard to ensure permanent preservation of the Tenterfield property. He was a longtime friend of the Rt Hon Sir Arthur Fadden PC, KCMG, MP who, as Federal Treasurer, would soon present his eleventh Budget prior to retirement in 1958.

The author had the greatest respect and admiration for David Drummond's high standards during his long public service. It was his privilege to work with this distinguished Parliamentarian and his helpful secretary, Miss Eva Bright. The joint activities included the Tenterfield Appeal, which Mr Drummond chaired, the property itself and the matter of tax concessions. Mr Drummond died in June 1965.

Special mention must be made of the major contribution by Honorary Solicitor Oswald Burt, of the Victorian National Trust, who with Mr Wyndham and the author prepared the formal tax submission dated 1st February, 1957. The author arranged the deputation to the Federal Treasurer at Parliament House on 26th February, the Victorian, South Australian and NSW Trusts being represented, the last named by Mr Wyndham and the author. Prior behind-the-scenes representations were made including extensive lobbying of five Ministers and seven other Federal Members from various States









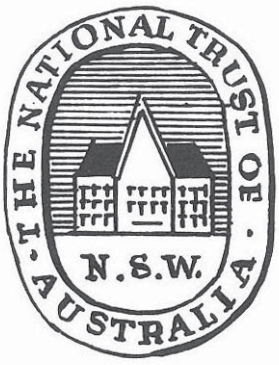




Figure 20: Exploratory sketches for an emblem 1956-1957

as well as senior Departmental staff. The Victorian Trust and the author worked extremely hard to achieve success. Mr Drummond prevailed upon the Treasurer at the last moment to forego lunch in order to receive the six-man deputation. Present was the Commissioner of Taxation, Mr McGovern (later Sir Patrick).

On the evening before the deputation the Victorian and NSW representatives were enjoying pre-dinner drinks in the lounge of the Hotel Canberra when a voice said: '*As I'm not giving you bastards anything in the Budget at least I had better buy you a drink*'. Then followed an enjoyable hour being entertained by yarns of the Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, of his very early days in Queensland as a shearer and, if memory is correct, as a rouseabout and short-term boxer.

However, despite the Treasurer's joke the Trust movement did receive the invaluable tax concessions in the August 1957 Budget. Donations became deductible for income tax purposes and bequeathed property exempt from Federal estate duty. Furthermore, this major success meant additional official recognition of the value of the national preservation work of the Trusts and, no doubt, had some influence on the NSW Government as far as an Act for the Trust was concerned. Representatives of the three organizations also conferred while in Canberra on the possibility of a cannon emblem and a Federal Council.

Tremendous pressure and time demands on the President and Honorary Secretary, with Council in particular expressing concern at the burden on the latter, in effect meant a restriction on expansion. Membership and activities were increasing to such an extent that acquisition of its own office and employment of staff could not be delayed much longer. It was resolved to allocate as soon as possible up to $700 annually for part-time secretarial assistance.

Spectacular wildflower seasons at Muogamarra Sanctuary occurred annually between July and September, being spoilt by disastrous fires in 1957. Buildings, roads and tracks, fire-equipment, including machines, were maintained with assistance from subscribers and voluntary workers. A tablet was unveiled in 1956 to commemorate the lengthy dedicated work of founder John Tipper.

Keast Burke, of Kodak (A/Asia) Pty Ltd, the Photographic Committee (chairman A. Hudson) and the author organized the first Photographic Exhibition and on 16th May 1957, His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, KCMG, KCVO, CB, KSt J, opened *A Nation's Heritage* in Kodak's new gallery in Sydney.

This most successful three week Exhibition, attended by 4,640 visitors, consisted of 140 large photographs of historic and architectural attractive NSW buildings and street scenes, many shown for the first time. Sent interstate, it increased public interest in historic heritage and emphasised the need to preserve such national treasures.

The probable acquisition of the Tenterfield School of Arts property had dragged on since 1953, also mentioned in 1948. It was delayed by complicated negotiations concerning restoration, future maintenance costs and past liabilities of the property, all of concern to the Trust Council, together with a complex legal situation. It was known that if the Trust did not proceed it would lessen the possibility of the organization obtaining its own Act, at least in the foreseeable future.

Ultimately, it was realised a special Act of Parliament was necessary to vest the property in the Trust for a payment of $2. The Trust Council after numerous meetings approved details of the Bill, prepared by Departmental Officer J. Adams and the author, in September 1956 and finally Act No 47 received assent on 28th November, 1957. Thus was established the Sir Henry Parkes National (War) Memorial Museum and Library in the School of Arts building. The Appeal Committee's funds of almost $10,000 were transferred to the Trust in December 1957 and restoration commenced under direction of the local Management Committee appointed by the Trust in January 1958. Chairmen were Mr Drummond, 1958-59, Alderman G. Brooks, 1959, and Alderman E.C. Geyer, 1959-84. In addition to long serving chairman Eric Geyer, the Trust and the Committee also benefited from the conscientious efforts of Honorary Secretary Charles Webster, 1960-71, and Honorary Treasurer George Kirkman, 1957-82. By-laws of fifteen clauses were introduced by the Trust for the enthusiastic Committee, very much a self-help group with considerable local support.

The American National Trust in extending congratulations commented '*...we are pleased the property will be used as a community centre and library ... we have found those properties that are simply maintained as historic house museums, with a velvet rope across the door and an air of arrested decay, soon evoke the indifference they deserve while those that still serve a living function attract and hold public interest increasingly*'.

In July 1957 in conjunction with the Commonwealth Department of Navigation and Lighthouses responsibility was accepted by the Trust for care of the S.S Ly-ee-moon Cemetery at Green Cape, some 12 miles north of the Victorian border. The Cemetery contained 18 graves of the 72 or 76 lost in the 1886 wreck when the vessel was proceeding from Melbourne to Sydney. Trust assistance was rendered to Head Lighthouse Keeper R. C. (Max) Holmes with signposts and tree planting.

The Trust was not satisfied with the draft of a Government National Parks Bill and urged strongly, after attending conferences with other voluntary organizations in August, that time be given for further public comment.



Figure 21: S.S. Ly-ee-moon Cemetery at Green Cape

The Trust was expanding its work throughout the State for it was keenly aware of the wealth of historic buildings in country areas and the need to encourage restoration. Items before Council included the Camden Park Estate, Ben Boyd Lighthouse, Ebenezer Church, St Michael's Church at Wollongong, Central Burragorang, Yulgibar Castle and Bouddi Natural Park, on the northern shore of Broken Bay, later the first marine national park in the State. A start was made on compiling a library of slides. In June 1957 Oliver Wyndham was appointed an Honorary life Member in recognition of his outstanding voluntary service since 1946.

Between 1956 and 1965 the author corresponded with Mrs A. V. Purvis, of Alice Springs, first with advice concerning formation of a National Trust in the Northern Territory and later its activities. Councillor I. B. Wyatt and Honorary Architect D. Forsyth Evans represented the NSW Trust and lectured in Alice Springs on 7th-9th September, 1957 at the opening of the Ross Memorial. This gathering led to formation of the Northern Territory National Trust in November 1958. John Ross was an explorer, pioneer and leader of the expeditions in 1870-72 to find a suitable route for the Centralian Australian Overland Telegraph Line.



Figure 22: Emblem 1957-1986



Figure 23: Emblem adopted for all Trusts in Australia 1986

After fifteen months consideration of numerous designs, Council in late 1957 adopted as the official emblem a design proposed by the author and expertly drawn by Claude C. Lee. The fanlight and gumnut emblem symbolised the Trust's two main fields of activities, historic buildings and nature conservation. The fanlight featured in many early colonial buildings, including the one which in 1975 would became The National Trust Centre on Observatory Hill; and the gum-nuts and leaves similar to those found by Joseph Banks in 1770 on the shores of Botany Bay. Sir Daryl Lindsay in Victoria expressed strong support for the design.

It had been a year of heavy increase in administration with more than 2,000 letters despatched, nine committees and ten general meetings of members with an average attendance of 144. Membership reached 1,000 in November 1957. The Trust submitted an enlarged list of 250 structures classified A, B or C to the Cumberland County Council and seventeen of the most important were proclaimed for protection by the Government. President Wyndham continued to represent the Trust on the Historic Buildings and Planning Committees of the County Council and visited the Victorian Trust to confer on matters of mutual interest, including the possible Federal Council. Geoff Wunderlich retired as Honorary Treasurer and was followed by Bill Tatlow.

In early 1958 the Trust unexpectedly found itself supplying an increasing quantity of literature to school children and being concerned about the future of the historic inns at Collector and Berrima. Between 1955 and 1960 the Trust worked with the press, Parliamentarians, the local Council and Department of Main Roads to ensure preservation of the Windsor Toll House (c1835) and in 1960 advised on restoration work. As the Public Library meeting room was too small, a few General Meetings were held at the Department of Education's Art Gallery, but the organization soon transferred to Palings Concert Hall until 1960 when the venue was moved to the Assembly Hall in Margaret Street for that year.

The United Kingdom High Commissioner to Australia, 1956-59, His Excellency the Rt Hon Lord Carrington, PC, KCMG, MC and Lady Carrington were entertained privately at morning tea at St Malo. This gentleman was most enthusiastic concerning the cast-iron lacework on Australia's historic buildings, stating that in visits to many countries he had never encountered more varied or such high quality designs. His Excellency strongly urged the Trust to encourage preservation of lacework wherever possible. Lord Carrington in 1979 became Foreign Secretary in the Thatcher Cabinet and Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in mid-1984.

The Sydney Morning Herald in an editorial in March 1958 was most critical of the State Government's delay in bringing forward a Trust Bill '*...like so much of*

the Cahill Government's promised legislation this has never materialised ... the Government is too lazy to take the necessary action...'.

On 6th May Acting Premier R. J. Heffron announced that Cabinet finally had approved in principle a Trust Bill being presented to Parliament. After the author reported to the Trust Council he had made an extensive study of other Acts including some overseas, had exchanged considerable correspondence with various people and was concerned at important omissions in the latest draft, he was requested to discuss these with Departmental Officers.

The author, as Honorary Secretary, presented a detailed memorandum to Council outlining recommendations for expansion and development, emphasising the organisation must not be handicapped by the amount of time honorary officers could give. They were unable to cope with increasing demands and he strongly recommended, amongst other matters, appointment of a paid administrative assistant and later a fund-raising officer. In June 1958 members were urged to make donations to assist this expansion.

As a result of discussions in 1957 and 1958 between the owner and Trust representatives at the ten acre property, written arrangements were finalised for the interesting tourist area, Pitchi-Richi, on the Todd River, near Alice Springs, to be bequeathed to the NSW Trust. However, some years later this arrangement was revoked by the owner.

A good and influential friend of the Trust between 1952 and 1958 was Ernest Burbridge, OBE popular representative in Australia of the British Council, who frequently charmed members with his witty and always interesting lectures. He never lost an opportunity to publicise the organization.

Publicity from city and country press and radio was extremely good with an increasing number of editorials. The October 1958 issue of *Walkabout* magazine carried a sixteen-page illustrated article, mainly written by Mr Sommerlad on activities of various Australian Trusts. Confidential advice was coming in of proposed bequests under wills. Close contact was maintained with overseas National Trusts which assisted visiting Australian members. The Education Committee, chairman D. A. Carr MA, until 1962, and the Photographic Committee, chairman A. G. Hudson, were particularly active. T. W. Payne was appointed by the Department of Education to act as Liaison Officer and later served on the Council from 1961 to 1978 as Deputy for the Director-General of Education. Tom Payne willingly assisted the Trust whenever possible.

During the 1950s the Trust continued its efforts to preserve Macquarie Field House with deputations to Ministers, interviews with Departmental Officers and others and considerable correspondence with many people. In 1952 volunteers repaired roof leaks, re-hung doors and shutters, reglazed windows, cleared rubbish and undertook a room by room survey of other essential repairs. In June 1953 and April 1954 the Government stated the property would not be transferred to the Trust. Later, the Government offered insecure tenure with unrealistic demands on the Trust for restoration of the building and work on the grounds and fences.

Finally in February 1958 the Government stated the sandstone building would be demolished. This was widely publicised by the organization which resolved: '*The Trust condemns in the strongest terms the intention of the State Government to demolish Macquarie Field House and pledges itself to take every action to save the building for the nation*'. The Trust continued to confer unsuccessfully with possible sub-tenants, who might have restored it at their expense, and to place preservation proposals before the Government, again asking that it be given the property. However, the response was that the building must be demolished. In March 1958 Mr Sommerlad stated in the Legislative Council: '*...it has deteriorated lamentably over the years that it has been under Government ownership...*'.

The Trust's determined public campaign to prevent demolition led in 1959 to a more co-operative attitude by the Government, with the Trust again suggesting various uses for the property.

Representatives visited Port Macquarie on various occasions to give advice, including architectural, to the Hastings District Historical Society on restoration of their leased museum building (c1835), to make representations to the local Council and other matters. The author, as a Trust representative, was a speaker at the opening on 18th April, 1960. The museum has been most successful, receiving many gifts. The property was purchased by the Society for $17,000 in 1962.

W. McNamara was appointed part-time Administrative Officer in late 1958, thus freeing honorary officers from some routine duties. Paid assistance to date had been only with typing, bookkeeping and Council minutes. Bill McNamara served the Trust faithfully until mid-1979, in more recent years concentrating successfully on seeking financial support for the organization. On occasions the Trust benefited also from his political contacts. Bill McNamara died in July 1985 at the age of 92.

His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Woodward, KCMG, KCVO, CB, CBE, DSO, KSt J, became the first Patron in April 1959. Despite efforts over the previous four years, the Trust, with assistance from F.D. McCarthy, had failed to obtain an Act for protection of Aboriginal relics. Advice was received from the Department of Local Government that the Trust was exempt as a public charity from paying Local Government rates, but, due to misunderstanding on the part of certain Councils, the Department found it necessary to inform Local Government authorities in March 1962 that the Trust was indeed exempt.

The Commonwealth Government's Department of Supply invited the Trust in May 1959

to take over under lease the old Luxford Farm and two acres at St Marys. Built about 1838 and standing on a grant made to the wife of Governor King, this attractive pioneer's cottage of four small main rooms was constructed of slab timber and mud plaster, with bark ceilings. The Trust, after organizing five full day working-bees, particularly with the Buckland and Wyatt families, decided to sub-let the small property for public inspection as an early settler's home, complete with outbuildings. The Parramatta District Historical Society undertook some restoration but finally in mid-1967 decided to relinquish its lease. Unfortunately, this was a Trust failure. In 1972, with Trust approval, the slab cottage was demolished by the National Parks and Wildlife Service for possible use, stored until 1974 and then given to Old Sydney Town.

The author over some seven years commencing 1957 had numerous discussions at the Sydney Trades Hall with J. A. (Tony) Mulvihill, Assistant General Secretary of the NSW Branch of the Australian Labor Party. This gentleman (later a Senator), with the ear of Premier Cahill and others and a genuine interest in nature conservation, willingly assisted quietly to solve various problems, always outside politics.

Mid-1959 saw production of the first poster, of an educational nature, emphasising the importance of the architectural work of Francis Greenway (1777-1837) and hopefully making the younger generation more aware of the importance of preserving our national heritage. Prepared by Miss R. Roxburgh (later BEM) and others, 3,500 copies of the 30" x 20" poster were printed at the expense of W. D. and H. O. Wills (Aust) Ltd and distributed free to 500 NSW schools.

In the latter part of the 1950s public inspections continued at St Malo, with expert maintenance and additional restoration by sub-tenant Tinker Tailor Pty Ltd, despite the continuing threat of the proposed expressway. The final drawn out time-demanding campaign commenced in 1959 and was fought in the press and on the radio and television. Parliamentarians, two local Councils, the Cumberland County Council and the public became involved with the Trust and others submitting alternative planning proposals. Additional finance for alternate resumptions supposedly was the stumbling-block. The Trust was given eminent legal advice that it had no grounds to contest the 22nd January, 1960 resumption notice by proceeding against the Department of Main Roads. For this and other reasons the Trust and its sub-tenant did not always agree on tactics in the latter part of the expressway campaign.

As a result of strong representations by some members the Trust decided to take a more active interest in general planning, which frequently effected preservation of natural areas, streetscapes and historic buildings. Obviously, there was a need to stimulate public interest in planning through seminars, lectures and exhibitions and, therefore, an expert Planning Committee was formed in mid-1959, including some members of a recently launched Eastern Suburbs Civic Awareness Committee. *The Sydney Morning Herald* welcomed the decision with an editorial and a lengthy article, '*National Trust and the war on ugliness*'.

The Trust urged formation of a new authority with wider powers to control all development throughout the State, with special attention to coastal and harbour foreshores. John Fisher prepared a detailed report with plans and photos on preservation of the historic East Rocks area of Sydney and in late 1959 this was submitted by the Trust to the State Government, now giving consideration to replanning this part of Sydney. Other planning subjects of particular interest included Macquarie Street historic buildings, Victoria Barracks, defence areas adjacent to Sydney, Kurnell, the Minto district, preservation of green belt buffer zones proclaimed by the Cumberland County Council in 1951, the County Council's Foreshores Code and its 1960 pamphlet, *Scenic Protection for Sydney Harbour*. A General Meeting in August 1959 was addressed by four experts on the appearance of the countryside, suburbs and cities. The Planning Committee was most active for some fifteen months. The Trust strongly opposed with success the suggestion that a large part of the North Head Quarantine Station should be used for housing, with a resulting sea of red roofs visible from the Harbour. The author played a prominent part in this lengthy campaign which included determined representations to Canberra and elsewhere.

Discussions concerning the Trust's own proposed Bill dragged on, taking a considerable amount of Council's time, which was concerned also at the delay. Outside efforts by individuals and an organization or two, jealous of Trust progress and increasing influence, were being made to defer Statutory recognition. Oliver Wyndham and Lloyd Sommerlad worked hard and successfully to speed up presentation of the legislation while the author took part in fourteen lengthy conferences with Government officials in twelve months, finalising the Bill word by word.

The first State Government grant of $1,000 was received in July 1959. Small coloured enamel emblem badges were made available to members; there was only limited demand. Bronze 8 inch emblem plaques, with colours and materials selected by architect, John Mansfield, were cast for properties by Wunderlich Limited. Following a number of conferences the Trust was unable to accept the conditions insisted upon by J. Leacock to take over historic Glenfield Farm (c1817-25) at Casula. Two new categories of Financial Supporters were introduced, Sponsor and Memorial Donor. Inspections and garden and architectural reports were prepared on Henry Kendall's Cottage (c1838, originally the Red Cow Inn) at Gosford for the Brisbane Water Historical Society and a representative, J. R. Jenkins, was appointed to the Cottage Trust. I. F. Wyatt, the author, was elected the third Honorary Life Member in

September 1959. The Executive met more frequently, relieving Council of a considerable amount of detail.

George Gengos, appointed Honorary Solicitor in 1959 and still serving in 1984, has undertaken a tremendous amount of specialised legal work, commencing with the 1960 Rules, making a major contribution in his quiet and most efficient manner. In 1965 he was given the well deserved honour of Honorary Life Membership, the first and only non-Councillor to 1978 to be so appointed. This gentleman refused consistently to accept repayment of out-of-pocket legal expenses.

The author supplied information for the speech of the Minister for Local Government, the Hon P. D. Hills, MLA on the forthcoming Bill and interviewed the Opposition Whip, Eric Hearnshaw MLA, hoping to convince the Opposition that this Bill should receive support from all parties. A few days later, a telephone call from this gentleman advised it would be regarded as non-party legislation, to be supported by the Liberal-Country Party Opposition, which would make only constructive suggestions and not delay the Bill.

A number of nature conservation societies led by the Trust arranged a ten-day photographic exhibition, Nature Conservation, in November 1959 at the Kodak Gallery. Opened by Sir Richard Boyer KBE, Chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the 177 photographs emphasised the wealth of interest and enjoyment to be found in our bushland heritage. The author carried the brunt of organizing this exhibition, which was displayed also in the country and other States.

The history has reached the end of 1959, with exception of the First Reading of the National Trust Bill in November, which is dealt with in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 5

THE ACT, RULES AND BY-LAWS

On the evening of 4th November, 1959 Mr Hills, Minister for Local Government in the Heffron Labor Government, formally introduced The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) Bill in The Legislative Assembly. Other speakers were E. Hearnshaw, MLA Opposition Whip for the Liberal Party, C.B. Cutler, MLA, Leader of the Country Party (later Deputy Premier Sir Charles, KBE), D. Hunter, MLA, S. Wyatt, MLA (no kin of the author), T. Lewis, MLA and K. McCaw, MLA QC (later Sir Kenneth).

Unfortunately, the Second Reading was delayed until 8th and 9th March, 1960. On this occasion the Minister explained the Bill in detail and paid tribute to Mrs A.F. Wyatt, O. H. Wyndham and the author. He was followed again by Mr Hearnshaw, using information supplied by the author, who spoke for more than half an hour and then by D. Hughes, MLA (later Sir Davis), D. Hunter, P. Morton, MLA and K. McCaw.

Through the personal interest of the editor, Angus Maude, (1958-61) the *Sydney Morning Herald* published an editorial on 10th March. (Mr Maude, a former British MP was appointed Paymaster-General in the 1979 Thatcher Government).

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST

At long last the State Government has managed to begin debate on The National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) Bill, and it is to be hoped that this will quickly become law. Cabinet's decision to incorporate the Trust was announced nearly two years ago, so that the delay has already been scandalous.

The Bill will make the National Trust a statutory body, with powers to co-ordinate a great deal of currently diffused effort in the field of preservation and to make by-laws for the administration of properties entrusted to it. Gifts and property transfers to the Trust will be free of stamp duty. But the most important result of incorporation will be that it will at last give the Trust the status required to enable it to expand its resources to a size commensurate with its tasks.

If it is to succeed in its object of becoming a body proportionately as active and influential in New South Wales as is the National Trust in Britain, our own Trust will need more support and much more money than it now attracts. Nothing succeeds like success in this field. The more victories it wins in the preservation of historical monuments, fine buildings and beautiful scenery from the ravages of the despoilers, the more support it will attract from the growing number of people who are disturbed by the rate of destruction and are eager for an active lead. The more properties it acquires and preserves, the more will be offered to it and the more financial help it will attract. The need now is for a great initial effort to secure, by an appeal based on a well presented program of specific projects, a large endowment to enable the work to begin on a properly impressive scale.

The Trust is also potentially capable, building on the substantial basis established by the devoted enthusiasts who have worked so hard for it, of becoming a great educational influence in New South Wales. It is not only that the public's apathy needs

to be shaken, and its appreciation of our heritage of beauty and history awakened; but the informed opinion of experts in the fine arts and natural history must be brought collectively to bear, in good time, where it will do most good. For, however great the depredations and aesthetic outrages of some private developers, the worst despoilers are for the most part Governments, councils and other public bodies. Not only do they actively destroy (as in the case of St Malo); they also destroy by wanton neglect (Macquarie Field House); above all, they sanction destruction by commercial developers.

Herein lies a danger for the Trust. It will soon become a statutory body. The State Government will be represented on its council. Yet the same State Government may from time to time appear as a dangerous threat to its objectives. In theory, the co-operation could work well, preventing such fiascos as the St Malo episode from occurring in future. In practice, the temptation to compromise or yield to pressure may often be strong. The surest safeguard will be for the Trust to make itself as quickly as possible the powerful, influential, respected body that it can and must be. When it can command the attention of a wide and enlightened public opinion, it will have little to fear. In this task it deserves the immediate support of all who value the heritage and beauty of our State and city.

The Bill came before The Legislative Council on 15th and 16th March, the Minister in charge of it being the Hon J. Maloney, MLC followed by a carefully researched speech from Trust Councillor the Hon E. L. Sommerlad, MLC who referred to numerous points of special importance to the Trust. Other speakers were the Hon E. Wright, MLC Hon A. Joel, OBE, MLC (later Sir Asher, KBE), Hon R. Thompson, MLC and Hon S. Eskell, MLC. The Government rejected amendments for additional Councillors to represent the Royal Australian Historical Society, the Anthropological Society and the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences and a few minor changes.

Members of both Houses complimented the Trust on its successes and activities and congratulated the Government on introduction of the legislation. Some urged increased Government financial support. The majority of speakers were Trust members who had been requested by the Trust to support the Bill. Speeches occupied nearly 50 pages in Hansard. Arrangements were made for the author to sit in the advisers' place known as 'behind the Chair' and on three occasions he was asked privately by the Department for Local Government's legal officer to advise the Minister immediately on suggested amendments.

Granting of assent to Act No 10 of 1960 on 25th March undoubtedly was the most important milestone in Trust history and, as later events were to show, the beginning of a new era. Indicative of the marked change in public opinion, it was encouraging that the legislation received support from Government and Opposition as well as the press. It marked the end of a long and determined campaign by the Trust extending over many years. The Act has not been altered.

The Trust Council proceeded immediately with the necessary re-organization to meet requirements of the Act, including redrafting of the Rules and to provide for expansion. The enlarged Council took office on 7th November, 1960 (the Annual General Meeting had been held on the 27th October) and from that time the Trust has operated under what might be termed a three tier system - the Act, Rules and By-laws, to which should be added decisions of the Council and Executive.

The Objects in the Act for which the Trust is established are:

(a) to acquire, control, maintain, protect and preserve for the benefit of the public generally lands, buildings, works, structures and articles, of beauty or of national historical, antiquarian, scientific, artistic, architectural or cultural interest (including aboriginal relics; aboriginal rock carvings and aboriginal rock paintings and archaeological sites);

(b) to protect and preserve the natural features of, and to conserve the fauna and flora on, any lands referred to in paragraph (a) of this section and acquired by or under the control of the National Trust;

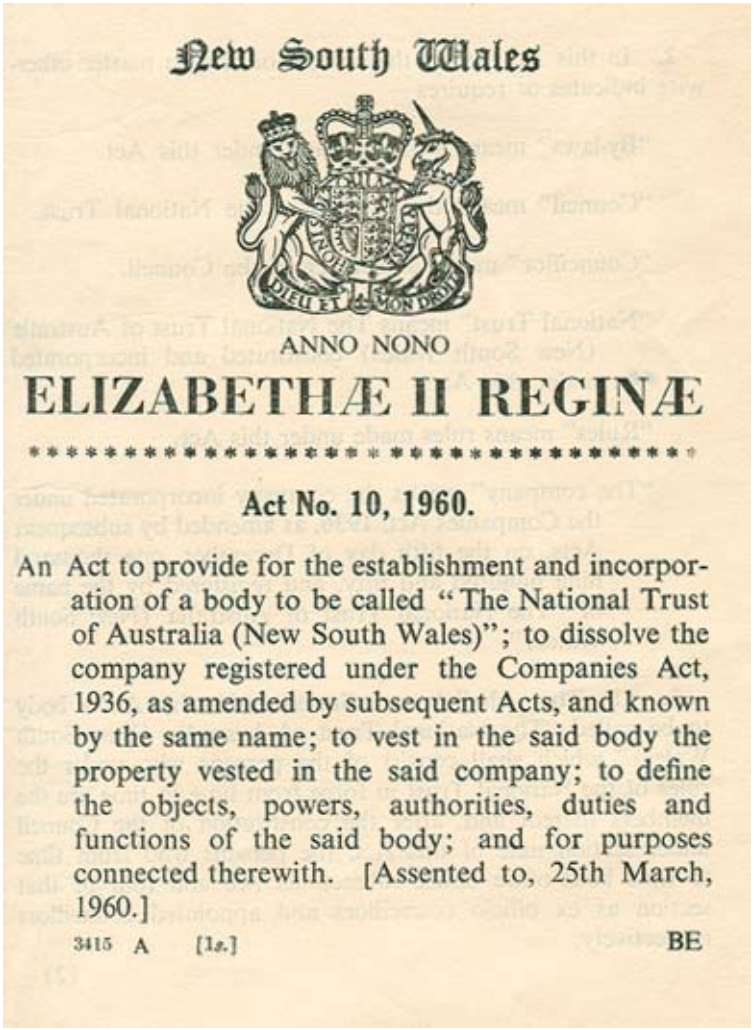
(c) to encourage and promote, by any means whatsoever, public appreciation, knowledge and enjoyment of, respect for, and interest in, any lands, buildings, works, structures or articles, referred to in paragraph (a) of this section;

(d) to provide and improve amenities on and access to any lands, building, works and structures referred to in paragraph (a) of this section and acquired by or under the control of the National Trust;

(e) to co-operate with any corporation, body or society, either within or outside New South Wales, having objects wholly or substantially similar to the objects of the National Trust, in promoting the objects of such corporation, body or society or the National Trust.

Wildlife Service, Country Women's Association of NSW and Department of Environment and Planning. (Names of some organizations and departments have been changed over the years). The Council shall meet at least quarterly.

Section 6 makes it clear that, '*subject to the provisions of this Act and to the Rules, the Council*



New South Wales

ANNO NONO

ELIZABETHÆ II REGINÆ

Act No. 10, 1960.

An Act to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a body to be called "The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)"; to dissolve the company registered under the Companies Act, 1936, as amended by subsequent Acts, and known by the same name; to vest in the said body the property vested in the said company; to define the objects, powers, authorities, duties and functions of the said body; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 25th March, 1960.]

3415 A [1s.] BE

Figure 24: The National Trust Act. Act No.10 1960

The balance of this Chapter and Chapter 6 give an outline of how the Trust is organized and how it operates.

The controlling body, the Council, consists of not more than 27 persons, of whom fifteen are Elected Councillors, elected annually by members who thus select the majority of Councillors. The two Ex-officio Councillors are the Secretary of the Department of Local Government and the Director - General of Education or their deputies. Ten are Appointed Councillors from the Universities of Sydney, New South Wales and New England, Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter), Local Government Association of NSW and Shires Association of NSW jointly, State Library of NSW, The Australian Museum, National Parks and

shall administer manage and conduct the affairs of the National Trust and the business and management thereof and may do and perform all acts and things...'. Section 21 gives the Council, not withstanding the terms or conditions under which it was acquired or accepted, power to dispose of property.

The Act in its 25 sections and many sub-sections covers such other matters as terms of office, the Executive of the Council, office-bearers, Rules, By-laws, investment of funds, powers to accept gifts and act as trustees, exemption from stamp and death duties and an Annual Report to Parliament.

The revised Rules, prepared by Honorary Solicitor George Gengos and the author, '*not inconsistent with this Act*', were adopted by members

at a special three-hour meeting on 18th August, 1960 in the Assembly Hall, Margaret Street, Sydney. They set out in detail how under 105 clauses the organization shall operate. They were altered by members on 11th September 1961, 7th June 1962, 25th February 1965, 7th March 1972, 22nd July 1975 and 25th October 1976, but none of these could be described as a major change.

On 29th May, 1979 at a fifteen-minute meeting at The National Trust Centre the whole of the Rules were revised for the first time since 1960, most of the alterations being minor. One important change, however, was inclusion of the right for a minimum of 200 members to convene Extraordinary General Meetings (refer Chapter 11). That right had existed prior to 1960.

The 1960 types of membership were Ordinary, Life, Junior and Affiliated Societies but these have been changed by Council from time to time. There has always been provision for Honorary Life Members, being a person *'...who has rendered distinguished and voluntary service...*'. Council may grant Benefactor or Sponsor titles to financial supporters and also may accept Memorial Donations in honour of a deceased person.

The By-laws, prepared by the Trust and gazetted by the Government on 17th January, 1964, set out the conditions under which the general public and members may inspect Trust properties, also offences and penalties etc. A magistrate may impose a fine up to $100 but no one has been charged with an offence. The By-laws have not been altered.

[See Chapter 12 for National Trust Act 1990]

CHAPTER 6

THE NATIONAL TRUST AT WORK

The previous chapter explained the Act, Rules and By-laws of the Trust: this one comments somewhat briefly on its structure and procedures and how it conducts a wide variety of activities, especially at the centre of the Trust. Space limitations prevent explaining in detail the working methods of the service committees and certain other groups. Additional information will be found in Chapter 8 and some appendices with perhaps a few queries arising from Chapter 11.

The Trust's internal system has developed slowly as the organization has grown. It works effectively and reasonably efficiently, considering the complexities of the Trust and its spread of activities. Despite the absence of certain covenant rights and bi-annual elections, both sought but refused by the State Government in 1959, there is no doubt the 1960 Act and Rules have stood the test of time and proved most workable.

However, with the passing of the years some alterations to the Act would be beneficial, particularly with covenants over non-Trust properties, bi-annual elections and Appointed Councillor groups.

It was not until 1977 that a submission was made officially to the Government on the subject of the Act but in late 1984 the legislation remains unchanged, despite periodic discussions. The reason for hesitation over a long period was the possibility that amendments not sought by the Trust might be thrust upon it. Unofficial approaches in April 1966 and May 1973 indicated the climate was unfavourable, due to the Trust's public stand on conservation and preservation issues of direct interest to the State Government. The Act was introduced in late 1959 by the Minister for local Government but recently the Minister for Planning and Environment has responsibility. From 1956 to 1979 the Act and Rules Committee conferred, as required, to consider appropriate alterations, some being recommended to Council, with Rule changes accepted by members.

It must be stressed the Trust is not a Government Department or authority but a completely autonomous organization, truly an independent citizens' group drawing support from wide sections of the community. Since 1968 it has followed a general policy of not becoming a member of other organizations, although exceptions are the Australian Council of National Trusts and the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). It is not a branch of the Australian Council of National Trusts but as a member is quite independent, in no way committed even to consider its recommendations. However, National Trusts benefit from their association with the Australian Council of National Trusts which endeavours to co-ordinate some activities of the Trusts and to represent them at Federal level. His Excellency the Governor-General is Patron of the Australian Council. Grants for administration from the Commonwealth Government were $60,000 per annum from 1975 to 1982, $130,000 in 1983 and $140,000 in 1984. NSW representatives regularly attend Australian Council meetings and assist ad hoc groups. Prior to 1981 the Australian Council's office was located in Sydney but in that year it moved to Canberra. It publishes a magazine, *Heritage Australia*, not to be confused with the Government's Heritage Register.

In reaching decisions the controlling Council of the NSW Trust seldom has been influenced by Government attitudes being almost fiercely independent. However, it recognises its obligation to research and weigh facts most carefully before taking a stand, particularly on major issues.

If necessary, the Trust is prepared to seek support through the media and to urge informed debate and further investigation but is somewhat wary, with a few exceptions, of becoming involved in large emotional public meetings. In its determination to make authorities and the public more aware and to encourage and promote appreciation, knowledge and enjoyment of and especially preservation of our heritage, the Trust has found itself sometimes forced to criticize and publicly disagree with Governments. On three occasions at least and particularly in 1972, it was advised privately that the State Government was most unhappy with the attitude of the Trust and its public stand on some major issue or other. The 1981-82 Annual Report states: '*There is room for a better understanding within government of the nature, extent and value of the Trust's work*'. Its only power is that of persuasion and it is determined to pursue an advisory role by presenting facts to Governments, its members and the public, thus hoping to educate and influence the decision makers and the community generally. The Trust tries to avoid personal criticism of Ministers of the Crown and other individuals and is careful not to become involved in party politics, religion and social issues.

The Trust has not sought for itself legal power to resume property or prevent demolitions, and its classification of buildings, sites and areas does not give legal protection. Such powers and the main responsibility for preservation must be exercised by Governments under appropriate legislation, for which the Trust campaigned vigorously for many years. One power it has sought is to be able to accept or enter into certain covenants.

In June 1975 the Commonwealth Government proclaimed an Act establishing the Australian Heritage Commission, an advisory body dealing with preservation of the National Estate (refer Chapter 8). There is some concern in the early 1980s that this and other Commonwealth Environmental Acts may be amended to become far less effective (refer Chapter 11). The NSW Trust comments to the Commission mainly on the built environment in this State.

As far as NSW is concerned, the Government in December 1977 finalised the long overdue Heritage Act to '*facilitate the identification and conservation of the State's environmental heritage*' (refer Chapter 8). Some contend in 1980-83 that the advisory Heritage Council is not sufficiently concerned with nature conservation and that some decisions are made under political pressure. The Trust stated in a publication: '*It should be recognised, however, that the pressures, economic and otherwise that build up and threaten distinctive landscapes, old buildings and other heritage assets still occur, as they did before the legislation (State Heritage Act) was introduced. The laws do not provide automatic protection*'. Despite statutory representation on the Heritage Council, the Trust reserves the right, as an independent organization to '*campaign vigorously when it considers the need exists*'. In 1979 the (State) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act was passed.

These Commonwealth and State Acts '*have laid down rules of law to be followed by responsible authorities and the community in the interests of heritage conservation. The Trust campaigned for this legislation and welcomed its introduction. The Trust Council now considers it would abandon its responsibilities if, having perceived a breach of one of these laws on an important issue, it shrank from entering litigation'*. However, the Trust works wherever possible *'... in association with authorities and agencies at all levels of government and particularly with the Australian Heritage Commission ... and the Heritage Council of NSW...'* In the State a close working relationship is maintained with nine Government Departments or Statutory Authorities.

The Annual Report of 1981-82 pointed out that '*...the National Trust's role has changed in recent years particularly since the introduction of Commonwealth and State legislation to protect Australia's environmental heritage...*' Time will tell to what degree these Acts achieve their purpose, depending somewhat on public pressure and political expediency.

Since 1959 the Patron has been His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales. On numerous occasions these gentlemen (refer appendix) have honoured the Trust by opening exhibitions and restored properties or as guests at a variety of functions. The Patrons have genuine interest in the progress and activities of the organization, as have Their Excellencies the Governors-General.

Since February 1975 the headquarters, known as The National Trust Centre, have been located at Observatory Hill, Sydney, with the S.H. Ervin Museum and Art Gallery open from May 1978, the property being occupied virtually rent-free under a long-term lease from the State Government. The Trust is keen to attract more of the public to the Centre with its exhibitions, shop and meeting rooms.



Figure 25: Sidney Nolan at the S.H. Ervin Gallery

As already explained, the Council of 27 is the controlling body and while making major decisions and resolving policy, it delegates much to the Executive, President, Honorary Treasurer and Executive Director. The Executive consists of nine Councillors, including the President, Senior Vice-President, two Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer. The Council and Executive have the benefit of advice from staff, committees and others.

During the 1960s and 1970s Council and Executive meetings together averaged about 21 per annum, with the Council accounting for four to eight. Peak years were 1960-61 with 28 meetings and 1961-62 with 26. In the 1980s the Council usually meets six times per annum. The Executive has been the work-horse in the true sense during the past 20 years, initiating and carrying out its wide range of responsibilities without hesitation.

From the private launching in 1945 until the end of 1983, 142 Councillors, including 29 women have served, 106 of them since 1960 when the Act enlarged the Council from 17 to 27 by creating Ex-officio and Appointed Councillors in addition to Elected Councillors. Length of service by the 142 averages just in excess of five years and all office-bearers and other Councillors serve in an honorary capacity, there being no limit on age or length of service.

By 1985 there were seven Regional Committees and eight Branch Committees. Another 23 committees controlled properties, raised funds and undertook a wide variety of general work, together with five advisory panels, some 20 honorary officers and seven representatives on other groups (refer appendices). All personnel are honorary and are appointed annually by Council, being listed in each Annual Report together with the names of Councillors and staff. Under guidance of the Selection Committee an effort is made each year, not always successfully, to introduce new committee members. Some committees have standard rules and written terms of reference and all are obliged to keep the Executive and head office informed of their activities, some of which are subject to higher approval. However, Council takes considerable note of recommendations and confers a fairly high degree of autonomy on Regional Committees which research and record appropriate buildings and places, conduct surveys, manage properties and generally promote the aims of the organization in their areas. Regional chairmen may attend Council meetings in Sydney. A conference of committee and staff members is held annually in Sydney.

One aim is to form additional Regional Committees and Groups or Branches in country areas for the Trust is keen to increase country membership. This can only be undertaken successfully where local citizens are eager to make major contributions. In 1983-84 a proposal is under consideration to reduce the Regions in size and to make other changes. The first District Group or Branch was formed in March 1980 at Berrima, which had 200 members by 1982, followed by Mudgee and surrounding areas in late 1982. Such Groups are not on the level of Regional Committees.

The author has estimated the number of voluntary workers on Council, committees panels and the honorary officers etc. to be about 270 and, with the addition of the 'Cherry Bows' of the Women's Committee who are voluntary guides at inspections, Guardians and Custodians at properties the grand total of voluntary workers in 1982-83 was nearly 700. In more ways than one these volunteers play a vital role and are a major asset of the Trust, which would not function successfully without their valuable and essential support. The organization definitely was not in a position over 35 years to provide funds for equivalent paid assistance. It is known some overseas Trusts do not enjoy the same degree of voluntary service.

In 1983 head office at the Centre was organized in the following sections: built environment conservation, landscape conservation, publicity and marketing, finance, property, general administration and the Ervin Gallery.

From January 1983 the Executive Director, from whom the Trust expects a high level of contribution as senior staff member, is supported at head office by five Directors (Public Relations, Merchandising (from 1985), Finance, Ervin Gallery, Environment), other senior staff and Managers at larger properties. Staff numbers at head office increased fairly rapidly at the end of the 1970s and in the early 1980s, resulting in some accommodation problems at the Centre, but there was a small reduction in 1983. A full-time accountant became necessary in 1971 followed by a publicity officer in 1972. Later an architect, education officer, curator and archivist were added to the staff. The full or part-time staff in 1982 at or attached to the Trust Centre numbered nearly 50, increasing to approximately 70 with the addition of those at properties and assisting the Women's Committee. The total excludes 80 men and women employed as casuals in bush regeneration work. (Refer appendix for senior positions and occupants). There is a considerable amount of consultation within the organisation, with the Executive Director carrying the responsibility of ensuring the necessary liaison between all sections and the implementation of decisions and policies. In 1980 an improved and expanded superannuation plan was introduced, replacing a limited one of 1968. A comprehensive Manual of Policies and Procedures is issued as a guide to committees and others within the organization.

In late 1979 the Trust appointed an ad hoc Advisory Committee '*to review existing programmes, recommend priorities for the 1980s and to report on the administrative structure*' and in November 1980 issued a questionnaire to members. The Trust Council has considered the resulting working papers (refer chapter 11). In January 1983, a new position of Director of

the Hunter Region, changed to Administrator in mid-1984, was established and a small office, the first in a Region, opened in the Newcastle area. The Council also was seeking guidance on '*...promotional effort to gain new members and advice that would lead to increased income ...*'.

A large volume of business is handled by the office, for the Trust is the equivalent of a medium-size company. In general, the staff has a dedicated approach to its task and often works under considerable pressure, the organization attracting people genuinely interested in what it seeks to achieve. Staff do not have a vote in decisions of the Council, Executive or committees but theirs is a most important contribution. Some senior members make overseas visits and in several cases serve as honorary officers in other appropriate organizations.

Membership is open to all: no application has been rejected and no one has been expelled. About 83 per cent of members reside in the Sydney region; 35 per cent are aged under 35 years. (An appendix lists the types of membership, subscription rates and membership totals since 1946-47). The Junior Group, renamed Young Trust in 1980, attracts those aged between 18 and 35 years. Communication is by five Magazines per year, each issue costing in 1983 about $6,500 after deducting advertising revenue but excluding postage; an Annual Report is posted to members in November. In accordance with the Act the Report is submitted to Parliament. Some Regional Committees issue supplements or regional newsletters covering local activities and in February 1982 the Trust commenced distribution of a quarterly Schools Newsletter to member schools. Members also benefit from house inspections, some day excursions, certain books at reduced prices, free admission to Trust properties within Australia and overseas and especially the knowledge that they are assisting to preserve their National Estate. The register of members was transferred to mini-computer in mid-1978, eleven years after the English Trust. One benefit is that the individually addressed subscriptions are renewed earlier and in greater numbers. In recent years the percentage of members not renewing has been 8 to 10 per cent. Increases in membership – a loss of 183 in 1975-76 – vary greatly from year to year and from the mid-1950s larger increases generally can be traced to Trust participation in some prominent conservation issue. The last membership drive was undertaken in early 1983.

The previous chapter advised of the provision, under the Rules, for Honorary Life Members, persons who have rendered distinguished and voluntary service. In the 39 years since 1945 only 20 persons have received this rare honour. In 1978 Council introduced two additional awards, the Voluntary Service Medallion and the Voluntary Service Medal: 27 were awarded in the initial year and a further 29 to 1983. The new awards rank below Honorary Life Members. In 1983 the two Voluntary Service awards were combined under the title: Voluntary Service Medallion.

Members may submit motions to Annual General Meetings but between 1960 and 1979 the Rules did not provide for them to convene special meetings, although the Council may do so at any time. However, since 1979 a minimum of 200 members have the right to call for Extraordinary General Meetings (refer Chapter 11). Until 1977 Annual Meetings took place in Sydney but in that year, following the example of the Scottish Trust, the Annual General Meeting was held in a Trust regional area. This course is followed in alternate years. Annual Meetings are held always in late October.

Annual Council elections, at a cost in the late 1970s of well in excess of $2,000 seldom have led to many changes, despite circulation of factual data about candidates which was increased in 1981 from 30 to 50 words, with a photograph, and occasional lobbying. Some believe the asterisk on the ballot paper against sitting Councillors was a disadvantage to newcomers and this was deleted from 1979. Elections controlled by the independent Returning Officer are by ballot papers posted to members. In early years a fairly high percentage voted but this has dropped quite substantially in recent years to as small as 5 1/2 per cent in 1975 and 4 per cent in 1980.

Section 21 of the Act gives the right to dispose of real or personal property. Real estate has been disposed of on only five occasions in the 21 years to 1981. First were the sales with covenants, between 1978 and 1981 of the Windsor cottages acquired as part of The Small Houses Scheme, it never being intended these would be retained. Others were the 1978 transfer without charge of The Swain Natural Reserve, purchased in 1960, and two adjoining areas at Killara, the 1979 sale of a Killara house and the 1980 sales of small cottages at Bathurst and Cheltenham (refer Chapters 8 and 11). One or two other properties are under consideration for possible disposal in 1983 - 84.

In 1984 the Trust controls for the benefit of the nation 38 properties acquired between 1953 and 1984 by gift or purchase, lease or Act of Parliament (refer appendix) and is exempt from Local Government rates on those used for its own or public purposes. It has never sought to become a large property owner and is pleased to lease some, provided they are used and maintained to Trust requirements. The immense costs of restoration and maintenance generally makes acquisition a last resort. In late 1982 it began to introduce formal plans of management and conservation plans for individual properties to guide future restoration or improvements.

Day to day management of about half the properties is in the hands of committees, subject to overall control by the Executive, especially of expenditure. Committees at Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage (disbanded 1983) and Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum as well as the S. H. Ervin Museum and Art Gallery are supported by honorary Guardians or Custodians with pride in 'their'

property. There is also voluntary Guardian assistance at Riversdale, Miss Traill's Cottage, Grossmann House and on special occasions at Lindesay. An expert Curatorial Committee was established in 1983 to take an over-view of the organization's museum properties, while other properties come under control of the General Properties Committee.

More than half the properties are open for public inspection. Trust membership cards permit free entry, except for special functions, to those which have admission charges including exhibitions at the Ervin Gallery. Paying visitors to Old Government House, Experiment Farm Cottage, Everglades and Norman Lindsay Gallery in the 1970s were highest in 1973-74 at 127,000, returning $67,000, and lowest in 1977-78 at 88,200 returning $55,000. In the early 1980s at least 100,000 people visited the main properties annually, excluding the Ervin Gallery.

With the rest of the community, the Trust is forced to cope with continually rising costs of restoration and maintenance, also the problem of management of properties which where appropriate are put to practical use. One is reminded of the oft-repeated comment of the English father threatening his son: '*If you don't behave I will leave the ancestral home to you instead of the National Trust*'.

On occasions the organization has faced a difficult decision as to what extent it can or should restore a particular property. It has been accused of over-restoration, especially internally, at a time when other important non-Trust buildings '*are simply crying out for restoration*'. However, with determination the Trust maintains a high standard, not only with its carefully researched building restorations but with furnishings, contents and gardens. Some acquisitions and restorations have been assisted by Government contributions, the majority being Commonwealth National Estate grants since 1973-74 (refer appendix). Trust identifying plaques are affixed to some properties. Overall, the organization is acquiring an outstanding and valuable collection of early Australian furniture.

With a few exceptions larger properties, particularly those open to the public, are not self-supporting in annual maintenance and running expenses despite determined efforts to increase attendances and income from functions and sale of goods, to reduce expenses and make maximum use of voluntary workers. They are subsidised by the general funds of the Trust and in some cases contributions from Trust groups. Self-supporting are the Norman Lindsay Gallery, the Blackwood Sanctuary, Lindesay, The Sir Henry Parkes Memorial Library and Museum and in most years Grossmann House. The Ervin Gallery has the benefit of income from the substantial Ervin endowment and since 1981 the fund raising group Friends of the Ervin Gallery. Other properties likewise have received aid from estates and donors (refer appendix). However, assistance is given by the general funds when large capital expenditure is involved.

In 1978-79 virtually all National Trusts combined in taking out an Australian-wide policy for all types of insurances. A register is maintained in NSW with photographs and descriptions of antiques, paintings and other items, one continuing problem being the expert valuation of a variety of property contents, especially in country areas.

Other organizations and individuals are encouraged to preserve non-Trust properties in the appropriate manner and frequently the Trust is able to provide honorary expert advice. In addition it publishes a *Directory of Conservation Practitioners* to assist members and the general public. Old buildings often can be adapted to other uses, a re-cycling process. Local enthusiasm can bring success, especially away from Sydney, but the first task sometimes is to make owners and other local citizens aware of the value and importance of their historic buildings, townscapes and natural areas. The Trust is very aware of the problem of rates and preservation costs for owners of historic properties.

There has been a tendency since the beginning of the 1980s for the Trust to pay architectural and legal fees where it previously received honorary services at properties and for some other work, probably because of the limit to honorary work.

Due no doubt to its precautions, the Trust has experienced little vandalism at properties; thefts have been very minor. Its court appearances have been an action concerning goods not supplied, gaining possession in 1963 of a purchased property and 1981 actions in the Land and Environment Court concerning the old Treasury Building and Parramatta Park. The Trust has not been a defendant.

Presidents exercise considerable influence in the Trust, as do Honorary Treasurers in financial matters. From 1945 to appointment of a paid Director in 1963, Honorary Secretaries carried a heavy burden. For nearly 30 years there has been something of a problem with the amount of time Presidents have been called upon to give to Trust affairs for it is a demanding position, but the vast majority have responded magnificently. It is a distinct advantage if they have served on Council for lengthy periods prior to being appointed. There is an increasing flow of invitations for conferences and social functions and Presidents realise the value of visiting Regional groups and properties away from Sydney.

From time to time Presidents find it necessary to act as arbitrators and safety valves and during a four-year term the author listened to and dealt with a number of complaints some justified many not, major problems and especially conflicting views within the Trust. The need for such arbitration is understandable in any large organization, perhaps more so in the Trust where membership is spread over different age groups, social groups and especially over a wide range of aims and interests as laid down in the Act. These behind the

scenes efforts contribute to the success of team-work from staff and volunteers and the different sections of the organization.

Since its inception the Trust has controlled expenditure most carefully and from 1961 has insisted on detailed budgets, prepared now by the Director of Finance under direction of the Honorary Treasurer and the Finance Committee which result in tight but necessary control. Overdrafts have been arranged for restorations and the occasional purchase of a property but always on a conservative borrowing basis. Contracts for goods and services over a certain amount may only be entered into with Executive approval and real estate may only be purchased or disposed of by Council decision.

Financial Statements in summarised form and explanatory notes are published in Annual Reports and members may obtain further information upon request, but seldom do. Accounts are becoming more complex with ever increasing bookwork. Since 1974 the value of properties and chattels held for preservation have not been included in the accounts, as the Trust considers it acts as custodian for these assets and placing a value on them may convey the impression they are readily available for sale. Balance Sheets indicate the Trust continues to occupy a solid financial position and Chapter 8 gives some detailed information on income and expenditure in the 1970s and early 1980s. The 1981-82 accounts show that salaries, long service leave and superannuation required $698,000 of the $1,234,000 income with the Annual Report stating '*...The Trust's operating expenses last year exceeded revenue by $254,675. While this deficit was covered by existing assets, the Trust cannot afford to continue to carry losses of this magnitude...*'. The corresponding deficit in 1982-83 was reduced to $168,572 with *'... tight expense control exercised by our senior staff*'. Auditors always have been most helpful, being genuinely interested in the organization. The Trust conducts an Investment Fund, temporarily investing surplus money from different sections of the organization. Individual salaries deliberately are not mentioned.

Since 1957 donations to the Trust have been deductible for income tax purposes and this concession always has been carefully controlled. Bequests, legacies and devises were exempt from Federal Estate and, since 1960, NSW death duties. Changes have been made more recently by Governments. Since late 1979 donors have been able to avail themselves of the Commonwealth Government's Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme with the value of gifts of art, antiques and other appropriate items suitable for properties being deductible for taxation purposes. In 1984 the Trust made successful representations to the Government to extend this Act to include significant (real estate) heritage property. The organization is exempt from stamp duty and sales tax on goods for its own use but it was not until late 1978 that it gained exemption from State Payroll tax, which in 1976-77 at $12,200 amounted to virtually half the general State grant. An individual making a donation of a certain amount to general funds became eligible for appointment as a Life Member, the number being 1,693 by mid-1982. However, Council resolved not to enrol new Life Members from July 1982.

The first State Government grant was made in 1959-60 and the initial Commonwealth one in 1973-74. During the years of 1965 to 1975, under Premier the Hon H. W. Askin, MLA (later Sir Robert, GCMG) Government general grants increased only from $10,000 to $15,000, despite assistance to Government departments and authorities, but in 1975-76 there was an improvement under Premier the Hon T. L. Lewis, MLA. Between 1967 and 1979 some of the State cultural contribution was transferred to Regional Committees for administrative assistance but cultural grants terminated in 1979. Commonwealth grants are for properties, studies and surveys as well as administration. Periodically since 1961 the Trust, using its taxation concession, has conducted or co-operated in appeals for its own properties and important historic churches etc. (Grants, appeals, large legacies, bequests and donations appear in the appendices).

Despite assistance in the form of Government administrative grants, 4 to 4.5 per cent of its general income, the Trust obviously is a self-help organization. Annual Reports indicate that subscriptions, sale of goods at the Trust centre, entrance fees at properties, investment income and cash donations, including annual Sponsorships (99 in 1982-83) are major sources of income, as are the most successful fund raising efforts (sale of goods, tours, exhibitions, house inspections etc.) of the Women's Committee, Garden Committee, Young Trust, Friends of the Ervin Gallery, some property committees and Regional Committees. Overall the sale of goods provides about 25 per cent of Trust income. Special mention must be made of the (Sydney) Women's Committee with a record surplus of $151,000 in 1983-84. Local Government support is increasing, the Council of the City of Sydney making valuable contributions over a number of years. Gifts from Benefactors (105 by mid-1983) for the most part are associated with property, real and personal, rather than to general funds. Gifts of all kinds, as indicated in an appendix, together with contributions under $10,000, antiques and items from so many others, prove the Trust has and is continuing to benefit from generous and extremely valuable support from many citizens over a long period. There is no doubt the taxation concession encourages donors. Special reference must be made to the outstanding generosity of Benefactor S. H. Ervin. The names of Benefactors, current Sponsors, Affiliated Organizations and those honoured by Memorial Donations are listed in each Annual Report.

The identifying, assessing, recording and protection of significant sections of the natural and man-made environment in NSW are of tremendous

value to the State and a continuing major and ambitious task for the Trust, which is undertaken by the Landscape Conservation, Historic Buildings, Cemeteries, Urban Conservation, Industrial Archaeology and Coastal Conservation (service) Committees and by the Regional and Branch Committees. Especially in country areas, liaison is made with local Councils and citizen groups. The Trust receives an increasing flow of requests from individuals including architects, solicitors and owners, Local Government, organizations, property developers and Government Departments for surveys and advice concerning proposed developments and preservation or restoration of the natural and built environment. Occasionally the Trust is forewarned of a threat to an historic building, townscape or natural area, the hint sometimes coming from the Government employed.

In the late 1970s the Trust commenced in some cases to recover its out-of-pocket expenses, particularly with surveys or planning studies of large areas or towns undertaken at the request of Local Government. The organization is becoming a clearing house for preservation information and more and more Trust opinion is accepted as authoritative and responsible. It conducts seminars and often urges public debate on conservation issues.

The increasing number of carefully prepared environmental surveys, conservation studies, submissions and recommendations are made often without publicity but with considerable success. Some are presented to statutory environmental inquiries at which Trust representatives give evidence, the majority first being placed before the Council or Executive. The Trust realises it must be practical in its recommendations on the conservation of areas and the financially viable use and maintenance of buildings and sites and this often results in prolonged negotiations and discussions. Since 1973-74 much of the work, including some by paid consultants, and the publishing of well-researched surveys and reports has been made possible by Commonwealth Government grants (refer Chapter 8 and appendices). Frequently preservation issues need to be supported and/or fought out '*to protect and enhance the environmental heritage*'. The Trust adopts and publicises its policies on the built and natural environments by distribution of pamphlets and papers.

A Trust Register is maintained as a means of advising the public of the value of the nation's heritage, of Classified individual and groups of buildings and structures, burial grounds, historic and industrial sites, precincts, appropriate suburbs, villages, small towns, landscape conservation areas, rural landscapes and townscapes which form part of the National Estate. '*The purpose of the Register is to alert responsible authorities, property owners and the public so that those concerned may adopt measures to preserve the special qualities which prompted classification*'.

The Register must not be confused with those maintained by Governments. It is reprinted periodically and was illustrated for the first time in 1978 in a 110 page issue, the 1982 reprint consisting of over 6,000 entries and nearly 400 pages. Complimentary copies are forwarded to all Councils and Shires in the State and to appropriate Government Departments. Between 1973 and 1980 there were two grades of listings Classified and Recorded. Classified listings were defined as '*essential to the heritage of Australia and must be preserved*' while Recorded cover those items '*considered to support Australia's heritage whose preservation is encouraged*'. In September 1980, following a recommendation from the Australian Council of National Trusts, the majority of Trusts again changed the system (three Trusts hesitated or refused) to a single Classified listing consisting of '*items which, in the Trust's opinion, have aesthetic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community*'. All previous Classified listings in NSW were placed on the new single list and a review undertaken of Recorded items. Classifications are made only by the Trust Council and inclusion in the Register affords no legal protection. Owners and authorities are informed. Some owners find Trust classification enhances the value of their properties, especially when offered for sale; others are proud to reside in a Classified home. Those with demolition or renovation intentions are often not happy. Since 1948 the Trust's preservation policy has been that a Classified building or object should be preserved on its original site and in its original form. The tasks of surveying and classifying will never be completed and there is a need for periodical revision. On occasions problems have arisen and unavoidably will continue to arise, with the Trust accused of being late with classifications.

The Trust's expertise comes from its professional staff as well as from other experienced men and women, who, in offering their honorary services, make a major contribution, a genuine team-effort.

Preservation of the National Estate, therefore, will be seen as a major activity in NSW and the Trust's resources are directed into these activities. (Chapter 8 gives additional information). The 1981-82 Annual Report reminded us that '*...the Trust's variety of services to its members, Government and the public is increasing both in quantity and quality as befits the organization and its standing in the community and this all costs money*'. There is some concern however that the scope of its activities may continue to widen.

At the end of 1979 the Trust introduced a Real Estate Service to assist vendors and purchasers of historic properties and Trust Magazines now carry illustrated advertisements (refer Chapter 8). The Service works in conjunction with licensed Real Estate agents and is guided by an Honorary Real Estate Officer (until 1985). The Trust holds a Corporate Real Estate Agent's Licence.

Assistance from the press has been excellent. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has given generous and outstanding support since formation of the Trust and has contributed substantially to its progress. On occasions *Herald* editorials no doubt influence reluctant Ministers and others. Reference must be made of the personal interest and encouragement over many years by J. O. Fairfax. The most successful 1961-62 *Herald* competition for Historic Buildings (refer Chapter 7), which resulted in wide publicity, must not be forgotten. In 1981 the *Herald* and the Trust combined in conducting a *Herald* Photographic Contest to celebrate John Fairfax and Sons Ltd 150th Anniversary, entries totalling 1,880. From 1954 to 1967 M. J. B. Kenny of the *Herald*'s editorial staff, was an unofficial publicist for the Trust, writing carefully researched articles about its projects which the *Herald* published. John Kenny was a Councillor of the Royal Australian Historical Society in 1964-66 and again in 1972-79. Leslie Walford found space in his *Sun-Herald* column for the Women's Committee and exhibitions at the Ervin Gallery. Currently, *Herald* journalist Joseph Glascott writes with understanding on preservation and environmental subjects of importance to the State and the Trust.

The Land Newspaper, due no doubt to editor Arnold Hudson, from 1945 to about 1970 regularly took the Trust into country areas, especially with illustrated articles in *Land Annuals*. One cannot overlook the many years of dedicated support from popular *Land* journalist Miss Judith Cassell ('Bluegum'), Trust Councillor 1950-55. *The Daily Telegraph* over a lengthy period and *The Australian*, not forgetting its 1971 Norman Lindsay Appeal, likewise publish press statements, letters and editorials.

Not a great deal was done with television and radio in the 1970s but the 1960s included screenings of the film produced by Balm Paints Pty Ltd, *Preserving our National Heritage*, and the *Australian Heritage* film series by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Many Trust activities are arranged unashamedly to raise funds, with only an occasional educational lecture, day excursion or other activity for members without the motive of profit-making. An increasing number of overseas and interstate tours are organized as well as locally guided excursions. Since the late 1940s Trust representatives have given addresses to other organizations, this currently being arranged by the Speakers Panel.

The Trust continues to increase the variety of its goods for sale, available from the Centre, shops at Double Bay, Paddington, Pymble, Berrima, Newcastle, Riversdale, Old Government House, Grossmann House and Norman Lindsay Gallery and on occasions at other locations, with increasing profits in recent years ($269,000 in 1982-83). Since 1973 it has used to advantage its illustrated Christmas mail-order catalogue and is determined to improve its marketing and range of goods. A review of such operations was undertaken in 1983 '*...to increase revenue from merchandising and related activities*'. Christmas cards have been designed and sold annually since 1961. A licence for wine sales has been held since 1983.

The Trust is enlarging its reference library of books, a wide variety of outside reports and surveys, together with thousands of photographs and transparencies. It publishes an increasing number of books, generally in association with others, also an impressive list of its own conservation and preservation reports and studies, many being for sale. Pamphlets, especially those for properties and membership recruiting, are updated as are leaflets on preservation techniques. It regularly mounts displays at the Royal Easter Show and occasionally exhibitions at other locations.

With State Government grants, and support from the corporate sector, the Trust assists in organizing the annual State Heritage Week inaugurated in 1981 at the instigation of the Trust, the aim being '*to alert the people of New South Wales to their cultural and environmental heritage*'. A wide variety of organizations are encouraged to organize activities in their own areas. Some State Government Departments, Local Government and also schools participate.

Somewhat briefly, this is the National Trust at Work in NSW, remembering, in the 1982 words of the President: '*It can't do everything*'. A year later the same gentleman, Richard Rowe, reminded us: **'...** *there are many facets to the Trust's work and everywhere within the organization you will find people working with enormous enthusiasm*'.



Figure 26: National Trust Staff 1984

CHAPTER 7

THE TRUST IN THE SIXTIES

The main event of early 1960 was passage of the Trust Act, as described in Chapter 5.

A well organized Pioneers' Memorial Church Service took place on 24th January, 1960 in the historic West Rocks Church of the Holy Trinity, the first official Garrison church in the Colony (c1844), in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Lady Woodward and some 850 visitors. The nearby repainted Undercliffe Cottage was inspected. This successful Trust activity drew attention to the importance of preserving Argyle Place as an historical area and a few months later the Maritime Services Board of NSW painted other terraces on the urging of the Trust.

The Trust had made a survey and submission on replanning of the East Rocks to the State Government in 1959. To further emphasise that such proposals could and should preserve buildings and areas of historical or architectural importance it arranged a three-week exhibition in late April. Entitled *The Rocks Preserved*, it was held in the Art Gallery of NSW and consisted of models, plans, paintings and photographs. The Minister for Local Government Mr Hills opened the exhibition.

Numerous lengthy conferences took place between Honorary Solicitor George Gengos, and the Honorary Secretary (the author) to virtually re-write the Rules so as to conform to the requirements of the new Act, these being adopted by members on 18th August, 1960.

Accepted as the oldest dwelling (1812 or 1816) in the City of Sydney and situated at the maritime gateway to Sydney, tiny Cadman's Cottage at West Circular Quay, also known as the Coxswains' Barracks, came before the Trust in April 1960. John Cadman was Principal Superintendent of Government Boats for 25 years. As the four-room sandstone Cottage was in a sad state of disrepair, particularly from white-ants – the author remembers it was stacked high with broken fruit-cases – the Trust in 1961 offered to carry out external restoration and/or take it over. However the owner, the Sydney Sailors' Home, refused to co-operate. Therefore, representations were made to the Government and the Cumberland County Council in an endeavour to ensure preservation and later its retention in any replanning proposals.

Trust efforts, including numerous interviews, dragged on and in 1963 and 1970 the organization assisted in successfully resisting proposals to relocate the Cottage elsewhere in the Rocks. Article 7 of the Charter of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) states, in part, '*a monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs*'. In 1972 Cadman's Cottage became a Historic Site controlled by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the small restored building was opened to the public in October 1973. Restoration by the Service and the Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority cost approximately $78,000.

The Trust's purchase was completed in August 1960 of three acres, with a frontage of 120 feet, of natural bushland at Killara, Sydney, containing magnificent timber, a wealth of bird life and an old cottage of no particular interest. The area had been acquired by an investment company, planning for a road and twelve residential blocks. The Trust's acquisition was suggested by A. N. (Mick) Swain, supported by a $36,000 donation from Swain and Co Pty Ltd in honour of the company's founding in 1895 by H. C. M. Swain, father of Mick Swain. The company was appointed the first Benefactor of the Trust, with the property named The Swain Natural Reserve and retained in its natural state. Resident ranger J. J. Baigent was installed in late 1960, some 320 attended the private opening on 17th September, 1961 and maintenance, including removal of



Figure 27: National Trust Meeting portrayed by Emile Mercer in *The Sun* newspaper 1960
Courtesy John Fairfax and Sons Ltd

unwanted growth continued over the years, with seeding privet a major problem. In the 1960s large donations came from Mick Swain. The author was Management Officer 1963-71, followed by a small Committee until 1978, with Chairmen R. Rowe 1971-73 and H. Jerram 1973-78. (Refer Chapters 8 and 11).

As a result of discussions in 1960-61 with Gordon McKern of The National Parks Association of NSW, the Trust joined in representations to the Department for Local Government for the creation of a 1,400 acre national park at Deep Creek, Narrabeen. The area contains Aboriginal relics and important native flora. In 1965 a proposal was made and opposed by the two organizations to construct a hotel, flats and service station.

On 11th April, 1960 a very small advertisement in The *Sydney Morning Herald* offered to sell Experiment Farm Cottage (its present name) in Ruse Street, Harris Park, the now small site of First Fleet convict James Ruse's experimental farm. Governor Phillip had allowed Ruse in November 1789 to occupy a hut and some two acres and increased it by 30 acres in February 1792. This was Land Grant No 1 in the Colony. The Government wished to ascertain whether self-supporting crops could be produced to overcome the early near-starvation years of the young Colony. Ruse was successful. He sold the property on 3rd October, 1793 to adjoining land holder Colonial Surgeon John Harris, of the New South Wales Corps, and moved to the Hawkesbury area. Australia's first farmer was buried in 1837 in St John's Cemetery at Campbelltown. Harris was a land owner, Magistrate, explorer and member of the first Board of Directors (1817) of the Bank of NSW. He received his own grant of 100 acres at Harris Park early in 1793.

The Cottage in 1960 was divided into three flats and inspections revealed that extensive restoration was essential. Despite this the Trust commenced negotiations but acquisition from the owner, N. C. McDonald, for $8,700 was not completed until 17th February, 1961. It was the first property purchased by the Trust where it provided the funds and was a major challenge at a time when membership was only 2,000.

As a result of a gift of $1,000 the Bank of NSW was appointed the second Benefactor and later agreed to a $14,000 overdraft for restoration. The State Government advised it could not assist, but a private appeal to members in 1961 raised $7,400, excluding the Bank's gift. By 1965 the Women's Committee had provided $11,000.

In later years experts disagreed on the construction date of Experiment Farm Cottage. They dated it between 1798 and 1835 but as a result of 1986 investigations being undertaken by architect David Sheedy there is strong evidence that Experiment Farm Cottage was constructed by Harris in 1798.

W. S. Tatlow retired from Council in 1961 after serving since 1956, having been Honorary Treasurer for three years. He was also Returning Officer and chairman of various committees. Bill Tatlow willingly assisted, especially with properties and exhibitions, always in a



Figure 28: Experiment Farm Cottage 1960

quiet and most efficient manner giving a tremendous amount of time to the Trust. He was awarded a silver Voluntary Service Medallion in 1979.

Prolonged discussions continued with the Cumberland County Council concerning restoration, future maintenance and use of Elizabeth Bay House (1833-36), with the Trust offering assistance. In late 1963 this elegant Regency town-house was acquired by the County Council. It was restored in 1974-76 and opened by the Government in 1977 as an historic house museum furnished to the period of 1835-50. In 1955 and 1968 unsuccessful enquiries were made concerning the possibility of the Trust occupying the first floor as its headquarters.

Other matters before the Trust in 1960 included Scone Courthouse (1848), Cooma Cottage (1835) at Yass, Bligh House (1833) in Sydney, Hambledon Cottage (Firholme, c1824) in Parramatta, interstate trading in and export of fauna, possible formation of a Trust in Queensland and the National Parks Bill. The Trust continued its active interest in maintenance of The Mint Building and future use of other historic buildings of Macquarie Street. It suggested that The Mint and the Barracks might become historical museums. The Trust became exempt from stamp duty and the need to submit charitable collection returns. Council adopted guidelines and procedures for its new Advisory Panels.

The first meeting of the new Council operating under the National Trust Act took place on 7th November, 1960 in the Public Library. After a record eight years (1952-60) Oliver Wyndham stood down as President and Council placed on record its deep appreciation of his leadership, service and dedication. He then accepted the position of Honorary Treasurer. Mr Sommerlad on being elected President, said of Mr Wyndham and the author: '*... they are responsible for the influential force the Trust now is*.' The new President was to make a strong plea in the Legislative Council for increased financial support from the Government. The powers of the Executive were defined by Council and have continued unchanged to 1983.

In late 1960 Subiaco at Rydalmere, built in 1835-36 for Hannibal Macarthur and originally known as The Vineyard, with its seven acres, was offered for sale for $180,000 as a commercial site by the Benedictine Order of Monks. The property was purchased by the adjoining Rheem Australia Pty Ltd for factory extensions. The Trust urged retention of the building of sandstock bricks with a colonnade, fine fluted Doric columns and large cellar, suggesting its use for staff amenity purposes, proposed various alternatives and requested an extension of time. Strenuous efforts to save this fine colonial mansion failed and it was demolished in mid-1961. Trust inspections in June 1961 raised $2,000 from 12,000 visitors. Certain architectural items, such as marble fireplaces, doors etc., were given to the Trust and the University of NSW. One newspaper commented that Rheem could claim some credit for the growth of conscience concerning Australia's colonial heritage.



Figures 29 - 33: Subiaco, Rydalmere, demolished 1961 to make way for a factory carpark









Miss P. M. Harbison commenced duties in January 1961 as full-time Assistant Secretary and W. McNamara transferred from part-time Administrative Officer to Field Officer. Pam took up a large part of the administrative work and later became an Assistant Director. She was a popular figure at the centre of the growing organization and her crisp administrative skill was one of the Trust's valuable assets. Miss Harbison (Mrs G. Tallents) retired in December 1976, but has continued to assist with voluntary work especially with the Berrima Branch.

The new President, Lloyd Sommerlad, brought considerable energy and drive to his Trust activities. Bulletins were re-introduced in place of circulars, quarterly until 1965 and thereafter five times per annum. The first appeal for funds was made to members, mainly in connection with the purchase and restoration of Experiment Farm Cottage.

The second Pioneers' Memorial Church Service was held on 5th February, 1961 again in the Garrison Church in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Eric Woodward, the Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia the Most Rev D. H. Gough, OBE and 500 visitors. Most of the organizing was undertaken by Mrs J. Armstrong. Three months earlier the Council of the City of Sydney had responded to a Trust request by providing it with $1,000 for essential repairs to the roof and stonework at the Church.

F. D. McCarthy known world-wide as an expert anthropologist, was a Trust Councillor 1960-62 and later was first Principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies in Canberra. He continued to emphasise the importance of establishing a central body to assume responsibility for protection of the 1000-1500 Aboriginal relics and sites on private and Crown land within the State. There were virtually no penalties to prevent increasing vandalism. Since 1954 the Trust had found Government Departments apathetic

and distinctly unhelpful and, therefore, in August 1961 submitted a lengthy report with recommendations to the State Government suggesting protective legislation. This was prepared by the Trust's Aboriginal Relics Advisory Panel, especially Fred McCarthy and the author and with advice from the Anthropological Society of NSW. A *Herald* editorial of 4th September urged the Government to heed the Trust's recommendations. Despite repeated reminders to the Premier's Department, there was no worthwhile response, but the Trust continued to collect information about sites and to inform authorities on areas requiring protection. In 1966-1967 recording of groups of carvings on the route of the northern expressway and elsewhere in the Hawkesbury area was completed, under the guidance of D. A. Carr, and in 1965 action taken to protect extensive shell middens in the Murramurrang area on the South Coast.



Figure 34: Councillor D. A. Carr

Ultimately legislation was drafted in 1966 by an expert Government Committee, including Trust Vice-President D. A. Carr. In 1969-70 preservation of sites and relics in NSW became the responsibility of the National Parks and Wildlife Service under an amendment to the National Parks and Wildlife 1967 Act, which included an Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee with one Trust representative, Donald Carr, being appointed. Protection was strengthened under the revised Act in 1974.

The Trust had commenced in 1946 to list historic buildings and from 1956 under headings A, B and C. The only legislation to ensure preservation was the Cumberland County Planning Ordinance, which provided for appropriate County buildings to be proclaimed by the Government. After a two-year delay the first five buildings were declared as places of historic interest in August 1960: Elizabeth Farm House (1793), Kelvin (The Retreat 1820), Elizabeth Bay House (1833-36), Fernhill (1840-42) and Roseneath (1837).

In early 1961 the Trust made a definite improvement to its listing system by adopting widely publicised, more formal State-wide A, B, C and D classifications taking into account historical and architectural merit, site, use and educational and cultural criteria. Details were recorded in a Register with photographs. The A classification covered '*buildings of national importance having the greatest historical significance or the highest architectural quality, the preservation of which is regarded as essential, whatever the cost'*. There were strong differences of opinion amongst Councillors concerning inclusion of the words '*whatever the cost*'.

However, the Trust was determined to actively protect at least all buildings in the A classification, possibly to the extent of seeking public support for acquisition, if necessary. It hoped would-be demolishers and others might be deterred by the knowledge that the Trust was fully committed to rallying public support. In August 1961 there were 30 buildings on the A Register.

Mrs I. B. Wyatt, who was awarded the OBE in 1960 for her work for historic preservation and conservation, died on 27th May, 1961. President Lloyd Sommerlad wrote at the time:

> *... It is quite impossible to express the debt the National Trust, and indeed the nation, owes to her or the sense of loss which her many friends and admirers feel at her passing. Her leadership in founding the Trust and inspiring others to give it their enthusiastic support, and her loyal contribution over the years will be part of its history. She will be greatly missed but her influence will live on.*

A year later, at the request of the Council, her portrait was presented to the Trust (refer Chapter 2).

On the suggestion of the State Government, the Trust, with some hesitation, assumed control on 12th May, 1961 of Reserve 82522 at Bantry Bay, Sydney, containing well known Aboriginal rock carvings close to Wakehurst Parkway. Management problems resulted, especially from vandalism, despite requests to local Councils for assistance.

In March 1961 Trust member Miss J. Southan proposed a State-wide Trust competition sponsored by *The Sydney Morning Herald*, awarding cash prizes and plaques for preserved or restored historic buildings, in public or private ownership, erected prior to 1900. The

aim was to mark the 175th Anniversary of the Founding of Australia and to encourage pride in and appreciation of the fine buildings erected by our pioneers. The competition, becoming a major activity in co-operation with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) opened in September 1961 and closed in October 1962.

Entries were slow and this led to intense pressure on the Trust's hard working competition Committee (Chairman K. McConnel) and later the Judges. Miss Southan visited country centres and made broadcasts to encourage entries. The *Herald* gave extensive publicity to the competition, sent a photographer to some country towns and met most of the competition expenses. The Trust issued special *Bulletins* and made strenuous efforts to promote interest in it. On Trust urging, a pleasing number of State Government buildings ultimately were entered.



Figure 35: The Chair and Hon. Secretary of the Women's Committee, Mrs Gregory Blaxland and Mrs J. M. Armstrong in the library of Bishopscourt

Two years of extremely hard work brought the results of the highly successful Historic Buildings Competition on January 26th, 1963 with more than 800 entries, cash prizes of $3,000, 20 plaques and 67 certificates for the owners of the winning buildings. Judges Professor L. Wilkinson, Dr Morton Herman and Miss M. Lord inspected the final groups of buildings after viewing hundreds of photographs. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Eric Woodward, on 11th March, 1963 opened a fortnight's photographic exhibition of the award winning buildings and Premier Heffron presented prizes. The competition brought to light hitherto unknown gems of Colonial architecture, especially in country districts. Advice was given to the Tasmanian National Trust on conducting a similar competition.

President Lloyd Sommerlad suggested formation of a Women's Committee without further delay '*to stimulate membership, raise funds and organize appropriate functions for members*'. The new group was launched by the President on 6th June, 1961 in the David Jones Art Gallery, the chairman being Mrs G. Blaxland (later Dame Helen Blaxland, DBE). Eighteen women attended the inaugural meeting, membership reaching 60 by 1964. The Committee became most successful, especially in fund raising and attracting public support. Its first house inspection contributed $100 to Experiment Farm Cottage.

Despite a long, hard campaign in opposition to the proposed expressway, historic and architecturally attractive St Malo and Mary Reiby Cottage at Hunters Hill were demolished by the State Labor Government in June 1961, surely an act of vandalism not tolerated in more enlightened times. The Trust resolved it would not be a party to re-erecting St Malo in city parkland. Some suggested in later years that the battle, although unsuccessful, had taken the Trust a definite step forward by bringing home to the public and authorities that the organization would strenuously oppose such destruction when the need arose. The *Daily Telegraph* of 2nd June, 1965 stated '*...the National Trust in losing that battle began to win the war. Public interest was aroused, the Trust membership shot up*'.

The Trust was invited to join the NSW Government Tourist Bureau and the Council of the City of Sydney in producing a two colour, six-fold brochure of historic buildings and sites in the City of Sydney. The Trust was responsible for artwork, design, text and illustrations, undertaken mainly by Miss J. Southan and Mrs J. Fisher, with finance provided by the Bureau and Council. Under the title, *Historic Sydney: Where to Go – What to See*, it pinpointed 30 locations and set out guided walks. Publication was delayed until mid-1962 but in later years many thousands were distributed without charge.

Life memberships were beginning to flow, the number of Sponsorships increasing quite substantially, attendances at General Meetings and lectures being as high as 450. Two radio stations were seeking members by free spot announcements. Council adopted terms of reference for some committees and a policy of not affiliating with or becoming a member of other organizations (Chapter 6 lists two exceptions). The Historic and Architectural Survey Committee, Chairman J. Fisher 1960-66, sought assistance from country historical societies to speed up assessing of buildings constructed prior to 1850. Various organizations, including the Trust, renewed their efforts for an overdue national parks authority under appropriate legislation. The Trust made representations to the State Government in 1960-61 for establishment of a large national park near Yamba on the North Coast.

G. M. Blackwood and the author had met on a number of occasions in their homes, had enjoyed talks about nature conservation and walked over a natural timbered area, mainly black-butt, adjoining his large

family home at Pennant Hills. George Blackwood had a love of the Australian bushland, its flora and fauna.

Soon generous donations from this gentleman and his sister, Miss G. E. Blackwood, enabled the Trust to purchase the three and a half-acre area in 1961 on condition that it be retained in perpetuity by the Trust, the property being named the Ludovic Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary in honour of the donors' father. The 1962 U.C.V. of the property was $33,000. Further donations from these Benefactors ensured that the Trust did not use general funds for maintenance and expenses of this self-supporting property. A man-proof fence was erected, unwanted growth removed and new tree plantings undertaken. Chairman of the controlling Committee was the author, 1961-70.

Mrs H. Scotford (later OBE) urged in 1961 that historic by-gones of all kinds be collected for a future Sydney folk museum to illustrate the social history of the country. A Folk Museum Collection Committee was appointed, Mrs Scotford being Chairman 1961-80, and ultimately a large quantity of varied items was acquired by gift with the Committee classifying, repairing and cataloguing (refer Chapter 8).

The Trust and the Royal Australian Historical Society jointly approached Premier Heffron unsuccessfully for the establishment of a National Folk Museum in Sydney. Later in September 1967 the Trust joined with others in submitting a detailed proposal, prepared mainly by Mrs Scotford and Jack Willis, Director of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, to the Government for establishment of the Museum. The result was still no government assistance such as finance, a building or professional staff.

In 1961-62 the Trust urged the State Government and the Cumberland County Council to develop tourist interest especially in Sydney with carefully designed plaques for more effective identification of public and private historic buildings. A design was prepared by the Trust but nothing definite was resolved by the authorities. In 1967 the suggestion was revived by the Trust, again without results. The Council of the City of Sydney erected some historic markers in October 1963, based on information supplied by the Royal Australian Historical Society.

Mid-1961 brought introduction of the first budget, a procedure which has been continued and expanded each year.

Mr Justice McClemens was elected President in September 1961, replacing E. L. Sommerlad, who was unavailable because of an overseas appointment with the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). It had been a year of intense activity under the retiring President. Lloyd Sommerlad served as a Councillor for seven years and was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1967.

Due to its increasing concern for coastal areas of the State, a Foreshores Protection Committee, Chairman J. Fisher 1961-64, was appointed. Irresponsible development without expert planning was resulting in widespread destruction of the natural beauty of foreshores and waterways and it was obvious more enlightened controls were required from Councils and the Government. Much of the coastline between Newcastle and the Queensland border was threatened by beach mining which, as A. Strom said '*can have catastrophic effect upon biotic communities and a significant effect upon wildlife conservation*'. The new Committee embarked on a positive programme, including consultation with Local Government and later the State Planning Authority of NSW.

The Trust voiced strong opposition in mid-1961 at the proposal by the Heffron Government to alienate further public land at Kurnell for an oil refinery, expressing the view that the area should be retained in a natural state for its botanical value and historical importance.

In 1962 the Trust pointed out that occupation by the Army and the Quarantine Department of areas such as North and Middle Heads had prevented ugly subdivisions, as had occurred on the southern shores of the Harbour. It objected strongly to a suggestion to transfer 20 acres at Georges' Heights, near Middle Head, to the State Government. A *Herald* editorial of 19th October, 1962 under the heading, Danger to our Foreshores, quoted the Trust: '*...considerable pressure will be brought to bear to have these areas quietly handed over for residential subdivision without the public being aware of what is happening... (they should) be retained in perpetuity as natural reserves.'*

Following an interview with the Minister for Local Government Mr Hills, a detailed submission of fifteen pages was made to the State Government in May 1963 seeking adoption of comprehensive planning proposals and zones for coastal protection and controlled foreshore development, for publication of a Government booklet and close liaison between the Trust and authorities. The Hawkesbury Valley area and an absence of national parks on the North Coast were amongst other items to receive attention. In November 1964 the Trust supported a week-end summer school at Terrigal, the topic being The Coastline and Foreshores of NSW.

In late 1964 the Foreshores Protection Committee (formed 1961) merged with the Conservation Committee (formed 1950) which had been reconstituted in 1963 under the chairmanship, until 1965, of The Hon Mr Justice J. C. Moore, later Sir John. The combined Committee was renamed the Conservation and Landscape Committee in 1964, Chairmen being Dr D. McMichael (1966-68) and R. Rowe (1968-72). The name of the Committee was changed again in 1972, 1973 and 1974.

1961

Having dealt with coastal zones, planning proposals to 1964 and the Foreshores Committee the chronological history returns to about



Figure 36: Everglades House and Garden

1961.

Publicity was increasing, with *The Sydney Morning Herald* in particular assisting with feature articles. Lectures, tours and excursions were well supported in the 1960s. The Speakers' Panel gave eighteen addresses to other organizations in 1961 followed by 30 in the next twelve months, many by Executive member, Don Carr. Efforts were made in 1961 to establish a national park of some 8,000 acres on Beecroft Peninsula, on the northern side of Jervis Bay, an area with a wealth of flora and leased by the Commonwealth Government for navy target practice. In the period 1961-65 the Honorary Archivist Mrs H. Scotford catalogued and filed historic records, slides and photographs and commenced a Trust collection of books and publications.

In response to an October 1961 invitation by the Commonwealth-State Law Courts Building Joint Planning Committee the Trust made lengthy submissions on the proposed court building in Macquarie Street and its effect on nearby historic buildings, including the Supreme Court, St James Church and Hyde Park Barracks as well as Queens Square.

Following suggestions that some historic inns, such as the Surveyor-General at Berrima, were threatened by requirements of the licensing laws, the Trust conferred twice late in 1961 with the Licenses Reduction Board and with the Minister for Justice. Suggested amendments to the appropriate Act were submitted in October 1962. In early 1963 Parliament passed an amendment exempting inns of national, historic or architectural interest from certain provisions of the Act and providing for the Trust to be heard by a court. In 1968 the Trust realised there were loopholes in the revised Act and still further alterations were suggested to the State Government in 1969. The Trust was most disappointed with the amendments of December 1969 which failed to afford complete protection for historic inns.



Figure 37: UNESCO Representative Ian Lindsay, OBE, in his native Scotland



Figures 38-39 Macquarie Fields House, before and after restoration

At the end of 1961 the Trust was promised $45,000 by an anonymous Benefactor to acquire the well-known thirteen-acre garden property, Everglades, at Leura on the Blue Mountains. This was originally the home of Henri van de Velde, a Sydney industrialist. He had purchased a small orchard on the site in 1932, spent $200,000 in the depression years on his new garden and employed up to fourteen stone-masons. The large two-storey house was built in 1935-36 in the Art Deco style of the period. The Parks and Garden Section, Department of the Interior, Canberra, described the garden: '*... without doubt the finest example of landscaping in Australia and something which the Australian people should retain and guard very jealously*'. Likewise, UNESCO representative Ian G. Lindsay, OBE, the eminent Scottish lecturer and architect, lavished high praise during his November 1962 tour, reminding us that the English Trust had evolved a Gardens Scheme in 1948 to ensure preservation of important national gardens, with that Trust now maintaining a number, as does the Scottish Trust. As an expert on preservation and restoration of historic buildings, Ian Lindsay was made most welcome in Australia.

Everglades is renowned for its wide variety of outstanding trees and shrubs collected by van de Velde from other countries, the superb drypack stone walls and paths, grotto pool and the high quality of its landscaping blending into the natural bushland setting. The property on its sloping site is a relaxing haven of beauty enhanced by views of the distant Jamieson Valley. The garden is said to contain eight miles of water pipes, with 2,500 taps and sprinklers.

After careful investigation, the purchase from Angus and Robertson Pty Ltd for $45,000, including some contents, was completed on 8th March, 1962. The property had been listed for sale by auction on 14th November, 1961. The Trust commenced the challenging task of restoring the 30-year-old garden, neglected for fifteen years, under direction of talented landscape expert Paul Sorensen. Mr Sorensen was assisted by Mick Swain, with Trust Councillor Dermot Wade as Management Officer 1962-64. Mr Sorensen, with some design assistance from Mr van de Velde had designed Everglades and had returned after an absence of some sixteen years. He was to comment '*You must add to nature, not destroy it*'. A local Management Committee (Chairman E. Stevens) assisted in 1961-62. Other Trust representatives made numerous visits, with a Sydney Committee controlling the property from 1964.

For a considerable time efforts were made by the Trust to lease 447 acres, close to Brooklyn, overlooking the Hawkesbury River, from the Department of Railways for the immediate purpose of preventing a large housing subdivision, a threat which arose again in 1973. It was not until the beginning of 1963 that the lease was finalised at a rental of $26 per annum. A small section has been used since by Scouts under strict conditions. For many years the Trust has endeavoured to have the 447 acres added to the Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (about 36,000 acres). Although this has been promised it still drags on in 1985.

A sponsorship drive commenced raising general funds for the Trust and in March 1962 it gained sales tax exemption on goods not for resale. On 8th March some 520 members and friends attended a Trust lecture in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney by the Earl of Euston, visiting from the English Trust and the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings.

In 1947 the Trust commenced its long fight to preserve the important Macquarie Field House, built in the early 1840s. A 1961 Government report stated $80,000 was required to restore this 'virtual ruin', the Trust's expert estimation being half that amount. In May 1962 after fifteen years of very determined efforts the Trust achieved a major success when it finally persuaded the Government to change its earlier decisions. It allowed the Trust to arrange and announce a long-term lease between the Department of Agriculture and Mr and Mrs David Jamieson, as their private home, with sole inspection rights to the Trust. Restoration was commenced immediately by Mr Jamieson on what is acknowledged one of the finest examples of early Australian domestic architecture, but it was in near derelict condition in 1962. A year later Macquarie Field House won 1st prize in class 1 of the Historic Buildings Competition, a tribute to David Jamieson's careful

restoration. Two marble fireplaces from demolished Subiaco replaced those destroyed by vandals. Trust members to a total of 1,100 inspected the property for the first time in March 1965. The State Government refused on a number of occasions to sell the property to the tenant but the Government of Premier the Hon N.K. Wran, QC, MP did so in 1981 without consulting the Trust which had saved Macquarie Field House after a fifteen year battle.

The Women's Committee in May 1962 presented its eight-day exhibition *No Time to Spare* in the David Jones Art Gallery, a photographic display with some antiques and paintings of the 34 buildings on the Trust's A list. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Woodward attended a reception. The exhibition attracted 8,000 visitors and later was sent on a tour of Canberra and country centres.

The year 1961-62 was a period of intense activity and success, mainly with Everglades, Experiment Farm Cottage, the Herald Competition, Macquarie Field House, the *No Time to Spare* exhibition and the Blackwood Sanctuary. President Mr Justice McClemens described it as: '*...a year of consolidation and growth. It had seen hard work by volunteers, work*



Figure 40: A. G. Hudson

in some instances so unremitting that it will not be possible for some to continue indefinitely'. He wrote in July 1962: '*...the amount of work Honorary Secretary Ivor Wyatt each week puts into the affairs of the National Trust on a seven-day basis is quite staggering. For my own part, I feel that there are so many things to be done, which are left undone for lack of time, as to be quite disturbing...*'. The President urged consideration in the near future of appointment of a paid executive officer.

In support the author wrote privately in August 1962:

> *Believe me it is a nightmare for me to keep up the pace and I continue to do so at some considerable sacrifice. It can't be solved by assistant secretaries but only by paid senior staff. I shudder at the thought of more properties and this is wrong from the Trust's point of view. ... the Trust cannot continue much longer with only an honorary secretary – those days are now behind us. If it is not too long I am now prepared to hang on till the change. When I suggested recently I should not stand again as Honorary Secretary he (Mr Justice McClemens) told me quite definitely he would only stay as President if I remained as Secretary, a compliment which put me in a spot.*

The first Christmas card, in 1961, featuring a Hardy Wilson drawing of Newington at Silverwater, sold 4,700 cards at 15 cents, with proceeds to restoration of Experiment Farm Cottage. Henceforth, cards were produced each year with sales and profits steadily increasing. Those from 1962 to 1965 likewise featured Hardy Wilson drawings: the entrance of Old Government House, 8,500 cards at 15 cents, St Mattthew's church, Hyde Park Barracks and Old Liverpool Hospital.

The Parks and Playground Movement of NSW transferred to the Trust a small area high on the point of Bilgola Head to be known as the A. J. Small Lookout. With panoramic views and named after A. J. Small who gave it to the Movement some thirteen years prior to his death in 1955, it was accepted by the Trust on condition it be retained in perpetuity. The transfer was finalised in late 1962 and since then unobtrusive maintenance has been undertaken on this small property.

A. G. Hudson was appointed the fourth Honorary Life Member in October 1962. At the request of church authorities, the Trust, advised by its Architectural Advisory Panel and John Mansfield, commented on the 1923 Report of architects Wilson, Neave and Berry for restoration of St James Church, Sydney. A three-day Snowy tour was undertaken. Repairs were urged to historic Lennox Bridge on the lower Blue Mountains. Bulletins were being distributed to all NSW Federal and State Members of Parliament. Council adopted the formal conditions under which elections would be conducted, at least for the next 20 years.

Following arrangements by the Victorian Trust, a considerable amount of information was supplied to Balm Paints Pty Ltd for a 40-minute colour film, released in 1963, *Preserving our National Heritage*, which outlined Australian Trusts' activities and properties. Similar data was given to the Commonwealth Film Unit in 1962-63 and, although

some filming of buildings, sites, landscapes, foreshores and activities was undertaken, for financial reasons this film was not completed. It is hoped the valuable film has been retained. In 1965-66 Ampol Petroleum Ltd and Kingcroft Productions, with Trust assistance, produced 24 twenty-minute TV films, *Australian Heritage*, with some in colour, featuring historic buildings and natural areas.

For some months President Mr Justice McClemens had sought support from other Trusts in establishing a Federal Council, with NSW offering to provide administration for at least two years. His efforts led to representatives of five States conferring in Canberra on 8th December, 1962 with later discussions in Melbourne and preparation of a draft constitution, which made it clear Trusts would continue as autonomous bodies. Substantial benefits could be expected from a closer liaison between Trusts and unified approaches to the Commonwealth Government and others on appropriate subjects such as finance and legislation.

H. E. C. Robinson Pty Ltd published a map, *Sydney and Environs: Historic Buildings and Landmarks*, in association with Tucker and Co Pty Ltd. It contained summarised histories and the locations of 220 buildings, sites and structures over an area approximately the County of Cumberland. The Trust assisted with data prepared by Miss R. Roxburgh and the large coloured map with index commenced selling in late 1962 at 85 cents.

The Trust continued as a Muogamarra Sanctuary trustee and until 1962-63 assisted with Henry Kendall's Cottage at Gosford. A representative was appointed to the Berrima Village Trust, launched in April 1963 to plan for the restoration and preservation of the attractive historic village with its early buildings and townscapes.

The active Photographic Committee (Chairmen W. Tatlow 1960-63; O. French 1963-66) had continued from 1954 to improve the collection of photographs and slides of a wide variety, some being lent to country organizations. In 1966 the Committee became an Advisory Panel to be replaced by Honorary Photographers in 1970.

At the end of 1962 there were 12 Committees, 4 Advisory Panels, 21 Affiliated Societies, 62 Life Members, 8 Benefactors and a membership of over 3,000 with the Council and Executive meeting on 26 occasions during the 12 months. General income was $16,000, expenditure $12,000 and assets, including some real estate, $114,000. Council congratulated the President, Mr Justice McClemens, the Honorary Secretary (the author) and Assistant Secretary Miss Harbison on the success of their efforts.

On the suggestion of Mrs A. C. Jackaman arrangements were finalised for some firms to supply



Figure 41: Lindesay, Darling Point

building materials at reduced costs for restoration of A classified buildings (churches and privately owned buildings) on production of Trust certificates and with work supervised by architects approved by it. Unfortunately, the scheme was somewhat, short lived probably because of the reluctance of sufficient companies to participate.

The President and Honorary Secretary conferred in February 1963 with a Deputy Commissioner of Taxation concerning tax concessions for appeals for non-Trust properties, such as churches, and were informed that under specified conditions cash gifts would qualify.

President Mr Justice McClemens reported on his discussions, assisted by Mrs Dundas Allen, with Life Member W. D. Pye on the acquisition of Lindesay, the first large double-storey stone residence built on Darling Point, and one of the rather grand residences dominating Sydney Harbour headlands. Subsequently, Walter Pye arranged generous donations in honour of his late mother which made possible the purchase of this partly Gothic Revival styled building (c1834) and on completion of the transaction in June 1963 gave valuable 18th century furniture, furnishings and paintings. Restoration commenced in mid-1964 and was spread over a number of years. Members inspected Lindesay for the first time in August 1964.

For a considerable time the Trust Council had pointed out to members that the organization must face the problem of whether it could or could not afford to appoint a full-time paid Director. A few Councillors believed any available funds should be used to preserve buildings not to pay salaries. In February 1963 Past President Oliver Wyndham commented: '*...that for some years Ivor Wyatt has devoted a large proportion of his business hours and his private life to Trust interests at a cost to his health and pocket. This could not continue*'. The author, then Honorary Secretary, stated: '*The Trust could not advance further within the unavoidable limits imposed by honorary executives...the need for a paid Director was a sign of the Trust's healthy growth and a measure of its success'.*

Council's hesitation was provision of the finance, but it resolved to proceed. The position was advertised in five Australian papers with a large response and R. N. Walker, BA (later AM), with considerable local Government experience, commenced duties as the first Director in June 1963.

At this time the State Government was considering entering into an agreement with James Wallace Pty Ltd for redevelopment of the East Rocks, an area of intense interest to the Trust, which made representations to the company. The company's proposals included demolition of many historic buildings, its report, in part, stating:

> *...Although a careful examination has been made of the area, it has been finally concluded that there are few existing features of historical and architectural interest that warrant special efforts of retention with consequent effects on the form of the development to be undertaken. It is considered that the development of the area as an outstanding example of modern city planning is the larger scale consideration as against the preservation of historical and architectural features which have many more acceptable counterparts in other sections of the city...*

In 1966 the Government broke off negotiations.

The Trust was emphasising publicly the need to adopt protective planning principles for the State and, in particular, the City of Sydney, where too often insufficient attention was paid to preservation of historic buildings and features important to the character of the City. Uncontrolled development in many parts of the State had led to tremendous destruction of natural beauty as well as historic buildings.

However, as a result of the continuing efforts of the Trust and others an increasing proportion of the public and some authorities were becoming aware of the importance of preserving buildings and often sought means of doing so.

Unfortunately, this situation seldom applied to natural areas and other resources, with those in authority often reluctant to preserve such assets, especially if required for other purposes. In the 1960s NSW badly needed an effective Land Use Act and other appropriate legislation.

It is worth recalling an extract from an UNESCO brochure:

> *...Man himself is still the most dangerous enemy of man's creations -not only man the warrior, the avenger,*



Figure 42: Opening of Experiment Farm Cottage, Justice McClemens speaking, Mr A. G. Hudson seated

the vandal, the iconoclast. The town planner, the engineer, the builder are just as much to be feared when, thinking only in terms of practical efficiency, they confine their ambitions to the task in hand and take no care to check the harsh dynamism of their age – the economic pressures, the explosive growth of cities, the chaotic spread of suburbs and industrial areas.

The Quiet Crisis, a book written in 1963 by Stewart L. Udall, American Secretary of the Interior, states:

America today stands poised on a pinnacle of wealth and power, yet we live in a land of vanishing beauty, of increasing ugliness, of shrinking open space and of an overall environment that is diminished daily by pollution and noise and blight. This, in brief, is the quiet conservation crisis of the 1960s.

This likewise was Australia's quiet crisis.

The year 1962 saw publication in America of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* with its message on environmental damage and dire warnings of the dangers of chemical herbicides and insecticides.

The Trust was delighted in June 1963 at the State Government's announcement of the proposal to replan Queen's Square Sydney, with promises that the



Figure 43: St Matthew's Windsor

Hyde Park Barracks and St James Church would receive sympathetic treatment. However, there was doubt concerning the future of the Supreme Court building.

The By-laws prepared by the President, Honorary Solicitor, George Gengos, and the author were adopted by Council in mid-1963 and gazetted by the Government on 17th January, 1964. Between 1963 and 1965 action was taken concerning the effect of pesticides on wildlife. Mr C. F. Crisp was appointed Honorary Consulting Engineer in 1963 and was still assisting the Trust 20 years later. Council resolved on a policy of permitting members free access to properties used for public purposes and adopted the author's suggestion for establishment of a continuing fund to attract donations and legacies to provide regular general income from investments. While it was most successful with the Blackwood legacy and to some degree the Byles legacy, nothing much else has been done concerning this proposal (refer Chapter 11). The author, as Honorary Secretary, urged introduction of an Annual Award (refer Chapter 10). The Trust became involved in the May 1963 argument between the Kosciusko State Park and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority concerning proposed works in the primitive area.

By October 1962 most of the major restoration work at Experiment Farm Cottage had been completed, with the balance finalised some twelve months later. In the late 1960s improvements were undertaken to this gentleman's cottage of the early 19th Century. The utmost attention was given to historical and architectural detail. A detached caretaker's residence was constructed at the rear of the property, trees planted and extensive alterations made to the garden, with a small agriculture museum in the cellar, planned by L. J. Buckland, displaying early farm implements. Special attention was paid to selection of furniture and furnishings and where possible items acquired, many by gift, were dated prior to 1840. A large stone trough came from demolished Subiaco. A catalogue of contents and a separate detailed history, including the architect's story of restoration and coloured postcards were printed. To mid-1963 restoration expenditure totalled $22,000 with $2,800 on contents, excluding gifts.

The hard-working committee (chairman Arnold Hudson) overcame a number of problems, including financial restrictions, the careful restoration being a time demanding task for Honorary Architect L. J. Buckland and builder R. S. Muldoon. Caretaker Mrs Paula Berry took up residence in February 1963.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Eric Woodward, opened the restored building on 20th July, 1963. Inspections commenced immediately 600 people seeing it on the first day and the project received wide media and public acclaim. In the first twelve months 16,000 people inspected including numerous school groups. The number of visitors in the 1960s averaged 15,000 per annum. His Excellency the Governor-General, Rt Hon Viscount De L'Isle, VC, PC, GCMG, GCVO, KSt J, made a private visit.

The property was controlled in 1964-70 by Honorary Management Officer Les Buckland, he was still Honorary Architect, who visited the property about four times weekly. Numerous volunteers assisted in the period 1961-70.



Figure 44: Macquarie's Mausoleum, Isle of Mull Scotland

August 1963 brought the launching at Lindesay of the impressive Ure Smith publication, *Georgian Architecture in Australia*, which resulted from the Women's Committee's *No Time to Spare* 1962 exhibition. Containing photographs and historical data on 59 NSW and Tasmanian buildings erected prior to 1840, the initial 3,000 copies sold at $7.50, and further editions were required.

A local appeal opened in February 1963 for urgent restoration of architect Greenway's masterpiece, St Matthew's Church at Windsor (1817-20) but obviously the Church authorities could not hope unaided to raise the necessary funds. Therefore, in April the Trust offered to assist by setting up the first public appeal for a non-Trust property, appointing an energetic committee under Rear-Admiral H. Farncomb CB DSO, MVO. The major work required was re-building of the square tower and octagonal cupola which was demolished because of the dangerous condition, repairing brick and stonework and rectifiying extensive termite damage. A special *Trust Bulletin* and pamphlet launched the widely publicised Appeal, tax deductible, in October with full support from the Women's Committee which deferred paying off the Experiment Farm Cottage overdraft.

The prolonged Appeal was well supported by Trust members and raised $86,000, $48,000 by the Women's Committee, which ensured completion of all structural repairs and certain other work. Reference must be made to the very determined and enthusiastic efforts of the Appeal Honorary Secretary, Miss Rachel Roxburgh. Honorary Treasurer was F.E. Trigg, OBE, Honorary Architect E. Farmer (later CBE, ISO and Dr) and the builders Irons and Hughes. Restoration was completed by the end of 1965, a plaque unveiled in August 1967 and fund raising finalised in 1968. Mr Trigg commented: '*What would have happened to the Church without the Women's Committee is hard to realise*'.

The complete success of the five year project ensured preservation of this national treasure, but the Trust felt obliged to insist on an agreement with Church authorities concerning future maintenance of the building and development of the surrounding grounds.



Figure 45: Wirrimbirra Sanctuary

It, therefore, opposed the proposal of late 1982 to construct residences and a parish centre between the Church and Rectory (1822), to the obvious detriment of these important buildings.

In 1948 the people of NSW were indirectly given a very small plot of land at Gruline on the Scottish Isle of Mull on which the Tomb of Governor Major-General Lachlan Macquarie (Governor of NSW 1810-21) is situated. The vault also contains '*the mortal remains*' of his wife, daughter and son. The title of the land remains with the Union Fidelity Trustee Co of Australia Ltd.

At the request of historian M. H. Ellis the Trust in September 1963 appointed a Macquarie Tomb Committee (chairman Mr Justice McClemens to administer a small fund of $570 raised privately by Malcolm Ellis and others for restoration. Later the Trust accepted responsibility for additional repairs and future maintenance of the stone mausoleum (19' x 13'), the large trees and the small area of land and provided further funds. Permanent access was arranged to the remote site and the work completed some four years later, with continuing assistance and advice from Colonel Geoffrey Miller, an Australian residing in Torosay Castle on Mull, NSW Government Architect Ted Farmer and The National Trust for Scotland which agreed to act as Factor. The area now is well maintained and attracts a number of visitors, including Australians.

The generosity of Mrs H. Lyons, Misses S. James, C. Stevenson, MBE and R. Winter made possible the acquisition early in 1964 of a stone house (1934) at Avalon designed and supervised by American architect Walter Burley Griffin, designer of Canberra. The donors could have sold the property but chose to ensure its preservation for the nation. Set amidst two acres of native trees, it is regarded as a good example of the architect's domestic architecture and was named by the Trust, on the suggestion of John Fisher, Burley Griffin Lodge [known from 2002 as Stella James House]. The house was extensively repaired with assistance from the ladies and the Commonwealth Government ($8,000 in 1976-78) and was leased from 1973 after the donors vacated. Lantana and other unwanted growth were removed.

The Trust in late 1963 commenced its association with the David G. Stead Memorial Wildlife Research Foundation of Australia and the Wirrimbirra Sanctuary at Bargo, then 66 acres. The first section of the Sanctuary was purchased by Mrs Carmen Coleman in 1962 to commemorate one of the nation's foremost conservation pioneers, David Stead. In 1965 the Foundation suggested the Trust take over the Sanctuary, with its buildings as a gift, and the transfer was completed in December 1965. The Foundation became the tenant under a seven year lease, with option periods. A small visitor centre (1964), ranger's cottage (1965), a native plant nursery (1967) and a second ranger's cottage (1970) were established, the first resident ranger Mel Fackender commencing duties in March 1966. The author was appointed the National Trust's representative on the Board of the Foundation in August 1964 and still serves 20 years later.

The Trust was beginning to benefit from the appointment and efforts of the paid Director and the gradual increase in staff numbers, although the continuing rapid growth still placed a heavy burden on honorary officers. Membership reached 5,000 at the beginning of 1964.

The Trust publicly took a stand against sand mining at Myall Lakes and elsewhere, including an area of 150 acres in a narrow strip behind the dunes at Iluka on the North Coast. A public meeting in Sydney on 8th June, 1964 called on Governments to preserve this small Iluka area as an unalienable reserve and the State Government in July resolved not to permit mining. Between 1963 and 1966 a small Trust committee (Chairman L. Buckland) worked to preserve James Ruse's grave at Campbelltown. Action was taken to prevent alienation of travelling stock reserves. The Historic and Architectural Survey Committee with 55 A and 58 B buildings on the Register and soon to be renamed the Historic Buildings Committee commenced to survey buildings of the Victorian era and extended its operations more and more into country areas. Assistance was given to a move emanating from Canberra for formation of the Australian Conservation Foundation, launched in 1964. Successful tours were undertaken to Victoria and Tasmania. John Morris commenced duties as Assistant Director in mid-1965 and a bequest of $22,000 came from the Estate of the late Miss Betty Solomon. Mr D. P. Rich was appointed Honorary Surveyor in early 1964, a position still held in 1984. He was awarded a Voluntary Service Medallion in 1981.

Preservation of Newington (1829-32), the double storey Regency mansion at Silverwater, Sydney, caused concern to the Trust in 1960. Inquiries and representations commenced in 1963 on its possible acquisition by the Trust with five acres from the State Government but nothing eventuated after efforts extending to about 1968. As an alternative, the Trust suggested it might be occupied as headquarters of some large company, under strict conditions, the area now being heavy industrial. The property became a minimum security prison in 1968, Newington being used for administration but receiving only minimal maintenance. In 1980-83 this important building was deteriorating very slowly but had the potential for successful restoration at a cost of about $350,000 and an asset of at least fifteen acres of land. Some remedial work commenced in 1986.

In October 1964, following information supplied by the Trust in 1961-62, a submission was made by the Trust to the State Government on replanning of the West Rocks, emphasising the importance of retaining its historical character. The Trust made

representations to the Commonwealth Government in opposition to a proposal by the Council of the City of Sydney for the Victoria Barracks area, occupied by the Army since 1842, to be handed over for housing. The Trust and others successfully opposed in June 1964 a proposed bowling green and clubhouse in Observatory Hill Park.

The Education Committee in 1960-62 produced experimental film strips for use in schools and articles for school magazines. This group was replaced in late 1964 by a Schools Committee (Chairman R. Potter 1964-67) with the aim of increasing support for the Trust amongst the younger generation.

After considerable delay and determined efforts particularly by Mr Justice McClemens, the Australian Council of National Trusts was incorporated on 5th February, 1965 in the Australian Capital Territory. The Memorandum and Articles were prepared by solicitor Oswald Burt, of Victoria, NSW subscribers being Mr Justice McClemens, A. G. Hudson and the author. The inaugural meeting took place on 26-28th February in Canberra, with Mr Justice McClemens elected Chairman until 1969 and NSW accepting responsibility for administration for the time being. R. Walker was appointed Secretary.

The Trust was moving more into preservation of landscapes and in 1964 prepared a comprehensive plan and recommendations to limit and control development on the coast between Bermagui and Tathra. *The Daily Telegraph* of 2nd June, 1965 stated: '*...the Trust... (has) the ambition to stop bad development, to prevent Councils and Governments and real estate developers acting in ignorance to produce more unsightliness in Sydney, along the coastline, throughout the State...*'. In mid-1965 the Trust objected strongly to the Commonwealth Government concerning the proposed construction of 48 houses for Army servicemen on North and Middle Heads of Sydney Harbour as had happened in earlier years on South Head. It pointed out that: '*Sydney Harbour and its tree clad headlands have long been acclaimed as one of the great natural features of the world*'. In 1966 fifteen naval establishments or areas were located on the Harbour foreshores.

In December 1965 the *Trust Bulletin* made an attack on 'Our Ugly Highways' and suggested certain planning and environmental controls. Much could be learnt from the Tasmanian Defacement of Property Act 1898 (with 1957 and 1963 amendments) and the United Kingdom's Roads Beautifying Association formed in 1928. In May 1965 legislation to remove eyesores, such as advertising billboards and automobile junkyards, from a quarter of a million miles of American highways was submitted to Congress by President Johnson, providing also large sums for preservation of natural beauty.

Trust President Mr Justice McClemens stated:

> *If we Australians, as individuals, as members of organizations, in Government - Local, State and Federal - would only learn from the lessons of other countries we could quite compatibly with progress and development plan to save our Subiacos and St Malos, our headlands, our bushlands, our rivers from pollution and our natural beauty from destruction.*

The inaugural meeting of the Junior Group was held at Lindesay on 13th August, 1965 with 120 attending, its purpose being to attract support from those aged 18 to 35 years, promote the Trust's image and widen awareness of the organization. This enthusiastic Group, guided in its formative period by John Morris, quickly appointed sub-committees and arranged tours, working-bees, social functions and other fund raising activities, the first being a Berrima visit on 5th September 1965. Membership of the Junior Group rose to 1,000 in 1967 and 2,000 in 1969. At the end of the first year the Group's financial surplus was $1,200 and $6,800 by 1969. J. Greening was chairman for a few months, C. Lucas (later OBE) 1966-67 and G. Setchell until 1969.

In September 1965 the Trust was appointed trustee by the State Government of a public reserve of 23 subdivided allotments adjoining Everglades, thus ensuring unspoilt preservation of the glorious views of the distant Jamieson Valley. At this property the Trust constructed a toilet block, gatehouse and large underground storage tank and purchased a nearby block for parking. Illustrated booklets were printed. Attendances in the mid and late 1960s averaged 49,000 per annum with a 20 cent entrance fee.

The Minister for Lands Mr Lewis appointed The Sim Committee (chairman Ian Sim, a senior State public servant) in December 1965 to inquire into the conflict between beach mining interests and national park and other conservation proposals in some 100,000 acres, about 5 per cent of the coastal strip on the North Coast of NSW. The inquiry was restricted to Crown lands and was not permitted to consider land uses other than limited nature conservation and beach mining. The Committee made an interim report in 1966, completed its report in February 1968 and presented it to the Ministers for Lands and Mines. During the two years consideration of sand mining objections by conservationists were deferred by the Ministers waiting on the Committee's recommendations which, due to the limited and changed terms of reference in March 1967, were to favour strongly the mining industry and to result in long delays in dedicating national parks and nature reserves on the North Coast. Determined mining interests negotiated from a position of strength under the Mining Act. The Trust made further representations and conferred with the Government in late 1968. An aftermath of The Sim Committee was increased determination on the part of conservation organisations

to establish national parks on this section of the coast.

There was considerable State Government apathy and opposition in the 1950s and early 1960s to a National Parks Act. For some eight or nine years the Trust, and other organisations as early as 1956, had sought legislation for protection of parks. Finally, in December 1964, Labor Premier the Hon J.B. Renshaw, MLA stated legislation was being prepared to establish an authority with three conservation representatives out of nine, but the legislation was delayed and an election followed. The new Liberal-Country Party Askin Government announced in November 1965, that a Bill would be introduced to consolidate administration of national parks, flora and fauna within a national parks and wildlife commission or service and this was welcomed by the Trust. Some organisations objected strongly to the proposed abolition of the Fauna Protection Panel.

However, when details of the Bill were announced the Trust found itself disagreeing on some points with the Minister for Lands (1965-75), Tom Lewis who refused to appoint an independent nature conservation authority or commission, separated from the Department of Lands, as was sought by many conservation organizations. Representations, public debate and argument, many conferences and some intrigue followed. The National Parks and Wildlife Bill was introduced to Parliament in November 1966. The Trust and other organisations, including the ad hoc Halliday Committee (Chairman Dr John Halliday), while endorsing many of the provisions of improved protection for parks, historic sites and nature reserves presented a unified front and submitted comprehensive amendments to a total of about 40. Discussions were held with the Minister, mainly concerning the commission and the need for improved provisions for wildlife management.

The Bill was re-introduced in August 1967, with a few minor changes but without the independent commission. Finally, the National Parks and Wildlife Act (No 35) was notified in the Gazette on 22nd September 1967, with amendments in 1969 and 1972. A revised Act in November 1974, brought major changes, including strengthening of the wildlife section and protection of Aboriginal sites and relics. The National Parks and Wildlife Service also has responsibility for historic sites and nature reserves. Bouddi State Park was gazetted in 1972 as the first marine park. The title State Park was abolished in 1974. By 1979 the Service had been under the control of six Ministers, the Directors being an American S. P. Weems (1967-68), Dr D. McMichael (later CBE, 1968-73), D. Johnstone (1973-85, later AO) and J. Whitehouse (1985).

Lands Minister Lewis was genuinely interested in national park legislation, probably being the first State Member of Parliament to realise national park protection soon would create wide public interest. In Opposition in 1959-60 Mr Lewis contacted the author and other persons seeking information and suggestions concerning park legislation and in November 1960, unsuccessfully placed a private member's Bill before State Parliament. However, when Minister for Lands he seldom sought the views of, or agreed to, compromise with conservationists and showed little interest in wildlife conservation.

On the 25th November, 1965, in the Trust's 21st year, Senior Vice-President Arnold Hudson was elected President on the retirement of Mr Justice McClemens. Portion of the new President's message was:

> *Having been associated with the organization practically since its inception, I think it fitting at this stage that we should pay tribute to the small band of pioneers who were instrumental in giving this country a National Trust.*
>
> *Fired by the simple faith and high ideals of a woman, those who rallied in those early days to the call for ordinary people to band together to preserve a nation's heritage, proved to be the corner stone of what has now become a great national movement.*
>
> *It is interesting to note that the establishment of the National Trust in NSW, in many respects, paralleled the birth of the English National Trust more than 50 years previously. Both movements sprang from the burning zeal of ordinary men. Both had a woman as the inspiration for the real purpose of the campaign. Both were successfully established without official Government aid.*
>
> *Now that the National Trust in NSW has come of age, it is well that we should, perhaps, give some thought to our own history. The time has certainly arrived when we should see that Trust history is adequately and correctly recorded. It is a story of which all Trust members and, in fact, all Australians can be justly proud. Sometimes we are apt to disregard the vital history we are helping to make in our own day.*

During his four-year term Mr Justice McClemens was affectionately known to many as Jock and was an energetic, hard-working and widely known President. He strengthened the Trust with plenty of ideas, in his enthusiasm occasionally committing it without prior consultation with the Executive or fellow office-bearers. He was particularly active with Everglades, Macquarie's Tomb, the St Matthew's Church and St Mary's Cathedral Appeals and establishment of the Australian Council of National Trusts, of which he was foundation chairman.

Mr Justice McClemens was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1966. He retired from the NSW Trust Council in 1969 and died in November 1975.

Representations were made in 1964-65 about the future of the Customs House at Circular Quay in Sydney (1844 and c1880) and a successful discussion held with the Commonwealth Department of Works about protection of historic buildings in NSW and areas under control of the Commonwealth. In the mid-1960s a sub-committee was formed to undertake a special study of post-1850 historic buildings.

Following visits in the early 1960s in which the author made friends amongst local residents, he became fascinated with the early history and rugged beauty of the Hill End area, earlier called Bald Hills, near Bathurst.

On his persistent urging the Trust in 1965 became interested in the future of this small village and its possible dedication as an historical park. The three books of *The Hill End Story* by resident Harry Hodge contain an intriguing account of this famous goldfield area. In its heyday about 1872, the bustling noisy mining town was one of the largest in inland NSW, with a mile of shops and 28 hotels. *'... crammed with fortune seekers and adventurers from many lands*'.

Trust representatives J. Fisher and the author took part in June 1966 in an on-site conference of various groups arranged by direction of Minister for Lands Tom Lewis, resulting in recommendations to the State Government for restoration and preservation. In September – October 1967 Hill End received protection as a proclaimed Historic Site under control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and while there has been general improvement restoration of the historic village proceeds slowly. The Visitor Centre opened in December 1972. Some restored buildings require maintenance in 1983-84.

The Trust assisted the Royal Australian Institute of Architects with publication costs of its book, *Australian Outrage: The Decay of a Visual Environment*, based on the Institute's 1964 exhibition of man-made ugliness. It agreed to the NSW Chapter's suggestion that the two organizations should work more closely, especially in assessing historic buildings.

Restoration and alterations, under direction of honorary architects Cobden Parkes, CBE, younger son of Sir Henry Parkes, GCMG the great Federalist, and E. Wilding, proceeded on the Parkes Museum and Library building at Tenterfield, acquired in 1957.

On 14th October, 1961 His Excellency the Governor, Sir Eric Woodward, opened the restored building, using the second 10 inch bronze plaque featuring the Trust emblem. The earlier plaque affixed to the building was unveiled on 17th October, 1946 by His Excellency the Governor-General, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, KG, KT, KP, GCB, GCMG, GCVO to commemorate Parkes' famous speech of 1889 in the School of Arts building.

The main hall, capable of seating 500, was leased for 30 years in 1963 to the Council of the Municipality of Tenterfield for community purposes, the Council providing finance for extensive repairs. Funds were also contributed by local service organizations, the Trust, the Festival of the Willows and especially by the efficient Management Committee (chairman Alderman Eric Geyer) and its Ladies' Auxiliary. Close co-operation was maintained with the Municipal Council. Mr Sommerlad made a number of visits on behalf of the Trust Executive.

Over the years the Museum and library were presented with a wide variety of historical relics associated with Parkes and Federation – paintings, photographs, books, sculptures, letters, other records and objects and in 1957 a large painting of Parkes' English birthplace, Moat House Cottages, a gift from the city of Coventry. A gallery of large photographs of all Australian Prime Ministers is displayed and booklets are published.

Advice was received that the late J. L. Mansfield, Appointed Councillor from 1960 until his death in January 1965 and a valued member of the Executive, had devised his Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, residence consisting of three flats to the Trust. It would became the Trust's sole property on death of the life tenant, but had not come into the Trust's possession by 1984.

The problem of conflicting house inspections as between the Women's Committee and Junior Group arose in 1966 and continued for some years, creating difficulties and considerably upsetting some members. A widely representative group of 85 attended a Trust week-end seminar at Leura in April on the topic, *The Bushfire Problem in Public Lands*. The proceedings were published in a 54 page report. Honorary Secretary I. F. Wyatt (the author) in October 1966 was elected Chairman of The Nature Conservation Council of NSW and soon after became an Alternate Councillor of The National Parks Association of NSW. This assisted a closer liaison between these three large organizations.

The State Government appointed the Trust trustee of the Watchhouse, a two-storey stone building and single-storey cell-block (c1853) at Balmain. This was finalised in the Government Gazette of July 1966. With the Minister's approval, it was sub-let to The Balmain Association for use as its headquarters and as a community centre. The Association used $4,000 of its funds for restoration under Trust guidance. The Minister Tom Lewis opened the restored building on 12th April, 1970. This tenant still occupies the property in 1984.

Between 1961 and 1966 the vast majority of general meetings and lectures were held at the 2UW Auditorium, with an occasional one at the Darlinghurst Cell Block Theatre. Then followed a few at other locations and finally the State Government Office Block Theatrette from 1968. The author in 1967 pointed out

although there were numerous fund raising activities, free lectures or excursions at cost were far too rare, leading to reduced contact with members.

Since the early 1960s the Trust had expressed concern about the future of Australia's oldest public building, Old Government House at Rose Hill, later Parramatta. It was of outstanding historic and architectural interest, being closely associated with the Colony's early history and the nine Governors-in-Chief up to 1847. It was the Vice-Regal country residence. The site traced its European history back to April 1788 some three months after the settlement was established in Sydney. A small cottage was constructed for Governor Phillip in 1790, the first section of the present building for Governor Hunter in 1799 and extensive additions for Governor Macquarie in 1815-16. Small additions were made in 1880 and 1908 and in 1909 the State Government enlarged the rear sections for The King's School. The new Government House in Sydney became the principal residence from 1845.

Negotiations commenced in April 1966 with the State Government concerning the possibility of the Trust's taking over the building with some two and a half acres. Following an introduction by Judge Colman Wall, Trust Vice-President and Honorary Architect L. J. Buckland conferred with Mr A. Mehrens, State Manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd which offered to donate $50,000 (finally $51,000) towards restoration to mark the Bank's Centenary.

On 21st March, 1967 a special Act of Parliament, the Parramatta Park, Old Government House, Act, established the Trust as trustee responsible for care, control and management. The King's Boarding School vacated the premises at the end of February and for security reasons the Trust took possession immediately. Credit must be given to the School for its maintenance of the buildings between 1909 and 1966. Restoration commenced on 8th May under the guidance of Les Buckland, with Ted Farmer and John Fisher as honorary consulting architects in the early stages.

Mr Justice Moore, in replacing Arnold Hudson at the end of 1966 as the new head of the Trust, drew attention to the long voluntary service of the retiring President.

February 1967 brought the launching of a public Appeal for The Church of St Thomas at Port Macquarie at the request of the Parochial Council. Built by convicts (1824-28) and capable of seating 700, this A classified building was of national importance. Restoration included structural repairs to the tower and exterior and attention to the roof in accordance with plans prepared by the Government Architect. Church authorities assumed responsibility for fund raising and finally $50,000 was contributed in response to the prolonged Appeal. One Patron of the Appeal was Trust President Mr Justice Moore.

For some months an ad hoc committee conferred with Andor Meszaros, of Melbourne, an internationally known designer and sculptor, concerning a medallion for Honorary Life Members (silver) and Benefactors (bronze). He was responsible for the Melbourne Olympic Games medallion and numerous international and Australian medals and medallions and also a prize winner for sculpture.

A design finally was approved. This was based on the Trust keynote of protection and symbolised by a pair of hands protecting the emblem (centred), with the name of the organization towards the edge and details of the award on the reverse. Medallions were struck in London in late 1967.

Miss K. Daley made a gift in April 1967 of two and a half acres, The Kurrajong Reserve, as a natural reserve and possible bird sanctuary. This property was sold in November 1983 for $47,000. The first cultural grant ($2,000) came from the State Government and continued annually until 1978-79. Honorary Architect Les Buckland was authorised in October 1966 to stockpile appropriate materials from demolished buildings for use in restoration work some items being stored at Old Government House. The Trust continued to support other organizations campaigning for a national park at Barrington Tops. Unsuccessful representations were made to the State Government to occupy the Traffic Court and Police Station (1851 and 1885) in Phillip Street, Sydney, as Trust headquarters.

The Trust commenced its long campaign to establish a Sydney Harbour National Park, suggesting a representative authority charged with responsibility for creating and protecting additional foreshore parklands, rectifying past abuses and controlling future development and use in order to preserve the natural beauty. Despite reminders and State Ministerial promises, little progress was made. In December 1967



Figure 46: Riversdale, Goulburn

the State Planning Authority of NSW issued a Sydney Harbour Foreshore Study Report. Nearly 100 years earlier English novelist Anthony Trollope wrote: '*I know that the task would be hopeless were I to attempt to make others understand the beauty of Sydney Harbour. I can say it is lovely, but I cannot paint its loveliness...*'. As a follow up to the 1965 protests, the President and the author in October 1967 conferred with the Minister for the Army J. Malcolm Fraser, MP (later the Rt Hon the Prime Minister J. M. Fraser, PC, CH, MP) on the siting and type of external materials of proposed army buildings on Middle and North Heads.

The Trust decided '*to take positive steps towards projecting the organization more widely throughout the State. A broad plan is being adopted for establishment of regional branches or committees through which local people will be able to make a positive contribution*' (Annual Report 1965-66). It was proposed such groups would be given a considerable measure of autonomy.

Following discussions by Les Buckland and Director Reg Walker with residents and the local Council, it was resolved to form the Southern Tablelands Regional Committee based on Goulburn. This group was launched on 8th May, 1967 at a public meeting at Riversdale, chaired by the Mayor of Goulburn, Alderman E. McDermott, and attended by 80 persons. Quickly a strong and enthusiastic committee, headed by A. Zantis (until 1969), began '*to promote various aspects of the Trust's objects in the region*'.

At the same time the Trust purchased the A classified building Riversdale at Goulburn. Described as a charming colonial Georgian house (c1840), it had been a coaching-inn and later a school and for almost 100 years was occupied and carefully maintained by the Twynam family. After completion of the purchase in May 1967 at a cost of $15,000 Riversdale, now with eleven acres and an attractive old-time garden requiring restoration, became headquarters of the new Regional Committee.

Following its 1966 decision not to proceed with the proposals of James Wallace Pty Ltd the State Government arranged for J .W. Overall, CBE (later Sir John), The Australian National Capital Development Commissioner, to advise on re-development of the Rocks. The Trust conferred with this gentleman and in mid-1967, congratulated the Government and resolved to support the recommendations. Mr Overall, in recognising the unique historic importance of the area, provided for protection of historic buildings, more open space and establishment of a statutory authority to administer re-development. The report also dealt with historic buildings on the eastern side of Macquarie Street.

On the assumption that the proposals would proceed as outlined, the Trust Bulletin in September 1967 stated: '*...it would ensure for the benefit of future generations that this most important section of the Sydney waterfront will remain a place of character and beauty available for the enjoyment of the general public*'. Towards the end of 1968 the State Government introduced a Bill into Parliament to establish the Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority and the Trust was to carefully consider the proposed legislation.

On the initiative of Mrs J. Pockley the Lindesay garden sub-committee was re-constituted in late 1966 into a garden group and in 1968 as a committee for the purpose of carrying out research on early gardens, investigating design, assisting maintenance of Trust gardens and raising funds. Early efforts were directed solely to Lindesay, its first financial contribution being $730. The Committee became most successful in pursuing its aims under the chairmanship (1967-71) of Mrs Pockley. Garden inspections and film evenings were organized and a garden notebook produced, with later activity centred on Lindesay, Experiment Farm Cottage and Old Government House.

The Australian Council of National Trusts arranged a Canberra seminar in August 1967, on Historic Preservation in Australia, attended by 120 from various States. The Council resolved to approach the Commonwealth Government concerning preservation of buildings on Norfolk Island and requested the NSW Trust '*to pursue Trust objectives on the Island*'. All State Trusts and the Australian Council agreed to combine in publishing a series of volumes by Cassell Australia Ltd of *Historic Buildings of Australia*, the first appearing two years later.

The Trust investigated mining proposals in the Colong, Wombeyan and Bungonia areas, the last named becoming a major conservation battleground some four to five years later.

A high level of activity was maintained by the Historic Building Committee (Chairman Cedric Flower 1966-69), including surveys in the Hunter Valley and towns such as Carcoar, Braidwood and Bega, with local discussions on preservation of buildings and townscapes. At this time the A, B, C and D lists contained 340 historic buildings, the Register being issued publicly for the first time in July 1967. An increasing number of requests came from Councils, private owners and societies for support in local preservation battles or advice on historic buildings and areas. Early in 1966 the Victorian Trust declared Maldon its first Notable Town and a year



Figure 47: Old Government House, Parramatta, 1989

later the NSW Trust appointed an ad hoc committee to advise on notable towns and places.

The Trust achieved some success in convincing Councils of the need to preserve the attractive verandahs, with their old posts and beautiful cast-iron, which made important contributions to the charm of main streets in numerous country towns, such as Yass and Forbes. At the end of 1968 the Trust, in association with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects published a booklet, *Verandahs in Country Towns*.

The Council of the City of Sydney sought the opinion of the Trust on the future of the impressive Queen Victoria Building (1893-98) which occupies a whole city block. The subsequent report strongly urged restoration of this A classified building which is part of the Town Hall Group of buildings of superb architectural quality, truly one of Sydney's grandest landmarks. The Trust suggested possible uses of the building.

October 1967 brought to an end the outstanding and dedicated voluntary service of Oliver Wyndham. He joined the Trust in 1946, was Honorary Secretary from November 1946 until 1952, President 1952-60, Honorary Treasurer 1960-67 and was given the honour in 1956 of being appointed the second Honorary Life Member. His contribution and determination as a leader and being one of the few involved in the continual daily grind of administration over so many years meant his name deservedly occurred frequently in the early history. Oliver Wyndham died on 26th August, 1985.

George Blackwood died a bachelor on 10th March 1966, a quiet self-effacing man with a deep interest in the country's natural beauty. The author was the only serving Trust person to know him and together they had planned the successful establishment of the Blackwood Sanctuary in 1961. He had inquired how the Trust might use surplus funds if given them. The author's comments and discussion with his solicitor obviously pleased him.

George Blackwood's magnificent bequest of $205,742 came in November 1967 and the extent of his generosity was a complete surprise. His donations and the bequest totalled over a quarter of a million dollars. In due course, $150,000 was set aside to establish the G. M. Blackwood Memorial Property Maintenance Fund to provide the income he had envisaged for the Trust.

Restoration was proceeding on such major properties as Lindesay, Old Government House, Riversdale, the Tenterfield School of Arts building and Everglades and with protection of the Blackwood Sanctuary. December 1967 brought appointment of Mrs D. Campbell as the first Assistant Director, Conservation and Landscape, thus strengthening the organization's nature conservation activities. Mrs Campbell held this position with enthusiasm and success until her death in 1971.

The Trust was sounded out by the Anglican Church in Australia concerning possible tax deductible appeals for at least six A classified churches, including five in the County of Cumberland, at a time when the Trust was working hard to provide funds for its own property restorations and to repay bank overdrafts. In addition, a strong Trust attitude was developing of more self-help, with churches accepting responsibility for fund raising. The Trust had to decide whether the building and work involved were of sufficient importance to justify an appeal and whether to approve the plans and permit only one appeal at a time. Everything including funds had to remain under Trust control, if the appeal was to benefit from the taxation concession. Furthermore, on occasions the Trust and others had been concerned at unsympathetic church treatment of historic buildings and surrounds. A conference was held in February 1973 with the Archbishop of Sydney on problems associated with preservation of classified church buildings.

In the latter part of 1967 the possibility arose of acquiring a Norman Lindsay art collection and the Lindsay property at Springwood, a large stone single-storey residence with a detached studio and 42 acres. This controversial Australian was an artist, cartoonist, author and sculptor. He was in residence periodically from 1912 until his death on 21st November, 1969, at the age of 90. The property was owned by his wife, Rose Lindsay, and while discussions were held, negotiations did not commence seriously until after his will was made public in December 1969. Mrs Lindsay was not prepared to give the property to the Trust, as Norman had wanted.

On 1st May 1968 representatives of The National Parks Association of NSW, The Nature Conservation Council of NSW and the Trust conferred and subsequently issued a joint six-point statement of policy on exploitation of parks and reserves for commercial purposes, which was widely distributed to State Ministers, the press and other organizations.

On 9th May, 1968 a Canberra Women's Group or Committee (Mrs F. Braund Chairman) was formed as part of the Southern Tablelands Regional Committee. In late 1969 it became a separate committee of the Trust and was named the Canberra Committee from 1972 to December 1976 when a new Trust was incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory. (Refer Chapter 8). Fund raising activities, such as a November 1969 art exhibition, house and garden inspections, sale of goods, luncheons, film evenings and lectures, enabled the Committee to make substantial contributions to Riversdale up to 1976. Profits in the first eighteen months were $1,500. The Committee also publicised the Trust movement in the Capital Territory.

The Southern Tablelands Regional Committee expressed concern at the deterioration of Cooma Cottage (1835) at the junction of the Hume and Barton Highways near Yass, which was occupied by explorer Hamilton Hume from 1839 until his death in 1873. Honorary Architect L. J. Buckland inspected it three times in 1968-69, recommending the Trust endeavour

to acquire the property of 136 acres. Negotiations commenced with the Yass Municipal Council (which decided in 1968 not to purchase), owner Jack Bourke and Mrs M. S. Griffiths, who was keen to occupy the single-storey timber homestead. Discussions were continuing in late 1969.

The Australian Council of National Trusts became more active, especially in urging adoption by all Trusts of a uniform system of building classification and the possible establishment of a national register of historic buildings. The Australian Council adopted draft legislation prepared in an honorary capacity by P. C. James, LLB (Hons) a barrister and solicitor, who became Deputy Director of the NSW Trust in 1975. It urged each Trust to seek enactment of State legislation, including provision for proclamation of Government preservation orders to provide respite for threatened buildings while conservation efforts were made. The Council organized another Canberra seminar in August 1968, on *Preservation of Urban Landscape*. The NSW Trust was continuing to provide the secretarial service for the Australian Council.

At Lindesay tenants occupied the top floor until 1979 and a separate unit until 1978, the Trust retaking the ground floor, cellars and grounds. The cellars contain a large stone well of an unknown depth, although it was tested through water and sand to fifteen feet. The property is used as headquarters of the Women's Committee.

Careful alterations and restoration, mainly to the cellars and ground floor areas, had continued since 1964 under the expert guidance of Honorary Architect Guy Lovell and by late 1966 $17,000 had been spent. A small formal garden was constructed and other work undertaken by the Garden Committee, mainly in 1967. Additional contents were acquired. Collectors Evenings and other fund raising activities by the Committee continued, including annual Antique Dealers Fairs from 1968. Committee chairmen were Mr Justice McClemens (1963) and Mrs G. Blaxland (1964-71). Lindesay benefited greatly from the presence of a resident Honorary Curator Mrs R. Carter (1963-73).

In mid-1968 Mrs Joan Martin and Mrs Jane Warry opened the retail Gifts-in-a-Basket shop at Double Bay, a Women's Committee venture, which raised $12,000 net by 1971. The suggestion for such a shop came from Mrs Martin, who retired in 1978 and was appointed an Honorary Life Member in that year.

A new committee (chaired by A. Purkis 1968-73) commenced working in mid-1968 in industrial archaeology, its early efforts including a survey of old mills and identification of important industrial sites and structures in immediate danger. Requests for assistance were made to country historical societies concerning surveys of sites, buildings and other structures and contacts established with Government Departments and authorities.

In 1966 the Swann family considered selling Elizabeth Farm House and in 1968 an Elizabeth Farm Museum Trust was formed with the aim of raising $100,000 to purchase and restore Australia's oldest building (1793). Mainly due to other commitments, the National Trust did not participate. In mid-1978 Elizabeth Farm was acquired by the State Government, with an announcement later that some $600,000 would be spent on restoration commencing in 1980. Work was completed in late 1983 at a cost of about $900,000 and the historic property opened for public inspection in June 1984.

After the two organizations had worked together for some time, the Hunter Regional Trust, launched in Newcastle on 23rd March, 1962 with aims similar to those of the National Trust, resolved in September 1968 to wind up and become part of the National Trust. It requested establishment of the Hunter Regional Committee. This was welcomed by the National Trust as a means of increasing still further its activities in the Newcastle and adjoining areas. W.A. Enright became the chairman, until 1970, of the new Regional Committee. The restored and furnished Grossmann House (1860-62) at Maitland, under lease



Figure 48: Grossmann House, Maitland

from the Department of Education since 1964, became a National Trust property. Contents were valued at $6,000 in 1968. A bequest of china and Victorian furniture came from the Estate of the late Miss May Hollinworth, former theatre director. A Conservation and Landscape Committee was formed early in 1969 and the Regional Committee continued to flourish as an important part of the Trust.

Unhappily, the Trust *Bulletin* of July 1968 stated, in part:

> *Recent developments in the historic village of Berrima have highlighted the inadequacy of the existing machinery for the preservation of the historic heritage of the State. It was Berrima which first brought home to the National Trust the need to apply itself, not only to the preservation of individual buildings of importance, but also to the*

preservation of some of the early rural villages, which although by-passed by modern development, remain as places of mature beauty and as a reminder of the State's history. On both these counts Berrima is of outstanding significance. Unfortunately, both its beauty and its historic character are being eroded because of the inability of voluntary preservation bodies to cope with the problems involved in its preservation and the failure of the NSW Government to take positive action.

In 1963 the National Trust, in association with such bodies as the Department of Tourist Activities, the Royal Australian Historical Society, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and local organizations sponsored the formation of the Berrima Village Trust, but, unfortunately, it has never had the power or the money to discharge its responsibilities effectively. ... The Government must ask itself whether it is doing enough for the conservation of the State's Heritage.

Examples were given of developments, actual or proposed, completely out of sympathy with the suggestion of an Historic Site. In 1976-77 the Trust undertook two surveys of the historic village, these being published in a combined report, *Berrima: Guidelines for Planning and Landscape*.

A July 1967 seminar, *The Preservation of Bushland in the Sydney Region*, attended by 107 people was organized at Macquarie University for the purpose of discussing the effects of destruction and pollution of bushland on the environment of the Sydney Region. Proceedings were published in 54 pages.

The Trust Annual General Meeting of October 1967 strongly criticized the State Government for its decision to permit limestone mining at Mt Arthur within the Colong Caves Reserve, some 62 miles from Sydney in the Blue Mountains. This proposal would have most unfortunate implications for the Kanangra-Boyd National Park, a particularly beautiful and interesting scenic wilderness area.

Representatives of 50 organizations met at the University of Sydney on 29th May, 1968, deplored the Government's action and formed The Colong Committee, which continued determined opposition. The *Herald* editorial of 3rd October, 1968 said: '*So long, Colong ... One of the finest areas of natural wilderness in the State will still be destroyed... the Government is sticking by a bad decision ... opposed by the Government's own National Parks and Wildlife Service*'. It was a case of the community deciding whether it wanted unrestricted economic development at the expense of important elements of the national heritage. Representatives of conservation organizations conferred with the Minister for Mines in October 1968. Petitions, deputations, demonstrations and considerable media coverage were organized by The Colong Committee. This was building up into a tremendous conservation battle in which the Trust was the one to continue strong opposition to the proposed mining.

In accordance with the Rules, two members submitted a written motion (circulated) to the October 1968 Annual General Meeting asking the Trust to return a $100 donation from Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (Aust) Ltd because the company was acting contrary to the Aims and Objects of the Trust in proposing to mine limestone in the Colong Reserve. Following lengthy debate and an explanation by the President, Mr Justice Moore, the motion was defeated 50 votes to 34. The press publicised this Trust conservation issue which understandably created considerable unhappiness within the organization.

An illustrated Trust publication of 39 pages and a large map, was prepared mainly by G. H. Setchell in a few short weeks, *Sydney 2000: Requirements for Conservation of Natural Areas, Scenic Preservation and Recreation*. It was submitted to the State Government in October 1968, being the Trust's comments and suggestions on the Sydney Region Outline Plan published by the State Planning Authority of NSW. This was a planning guide for the years 1970-2000, with experts predicting a population of five million in the Sydney Region by the year 2000. The Trust sought to exclude the areas it had designated from any type of development, its publication covering 22 parks, ten scenic reserves and other open space requirements. The initial 1,800 copies, together with reprints, were widely distributed.

This major Trust policy submission was used and quoted frequently by many authorities in subsequent years and great credit is due to Garth Setchell for his expert contribution. A revision of *Sydney 2000 - the Sydney Region Conservation of Natural Areas Rural Landscapes and the Coastal Zone* was published in mid-1983, taking into account changes since 1968. The State Planning Authority indicated its intention to prepare a similar *Outline Plan for the Hunter Region* and in 1968 the Trust accepted an invitation to assist.

Following twelve months of strenuous and enthusiastic effort by the Southern Tablelands Regional Committee, restoration of Riversdale (to the 1840-60 period) was sufficiently advanced to permit public viewing and on 28th September, 1968 President Mr Justice Moore opened the building. The Regional Women's Sub-committee raised $1,200 in its first year.

The Schools Committee (chairman G. Toogood 1967-75) organized an art competition in 1968 which attracted 200 entries from 23 secondary schools, the subject being buildings of historic or architectural significance. The competition was repeated a year later.



Figure 49: Myall Lakes

Pupils were encouraged to undertake field research on buildings in their areas and to arrange district tours using pamphlets and a special booklet prepared by the Committee. Films were shown at meetings. Nearly 300 country pupils came to Sydney in 1970 and toured using another Committee booklet. By 1970 almost 200 schools were members of the Trust, not to be confused with School Groups, but in 1979 the number was only 73.

In late 1968 Arnold Hudson retired from Council, having served continuously since 1951, during which time he had been President, Senior Vice-President and prominent member of the Executive as well as chairing various committees and controlling restoration of Experiment Farm Cottage. Arnold Hudson retired with the satisfaction of knowing he was one of those who guided the Trust in its earlier difficult years, always emphasising '*the strength of the Trust depends on the support of ordinary citizens*'. His was a major contribution. He had been appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1962.

Vice-President Les Buckland also retired from Council after five years service as a Councillor and member of the Executive since 1966. Les Buckland had given extremely valuable service and a tremendous amount of time, especially as Honorary Architect for the Experiment Farm Cottage, Riversdale and Old Government House restorations. He continued his close association with these properties after retiring from Council and was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1970.

The Trust accepted an invitation in November 1968 from The National Parks Association of NSW to join with seven other conservation organizations in forming a committee to campaign for a viable 96,000 acre Myall Lakes National Park consisting of 69,000 acres of land and 27,000 lake surface. In January 1969 the committee published an illustrated 24-page report with recommendations and maps, the Trust contributing $500 towards expenses. The report was distributed throughout the State.

In response to a request by the Church for a $500,000 public appeal to restore the fabric and fixed furnishings of St Andrew s Cathedral (completed in 1868 to the design of Edmund Blacket), the Trust Council appointed a committee under the active chairmanship of F. E. Trigg. The Appeal launched on 29th November, 1968, terminated in mid-1970 and raised approximately $134,000, sufficient to ensure safety of this important A classified building. Restoration work covered deteriorating stone fabric, wiring, damaged slates, roof leaks and rising damp and was subject to approval of the Trust, which also controlled the funds. The Church commenced another appeal in late 1981 for further restoration and by June 1982 $660,000 had been raised, with the Trust again directing use of the funds.

The year 1969 opened with consideration of the plans and models of the proposed Queen's Square, Sydney development, combining Federal and NSW Law Courts and including possible demolition of the Supreme Court complex, except the King Street facade. Following a Trust survey, representatives conferred with the Maritime Services Board of NSW concerning historic buildings and areas of the West Rocks, with the Board advising some buildings would be demolished. Seeking a means of encouraging suggestions from committees and others, the Council in early 1969 adopted a more democratic method for annual selection of representatives to other organizations, honorary officers and the members of committees and advisory panels. About 120 members visited Norfolk Island in April-May.

The Trust, especially the Hunter Regional Committee, publicly opposed the proposed demolition by the State Government of the Newcastle Department of Public Works building (1872) and the Police Station (1849), part of an A group important to the streetscape. On 27th May, 1970 the author chaired a well-attended public meeting in the Newcastle Town Hall which indicated strong public opposition to the proposal. Ultimately, the battle was won, and the Victorian buildings were repainted by the Government in 1979.

By 1968 a profit of $100,000 had been achieved by the Women's Committee from Collectors Evenings, private house viewings of furniture, silver, jade, jewellery, and Chinese scrolls, previews of Antique Dealers Fairs, exhibitions such as the 16-18th Century glass and the World of Lilliput. The Committee also arranged house inspections, including three in 1965 of Macquarie Field House, Christmas parties, auctions, goods for sale commencing in 1963 and country tours. Problems continued from the unavoidable limit on the number of tickets available for house inspections. Main contributions in the 1960s were directed to Experiment Farm Cottage, Lindesay ($36,000 between 1966 and 1971) and the St Matthew's Church Appeal. Committee chairmen were Mrs H. Blaxland (1961-64), Mrs A. Jackaman (1964-67) and Mrs H. Farncomb (1967-70,



Figure 50: Women's Committee 1965, from left Joan Furber, Dorothy Skinner, unknown, Joanna Richards, Bette Kingsford Smith, unknown, unknown, Helen Blaxland at Lindesay

later OBE).

Strong representations were made over a longish period in opposition to a proposal by the Council of the City of Sydney to widen the eastern side of Kent Street, thereby demolishing The Ark or Glover Cottages (c1823), the lower section of Agar Steps (1870-80) and terraces to the north. This plan dragged on for some three years before being abandoned. The Ark is a small sandstone terrace building. In late 1979 restoration work by the Government commenced, with a new largish hall at the rear unfortunately tending to overshadow the smaller Ark. Almost $200,000 was spent.

The Trust's Junior Group became interested in acquiring from the Council of the City of Blue Mountains the small sandstone and timber Toll Bar House (1849) on its tiny plot of land at Mt Victoria. The transfer was finalised in November 1969, the intention being to lease the property after restoration, using Junior Group funds.

A Camden Park Committee was formed in April 1969 (chairman K.R. Bernard-Smith 1969-80) to arrange regular open day inspections and other fund raising efforts for essential maintenance of the large, privately owned hone of the Macarthur family, a two-storey Regency mansion (1835) designed by John Verge. It was hoped owners of other important historic properties would be encouraged to take similar action. Restoration was undertaken and literature printed, the Committee being discontinued in 1981.

On the suggestion of Mick Swain and with his most generous support in providing $25,000, a cottage at Killara was purchased in May 1969 to provide rental income for the Trust and it was hoped to add the rear section of bushland to the adjoining Swain Natural Reserve. The property was sold in 1979 for $75,000.

The Muogamarra Sanctuary of 2,770 acres (1934-69) at Cowan was amalgamated with the adjoining Hallstrom Nature Reserve and the combined area of about 5,500 acres was named the Muogamarra Nature Reserve under control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. It became the first Field Study Centre in the State. The National Trust, an active trustee organization since 1951, supported the amalgamation. Trust representatives were S. Turner (1952), S. Lowe (1952-56), D.G. Wyles (1956-63) and the author (1964-69). Muogamarra is a success story of 35 years of dedicated effort by John Tipper, with outstanding support from Miss Enid Monaghan (Mrs J. Tipper), Honorary Secretary of Muogamarra Sanctuary for sixteen years.

The Annual Report of 1969 said:

> *It is now almost ten years since the Parliament of NSW gave statutory recognition to the National Trust and its objects by the passing of the National Trust Act of 1960. What has been achieved by the Trust to the present time has been due to the efforts of dedicated people whose armoury has been limited to the moral authority which the Trust has gained as a result of their efforts and the inherent justice of its cause.*
>
> *For some years it appeared that this might prove adequate at this stage of the State's development. If this were true it is true no longer. Such is the rate of industrial and urban development that statutory protection, supported by the provision of finance to compensate affected property owners, can alone secure the conservation and preservation of those things which the National Trust and its many thousands of members and supporters hold dear.*
>
> *...there is unfortunately evidence, e.g., in the mining permits granted by the Government in the Colong Reserve and along the hundreds of miles of the northern beaches, that when the chips go down commercial interests will prevail.*

The Annual General Meeting of 27th October, 1969 resolved:

> *That this Annual General Meeting of The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) deplores the negative attitude of the New South Wales Government to the Colong mining lease and calls on the Government to prevent the violation of the wilderness beauty of the Kanangra-Boyd National Park by terminating this lease and assisting the lessees to secure alternative sources*



Figure 51: The author, Ivor Forsyth Wyatt, when elected in 1969

of limestone at Marulan or Murrulin Creek.

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (Aust) Ltd surrendered its Colong limestone lease in 1973 without working the area and in March 1974 it was added to the National Park. Credit was due especially to The Colong Committee for the successful outcome of this drawn out battle. The Committee became a national wilderness society in 1972.

The first volume in the series on important historic buildings produced by the Australian Council of National Trusts and Cassell Australia Ltd was published in October 1969. *Illustrated Historic Homesteads of Australia Vol. 1*, describing 41 properties, sold to members at $14.50, the six State Trusts co-operating and sharing royalties. By 1979 six volumes were published on the same basis (refer appendix).

At the launching His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck, said, in part:

We have a lust to destroy in Australia... You can talk to many people on the theme of progress in a material sense and you will find that they translate the term progress into

the act of cutting down trees, making great scars on the landscape, killing flowers and animals and bashing down old buildings. ... They (developers) really and sincerely think that they are engaged on some great work of national progress and are unconscious of the fact that they are engaged in a work of destruction.

After three years as President, Mr Justice Moore decided not to seek re-election and in November 1969 was replaced by the author (Honorary Secretary since 1951-52). Council recorded its appreciation of the services of the retiring President, who became Chairman of the Australian Council of National Trusts. Mr Justice Moore was a Councillor of the NSW Trust from 1964 to 1975.

The continuing problem of Women's Committee and Junior Group house inspections, which had commenced some three years earlier, became worse and was only partly solved in a give and take conference which placed some restrictions on the Junior Group inspections and arranged a closer liaison between these sections of the Trust. It became a greater problem in 1970 but by 1972 a much more friendly atmosphere prevailed.

Increasing readiness of some senior Government officers to assist the Trust in its activities, or at least, to give careful consideration to its submissions was now more evident. They accepted the Trust before many politicians and came to realise the value of its preservation work, even if on occasions it ran contrary to their own proposals. Nature conservation advanced steadily in the 1960s for Australia was entering a period when concern for the environment was no longer confined to a supposedly radical minority.

Restoration and furnishing at Old Government House, which has 114 squares in the main building, and landscaping had proceeded since mid-1967 at a cost of $76,000, excluding gifts of furniture and other items, and was well advanced and impressing all who inspected. Old plans, photographs and furniture lists were studied and bricks, slates and other appropriate materials from demolished buildings used as necessary. The 1909 toilets erected for the school were removed, as were 400 tons of soil from under floors to improve ventilation. During restoration part of the brick foundation of Governor Phillip's 1790 cottage was uncovered and left exposed for public viewing with other interesting architectural and building discoveries, the workmen displaying keen interest. A security system was installed and the Garden Committee outlined its proposals for the grounds in a February 1968 report. Honorary Architect Les Buckland kept almost a daily diary between 1966 and 1970 and this became an important part of the history of Old



Figure 52: 18 - 30s Committee cleaning up grounds at Norman Lindsay Gallery, 1996

Government House, as did the photographic record. The President was Committee Chairman in 1968-69 with Martin Brown, Manager from December 1969 until mid-1970.

The expert restoration, as a residence of early Governors-in-Chief, was a major undertaking, the largest by far for the Trust. Its success was due to the dedicated efforts of the Committee, Les Buckland and the builder, R. S. Muldoon, with some assistance from the Executive and staff. A Trust booklet stated:

> *... the aim of the National Trust in restoring Old Government House, Parramatta, is twofold: authentically to restore and preserve a building of architectural and historical importance and to use or interpret the restoration to obtain an understanding of the domestic manners and customs of the people who lived there during its use as a Vice-Regal residence.*

In November 1969 His Excellency the Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, VC, KCMG, KCVO, CBE, KSt J, (later AK) and Lady Cutler (later AC) had lunch there and inspected the building. It was at least a 100 years since a Governor had dined at the former Vice-Regal residence and, with the benefit of hindsight, it can be suggested that probably Old Government House was being checked to see whether it would be appropriate for Her Majesty the Queen to open the restored building during the 1970 Royal Tour. Their Excellencies the Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck and Lady Hasluck also visited Old Government House. Unofficially, in mid-December the Trust learnt that Her Majesty would come to Old Government House and this was confirmed one month later.

At the end of the 1960s the Trust had 23 Committees, four Advisory Panels, 45 Affiliated Societies, ten Honorary Life Members, 25 Benefactors, seventeen properties and a membership of 10,800, including 480 Life Members and 2,000 in the Junior Group. There were 900 buildings (70 with an A classification) on the Register with 13,500 *Bulletins* distributed to members and others. For the year ending 30th June, 1969 income from all sources, including a church appeal, was $168,000, expenditure including properties, $164,000 and assets, with some real estate, $704,000.



Figure 53: Central West Women's Committee on tour to Molong, 1994

CHAPTER 8

DECADE OF THE SEVENTIES

The history has arrived at its last decade. By now the Trust has developed into a relatively large organisation with widening responsibilities and increasingly complex administration.

Its activities are recorded and available to members and the public, admittedly in extremely condensed form in Annual Reports, *Bulletins - Magazines* and publications. It can be found in far greater detail in Council, Executive and Committee minutes together with correspondence, surveys and reports which ensure that the Trust's history continues to be recorded, even if not available to all. Someone may be tempted to undertake an expanded public version from 1970 or 1980 assuming there is a need for it.

While this Chapter generally moves forward in chronological order, nevertheless, in some cases it deals with a subject at the one time in preference to disjointed references throughout the Chapter. Some activities are updated to about 1983-84, but generally it finishes at December 1979. Sections of Chapters 9 and 11, the appendices and sections of Chapter 6 should be read in conjunction with this Decade of the Seventies, especially concerning administration and general procedures. The majority of Commonwealth and State grants, to about 1981-82, are referred to in this Chapter, with two appendices providing a full list to 1982. It is not possible to refer to every item handled by the Regional Committees and the service committees operating from The National Trust Centre.

New President I. F. Wyatt (the author) issued a Message to Members in the February 1970 *Bulletin*:

The National Trust in New South Wales can look back on the 1960s with a definite sense of achievement. Income, membership and the number of properties steadily increased, but more important was that Trust representations carried greater weight, particularly in official circles. Often its successes in this regard were not publicised.

It faces the 1970s knowing that much remains to be achieved. It must resist the temptation to spend its efforts on purely minor and local matters.

The announcement by the Prime Minister that Her Majesty the Queen has consented to perform the Official Opening of Old Government House at Parramatta will be received with tremendous pleasure by all members of the National Trust. This event will set the seal on the first quarter Century of the work of the Trust in New South Wales...

Many overseas countries are being forced to spend vast sums to reduce pollution of air, water, soil and sea from man-made filth and pesticides, can this serious problem be solved in New South Wales without the establishment by the Government of a powerful Pollution Control Authority?

This State faces other problems of vital interest to the Trust, such as pressure of development and expanding populations, especially on our coastal areas, exploitation of our resources and beach mining of areas essential for national parks. Preservation of habitat is fundamental to the preservation of native plants and animals and this will not be achieved by national parks and nature reserves alone.

No doubt, the year will present us with further threats to important historic buildings and localities...

The National Trust must make its contribution to solving these and other apposite problems. Citizens have the right to expect more determined efforts in these directions from Governments, for many feel that not enough has been achieved. Improved and enlightened legislation is obviously needed in this State...



Figure 54: H. M. The Queen opens restored Old Government House 1970
Photo shows H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh (right); The President Mr I. F. Wyatt and Mrs Wyatt

The Trust, believing it was fulfilling a function of value to NSW, was disappointed in the extreme that Premier Askin and his Government obviously did not attach much importance to Trust activities, one indication being the low level of financial assistance. A current example of the Trust's preservation work for the benefit of the State was Old Government House, the oldest public building in mainland Australia. In its unhappiness the Trust published in the September 1970 *Bulletin* an exchange of correspondence with the Government. Premier Askin refused to receive a deputation in 1971 and the Trust renewed its efforts in 1971 and 1972 for increased grants, with only a minor improvement.

A tremendous amount of research and effort by the special committee and others had been undertaken since 1967 with the Old Government House restoration, as well as with the selection of furniture, furnishings and attention to the grounds. This continued, especially with the acquisition of additional contents, which were largely pre-1850, the Trust receiving lavish praise for the quality and success of its largest project. An influential visitor said: '*...it has been restored with great devotion and attention to the atmosphere of its time*'. All worked under extreme pressure in January-April 1970 with representatives conferring twice in February with Government organizers of the forthcoming Royal Tour.

The 30th April, 1970 will be remembered as a special day in the history of the Trust for in the afternoon Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the Trust by opening the restored property. Her Majesty said:

> *Mr President. Thank you for your warm words of welcome. Nowadays we often tend to forget the work of our forebears and I am glad to see the National Trust preserving a building of such historic and artistic importance. This charming house must surely be an inspiration to all who support you in this task. I have great pleasure in declaring Old Government House open as a museum of the early Governors.*

The Trust can look back with pride on the 30th April. (An appendix gives more detail of the Royal Day.)

Public inspections commenced on 9th May and in the first twelve months 57,000 visited the property. This was made possible by the major contribution of the honorary Guardians, who were organized for some time by Mrs Joan Furber following her exhausting six weeks – she made 1,200 telephone calls – in organizing this group of about 300 men and women. His Excellency the Governor with Lady Cutler and members of their family made a further visit in December and inspections were undertaken by other VIPs in the second half of the year.

Water pollution became a problem early in

the life of the new Colony with the issuing of Orders from about 1795. In 1802-03 Governor King published General Orders: '*if any person whatever is detected in throwing any filth into the stream of fresh water, cleaning fish, washing, erecting pig sties near it or taking water but at the tanks, on conviction before a magistrate, their house will be taken down and forfeit £5 for each offence to the Orphan Fund*'.

At the beginning of 1969 the Trust undertook a detailed study of the draft Water Pollution Bill 1969 and suggested certain changes, including a more positive title. The Bill was presented to Parliament in April 1970 and deferred for some months to permit public comment. Finally the Clean Waters Act received assent on 9th December, 1970 under the administration later of the State Pollution Control Commission. The author was appointed to the Government's Clean Waters Advisory Committee in 1971 '*to represent persons and bodies concerned or interested in promoting the conservation of the natural environment*', a position still held in 1985. Unofficially, the guiding principle of this Act is '*thou shall not pollute*' and a decade later had proved most successful, due mainly to the dedication of the Commission's Clean Waters Branch staff and the contribution of the Advisory Committee.

Suggestions in 1970-72 to construct a major steel works, nuclear power station, a port and in mid-1972 a new city and industrial complex at Jervis Bay, which was later a Classified Landscape Conservation Area, were strongly opposed by the Trust. The organization pointed out that such disastrous industrial changes would be a further step in creating almost continual urban development from Jervis Bay to Newcastle, an appalling prospect. Jervis Bay largely was in an unspoilt area of rugged coastlines, high cliffs, long beautiful beaches, with a variety of flora and fauna in wide bushland areas, and a magnificent harbour bounded on the north by Beecroft Peninsula. A Government letter in 1983 stated: '*...the Commonwealth Government is preparing an overall management plan for the Territory with emphasis on preservation of the area in its natural state. The Jervis Bay Nature Reserve occupies nearly two-thirds of the Territory*'.

In June 1970 the Trust distributed 5,000 illustrated pamphlets entitled *Just Do Nothing And Watch It Die — Who Cares*? These pointed out Kurnell was a landscape in distress, suffering from erosion, sand extraction, chemical fumes, oil spills, the stench of sewerage, the haze of industrial smoke and valleys stripped of vegetation. The Trust urged that all unoccupied Crown and freehold land be rezoned as public open space to prevent industrial expansion stating: '*Kurnell belongs to people*'. In the same month the Trust took part in a seminar at Coffs Harbour on the *Future of the Australian Coastline*.

August 1970 brought the unexpected death of popular Donald Carr who had contributed so much since 1956 as a Councillor, Vice President, Chairman and member of numerous committees as well as a lecturer and representative on other organizations. This gentleman undertook his many tasks for the Trust and the community with dedication, enthusiasm and always in a conscientious manner. A small landscaped area at Everglades was opened as a memorial to him in March 1975.

The Trust received five notices of motion, amending or introducing new Rules, for consideration at the Annual General Meeting on 28th October, 1970. These were: Should the power of Council be subject to resolutions of members in General Meetings, convening of Extraordinary General Meetings and defining the powers and responsibilities of the Women's and Junior Group Committees. Some at least of these proposals stemmed from the long-time problem of house inspections by the two committees (refer Chapter 7). The motions were from several members of the Junior Group Committee as individuals, not from the Committee itself. At the same time as the motions were dispatched to members all five Trust office-bearers circulated a brief memo expressing concern '*...at the effect which these proposals would have on the working of the Trust...*'.

A special meeting of Council resolved to distribute a lengthy statement on 20th October over the signature of President Wyatt, stating, in part: '*it (the Council) has a duty to advise members on matters which it considers of vital importance to the welfare and efficient operation of the Trust'*. The statement outlined

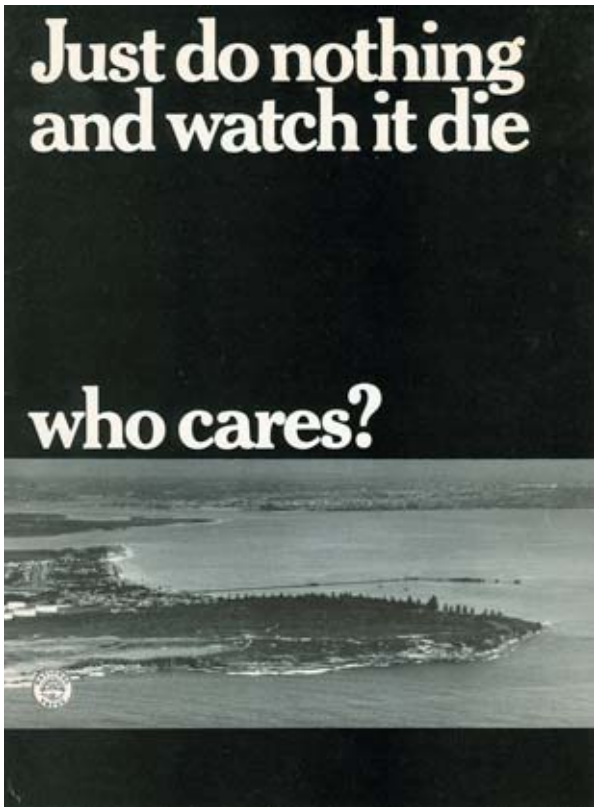


Figure 55: Illustrated pamphlet about the plight of Kurnell

comments from the Honorary Solicitor and a Queen's Counsel, whose advice had been sought. The Counsel said: '*Office-bearers and Councillors have a duty to all members, not to any particular section of members*'.

The signatories withdrew the motions prior to the Meeting stating '*... they were withdrawn in the best interests of the Trust ... it was not meant to be implied that they had anything in view but the good of the Trust and its smooth running*'.

The Annual Meeting, attended by about 430, was stirred to lengthy discussion which the President endeavoured to keep in a low-key. There were press comments but the Trust did not lose many feathers, due to firm action by office-bearers and Council and the ultimate co-operation of the signatories. Council stated it would consider further some of the proposals.

The *Yours in Trust* Exhibition was presented in October 1970, with assistance from Farmer and Co Ltd in that company's Gallery. The organizing committee (chairman Mrs J. Kingsford-Smith) was assisted by the Women's, Garden and Junior Group Committees. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, Lady Cutler and other guests attended a dinner and symposium as an introduction to the Exhibition which concentrated on preservation, restoration and conservation connected with the nation's history.

Miss Marie Byles, a long time member and in 1924 Sydney's first woman solicitor, transferred her 3 1/2 acre bushland property, Ahimsa, at Cheltenham,



Figure 56: Marie Byles



Figure 57: Ahimsa, Cheltenham

Sydney, to the Trust late in 1970 in order that the Trust might preserve it for peaceful enjoyment by the public. This quiet but ardent conservationist, traveller and author resided at Ahimsa for over 40 years until her death in November 1979 in her 80th year. The Trust is carrying out in stages a planned bush regeneration programme at the property. A resident Custodian was appointed in mid-1982. A privately produced short film, *A Singular Woman*, was shown for the first time in 1985, relating the story of this remarkable woman.

The Trust received from Miss Byles' Estate cash, shares and another small cottage unsuitable for Trust requirements which was sold, the total proceeds being $220,000. The Trust established the Marie Byles Nature Conservation Fund as the terms of the will did not permit it to use capital or income on the built environment.

The 1970-71 Annual Report stated:

> *There is certainly a growing concern in the community for the values for which the Trust stands. This is much more wide-spread than a quarter of a century ago when a relative handful of determined souls, inspired by a vision far greater than the mass of their contemporaries, created the National Trust. The Trust itself has grown into a well-organised institution with 15,000 individual members, sponsored by over 120 commercial and industrial concerns and Local Government bodies, controlling 21 properties, having total funds of $1,210,000 and a current income of $195,000, and commanding the services of some 30 voluntary committees and advisory panels and a staff of 22 employees.*
>
> *But this is a puny force to pit against the might of a highly industrialised economy with an*

insatiable appetite for land for building sites, mining operations, transport and communications.

Fortunately, the Trust does not stand alone, but the combined efforts of all the individuals and organised groups to conserve the nation's inheritance can achieve only limited success, unless their values are accepted by government and reflected in government policies.

In NSW it has been made clear that 'progress' and 'development' are the goals of Government. If a project is big enough, that is if it commands a sufficient number of millions of dollars of capital investment, anything that stands in its way will be set aside. The Premier, Mr Askin, speaking in Parliament on the Clutha coal-loading project on 26th August, said: 'Unless we want to return to living in caves and wearing animal skins we shall have to continue to develop our resources so as to provide extra wealth and jobs for the people.' In the same week two leading ecologists of international standing, Dr Raymond Dasmann and Professor Paul Ehrlich, warned that Australia is part of a world in which rising population and environmental degradation are combining to use up the earth's accumulated resources so rapidly that we face the prospect, not of living in caves but dying in a desert.

The National Trust does not wish to see people condemned to either of these fates but it does say that economic growth should be judged as much for what it destroys as for what if creates. People should no longer be expected to accept the blighting and befouling of the land in the name of 'progress' and 'economic realism'.

The National Trust renews its plea for the conservation of all those things – good buildings, natural areas, lakes and rivers and ocean shores which were the inheritance of the present generation and which it holds in trust for the Australians of the future.

In the 1960s and 1970s one encountered quite wrong impressions of the Trust amongst the general public. Some thought the Trust:

* sought to preserve buildings just because they were old and had unlimited funds for acquisition and restoration

* was under the control of and, therefore, would not oppose or criticise the Government of NSW

* directed most of its efforts towards preservation of historic buildings to the detriment of the natural environment

* was not a separate organisation but a branch of an Australian Trust, with paid office-bearers

* had legal power to resume property or prevent demolition

* was a socially inclined organization, with membership by invitation only.

Major reasons for the Trust's success include:

* increasing public awareness of the importance of its aims together with the image and appeal of a successful voluntary organization

* the large number of dedicated people who support the Trust in an honorary capacity and as staff members and those who extend financial support

* the Trust's determination to maintain high standards and generally to avoid extreme attitudes and actions.

A representative was appointed to the Parramatta Historic Graves Committee, which was formed to '*preserve and clean up Australia's oldest and most historic cemetery*', St John's Church, and in 1981 the Trust was asked to advise on restoration of the area. A private Appeal to members for financial support for eight Trust properties raised $8,500. Representatives attended the official opening in February 1971 of Lydham Hall (1855) at Rockdale, which contained on loan to the local Council 20 pieces of antique furniture bequeathed to the National Trust by the late Miss Mabel Holbeach. Lydham Hall now houses a social museum.

In November 1970 Premier Askin's State Government passed a special but controversial Act permitting Clutha Development Pty Ltd to construct a private railway hauling coal from the Burragorang Valley area, to establish a million ton coal dump over 60 acres on the plateau in the vicinity of Coalcliff and to build a coal loader and mile long jetty.

This was in the northern section of the proposed Illawarra State Park, a prominent escarpment, and obviously would lead to visual pollution as well as widespread fouling of air, land, streams and sea from the high windswept dump, with doubtful economic benefit, if any, for the State. The proposal was exempt from planning controls.

A lengthy conservation campaign and

widespread indignation followed, well reported by the media, with the Trust playing a prominent part, including wide distribution of its pamphlet *Green or Black?*, and an inspection by 900 members. On 28th June, 1971 3,000 attended a vocal public protest gathering in the Sydney Town Hall.

Announcements by the Government and Clutha Development Pty Ltd in February 1972 that the company was not proceeding with the proposal was greeted by the Trust: '*...this superb piece of coastline will not be defiled ... public opinion must be forcibly expressed if we are to ensure that economic growth is judged as much for what it destroys as for what it creates*'.

After serving as a Councillor for nine years Mrs G. Blaxland, OBE decided in 1971 not to seek re-election. Mrs Blaxland was foundation chairman (1961-84) of the Women's Committee, a Trust Vice-President for six years, an energetic Chairman and hard working member of various committees and prominent in the expert restoration and furnishing of Experiment Farm Cottage, Old Government House and Lindesay. Helen Blaxland made an immense contribution to the Trust from the beginning of the 1960s to the late 1970s, helping the organisation's public relations efforts considerably. Council in 1971 recorded '*warm appreciation of the services rendered by Mrs Blaxland as a Councillor and its very great pleasure that she will continue to assist the Trust in so many valuable ways*'. She was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1967.

Following years of agitation by conservation organisations, the Trust joined with others in sponsoring a public meeting on 21st November, 1971 again in the Sydney Town Hall to discuss amendments to the State Mining Act and its effect on the environment. It was attended by 2,000 people, including representatives of 100 conservation and environmental groups. At this time a major confrontation was imminent between the conservation and mining blocs. A November 1972 Bill contained definite improvements on the 1906-69 Act but the Trust and others sought further amendments in their submissions, inclining more publicity of license applications, independent Mining Warden inquiries, environmental protection, consultation with other authorities and less Ministerial discretion. The Minister allowed time for public comment and suggestions.



Figure 58: Helen Blaxland, 1971

The Nature Conservation Council of NSW and the Trust submitted further detailed comments in February 1973 and jointly conferred with the Minister for Mines and Power, the Hon W. Fife, MLA in March but the Government passed the Mining Act 1973 with few further changes.

The NSW Trust had been active since 1952 in preservation of the attractive Georgian Colonial buildings (1825-55) on Norfolk Island, the Island with connections back to the First Settlement of 1788. In 1963 it opposed a major hotel proposal.

In 1971 the Australian Council of National Trusts requested the NSW Trust to undertake a comprehensive survey of the buildings and problems associated with their preservation. The resulting 63-page illustrated Report recommended that the Commonwealth Government take measures not only to restore and preserve the buildings but to protect the environment and natural beauty of the Island. The Island was under some threat from increasing tourist activities and later in 1979-81 the enlargement of the airport. A considerable amount of Government restoration was completed by late 1979 but, regretfully, it appeared some buildings were over-restored. In addition problems arose from the accumulative effect of salt on stone and other materials.

Reports by Honorary Architects resulted in a special committee being appointed in September 1971 to conduct an Appeal for the restoration of the fabric of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, mainly external stonework and fixed furnishings within. The Cathedral, regarded by the Trust as a building of high historical significance and architectural quality, was commenced in 1821. The Appeal coincided with the 150th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone by Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

Under the joint chairmanship of P. A. Malouf and President I. Wyatt with Keith Dale as Honorary Treasurer, the tax deductible Appeal was launched by His Grace Archbishop Freeman, later His Eminence Cardinal Sir James, KBE.

Great credit is due to Philip Malouf who organized the most successful, widely publicised and well supported effort, which raised $295,000, more than sufficient for immediate requirements. A plaque was unveiled in the Cathedral on 18th November, 1973 to commemorate the generosity of donors and Trust

support.

Numerous conferences in 1970 resulted in the Trust obtaining a six-month option to purchase the Norman Lindsay property at Springwood from Mrs Rose Lindsay for $50,000. Expert advice outlined the considerable restoration and establishment costs, the staffing and maintenance problems and the need to provide further large funds.

The Australian newspaper opened an Appeal for $250,000. About $88,000 was raised including $50,000 from S. H. Ervin, a long-time admirer and friend of the late artist. An Appeal Committee of Norman's friends (chairman D. Stewart, AO, OBE) was formed with exhibitions, an art union, a performance of his *Magic Pudding* and other fund raising activities which were undertaken until late 1973. Support and representations from numerous individuals and organizations including Prouds Pty Ltd – an April 1970 exhibition opened by His Excellency the Governor – the Blue Mountains City Council and Grace Bros Pty Ltd – a 1972 exhibition – convinced the Trust Council, after prolonged consideration and some hesitation, to resolve in October 1970 to exercise the option. Councillors held strongly divergent views on this major project, mainly on the question of providing the necessary funds and the unknown factor of public support after the first twelve months, taking into account the distance from Sydney.

Special mention must be made of the quiet determination and successful efforts of Douglas Stewart, the poet and former Editor of *The Bulletin*'s famous Red Page, to carry out Norman's wishes that his bequest and other Lindsay items be displayed in the Springwood home. In this he was assisted and encouraged by A. G. Dent, Manager of the Union Fidelity Trustee Co of Australia Ltd, executor of Norman's will. Douglas and Margaret Stewart, Margaret Coen the artist, had been close friends of Norman since the mid-1930s.

Completion of the purchase on 1st March, 1971 enabled acceptance of the Norman Lindsay bequest of 42 valuable paintings and drawings as well as furniture, books, eight ship models and fifteen statues, described as garden ornaments by Lindsay, conservatively valued between $150,000 and $200,000, conditional on the Trust acquiring the property and employing Harry McPhee. Mr McPhee had known Norman since the late 1930s and had assisted at the property for some eight years prior to Norman's death.

Work proceeded, with assistance of a bank loan, not only on restoration and alterations to the main building, small courtyard, separate studio, parking area, grounds and provision of new caretaker's quarters but especially in careful preparation of the Gallery and Museum to display an important collection of the artist's work – oil paintings, books, watercolours, etchings, ship models, statues, puppets, furniture and other memorabilia. Great care was taken not only to avoid unnecessary alterations but to retain the atmosphere of the Lindsay home.

The Gallery and Museum was opened to the public on 25th February, 1973 following the official opening on the preceding day by His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck, in the presence of a large number of guests. His Excellency referred to '*...a fitting memorial to an acknowledged genius and an appropriate setting for a permanent display of his work.'* His Excellency and Her Excellency, Lady Hasluck, made a private visit in November 1971 and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Cutler in July 1973. Visitors in the first four months totalled 30,000 and 60,000 in the year.

It was a major, time-demanding project for the many voluntary workers but one which brought well deserved credit to the Trust with far greater public interest than expected by many. The Trust commented in its 1971-72 Annual Report: '*... it represents a triumph of faith and courage on the part of a number of people who gave practical effect to their determination that Australia should honour Norman Lindsay as a great national figure*'. The Committee (with hard working chairmen C. Flower 1970-73 and 1974-76, D. Stewart 1976-85) controlled the property. It was assisted by the supervising Honorary Architect Rodney Connors, G. Petherbridge and from 1970 and, fortunately for the Trust, still serving in 1985 resident Manager H. McPhee and Mrs Gloria McPhee.



Figure 59: Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum

The Hon Mr Justice R. M. Hope (later CMG) ruled in the State Equity Court on 9th May, 1972 that the mining of mineral sands by Associated Minerals Consolidated Ltd in the redgum forest on North Entrance Peninsula was illegal and in breach of the

local Planning Scheme Ordinance. His Honour was not satisfied regeneration could be successfully undertaken. A *Daily Telegraph* editorial of 11th May stated: '*... The rutile battle between the conservationists and the miners is bitter, long-drawn-out and Australia wide.., it (mining) has a devastating effect on the landscape ... many conservation claims are extreme and unworthy of support; but this one merited the Judge's wise decision.'* The Privy Council in October 1974 dismissed an appeal against the judgement which represented a major victory for planning principles and nature conservation. The area is now The North Entrance Peninsula Nature Reserve. In 1966-67 an earlier campaign was conducted by local organizations and individuals in opposition to the proposed mining.

The Patron of the Trust, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, presented twelve silver medallions to Honorary Life Members and 49 bronze to Benefactors at Old Government House on 18th September, 1972. The first School Groups of the National Trust were formed not to be confused with school membership, to encourage students to became more closely associated with Trust activities and to carry out research and organize tours. Membership at $3 per Group reached 26 in the first three months. Brochures were updated. The Schools Committee lapsed in 1975.

The Wirrimbirra Sanctuary at Bargo, which was managed by the Stead Foundation as long-term tenant, continued its expansion programme. The first section of the Field Studies Centre was erected with a $7,500 donation from the Gould League of NSW and opened in September 1971 in one large classroom catering for visiting school groups instructed by volunteers from the Foundation. The Foundation also provided classroom facilities. One aim was to develop in young people an awareness and understanding of the value of the natural environment in their lives and those of other people.

The Department of Education provided a full-time teacher from April 1973, later increased to two teachers and added a second classroom. The Wirrimbirra Field Studies Centre Public School, the second in the State, was opened on 20th August, 1973 by the Minister of Education the Hon E. Willis, MLA (later Sir Eric, KBE, CMG). Due to its popularity visiting school groups are obliged to book months ahead for their one or two-day visits and up to 4,000 students per annum receive instruction. Short instruction courses were arranged for teachers until early 1983 and native plant booklets published. Cabins housing 44 students were constructed by the Foundation with financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government ($8,000 in 1974-75), firms and individuals. The Sanctuary, dedicated in May 1967 as Wildlife Refuge No 163, was increased to about 240 acres, some being Crown land. Nature trails, memorial and demonstration areas were completed, some made possible by generous donations, especially from Benefactor Dr T. Y. Stead, AM who has worked for the Foundation continually and successfully since its establishment in 1962. Another volunteer, Mr Colin Miller, has contributed almost daily since becoming Chairman of the Sanctuary Management Committee in 1981. A vast amount of work was undertaken by other volunteers and the small staff. Mrs Shirley Rooke was appointed a resident ranger late in 1977 and has been ranger in charge since 1979, making a valuable contribution to the progress of the Sanctuary. Protection from bush fires and funding are continuing major problems. Visitors are admitted free.

The Trust's association with the Sanctuary, although virtually inactive, assists the organization's conservation image. The Trust's only financial contribution was $1,000 in 1968.

In the latter part of 1972 and especially in March 1973, when it made a lengthy submission to a public inquiry, the Trust spoke strongly in opposition to a section of the proposed natural gas pipeline from South Australia to NSW, passing through the Wollangamble Wilderness area of the Blue Mountains National Park. It made a 34-page submission at the end of 1975 to the State Pollution Control Commission on a similar pipeline from Sydney to Newcastle.

The Trust opposed in 1972-74 the proposal for a coal stockpile and later a 70-acre coal waste dump at Maddens Plain on the Illawarra Escarpment, in a dramatic landform area, which in its *Sydney 2000* publication the Trust recommended in 1968 for an Illawarra State Park. July 1973 found the Trust making a submission to the Public Inquiry into *Preservation of the Natural Beauty of the Illawarra Escarpment Environment*.

In late 1968 a committee representing eight large conservation organizations, including the Trust, was formed to campaign for a 96,000 acre Myall lakes National Park, 160 miles north of Sydney. Dismayed at the continuing alienation of irreplaceable natural areas, especially in the coastal zone, for private and commercial exploitation, including beach mining, the Trust in April 1970 publicly deplored the State Government's decision to permit mining in part of the area before establishing a park. The Government's idea of a worthwhile park was 37,000 acres, two thirds of which was lake surface, with part of the remainder to be mined.

The Myall Committee's proposal, presented to the Government in July 1969, included preservation of two ancient parallel unique dune systems of great scientific value. Overall it was a magnificent scenic area based on the finest and only unspoilt lake system on the eastern coast of the continent, truly '*the jewel of the East Coast*'. There were then no national parks on the NSW coast, outside the Sydney Region, although one was under consideration at Nadgee on the far South Coast. As Governments considered the conservation movement carried little political weight, public opinion was obviously the only hope.

The determined Committee proceeded with its

campaign, convening a well attended public meeting at Anzac House, Sydney on 7th October, 1971. The Trust continued its efforts, including further representations to the Government, and, being deeply concerned at the lack of official response, for the first time in the Trust's history published an Open Letter (refer appendix) to Premier Askin as a large advertisement in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of 5th October, 1971.

The next major step was the 1972-74 Bunning Inquiry into the refusal of the State Planning Authority of NSW to permit mining of the high dunes east of the Lakes by Mineral Deposits Ltd. The Trust and other organizations were represented in an honorary capacity by Murray Wilcox, QC and the Trust's written submission was made in May 1973. The resulting recommendations in January 1974 were somewhat of a compromise. The State Government adopted the recommendations in March 1974.

The Labor Government which took office in mid-1976 increased the Park area substantially with the nine-year battle bringing gazettal in June 1977 of a 68,775 acre National Park of land and water but excluding freehold. Some leases were cancelled. Mining was terminated at the end of 1982. Rehabilitation by Mineral Deposits Ltd was completed in March 1983, under supervision of a committee comprising representatives of the company and three Government Departments. It was expected supervision would continue until about 1988.

A 20-mile coastal strip had been mined but much of this very fine coastal lake system was saved, the future to a major degree depending on the management plan (adopted August 1984) of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the success of the rehabilitation. Regeneration results by mid-1984 could be described as fairly successful. The Myall Committee was active until 1978-79.

National Trusts and others benefited from a visit, arranged by UNESCO in October and November 1972, by Ian Grant, an English architectural expert on preservation of nineteenth Century buildings. In mid-1973 this gentleman produced for UNESCO a short report *Preservation and Restoration of Nineteenth Century Buildings (1800-1914)*.

In 1967 the Trust investigated mining proposals in the Bungonia area. Early 1972 brought the beginning of another major nature conservation battle with an application by Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (Aust) Ltd for an 87-acre limestone mining lease extension down to the bed of Bungonia Creek, a tributary of the Shoalhaven River. Bungonia Gorge was claimed as one of the most remarkable limestone gorges in the world, being about 1,000 feet deep at this point and only 250 feet wide. Mining would have disastrous consequences for the magnificent scenery.

A Mining Warden's inquiry from February to July recommended in October 1972 that mining should be contained within a defined area stating, in part: '*the public interest in preservation of scenic aspects and recreational uses outweighs the public interest in the mining of the area, having regard to the everlasting impairment of the environment as compared with the short term benefits of mining*'. The report was referred immediately to the State Pollution Control Commission which recommended, in effect, extension of the lease nearer to the edge of the Gorge. The Trust made submissions both to the Warden's inquiry and the Commission.

Despite a vigorous campaign by individuals and organizations, including the Trust, and considerable public opposition, the State Government granted a lease in August 1973. Limestone mining has continued with some spills of rock over the rim into the Gorge at times and yellowish clay and mud deposited in Bungonia Creek.

Construction of the Church of the Holy Trinity (the Garrison Church) in the West Rocks, of high historical significance and architectural quality, commenced in 1840 and finally was completed under direction of Edmund Blacket in 1878. In 1961 to prevent water penetration, stonework and roof repairs were carried out under Trust supervision.

To mark the public launching of its Appeal for further restoration, the National Trust arranged a service in the Church on 10th September, 1972 in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Cutler. The Joint Presidents were the Rt Hon the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Sir Emmet McDermott, KBE, His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, the Most Revd. M. L. Loane, DD (later Sir Marcus, KBE) and the Trust President, the author. Lady Cutler accepted the position of Patron, the Chairman of the Appeal being Mr Justice Else-Mitchell. The Minister of the Church was the Reverend Allan Yuill.

More than $35,000 was raised including $5,000 from the Council of the City of Sydney plus a National Estate grant of $15,000 direct to the Church. By early 1976 eroded stonework and rotting woodwork were replaced and a new slate roof installed.

Suddenly in June 1971 Lyndhurst at Glebe

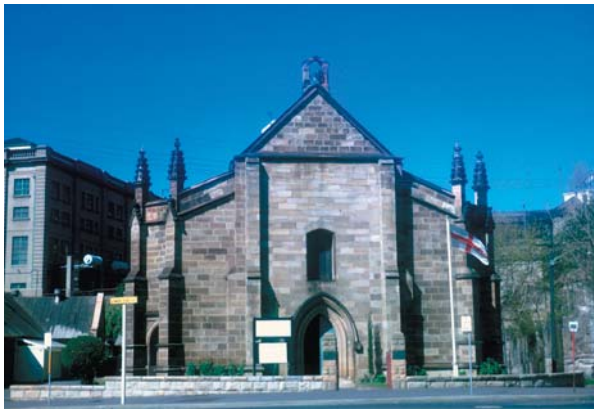


Figure 60: Church of the Holy Trinity (Garrison Church) The Rocks

came under threat from the changed route of the North-Western Expressway which in the 1968 plan had not interfered with the property. John Verge was architect of this 1833-36 Regency-style mansion now on a tiny plot and in near derelict condition after varied uses during the previous 90 years.



Figure 61: Lyndhurst in 1973

Over a lengthy period submissions were made to Ministers and conferences arranged with the Department of Main Roads, the Trust being supported actively by other organizations including the Save Lyndhurst Committee and individuals. A medical group seeking new headquarters considered extensive alterations and repairs. Resumed by the Department in August-September 1972 for $60,000, Lyndhurst suffered from vandalism and was occupied by squatters from September 1973. There was considerable doubt in 1974-76 that the Expressway would proceed. Later Premier Wran announced Lyndhurst would not be demolished.

Restoration, as funds became available from the State Government's Heritage Council, commenced in 1980 under the expert guidance of architect Clive Lucas, one of those who had fought with determination in the early 1970s to preserve: '*the forgotten house of Australian history and architecture*'. By early 1983 almost $300,000 had been spent with a final figure of $850,000 expected by 1986. It was hoped more land would be added to the small site and Lyndhurst would become a success story of the 1970-1980s. The Historic Houses Trust of NSW occupied the property as its headquarters in January 1984. Nearby were the interesting and very old rectangular stone blocks of the road surface and gutters of Cardigan Street, Glebe.

The Hunter Regional Committee (chairman R. S. Woodgate 1970-81) and its Women's Committees at Newcastle and Maitland expanded their activities in the Hunter Valley, including valuable surveys over a wide area. On 29th September, 1972 a comprehensive 41-page report and map, preceded by an interim report, was launched at a Newcastle function – *Hunter 2000: Conservation of Lands and Buildings of Natural, Historical, Scenic or Recreational Value in the Hunter Region*. This covered national parks, nature reserves, open areas, scenic preserves, forests, crown lands, Aboriginal relics, historic buildings and special urban areas. This report was requested by the State Planning Authority of NSW. In 1974-75 supplements were issued on Kooragang Island and Newcastle East. *Hunter 2000* was a major activity for the Regional Committee with some assistance from the Trust in Sydney. An updating of *Hunter 2000*, commenced in 1981, was completed in late 1984.

Discussions were held in 1972-73 concerning the possibility of Fort Scratchley (1880-1900) coming under Trust control as an Army museum but in 1977 the Council of the City of Newcastle aided by a National Estate grant, commenced restoration and opened a museum in the Fort in 1978. A Hunter Regional Newsletter began publication in 1971. A Hunter Historic Buildings and Research Committee was formed in 1972 and many classification recommendations made. Younger members of the Hunter Pioneers were active between 1972 and 1974. Other major efforts were directed to the National Estate, Blackbutt Reserve, Newcastle East and the Myall Lakes area. Sydney representatives attended a Trust Policy Seminar in October 1974 at Brough House, Maitland

An anonymous donor in 1973 gave to the Trust a seven-acre block of land near Parramatta containing a stand of eucalypts, the area being named the Mobbs Hill Reserve. In 1981-82 a gift of $10,000 came from the same source to provide income for property maintenance. Bush regeneration is being undertaken at this Trust property.

The time had come for the Trust to acquire its own headquarters in an appropriate city building, in preference to rented premises. In 1971 consideration was given to certain buildings in the Rocks and elsewhere but all proved unsuitable.

On 18th October, 1972 the Minister for Education Eric Willis announced Fort Street Girls' High School on Observatory Hill would close in 1975 and understandably the School was most unhappy when finally it moved to Petersham at the end of 1974. A school had been on the Observatory Hill site for 120 years.



Figure 62: Fort Street Girls High, 1974



Figure 63: The National Trust Centre, Observatory Hill, Formerly Fort Street Girls High

Immediately the Minister made his announcement the Trust applied to occupy the complex, but an answer was not forthcoming, it being common knowledge two Government authorities were interested. For some months the Trust had been holding confidential discussions with Benefactor S. H. Ervin and his advisers on the possibility of setting up and maintaining a gallery to display original Australian works of art, including his proposed gifts. A private inspection was made of the Observatory Hill site with Harry Ervin in November 1972. Despite determined efforts with Ministers and senior Government Officers, the matter dragged on with the Trust becoming increasingly pessimistic at the absence of official response.

The author, determined to make a further effort, in September 1973 arranged a private interview with the Minister for Cultural Activities the Hon G.F. Freudenstein, MLA putting forward reasons why the Observatory Hill buildings should house Trust headquarters and an Ervin Art Gallery. The Minister was helpful and sympathetic.

A few evenings later Mr Freudenstein rang the author at home to advise that Premier Askin and Minister for Education Willis had just agreed to Trust occupancy under a long-term lease, provided the Government was not asked to assist financially, a condition accepted '*on the spot*'. Assurance of Mr Ervin's art gifts and his financial assistance for restoration and maintenance, no doubt, influenced the Government, the alternative being the probable loss to NSW of his proposed gifts in favour of a Canberra gallery. Written confirmation of the Government' s decision came in November 1973 as the author retired from the position of President.

On a personal note this success against some external opposition gave me more satisfaction than anything else during my Presidency for I retired from this position knowing the Trust would have an appropriate rent-free home capable of housing it now and in later years when, no doubt, the organization would be considerably larger. Obviously, the Trust would be unable to pay market value rent on such a large property for the next 60 years. The Annual Report of 1973-74 stated: '*The role played by Mr I. F. Wyatt during his term as President of the Trust in bringing the negotiations with the Government to a successful conclusion is also gratefully acknowledged*'.

The Minister for Education Eric Willis and the new President V. H. Parkinson, BEM at a Government reception in June 1974 paid tribute to Mr Ervin's great generosity, emphasising also that the early historic buildings would be preserved and restored. The President expressed appreciation to the Government, pointing out that for the first time the Trust would have its own permanent home.

The Properties and Membership Promotion Committee (chairman V. Parkinson) operated between 1972 and 1975 to increase attendances and interest in Trust properties. A generous bequest of almost $25,000, including interest, was received in 1973 from the Estate of late T. D. Freeman, of Victoria, a long-time member.

A large number of Art Deco and bric-a-brac items which were purchased for $5,000 in 1973 with the hope they could be used as the basis of an exhibition or property display, were stored. Membership reached 20,000 in 1973. A limited local Appeal for St John's Church of England at Camden (1841-49) raised $10,000, making possible repairs to the main roof and coping-stone, improved drainage and elimination of dampness.

The Rocks and State preservation legislation in the 1970s

As an uninterrupted section the history now deals with Sydney city buildings, .

UNESCO visitor Ian Grant stated in November 1972:

> *Every civilised community requires tangible reminders of the past to give its members a sense of continuity required for the development of a healthy and well-balanced culture. In all Australian cities beautiful buildings of the past have been torn down and replaced by featureless office blocks.*
>
> *Sadly, it is nearly always the post-1860 buildings which are most under threat, especially in the city centres. Greedy developers, scheming town councils, obsessive road engineers, unsympathetic architects and the indifferent or helpless public are all conspiring together to erode Australia's stock of magnificent banks, impressive town halls, bold business blocks and gracious inner residential areas.*
>
> *In every state the laws are totally inadequate to even allow the public to contemplate slowing down this landslide of destruction, but slowed down it simply must be.*
>
> *It is essential that the law shall help and promote the protection of historic buildings and environments, and this does not seem to be the case under any legislation in any state.*
>
> *Your nineteenth-century buildings are just as important to Australia as the medieval cathedrals are to Europe. For God's sake preserve them.*
>
> *Everyone is very disturbed about what is happening to the environment, except, it would seem, the Government. They do seem to be way behind.*
>
> *So many people say that the preservation of old buildings is a waste of time, but it is in fact an investment in the future. Tourists don't visit a country to look at factories but at the early relics. That's something they are very aware of in Russia.*

Since its launching in 1945 the Trust had fought with some success to save historic buildings in the City of Sydney. The continuing battle of the 1970s to preserve these buildings, their precincts and open spaces was assisted by the Trust, which in a major 1970 survey identified those elements which should be preserved.

Numerous buildings were under threat and in its September *Bulletin*, the Trust posed the question:

> *What future for historic city buildings? The small number of buildings of historic and architectural distinction remaining in the central area of Sydney is being torn down at such a rate that in a few years we shall have none left, none except those in public ownership. Whatever the reasons for this wholesale destruction, Sydney will be the poorer when the last old stone is bulldozed away by the piecemeal assaults of private developers whose activities are not enhancing the city...Sydney is not so well endowed with reminders of its past that it can afford to squander what little is left...*

A *Sydney Morning Herald* editorial of 3rd November, 1970 commented:



Figure 64: City buildings being demolished with QVB in background

> *... Sydney is in grave danger of becoming a city without character – a city of stereotyped, rectangular, concrete and glass buildings ... buildings which have given Sydney its charm and personality for the last century are being reduced to rubble by the demolishers at a wholesale rate as if newness, more space and economics were the only considerations and no one at all was concerned about the past and the environments that make up a city*.

Prominent city buildings with uncertain futures, excluding The Rocks area, in the early or mid-1970s included the NSW Club building (Bligh Street), the State Theatre, Royal Australasian College of Physicians building, the Judge's House (Kent Street), Queen Victoria Building, Congregational Church (Pitt Street), Supreme Court building, Theatre Royal, Petty's Hotel (York Street), Jamieson House and the Regent Theatre. Notable additions at the beginning of the 1980s were the old Treasury Building at Bridge-Macquarie Streets and the Rural Bank building in Martin Place.

The Trust publicly was most critical of the Bank of NSW, using the heading 'Outrage', when the Bank announced at the end of 1971 that it would demolish its 1886 French Renaissance building on the corner of King and George Streets, Sydney. The Trust urged that the facade be incorporated in the new office block but the building was demolished in 1972. The *National Times* stated in large print in its issue of 1-6 November, 1971: '*The National Trust finds it cannot bank on the Wales*'.

Following twelve months preparation the Council of the City of Sydney on 20th July, 1971 announced adoption of its Strategic Plan, which was revised in 1974, appointing a Preservation Committee including a Trust representative. It was hoped the Plan, as a statement of intent, would lead to increased co-operation between the Council, Government Departments, developers and interested groups. The City Council recognised there were few economic incentives to encourage retention of historic buildings and it was essential to preserve the history of the city as expressed in its physical environment. The Council stated: '*...over the past 20 years redevelopment has gone on in bits and pieces without benefit of any overall guiding strategy*'. The Trust enthusiastically supported the Plan.

The Trust had emphasised strongly since 1963 the need for introduction of planning principles and legislation to protect historic buildings throughout the State. In 1971-73 there was strong criticism by the Trust and others of the State Government for its continuing inactivity in preservation.

The absence of such legislation created a crisis situation, one result being trade union confrontations and bans on some demolitions. The Trust in its Annual Report of 1971-72 stated:

> *This is no way for a State to go about conserving its heritage. There is an urgent need for legislation, backed by the funds necessary to compensate property owners for losses they may sustain if their property is affected by decisions based on considerations of national interest. Ample precedents exist in the statute books of other countries which have accepted their obligation to ensure the conservation of things of enduring value.*

In the first half of the decade green bans by the Builders Labourers' Federation received heavy media coverage and a considerable exchange of public correspondence and intensely bitter confrontations. Some important historic buildings and areas were saved from developers but a few, subject to bans, slowly decayed from lack of restoration. However, what would the appearance of the city be today if green bans had not been applied?

The Builders Labourers' Federation was praised or criticised by Parliamentarians, developers, organisations, resident groups, local Government representatives and individuals. (Refer Chapter 9). Bans or proposed bans of direct interest to the Trust in city areas included the East Rocks, Woolloomooloo, Opera House carpark, Congregational Church, certain Martin Place buildings, Theatre Royal and Victoria Street at Potts Point, and in the suburbs Lyndhurst, North-Western Expressway, Waimea at Woollahra (Helen Keller House) and Kelly's Bush at Hunters Hill.

The Sun newspaper in its editorial of 3rd July, 1972 pointed out: '*...A city has to change. But not in the heartless, merciless way Sydney is changing. Everything the developers touch, be it beautiful, historical or just old and different, is turned instantly to concrete and glass*'. The *Herald* on the same day used the headline, *Ripping the heart out of Sydney*. In November 1972 Premier Robert Askin named 25 historic public structures which the Government '*considered the most essential to preserve*' under a Government Register.

As there were no positive signs of the legislative position changing, the Trust on 11th July, 1973 submitted a draft Bill and Report to the State Government on this complex legal and financial problem. Outlined was a procedure for orderly preservation of buildings and a proposed Historic Properties Commission, Interim and Permanent Conservation Orders, demolition controls, penalties and possible compensation or other assistance for disadvantaged owners. The Trust twice sought a conference with the State Government but was advised consideration of the Trust's proposals was deferred until completion of the Commonwealth Government's

Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate.

The Trust's Annual Report commented: '*Until such legislation is adopted, it is clear that preservation of historic buildings will continue to be the haphazard process which applies today. Some developers are frightened off by the wish to avoid a clash with the Trust, others by threat of union action*'. The President stated: '*... in the absence of legislation, publicity is one of the few weapons available to the Trust to counter incessant threats to the historic buildings and natural beauty of the State*'.

In May 1972 there were suggestions of a large tower project on the northern side of Martin Place extending into George Street and necessitating demolition of the ANZ Bank building (1901-04), Colonial Mutual building (1894) and National Mutual building (1892). This proposal did not proceed.

However, the Trust was able to announce some major successes in the city, partly as a result of its efforts.

November 1972 found The Australian Museum and the Trust resisting a proposal to demolish the Sydney Grammar School building and re-erect it in Edgecliff. The transfer from College Street would be most detrimental to the townscape grouping of the Hyde Park Barracks, Registrar-General Building, St Mary's Cathedral and the Museum by introducing a new office block out of keeping with the high architectural quality of the others. In the face of strong opposition the proposal did not proceed.

The former NSW Victorian-style Club building (1884-87) in Bligh Street was sold by the Club in 1970. As a result of co-operation and numerous lengthy conferences commencing in early 1972 between Gordon Barton, the Trust, the City Council, Capital and Counties (Aust) Pty Ltd and the State Planning Authority it was preserved under a complicated long-term legal arrangement, including transfer of certain development or bonus rights, based on the City Council's Code of floor space ratios, to the adjoining site. Expert restoration completed in 1976 reflected great credit on those concerned. The legal arrangement included a controlling 80-year lease to the Trust with alterations, if any, and maintenance to the Trust's requirements. The property now is protected by a Government Permanent Conservation Order.

The organization was extremely pleased, following conferences with The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd, by that company's decision in late 1973 to incorporate the facade of its six-storey Martin Place building in its new eighteen-storey structure which was completed in 1976. The company was congratulated on its contribution, at considerable expense to itself, in retaining the historic streetscape of Martin Place and in setting an example to other property owners.

Also in late 1973 the carefully reconstructed Adams Hotel Marble Bar (1892) was re-opened in the new Hilton Hotel, Sydney. Preservation of this High Victorian-style bar, with its richly decorated, carved marble and woodwork, murals and stained-glass resulted from the efforts of Abbey Capital Property Group and Lanray Industries Ltd. Consideration was given to the State Theatre (c1929) in all its internal magnificence, which faced problems of economic viability and a doubtful future. Sir John Betjman, the Poet Laureate, had commented: '*... none so splendid, indeed none at all of its kind, survive in England'*. In January 1980 the owners announced *'the State will be restored to its former glory*' and this was completed some twelve months later in a manner very much to the credit of The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd.

On at least three earlier occasions the Trust had considered the future of the historic Supreme Court complex, including architect Greenway's 1820-28 Court, Barnet's 1868 Colonnade and the 1896 Banco Court. These buildings designed by Colonial and Government Architects, had housed major law-courts since 1827.

Following lengthy discussions within the Trust and numerous conferences with the Government and other groups, including the Joint Planning Committee of the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Trust in mid-1973 reversed its 1961 decision supporting demolition. It also resolved to seek actively retention of the complex, other than recent additions.

The Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir John Kerr (later His Excellency the Governor-General the Rt Hon Sir John, AK, GCMG, GCVO, PC, KSt J) was strongly in favour of its retention and in his 1979 book *Matters for Judgment* wrote:



Figure 65: Former NSW Club, 31 Bligh Street

... I came to the conclusion that the court buildings – not all of them but the better parts – should be saved. ... So I found myself engaging in the struggle to preserve it. There was a gradual building up of interest by planners, architects and the National Trust; I argued the case strongly in a document which received a fairly wide circulation ... ultimately the forces for preservation, restoration, renovation prevailed.

In 1978-79 the State Government, with great care, restored the complex, which was re-opened in April 1979 for occupation by the District Court.

Another success in which the Trust participated in 1973-74 was preservation of the facades of the remaining two houses of Horbury Terrace (1839-44) at 171-173 Macquarie Street, Sydney. The City Council agreed to transfer development rights to another site, this being accepted by the owners St Martins Investments Pty Ltd and the State Planning Authority. A deed with the Trust provides for the owners to restore and maintain the facades to the satisfaction of the Trust and hopefully this arrangement will encourage others to sell or transfer similar rights. However, in 1982 argument developed that some owners were selling or transferring development rights to sites where historic buildings had been destroyed.

An intense and bitter struggle commenced in 1973 in the important townscape area of southern Victoria Street, Potts Point, Sydney. Union bans, stay-put tenants, activists and squatters accompanied by violent demonstrations and arrests, occurred over preservation or redevelopment of the terraces, townhouses and small shops of the tree-lined street which was made more attractive by the nearby stone walls and stairs. Some buildings were of little architectural significance.

A series of plans by different architects on behalf of the developer, Victoria Point Pty Ltd, encouraged extensive lobbying and rumours over some four years. The Trust for a time unwillingly became an unofficial arbitrator whose views were sought and quoted by the opposing forces. The Trust carefully considered the architectural and town planning aspects of the different development proposals, opposing earlier plans but endorsing a modified one. Trust President Ivor Wyatt (the author) was forced to deny in the press that the Trust had requested union bans (refer Chapter 9) and, in fact, had urged the lifting of one ban after endorsing the modified proposal. The City Council, Parliamentarians, Government Departments and the Builders Laborers' Federation were involved.

Some high quality restoration and conversion to 150 flats and townhouses was undertaken in 1977-78: other unoccupied sections sadly continued to deteriorate, almost a case of demolition by neglect and vandalism. Another section was auctioned in 1980 with restoration completed by the end of 1982.

January 1975 brought appointment by the Liberal-Country Party State Government of the Historic Buildings and Sites Advisory Committee for the purpose of identifying and preparing lists of appropriate buildings, structures and sites and advising the Government on methods of preservation and maintenance. Trust President Vic Parkinson was one of six members. For nearly three years the Committee, handicapped by staff shortages, met as required. It was in reality forerunner of the advisory Heritage Council and went out of existence with passage of the 1977 State Heritage Act.

Despite some preservation victories, the Trust's 1975-76 Annual Report stated: '*... there are more than 50 significant buildings currently under threat in the central city district of Sydney alone...*'.

Although the Trust had submitted a comprehensive Report and draft Bill in July 1973 it was not until March 1976 that the Liberal-Country Party Government introduced the Environment Planning Bill, just prior to a State election which prevented further considerations. Following continual Trust submissions and representations, the new State Labor Government introduced its Heritage Bill in late 1977. Proposed Opposition amendments considered detrimental by the Trust resulted in Trust letters being forwarded to all Parliamentarians and a large press advertisement on 26th November urging passage of the legislation without further delay or change.

The (State) Heritage Act was passed by Parliament in December 1977, proclaimed 14th April, 1978 and amended in 1979. It was not completely in accordance with Trust proposals but was progressive legislation, which the organization was pleased to support. At the same time the Trust realised it would have continuing responsibilities with assessing and classifying and, especially, with its watch-dog role. The Act protects appropriate buildings, relics and places and provides for Interim and Permanent Conservation Orders, rate concessions and grants etc. under specified conditions. The Trust nominates one person to the eleven-member advisory Heritage Council, which in mid-1978 commenced its task, despite staff shortages. The Heritage Council's main tasks are to undertake research and to use its legal powers to conserve the State's heritage.

Later differences of opinion developed as to whether the Act was achieving its purpose, one criticism being that it side-stepped the problem of Government acquisition of property protected by Permanent Conservation Orders, leaving the burden mainly with owners. The following extracts are from a *Sydney Morning Herald* article in June 1983:

... the (Heritage) Council is tightly wedged in a small bureaucratic corner and its supposed preservation powers

are really quite limited. ... the Council at worst is seen by this Government as a handmaiden of the things they want to do ... the Council is essentially an advisory body to the Minister – wherein lies much of its weakness ... The National Trust complains that too often ... the Heritage Council is reluctant to make recommendations which the Minister is unlikely to accept.

In introducing the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act in 1979 the Minister stated: '*It heralds a new deal for the public in a planning process by providing unprecedented opportunities for public participation*'. However, in its November 1981 *Magazine* the Trust commented: '*... but gradually it has became apparent that the Government will sacrifice our heritage, paying scant attention to the wishes of the public*'. Then followed details of Trust legal actions concerning Parramatta Oval (refer later in this Chapter) and the Treasury Building. The *Magazine* continued: '*The Trust was forced to take such drastic measures (legal action) because the State Government has failed to carry out the spirit of its new environmental legislation*'. In 1982-83 and later the Government was considering possible amendments to the Act, with the Trust and others making joint submissions.

Other noteworthy private restorations in the city included the Judge's House (1821-26) which was under demolition threat in 1971-73. It was restored in 1978-79 by developers Grosvenor International (Aust) Pty Ltd. The Strand Arcade (1891) was splendidly restored in 1978 by The Prudential Assurance Co Ltd following the disastrous 1976 fire. The Trust undertook work on the buildings on Observatory Hill and Agar Steps. The Government restored such buildings as The Mint, Hyde Park Barracks, Supreme Court building, Elizabeth Bay House, Cadman's Cottage, some Bridge Street buildings and The Ark. It re-erected Richmond Villa (1848) which adjoins The Ark, transferred from the grounds of Parliament House to Kent Street in 1975-77. Richmond Villa became the headquarters of the Society of Australian Genealogists.

A noticeable change commenced about 1977 with the philosophy that new uses could be found for old buildings; they need not be demolished. A preservation age was developing, a recycling of old buildings.

Earlier chapters outline Trust preservation efforts in the East and West Rocks and this continued in the 1970s. Described as the Birthplace of Australia, the historic area contained a maze of streets and lanes, stairs, small shops, hotels, terraces, maritime and other buildings, waterfront areas and a few small parks.

In January 1970 the new Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority, under a State Act of Parliament, commenced the task of implementing the Government's policy of progressive restoration and redevelopment of the East Rocks, the Trust being the first organization to confer with the Authority, even before it acquired an office. In August the Trust presented a survey of 23 buildings or groups of buildings.

The Government in February 1971 approved the Authority's detailed proposals '*... to demonstrate great sympathy for the principles of historic preservation and maintenance of townscape qualities ... the environment of the area is to be preserved and protected by controls ... the guiding principle is preservation of structures where possible and sympathetic rebuilding where complete preservation is not possible...*'.

The Trust President, in publicly commending the proposals as imaginative and practical, stated: '*Its preparation in less than twelve months is an outstanding achievement and we are pleased that the scheme provides for the restoration and preservation of all the historic buildings of major significance*'. The Trust supported suggestions that the Authority's planning should extend to the West Rocks.

A number of large and small buildings, roads, laneways and streetscapes were expertly restored by 1982. The area was receiving increasing public attention, much commendation and becoming a major tourist attraction. However, in reality the East Rocks was changing to a commercialised entertainment area for visitors, said to number three million annually, with resulting problems for residents. In the author's opinion there is some over-restoration and regrettably, but probably unavoidably, too many instances of changed use of buildings. New buildings are under construction or contemplated with some sales to the private sector. Major restorations, apart from Cadman's Cottage (refer Chapter 7), include Campbells Storehouse, The Argyle Bond Stores (1828), Rocks Square, Metcalfe Stores, Playfair Street, Argyle Terrace, Unwins Stores and Atherton Place. The Trust frequently corresponded or conferred with the Authority.

On occasions since 1971 the work met stormy opposition involving union bans, violent confrontations and active objections by resident groups and others but these had died down by the end of the 1970s. One result of such opposition probably was less high-rise development and retention of more early buildings. However some of the problems arose from the revision of low rents. To the surprise of some, the Trust attended a conference in November 1973 chaired by union leader John Ducker which endeavoured to find compromise solutions.

A *Herald* editorial of 31st July, 1976 commented:

... The Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority has done much admirable restoration work but for years has been frustrated by the green bans imposed by builders' labourers at the behest of residents' action groups. One

lamentable result has been the survival of a number of derelict buildings of absolutely no architectural merit, and a virtual cessation of redevelopment. It is no wonder that the SCRA, with heavy interest payments to meet, is now in deep financial trouble...

More recently the Trust criticised the Authority on some matters, including demolition of the lower George Street buildings and its approach to urban planning, and in 1979 the (State) Housing Commission's eleven-storey building. Apparently, the Authority on its part was unhappy that the Trust now was urging retention of certain buildings which earlier it had excluded from its preservation lists and was upgrading others.

In early 1978 the Trust submitted to the Government and the Redevelopment Authority its two-year re-assessment of the current historical and architectural quality of the East Rocks. The review was necessary because of developments and the changed attitudes of the 1970s, it being obvious that both East and West Rocks required maximum protection. The 1979 N.A.W. Ashton Report of this senior public servant into the East Rocks activities has not been released by the Government. Early in 1983 residents and others again were concerned at new high-rise proposals. The Authority believes rental income and profit-sharing from large hotel and office projects will commence in 1984 to change its financial position. At June 1982 it was reported as owing $75 million but it had considerable assets.

A *Herald* editorial in October 1983 stated:

Sydney's longest running development saga, The Rocks scheme appears to be approaching a happy ending. The plans ... for the last major developments offer a reasonable compromise between high-rise and low-rise ... the Authority has wisely bowed to public opinion for medium and low-rise buildings north of the Cahill Expressway ... will leave the central area of The Rocks a substantially low-rise precinct ... the high-rise buildings in the south will provide income to pay for the low-rise and restoration projects in the north ... resident objections and the famous green bans saved the area from high-rise. Few people would dispute the results of their efforts now.

Much has been written over the years of The Rocks and its colourful past but it is to be hoped a detailed chronological history of the East and West Rocks 1788-1988 will be forthcoming, perhaps commissioned by a Government to commemorate the 200th Anniversary. It will be a fascinating story.

History from late 1973

Recent pages have dealt with Sydney city buildings, State preservation legislation and The Rocks as an uninterrupted section. The history resumes again about late 1973.

National Trusts adopted a new Australian-wide system of classification in late 1973, covering not only historic buildings of national importance but other sections of the physical environment, man-made and natural. The old system of A, B, C and D had operated in NSW since 1961 and it required almost two years to change to the new Classified and Recorded.

After four years in the position, the author retired in November 1973 as President, stating: '*It is in the interests of a large organization such as ours if the person occupying the most senior position changes from time to ... I shall look back on my four years as President as a team-effort*'. Council in recording appreciation referred to '*the dedicated and efficient manner in which Ivor Wyatt performed the duty of President during his four-year term of office*'. He was appointed a Vice-President and continued on the Executive and various committees

Senior Vice-President V. H. Parkinson, a Councillor since 1966, was elected unopposed as the new President, a position he likewise held for four years.

Following ten months leave of absence assisting the National Estate Inquiry, Director R. N. Walker resigned in March 1974 to become General Secretary until April 1981 of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The NSW Council paid tribute to his administration and important contribution since 1963. Reg Walker was one of the more significant figures in the development of the National Trust. During his period as Director the organisation became widely known in the community and its views became more readily accepted at all levels of Government. Reg, with an understanding of the Trust and its aims, set an example by insisting that staff be impartial in their efforts and attitudes. The position of Director was advertised and Assistant Director John Morris appointed.

At the request of the Australian Government's Cities Commission, the National Trusts of Victoria and NSW in 1973 carried out an extensive survey in the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre Area. The NSW Trust's detailed report of eighteen pages completed in November emphasised the character and beauty of the area, the street scale and attractiveness of numerous buildings. Two years later the Albury City Council sought further advice.

Following the State Government's announcement at the beginning of 1973 that Bathurst-

Orange was designated a growth-centre area, the State Planning Authority in March invited the Trust to prepare a detailed study of the Region. Five service committees worked quickly in 1973-74 to identify and assess important man-made and natural features and make recommendations This proved the most extensive survey undertaken by the Trust to date and included scenic preserves, national parks, landscapes, townscapes, buildings and conservation areas in such places as Carcoar, Sofala, Hill End, Millthorpe, Molong, Bathurst and Orange. The report of 40 pages and maps was submitted in November 1974, the work being assisted by a National Estate grant of $7,000. On its initiative the Trust had prepared a brief survey in early 1972.

In 1975 Government planners stated: '*...the cities, towns and villages of the Growth Area are facing a period of increasingly rapid change...*'. Later it was accepted the ambitious plans for population increases and expanded services were unlikely to be fulfilled and some proposals were modified. Early in 1983 the Government was advised to abolish the growth-centre status of the Region thus probably bringing this de-centralisation experiment to an end.

A public meeting attended by 160 at Bathurst on 26th March, 1974 resolved to launch immediately the Central Western Regional Committee with Alderman J. Matthews as chairman (until 1975). Sub-committees were formed without delay, early activities including excursions and involvement with the '*Back to Millthorpe*' celebrations.

Two late Georgian cottages in Howick Street, Bathurst, were purchased with a 1974-75 National Estate grant of $66,000. Restoration became a major activity of the new Regional Committee, using voluntary labour and funds mainly from its Women's Committee which raised $1,500 in the first twelve months. One cottage was sold early in 1980 with covenants and the other retained for community use until its sale late in 1982.

The Central Western Regional Committee was busy for the balance of the 1970s under chairmen Alderman Mrs N. Taylor (1975-77) and Councillor W. Hawke (1977-79). A few meetings were held in towns, such as Cowra, and an enthusiastic Lithgow sub-committee became operative, followed in late 1982 by a Lachlan Branch in the area of Parkes, Forbes and nearby towns. From 1974 a Historic Buildings sub-committee made recommendations for the Trust's Register and urban and conservation activities were undertaken particularly in connection with the growth-centre. National Estate grants of $5,000 and $7,500 enabled the Trust to carry out extensive surveys of conservation and landscape areas over a lengthy period. Representatives joined a Bathurst Council committee for a time to assess the impact of development proposals on the environment. Stands were organized for the Bathurst and Orange Shows. The industrious Women's Committee arranged exhibitions such as a Victorian Child's Nursery (1975) and a Made in Australia (1976). It also planned garden days, lectures, inspections and visits to regional villages.

The Trust and other organizations continued their five-year opposition to the proposal by the Forestry Commission of NSW for 13,000 acres of commercial pine plantations, at the expense of native hardwood forest, in the dramatic wilderness area of the Boyd Plateau near Oberon. Trust and Commission representatives spent almost two days in November 1972 inspecting the area. Discussions were held with the State Pollution Control Commission and a 37-page submission dated March 1974 was made to the Commission's 1974-75 Inquiry, which received 90 representations.

The Commission's recommendations against pine plantations were accepted by the Government on 13th April, 1975 thus preserving the scenic, scientific and recreational value of the high granite plateau which was added to the Kanangra-Boyd National Park (gazetted 1969) in 1977. It was a major victory for conservationists. On occasions since the late 1970s the Trust has expressed concern to the State Government on the continued clearing of native hardwood forests for softwood plantations. In 1982 the organization adopted and publicised a general policy on this continuing problem.

Famous people and historical happenings are linked with the history of St James Church of England in Sydney (1820-24 with exterior additions in 1832 and 1894). It is described as a '*major expression of Francis Greenway's talent, holding an important place in Australia's architectural heritage*'. The Church is the oldest ecclesiastical building in the city. It has a massive vaulted crypt.

A Trust Restoration Appeal opened in July 1974, the Joint Presidents being the Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, the Hon L.W. Street, (later Sir Laurence, KCMG, KSt J), and President Vic Parkinson. Restoration included repairs to the damaged fabric, mainly brickwork and stonework, as well as improved drainage and was completed in early 1978 using $254,000 raised by the Appeal.

The National Estate

The history now deals with the National Estate as an uninterrupted section.

The Commonwealth Labor Government of Prime Minister the Hon E. G. Whitlam, AC, MP on 17th May, 1973 appointed a seven-member task force to inquire into and advise on the National Estate: its nature and state, measures necessary for its protection, the Government's role, grants and the part to be played by conservation groups, including National Trusts. The Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry was Mr Justice Hope, another member being Trust Director

Reg Walker who was granted leave of absence from the NSW Trust. National Trusts welcomed this significant acknowledgement that protection of the national environment was a responsibility of Government. The NSW Trust offered assistance and made a submission dated 14th October, 1973 of 47 pages to the Inquiry. This was one of 650 submissions.

The Committee of Inquiry issued an illustrated 415-page Report in March 1974 which was tabled in Parliament in August-September of that year. Its numerous recommendations included establishment of an independent statutory commission and expressed the opinion that the Commonwealth Government had a duty to take the lead in conserving the national heritage and emphasised that voluntary organizations should continue their significant role in conservation. It said: '*The National Estate is a limited, and valuable possession and much has already been lost*'.

Acting promptly on the Committee's recommendations the Commonwealth Government announced the first National Estate grants-in-aid for 1973-74 of $2,250,000 for Australian-wide projects, including some to the NSW Trust, and $20,000 each to National Trusts for administration. This would permit appointment of additional staff to assist National Estate work. Unfortunately, there were lengthy delays in the latter part of 1974 in NSW only in handing over the first grants. Prime Minister Whitlam's Government was adamant it would nominate the projects and Premier Askin's Government refused to accept grants unless it could distribute them at its discretion. There was further disagreement concerning the conditions of grants. Grants for administration are of immense benefit, especially to smaller National Trusts, permitting establishment of more professional administrations and in the case of the Australian Council of National Trusts a small full-time secretariat.

An Interim Committee, which was recommended by the Committee of Inquiry, was established in August 1974 to carry out preparatory work for the permanent commission and it reported in May 1975, with a supplementary report in August 1976.

Prime Minister Whitlam's Government proclaimed The Australian Heritage Commission Act (No 57) in June 1975. The Act referred to places with '*...aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community*'. Prime Minister Fraser's new Liberal-National Country Party Government amended this Act in 1976 (No 135), including a reduction in the number on the Commission from twelve or nineteen to seven and it was 8th July, 1976 before the final six members were appointed, one being R. Walker, Secretary of the Australian Council of National Trusts, as an individual not as a representative of National Trusts. The Act was amended again in 1978 (No 36). The Commission now had two main roles – to provide advice on issues affecting the National Estate and to develop and maintain a Register as an inventory of the significant parts of the cultural and natural environment.

The tremendous task of compiling the Register commenced in November 1976, with an invitation to the public to nominate appropriate buildings and places. Objections could be made to proposed listings. By 1978 it contained some 1,700 NSW items, 1,300 being nominated by the NSW Trust.

The Commonwealth Government and its agencies have certain obligations in respect of listed sites but in general the Commission's protective power is limited. In September 1981 the Register was published in a massive and opulent volume of 1,250 pages, 8,500 photographs and 6,500 entries under the title *The Heritage of Australia: Illustrated Register of the National Estate*. It covered '*the landforms, the flora and fauna, the Aboriginal and built heritage*' and was an outstanding and invaluable reference publication, for which additions would be necessary from time to time. Someone facetiously described it as the developers' nightmare or the ones that got away.

Under the National Estate programme organizations may submit lists of projects and properties annually, requesting grants in the forthcoming year. In 1976-77 the Government did not provide any funds, other than for administration, and the Trust movement publicly expressed extreme concern. Grants resumed in the following year, disappointingly on a reduced scale. The Chairman of the Australian Council of National Trusts, Vic Parkinson, stated: '*...there is a wide gap between the protestations of the Government and its performance where the National Estate programme is concerned*'. By 1982 there had not been any increase in grants over eight years, in effect a reduction in real value of about 50 per cent. This resulted in further public criticism from National Trusts in their campaign to have the grants increased to more realistic figures. Annual payments for administration likewise have not been increased for this Trust since 1975. However, in 1983 both types of grants were under review.

Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that Commonwealth National Estate grants since 1973-74 have enabled the Trust in NSW to acquire and restore far more properties and to undertake a far wider range of surveys and other activities, including special publications, than would have been possible from its own resources. From late 1978 some owners of private properties essential to the Australian heritage received grants or loans to assist essential repairs. (An appendix lists grants to the Trust). At the request of the Commonwealth the NSW Trust in the early years of the programme accepted responsibility for supervising restoration of some non-Trust properties, using National Estate grants.

National Estate activities for this Trust between 1973 and 1984 meant a continual exchange

of correspondence between Canberra and elsewhere, conferences, inspections, preparation of detailed reports and submissions, together with some lobbying. In all this was a time-demanding but most worthwhile major activity for the Trust, which makes its contribution to the success of the National Estate programme. The subject receives good media coverage indicating genuine and increasing public interest. The Heritage Commission suffers from limited staff numbers and in 1982 faced a reduction in its programme, but despite such handicaps the Commission's activities have led to a definite improvement in protection of the National Estate.

Time will decide what the future holds for the National Estate. Much is under threat and this will continue, with voluntary organizations and individuals obliged to maintain their role and contribution.

This somewhat brief outline of the National Estate and its connections with the Trust should be read in conjunction with sections of Chapters 6 and 11. The history resumes in 1975.



Figure 66: Bedervale

From 1975

A valuable bequest of some 200 paintings, etchings and drawings, mainly by well known Australian artists, together with rare books and valuable carpets came from the Estate of the late A.R. Renshaw in early 1975. It had a conservative value of at least $90,000. Solicitor Alan Renshaw was a long-time friend of Norman Lindsay and Harry Ervin and some of his art gifts were displayed later at the Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum and the S. H. Ervin Gallery.

The Australian Council of National Trusts urged all State Trusts to compile an inventory of places, areas and buildings suitable for inclusion on a World Heritage List, as defined and adopted by UNESCO.

The Bedervale homestead (1836) at Braidwood contains an outstanding collection of English and Australian antique furniture. Using National Estate grants of $58,000, the Trust purchased the contents in 1975 and compiled a catalogue to ensure this well known collection remained intact at Bedervale, despite a change in ownership of the property.

Purchase of the Cooma Cottage property at Yass for $35,000 was completed early in 1970, with generous financial support from Mrs M. S. Griffiths. Previous owner Jack Bourke continued to reside in a renovated gardener's cottage. Extensive restoration commenced about twelve months later on the walls, chimneys, roof and foundations of the single-storey timber homestead which was in a run-down condition. The attractive large pink brick barn was repaired, all work unavoidably being spread over a long period as funds became available. National Estate grants to 1982 totalled $105,000 with $112,000 spent at that time. In 1979 the Cottage restoration received a Merit Award from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) for architect C. Lucas.

Later Mrs Griffiths accepted a sub-divided 35 acres and an Honorary Custodian was installed in part of Cooma Cottage. At the end of the 1970s restoration of the building had been completed externally, but little had been undertaken internally. There were suggestions the Trust ultimately might establish there a museum of exploration in South Eastern Australia, but in late 1982 it was proposed the Trust and perhaps the local community would complete the interior and establish either an educational centre, with museum exhibits or an historic house museum. In early 1985 the NSW Government announced it would provide a special grant of $150,000 to undertake further restoration especially of the interior.

Visitors to the Trust's office in the early 1970s were greeted by two posters. *What's a tree Miss Jones?* asks a small schoolboy with raised hand. This was produced in Queensland. *What the Bombs did for Dresden the Bulldozer* [see page 214] is doing for Australia was a 1972 Trust effort. St Matthew's Church and five properties from the *Yours in Trust* Exhibition were the subjects of posters prepared in 1970-71 by students of the Sydney Technical College. Former Vice-President Cedric Flower in mid-1977 designed three posters portraying in colour the development of architectural style in Australia as illustrated in 26 buildings under the title *The Houses We Lived In* (posters 1 and 2) and P*ublic Buildings 1811-1900*. A National Estate grant made possible free distribution to schools of 5,000 of each poster.

Rouse Hill House, near Windsor, with the '*earliest intact colonial garden*' and superb collection of colonial furniture and other items, had been owned and occupied by the Rouse-Terry family since construction in 1813-18. Horbury Hunt designed stables were added



Figure 67: Cooma Cottage, Yass

in 1876.

To assist preservation of this charming early Georgian homestead, the Trust, in conjunction with the owners, appointed a special Committee (chairman J. Fisher) in March 1971 and raised funds, mainly, from inspections of the property. Some protective work to remedy water penetration, old wiring and ant damage was undertaken. Differences within the family led to the State Government resuming the property in March 1978 with members of the family remaining as tenants. The position was being reviewed in 1983-84. The Government hoped to acquire the balance of the contents to ensure the collection remained with the house.

Great importance was placed by the Trust on regeneration of the Parramatta River, largely a dead and degraded waterway, to a clean and living river. The surrounds suffered badly from industrial waste, residential and stormwater run-off and visually from ugly factories, junk, rubbish and other eyesores, both public and private.

April 1974 brought publication of an eight-page illustrated Trust brochure, *Regeneration of Parramatta River*, which called for foreshore conservation, landscaping and tree planting, reduction of pollution, improved public access and additional recreational areas.

It was a challenging task but major co-operation was forthcoming from Local Government, owners of factory premises and Government authorities. Meetings and a Field Day were arranged by the Trust and the media and the public become increasingly interested. By 1977 the State Pollution Control Commission and the Clean Waters Act had brought a dramatic improvement in water quality.

A National Estate grant of $20,000 enabled the Trust in mid-1976 to produce a comprehensive study by professional consultants of the River and its catchment. The 172 pages of *Parameters for the River*, supported by maps and photographs, became a long-range master plan for Departments, Councils, other organizations and individuals. It covered all aspects of regeneration, preservation and use. In April 1979 an in-service course was arranged for school teachers and in the same year a conference reviewed progress since 1974. Definite improvements were evident in the River area and the Trust has determined to undertake further action as necessary. In the 1986 words of the Pollution Commission '*the rebirth of the River is an outstanding success story. Birds and fish have returned, and mangroves once again flourish on its banks*.'

Information was obtained by Council member R. J. Rowe from The National Trust for Scotland on its successful Little Houses Improvement Scheme, established in 1952 and revised in 1960. Early in 1974, for the first time in Australia, the NSW Trust launched an exciting new conservation project, The Small Houses Scheme, with the acquisition of three historic buildings in Windsor, close to the Court House. One was a former early inn and the others nearby were workmen's cottages all in poor condition. Two more were purchased later. Trust Councillor John Fisher was strongly in favour of this activity.

President Parkinson pointed out the Trust was concerned not only for grand buildings but for those of ordinary working folk who helped to build Australia. The intention was to restore exteriors, modernise interiors and lease or sell with covenants, thus preserving the mid-l9th Century streetscape.

The purchases and restoration were made possible by National Estate grants of $71,000 (1973-75) and approximately $66,000 from the Women's Committee which, in adopting The Small Houses Scheme as a special project, was '*conserving the character of an urban environment by adapting old dwellings to modern living requirements*'. It was hoped others would be encouraged to restore run-down cottages as attractive small homes for private occupation.

Work was completed on the first three in 1976, tenants installed and one was sold in 1978 and another in 1979 for a total of $54,000, followed by the others within two years at a profit. Total restoration costs to 1979 were $137,000. The properties are protected by Trust covenants and Government Permanent Conservation Orders. Following the example of the Scottish Trust, proceeds would be used as a revolving fund for further purchases, the next project being seven workmen's cottages (c1905) in Lithgow. A Small Houses Scheme Committee was formed in 1979 (R. d'Apice chairman until 1982) and renamed the General





Figure 69: Baby dress, Grossmann House, 1982

Figure 68: Costume display at Grossmann House, 1982

Properties Committee in 1981 (chairman R. I. Rae 1982-84).

In 1974 two additional properties were placed under control of the Hunter Regional Committee. Brough House (1861-62) at Maitland was leased from the Department of Education and restored; with major assistance from the Council of the City of Maitland, which is now using the building as an art gallery. The Annual Report of 1973-74 stated: '*The highlight of the year for the Regional Committee was the presentation of Simpson's Cottage (c1852) at Mayfield by John Lysaght (Australia) Pty Ltd. Renovation and conversion of this single-storey seven-room stone cottage for use as regional Trust headquarters is now almost complete*'. Although in 1982-83 Simpson's Cottage was in need of further restoration, it was without doubt, at that time, an important focal point for the Newcastle Women's Committee The Trust's first Regional Office was opened in February 1983 in this Mayfield building but transferred to the former Police Station at Newcastle in November 1984. Simpson's Cottage was sold in early 1986 for $33,000.

The Regional Committee at a 1974 Policy Workshop and more recently has expressed concern at threats to the environment of the Hunter region from beach mining, transmission lines, power stations, quarries, open-cut mining and dams, with land developers threatening to destroy important recreational areas. The 1980s brought major problems of industrialisation from the mining and power generation industries and possibly from smelter works.

In the 1970s the two Hunter Women's Committees and other local Trust groups organized a variety of successful fund raising activities, including a painting and pottery exhibition, wildflower inspections, working-bees, birdwatching excursions, historic walks, an antique and fine arts exhibition, an embroidery exhibition, an antiques fair, inspection of Hunter Valley buildings and structures including collieries, and in 1979 a Gala Fair and Open Day at Grossmann House. This property was given a variety of contents and is furnished as a Victorian gentleman's townhouse or house museum. In recent years visitor numbers at $1 for adults have fluctuated between 2,000 and 4,100 per annum, including a large proportion of school children. The verandahs of Grossmann House and Brough House were restored in 1979 and a National Estate grant of $4,500 in 1981 permitted the purchase of display showcases for Grossmann house. One of the Regional Committee's well-known members, Miss Nan Hawdon, retired in 1985 after commencing voluntary service in 1968. Her valuable contribution included chairmanship of the Newcastle Women's Committee. In 1981 Miss Hawdon was awarded an Honorary Service Medallion.

The Trust first expressed an interest in woodchipping proposals in 1967. December 1974

brought a 45-page Trust submission to the State Pollution Control Commission on the proposal to establish a woodchip industry on the North Coast, between Coff's Harbour and the Queensland border. The Trust Report urged only a small scale operation, using timber from private property and sawmill waste but not standing timber from State Forests. The Commission received 185 submissions and published its Report in November 1975.

As a result of inspections between 1974 and 1977 in the Eden-Bega-Twofold Bay area and elsewhere, strong Trust opposition was expressed to the intensive clear-felling and chipping operations on this section of the South Coast. This export industry commenced at Eden in 1969-70. Comment was made on the visual impact of clear-felling and the ecological and other long-term consequences of what many consider is an industry of doubtful economic benefit to the State. Concern was voiced also to a Senate Standing Committee in June 1975 on the environmental impact of Australian woodchip operations.

In late 1974 a lengthy submission, prepared mainly by Mrs H. Scotford, was presented to the national Committee of Inquiry on Museums and National Collections. On the initiative of this lady, the Trust in 1976 purchased, with assistance from Fashion Group Incorporated, a large and most valuable collection of 19th and 20th Century costumes and other women's clothing with accessories, the collection being included in a Sydney Opera House exhibition in September 1977. The Trust's decision in 1980 to make this costume collection available on permanent loan to the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences was not unanimously supported within the Trust. Since 1961 the Trust's Folk Museum Collection Committee had acquired by gift a wide variety of items and had carefully preserved the large collection, repairing and cataloguing as necessary (refer Chapter 7). In 1981 the Trust resolved also to entrust many items from this folk museum collection, likewise on permanent loan, to the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences. Not everyone agreed with this decision believing the Trust may have a need for the items on future occasions. The Folk Museum Collection Committee was disbanded after 20 successful years under the guidance of Mrs Scotford.

Moving into a new type of activity, an Urban Conservation Committee (chairmen B. McDonald 1973-74, A. Strachan 1974-79 and S. Harris 1979-84) was formed in early 1973 '*to identify areas of historical, architectural and townscape value and to formulate policies for their conservation and to retain that part of the urban environment whose character is important to the national or local heritage*'. Initial efforts were directed to the Bathurst-Orange survey in co-operation with other committees. The first publication was an *Urban Conservation Manual* defining and identifying the objectives of urban conservation and suggesting planning and other protective procedures to Local Government and individuals. In 1974-75 the Committee worked under considerable pressure, with too few volunteers, but the number increased and later the task was shared with staff and paid consultants using National Estate grants.

A two-day seminar, *Planning for Urban Conservation*, was organized in May 1976 at Bathurst and a further three-day seminar *Urban Conservation in the Eighties*, was conducted at Wagga Wagga in July 1980.

Increasingly from 1975, the Trust received State-wide requests for assistance and advice from Local Government, resident groups, societies and individuals. In other cases survey advice was provided at the instigation of the Trust in an attempt to encourage authorities to undertake conservation programmes and incorporate conservation controls within their planning schemes, especially in areas sensitive to preservation of the National Estate. The Trust was forced to point out it was: '*Under continuing and increasing pressures from Local Government authorities and community organizations to give further urgent advice and assistance and it is experiencing much difficulty in being able to finance this work*'.

Fortunately, substantial National Estate grants to a total of $118,000 between 1975 and 1982 (refer appendix) provided major assistance. Berrima, Bathurst, Grafton, Taralga, Wollambi, Wagga Wagga, Wellington and numerous other cities and towns were considered, some as Urban Conservation Areas, together with selected Sydney suburbs such as Hunters Hill, Woolloomooloo and the Municipality of Leichhardt. Two studies of Bathurst were published under the combined title *Bathurst: Townscape Survey and City Block Studies*. Proposed expressway routes were studied and a guide for owners of old Australian buildings was issued, with particular reference to urban conservation problems. By the end of 1982 about 120 Urban Conservation Areas had been classified.

Additional grants of $8,000 in 1977-78 and $25,000 in 1979-80 allowed the Trust to commence a State-wide survey of small towns and settlements for the purpose of identifying the more important for detailed examination. By late 1979 about 500 had been visited and one in five was set aside for further study.

This time-demanding activity by the Urban Conservation Committee and staff was increasing public awareness of the impact and value of urban planning.

Gulgong, which had a population of 20,000 in 1872, had numerous early buildings in the Trust's Register and a largely unspoilt atmosphere of the 1870 goldrush era. It was the subject of an extensive survey, much of the town being in a Trust Classified Urban Conservation Area. Preservation of Carcoar, an important rural township established in 1839-40, was examined in great detail in a 95-page Trust booklet, *Carcoar: Future Options for an Historic Village* (Ken Latona). Funded by a National Estate grant of $3,000

this 1976 publication and its maps was the result of a comprehensive survey, especially of the 19th Century architecture. Carcoar is in an attractive hilly landscape and Urban Conservation Area which likewise contains numerous buildings in the Register. Residents are determined actively to preserve the distinctive character of both these interesting townships in which many buildings have been restored.

Arising from the Trust's *Sydney 2000* publication some five years earlier, it again urged acceptance of its concept of Scenic Preserves, selected areas of special rural beauty in which development may have occurred, generally under private ownership. They should be made the subject of planning controls to ensure preservation of their scenic quality. The Upper Hawkesbury region was the first of many for investigation.

Continuing and expanding its landscape preservation efforts the Trust in late 1974 commenced allocating Classified listing to Landscape Conservation Areas of outstanding scenic or scientific value, the first being the Trust's Hawkesbury Reserve at Brooklyn. Soon included were the entrances of Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay and Broken Bay and also Kangaroo Valley, Jervis Bay, Lord Howe Island, the Kosciusko Alpine Area, Wolgan Valley, Port Stephens and Tweed Valley. Many additions were made to the Register from different parts of the State by the end of the decade and 50 such classifications were listed by late 1982. Unavoidably, this was slow work necessitating lengthy inspections, especially of Rural Landscapes. A publication *Scenic Landscapes: Guidelines For Their Protection* was issued and followed in 1977 by another publication of 54 pages drawing attention to Illawarra areas requiring urgent protection. Many people are not aware that scenic landscape is a resource, one problem being protection of areas in private ownership, especially significant Rural Landscapes, in the words of the Trust '*areas of countryside where land use patterns have combined to form landscapes of high quality*'. Obviously, legislation is required in this State similar to that in other countries.

Since the early 1960s the NSW Trust, with some difficulties, had acted in appropriate matters in the Australian Capital Territory (refer Chapter 7), but obviously a separate organization was desirable. The Ordinance and Rules of Procedure for the National Trust of Australia (A.C.T.) were prepared in 1975 mainly by hard work and determination on the part of Major-General Ken Mackay, CB, MBE, with a little advice and assistance from the author. On 20th December, 1976 the Trust was incorporated in the Territory as a company limited by guarantee.

Prior to the launching of the new Trust, the Canberra Committee continued its successful fund raising and between 1970 and 1974 contributed about $7,000 to Riversdale at Goulburn. It sought to acquire a small appropriate building outside city limits as headquarters. Trust members residing in the Australian Capital Territory in 1973 totalled 700. Chairmen were Mrs H. Gullett (1970-72), Mrs A. Moore (1972-74) and Mrs D. Hay (1974-76).

The NSW Trust took possession of its new headquarters, The National Trust Centre, at Observatory Hill on 1st February, 1975, under a 40-year lease and rental of $1 per year from the State Government, with a 20-year option. Negotiations concerning terms were prolonged. Plans were prepared by the Trust and the Government Architect but unavoidably restoration was delayed until 1977, when work then proceeded around the staff and headquarters' activities. Alterations to the main group of buildings were minor, except in the Art Gallery. Wooden school buildings in the grounds were removed by the Government.

An Appeal for the Centre opened in 1974. Members donated $15,000 and a Silver Auction (chairman of the ad hoc group Mrs L. Pockley) at Lindesay in November 1976 contributed a further $13,000. National Estate Commonwealth grants between 1975 and 1978 totalled $65,000.

Offices, a book and gift shop and meeting rooms are located in the double-storey 1815 Macquarie military hospital originally designed by Lieutenant John Watts with changes by Mortimer Lewis in 1850. The S. H. Ervin Museum and Art Gallery occupies the adjoining single-storey 1857 school building and part of a double-storey brick building, with a leased tea-room nearby. The Trust restored all buildings at the Centre, including the small attractive terrace houses fronting Agar Steps, the last two in 1982, and the Kent Street buildings. The Junior Group provided finance for repairs to Nos 112 and 114 Kent Street. Some of the tarred surface was removed from the former school-grounds and a small amount of landscaping undertaken. The Agar Steps and Kent Street properties are occupied by tenants and for security reasons a caretaker resides at the Centre.



Figure 70: S.H.Ervin Gallery, Observatory Hill

Trust Benefactor Harry Ervin died on 29th October, 1977 at the age of 96, seven months prior to the

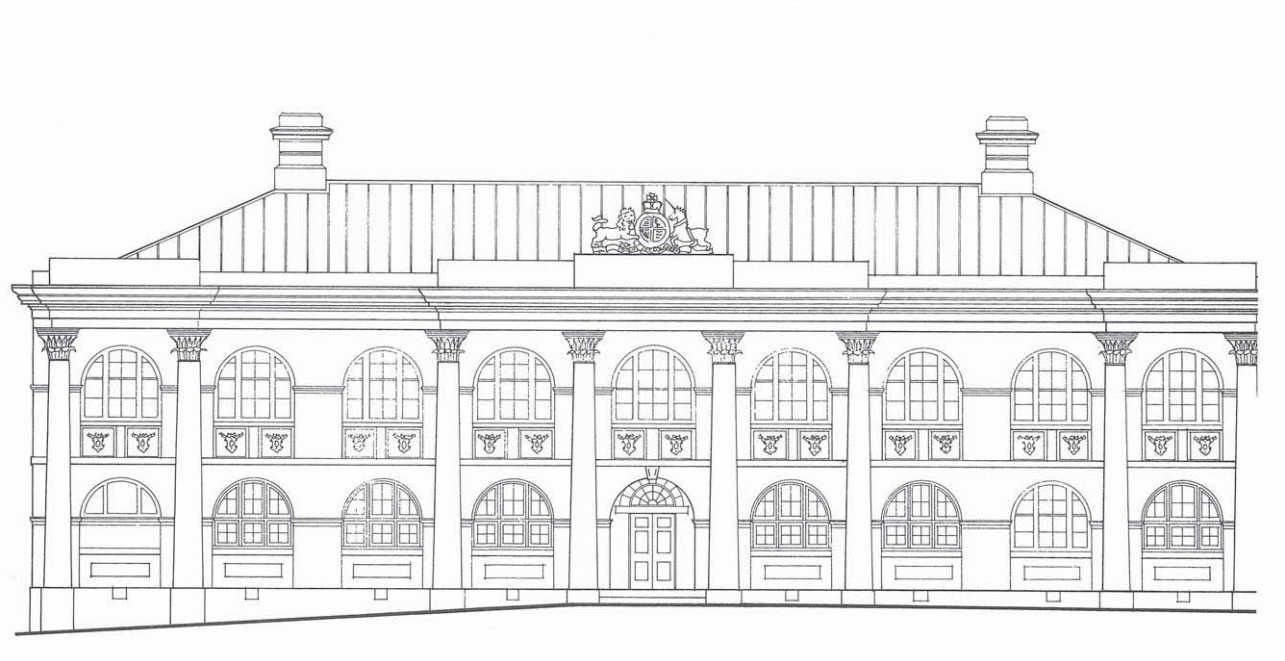


Figure 71: Drawing of the Expressway Elevation (Eastern) of the National Trust Centre

opening of the Ervin Museum and Gallery by Premier Wran on 24th May, 1978. Mr Ervin bequeathed three-quarters of his residuary Estate to the Trust. President Vic Parkinson paid tribute to the quiet, retiring patron of Australian art. Including his Estate, he gave the Trust a magnificent $1,240,000 between 1970 and 1979, mainly for the Gallery and Museum including restoration. A large proportion of his legacy is invested with income for Gallery maintenance, expenses and art purchases. Harry Ervin emphasised to the author when he was President and others that traditional Australian paintings, including those of early painters, should be acquired from income to build up and display a permanent collection of the type of art he loved. A large number of paintings, some books, sculptures and antiques also came from his Estate. Between 1962 and 1968 Mr Ervin had given art works valued at about $400,000 to the Australian National Gallery in Canberra.

By 30th June, 1979 some $367,000 had been spent on the main buildings and grounds of The National Trust Centre, the Museum and Gallery requiring $270,000 of this amount. In addition, the Junior Group had outlaid $53,000 on the Kent Street properties by the same date. In 1980-82 an extra $152,000 was spent on the Agar Steps terraces and No 110 Kent Street, this amount being provided from within the general funds of the Trust.

The Trust, proud that expert restoration of the Gallery had won wide media and public acclaim, was keen to attract more visitors and establish the Centre as a focal point. In the eighteen months to the end of 1979 fourteen art exhibitions of a high standard were displayed, with attendances, including members admitted free, totalling 41,000, adults being charged 50 cents. In 1980-81 eleven exhibitions were organised and eight in the following year, all being well supported by private collectors and public institutions lending paintings and other items. From 1977 the S.H. Ervin Gallery Committee (chairman H. Lothringer) advised on the administration of the Gallery, which was under direction of Miss C. Jessop until 1981. Mrs D. Dysart was appointed Director in 1982. A group of Friends of the S.H. Ervin Gallery raised $17,000 in its initial year (1981) and almost $60,000 in the first five years. By 1983 its 300 supporters were organising fifteen fund-raising activities annually under the chairmanship of Dr J. P. Rasmussen. Their Excellencies, the Governor-General the Rt Hon Sir Zelman Cowen, AK, GCMG, GCVO, PC, KSt J and Lady Cowen, CSt J visited the Gallery in 1979 and 1980.

Since 1979 carefully selected works of art, especially of the nineteenth and early twentieth Century, have been purchased from the income of the Ervin legacy and from funds provided by the friends of the Ervin Gallery. Valuable paintings have been donated by companies, private collectors and from bequests including that of the late Alan Renshaw. Slowly the Trust is assembling a significant collection of Australian art. A Conrad Martens colour film was produced using $5,500 from the Utah Foundation.

The spread of weeds and exotic plants in native urban bushland areas, hastened by residential development, was of concern to many, including Miss Joan Bradley. This lady and her sister had developed in the 1960s a selective hand weeding technique, with minimal disturbance of the soil, to regenerate such areas. She said: '*If we can achieve stable native bush then we are helping the bush to help itself*'.

In July 1976 the Trust arranged with Miss Bradley to supervise a five-year pilot scheme of bush regeneration at its Blackwood Sanctuary property,



Figure 72: Joan Bradley, Bush Regenerator

using income from invested funds donated by the late George Blackwood. The work proved so successful by 1978 that it created widespread interest amongst suburban Councils and demonstrations were held at the Sanctuary. Training of the regenerators was undertaken by Miss Bradley and Mrs Toni May. In 1982 twenty seven fully trained teams, totalling about 85 personnel, were undertaking contract work for nine Councils, one Commonwealth Department, two other groups and four Trust properties. Personnel are trained mainly at week-end schools, now booked a year in advance. Overall, the labour-intensive programme is at least self-supporting as far as the Trust is concerned and is '*efficient and cost effective*'. Until late 1985 this activity was administered from the Trust Centre by Mrs Evelyn Hickey and then by Mrs Judith Rawling.

The Trust is managing a viable and practical programme of restoration of natural areas with the extent of its success becoming almost an embarrassment. The Trust is unable to meet immediately all requests for its services and enquiries have come from other States concerning the field programmes and training of the regenerators. Representatives attended a Sydney Symposium on Weeds in Urban Bushland in November 1979.

The successful regeneration at the Ludovic Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary was the major activity of the controlling Committee during 1976-84. In 1976 ninety native species were identified in the area but by 1983 the regeneration programme increased the number to 130. Since 1961 the property has received assistance from Hornsby Shire Council and advice from representatives of the University of NSW. Committee chairmen were Keith Dale 1970-76 and the author 1976-84.

Construction of Christ Church Cathedral at Newcastle commenced in 1883 (architect Horbury Hunt) and later work was undertaken in stages under different architects, the large building still being incomplete in 1927. Court cases were followed by minor additions to the Cathedral.

Accepting that restoration could no longer be delayed, the Trust in 1976 approved an Appeal to permit major repairs to the roof, to complete the transepts and erect the tower. This was the only occasion in which National Trust funds were raised to undertake major new work on a church but it was important that this architectural landmark overlooking the city be completed. The Appeal received wide support, $537,000 by 1979, and an additional $36,000 by 1982. Work was finalised by late 1979. Chairman of the Trust's Hunter Regional Committee, Dick Woodgate, was a chairman of the Appeal.

The Bulletin of December 1976 reported on the only retirement dinner arranged by the Trust Council, the event becoming part of the Trust's history. The

dinner was the result of a decision by two long-serving voluntary workers, K.R. Bernard-Smith and I. F. Wyatt (the author) not to seek re-election to the Council. For the first time since the Trust was formed it was without a member of the Wyatt family serving on the Council and Executive (refer appendix).

A submission was made to Premier Wran's Government in 1977 on possible changes to the 1960 National Trust Act but it remains unaltered in 1984 (refer Chapter 6).

A vacant lighthouse keeper's cottage (c1862) at the Outer Point Stephens light was leased by the Trust in 1977, mainly to prevent vandalism and later occupied by a Trust tenant, under control of the Hunter Regional Committee.

The internationally accepted definition of a national park, as laid down by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) states:

> *National parks are relatively large land or water areas which contain representative samples of major natural regions, features or scenery of national or international significance where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites, and habitats are of special scientific, educational and recreational interest. They contain one or several entire ecosystems which are not materially altered by human exploitation and occupation*.

The Australian Committee for IUCN was formed in 1979.

In mid-1977 Premier Wran's Government resolved that mining in national parks would cease by 1983. On the North Coast beach mining had been carried out for some 30 years over an estimated one third of the coastline, some activities attracting considerable public opposition and wide media coverage. In addition to those already detailed, the Trust indicated an interest in a few areas but not to the extent of some other large conservation organizations.

The inaugural meeting of the Riverina Region took place in Wagga Wagga on 4th March, 1977 with election of the Committee in November (chairman I. Donald 1977-82). A Women's Group quickly became involved in fund-raising.

This Regional Committee took steps in the next two years to promote the Trust's objectives in the Riverina. It assessed the natural and man-made environment and made submissions for the Register, established contact with Local Government, assisted an urban conservation study of Wagga Wagga and arranged lectures for other societies, house inspections and displays at the local show. It also organized a street walk to view townscapes and appropriate buildings. In 1978 and 1979 special calendars with a local historical theme produced most successful results. Meetings were arranged in nearby towns to stimulate interest and a Young National Trust or Schools Group was formed in November 1979, demonstrating the Region's determination to interest school children in their environment. Later a sub-group was formed at Griffith.

The Estate of the late Miss E.B. Merrick in 1972 transferred part of the Fernhill property at Bowenfels, but a complicated legal situation delayed the Trust taking possession of this devise until 1978. Formerly The Australian Arms Inn (c1858), Fernhill was a single-storey stone structure with attics, outbuildings and some 40 acres. A caretaker was installed but the legal situation prevented the Trust purchasing the balance of the property until late 1982 for, as yet, undecided use. Restoration of the attractive stone barn and stables was completed in late 1983 using a National Estate grant of $10,000.

Since 1950 the Trust had been concerned with the future of the Hawkesbury River and adjoining areas. This magnificent scenic waterway, with its historic associations, was becoming environmentally degraded and under pressure from pollution, the effect of bushfires, some haphazard urban expansion and other changing water and land uses.

Following a 1974 meeting of conservation organisations, the Trust and the Hawkesbury River Association in March 1976 organised a two-day symposium, *Planning the Future of the Hawkesbury River Valley*, attended by 150 delegates from Government Departments and organisations, together with a few Members of Parliament. Recommendations included establishment of a Hawkesbury Valley Authority. The widely distributed 84-page Report of the proceedings led to further research by the Trust and Departments, with an ensuing technical conference in August 1978, mainly on problems associated with water quality. A National Estate grant assisted publication of a 68-page booklet in 1979.

In the early 1980s the Trust continued its surveys and watch-dog activities in the Valley, expressing concern at the State Government's piece-meal approach and the absence of planning guidelines. In May 1983 the Trust issued a *Policy Paper, Hawkesbury-Nepean River Basin*, and in October 1984 made a submission to the Government on Planning for the Hawkesbury River Valley in which the Trust advocated preparation of a Regional Environment Plan.

On the retirement of V. H. Parkinson in November 1977 the Trust elected unopposed as its first woman President Mrs A. C. Jackaman, who already had given outstanding voluntary service, including five years as a Vice-President and six as chairman of the Women's Committee. Mrs Jackaman had served as an energetic and popular Councillor since 1965, was President for four years and was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1983. She has continued to assist the

organisation since retiring as President, especially with the Curatorial and Women's Committees.

Vic Parkinson, who occupied the position of President for four years, had been a Councillor since 1966 and a Vice-President for three years. He continued as a member of Council until 1982 and representative on the Australian Council of National Trusts, being chairman between 1978 and 1982. The NSW Trust placed on record its appreciation of his strong leadership and contribution during his term as President, '*a wonderful job*'. Mr Parkinson was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1979.

Again the Trust entered into a new activity with the formation in February 1978 of a Cemeteries Committee (chairmen Miss P. Pike 1978-81 and Mrs M. Mackay 1982-83), its first major effort being a survey to locate early burial grounds in the Sydney region, to assess their value and advise on preservation and



Figure 73: Miss Traill's House, Bathurst

management. It was assisted by a National Estate grant of $16,000. This proved a tremendous long-term task which was extended later to cover the balance of the State with further grants of $14,000 to 1983. Problems arose from conversion by Councils of some disused cemeteries to parks and also with the control and maintenance of other neglected graveyards and with those on private property in country areas. Over a long period Trust preservation efforts were directed with others to the historic Gore Hill Cemetery, which was dedicated in 1868 and had burials between 1877 and 1974. The Cemetery later received State Government funds for restoration and preservation. The Gore Hill Cemetery Act was passed in 1974.

A National Estate grant of $20,000 to the Trust for St Bartholomew's Church (1841) at Prospect was used in part for two architectural and engineering reports under direction of the State Government Architect, the balance being set aside to prevent weather damage.

In 1978 the Trust was granted exemption from State payroll tax, transferred its membership register to mini-computer and introduced an additional system of honours for voluntary workers (refer Chapter 6). Nominations of areas and properties were made to the World Heritage List.

Miss Ida Traill bequeathed her Bathurst cottage, built in the early 1840s and virtually unaltered, and antiques and other contents valued at $24,000 to the Trust in 1977-78. The house and large garden were restored under direction of the Central Western Regional Committee with legacies of $10,000 and $12,000 from the Estate. This late Colonial Georgian house, '*a living cottage of the period*', is regularly open for inspection.

The Trust became a member of the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) formed in 1976-77 and assisted to organize the first Annual General Meeting and conference in 1978. In August 1979 a meeting at Burra Burra in South Australia adopted a Charter for Australia ICOMOS which the NSW Trust endorsed.

In May 1970 a total of 123 members travelled to the United Kingdom on the first overseas visit. Other overseas tours were to the United Kingdom in 1971, 1972, 1978, 1979 and 1980, China in 1979, European Garden History in 1979, India in 1980, Indonesia in 1980, Europe in 1981, the United States of America in 1981, Central Europe in 1982 and the Mediterranean in 1983. The majority were guided, those to the United Kingdom receiving assistance from the English and Scottish Trusts. In the 1970s visits were made to Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, the Barrier Reef and most Australian States as well as various parts of NSW.

A small group was formed in 1972 to arrange day tours for other organizations. Four years later it became a Special Projects Committee (chairmen Mrs S. Edwards 1976-78 and Mrs A. Hazard 1978-84) to organize guided historical inspections to the suburbs and near country areas including Trust properties. These, the interstate and overseas tours currently are the responsibility of this Committee which was renamed the Tours and Lectures Committee in 1980. The day tours were a public relations operation to assist membership recruiting and fund raising. The Committee also provides speakers (organized by Mrs J. Kingsford-Smith) for other societies. The demand was increasing at the end of the decade, ten speakers being used in 1979. The Trust Centre from time to time arranges day excursions and free lectures for members and friends.

The National Estate Report of 1974 stated: '*the remaining rainforests of Australia are of international significance as ancient and isolated reservoirs of a great variety of plant and animal species ... they are a non-renewable resource being unable to regenerate under present land use practices. In some areas their species are in danger of mass extinction...*'. Rainforests are fragile areas of tremendous importance for scientific research and '*to enter a rainforest is to step into another world*'. In NSW the number within State Forests is rapidly diminishing at the hands of man and are far too small to permit continued logging, being estimated to cover only 0.4 per cent of the State.

Protection of the Border Ranges and magnificent panoramic views and a wide variety of rainforest vegetation was of major concern to conservation organizations, including the Trust, which in 1978 lodged a submission with the State Pollution Control Commission s Inquiry opposing, amongst other points, destruction of Grady's Creek Flora Reserve. Some organizations commenced their preservation efforts in 1973, the area later carrying a 1977 entry in the National Estate Register and a Trust Classified listing. Premier Wran's Government was sharply criticised when it resolved in May 1978 to establish only a small Border Ranges National Park and allow logging to continue in the large Grady's Creek Flora Reserve.

Confrontations and intense public agitation forced the State Government in December 1979 to open a Judicial Inquiry into the proposed logging of the small Terania Creek rainforest near Lismore, to which the Trust made a comprehensive submission. Many regarded the prolonging of the Inquiry to its final hearing in April 1981, as a test case of doubtful value, believing it might divert public attention from preservation of much larger more important rainforest areas such as Wiangarie, Washpool Wilderness near Grafton, the Hastings Valley and Mt Boss State Forest behind Wauchope and the smaller Murray Scrub at Kyogle and Black Scrub at Bellingen. The Washpool Wilderness was the largest undisturbed rainforest in the State. Some were classified by the Trust, which in June 1980 adopted and publicised its *Rainforest Preservation Policy* in an eight-page pamphlet.

Intense pressure came from the conservation movement and the Government was urged to halt rainforest logging in State Forests and, as far as the Trust was concerned, the majority of privately owned areas. Conservationists' attitude was that NSW could not afford to compromise in the preservation battle which developed early in the 1980s around the policies and activities of the Forestry Commission of NSW and sections of the timber industry, understandingly concerned for its future. The Trust suggested the most important areas be placed under control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, with acquisition where necessary.

On 26th October, 1982 Premier Wran's Government issued its long delayed rainforest decision after strong differences of opinion within the Government and sections of the general public. A *Sydney Morning Herald* editorial commented: '*... The Government claims that the new policy will result in the preservation of New South Wales' remaining natural rainforests, for the enjoyment of present and future generations, without affecting existing employment prospects in the timber industry ... substantial areas of northern rainforests, totalling around 100,000 hectares, will be preserved as national parks ...*'.

Settlement of this intractable dispute was conditional on the maintenance of employment in the timber industry and some logging was expected to continue until about 1985 but 93 per cent of the disputed areas were preserved. This outcome would not have been possible without the combined efforts of the conservation movement and the personal commitment of Premier Wran.

Trust President Richard Rowe, in congratulating the Government, said the decision to phase out logging was a milestone in the history of conservation in NSW. The rainforest campaign to date had lasted nearly ten years and had enjoyed wide media coverage.

On 9th December, 1977 the Trust was appointed trustee by the State Government of the former South Bowenfels Public School (the National School c1851), believed the oldest school building west of the Blue Mountains. The property consists of three acres with a single-storey stone building and separate residence, both in good condition. Careful restoration by a tenant was completed under Trust supervision in early 1983 with the school building used as an art school.

The first International Conference of National Trusts was held in Ayr, Scotland in May 1978 on the theme Partnership in Conservation as between voluntary organizations and Government. Four Trusts only were represented, including the Australian Council of National Trusts, the vast majority of the 32 present coming from Governments. A second Conference followed in New York State, United States of America in September 1980 with eight Trusts represented but again the majority of delegates were from Government Departments and Authorities. The title, International Conference of National Trusts, seems a misnomer when Trust representatives were in such small minorities. In November 1981 a NSW staff member attended a Pacific Region Group Conference of National Trusts at Manila in the Philippines, which was convened by the United States National Trust for Historic Preservation. The first International Conference in Australia took place in March 1983 when 20 international delegates conferred and inspected properties in NSW, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.

Due, no doubt, to his personal interest, the Hon D.P. Landa, MP assisted with increased protection of the National Estate in NSW and towards the end of 1978 was given added responsibilities for environmental matters. The Trust expressed its unhappiness to the Minister on the subjects of the need for additional national parks on the North Coast, Border Ranges logging and urban planning in The Rocks.

The Trust welcomed Mr Findlay McQuarrie Deputy Director of The National Trust for Scotland and Mrs McQuarrie in March 1979. They were visiting as guests of the Australian Council of National Trusts. For seventeen years popular Findlay McQuarrie had played a prominent part in preserving his country's architectural and natural heritage and was most helpful to Australian members visiting Scotland. Mr McQuarrie came to Australia again in 1983.

Since its formation in 1968 the Industrial Archaeology Committee had not been daunted by the magnitude of its task in locating, assessing, recording and advising on the significance and preservation of the State's industrial archaeology. Chairman from 1973 to 1983 was Miss J. Birmingham.

Over a lengthy period the Committee encouraged restoration of the Segenhoe Mill at Aberdeen, conferred most successfully with the Department of Main Roads on the future of historic bridges, made recommendations for the Trust Register and in 1975 carried out an investigation of early shale oil industry sites. In 1973 the Executive and Junior Group examined and advised on a possible coal mining museum at Paxton.

The Trust's 1976 report on mine properties in the Maitland district urged restoration of the large Richmond Main Colliery complex as a mining museum. The Greater Cessnock City Council, owner of land around this Kurri Kurri mine, which closed in 1967, received $43,000 of National Estate grants (1977-80) to assist restoration and, it was hoped, to create a major tourist attraction managed by a private developer. The Trust transferred to the Colliery in 1983 the workshop and machinery from the demolished Browne's Stonemasonry Works at Maitland, which was purchased by the Trust with a 1982 State grant of $7,000.

A two-day Trust seminar at Goulburn in February 1979 on archaeological sites in Australia was attended by 100 professional archaeologists and others from different States. It led to formation of an Australian-wide co-ordinating committee for the purpose, it was hoped, of preparing a report for the Australian Council of National Trusts. The seminar proceedings were published by the NSW Trust. There were indications that closer attention may be given to preservation of relics of the nation's industrial past and possible Government assistance and legislation. In 1980 the Industrial Archaeology Committee of the NSW Trust commenced preparing a master list of sites in this State using National Estate grants totalling $30,000 with a further $2,000 expected. The Committee maintains a close liaison with a number of Government Departments to encourage planning in preference to confrontation.

The continuing story of Lord Howe Island again came before the Trust, which expressed strong opposition to the State Government's proposed Bill, amending the Island Act of 1953, to create two reserves under an Island Board. Residents were not unanimous in their views.

Mainland conservation organisations were of the opinion a national park should be created under expert management of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, thus effectively protecting rare flora and fauna, including the near-extinct woodhen, the scenic beauty and a marine park.

Opposition to the Bill resulted in lengthy delays and the Lord Howe Island (Amendment) Act finally was assented to on 21st May, 1981 without a national park and with a five-man Island Board controlling various sections of land defined as the Permanent Park Preserve. In 1982 the Lord Howe Island Group was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List.

Lindesay at Darling Point was a busy property throughout the 1970s with frequent functions and continuing restoration and improvements to the building also to the grounds by the Garden Committee. Additional antiques and works of art were acquired selectively by purchase or gift. By June 1979 $39,000, increased to $92,000 by 1982, had been spent on restoration and $22,000 on contents.

The Lindesay Committee was chaired from 1971 to 1978 by hard working G. T. Lovell, who also was Honorary Architect from 1963 to 1978. Chairman in 1978-80 was Mrs R. Cobden, followed by R. d'Apice 1980-84. An Honorary Custodian resides at the property and early in 1980 a Management Committee was appointed (chairmen Mrs J. Furber 1980-81, Mrs M. Palmer 1981-82 and Mrs P. Simpson 1982-84).

The Lindesay Committee and other groups organized a wide variety of activities, many with VIP openings – collectors' evenings, recitals, lectures, book launchings and exhibitions, such as 1000 years of Chinese Ceramics (1970), Festival of Household Arts (1971), Lady of Fashion (1972) and A Victorian Christmas (1975). Antique Dealers' Fairs with Gala Openings became widely known, popular and most successful as the main fund-raising event of the year, the twelfth Fair taking place in 1979. On occasions a large marquee relieves pressure on the main rooms. With periodical Open Days for members and friends, Lindesay is used for a few general Trust activities also by the Women's and Garden Committees and for a time was hired for somewhat noisy private social events. Early in 1980 the Women's Committee made an endowment of $200,000 for future maintenance and improvements. The State Government resolved in mid-1983 to restore the visual link between Lindesay and the Harbour by establishing a harbourside park.

There would be no disagreement amongst those in a position to know that Guy Lovell made the outstanding contribution to Lindesay between 1963 and 1978. In addition he was a Trust Councillor from 1967 to 1979, a member of the Executive for ten years and was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1980 '*for distinguished and voluntary service*' to the Trust.

The Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum at Springwood were benefiting from the determined efforts of the controlling Committee, its chairmen and the resident Manager and assistance from 50 Honorary Custodians and others, such as Mrs E. Oates who for eight years supplied all flowers for the house without charge.

Major improvements were made to the extensive grounds and to the display and protection

of exhibits. An air-conditioning unit was installed with assistance of a 1978-79 State Government grant of $25,000 and a donation of $5,000 from Norman's daughter, Mrs Jane Glad, assisted the purchase of fire protection equipment. Companies made gifts of building materials. By mid-1979 $87,000 had been spend on the property, increasing to $119,000 in June 1982. A small shop sold Lindsay books, posters, prints, postcards and souvenirs. Paintings, pen drawings, etchings, books and other items were acquired by purchase, gift and bequest. Commencing with 1970 raffle prizes, Douglas and Margaret Stewart donated valuable paintings each year with other generous art gifts, especially from Harry Ervin, Mrs Glad, Peter Lindsay and Alan Renshaw. Some donors and Harry McPhee placed other items on long-term loan. After the initial twelve months attendances in the 1970s fluctuated between 21,000 and 34,000 per annum, the charge for adults being $1.50 in 1982. A few months prior to his death Norman had carried out alterations to a side verandah to provide the public entrance for Trust inspections.

Special exhibitions included the Renshaw bequest, the paintings of Norman's brothers, Percy Lindsay and Sir Lionel Lindsay, and in early 1979 a selection of Norman's own works to mark the centenary of his birth. Illustrated books from various authors were appearing on the life and work of this famous artist and there is no doubt the Gallery and Museum stimulated a revival of interest in Norman and his art. Credit for success of this property must lie mainly with Cedric Flower, Douglas Stewart and Harry and Gloria McPhee.

The State Government, under the Coastal Protection Act of 1979, established the NSW Coastal Council to advise on the controlled development and problems of the State's coastal regions. Citizens' organisations were not represented on the Council but the Trust's Assistant Director, Brian Guilfoyle, was appointed in a private capacity (1979-82). On 23rd December, 1982 a *Herald* editorial was not eulogistic about the implementation of the Act. In 1980 the Trust increased its interest in the fragile coastal zone of the State by formation of a Coastal Conservation Committee and an Advisory Panel. The Trust's Foreshores Protection Committee in 1961-64 and since then the Conservation and Landscape Committee acted for the Trust in coastal matters prior to 1980.

In 1972 the State Government commenced allocating funds to purchase privately owned coastal strips, especially on the South Coast, in order that such areas could become coastal reserves, other open areas or be added to national parks. The special Coastal Lands Protection Fund had received $13 million by 1983. It is expected such Government purchases will taper off by the late 1980s.

Preparations were made in 1979 to appoint an Education Officer and to replace the lapsed Schools Committee with a larger Education Committee thus increasing activities in the 1980s at educational institutions and encouraging school membership. By mid-1982 almost 300 schools and school groups were members and the Trust undertook '*...a number of initiatives in education which aim to promote the importance of our heritage among school children*'.

The Woodford Academy (c1827) on the Blue Mountains, mainly a single-storey stone building with 1840 and 1860 additions and 28 rooms had been of interest to the Trust for many years with virtually no results, except to prevent detrimental widening of the Great Western Highway at this point. The property had been an inn, later uses including a private residence and a school.

The Academy was given to the Trust in April 1979 by owner Miss G. McManamey who continued in residence. Her father had purchased the property, as it now stands, in 1914. Some work was undertaken



Figure 74: Woodford Academy 1915

using National Estate grants (1978 to 1980) totalling $40,000. Further restoration commenced in 1984 using additional. Commonwealth funds of $300,000.

The 1979 purchase by the Trust of Harper's House or Harper's Mansion as many locals preferred to call it, at Berrima for $25,000 was made possible by indirect National Estate grants of $44,000, with the balance of $19,000 and additional National Estate grants of $16,000 financing early restoration. The original 100 acre grant had been reduced to 2 acres when the Trust purchased. The prominently sited double-storey Georgian style house constructed of sandstock bricks in 1834, had been unoccupied since about 1965.

Extensive restoration commenced at the end of 1979 and by mid-1981 $35,000 had been spent. The front verandah was still to be rebuilt but in late 1981 work was at a standstill awaiting further funds. Restoration recommenced in 1985 using a further National Estate grant of $5,000 with the Young Trust providing the balance of about $80,000. It was expected work on Harper's House would be completed at the end of 1985 and the property occupied by the Trust's Berrima Branch as its headquarters.

In the national annual report competition of The Australian Institute of Management the Trust received for its Annual Reports, including presentation of accounts, Silver Awards in 1978-79 and 1981-82 and



Figure 75: Harper's Mansion, Berrima, 1965
Photograph by James Whitelock



Figure 76: Harper's Mansion, Berrima, 1979

Bronze Awards in 1976-77, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1982-83.

The enlarged *Magazine*, introduced in September 1979 in place of the *Bulletin*, contained advertisements to cover the additional costs. The new publication with improved presentation, short articles and additional news items was well received and was a definite improvement on the smaller *Bulletin*. It was dispatched by a mailing house in lieu of the voluntary group which had operated since 1951.

The Trust organised small stands and displays at the Sydney Royal Easter Show in 1972, 1974, 1977, 1978, 1979, when it won 3rd prize for the display, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 and at country shows in Bathurst 1974 and 1976, Orange 1974, Newcastle 1975 and Wagga Wagga 1978. These publicised the Trust, sold its goods and recruited members. Occasionally, displays are presented in shopping centres or auditoriums of Council Chambers.

The 1977 Annual General Meeting at Newcastle, which 200 members attended, was the first held away from Sydney, followed by Orange in 1979 with 230 members at the meeting and 600 attending the week-end, but regrettably few Councillors. Goulburn was the location for 1981 and Mudgee in 1983. On each occasion, with major assistance from Regional Committees, members enjoyed a full week-end of inspections, local tours and social functions.

In 1978 Mrs Joan Furber proposed an Australian Acquisitions Fund for the Trust and with Kevin Fahy during the next three years purchased important Australian antiques for Old Government House, Lindesay and the Trust Centre. Funds came mainly from proceeds of the first edition of the successful book, *Australian Antiques: First Fleet to Federation*.

The Trust commenced in 1967 to campaign for a national park on the foreshores of Sydney Harbour and in 1968 submitted a detailed proposal to Premier Askin's Government. In 1969 the Government announced it would establish a Sydney Harbour National Park but negotiations and progress between the Commonwealth and State Governments were painfully slow, with Sydney still awaiting its Harbour Park. Some defence land was transferred in 1975 and the Park was gazetted in April 1975 under the National Park Act. Small parcels of land were handed over in the late 1970s with the largest transfer in 1979 when a formal agreement was finalised between the Governments. The State Government commenced restoration and other work to overcome the wide misuse of earlier years but much remains for attention in the 1980s on existing sections of the Park and, it is hoped, on additional areas. In March 1984 the former Quarantine Station was taken over with another significant section on North Head still to be transferred by the Commonwealth Government.

Many Australians were expressing deep concern about protection of the Great Barrier Reef, especially against the threat of oil exploration. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act was passed in 1975 by the Commonwealth Government. This Trust, the Australian Council of National Trusts and others made strong representations in 1979 to the Commonwealth Government urging that no drilling or mining be permitted on the Reef or within the region, its declaration as a marine park under Commonwealth control and its inclusion on the World Heritage List. Too slowly, small sections were declared a park but major problems between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments continued into the early 1980s, many fearing an unsympathetic State Government would gain control. In October 1981 the Barrier Reef was added to the World Heritage List but the position between the Governments was still unresolved, despite intense public pressure. However, in October 1983 the final two sections were proclaimed. Periodically the crown-of-thorns starfish threat has been publicised, as have the depredations of the giant clams by poachers and the possibility of additional tourist resorts. In the opinion of many man has had a tremendous adverse impact on the Reef area.

On 26th September 1979 a public meeting at Armidale resolved to appoint a Steering Committee (chairman Associate Professor A. Yarwood) to prepare for launching of the fifth Regional Committee New England. It became engaged immediately in campaigns to save threatened historic buildings in Armidale and

Tamworth. Fund raising for eucalyptus die-back research was another activity. The Regional Committee was launched on 28th November 1980 (chairman Mrs J. Oppenheimer) and sub-branches were formed later at Narrabri, Moree, Tamworth and Inverell.

Another Steering Committee was appointed at Grafton (chairman D. Mutton) on 14th April, 1980 to prepare for the Northern Rivers Regional Committee which was formed on 27th April, 1981 (chairman T. Shellshear).

Restoration of a high standard was undertaken by Premier Wran's Government on the Hyde Park Barracks and The Mint, south wing of Macquarie's Rum Hospital, accompanied by announcements that the buildings would be used as sections of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences for display of fine arts and exhibitions connected with the social and cultural history of the State. The Trust's contribution to the long fight to preserve these early buildings commenced in March 1946. Restoration of The Mint was completed in 1982 and the Barracks in early 1984.

The Barracks was claimed by many as one of the nation's most important public buildings and possibly architect Francis Greenway's finest work. The beautifully proportioned three-storey building of warm-coloured sandstock bricks housed convicts from 1819 to 1848. Public uneasiness increased at suggestions that the Government may modernise the interior in preparation for the museum, but later it was announced the top floor would not be mutilated by air conditioning ducts, lifts or firestairs. Such buildings must never suffer from official vandalism.

In late 1979 an announcement was made that a Bill would be introduced to establish an Historic Houses Trust of NSW to administer such Government owned properties as Vaucluse House, Elizabeth Bay House, Elizabeth Farm House and Rouse Hill House. In mid-1980 an Act was finalised but at that time only to cover the first two properties. In late 1983 the Houses Trust took over management of Elizabeth Farm.

The National Trust had organized an expert panel discussion in February 1970 on the future of the Queen Victoria Building and in May of the following year the Sydney City Council resolved it would be preserved. In 1981 the Council was still endeavouring to solve the problem of future use and provision of the finance while '*... the fate of this gracious building hangs in the balance*', the State Government having announced it would not assist. However, in mid-1982 the Council resolved to grant a lease, with options for a total of 99 years, to Ipoh Garden Berhad, a Malaysian consortium which would provide an estimated $50-60 million for restoration and commercial use of this important part of the city's heritage, described as a superb example of high Victorian architecture.

Parramatta Park of about 200 acres was the location of a proposal in 1977 to construct a 14,000-seat amphitheatre which would be completely out of character with the area and close to Old Government House. Despite public criticism and Trust opposition bulldozing was carried out and filling added but only one small structure was erected.

Some two years later tremendous public and Trust opposition again arose, this time at the State Government's approval in principle of a 40,000-seat football stadium at the oval, major problems being traffic, access and parking. The historic urban park was suffering from neglect and far too many alienations but the Government passed the Cumberland Oval Act of 1981. The Trust stated: '*It made a mockery of the Government's own planning procedures...*' and in its 1979-80 Report added '*... the Government accepted the vote-catching Parramatta Leagues Club proposal without holding an open inquiry*'.

In late 1981 the Trust and others placed their objections before the Land and Environment Court. The Court decision of March and a Supreme Court appeal in September declared the local Council's decision to permit construction as null and void. In December 1982 the State Government resolved to approve a 30,000 stadium project which would be exempt from provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. *The Sydney Morning Herald*'s editorial of 13th December in reviewing the proposal stated: '*The Government's alleged commitment to environmental protection must now be considered thoroughly suspect...'* and quoted Tom Uren MP as stating it was: '*an act of political, environmental and urban vandalism*.' In February 1983 the Chief Judge of the Land and Environment Court was reported as criticising the State Government for the proposed legislation, which would have the effect of overturning his judicial decision. A further *Herald* editorial of 15th March again was critical of the Government's actions but the controversial amendments to the Cumberland Oval Act were assented to on 4th May, 1983.

The Southern Tablelands Regional Committee continued its restoration of the attractive Riversdale property at Goulburn. The tap-room of the former coaching-inn, with its fine cedar bar, was completed in 1970 and the large kitchen, well equipped with appropriate early items some two years later. This was followed in 1975 by a new caretaker's cottage and improvements to the rear section of the main building, the blacksmith's shop, stables, cellar and small shop, which was opened in mid-1974. Honorary Architects were L .J. Buckland and until 1971 R.A. England. Gradually additional antique furniture and other contents were acquired under guidance of the Furniture Committee. Extensive restoration of the old garden between 1967 and 1972 overcame years of neglect, its vastly improved appearance being to the credit of Miss Jean Friend and her assistants. A Custodian is in residence.

Throughout the 1970s it was a hard working Regional Committee (chairmen J. Whelen, E. Masey,

A. Lewis, J. Hill and S. Holt), well supported by the local Women's Committee with some assistance from Crookwel1 ladies. Special reference must be made of the long-term contribution of Mrs Helen Gittoes. Main fund-raising efforts centred on annual musical soirees, commencing 1969, dinners, vintage car rallies, street stalls, film evenings, garden luncheons, house inspections and exhibitions, such as the Collection of Costumes (1972), Pottery Day (1975) and Embroidery (1979).

The Commonwealth Government made National Estate grants totalling $25,000, the Council of the City of Goulburn gave $10,000 and the State Government $5,000. The Canberra Committee continued its financial contributions in the early 1970s. By 1982 some $81,000 had been spent on restoration of the Riversdale buildings and grounds and almost $4,000 on contents. A large proportion of the contents were donated, including antiques from the Twynam family. A list of contents and a history of the property are available, Riversdale being furnished '*largely to the period of its use as an inn*'. Visitor numbers in the latter part of the decade were between 3,800 and 5,000 per annum with a charge of $1 for adults in early 1982. Premier Tom Lewis opened the final section of the restored property on 4th October, 1975.

Although the Regional Committee's main efforts are directed to Riversdale it has shown interest in a few other local issues including Bungonia Gorge in 1973-74. An occasional committee meeting is held away from Goulburn. A problem in 1972-75 concerned house inspections in the area by the (Sydney) Women's, Junior Group and Canberra Committees which the Regional Committee believed should be its alone.

A National Estate grant of $15,000 in 1978-79 was used mainly by the Trust to collect data to assist Australian Heritage Commission inquiries on buildings not already assessed in NSW. In the next two years



Figure 77: Riversdale Outbuildings, 1972

grants of $10,000 and $6,000 were used for similar purposes and for the Register.

The house in Stanhope Road, Killara, generously given by A. N. Swain in 1969 for Trust income purposes (refer Chapter 7), was sold at auction in 1979 for $75,000, the proceeds being used at the time as an investment fund, but, unfortunately, not as a memorial fund in honour of the generous Benefactor.

One sentence in the 1978-79 Annual Report advised of the transfer in 1978 of certain properties at Killara to Ku-ring-gai Municipal Council at no cost but with conditions. They were The Swain Natural Reserve (purchased by the Trust in 1960 for $36,000 – refer Chapter 7), the sub-divided rear section of the auctioned Stanhope Road block and most of the Swain bequest area which was offered to the Trust under the will of A. N. Swain. The last mentioned was a large well established garden containing a wide variety of choice camellias, trees and shrubs, intersected by extensive stone drives and paths but with only a narrow street frontage. The Trust would have had difficulties in maintaining the bequest area. (Refer Chapter 11). The Municipal Council amalgamated the three areas with one already under its control and formed an advisory committee at the end of 1981, with some local unhappiness at the cost of restoration. The Council's signboard at the entrance reads '*The Swain Gardens ... commemorate the memory of their creator Arthur Newling Swain...*'.

The Garden Committee (chairmen Mrs B. Canny 1971-73, Mrs J. Pockley 1973-75, Mrs P. Binnie 1975-79, Mrs E. Boxer 1979-80 and Mrs J. Cowling 1980-84) continued its successful efforts, making contributions between 1975 and 1979 to Trust properties: Lindesay $7,000; Old Government House $7,000; Experiment Farm Cottage $2,000; Riversdale $1,000; and the Trust Centre. Other gifts were allocated to the Garrison Church Appeal $2,500; Eryldene $1,000, the 1912-13 Gordon home, designed by W. Hardy Wilson for the late Professor E.G. Waterhouse; Camden Park $350; and Rouse Hill House. Based on careful research into the design and planting of early gardens, members undertook maintenance at Old Government House, including providing a sprinkler system in 1976, Lindesay and Experiment Farm Cottage. The Committee enlarged its valuable reference library.

Major fund-raising efforts centred on the 1975 Lindesay exhibition, *A Prospect of Flowers*, and the popular 1977 publication, *Hidden Gardens of Sydney*, illustrating 26 large and small gardens and generously financed by Boral Ltd, at a cost of $10,000**.** Funds also came from inspections of gardens and natural areas in the suburbs and country, sale of goods, film evenings, lectures and bridge parties. The Committee combined with other Trust groups in a variety of activities, including exhibitions. A European Garden History tour was undertaken in mid-1979. The Garden Committee's largest annual profit was $18,000 in 1977-78, the burden being carried over the years by fifteen to twenty ladies.

Working from its headquarters at Lindesay, the Women's Committee had raised $161,000 net by its tenth birthday in June 1971 which was allocated mainly to Experiment Farm Cottage, St Matthew's Church Appeal, Lindesay and Old Government House. In that year it sold 15,000 tickets for house inspections and

9,000 desk diaries.

During the decade of the 1970s the Committee continued to publicise the Trust, assist membership and, especially, to engage in fund-raising from house inspections, country week-ends, bushland excursions, exhibitions, sale of goods, the Gifts-in-a-Basket shop and some publications. Except for 1970, diaries were sold with great success each year from 1965. The goods-for-sale group continued to produce an ever increasing variety of items and sound financial results. Exhibitions included Macquarie the Builder (1970), Australian Gemstones (1971), Australian Silver 1800-1900 (1973), Antiques Australia: First Fleet to Federation (1976) with $14,000 profit, Something Old Something New (1978) and 19th Century and Early 20th Century Australian Pottery (1979). The Committee also conducted a Grand Colonial Picnic function in 1977. Inspections of private homes and other buildings were efficiently organized and controlled on the day by a total of 30 'Cherry Bow' ladies. To mid-1978 some 264 inspection days were arranged, 620 houses visited and carefully researched leaflets produced as required. The Committee s activities were well publicised by the press, at least until 1980.

The Gifts-in-a-Basket shop at Double Bay – the voluntary helpers referred to themselves as sweated labour - dispatched nearly 5,000 gift baskets in 1982 as a result of a wide variety of orders from individuals and companies. Some assistance was employed from 1977. Mrs Eve Macleod's valuable contribution has extended over fifteen years, the first eight as a volunteer and more recently as manager. In 1985 a short-term problem arose with the law by inclusion of bottled wine in some baskets but this was overcome by means of the Trust's liquor licence. In the early years profit averaged about $5,000 per annum and by 1978 the shop had contributed $50,000 to the Women's Committee with a total of approximately $175,000 by 1983. A second Gifts-in-a-Basket shop opened at Pymble in March 1982 and, with the enthusiasm of its volunteers, quickly established itself. The Gifts-in-a-Basket activity has been a success story of eighteen years for the Women's Committee and for the Trust in NSW.

Profits from the Women's Committee increased virtually each year with record results of $91,675 in 1978-79, $98,138 in 1979-80, $137,139 in 1980-81 and a magnificent $151,283 in 1983-84, the total from 1961 to 1979 reaching $553,000. In the mid and late 1970s the larger contributions were directed to Old Government House, $114,000; Lindesay; the Windsor Small Houses project, $66,000 and Eryldene $10,000 from a 1977 garden inspection etc. with smaller amounts to the Mt Victoria Toll Bar House, The National Trust Centre and St James Church Restoration Appeal. Over two decades the Committee's efforts have been directed to assisting historic buildings and the built environment not nature conservation.

A special endowment of $200,000 was provided for Lindesay in 1980, this being additional to the Committee's maintenance contributions. In the same year the group occupied the first floor as its headquarters, providing funds for extensive restoration and moving in 19th Century furniture from the Estate of the late L. Reis.

Chairmen of the Women's Committee from 1970 were Mrs A. C. Jackaman (1970-73), Mrs H. Meeks (1973-76), Mrs G. Nicholls (1976-80) and Miss M. Page (1980-82). For 20 years the Committee's Patron Lady Lloyd-Jones, OBE gave encouragenent and influential support, as did the foundation chairman Dame Helen Blaxland. Mrs Joan Furber was the enthusiastic '*organizer and brains behind our exhibitions*'. In addition to the chairmen and those already mentioned (Chapters 7 and 8), the unenviable and somewhat risky task of selecting others to join the major contribution group (1961-82) would result in the following – Misses V. Adams and E. Reeve, Mesdames J. Bunce, J. Kingsford-Smith, M. McIntyre, P. Parker, J. Penney, J. Richards, P. Simpson, N. Thomson, C. Wall and R. Westcott.

Briefly, the secret of the Women's Committee was the initiative, continual hard work and enthusiasm of its 70-90 members. With determination, the Committee maintains '*a standard of excellence in all its projects*'.

The 1970s also brought forth a continual programme of activities from the Junior Group, such as lectures, entertainment and film evenings, receptions for new members, discussions, wine tastings and bottlings, bush treks, cricket matches and dinner dances. Working-bees of up to 130 men and women were held at the Swain Natural Reserve, Everglades, Windsor Small Houses, Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum, Riversdale, the Messenger's Cottage (Observatory Hill), 112 and 114 Kent Street, Sydney. Other activities were conducted at non-Trust locations, such as the Garrison Church Hall, Bare Island Fort and Camden Park. Tours were planned to other States, the Birdsville Track, Great Barrier Reef and Norfolk Island and day and week-end inspections of buildings, suburbs, towns, country districts, conservation areas and national parks. Carefully researched pamphlets and booklets were printed. Activity No 439 took place in December 1979. Some of the early chairmen of the



Figure 78: Messenger's Cottage, Observatory Hill

Junior Group Committee such as Garth Setchell and Winston Readford, in particular, were most enthusiastic and gave a tremendous amount of time in organising successful activities. They were well supported by other Committee members.

The Junior Group (18-35 years) periodically made its contribution in nature conservation, landscape classification, historical research, industrial archaeology and photographic work for the Trust's service committees, forming some sub-committees and undertaking a few surveys. Lectures in March 1975 resulted in publication of *Conflict or Collusion? Town Planning Papers*. In a variety of ways the Group assisted at Old Government House, Lindesay, Rouse Hill House, Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum as well as some exhibitions of the Women's and Garden Committees, formation of groups in schools and stands at the Royal Easter Show. Membership of this section of the Trust was 4,000 by 1972.

Detailed restoration reports on the Toll Bar House at Mt Victoria were followed by numerous working-bees, commencing in July 1969. Discussions with authorities and possible occupiers made it obvious that highway traffic problems would prevent public access and it was decided in 1976 not to proceed further but to seek a tenant who might restore for private use. In 1979 work recommenced with $5,000 each from the Junior Group and Women's Committees and $3,000 from an anonymous donor. The Trust spent a further $5,000 in 1982 with a tenant contributing and using the premises for professional purposes.

From time to time the Junior Group expressed concern at its role within the Trust and outlined this in a 1974 paper. The Group was of the opinion it should acquire its own centrally located headquarters, as had



Figure 79: Toll Bar House, Mt Victoria, after restoration, 1983

other sections of the movement, not only as a focal point for activities but to encourage additional support from the younger generation. In 1981-82 the Group undertook restoration of the Messenger's Cottage (c1860), leased from the State Government and close to the Trust Centre on Observatory Hill. About $41,000 was spent and this was provided by the Group except for $5,000 from the Government.

In 1976 this section of the Trust commenced restoration of the terrace houses (c1882) at 112 and 114 Kent Street, Sydney, part of The National Trust Centre. Tenants took up residence in mid-1979 after some $53,000 expenditure by the Group. In early 1983 it became necessary to spend a further unexpected $12,000.

There was a fairly heavy turnover of office-bearers and Committee members who met on 175 occasions between 1965 and 1979. The Committee kept a most detailed record of activities. Chairmen in



Figure 80: Agar Steps, 1982

the 1970s were W. Readford 1970-73, N. Wyles 1973-75, A. Renshaw 1975-76, D. Mutton 1976-79, Miss S. Macarthur-Onslow 1979-81 and P. Hill 1981-83. The Junior Group was re-named the Young Trust in 1980. Its contributions between 1965 and 1979 were 112 and 114 Kent Street, $53,000, Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum, $58,000; Toll Bar House, $5,000, excluding small amounts prior to 1975; Old Government House $3,000; Riversdale, $1,500 with minor amounts to the Bathurst-Orange survey, Camden Park and Rouse Hill House. Accumulated Funds in June 1979 totalled approximately $19,000.

Restoration, as distinct from maintenance, of the well-known Everglades garden on the Blue Mountains (acquired 1962) was a continuing process. It was undertaken somewhat in bursts as funds and labour became available. One problem was the excess of operating costs over seasonal income dependent to a major degree on weather conditions, there being no doubt the property would have benefited from

additional publicity. Apart from a small private request for support in 1962, there was no fund appeal for Everglades, which received high praise from the Department of the Interior in Canberra and UNESCO representative Ian Lindsay (refer Chapter 7). Its landscape quality and other attractions continued to impress visitors and experts were surprised only one gardener and an assistant maintained the large planted section of the thirteen acres. A maintenance contract with Paul Sorensen was terminated in 1970. Occasional personality problems hindered progress and there were fairly frequent changes of garden staff.

Special fund raising included a 1972 performance of Midsummer Night's Dream which was attended by 400 people in the outdoor garden theatre, a Snow White childrens' ballet, Carols by Candlelight and art exhibitions in 1972, 1974 and 1975. For ten years to 1973 a tenant in the large house maintained a Dolls-of-the-World exhibition. In that year the Trust gave consideration to a proposal for an Art Deco museum in the house, remembering that '*one-time junk of the 1920s 30s and 40s are now collectors' pieces*'. In 1972-73 an Everglades Group (chairman G. Brooke) raised funds and publicised the property and in 1975 another group considered extending assistance, in both cases the majority of those concerned being local residents. Illustrated colour booklets and postcards were printed. The Australian Broadcasting Commission produced a half-hour colour film, *Australian Beautiful Gardens: Grand Obsession*, which was first televised in August 1976.

A National Estate grant of $20,000 in 1974-75 permitted the clearing and planting of a long time unfinished central area, which also improved superb views of the distant Jamieson Valley. In addition to general maintenance and special spring and autumn displays, improvements and restoration work included the natural watercourse, grotto-pool, removal and planting of trees, relocation of stone paths, sealing of the main drive, stormwater control, major replantings of whole sections such as terraces, an additional underground tank and improved watering systems, new toilets and toolshed. Maintenance and use of the large main building, squash-court structure and log cabin provided cost and other problems. The rear section of the nearby parking block was sold in 1982.

Attendances in the 1970s varied between 18,000 and 34,000 people per annum with an average of 28,000 between 1969 and 1979. Probably the Trust '*did not grasp the nettle*' at Everglades, for a little more expenditure, especially with publicity would have meant a considerable increase in attendances. On 1st December, 1981 the Trust leased the property to the Council of the City of the Blue Mountains for ten years, with two 20-year options. It was managed with advice from a committee including a Trust representative, Mrs J. Cowling. Funds are provided by the City Council. Everglades would continue as a Trust property but not with free member access. The charge for adults was $2 in early 1984.

In thinking of those between 1961 and 1981 who made the major voluntary contribution to Everglades the following come to mind: D. A. Carr (chairman 1968-70), Mr Justice J. McClemens, T. I. Parramore, Miss A. Paul, A. N. Swain, D. H. Wade and I. F. Wyatt and in other ways P. Sorensen, I. Sorensen and E. Pulsford. In the 1970s a heavy burden fell on Committee chairman (1970-79) Tom Parramore, a well known experienced horticulturist. For over a decade Everglades benefited to a major degree from his guidance and voluntary work in the garden with Mrs Jenny Parramore assisting. Mr and Mrs Parramore organised fund-raising art exhibitions at a time when the property was operating under financial restrictions.

Everglades has been described correctly as a Garden-for-all-Seasons and, it is hoped in the 1980s will return finally to its former grandeur. Apart from funds, its need is expert garden control by someone with an understanding and love of the property. The *Bulletin* in December 1976 stated: '*...a great garden is every bit as priceless a heritage as a grand building, and more lovesome*'.

The Tenterfield School of Arts Management Committee (chairman E.C. Geyer 1959-84) continued as a self-supporting group, undertaking improvements as necessary and attending to a variety of other matters, as well as '*flying the flag*' for the Trust in the far north of the State. Total expenditure on restoration and alterations, excluding contents and maintenance, between 1958 and 1979 totalled $31,000. About $10,000 was spent by the Tenterfield Municipal Council. Trust Patron, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Cutler inspected the historic Museum and Library in February 1971.

In 1925 the English Trust had taken over protection of seals and seabirds on the Farne Islands and had experienced considerable controversy in later years over controlled culling of the seals. In 1937 the Trust extended protection to fauna on the islet, Calf of Man.

In the 1960s and 1970s the Trust in NSW continued quietly and successfully to guard the flora



Figure 81: Tenterfield School of Arts,



Figure 82: Experiment Farm Cottage

and fauna of Montagu Island (refer Chapter 4) as a no-disturbance sanctuary, probably the one 'property' where publicity deliberately was avoided. Press references to Montagu brought requests from the public to inspect which were refused, although occasionally permission was granted to the media for photographic purposes under strict conditions. Visits were permitted only with joint approval of the Department of Shipping (later Transport) and the Trust. Commencing in 1955, the CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research made frequent visits, mostly for bird-banding purposes, and in 1963 the Australian Navy installed two very small huts to accommodate their scientists on occasional inspections. The National Parks and Wildlife Service undertook two visits and infrequent trips were made by others for scientific research. On a few occasions mainland rumours suggested shooting of seals on the Island, but, with one exception, these were proved false by the reports and continued presence of resident lighthouse personnel who kept closely in touch with the Trust. The exception in the early 1960s concerned unsuccessful shots from a licensed fishing boat standing off the Island but the situation was very quickly controlled.

Helpful and pleasant co-operation from 1951 continued between Departmental Officers, lighthouse staff, their families and the Trust and this close association for more than 30 years was the reason for the successful protection of the seals and birds including fairy penguins. If the Trust had not been conscientious for this long period it is doubtful whether penguins and seals would be on the Island by the mid-1980s. The Trust had commenced its active association with the Island because of man's serious disturbance and worse to coastal flora and fauna but this was one location where they were not disturbed.

Deputy Directors of the Commonwealth Department, who assisted so willingly, were Captains S. Hooper (1949-52), K. Ditcham (1952-55), F. Miller (1955-59), W. Taylor, MBE (1959-76) and A. Pearson (1976-80). Other helpful senior Departmental staff were Ian Cameron, AM and especially Ken Mascord the Senior Navigation Aids Engineer. Unfortunately, space limitations prevent mentioning the many helpful light-keepers and wives. The Trust does not forget the folk on the Island at Christmas. Over some fifteen years about 120 very large parcels of magazines and other literature were dispatched to the Island by the Trust.

As National Trust representative, Miss Judith Cassell, a person with a lifetime of love and understanding of the countryside and its flora and fauna, visited the Island annually from 1948 until her retirement in 1975, when Mrs T. Wade-Ferrell replaced her until 1979. The Trust has retained a small committee to consult, if and when necessary, with the author in charge since 1951. In 1979 Montagu Island was given a Trust Classified Landscape listing.

For some years suggestions have been made that Montagu Island might one day become an unmanned lighthouse station and this was hastened somewhat in 1982 by a State approach to the Commonwealth



Figure 83: Old Government House, Parramatta

Government on the urging of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. In the *Bulletin* of 31st August David McNicoll the notable Sydney journalist, stated: '*...In my view it would be lunacy to take lighthouse-keepers off Montagu ... it is easy to visualise what would happen if the Island personnel left and vandals and yahoos started landing on the Island...*'. In a detailed report of mid-1982 the Australian Lighthouse Association gave reasons for its concern at demanding proposals for certain Australian lightstations.

If and when the National Parks and Wildlife Service assumes control of the Island it will be accepting full responsibility for preventing vandalism and, especially, protection of the flora, fauna and the historic structures. This can only be guaranteed by the continued presence on the Island of not fewer than two persons. The flora and fauna of Montagu must not be placed in jeopardy by man's overuse of the Island.

By the beginning of the 1970s improvements to Experiment Farm Cottage largely had been completed and it was a case of maintenance, with the occasional addition of a selected piece of furniture. The garden, with the efforts of the Garden Committee was showing to advantage. Nearly all seventeen small items of a value of $2,000 stolen in June 1977 were recovered.

Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret briefly inspected the property on 30th October, 1975. In the late 1970s and early 1980s Honorary Guardians and resident Honorary Custodian(s) contributed substantially to partly overcoming the real problem of expenditure versus income. Using National Estate funds, the Council of the City of Parramatta acquired nearby properties, demolishing six houses by 1981. The intention was to create park-like surroundings for Experiment Farm Cottage.

By June 1979 some $30,000 had been spent on the property, excluding maintenance and expenses and $7,000 on contents. This last figure does not include many gifts of antique furniture, paintings and other items. Attendances in the 1970s ranged from 11,500 to 25,000, averaging nearly 18,000 per annum, a large proportion being schoolchildren. Entrance charge for adults in early 1982 was 60 cents. (Chairmen of the committee controlling the Cottage jointly with Old Government House are listed elsewhere).

In the 1970s nearly half a million visitors were welcomed at Old Government House, adults paying $2 in 1982. The property was receiving considerable publicity and being regarded as a national house in the true sense. Schools instructed pupils to complete project questionnaires after organised visits. Expert restoration of the 34 rooms and areas of the main building had been completed, with furniture (prior 1850) and furnishings receiving wide acclaim. The detached Garrison Building contains a shop, Manager's residence and store-rooms. Refreshments are available in the courtyard. The Garden Committee continued to improve the grounds in accordance with its 1968 plan.

It was acknowledged that at Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage the Trust probably

had the finest collection of early Australian antique furniture, as well as a significant art collection of the early 19th Century, some of it on loan. Reference must be made to the frequent donations over a very long period from Benefactor (1967) and Committee member Ken Bernard-Smith, which enabled the Trust to purchase furniture and other special items for the two properties. These generous cash donations were additional to his other gifts of antiques which began in 1954.

The most important items at Old Government House were a long-case grandfather clock (c1720), a square piano in mahogany case (1775) and a specimen cabinet and stand of Australian timbers, being the earliest authenticated piece of furniture made in Australia in 1815 by James Packer (born 1794). The grandfather clock, the square piano and other antiques were donated by Benefactor Mrs G. Penfold-Hyland. In the early 1970s J. O. Fairfax was another Benefactor to make valuable gifts of carefully selected items and these are now on display in the dining room and elsewhere.

A detailed catalogue of contents and coloured postcards were printed, in addition to illustrated booklets setting out the history of the site, buildings and restoration. Publications include the Trust's *The Restoration of Old Government House Parramatta*; *Old Government House The Building and its Landscape* by Helen Proudfoot for the State Planning Authority of NSW; and *Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage*, 10,000 copies being donated by Alfred Dunhill (Aust) Pty Ltd.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hasluck inspected and lunched at Old Government House in November 1973 and the movement was honoured by the decision of His Excellency to deliver his televised Australia Day Address in January 1974 from this historic property. Sir Paul included a tour of some rooms, thus drawing the attention of a vast audience to the work of National Trusts.

October 30th, 1975 was another Royal Day. In the words of a Trust *Bulletin*: '*Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret became the first member of the British Royal Family to sit at the dining-table in Australia's oldest Vice-Regal residence when she lunched at Old Government House*'. Other overseas VIP visitors in the 1970s included H.R.H. Prince Gyamendra and Princess Komal of Nepal (1975), Lady O'Neill of Northern Ireland (1976) and the Rt Hon Earl Mountbatten of Burma, KG, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCVO.

Some $170,000 had been spent on restoration and $71,000 on contents by mid-1979. Many gifts of furniture, paintings and a wide variety of other items, including silver and china made the total value of contents by 1982 at least $400,000, including items on loan. Magnificent contributions came from the Women's Committee, $114,000 and the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd, $51,000. A capital sum of $25,000 was transferred from the Trust's George Blackwood bequest, the Garden Committee assisting with $6 000 and the Junior Group with $3,000. Premier Askin's Government contributed only $10,000, in 1971. The main source of annual income are entrance fees, shop sales, which were increasing considerably in the late 1970s, candlelight evenings, commencing in 1974 and special O.G.H. wine sales but expenses - wages, cleaning, maintenance, repairs, electricity, insurances etc. – unavoidably are high. The annual deficit in the early 1980s was about $5,000.

The Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage Committee which was named the Parramatta Properties Committee in 1969-72, receives excellent support from the resident Manager, his wife and honorary Guardians, who in 1983 number 170. It is impossible to place a monetary value on the honorary services of all who assist. Both properties benefit from the expert guidance in furnishings and contents from Ken Bernard-Smith, Mrs G. Blaxland and Kevin Fahy, the last two being the only Committee members to serve continuously from 1967 to 1983. Committee chairmen were L. Buckland (1969-71), Mrs G. Blaxland (1971-72), K.R. Bernard-Smith (1972-76) and E.P. Simpson (1976-83). The Committee was disbanded in February 1983. Managers were W. Mantle (1970-74) and the conscientious R. J. Green, BEM (1974-84). Bob Green is in charge of both Experiment Farm Cottage and Old Government House and the Trust is fortunate indeed in having his services and those of Mrs Moya Green, who is a capable manageress of the shop at the latter property.

The Trust was producing an increasing number of books, some in association with others, the vast majority being well received and offered to members at reduced prices. Between 1975-78 a small committee (chairman K. Fahy) assisted. The Trust also contributed to the *Historic Buildings of Australia* book series (refer Chapter 7 and appendix) and small booklets of the Australian Council of National Trusts, including one each in 1978 and 1979 on *Conservation and Restoration of Buildings*.

In 1963 the Trust published *Georgian Architecture in Australia* and in 1973-75, again with Ure Smith Pty Ltd, produced a paperback series of seven books, including *Georgian Architecture*; *The Life and Times of Captain John Piper*; *Cherish the Earth – the Story of Gardening in Australia* by Beatrice Bligh; and *Old Colonial Architecture in New South Wales and Tasmania* by Hardy Wilson.

Other books produced from 1973 to 1979, some in association with the Trust, include *Australian Silver 1800-1900* by J. B. Hawkins; *The Goulburn Cookery Book*; *Australian Antiques: First Fleet to Federation*, Women's Committee and launched by His Excellency the Governor in November 1977; *Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage*; *Hidden Gardens of Sydney*, Garden Committee; *A Season in India*, edited Mrs H. Rutledge; and *Old Buildings of Hunters Hill*, Hunters Hill Trust. Early 1978 brought the first

illustrated edition of 110 pages of the Trust Register. Of direct interest was Miss Rachel Roxburgh's *Early Colonial Houses of New South Wales* which dealt with 51 houses. In 1982 came *The National Trust in New South Wales*, a photographic record of Trust activities and the NSW heritage which the Trust seeks to conserve, by Director of Publicity and Marketing, Bill Richards. (Space limitations prevent listing all titles).

Booklets were issued for major properties together with pamphlets and, in some cases, catalogues and postcards. In 1974 a further issue of eighteen full colour postcards of properties was printed in large quantities with a revised set in 1981. General pamphlets seeking new members and publicising certain properties are revised as necessary and widely distributed.

Throughout the Decade of the Seventies there are references to the activities and contributions of honorary workers. It must be emphasised that the dedicated staff at the Centre and properties continue their teamwork with the volunteers, making a vital and important contribution to Trust progress.

The Landscape Conservation and Historic Buildings Committees for the most part worked under extreme pressure and often in some haste in the 1970s, dealing with hundreds of items arising from within the organization or from outside sources. By the end of the decade the Trust's Register of historic buildings and sites etc. contained about 5,000 entries.

Carefully researched studies, surveys and reports – the main ones have been mentioned – emanated in increasing numbers from these two committees and from regional and the other service committees some made possible by Commonwealth grants. The majority are lengthy, having been prepared for public information or as submissions to Departments and authorities, in some cases presented as evidence to Government inquiries often held at short notice. These surveys and reports being of interest to others generally are available for purchase (refer chapter 6).

The Landscape Conservation Committee (chairmen in the decade R. Rowe to 1972, G. Setchell 1972-74, the author 1974-75 and Mrs J. Kingsford-Smith 1975-83) and nature conservation staff prepared by 1979 a total of 26 environmental and other reports and made 27 submissions excluding seminar papers. The list to 1984 is impressive, representing a wide range of nature conservation activities and extending over most of the State. There is increasing co-operation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service, which by 1982 controlled 60 national parks and 150 nature reserves.

Surveys and other work by the Historic Buildings Committee (chairmen Professor J. M. Freeland (later AM), 1970-73, C. Lucas 1973-80 and Dr James Kerr 1980-83) for the most part are commented on throughout the Chapter and likewise have meant a considerable contribution from volunteers and staff. Numerous visits were made to country districts, towns and cities with the Trust continuing to provide information and advice to private owners, Local Government and authorities. Commencing in 1979, a series of pamphlets were issued to provide information on such conservation subjects as *Renovating a Federation Style House*, *Wollombi Valley Building in a Scenic Landscape* and a 96-page book, *Maintaining and Restoring Masonry Walls*. The Architectural Advisory Panel was asked in 1982-83 to advise on 200 development proposals affecting buildings, including Government projects and townscapes.

In the early 1970s concern was expressed frequently at the pressure under which the Historic Buildings Committee worked. A worrying aspect of the unavoidably slow work was the loss of buildings, other structures and townscapes with the public pointing out '*it wasn't in your Register*'. There was some belief that, despite strenuous efforts, it was unlikely classifications for the whole of the State would ever be completed, taking into account the need for periodical revision.

The State Government agreed in 1979 to provide funds to assist in overcoming rising damp problems at four properties: Old Government House $9,000, Riversdale $6,000, Experiment Farm Cottage $3,750 and Lindesay $2,250. Work commenced a year later, with progressive reimbursement

With assistance from a $6,000 National Estate grant for a feasibility study, the Trust at the end of 1979 introduced its Real Estate Service to assist vendors and purchasers of historic properties. It was hoped to channel such buildings into sympathetic hands and '*to ensure that new owners appreciate the special quality of those buildings*'. The Service operates under guidance of an Honorary Real Estate Officer (to 1985), fees to the Trust covering expenses in most years.

The Trust took an active interest in hundreds of other projects in the decade, some being the former powder magazine buildings, wharves, flora and Aboriginal relics at Bantry Bay; the convict built (1826-36) Old North Road and other historic routes; Hobartville at Richmond; Fraser Island, the world's largest sand island; Colo-Hunter Wilderness area; off-road vehicles and erosion; location of Sydney's second international airport; No 1 Wharf Walsh Bay; State Recreation Areas; mining under parks and catchment areas; Jamison House in Sydney; mangrove areas; Seas and Submerged Lands Act; Kosciusko National Park; Surveyor-General Inn at Berrima; Pyrmont Bridge; Aberglasslyn at Maitland and Tathra Wharf.

Valuable contributions continued from Benefactors (72 by 1979) and annual Sponsors (138 in 1978-79). Affiliated Society membership totalled 67 in 1979. Life Members reached 1550 and Memorial Donations 30 by the end of 1979. In the 1970s membership increased by 14,415, being 25,215 in December 1979 and reaching 33,683 in June 1986. In 1974-76, 8,500 new members enrolled but with a net increase of only 726. The highest net increase, 4,285,

since the Trust was formed occurred in 1980-81. In 1978 contributions to become Financial Supporters doubled and membership fees increased substantially in the 1970s (refer appendices). Types of membership have changed in recent years, those at the end of 1983 being Ordinary, Household, Student, Pensioner and School.

Financial administration has grown steadily. The Finance Committee under chairmanship of the Honorary Treasurer, reports and recommends to Council and Executive on more major items. Transactions of regional and fund-raising committees, restoration appeals, shop sales, income and expenditure at properties, head office activities and, especially, National Estate grants are becoming more complex with increasing pressure on the accountant (Director of Finance from 1983). Fortunately for the organization the person occupying this position between 1978 and 1985 was Miss J.C. Shedden who mastered computer technology in the difficult process of keeping a large number of accounts in order. Miss Shedden's wide-ranging responsibilities include supervision of the office administrative staff as well as liaising with the large number of voluntary committees that raise money to assist the Trust's various conservation efforts. At the end of the 1970s the main bank accounts are with the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. later Westpac Banking Corporation.

In 1978-79 income from all sources, excluding restoration appeals and National Estate grants for buildings and projects, was $825,000 ($647,000 in 1977-78), the main items being subscriptions $223,000, sale of goods $141,000, donations $104,000, investment income and rents $93,000, functions $79,000, Government grants (excluding National Estate grants) $74,000 and entrance fees $56,000. Expenditure, excluding church appeals and furnishings-restoration of properties, was $701,000 in 1978-79 ($566,000 in 1977-78) the main amounts being salaries and expenses $338,000, maintenance and cleaning $74,000, general administration $68,000, publications $42,000, long service leave, holiday pay and superannuation $40,000, printing, postage, stationery and telephone charges $40,000 and advertising $29,000.

For many years accounts overall have shown excess of income over expenditure, the largest being $76,000 (1976-77), $81,000 (1977-78) and $124,000 (1978-79). The fund raising activities of the various groups within the Trust, especially the Women's Committee resulted in large surpluses over the years but much of these surpluses are for specific projects and are not available for general purposes. Commonwealth and State general grants for administration are listed in the appendices, the amounts for 1981-82 being $30,000 from the Commonwealth and $28,000 from the State and $30,000 and $24,000 a year later. State cultural grants terminated in 1978-79.

Balance Sheets in the 1970s and early 1980s indicate the Trust continues to occupy a solid financial position. At 30th June, 1979 Accumulated Funds were $1,734,000, excluding the value of properties and chattels held for preservation and also $246,000 restoration appeal funds. These Accumulated Funds include $830,000 specifically set aside for expenses, maintenance and art purchases of the Ervin Gallery. In September 1981 President Mrs Cherry Jackaman wrote of the Trust' s properties '*...which, with their contents, are conservatively valued at $7 million...*'.

However in the year ending June 1982 the income and expenditure position deteriorated but improved twelve months later. The following comparisons and figures give a summarised overall picture in the early 1980s.

Income	1983	1982	1981	1980
	($000)	($000)	($000)	
subscriptions	364	324	244	227
investment income	250	256	229	130
surplus on sale of goods	269	268	223	182
other income	498	386	404	383
	1381	1234	1100	922

Expenditure	1983	1982	1981	1980
	($000)	($000)	($000)	
salaries and related costs	704	698	509	411
communication	207	194	163	126
other costs	420	385	331	246
	1331	1277	1003	783
surplus or deficit	50	(43)	97	139

The Executive in June 1981 '*recommended higher scales of salaries more in line with commercial and industrial rates*' and stated in the 1981-82 Report: '*A general upgrading of salaries, over and above the award or CPI increases, advanced all salary rates to levels closer to those paid commercially ... the principal reason for the large deficit in 1981-82 was a significant increase in expenditure on staff salaries*'. In that year the general section deficit was $254,675, salaries and related costs rising by $287,000 in two years. The subject can be argued but general income must rise substantially if staff numbers are to be increased again.

The Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1983 indicates income $1,380,712 ($1,234,287 June 1982) and expenditure $1,330,434 ($1,277,491 June 1982). The general section of activities in the year ending June 1983 incurred a deficit of $168,572 ($254,675 June 1982), partly offset by surpluses from properties, fund raising and regional committees but, as previously mentioned, surpluses from these sources are not available for

general purposes. Legacies and bequests (not included in revenue statements were $230,079 in the year ending June 1983 ($213,992 June 1982). In the last five years the Trust has benefited by $1,600,000 from such gifts, about half this amount coming from the S. H. Ervin Estate. The Balance Sheet at 30th June, 1983 shows net tangible assets of $2,186,246 ($2,078,675 June 1982). As advised elsewhere properties and chattels held for preservation and restoration appeal funds are not included in these figures.

Exercising its responsibilities with care and under definite guidelines, the National Trust Honours Committee (the President is chairman) confers periodically with confidential recommendations to Council. As necessary Honorary Officers, Representatives on other organizations and Advisory Panels continue their contribution to Trust progress, probably some Honorary Architects and Honorary Solicitors carrying the heaviest burden, at least until about 1979. An internal Advisory Committee (chairman L. Schofield) was appointed in late 1979 to review the organization's activities and procedures (refer Chapters 6 and 11). Brief investigations by consultant companies were undertaken in 1972-73 and 1974. In 1983 a report was prepared by consultants on the Trust's marketing operations. An appendix provides a list of Committees, Advisory Panels and Honorary Officer positions in 1983.

National Trust Representatives on NSW Government bodies in the 1970s and early 1980s were:

1970 D. A. Carr (deceased August)
Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee

1971 Ian Sim
Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee until December 1980.

1975 V. H. Parkinson
Historic Buildings and Sites Advisory Committee until 1977;
Committee replaced by the Heritage Council.

1978 J.R. Morris
Heritage Council until 1981.

1981 R.J. Rowe
Heritage Council until 1984.

1984 P.C. James
Heritage Council.

It will be noted that from 1970 the Trust had a representative on the (State) Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee but in December 1980 an Interim Aboriginal Sites Advisory Committee was appointed by Government administrative decision. The Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee did not meet after 1980.

The following honorary office-bearers, also members of the Executive and various committees retired in the 1970s or early 1980s in the years mentioned from Council, having served with distinction and dedication, mostly over lengthy periods. In each case, Council recorded appreciation of the honorary services, some of those concerned continuing as members of committees. (More details of their honours and service will be found in the chapters and appendices).

1970 D.A. Carr (deceased 1970)
Joined 1955, served on Council from 1958,
Vice President

1971 Mrs G. Blaxland
Joined 1959, served on Council from 1962
Vice President

1975 The Hon Mr Justice J.C. Moore
Joined 1962; served on Council from 1964;
President; Vice-President.

1976 K.R. Bernard-Smith
Joined 1947; served on Council from 1947 to 1949 and from 1955;
Vice-President; Honorary Treasurer

1976 Keith Dale
First joined 1948; served on Council from 1970;
Honorary Treasurer.

1976 G. E. Moore
Joined 1949; served on Council from 1951; Vice-President

1976 I. F. Wyatt
Joined 1945; served on Council from 1951-52; President; Vice-President; Honorary Secretary; Acting Honorary Treasurer.

1977 C. Flower
Joined 1959; served on Council from 1964; Vice President

1979 G. T. Lovell
Joined 1965; served on Council from 1967; Honorary Secretary

1980 R.G. Alexander
Joined 1964; served on Council from 1975; Honorary Treasurer

1981 Mrs A. C. Jackaman
Joined 1956; served on Council from 1965; President; Vice-president

1982 L. Schofield
Joined 1967; served on Council from 1976; Vice-President

1984 R. J. Rowe
Joined 1959; served on Council from 1969; Vice-President.

Other Councillors with at least ten years service who retired in the years mentioned in the 1970s or early 1980s were:

1973 G. D. Richardson, OBE; served on Council from 1960

1973 Dr D. F. McMichael (later CBE); served on Council from 1962

1978 T. W. Payne; served on Council from 1961.

1980 Professor J. M. Freeland (later AM); served on Council from 1969

1981 J. A. Fisher; served on Council from 1960 to 1974 and from 1978 to 1981

1981 Associate Professor A. T. Yarwood; served on Council from 1970

1981 F. E. Pogson, ISO; served on Council from 1971.

Councillors with at least ten years service and still serving in 1984:

1970 Mrs J. Kingsford-Smith

1973 R.F. Doust

1973 C. L. Lucas

Voluntary workers with long service to retire in the 1970s included:

1971 C.H. Webster
Tenterfield School of Arts Management Committee since 1957; Honorary Secretary of Management Committee 1960-71.

1976 G.E. Wunderlich
Honorary Treasurer and Councillor 1952-57; Returning Officer 1958-76.

Mrs G. Blaxland, Mrs P. Coleman and Mrs I. Macarthur-Onslow attended the inaugural meeting of the Women's Committee in June 1961 and assisted continually to the early 1980s as has Mrs A. Hudson who joined later in 1961. Others to join the same Committee at the end of 1961 and still serving are Mrs A. Jackaman, Mrs J. Kingsford-Smith and Mrs P. Simpson.

Voluntary workers with long continual service and still assisting in 1985 are:

1947 I. F. Wyatt
Various Trust activities as recorded elsewhere.

1957 E. C. Geyer
Tenterfield School of Arts Management Committee and Chairman since 1959

1957 G. H. Kirkham
Tenterfield School of Arts Management Committee and Honorary Treasurer of Management Committee 1957-82.

1958 T. M. Landers
Tenterfield School of Arts Management Committee

1959 George Gengos
Honorary Solicitor.

1960 J. S. Whitelock
Photographic work.

1961 A. M. Ward
Conservation, Landscape and Coastal Committees.

1961 J. Savage
Photographic work.

1961 Mrs A.C. Jackaman
Various Trust activities as recorded elsewhere

1961 Mrs J. Kingsford-Smith
Various Trust activities as recorded elsewhere

1961 Mrs P. Simpson
Various Trust activities as recorded elsewhere

Staff changes in the 1970s and early 1980s in the positions of Director, Assistant Director or other senior appointments or retirements (refer appendix) with at least ten years service were:

1972 W. Richards
Appointed Publicity Officer in 1972, then Assistant Director, Director of Publicity and Marketing in 1983 and Public Relations Director in 1985. Still serving in 1985.

1974 R. N. Walker, AM
Retired as Director in 1974 after serving since 1963.

1975 P. C. James
Appointed Deputy Director in 1975 and Executive Director 1983. Still serving in 1985.

1976 Miss P.M. Harbison
Retired as Assistant Director after serving since 1961.

1979 W.J. McNamara

Retired after serving in various capacities since 1958.

1982 Miss E. Ashburner

Retired as Assistant to the Director after serving since 1965.

1983 J.R. Morris

Appointed Assistant Director 1965, Director 1974 and Director Development 1983. Retired in 1983.

Other long serving staff members still with the Trust in 1984 are:

1964 Mrs L. Patten, Trust Centre

1969 Miss A. Rogers, Trust Centre

1970 H. McPhee (manager)
Mrs H McPhee, Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum

1974 R. Green, BEM (manager),Old Government House
Mrs R. Green, Old Government House
Mrs E. Hickey, Trust Centre

Appointment of additional committees including regional, acquisition of more properties, marketing of a wider range of goods, National Estate activities and general expansion resulted in a substantial increase in senior and other staff in the 1970s. By 1979 there were about 35 full or part time employees at the Trust Centre and 20 elsewhere, excluding those on bush regeneration with numbers moving higher in the next two years (refer Chapter 6). Senior staff made overseas journeys, with office-bearers and staff increasing their visits to Regional Branches and country areas.

Appointment of popular Bill Richards, a journalist with overseas experience, as Publicity Officer in 1972 brought a definite improvement in publications and the marketing of goods and a professional approach to publicity and press liaison. Mr Richards was appointed Assistant Director in 1980 and Director of Publicity and Marketing in 1983, with added responsibilities in general administration. Miss E. Ashburner retired in 1982 after seventeen years of efficient service at head office as Assistant to the Director. On the occasion of her 20 years of service as a staff member the June 1984 *Magazine* said of Mrs Nancye Patten: '*...she's a veritable encyclopaedia of information, a great source of experience and a thoroughly popular and efficient lady*'. Nancye has worked in most sections of the Trust – administration, environment and, most recently, public relations. Everywhere she has impressed fellow staff members and casual visitors alike with her enthusiasm and her easy manner.

In the past decade the Trust has been extremely fortunate to have two capable chief executive officers in John Morris and Peter James.

John Morris joined the staff in 1965 as Assistant Director under Director Reg Walker. Mr Morris had previously worked for the National Trust in Tasmania on a voluntary basis and brought to his new position in Sydney a great deal of enthusiasm for preservation of historic buildings. Following a period as Acting Director he was appointed Director in 1974. In his senior position he worked closely with the Council and Executive during a period of rapid expansion of the organization until his retirement in September 1983. John was followed by fellow Tasmanian Peter James, who had been Deputy Director since 1975. As previously mentioned, Mr James, a barrister and solicitor, brought to the Trust a deep understanding of conservation and preservation law and served as head of the Trust's staff concerned with the research and assessment of the built environment. In his new role of Executive Director since January 1983, Peter James has steered the Trust through a continuing phase of development

The 1978-79 Annual Report states:

> *As the 1970s draw to a close, we have the opportunity to look back on a decade of remarkable progress in the conservation of Australia's environmental heritage.*
>
> *At the end of the 1960s the National Trust was still virtually a lone voice calling public attention to the cultural value of Australia's historic buildings. Now, ten years later, not only is there clear evidence of increased community concern, but governments have recognised and accepted a new responsibility to protect the National Estate. In NSW a system of complementary Commonwealth and State laws, all introduced in the 1970s, is operating to prevent the destruction of important buildings, to provide grants-in-aid for urgent conservation projects and to provide other forms of relief for private property owners.*
>
> *There have been other developments as well. In the 1960s the heritage value of distinctive street and townscapes was not fully appreciated. In ten years, Urban Conservation has come to be widely recognised as an important aspect of town planning, and controls are being introduced to protect the special characteristics of particular areas. Similarly, measures to protect scenic landscapes are being introduced for use by town and rural planners.*
>
> *Throughout the 1970s the National Trust has been working to bring about these developments and has itself been responding to the changes as they have occurred. Where the Trust in the earlier period was often the only*

advocate for conservation in repeated demolition crises, relying solely on its powers of persuasion, it now more often contributes information and advice as an informed community organization to those responsible for the administration of the various conservation laws and regulations.

Major nature conservation subjects and problems carried forward to the 1980s include rainforests, wetlands, certain wilderness areas, the Western Division, semi-arid lands, wood-chipping, oilspills and dispersants, water pollution including salinity, pesticides and weedicides, eucalyptus die-back, use of Crown lands, illegal export of fauna, feral animals, siltation of rivers, coal power production and dams of the Hunter region, plant breeders' rights, land-use pressures in coastal zones, the Hawkesbury River and Kosciusko snowfields.

In NSW preservation and conservation continued to advance strongly throughout the 1970s, with some losses but considerable gains including increasing public awareness and influence on official decision making. A balance sheet a decade hence will make interesting reading.

The 1979-80 Report comments:

> *It should be recognised, however, that the pressures, economic and otherwise, that build up and threaten distinctive landscapes, old buildings and other heritage assets, still occur as they did before legislation was introduced. The laws do not provide automatic protection. What is more, a series of events in 1979-80 confirmed that the Trust continues to have a major responsibility to bring conservation problems to the attention of the appropriate government authorities, and to press for their satisfactory resolution.*

An editorial in the Trust's September 1981 *Magazine* also forecast preservation problems for the 1980s when it pointed out, in part:

> *The (State) Government can take credit for legislating to protect the environment and for a large number of policy decisions which support the contention that this is an environment-conscious administration. It has, for example, distributed funds for a wide range of restoration projects; it has sensitively restored a number of its own public buildings, most notably Sydney's extremely important Hyde Park Barracks; it has established more than 1 million hectares of National Park. This, however, is not the whole story.*
>
> *In many recent instances, the State Government in its own dealings has chosen to ignore the underlying principles of its own legislation. It has, in fact, failed to impose upon itself the same restraints that it seeks to impose on the private sector. It has been responsible for some of the most destructive acts on the State's heritage.*

Then followed as examples references to Parramatta Park, the former Treasury Building, the Rural Bank building and changed decisions of the (State) Heritage Council. In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 26th September 1981 Federal MP Tom Uren stated, in part: '*As the Parramatta Park episode shows, political parties under pressure continue to tear up their environmental and heritage policies...*'.

In continuing a watchful role in the 1980s the Trust reminded us in its 1981-82 Annual Report: 'It now needs community support more than any time in the past'.

Recent Acts of Parliament of more direct interest to the National Trust (amendments not listed).

Commonwealth

1974	Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act State Grants (Nature Conservation) Act
	Environmental Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act
1975	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act
	Australian Heritage Commission Act
1978	Environment Protection (Nuclear Codes) Act
1981	Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act
	Protection of the Sea (Discharge of Oil from Ships) Act
1982	Wildlife Protection (Regulations of Exports and Imports) Act
1983	World Heritage Properties Conservation Act

New South Wales

1970	State Pollution Control Commission Act
	Clean Waters Act
1974	National Parks and Wildlife Act
1977	Heritage Act
1979	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act
	Coastal Protection Act
1980	Lord Howe Island (Amendment Act)
	Cumberland Oval Act
1981	Forestry Revocation and National Parks Reservation Act

CHAPTER 9

OPINIONS AND COMMENTS

Over the years the National Trust has received well deserved praise for the success of its activities, this being endorsed by increasing membership the strength of its finances, the number of properties acquired and overall support and acceptance by the public and Governments. The Trust story is one of success.

This history would not be complete without a collection of Opinions and Comments from the 1960s and 1970s.

Much of what *The Sunday Times Weekly Review* had to say about the English Trust in August 1966 could apply to the NSW Trust:

> *By the year 2000 England will consist of a few little islands of green peering disconsolately out of an ocean of grey concrete and steel.*
>
> *The National Trust can take heart. It is probably less unpopular than most large land owning bodies, like the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Crown Commissioners, the Forestry Commissioners: their immense territories arouse suspicion – probably unjustly – in the general public, who can see in them little advantage to themselves Whereas it is widely appreciated that the National Trust's properties are held directly for the benefit of the public.*
>
> *It was then (in 1930) still a struggling little body, happy-go-lucky, unbureaucratic, intensely jealous of its independence of the State and fanatically dedicated. Its anxiety to acquire properties was such that it accepted almost anything that came its way. This past lack of discrimination now causes, and must always cause, some embarrassment.*
>
> *Although its organisation has not kept pace with its growth, it is large enough to have become a bureaucracy. To implement decisions it often takes a perilously long time – that is to say, about a third of the time taken by a Government department.*
>
> *There is no doubt that the Trust does right to acquire a selection of what are called industrial monuments so long as technological does not outweigh architectural interest in the sum total.*
>
> *It is hard to see what, if any, novel forms of property the Trust will or should accept in the future; possibly aeroplane hangers, silos, bus shelters, telephone poles and kiosks, even electricity pylons may well be accepted when these things became obsolete. A smattering of them will be most welcome as examples of what our age has been capable of producing.*
>
> *The Trust's task, however, is not to seek out novelties. It waits for them to turn up and then solemnly adjudicates upon their claims to acceptance. It is by nature a conservative body. Venerable institutions*

only make fools of themselves when they stoop to fashion, and the National Trust, to its credit, has not yet resorted to gimmicks to draw the multitude to its properties. It leaves it to dukes and marquesses to turn their stately homes into fun fairs. It is not the Trust's job to provide the public with organized recreations...

The Chairman of the English Trust, the Earl of Antrim, in 1967 referred to the National Trust: '*as a peculiarly English institution in that it fulfils a national need without being in any way part of the State*'.

Ian Grant, touring Australia for UNESCO, commented on the Australian Broadcasting Commission's *Guest of Honour* on 26th November, 1972:

Even the impressive, though totally inadequate, skills of the various National Trusts in Australia are largely wasted in the quasi-political role of lobbying and gingering that they have found it necessary to adopt, and whilst their energies are being drained away in a campaign that should be completely unnecessary, and whilst they still have to maintain and improve the few properties they have been allowed to acquire, the total environment is slipping away in front of everyone's eyes. It is a regrettable fact that the very existence of the National Trusts has lulled members of the general public and authorities alike into a sense of false security about preservation, whereas the truth is that the Trusts are totally without teeth in any but their own narrow property-owning field, and their members must perforce stand by impotently as a systematic spoliation of historic buildings and areas takes place. This situation must be improved.

In April 1964 the following letter in reply was printed in *The Sydney Morning Herald*:

I F. Wyatt, Honorary Secretary of the National Trust of Australia, voices his worry over the degeneration of the Great Western Highway by an untidy conglomeration of stalls, sheds, hoardings and the like (S.M.H. Letters).

Surely, in his position with the National Trust, he must be aware of the need for preserving such signs of national character for posterity. Indeed, he should foster and promote such hideous but typical Australiana for our children's education and enlightenment.

Every approach to our grubby city is blazed with the unmistakable stamp of our times. Harbour shores are lined with monstrous concrete monoliths of ugliness. Airport access is signposted by soot-grimed warehouse alleys and an almost unbelievable stomach-turning stench. Our streets are strewn with pie wrappers and our beaches glitter with the broken evidence of alcoholic excess. Even our air, a strangling miasma of lung-rotting smog, fits in with the Australia Fair image.

Why should we ruin our national heritage, our gift to the future, by stirring our lazy indolent selves and cleaning up?

P.H.S. (Chatswood).

A Trust *Bulletin* commented in September 1973:

Contrary to the suggestion sometimes made that the Trust exercises a 'dead hand' on the development of the State it is forward-looking in its policies and seeks to co-operate in a positive and constructive way with public authorities and property owners to assist development in a manner that does not destroy the heritage which it is the Trust's charter to conserve.

Recent examples of this policy are the saving of the NSW Club building in Bligh Street, the restoration of Adams Marble Bar as part of a new hotel of international standard and the announcement by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society that it will preserve the facade of its building on the corner of Martin Place and Pitt Street. In each of these cases the Trust played an active part in the formulation of schemes whereby important features of the city's architectural heritage are being retained in association with major redevelopment of the sites appropriate to the role of Sydney as a modern city.

At this time the Trust was accused by one member of '*aligning itself with the anarchy of communism*' while another stated '*...like many other thinking people we have been concerned with its apparent close association with a communist led union, the Builders Labourers' Federation and the manner in which it has taken advantage of the actions of this Union to further*

its aims...'

These and other comments led to a press statement by the President, reprinted in the *Bulletin*:

> *...in spite of previous public denials by officers of the National Trust there appears to be a false belief on the part of some people that this Trust requests the Builders Labourers' Federation to impose bans on the demolition of buildings. This Trust has never requested the Builders Labourers' Federation to impose such a ban. On the contrary, the only approach ever made by the Trust to the Federation was to endeavour to influence it to lift a ban...*

(In April 1983 an article in *The Sydney Morning Herald* indicated that a Trust staff member was in contact with officials of the Builders Labourers' Federation about this time [1972-73]. Neither the then President [the author] nor the Director [R. N. Walker] at the time had any knowledge of any contact between a member of the staff and officials of the BLF. This did not become known to the author until years later. The only authorised approach by the Trust was a request to lift a ban).

Again in 1973 the Trust stated:

> *...For further evidence of increasing general concern, one needs only to survey the large number of independent groups that have sprung up recently to defend threatened historic buildings and landscapes.*
>
> *People are thinking and are concerned about the Australia they live in, and this year could well produce a marked swing in public opinion towards conserving our finest landscapes and buildings for future generations. People may well come to believe that progress sometimes can have too high a price....*

This was a period of such popular words and phrases as national heritage, quality of life, National Estate, citizen action, pressure groups, ecology, environment, the environmental push, Earth Day pollution, resources, land use, green bans, greenies and bio-degradable.

Should the Trust take strong action in its conservation and preservation battles? It has been accused of being too conservative and on the same issue of being too militant, especially when publicly disagreeing with the State Government.

In early 1972 the following letter, which was published by the Trust in its *Bulletin*, came from a Government member of the NSW Parliament:

> *It is not my intention for the time being to rejoin the National Trust because while recognising the splendid work that it has done and is doing, I disapprove most strongly of the National Trust allowing itself to be the spearhead of a number of particularly political attacks on the Government at the present time and I feel that such activities should never be indulged in by an organization which should be acceptable to all shades of opinion, as it has been in the past.*

Members were informed the Trust did not believe it was allowing itself to be the spearhead of political attacks on the Government. Its February 1972 *Bulletin* stated:

> *In accordance with the Objects, as set out in its 1960 Act, the organization had a responsibility to protect and preserve lands and buildings which possess the particular qualities defined in the Act and to encourage and promote public appreciation of, and respect for, these things. Successive Trust Councils over the years have consistently adopted the view that they have had a duty to criticise policies and decisions of the Government of the day where these were in conflict with the objects of the Trust and resulted, or were likely to result, in the destruction of lands and buildings which the Trust had a responsibility to protect and preserve.*

The Trust is ready to commend the efforts of the Government where these have been directed in support of the Trust's objectives. It has never been political in the sense that it supported or opposed any political party.

Again in a 1973 *Bulletin* the President said:

> *... In recent years the Trust has been under some pressure to become more militant in its attitudes and more demanding of action from Governments. It has been under pressure from other quarters too, never to be critical of government action and to espouse the Government of the day.*
>
> *Members and intending members may be assured that the Trust will maintain its independence of action and exercise its proper right to criticise or praise any Government, always taking care to ensure that it acts in a constructive and responsible way.*

While the Trust occasionally has joined in public protest meetings on such major issues as a South Coast coal-loader, the Myall Lakes National Park, Bungonia mining, Parramatta Park and the Rural Bank building in Sydney it generally has avoided extreme action, believing in the long run the organization will achieve far more by conservative methods.

On occasions the Trust has been accused of being socially inclined, a suggestion strongly denied. A Vice-President in the 1960s reported that at groups he visited sometimes he was obliged to refute comments such as '*certain members cash in socially on the Trust and there is an inner clique which gains social publicity through its work*'.

In 1975 a lecturer made a statement, which was printed in a Trust publication: '*...it has become part of the establishment ... invariably Trust interests are coincidental with those of elite social groups who invoke historical or preservation principles to maintain their own locational and social advantages*'. This provoked a strong denial by the President.

In the eyes of some, the Women's Committee, Garden Committee and Young Trust may be regarded as sectional groups of the Trust but this is unavoidable in such a large organization. Their tremendous contribution assists Trust progress to a major degree.

The *Bulletin* weekly magazine in May 1973 reported that some critics of the Trust referred to it as the '*National Trussed*'.

In late 1986 the Trust wrote in the introduction to its Bicentenary Fund Appeal brochure:

The National Trust of Australia (NSW)
is one of the largest, most influential and prestigious of cultural organisations in Australia, enjoying a sphere of influence
second to none.

The National Trust is dedicated to the preservation and public
enjoyment of lands and buildings of historic, scientific, cultural
and architectural interest.

As Australia's premier heritage conservation body the Trust is
committed to Australia's s most exciting and enduring heritage programme for
1988 and beyond.

CHAPTER 10

THIS AND THAT

This Chapter consists of sundry items from the author's files and his memory. They are not presented in any particular order.

* In 1967 the English Trust set up a special committee chaired by Sir Henry Benson, CBE, FCA, to review the management, organization and responsibilities of the Trust. Its most interesting detailed Report, *The Benson Report on the National Trust*, of 187 pages and 665 clauses, was published in December 1968.

The author made an extensive study of the Report, selecting clauses to be considered as possible amendments to the Rules of the Trust in NSW and for other purposes.

The following extracts are of general interest:

> 16 ...The Trust's driving force had always been the dedication of a minority with an informed sense of, and sensibility to, the problems of the protection of landscape and buildings. The loyalty and drive of such a minority can rarely be harnessed to an organization that is an appendage of Government...
>
> 17 There has never been any attempt by the Government to participate in the management of the Trust and we have no reason to think that it will ever be proposed. We think it is important, however, to make the point that any such participation, if proposed, should be resisted, as it would prejudice the loyalty of existing members of the Trust. It would be considered a breach of faith with those who, over the many years of the Trust's existence, gave much of their time, money and property in support of the purposes of the Trust as an independent body in which they deeply believed. Direct Government control of the Trust would almost certainly result in would-be donors altering their testamentary dispositions so as to eliminate any possibility of their money being used in a concern in which the Government had a right to intervene. Nor would gifts of property, money and voluntary effort be so freely offered...
>
> 42 ...Covenants do not give the Trust the power to enforce proper standards of maintenance and are, therefore, negative in effect.
>
> 45 We do not suggest any fresh fields of effort for the Trust in the context of its aims for preservation. Indeed, we think that the scope of the Trust's activities is already sufficiently wide as to make the fullest demands upon its limited resources.

356 ...Our recommendation that the Trust should not in future accept properties unless they are fully endowed should not, we think, be departed from unless the property in question is of exceptional character and the Trust is satisfied that it will be able to obtain enough financial support for the property, by public appeal or otherwise, to cover the outgoings on it without recourse to the general fund of the Trust.

* A special tribute must be paid to auditors George S. Travis, MBE, FCA (1952-61) and Andrew Pierce, FCA. For over 30 years the Trust has benefited greatly from the auditors' advice and genuine interest in the organization. Senior partner of Travis and Travis, Andrew Pierce has handled the audit since 1961 and he, in particular, has rendered major assistance over this long period. George Travis was Mayor of Ku-ring-gai in 1935, 1937 and 1944.

* Two Presidents have been voted out of office and three retired after receiving tactful hints. The history has been written so that the majority cannot be identified.

* For many years Murray Wilcox, QC (later the Hon Mr Justice Wilcox) has assisted the Australian nature conservation movement not only in leadership but with honorary advice and guidance readily given to various organizations including the National Trust in NSW.

* The always popular Richard Rowe served as a Councillor for fifteen years, a Vice-President for eight years and finally three as President before retiring from the Council in late 1984. Dick also represented the Trust on other organizations, was a member and chairman of various committees and in many ways a dedicated voluntary worker. After retiring from Council Dick Rowe accepted major responsibility for the newly acquired Juniper Hall, the large Trust property in Paddington.

* The long established National Trusts in other States also enjoy outstanding support and guidance from experienced seniors. Dedicated honoraries with long service who readily come to mind include:

South Australia
G.W. Toogood (former Director and currently President)

Western Australia
Miss M.A. Feilman, OBE (currently Chairman)
Miss V.M. Knowles, BEM
J.W. Roberts, ISO, MBE (former Chairman and currently President)

Victoria
B.G. Brett, OBE (former President)
R.D. Davidson, OBE (former Chairman and currently President)

Tasmania
Dr G.M. Clemons
R.M. Green (former President)

* The author was surprised at the beginning of the 1970s to be asked by a Trust Councillor: '*Do you mind telling me what salary you receive as President?*', giving support to the comment (Chapter 11) that a few Councillors make little attempt to become informed about the organization even though they serve on its controlling body. (As stated in Chapter 6 Councillors, Panel and Committee members serve in an honorary capacity).

* Appreciation must be recorded to the voluntary workers who between 1951 and 1979 collated, folded and dispatched circulars, *Bulletins* and Annual Reports. The author has calculated that in the 29 years these volunteers handled about 1,730,000 items for mailing. In the 1950s about a dozen members regularly delivered circulars widely across Sydney to save postage.

* In the early 1970s the Trust was accused of being '*lavatory minded*'. In 1970-71 it expressed its unhappiness at removal of the only surviving cast-iron urinal (c1900) from Observatory Hill, but the highly decorated structure later was re-erected in the Rocks. The 1908 men's lavatory in Macquarie Place likewise was under threat but was retained after Trust representations. [Editor's note: unfortunately this lavatory was filled in and substantially demolished in 2003]

* For many years the author has suggested the Trust should consider leasing an historic pub, such as the Hero of Waterloo (1843) in the West Rocks. Amendments to licensing laws probably mean it need not provide accommodation. The Trust already has proved it can raise money by selling specially labelled wines to members. The building selected should be restored, light entertainment organized and rooms provided for small functions, with caterers recommended. Subject to in-depth investigation, this could become a source of funds, possibly being of interest to the Young Trust.

* The Decade of the Seventies (Chapter 8) includes references to the voluntary service of Mrs J. Furber, one of the organization's valued supporters especially in connection with activities of the Women's Committee and the Old Government House Guardians. Mrs Furber was appointed an Honorary Life Member in

1981 in recognition of her contribution to the Trust.

* For 20 years, from 1964, Brodie Knight undertook most of the catering for National Trust functions.

* The author was assured by an honorary Guardian at Old Government House that a young school lad, on seeing the large bed in the Governor's bed-chamber, asked whether '*the lady slept there*'. On being told she did he replied '*I didn't think they did those things in the old days*'.

* Until recently the vast majority of politicians, when in power, did not appear very interested in the Trust or similar bodies or in preservation of the National Estate. Sir Robert Askin, during his ten years as Premier never received a deputation from the Trust.

* It was the author's privilege on 3rd November, 1953 to meet at a gathering of the Tenterfield Appeal Committee (refer Chapter 4) Sir Robert Garran, GCVO, KC the '*last of the Founding Fathers*', a long serving Solicitor-General and secretary of the Committee which drafted the Commonwealth Constitution. One can still visualize this tall slightly stooped elderly gracious gentleman

* Sections of the Trust and outside sources overlook the formal name of the organization, as laid down in the Act and Rules, commences with 'The'. Frequently, it is incorrectly printed 'the'.

* One sight the author will not forget and one offer he did not accept both occurred at lighthouses on the South Coast of the State. At Greencape near Eden (constructed 1883 to the design of James Barnet) in November 1957 the sight of countless whales proceeding south and at Point Perpendicular (constructed 1899 at Jervis Bay) a light-keeper invited him to crawl on his stomach to the edge of the extremely high sheer cliff – hence the name – on a very windy day in April 1959 to view sharks herding fish at the base of the cliff. Perhaps, this was a continuing joke at the expense of visitors?

* Despite strong Trust opposition, historic Bungaribee (1957), St Malo (1961) and Subiaco (1961) were demolished, in each case the Trust acquiring items for restoration of other appropriate buildings. Cedar doors and woodwork from Bungaribee were given to the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in 1980. Marble fireplaces from Subiaco were transferred to Macquarie Field House and a stone trough to Experiment Farm Cottage.

* A comment from Spike Milligan in September 1968: '*... In the history of politicians, less than one per cent will ever be remembered for creating something beautiful and lasting*'.

* Ken Bernard-Smith who had assisted the Trust in various ways since 1947 was appointed an Honorary Life Member in 1972 in recognition of his '*distinguished and voluntary service*'. Ken served as a Councillor for 23 years until his retirement in 1976 and as an office-bearer. He was closely associated with the success of both Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage.

* After considerable difficulty and some hill climbing in 1956 the author located and photographed two isolated bush graves in the Tuross Valley, some six miles from Bodalla. They were those of Charles Harpur, claimed to be Australia's first poet, and his second son, Charles C. Harpur, who died in 1868 and 1867 respectively. The Eurobodalla Shire Council was prevailed upon to restore the attractive headstones, clear and fence the surroundings.

* It is reported that since 1824 the exterior of the historic Mint building, the southern section of the Rum Hospital, has received fourteen layers of paint of varying colours.

* After discussing another matter, State Minister the Hon W.F. Sheahan, MLA in the late 1950s outlined to the author his proposal to re-erect historic buildings demolished by the State Government in an area just inside the entrance of The Royal National Park. Obviously he had not given a great deal of thought to the problems of future use, costs, loss of materials, buildings out of their setting and alienation of parkland. The author explained why the Trust would strongly oppose such a proposal and, as far as can be ascertained, nothing further was heard of the proposed cemetery of historic buildings.

* The Junior Group (Young Trust) produces well-researched booklets and pamphlets for its popular suburban and country tours. It seems a pity that some, such as *Riverina Ramble Activity No 336*, do not have wider circulation at nominal prices to local Shire Councils, senior schoolchildren and societies. This would publicise the Trust, offset some costs and more importantly encourage local residents to preserve historic buildings and landscapes. Congratulations to the Young Trust on these successful tours which, like those of the Women's Committee require considerable preparation.

* In 1967 an American, Sam Weems, was brought to this country to become first Director of the (State) National Parks and Wildlife Service. Very quickly he complained privately to the author that there was too much interference from amateurs in his work and he could not understand their continuing interest.

In reply, it was made clear that if it had not been for the efforts of a few people from about

1920 this country now would have far fewer historic buildings and natural areas for the Service and others to preserve. Little had been retained in early years by Government action alone and, therefore, those with long memories were not prepared to place their trust only in the authorities.

* Printers of Annual Reports were Building Publishing Co. Pty Ltd (1947), Bexley Press Pty Ltd (1948-64), Park View Printery Pty Ltd (1965-66), Ambassador Press Pty Ltd (1967-75), Bloxham and Chambers Pty Ltd (1976-80, 1982 and 1983) and Beaver Press Pty Ltd (1981).

* While undertaking honorary work for the Trust from 1950 to 1980 the author met numerous Parliamentarians and public servants. Those in the early days who made lasting impressions for their sincerity and genuine interest in the Trust and the conservation movement included the late Arthur Tonge, MLA the late Hon David Drummond MLA and MP, the Hon E. Lloyd Sommerlad MLC the Hon Wal Fife, MLA and MP and Senator Tony Mulvihill. Likewise the author gained respect for the dedication and expertise of some senior State public servants, men such as the late Stan Haviland, CBE; the late Sir George Gray, CVO CBE; A.M. lake, CVO, OBE, ISO; S.B. Grange, AO, OBE, MVO and A.A. Strom, AM.



Figure 84: Lloyd Sommerlad c.1960

* Over a lengthy period Kevin Fahy, historian of early Australian furniture and decorative arts, has rendered major assistance to the Trust with the selection of antiques and the organizing of a number of exhibitions. This gentleman is a long time, valued member of Trust committees and a recipient of the Trust's silver Voluntary Service Medallion.

* Also in an honorary capacity Alan Ward has served continuously since 1961 with conservation, landscape and coastal activities. Since his business retirement Alan has increased his contribution especially with environmental surveys, reports and publications, to the long-term benefit of the Trust. He was awarded the Trust's Voluntary Service Medallion.

* The author clearly remembers a very hot summer's day in 1952 (refer Chapter 4) he spent frying on the roof of Macquarie Field House mending leaks to reduce water penetration.

* Mention must be made of the assistance given by The National Trust for Scotland to visiting Australian members. Additionally the author was most impressed with the dedication and attitude of senior staff of this Trust which is very similar to the NSW Trust in procedures, activities and administration.

* When organizing the Tenterfield Appeal in December 1953 the author rang *The Bulletin* weekly magazine, hoping to borrow a photograph of Sir Henry Parkes as he was about the turn of the Century. '*Sorry we can't help;* The Bulletin *was opposed to Parkes' Federation proposals*' was the response.

* Was it a Sydney City Council Alderman who in 1983 said: "*I have a policy of not letting any National Trust person in my house. I have a mouse hole in the corner. I know if one of them sees it, they will say 'what a valuable mouse hole' and want to preserve the whole building*".

* The author was invited in Edinburgh to inspect the outside of an ancient church and could not believe it now housed an electrical sub-station. The building and grounds continued to make a major contribution to the streetscape.

* Mrs J. Kingsford-Smith, a long serving active supporter of the Trust, has been a Councillor for fifteen years including five as a Vice-President. A member of the Women's Committee since late 1961, she is also very much involved with the Landscape Conservation Committee being its chairman for eight years. Mrs Kingsford-Smith is prominent with the Tours and Lectures Committee, guiding many overseas and Australian tours and giving numerous lectures.

* Over the years co-operation, assistance or interest in the Trust by Local Government has varied greatly but by the end of the 1970s was increasing as aldermen and senior staff became more aware of the organization's activities. The Trust stated recently: '*Many Local Government authorities have now asked the Trust to help them compile their own lists of historic buildings for their areas, and many now include*



Figure 85: Bette Kingsford-Smith at an opening at the S. H. Ervin Gallery

notification of Trust classifications on the statutory certificates they prepare for intending purchasers of private property...'. The Trust assists or advises whenever possible.

* On the initiative of Mrs J. Pockley, a group was formed in 1966 to restore the garden at Lindesay and then as the Garden Committee, its members have assisted the Trust in various ways since 1968. Mrs Pockley's voluntary service included seven years as chairman of the Committee and for this and her other assistance to the Trust, she was awarded a Voluntary Service Medallion in 1979.

* The Trust has not been over-successful in encouraging people to give memberships as a gift to friends as the majority of recipients do not renew. In earlier years, the American Trust found that 37 per cent of new members were recruited by direct mail, more than by other methods.

* An occupant of Experiment Farm Cottage at Parramatta remembers in earlier years the long drive flanked by large olive trees, the stables and nearby open area. A contrast to the surroundings and small site when purchased by the Trust in 1960.

* In their speeches at the official openings of an exhibition (April 1970) and the restored property (February 1973) Their Excellencies the Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck, and the Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, were most knowledgeable about the life and work of Norman Lindsay.

* On the last occasion the author met Norman Lindsay, two months prior to his death in November 1969, he was restricted to an armchair at his Springwood home. Norman insisted the author inspect at the far end of the room a just completed watercolour, *For King and Parliament*, on which he had painted: '*This is my last painting September 1969*'. It was his last painting and is in the Trust's Springwood collection.

* In the early 1950s a popular and respected gentleman, who shall remain nameless, would absent himself frequently for a few moments from meetings of the Executive, returning always to be more courteous. He did not realise his quietly amused friends were aware he was the possessor of a well fitting hip-flask.

* At the 1976 retirement dinner in honour of Ken Bernard-Smith and the author, President Vic Parkinson suggested both should be classified by the Trust.

* Cedric Flower's assistance to the Trust cannot be overlooked in any history of the NSW organization, especially with the Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum of which he was Committee chairman for five years and his four years as chairman of the Historic Buildings Committee. A Councillor from 1964 until his retirement in 1977, Cedric Flower was a Vice-President and a valued member of the Executive. His support was marked by Honorary Life Membership in 1978.

* The history of Bungaribee, '*Australia's most haunted house*' (refer Chapters 2 and 4), includes a claim that in the late 1920s during restoration workmen successfully sought a loading for '*ghost money*'.

* For almost 30 years W.L. Hume was Honorary Secretary of the Parks and Playgrounds Movement of NSW, with which the Trust co-operated closely for nearly two decades from the mid-1940s. Aware before others of alienation threats, Mr Hume was a modest quiet gentleman who operated with great determination and success in protecting city and suburban parklands. Mr Hume was 98 when he died in 1981.

* The following are extracts from a member's letter in September 1975:

> *...I was disappointed to find metric measurements being used in your otherwise interesting* Bulletin *... it surprises me to see that an organization such as the Trust has decided to uproot something as old and trusted as the Imperial measure, which, in itself, should fit the category of being part of the National Heritage and of good use to the people of this country for two*

hundred years.

* In 1983 nearly 6,000 Trust members lived in the Municipality of Ku-ring-gai.

* Life Member (in 1957) Mrs Marjorie Wymark has been an active supporter of the Trust since the early 1950s and a determined defender of history in the area of the Macquarie Towns and especially, Ebenezer Church (oldest in Australia, 1807-09) and Pitt Town buildings. In 1975 Mrs Wymark published a well researched booklet entitled *Governor Macquarie and The Case for the Court-house Portrait*.

* In 1983 Jim Sommerville (later AM) wrote: '*How satisfying it is when a dream is realised in the lifetime of the dreamer! Over fifty years ago Myles Joseph Dunphy, OBE, now 92 years of age, with remarkable foresight, proposed a system of national parks in New South Wales which now has become a reality*'.

* Knowing that the Trust staff are as modern as tomorrow in their terminology, Mrs Cherry Jackaman quipped at her staff farewell as President: '*I know you all refer to me as Cherry Jackaperson*'.



Figure 86: Mrs Cherry Jackaman

* One enthusiastic supporter of the National Trust especially in the 1970s was Mrs R. Westcott. Pat Westcott was a Councillor from 1976 until her death in 1981 and an energetic long-term member of the Women's Committee, the Tours and Lectures Committee and the Landscape Conservation Committee She used her writing talents for the benefit of these Committees and the Trust generally.

* Clive Lucas, an early chairman of the Junior Group Committee, continues to work for the Trust. He has been a member of the Executive since 1975 and a Vice-President since 1977. Clive served as chairman for seven of the fourteen years he was a member of the Historic Buildings Committee and was appointed chairman of the new Curatorial Committee in 1982. His advice as an eminent restoration architect has been of considerable value to the Trust.

* State-wide nature conservation organizations prior to the end of the 1930s in NSW included The Wild Life Preservation Society (established 1909), The New South Wales Gould League of Bird Lovers (1910, changed in 1967 to the Gould League of NSW), Mountain Trails Club (1914), The Australian Forest League (1925), Sydney Bush Walkers (1927), Parks and Playgrounds Movement of New South Wales (1930), New South Wales Federation of Bush Walking Clubs (1932-33), National Parks and Primitive Areas Council (1932-33), Junior Tree Wardens' League (1936), The Australian Wattle League, The Naturalists' Society of New South Wales and The Rangers' League of New South Wales. Early State Acts of Parliament were The Forestry Act of NSW (1916), The Birds and Animals Protection Act (1918) and The Wildflowers and Native Plants Protection Act (1927).

* The *National Times* published the following item on 1st September, 1979:

> *The National Trust is a circumspect little outfit, even if some employees' clothes are a little on the casual side.*
>
> *Last Tuesday the NSW Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, VC, paid a visit to the Sydney headquarters of the Trust at Observatory Hill.*
>
> *In an effort to do the right thing by the occasion, Director John Morris issued the following remarkable directive: 'All members of the staff will have the opportunity of being presented to His Excellency and Lady Cutler and may be asked to explain their duties.*
>
> *Staff members are requested to work towards a generally higher level of tidiness of files, papers or other items under their care. Those members of staff who feel unable to have their hair trimmed and to wear presentable clothing, including for men, a shirt, tie and trousers – that is other than jeans — are invited to take a day of their holidays or at least to absent themselves on other duties between 11am and 3pm on that day.'*
>
> *However, one imagines that this concern for the down-to-earth Governor's aesthetic sense was a little*

on the precious side: the man who faced the machine guns of Damour would probably not blanch, even in the face of poorly trimmed locks among Trust employees.

* Those interested in the early days of national parks and wilderness areas in NSW as well as the contribution of the voluntary movement will find the book *Wild Places*, by Peter Prineas and Henry Gold, of intense interest.

* The Women's Committee has been fortunate to attract the assistance of some extremely capable people. Mrs Caroline Simpson, at one stage a Vice-Chairman of the Committee is a good example. In addition to her long-term voluntary work for this group she, as an historian, has carried out valuable research as a member of the Historic Buildings Committee and has assisted with exhibitions and the preparation of printed material with enthusiasm and determination. Mrs Simpson is a member of the Trust's Curatorial Committee

* A lot of strong support for the Trust has emerged with the development of the organization's regional committee structure. Mr R. S. Woodgate, chairman of the Hunter Regional Committee from 1970 to 1981, for example, provided good leadership for his local group and a strong line of communication with head office. Dick Woodgate was awarded a silver Voluntary Service Medallion in 1978 and still maintains his active interest in the Trust.

* Miss Rachel Roxburgh's honorary service to the Trust occurred mainly in the 1960s. Her outstanding contribution, without doubt, would be as the determined Honorary Secretary of the successful St Matthew's Church Restoration Appeal, followed by her work for the Historic Buildings Committee from 1960 to 1967 and her early membership of the Women's Committee. Miss Roxburgh was a Councillor for six years and was awarded an Honorary Life Membership in 1968.

* Chapter 2 includes a reference to Mrs I.B. Wyatt's 20 years of honorary service with the Prisoners' Aid Association of NSW including four years as President of the NSW Women' s Section.

In her official jail visits there were some amusing occasions –

a) an inmate told Mrs Wyatt that prisoners had discussed the Prisoners' Aid ladies and she had told them 'Mrs Wyatt is alright, her .'ead may be a bit soft but 'er 'eart is 'onest'.
b) another story concerns a prisoner crying bitterly because her husband had been sent to jail for stealing.



Figure 87: 1983 International Meeting of National Trusts.The Marquis of Bute, 2nd from left, Ivor Wyatt, far right.

Mrs Wyatt said 'jail will do him good as you have been in jail for years stealing to support him and didn't he knock your eye out when he was drunk'. The prisoner was shocked and replied 'how could you say he wasn't a good husband when he went to work for a whole week to buy me another eye – what more could a woman ask'.

* The Trust will continue to experience varying levels of public support in membership. In 1975-76 the first loss (183) in over 20 years occurred and in the period from 1974 to 1978 the total rose only by 1,511 but increased by 4,285 in 1980-81. The Trust must continue its regular campaigns, such as the successful one of 1983, remembering, however, Trust success cannot be judged by membership numbers only.

* Some ladies closely connected in 1979-81 with the Garden and Women's Committees were worried that in a few years these committees would be far smaller stating '*we are not getting any younger*'. Apparently, young married women are not assisting to the same degree as their mothers, being attracted to the workforce and professional careers.

* In May 1975 the author pointed out to the Director of The National Trust for Scotland the advantages in an international Trust conference. Was this the first occasion such an idea was proposed? The initial gathering was held in Scotland in 1978, but in 1983 it was suggested these conferences were being held too frequently.

* Some NSW Councillors were not satisfied with the performance, in the 1970s, of the Australian Council of National Trusts, believing on occasions it was too slow to act or had avoided major issues involving the Commonwealth Government. It cannot be denied, however, it is largely achieving its aim of co-ordinating activities as well as representing the movement at the Federal level.

* In 1963 and on occasions since, the author unsuccessfully urged the introduction of a Trust Annual Conservation Award to encourage preservation and conservation and to publicise the organization. The Award would be made to the individual, company, society or Government Department making, in the opinion of the Trust Council, the most significant contribution to preservation of the natural or man-made environment in NSW. The American Trust reported in 1976-77 that presentation of eleven such awards by their Trust was given wide media coverage.

* Widows of past Councillors, retired office-bearers or other long-serving voluntary workers should be included more frequently as guests at Trust functions. On a personal note, the author cannot complain.

* Governments should not make funds available for projects such as new historic villages. All available public money should be allocated for further restoration and maintenance of early settlements such as Carcoar, Hill End, Sofala, Gulgong, Berrima, Yerranderie and Hartley and, especially, for important individual buildings, streetscapes and townscapes.

* Chapters 2 and 3 outline the early National Trust contribution of W. Cresswell O'Reilly, first leader of the movement in this country.

Fellow Aldermen of Ku-ring-gai Council were determined to name a street in honour of the man known far and wide as the respected 'Tree Mayor' and the Commonwealth Film Censor. O'Reilly firmly refused, stating he would carefully watch for and veto any such proposal.

A few months later Aldermen offered their congratulations. He accepted it in good spirit stating few residents would connect him with Illeroy Avenue, Killara, a word using the letters of his surname.

* Extract from a letter written to Mrs I. F. Wyatt by a Trust Councillor in 1976:

I want to express my appreciation of the good job you have done tirelessly and what must have seemed at times endlessly. No man can give so generously of time and energy without a wife who is equally loyal to his efforts and beliefs. Ivor's been fortunate to have you beside him.

We will miss him from the Council and Executive but believe he is due for some repose and his footsteps in Trust concepts are so well worn that we will still be following them.

CHAPTER 11

THE AUTHOR HAS THE LAST WORD

It would be uncharacteristic if after a long and personally rewarding association with the Trust the author did not have some thoughts on the organization. The progress of the Trust spells success but on occasions there have been problems and pressures, sometimes difficult to solve.

The following observations and comments were compiled in the early 1980s and, no doubt, some will become outdated. Not everyone will agree with all that is written.

The Trust always will require leadership of the highest quality and must provide the machinery to ensure it can recruit such leadership at all times. The organization must continue to maintain a high standard in all its efforts.

Knowing the Trust so well and having been closely involved with it for many years, the author has no hesitation in stating that the greatest danger to its continuing success can only come from within.

There must never be complacency on the importance of an independent and experienced controlling Council. In recent years this group has suffered somewhat through having too few experienced businessmen and probably too many from a limited number of professions and from Government employment. Newcomers should be urged to nominate although it is not always easy for new candidates to be elected. It was encouraging that in 1980 members for the first time elected a country resident. There is some belief there should be an age limit on nominees.

It takes considerable time to understand the Trust and its diversified operations and some Councillors have stated they came to fully understand the organization only after their election to the Executive.

In the early days many Councillors had a dedicated approach to their honorary work and the old National Trust spirit, so hard to define, was a major reason for success. In the much larger organization of today there appears to be less commitment and understanding of the Trust's expanded role and, especially, how it operates. Occasionally the author is surprised at the paucity of knowledge of the Act and Rules and Trust procedures, Councillors having a duty to learn as much as possible as quickly as possible. It would be an advantage also if Councillors knew more about the history of the organization.

At all times Presidents, office-bearers and other Councillors must be closely involved in a variety of Trust activities and aware of what is happening within the organization. They must do their homework, seek information on important issues and be probing in their questions. Any suggestion of rubber stamping on major matters should be avoided. Councillors and senior staff must maintain their interest in all activities remembering continued teamwork is essential. If Councillors are unable to give the necessary time they should retire.

Strong working Presidents have a most important influence on the success of the Trust. With a few exceptions occupants have served the organization for lengthy periods prior to becoming Presidents and thus know their organization well, an essential factor for successful leadership. The senior office-bearer must never become a figure-head and one hopes should not have to serve more than four or five years in the position. The organization benefits if retired Presidents remain on the Council at least for a year or two. The two or three Presidents unable to take part in day-to-day activities did not make large contributions.

It will be seen the author believes in a high

standard for Councillors and the Council which must never be permitted to deteriorate. The image could erode, the organization become brittle and far less effective and influential, with a resulting reduction in public support.

The author has no hesitation in stating that the preceding six paragraphs are the most important in this manuscript.

If Council should meet only four or five times annually it becomes somewhat difficult for the eighteen Councillors not on the Executive to keep closely in touch with the decision making. Regular written reports from the President or Executive Director, as was done in earlier years, are always helpful. Councillors have responsibilities under the Act but obviously the President of the day carries the main responsibility of ensuring that Council is kept informed.

Voluntary workers must accept that overall control especially financial remains with the Council. Sometimes people in honorary positions in the widely diversified Trust have not always understood they are part of a large organization working for a common cause, but there have been a few occasions when those in charge required more understanding of these volunteers and their motives. There should be maximum consultation especially with those in country areas.

One can speculate whether by the 1990s there will be less voluntary effort, with the Trust in danger of gradually losing this valuable asset. The organization cannot hope to make as much progress if it is forced to depend only on paid personnel. Staff levels always will be an issue for careful consideration in an organization which has the assistance of voluntary effort. The Trust must be sufficiently well staffed to discharge its responsibilities and, no doubt, financial restrictions will prevent over-staffing. One long-serving, hard-working voluntary worker expressed the opinion that one has to be '*totally dedicated or totally stupid*' to work in an honorary capacity for the National Trust.

The Trust will continue to operate successfully provided it enjoys initiative and guidance by Presidents and an informed Council, sound management from senior staff and the Executive, continued teamwork from the staff and volunteers and large scale support from voluntary workers and donors.

Many citizens measure Trust success by the expert restoration of properties, such as Old Government House, while others judge it by fund raising results, nature conservation activities or historic building efforts. Trust groups successfully raise funds for properties and projects but unfortunately they appear unwilling to provide finance for administration.

In the 1970s one encountered a few Trust folk not over enthusiastic that the movement should receive National Estate grants, fearing too much dependence on Government handouts would lead to complacency and less effort by voluntary workers, there being some evidence of this in another State in the mid-1970s. However, Commonwealth grants since 1973-74 have been most valuable in assisting preservation of our heritage, natural and man-made. In 1979 the State Government through the Heritage Council commenced making limited grants for historic buildings. Such financial assistance must continue hand-in-hand with improved protective legislation.

The Trust must continue to be most selective and acquire only outstanding properties, remembering, for instance, small isolated areas of land are difficult to protect and manage. The English Trust insists on endowments and it is likely the Trust in NSW will be forced to follow, other than in exceptional circumstances although endowments do not solve all problems.

In 1978 the Trust gave away certain Killara properties (refer Chapter 8) it had purchased for about $40,000 in 1960 and 1969. This raised the question whether the Trust should make a gift of real estate which it had purchased instead of realising funds for other purposes. Intending donors now are advised by the Trust of the possibility that gifts and bequests may not be retained indefinitely.

Some property owners, mainly of private homes, are proud of a Trust classification, even if only in some instances to enhance the value and assist re-sale. Others with re-development of commercial properties in mind protest strongly that classification has an adverse effect on values and that Trust interest and influence can make demolition and development more difficult. Trust classification has no standing at law and this situation is not confined to NSW. Private owners of nationally important historic buildings should enjoy some taxation and/or Local Government concessions in order that the financial burden is shared by the nation.

At one time in the late 1960s it was said Trust classification of historic buildings was rather like an auction. One experienced Councillor wrote in the early 1970s:

> *I have been increasingly worried about the quality of buildings or groups of buildings that we have classified ... the Trust has been so successful in building up its authority and influence that it now has greater responsibility to the public and additional need for calm and knowledgeable judgment ... its decisions affect all sections of the community ... under no circumstances can they (buildings) all be saved...*

The subject of Trust classifications has provided one of the liveliest subjects for discussion and debate within the Trust over the years. The assessment of heritage value requires individual judgment, and not everybody shares the same point of view. Not only has there been discussion on individual buildings and sites, but the criteria for classification have been debated.

A lot of the controversy however was taken out of these subjects when in 1980 the definition of classification was altered to convey the meaning that buildings and places on the Trust Register are of special heritage interest rather than being '*essential to the heritage*'.

A 1968 article in *The Illustrated London News*, on the subject of the English National Trust, stated '*Professionalisation of the management might be desirable but surely so expensive in salaries that the policy of acquisition would be hampered and that would be undesirable*'.

Opinions differ as to whether the NSW Trust should become more professional. It must update its procedures and the committee appointed to comment on priorities and administrative structure for the 1980s stated: '*The community expects to receive the highest degree of professional advice ... the Trust will need to draw on the highest standards of expertise in all its activities, and this involves strengthening its own professional staff as well as retaining and expanding the enthusiastic support of expert voluntary advisers*'. On the other hand, an experienced retiring Councillor in the early 1970s expressed concern that a too rapid growth of professionalism may cause a brake on the enthusiasm of the voluntary worker and a decline in the true spirit of the movement together with a changed image and a reduction in the number of substantial gifts and bequests. Overall, however, it must be accepted the Trust is becoming a more professional organization in order that it may cope with increasing demands and changing conditions.

In 1979 all Rules were updated for the first time since 1960. The Trust allocated fifteen minutes for the meeting, which hardly encouraged members to comment or make suggestions on the all important subject of Rule changes: or was it a guess that members might not be too interested? For whatever reason the short discussion was in contrast to the 1960 Rules meeting of three hours, in which there was intense interest and considerable member input.

One major amendment in 1979 was inclusion of the right for 200 members to convene Extraordinary General Meetings. Only the Young Trust, Women's Committee or larger Regional Branches could muster this number. Resolutions by members other than changes to Rules and appointment of the Auditor and Honorary Life Members are not binding on Council, being merely requests. An informed Council always must retain control but it would be most disappointing if the Council of the day did not take the greatest notice of request resolutions from members who must be encouraged to take an interest in such matters. Since the early 1970s Annual General Meetings have been the only business gatherings of members.

The 1968 article in *The Illustrated London News* contained an observation that some members of the Benson Committee in England (refer Chapter 10) appointed '*...to report and recommend reforms if it finds reform necessary or desirable...*' (of the English Trust) are in the opinion of some members '*...too closely associated with the Trust establishment to judge its administration and policies impartially*'.

In the early 1980s the NSW Trust realised the need to re-examine and re-define its role in a conservation-preservation world that had changed considerably as a result of recent legislation and other developments. The September 1981 Trust *Magazine* referred to '*the most successful survey conducted amongst members ... a committee to review every aspect of the Trust's activities...*' (refer Chapter 6). The process of forward planning was intensified.

The author believes that after 40 years there would be benefits for the NSW organization if it was to conduct a full review of its operations. The review panel should include some non-Trust representation. Furthermore, the movement as a whole would benefit substantially from an Australian-wide inquiry covering its future role and activities, how the organization should cope with changing conditions and its relationships with governments and their legislation. Perhaps, a National Estate Grant could finance the cost of such an inquiry.

The Trust could benefit through the following suggestions. It might:

* Improve communication with members with the *Magazine* containing additional pages on Council and Executive decisions, items from other Trusts and more short articles by guest writers.

* Consider an annual Journal, not to be confused with Annual Reports, selling virtually at cost. The author suggested this in 1970 but the idea was not adopted. Currently, some Trust organizations, such as those in South Africa and Ireland, produce illustrated journals, as does the Australian Council, commencing in 1982.

* Increase the number of excursions, lectures, discussion groups and film evenings for members and friends without a profit-making motive. As a contrast to the 1950s and 1960s such free functions have become rare events in the 1970s and 1980s.

* Introduce an improved open method for disposal of gift items and purchases, other than real estate, no longer required. It should appoint a new Trust group to recommend to Council what is surplus, who values it and the conditions under which items are sold or placed on loan.

* Re-introduce on a trial basis periodical business-only evenings which were popular in early years, with member participation. The organization must be made even more inviting, with members encouraged to make suggestions and become involved.

* Plan a continual well-organized recruiting campaign. Increased active support by young people must be encouraged.

* Arrange press snippets and television coverage of special antiques and paintings at larger properties, thus attracting more visitors who became aware of donors generosity and encourage other gifts.

* Arrange additional articles in weekly and monthly publications and in country and suburban press. Make use of television shorts to cover major activities, especially Trust surveys and studies.

* Produce small and medium size posters aimed at adult organizations and public libraries.

* Introduce five year membership fees to replace the discontinued new Life Memberships. Some members dislike annual payments; the Trust would receive interest and a capital sum if the member dies.

* Consider a Trust flag for appropriate properties and special occasions and whether the emblem design should be registered.

* Consider seeking amendments to the National Trust Act and Rules, giving Council the option of (a) appointing a specialist or expert as a Co-opted Councillor to strengthen Council, provided the appointment is supported by at least 20 Councillors; (b) ensuring that country members have the right to elect two of the Elected Councillors from members residing in country areas.

* Seek, in due course, an amendment to the Trust Act to permit bi-annual elections.

* Consider the implications of allowing members to vote for twelve to fifteen Council nominees instead of the present fifteen. This could encourage more members to vote.

* Be even more selective in activities, resisting the temptation of becoming too diversified and involved in minor local problems, remembering 'National' in the organization's name.

* Consider a Trust Annual Conservation Award (refer Chapter 10).

* Seek donations and legacies for an administrative capital fund, similar to the Trust's G.M. Blackwood Memorial Property Maintenance Fund, to provide increased annual income for administration.

* Consider whether members may deposit funds with a bank with interest assigned to the Trust for a minimum of seven years.

* Exercise only in extreme circumstances the right contained in the Act (suggested by the author in 1959) to dispose of unwanted real estate. Continue to encourage offers of appropriate gifts and bequests.

* Introduce written terms of reference for all committees including Regional Committees

* Print, with Government permission, combined copies of the Act, Rules and By-laws. The Act and Rules must be read in conjunction to be fully understood.

* Ensure the Returning Officer continues to be an independent, non-staff person. As in earlier years, ballot papers should be printed on unusual mottled paper, with a facsimile of the Returning Officer's signature.

* Appoint a State-wide Archives Committee

Regrettably, this history cannot venture too far into the various Acts of Parliament nor into the all important subject of the role of Governments in future preservation work. Perhaps, the time is close for a truly independent review of the National Estate programme.

In 1978-79 the author stated publicly he was not one of those who believed legislation, such as the Australian Heritage Commission Act and the State Heritage Act, opened the door to Utopia, expressing the opinion that strong independent watch-dog organizations always would be necessary. It was not a time for complacency. Subsequent events have proved this correct and it is obvious these and other Acts must be strengthened, not weakened. (Refer Chapters 6 and 8). Will Governments be obliged to continue or preferably improve protection of our natural and man-made heritage? Decisions in such matters too often are influenced by political expediency, but public opinion can and must play its part.

CHAPTER 12

POSTSCRIPT: THE NEXT 20 YEARS

Ivor Wyatt would dearly have loved to update this book, but unfortunately he did not quite manage it dying on 1st August 2004. He would only part with his huge collection of papers relating to the Trust and needed for his update when, at the age of 87, ill health forced him to move into a smaller dwelling which could not accommodate his vast array of papers. Fortunately his papers are now held in the National Trust Archive as a testament to the hard work and devotion he gave to the Trust.

The following pages on the Trust history since 1983 are more of an outsider's view gleaned from records, and persons working for the Trust over the last 2 decades, rather than the eye witness account Ivor could have given.

Compiled by Julie Blyth, Archivist for The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

As Richard Rowe, completing the final year of his term as President, expressed in the Annual Report of 1983-84, the Trust responded to the needs of heritage conservation as these appeared. In the 1960s the requisite was the initial identification and recording of significant buildings requiring retention. The 1970s saw the Trust pushing Government legislation as a solution to ensuring the continuity of identified significant buildings and sites. In the 1980s still identifying and publicising significant sites and battling to save threatened items, the Trust saw its main role as a manager and interpreter of historic properties. By displaying interpreted properties restored in an exemplary manner the community could learn about histories of individual properties and current conservation and restoration policies.

Growth in the Eighties

In 1984 the Tax Incentives Scheme permitted tax deductions on donations of significant heritage to The National Trust. In this way more properties and many museum pieces were donated to the growing Trust. New properties taken on as gifts or purchased in the eighties were Saumarez Homestead with its outbuildings, Juniper Hall Paddington, Dalwood House, Hunter Valley, Vienna Cottage, Hunters Hill, Dundullimal Homestead, Dubbo, Tomago House, and St Ignatius Schoolhouse Wentworth was accepted as a responsibility.

Membership had increased from 1,600 in 1960 to 12,500 in 1970, 26,000 in 1980 and 33,683 in 1986.

New staff were required to carry out the vast range of work now taken on by the Trust. The Trust's Small Houses Scheme for purchase, restoration and re-sale of heritage houses was flourishing in 1986-87 with the sale of the Lithgow properties to the Housing Commission for $275,000. The Trust Real Estate Service



Figure 88: Saumarez Homestead, Armidale

which sought to find sympathetic purchasers of heritage properties was thriving. The annual Heritage Week Festival activities grew to over 500 activities in 1984 attracting wide media coverage. Regional branches had expanded to most areas of New South Wales and were encouraged to take on some of the Trust promotional and fundraising activities including house inspections, tours and public talks. Educational activities expanded to include a lecture series with the Workers Education Association, publications, as well as public programmes at the properties.

In 1986 a new logo, consisting of a spray of three eucalypt leaves in a square frame, for all Australian Trusts was adopted. Indeed the Trust had reached new heights in its membership support, influence and status as a heritage body.

The Conservation advocacy work of surveying, identifying, and documenting townscapes, landscapes, historic buildings, industrial sites, burial grounds and moveable items was extensive. The Trust register was maintained, submissions prepared on environmental and heritage issues providing information to all levels of government as planning aids. The Trust through its technical committees and conservation officers consulted with developers, architects and owners, contributed to public discussions on conservation issues, promoting debate when necessary. Policies were published on many issues including bush regeneration, industrial archaeology, forests, to mention a few.

Bush regeneration was expanded with more comprehensive policies and strategies to counteract the environmental impact of urbanisation. Bush



Figure 89: Dalwood House, Hunter Valley

regeneration teams in 1985-86 worked in more than 31 reserves under contracts with 11 councils and other organisations as well as working in Trust properties, conducting workshops, speaking on techniques and running its own training school.

Properties: The Bicentenary Works programme

By 1985 the Trust began 13 major projects on its properties to be completed by the 1988 Bicentenary. Government grants of $2 million were to be supplemented by corporate sponsorships promised to the Trust in installments of $50,000 over the next 5 years under The National Trust Fund with a goal of $2.2 million, an amount deemed achievable in the economic booming climate.



Figure 90: Dundullimal, Dubbo

Juniper Hall Paddington was purchased in 1984 and planned for restoration completion as a major 1988 Bicentenary project at an estimated cost of $2.5 million. The shops on Oxford Street in front of Juniper Hall were demolished and a garden recreated, while the interior was restored. The museum of Australian Childhood based on the Thyne Reid collection opened in Juniper Hall in October 1988.

The Trust began conservation work on Dalwood House in the Hunter Valley, a Wyndham family home, for the Dalwood Restoration Association, completing stage I of the works in 1988.

Dundullimal in Dubbo, a sophisticated slab built squatter's residence in a near-unaltered condition since its construction in the 1840s and considered to be the oldest in that part of New South Wales required major restoration work having been in a state of neglect for thirty years. The comprehensive archaeological



Figure 91: Juniper Hall, Paddington opening after completion of Bicentenial work, 1988



Figure 92 : Ivor Wyatt c.1991

research by Martin Davies before its restoration culminated in the recreation of the patented original wallpapers.

Other works carried out included Norman Lindsay Gallery's weathered cement outdoor statues being replicated in bronze by John Gardner. Structural repair works were carried out on Miss Traill's House at Bathurst. Repairs to Sir Henry Parkes Memorial School of Arts and Hunter Heritage Centre Newcastle the former Police Station and lockup. Cooma Cottage Yass was interpreted as the home of explorer Hamilton Hume. Tathra Wharf, New South Wales's only remaining coastal steamer wharf was opened in December 1988 after sixteen years of restoration. Tomago House, and The Hebburn Colliery Steam winding engine were restored. A Bicentennial grant of $6,000 was provided to Wirrimbirra Sanctuary to research the white waratah.

S. H. Ervin Gallery continued to mount inspired



Figure 93: Hebburn Steam Winding Engine

exhibitions during the 1980s. Dymphna Clark and Judith Wright in 1981 were responsible for outstanding *The Ab-Original treaty Exhibition.* Joan Kerr in 1983 curated *Our great Victorian Architect, Edmund Thomas Blackett (1817-1883)* producing a comprehensive catalogue of Blackett's designs and work. Exhibition themes ranged from reformist, exhibiting 'forgotten' artists such as Nora Heysen, Hardy Wilson, and Blamire Young. Other well received and documented exhibitions *Dreams, fears and desires 1942-1962: Aspects of Australian figurative painting* and *Counter claims: presenting Australian art 1938-1941.*

Financial problems 1988-89

The Bicentennial achievements had drained the Trust financial resources. With a liquidity deficit of $2 million one option to solve the problem was the leasing of Lindesay, Darling Point. The Womens Committee, which managed Lindesay was outraged and campaigned publicly with supporters as The Friends of Lindesay Committee against the lease proposal. An extraordinary General Meeting was held to debate the issue. The Trust Council took the legality of the lease to the Supreme Court and the resulting decision prevented leasing any Trust properties acquired with partial bequest or gift associations.

This ruling had implications affecting future uses of many Trust properties in becoming self funding.

As loan repayments could not be met many of the staff were retrenched or resigned, and after a review of its finances had been carried out by the NSW Government, Martin Green the Administrator took over the management of the Trust. Following an analysis of the Trust finances the Administrator saw the rationalisation of its rich assets, its properties, as a solution. But first the Trust needed more flexibility in disposing of or leasing its properties. This could only be achieved by amending or introducing new Trust legislation.

The Nineties - A New Act

A new National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) Act of 1990 followed, allowing the Trust to 'mortgage, lease or sell properties in accordance with the terms of the trust or conditions'. The Act also allowed the Trust to protect the conservation of properties it no longer owned, by empowering the Trust to place **a** Public Positive Covenant over these properties in sale contracts.

The new Board led by Justice Barry O'Keefe had to address not only financial problems within the Trust but a lack of public confidence. The Trust set about publicising its newly drawn up policies on many conservation issues as well as its new management



Figure 94: The Board, 1990, front row: D. Hazard, H. Temple, row 2: B. O'Keefe, J. Oppenheimer, P. Webber, J. Glascott, row 3: W. McCarthy, B. Kingsford-Smith, P. Johnson, R. Mackay, N. Gruzman, Back row: G. Ashton, J. Macarthur-Stanham

structures. The Old Rectory at Berrima was sold to pay off a term loan and government grants assisted with running costs. The new Act allowed Varroville to be sold with a Public Positive Convenant attached allowing the Trust to still be involved in its conservation. Wendy McCarthy as Executive Director from 1990-1993 worked with Board President Barry O'Keefe to stabilise the new Trust. And from 1994 until 2005 the very energetic Elsa Atkin as Executive Director saw the Trust grow to be a prestigious and successful conservation organisation, with a healthy sponsorship programme,vigorous press campaigns, and vibrant public programmes renewing interest in its well presented set of heritage properties.



Figure 95: Elsa Atkin, Executive Director, 1994-2005 in 1998

Conservation battles

Many conservation campaigns were begun in the early 1990s. Battles to protect Vaucluse's Strickland House, The Swifts' curtilage, and Woolloomooloo's Finger Wharf were victories. While Sydney's George Patterson House was saved from demolition, until it was destroyed by fire in 1996. A campaign against development at East Circular Quay began in the 1970s and was lost finally in the late 1990s. However loud public protest after the development proved a stimulus to a complacent public becoming more vigilant against inappropriate development of historic areas. The transport of Coonamble Convent to the Hunter Valley despite Trust protests had a positive by-product in publicising the way in which context plays a part in the



Figure 96: Candle-light Vigil to save George Patterson House, George Street, Sydney, 7 May, 1992

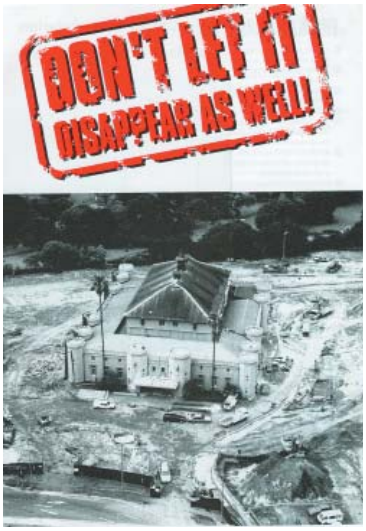


Figure 97: Conservatorium campaign

significance of a building.

Losses such as these as well as many buildings being bulldozed before receiving local government permission, destroyed by 'accidental fire', or destroyed by neglect led to a toughening up of the NSW Heritage Act in1999. Fines and replacement conditions on the site of a destroyed heritage building are now imposed although guilt is often difficult to prove.

The latter 1990s saw threats to cultural heritage shift from corporate developers to government agencies. Government at all levels was selling off assets or unsympathetically treating public buildings. Campaigns to save Commonwealth Defence Land on Sydney Harbour foreshores, and at St Marys were launched. The battles to save army land at Holsworthy from development as an airport, was successful, while campaigns to save the Sydney Customs House and the Conservatorium (Greenway's Stables) from unsympathetic changes by the NSW government were a compromise.

The huge campaign to save the Walsh Bay wharves area from redevelopment was terminated by the NSW Government introducing a special Bill in 2001, although some of the Trust's objections resulted in changes to the original development proposals. Trust methods of campaigning ranged from working through the press, public rallies, seminars and conferences, submissions to government, and representation on the Heritage Council to candle-light vigils and loud demonstrations.

Surveys of landscapes, fire stations, post offices, pools, gardens, tramways, cemeteries, inter-war housing and gardens, beach huts and showgrounds were begun with the Cumberland Plain study beginning in 1997.The Trust was represented on many Government Heritage Committees, and made submissions influencing the review of the Heritage System. The range of listings extended from trees to burial sites to steam engines.

The Trust had become increasingly aware of the lack of twentieth century buildings on its register when they had become threatened by development. Interwar garden and housing studies had been completed in the 1990s and many more significant 20th century individual buildings were listed. Sydney's Cyprus Hellene Club, which in 1938 was the site of the Aboriginal Day of Mourning, and has a history of use by many ethnic cultural groups was protected and listed in the 1990s.

Bush management education and field work grew through the nineties becoming a valuable source of income. In 1995 bush contracts for over 50 reserves were completed along with workshops and education programmes. Trust bushland properties were set up as models of bush management practice. Revised policies on bushland management, fire hazard reduction and tree preservation were released to the media and submitted to Cabinet over the decade.

Membership figures in the nineties moved from 12,600 to more than 22,000 in the late nineties. Corporate membership was introduced in 1997 with fundraising corporate breakfasts, lunches, and events. While corporate sponsorship were sought through the Conservation Fund from 1992. Funding for Trust projects was provided through various local State and Commonwealth grant schemes. Fundraising continued to be raised by the Womens Committee, Tours Committee, Friends Committees, property entrance fees, and events. In 1998 Michael Ball's fundraising event with the *Sydney Morning Herald* involved the public voting for the 100 most influential living Australians as Living Treasures with a grand ball in Sydney Town Hall to celebrate the group. Following years saw grand Treasures' balls with various Treasures participating in talks and other fundraising events.

The S. H. Ervin Gallery continued its successful exhibition programme through the nineties; *Yarangu Ngaanya*- our land our body, *Native Titled Now*, *Australia Perspecta* and *The Italian Connection –Italian artists in 19th century Australia* reflected the Trust's interest in a complete picture of our cultural heritage. The *Marea Gazzard* Retrospective, *Trust the Women:works by women in the National Trust collection*, *Kathleen O'Connor retrospective* and *Clarice Beckett retrospective* were acclaimed widely, while *Sydney faces – Sydney Places* displaying Fairfax photos and *Young city – young lives* displaying some Trust works were popularly received in 195/96. *Artists and cartoonists in black & white* curated by Joan Kerr, Jo Holder and Craig Judd was popularly and critically acclaimed.

Property management

The nineties saw a rationalisation of Trust properties following comprehensive analysis of properties held as freehold or under custodianship. Properties chosen to be sold or transferred were only selected after



Figure 98: The logo adopted by the NSW Trust in 1994

careful scrutinisation of existing terms of bequests or gift agreements. Prospective owners were considered carefully and covenants placed on properties before sale or transfer. Several nature reserves managed and owned by the Trust were transferred over to responsible authorities to be maintained for the general public. Montague Island had been transferred over to the National Parks and Wildlife Service in 1988 as had been the Bantry Bay Aboriginal carvings reserve in 1985 and the Hawkesbury Reserve at Brooklyn in 1989. In 1998 the lighthouse keeper's residence at Port Stephens was transferred also. South Bowenfels Public School (a National School) was returned to the Crown in 1993. A. J. Small Lookout at Bilgola Head and the Mobbs Hill reserve were transferred over to their respective councils for public use in 1998 and 2000 respectively. A Bondi beach unit purchased by the Trust in 1986 was sold in 1992.

In 1997 Fernhill was sold back to the original family and leaseholds for Agar steps and Carlson Terrace were sold. Toll Bar House in the Blue Mountains was sold in 1998. Messenger's Cottage was acquired to be leased as a childcare centre. Miss Porter House in Newcastle was bequested with an endowment to the Trust and was accepted as a suitably significant property with a significant collection of social history memorabilia which could be maintained by the Trust.

Following a policy of best practices as a role model to owners of historic properties, the Trust began preparing conservation plans for its properties according to the principles outlined in The Burra Charter. Aboriginal history of properties was sought in the latter half of the nineties.

In 1993 the One Nation $1.5 million grant by the Commonwealth Government involved work on twelve of the forty-two Trust properties. Works involved:archaeological works at Dundullimal and Riversdale; roof resheeting and painting work at Experiment Farm Cottage and Grossmann House and roof repairs and repainting at Old Government



Figure 100: North Head Quarantine Station Trust Alert, January 2003 distributed to all members through *Reflections*

House and Tomago; reconstruction of dining and drawing rooms and fireplaces at Dalwood; engineering surveys and wall repairs at Norman Lindsay Gallery, Saumarez outbuildings and Thomas House underwent conservation work; engineering stabilisation work at Stella James house (former Burley Griffin Lodge), survey and structural work on the east wing (kitchen) of Woodford Academy.

Experiment Farm Cottage had rooms reinterpreted, paint schemes of the 1830s recreated in 1993.

A controversial decision to re-interpret Old Government House as a Macquarie building was made in 1994. This meant considerable work reinstating features present during Governor Lachlan Macquarie's residence and removing extraneous features. Conservation and

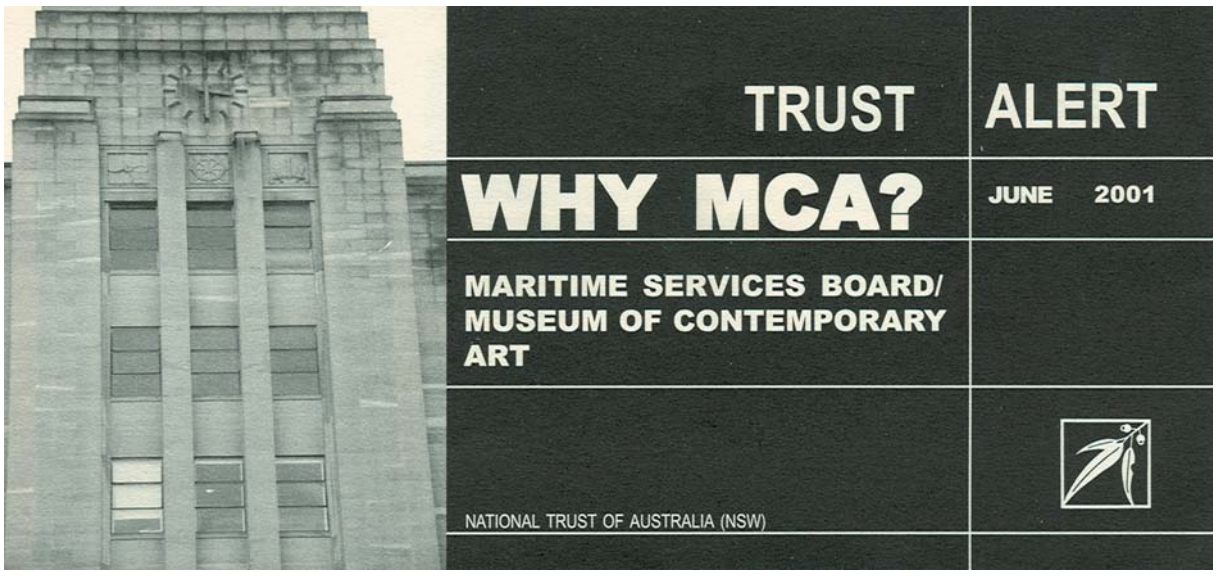


Figure 99: Museum of Contemporary Art Trust Alert, June 2001. The Green Ban marked the 30th anniversary of Kelly's Bush

restoration programmes followed investigative studies including paint scrapes in the decade with the final stage of soft furnishings being currently installed.

In 1994, the Australian Museum of Childhood at Juniper Hall was rehoused in the more central Merchants House in George St Sydney where it was opened by HRH Prince Charles. Still unsuccessful as a museum the collection was donated to other institutions such as the Powerhouse Museum and the NSW State Library in 1998 for public display.

The Commonwealth Government's Federation Fund grant in 1998 of $9 million ended the decade and century on a positive note with a comprehensive programme of works on ten Trust properties.

The New Century

While the new decade augured well for the restoration and interpretation of the properties, rationalisation of assets by government agencies worked against conservation of historic buildings and sites. The focus of major Trust disputes has continued to be with Governments and not private developers.

Conservation issues

The Trust, supported by local groups, continues to disagree with Government over the sale of government properties on Sydney Harbour foreshore lands. The Trust believes that these lands should remain for public use The vigorous battle to keep Rozelle's Callan Parklands in public hands was successful in 2002. While



Figure 101: Trust Action for NSW Historic Cinemas

the Quarantine Station on North Head is to be leased for forty-five years by the NSW National Parks to a private organisation despite Trust protests. Proposals by the Sydney Council to upgrade the financially unsuccessful Museum of Contemporary Art housed in the 1930s Maritime Services Board Building on the Harbour were dropped after loud protestations from the Trust and supporting groups including the CFMEU, which had used green bans in the 1970s to save heritage areas such as Woolloomooloo and The Rocks.

The NSW government's planning policy SEPP5 battles began and continue through the first years of this decade. This policy allows medium density development on residential sites when designed as residences for people over 50 or the disabled. This has led to many large homes and gardens being subdivided and replaced by residential blocks, especially on the North Shore. Local groups have requested the Trust for help against the loss of many of the significant homes and streetscapes.

Another major Trust heritage conservation battle was centred on Verge's Tempe House at Arncliffe. Despite a previous NSW Government permanent conservation order, some 200 year old eucalypts have now been replaced by high rise buildings obscuring the Verge house.

The Trust's campaign to save country single screen heritage theatres and cinemas reached a new level in 2001. The Trust's Graham Quint saw the demise of unprofitable country cinemas as a result of film distribution practices limiting new releases to larger town cinemas, and took this to federal parliamentarians. This resulted in changes to the Code of Conduct for film distributors which would not permit discrimination against the smaller local cinemas. The Trust, while continuing to identify and classify heritage cinemas, is confident that the code will be followed and allow small country cinemas of heritage value to continue to operate.

Property management

Under the Federal Cultural Heritage programme conservation, landscape and interpretation work for various Trust Properties were completed.

Federation Fund Work

Old Government House received stabilisation and conservation work while the housekeeper's room and Butler's pantry were restored.

Landscape works were carried out at Tomago and at Experiment Farm Cottage where part of the colonial land grant leading down to the creek was reclaimed with a Council road being moved to accommodate this vista.

Riversdale underwent structural repairs and damp-proofing works.

Major stabilisation work was carried out at

Miss Traill's House. At Stella James House the terrace retaining wall was reconstructed and weather-proofing work was also carried out on the house.

Brough House was restored internally to its original appearance and underwent structural repairwork, while Woodford Academy underwent stabilisation, conservation and interpretation work.

Saumarez Homestead underwent verandah repair and repainting and visitor facility works.

The S. H. Ervin gallery continued its reputation for exhibiting successful, interesting and different exhibitions often tied to current Trust activities. Some were curated by trust staff and others shown as part of the travelling regional Galleries exhibition programme. Fortunately the NSW Ministry for the Arts, corporate sponsorship and hiring out the gallery has contributed to the gallery costs. (see Appendix 22? for details). *The Salon de Refuse* and *Portia Geach Competitions* have continued to be very popular while the *Favourites* exhibitions, and *The Art of Violet Teague* were popular.

Summary

The National; Trust of Australia (NSW) will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary in 2005. It has moved from a small group of volunteers to an organization with committed paid staff as well as a huge voluntary work force of some 2,000 and a supportive membership base of approximately 25,000. It has a vision: *to live in a community which understands, values and enjoys its heritage* with a mission *to remain an independent, non-government community advocate, understanding and safeguarding our heritage today and tomorrow.*



Figure 102: The Board, 1997. Front row: Elsa Atkin (Executive Director), Jillian Oppenheimer (Deputy President), Barry O'Keefe (President), Martin Green (Treasurer). 2nd row: Peter Johnson, Jill McCann, Diana Hazard. 3rd row: Helen Temple, Camilla McRae. Back row: Clive Lucas, Tom Waddell, Peter Webber

NATIONAL TRUSTS - AUSTRALIA & OVERSEAS

Australia

1945 The National Trust of Australia (New South Wales). Act of Parliament 1960. Membership 32,000

1955 The National Trust of South Australia. Act of Parliament 1955. Membership 7,000.

1956 National Trust of Australia (Victoria). (No Act of Parliament). Membership 26,500.

1959 The National Trust of Australia (W.A.). Act of Parliament 1964. Membership 2,800.

1960 National Trust of Australia Tasmania Act of Parliament 1976. Membership 2,800.

1963 National Trust of Queensland. Act of Parliament 1963. Membership 5,000. (Briefly called National Trust Association).

1976 National Trust of Australia (Northern Territory). Act of Parliament 1976. Membership 400. (Two small Trusts amalgamated to form this Trust).

1976 National Trust of Australia (A.C.T.). Incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory as a company limited by guarantee. Membership 1,500.

Membership figures are at November 1982.

1965 Australian Council of National Trusts. Incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory as a company limited by guarantee.

Lapsed

1946 National Trust of Tasmania – lapsed 1954.

1958 Northern Territory National Trust – lapsed 1964.

Overseas

1895 National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. In England under Act of Parliament 1907, with amending Acts.

1931 The National Trust for Scotland. Act of Parliament 1935, with amending Acts.

1936 The National Trust in Northern Ireland. (part of the English Trust).

1936 National Trust for Jersey Act

1948 The National Trust for Ireland (An Taisce). A company limited by guarantee.

1949 National Trust for Historic Preservation. Chartered in the United States by Act of Congress 1949.

1959 Bahamas National Trust Act

1961 Barbados National Trust.

Incorporated by an Act of Legislature in 1962.

1969 The Bermuda National Trust. Act of Parliament 1970. Successor to the Bermuda Historic Monuments Trust formed 1937.

1969 The Montserrat National Trust

1970 National Trust for Fiji. Act of Parliament.

1972 The National Trust for Greece Ltd. Incorporated in England as a Registered Charity.

1975 St Lucia National Trust (West Indies)

1976 National Trust (Northern Territory) by Act. The Northern Territory Trust had been established in 1958 and lapsed in the 1970s. It was re-established under the 1976 Act

1978 Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust. In New Zealand under Act of Parliament 1977.

1981 The National Trust of the Philippines. Under a Constitution.

1984 The National Trust of Guyana Act

1984 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

1987 National Trust for Cayman islands (Law)

1992 Turks and Cacaos National Trust

1993 The Anguilla National Trust (ANT), West Indies

2002 St Helena National Trust

It is possible National Trusts will be formed in Belgium, India and Sri Lanka in 1982-84. (At the beginning of 1981 the author was asked to supply written information for the last named country).

Other Organizations

Other organizations describe themselves as National Trusts. The quotes are theirs.

1959 Simon v.d. Stel Foundation. 'The South African National Trust'. Registered as a non-profit company.

c1964 The Society and the Federation for the Preservation of Buildings and Landscapes. 'A private organization resembling the National Trust' in Denmark

1968 The Tourist Resources Conservation Foundation. 'Japan National Trust'. A non-government foundation.

1972 Heritage Canada. 'An independent corporation or national trust' with a 1983 membership of 24,000.

1844 The Society for the Preservation of Norwegian Ancient Monuments

A voluntary organization which receives State contributions.

1911 Bond Heemschut. A type of civic trust, non-profit in the Netherlands.

1954 New Zealand Historic Places Trust. A statutory body set up by an Act of Parliament.

1955 Italia Nostra. A national, non-profit private body in Italy.

1963 Europa Nostra. International Federation of Associations for the Protection of Europe' s Cultural and Natural Heritage.

1972 Swaziland National Trust Commission (a Government Department protecting the environment)

1976 Espaces pour Demain. A non-political French organization 'inspired by the British National Trust'.

This group of Other Organizations is not necessarily a complete list. In many countries preservation of historic buildings and the environment is the responsibility of Government Departments.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT TRUST EVENTS

1935 An idea to form a National Trust
1944 Conference which encouraged formation
1945 National Trust Committee formed
1946 First preservation fight (Macquarie St buildings, Sydney) Constitution adopted
1947 Membership 100, Public launching of Trust, First Council meeting
1950 Incorporation under Companies Act
1952 Disagreement with Royal Australian Historical Society
1953 Montagu Island agreement with Commonwealth Government Tenterfield School of Arts Appeal (important implications) Appointment of first Honorary Life Member
1955 St Malo leased by the National Trust
1956 Draft Bill for Trust Act submitted to Government 1957 Membership 1,000 Tenterfield School of Arts occupied (first property by Act of Parliament), Emblem adopted. Taxation concessions by Commonwealth Government
1959 First State Government grant. First submission for preservation of Rocks area
1960 Trust Act of Parliament
1961 St Malo demolished by State Government, Report and recommendations for Aboriginal relics legislation submitted to State Government, Women's Committee formed, Experiment Farm Cottage acquired (first purchase by Trust), Classification system of historic buildings improved *Sydney Morning Herald* Historic Buildings Competition
1962 Everglades acquired, Macquarie Field House saved by Trust
1963 Lindesay acquired, Submission to State Government for coastal planning protection First Director appointed First Church Appeal (St Matthews')
1964 Membership 5,000
1965 Junior Group launched, Australian Council of National Trusts formed, Wirrimbirra Sanctuary acquired
1966 Garden Group formed
1967 Old Government House occupied and special Act passed, First public issue of Register, Southern Tablelands Region formed, Trust campaign for Sydney Harbour Park commences, Riversdale acquired, G.M. Blackwood bequest ($206,000)
1968 Hunter Region formed, *Sydney 2000* published, First Gifts-in-a-Basket shop opened, Membership 10,000
1970 Her Majesty the Queen opens Old Government House. Survey of Sydney (city) buildings and precincts, First overseas tour
1971 Purchase of Norman Lindsay property and acceptance of bequest
1972 *Hunter 2000* published
1973 Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum opens, Legislation protecting historic buildings submitted to State Government, Urban Conservation Committee formed, Bathurst-Orange survey, First Commonwealth Government grant, Membership 20,000, Advice

that Observatory Hill buildings would become Trust Headquarters
1974 Assistance to National Estate programme commences, Parramatta River regeneration commences, First Small Houses project commences, Central Western Region formed
1975 Transfer to National Trust Centre, Observatory Hill
1976 Bush regeneration programme commences
1977 Trust Centre restoration commences. First Annual General Meeting away from Sydney. Riverina Region formed
1978 S.H. Ervin Museum and Art Gallery opened
1979 S.H. Ervin bequest ($914,000)
Real Estate Service commences
1980 M. Byles bequest ($220,000) New England Region formed
1981 Northern Rivers Region formed, Membership 30,000 Court actions re Treasury Building and Parramatta Park, *Sydney Morning Herald* Photographic Competition, First Heritage Week organized
1982 Closer working relationship with State Government authorities commences, State Government policy for rainforest preservation, Rural Bank building campaign, Excess of expenditure over income ($255,000)
1983 Senior staff re-organization, First regional office (Mayfield) opened, Third International Conference of National Trusts in Sydney
1984 Gifts of real property of heritage significance became tax deductible, Macquarie Region formed, Saumarez, Armidale acquired, Juniper Hall, Paddington purchased, Hunter Region headquarters transferred to Newcastle
1985 commencement of the Bicentennial fund-raising, publication of Environmental Conservation Policy Papers commences, new logo.
1986 Dundullimal, Dubbo acquired, Tomago House, Raymond Terrace acquired
1988 Dalwood acquired by gift, St Ignatius Wentworth gifted, Museum of Childhood opened in Juniper Hall, Paddington. Trust acts to protect Cumberland Plain remnant bushland, Classifying a number of areas and successfully opposing sand mining at Agnes Banks.
1989 Cash flow problems. Proposal to lease Lindesay led to Extraordinary General Meeting. Administrator takes over Trust.
1990 National Trust of Australia (NSW) Act of 1990, new Board, Varroville at Minto acquired
Old Berrima Rectory sold
1992 Varroville sold with Public Positive Covenant allowing NT to influence its conservation. One Nation Heritage Properties Restoration Funding $1.5 million. Conservation Fund launched
1998 Miss Porter's House, Newcastle bequested.

NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTIES

A owned by the Trust
B owned by the Trust, subject to a life interest
C by Act of Parliament or lease etc. from State Government
D by agreement or license from Commonwealth Government
E private lease



1953	D	Montagu Island (flora and fauna), South Coast (transferred to NPWS 1988)
1955	E	St Malo, Hunters Hill (demolished 1961)
1957	A	Tenterfield School of Arts building (The Sir Henry Parkes Memorial Library and Museum)



1960	A	The Swain Natural Reserve, Killara (given away 1978)
1961	A	Experiment Farm Cottage, Parramatta
1961	C	Reserve (Aboriginal carvings), Bantry Bay (transferred to NPWS 1985)
1961	A	Ludovic Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary, Pennant Hills
1962	A	A.J. Small Lookout, Bilgola Head (transferred to Pittwater Council 1988)
1962	A	Everglades, Leura (parking area 1964)



1963	C	Hawkesbury Reserve, Brooklyn (transferred to Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, NPWS 1989)
1963	A	Lindesay, Darling Point





1963	C	Macquarie's Tomb, Isle of Mull, Scotland



1964	A	Burley Griffin Lodge, Avalon



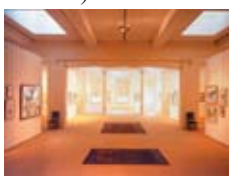
1965	C	Reserve adjoining Everglades, Leura
1965	A	Wirrimbirra Sanctuary, Bargo
1966	C	Watch-house, Balmain

1966	B	Mansfield property, Elizabeth Bay
1967	C	Old Government House, Parramatta
1967	A	Riversdale, Goulburn
1967	A	Reserve, Kurrajong (sold 1983)
1968	C	Grossmann House, Maitland
1969	A	House, Killara (sold 1979)
1969	A	Toll Bar House, Mt. Victoria (sold 1998)
1970	A	Cooma Cottage, Yass
1971	A	Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum Springwood
1971	A	Ahimsa, Cheltenham
1972	A	Fernhill, Bowenfels (sold 1997)
1973	A	Reserve, Mobbs Hill transferred to Parramatta Council 2000
1974	C	Brough House, Maitland
1974	A	Cottages, Windsor (later sold)
1974	A	Simpson's Cottage, Mayfield (sold 1986)
1975	C	The National Trust Centre, Sydney (5-9 Agar Steps and 110-114 Kent Street sold 1998)
1975	A	Cottages, Bathurst (later sold)
1977	D	Lighthouse Keeper's residence, Port Stephens (NPWS 1998)
1977	C	South Bowenfels Public School (National School) (returned to Crown 1993)
1978	A	Miss Traill's House, Bathurst
1978	A	Harper's House, Berrima
1979	A	Woodford Academy, Blue Mountains
1980	C	Messenger's Cottage, Observatory Hill, Sydney
1983	A	Seven terrace houses, Lithgow (sold 1985)
1983	A	Two terrace houses, Potts Point (sold 1985)
1984	A	Saumarez, Armidale
1984	A	Juniper Hall, Paddington
1984	C	Former Police Station, Newcastle
1985	A	Old Rectory, Berrima (sold 1990)
1985	A	Vienna, Hunters Hill
1986	A	Dundullimal, Dubbo
1986	A	Tomago House, Raymond Terrace
1986	A	Bondi Beach Unit (sold 1992)
1986		Bedervale collection only at Braidwood
1988	A	St Ignatius Schoolhouse Wentworth (gifted not officially transferred)
1988	A	Dalwood, Hunter Valley
1990	A	Varroville, Minto (sold 1992)
1998	A	Miss Porter's House, Newcastle



















LOCATIONS OF HEAD OFFICE

1945	Private residences
1947	27 Hunter Street, Sydney (shared space)
1963	44 Pitt Street, Sydney
1964	115 Pitt Street, Sydney
1968	123 Clarence Street, Sydney
1975	The National Trust Centre, Observatory Hill, Sydney

REGIONAL AND BRANCH COMMITTEES

Regional Committees

1967	Southern Tablelands	(Goulburn)
1968	Hunter *	(Newcastle)
1974	Central Western Women's	(Bathurst)
1977	Riverina	(Wagga Wagga)
1979-1980	New England	(Armidale)
1980-1981	Northern Rivers	(Grafton)
1983-1984	Macquarie	(Dubbo)
1985	Illawarra Shoalhaven	(Wollongong)

* The Hunter Trust (a company limited by guarantee) was launched in 1962. It became a Regional Committee of the National Trust in 1968.

A Canberra Women's Group or Committee was formed in 1968 as part of the Southern Tablelands Regional Committee. It was a separate Committee of the Trust between 1969 and 1976 and a separate National Trust from 1976.

Branch Committees

1980	Berrima
1982	Gulgong, Mudgee, Rylstone
1982	Lachlan
1984	Braidwood
1984	Yass
1985	Far South Coast
1985	Muswellbrook
1986	Maitland
1986	Wentworth
1987	Blue Mountains
1988	Broken Hill
1989	Macquarie Region
1991	Tamworth
1992	Parramatta
1992	Southern Sydney
1995	Orange and District
1995	Bathurst and District
1995	Inverell
2000	Hawkesbury
2003	Lithgow

As at January 2005
Regional & Branch Committees

Bathurst & District, Berrima, Blue Mountains, Broken Hill, Central West Womens', Gulgong Mudgee Rylstone, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Illawarra, Inverell, Lachlan, Lithgow, Macquarie, Northern Rivers, Orange & District, Parramatta, Riverina, Tamworth, Wentworth

PATRONS

His/Her Excellency, the Governor of New South Wales

1959 Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Woodward, KCMG KCVO, CB, CBE, DSO, KStJ.
1966 Sir Roden Cutler, VC, KCMG KCVO, CBE, KStJ.
1981 Air Marshall Sir James Rowland, KBE, DFC, AFC
1989 Rear Admiral Sir David Martin, KCMG, AO
1990 Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair, AO
1996 Gordon Samuels, AC
2001 Professor Marie Bashir, AC



Figure 103: Trust Patron, Professor Marie Bashir, AC at the opening of Experiment Farm Cottage, 2001 after Federation Fund works

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Presidents

1945-1946	O'Reilly, W. Cresswell (Chairman)
1946 (Nov)-1949	Ashton, A. (later CBE)
1949	Cramp, K.R., OBE
1949-1951	McKerihan C.R., (later Sir Roy, CBE)
1951-1952	King, G.A.
1952-1960	Wyndham, O.H
1960-1961	Sommerlad, E.L., Hon, MLC
1961-1965	McClemens J. H., The Hon Mr Justice
1965-1966	Hudson, A.G
1966-1969	Moore, J.C., The Hon Mr Justice (later Sir John)
1969-1973	Wyatt, I.F. (later OBE)
1973-1977	Parkinson, V.H., BEM
1977-1981	Jackaman Mrs A.C.
1981-1984	Rowe, R.J.
1984-1986	Rae, R.I.
1986-1988	Kelly, M.J., Assoc Prof
1988-1989	Miss S R Macarthur-Onslow
1989-1990	Administrator, Martin Green
1990**-	The Hon. Barry O'Keefe, AM, QC

** Serving 2005

Vice Presidents (including Senior V.P.)

1947-1949 } 1951-1952 }	Cramp, K.R., OBE
1949-1951	King, G.A.
1949 (3 mths)	Bernard-Smith, K. R.
1951-1961	Wyatt, Mrs I.B. (OBE 1960)
1952-1964	Moore, G.E.
1960-1965.	Hudson, A. G.
1961-1962	Wyndham, O. H.
1962-1970	Carr, D. A.
1964-1966	Moore, J. C., The Hon. Mr Justice (later Sir John)
1965-1971	Blaxland, Mrs G. (later Dame Helen, DBE)
1966-1968	Buckland, L.J
1968-1969	Sommerlad, E.L., Hon, MW
1969-1973	Flower, C.
1970-1971	Bernard-Smith, K. R
1971-1973 } 1980-1981 }	Parkinson, V.H., BEM
1971-1973 } 1974-1977 }	Jackaman, Mrs A.C.
1973-1974 } 1976-1980 }	Kingsford-Smith, Mrs J.
1973-1981	Rowe, R.J.
1973-1976	Wyatt, I.F. (later OBE)
1977-1987	Lucas, C.L., OBE
1981-1985	d'Apice, R.J
1981-1982	Schofield, L

Vice Presidents Continued

1982-1985	Macarthur-Onslow, Miss S.R.
1985-1986	Kelly, M.J.
1985-1986	Birmingham, Miss J.
1986-1988	Bain, J.K., AM
1986-1988	Miss S. Macarthur-Onslow
1987-1988	R. D'Apice,
1989-1990	Administrator
1990-2001	Mrs J. Oppenheimer (Deputy President)
2002	G. Bailey (Deputy)
2003-*	J. Bickersteth (Deputy)

* serving 2005



Figure 104: The Board, 2001. Front row: Jill McCann, Jillian Oppenheimer, Barry O'Keefe (President), Peter Johnson, Helen Lochead. Back row: Elsa Atkin (Executive Director), Michael Ball, Geoff Bailey (Deputy President), Anthony Armstrong, John Lester, Peter Webber, Camilla McRae, Sue Sacker



Figure 105: The Board, November, 2004. Front row: Janine Kitson, Camilla McRae, Barry O'Keefe (President), Robyn Christie, Elsa Atkin (Executive Director), Back row: Heather Nicholls, Wendy Carlson, Peter Lawry, Paul Adam, Anthony Armstrong, Julian Bickersteth (Deputy President), Will Holmes-a-Court (Treasurer). Absent. Helen Lochead

HONORARY SECRETARIES AND HONORARY TREASURERS

Honorary Secretaries

1945-1946 (Nov)	Wyatt, Mrs I.B. (later OBE)
1946-1952	Wyndham, O.H.
1952-1969*	Wyatt, I.F. (later OBE) (Acting for Part 1951)
1969-1977	Lovell, G.T.
1977-1981	d'Apice, R.J.
1981-1982	Macarthur-Onslow, Miss S.
1982-1986	Bain, J.K., AM
1986	Rae, R.I.
1986	d'Apice, R.J.
1987-1988	Birmingham, J.
1989-1990	*Administrator*

* M McCahon was Assistant Honorary Secretary 1957-1959

Honorary Treasurers

1946-1951	O'Reilly, W. Cresswell
1951-1952	Wright, W.G.
1952-1957	Wunderlich, G.E.
1957-1960	Tatlow, W.S.
1960-1967	Wyndham, O.H. (Acting 1961-62)
1967-1969	Turnbull, D.
1969-1970	Bernard-Smith, K.R
1970-1974	Dale, Keith
1974-1975	Wyatt, I.F. (later OBE) (Acting)
1975-1980	Alexander, R.G.(Acting June-November 1975)
1980-1984	Rae, R.I (Acting 1980-81)
1984-1986	Wise, A.W.
1986-1987	Rae, R.I, Birmingham, J., Miss, Vacchere, I.F., Weber, P.,
1987-1988	Rae, R.I., Vacchere, I.F., Weber, P.,
1989-1990	*Administrator*
1990-1993	Ashton, G.,
1993 (Nov)-1997	Green, M.,
1998-2000	Johnson, P.,
2001-	Holmes a Court, W.,

AUDITORS AND RETURNING OFFICERS

Auditors

1947-1951	Dougall, F. (Honorary)
1952-1961	Travis, G.S., MBE, FCA (Honorary)
1961-1963	Geo. S. Travis and Co
1963- 1989	Travis & Travis
1990-2002	KPMG
2003-	Mann Judd

Returning Officers

1952-1954		O'Reilly, W. Cresswell
1954-1956		Tatlow, W.S.
1956-1958		Wright, W.G.
1958-1976	(a)	Wunderlich, G.E.
1977		Wise, A.
1978-1983		Baggie, I.
1984-1985		N. Wykes
1990-2000		Gary Hoare (KPMG)
2001-2002		Stuart Marshall (KPMG)
2003		D.K. Swindells
2004		Gary Hoare

(a) Travis and Travis Acting 1970

Prior to 1952 elections were held by open vote at Annual General Meetings.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Appointed for distinguished and voluntary service

1953	Wyatt, Mrs I.B. (later OBE)*
1957	Wyndham, O.H.*
1959	Wyatt, I.F. (later OBE)*
1962	Hudson, A.G.*
1965	Moore, G.E.*
1965	Gengos, George
1966	McClemens, J.H., The Hon Mr Justice*
1967	Blaxland, Mrs G. (later Dame Helen, DBE)*
1967	Sommerlad E.L., Hon, MLC
1968	Roxburgh, Miss R. (later BEM)*
1970	Buckland, L.J.*
1972	Bernard-Smith, K.R.*
1974	Farmer, E.H. (later CBE, ISO, Dr)
1978	Flower, Cedric*
1978	Martin, Mrs J.*
1979	Parkinson, V.H., BEM
1980	Lovell, G.T.*
1981	Fisher, J.A.
1981	Furber Mrs J.
1983	Jackaman, Mrs A.C.
1986	Moore, J.C., The Hon Sir, AC*
1986	Rowe, R.J.A.,
1992	Kerr, J. S.,
1992	Kingsford-Smith, B., Mrs. OAM
1993	Fahy, K.,
1995	Sheedy, D.,
1996	Mitchell, B., Dr
1996	Proudfoot, H., Mrs
1997	Higgin, S., Mrs OAM
1997	Somervaille, R.D., AO
1998	Meek, B.,
1999	Lucas, C., OBE
2000	Walker, M., Miss
2000	Hazard, D., Mrs
2001	Nelson, D., Mrs AO, AM
2001	Taylor, N., Mrs
2002	Oppenheimer, Mrs Jillian OAM
2002	Parsons, Keith
2003	Webber, Emeritus Professor Peter
2003	Pockley, Diana
2003	Johnson, Emeritus Professor Peter, AC* (Posthumous)
2004	Ball, Michael AM
2004	Webb, Barbara

* Deceased



Figure 106: Emeritus Professor Peter Johnson, AC

VOLUNTARY SERVICE MEDALLIONS AND VOLUNTARY SERVICE BADGES

Voluntary Service Medallion (Silver)

1978-1979	Mesdames L. Bligh, J. Furber, H. Gittoes, M. Penney, J. Pockley, J. Webb. Emeritus Professor J. Freeland, AM. Messrs K. Fahy, E. Geyer, T. Payne, G. Setchell, W. Tatlow, J. Whitelock, R. Woodgate, G. Wunderlich. Posthumous: Ms Judith Cassell BEM, R. Connors, D. Carr
1979-1980	H. Farncomb (later OBE), Mrs H. Meeks, Mrs H. Scotford, OBE. Mr D. Stewart, AO, OBE.
1980-1981	Mesdames J. Higgins, M. Nicholls. Miss N. Hawdon, Mr D. Rich.
1981-1982	Mrs S. McIntyre, Mr R. Alexander. Posthumous: Mrs P Westcott
1982-1983	Mesdames A. Cobden, R. Darvall, D. Rankin, E. Reeve, D. Taylor, N. Taylor, N. Thomson. Misses L. Bridle, M. Page. Messrs S. Alley, D. Sheedy, E. Simpson, A. Ward, M. Wilcox, QC.
1986	Mrs Pam Binnie, Mrs Myrtle Cowling, Mr Colin Crisp, Mr Ian McDonald, Mr Max Ebert, Miss Aline Fenwick OBE, Mrs Nan Hobson, Mrs Eve Macleod, Mrs Jill Morrow, Mrs Lesley Pockley, Mrs Patricia Stratton
1988	Mr William Chapman, Mr Richard Chivell, Mr David Churchill, Miss Susan Clark, Mrs Helen Coleman, Mrs Jan Ebbeck, Mrs Jean Fry, Mrs Thomas Hyde-Page, Dr J. Semple Kerr, Mr Clive Lucas OBE, Mr David Mutton, Mr Rupert Purkis, Mr Alan Renshaw, Mrs Palema Woodward-Taylor
1992	Mr Richard d'Apice, Dr Graeme Aplin, Mrs Eleanor Bowen-Thomas, Mrs Wickey Harvey, Mr Philip Jenkyn, Mrs Audria Rogers, Mrs Pamela Tallents, Miss Barbara Webb. Posthumous: Mr Colin Crisp
1993	Mrs Valentine Adams, Miss Alison Affleck, Mrs Pamela Chippindall, Mrs Marie Henderson, Mr Michael Lehaney, Mrs Lois Rasmussen, Mrs Joan Robertson, Mr Ian Vacchini

1994	Mrs Jill Dewez, Mrs Jenny MacArthur-Onslow, Mr David McDonald, Mrs Peggy Muntz, Dr Philip Rasmussen, Mrs Louise Warren, Mr Darvall Wilkins
1995	Dr James Broadbent, Mrs Ula Eddie, Mrs Rosemary Fairbairn, Dr George Gibbons, Mr Donald Macarthur Godden, Mr Bob Irving, Mr Keith Parsons, Mrs Caroline Simpson.
1996	Mrs Gloria Campbell, Mrs Georgette Goodings, Mrs Betsy Sussman, Mr Ninian Thomson, Miss M. D. (Doreen) Turnbull, Mrs Molly Wood, Mrs Sheila Woolrych
1997	Mr Bob Clark, Mrs Margot Gemmell-Smith, Mrs Marion Grundy, Mrs Jill Hedge, Mr David Jackson, Mr Richard Mackay, Mrs Barbara van den Broek, Mrs Mabel Wyatt
1998	Mrs Annette Blinco, Mr Laurie Greenup, Mrs Janet Hay, Miss Patricia McDonald, Mr Reece McDougall, Mrs Bettine Robertson, Ms Wendy Swan, Mrs Prue Viggers
1999	Mr Paul Adam, David K. Baker, Meredith Buring, Margaret Durham, Brenda Greenwood, Rosemary Hislop, Ada Mumford, Sheila Swain AM.
2000	Dennis Brown, George Hanson, Gloria Jenkyn, Anne Philip, Alison Tom
2001	John Carr, Joseph Glascott OAM, Andrew Kerr, Elizabeth Lipscomb, Colin Miller, Margaret Royds, Ian Stapleton, Rosemary Wright
2002	Pamela Hubert, Roma Longley, Annette McLean, Robert Moore, Betty Riley, Phillip Simpson, Nina Walmsley, Shirley White
2003	Joan Alderson, Gordon Brown, Bettina Gowing, Patricia Hogan, Lorraine Jones, Heather King, Robin MacDonald, Patricia Milne, Barbara Murphy, Susie Sutton
2004	Annette Bennett, Mary Casey, Elizabeth Van Gendt, Jan Hefferman, John Kerrigan, Norma Maurer, Marion McCarthy, Sue Monro

Voluntary Service Badge (Bronze)

1978-1979	Mesdames M. Buring, E. Rathgaber. Misses L. Bridle, R. Bridle. Messrs G. Kirkman, R. Leck, L. Robertson, A. Ward, C. Webster
1979-1980	Mesdames W. Brach, H. Proudfoot. Miss J. Friend. Mr T. Parramore.
1980-1981	Mesdames J. McClemens N. Taylor. Mr W. Readford.
1981-1982	Mesdames J. Lesslie, P. Rankin, D. Thomson. Messrs E. Masey A. Scarisbrick.

In 1982-1983 the two Voluntary Service awards were combined as Voluntary Service Medallions. Awards were not made in 1983-1984.

Trust Commendation (Bronze)

1992	Miss Eve Ahern, Mrs Carolyn Banting, Mrs Norah Dennis, Mrs Nancy Etcell, Mrs Mary Glasson, Mr Kel Grabham, Mrs Barbara Jane Henchman, Mrs Barbara Johnston, Mr Andrew Kerr, Mrs Pat Parker
1993	Mr John Collocott, Mrs Mary Dawes, Dr George Gibbons, Mr George Hanson, Mrs Lorraine Jones, Miss Helena Kirkwood, Dr Richard Lamb, Mr Ben Meek, Mrs Betty Nash, Mrs Bettine Robertson, Mr Ralph Skelton, Mr Geoffrey Winter. Posthumous: Mrs Iris Ball
1994	Miss Mary Casey, Mrs Margaret Champion, Mrs Camilla McRae, Capt John More, Mrs Diana

	Nelson, Mr Phillip Parkin, Mrs Mimi Plackett, Ms Shirley White, Mrs Suzanne Woolcott
1995	Miss Joan Anderson, Mr John Armes, Mrs Maris Cash, Mrs June Comins, Ms Miriam Corn well, Mr John Marrinon, Mrs Natalie More, Ms Mary Reynolds, Mrs Daveney Single, Miss Anne Thompson, Mrs Mabel L. Wyatt
1996	Mr Dennis Brown, Mrs Jane Glad, Mrs Marie Glass, Mr J. R. Dugald Henderson, Mr Neil McKellar
1997	Ms Pam Dutton, Ms Judith Hiatt, Mr Geoff Mobbs, Mr Bob Moore, Mrs Peggy Mortlock, Mrs Joan Ross, Mrs Margaret Saunders, Mrs Gwen Silvey, Ms Janet Thompson, Mrs Prue Watson.
1998	Mrs Joan Broune, Mrs Margaret Burkitt, Mrs Irene Crosthwaite OAM, Mr Anthony Dale, Mrs Paula de Rome, Ms Katalin Erdelyi, Ms Anne Field, Mrs Norma Maurer, Mr Thomas Nelson, Mrs Lynette Stock
1999	Pat Dargin, Joyce Hawkless, Eril Jefferies, Graeme Mitchell, Graham Wilson
2000	Audrey Attwool, Brenda Downing, Hilma Ellis, Nancy Essex, Mary Garroway, Lorna Logan, Beverley McClymont, Janet Rice, Alysoun Ryves, Maurice Shannon, Ian Sim, Douglas Webb
2001	Margaret Christie, Doreen Francis, Wendy Griffiths, Gwen Hardman, Margaret Henry, Susie Hoppe, Douglas Lithgow, Sue Monro, Zella Sandy, Jeanette Stokes, John Sutton, Pauline Tay lor
2002	Shylie Brown, Dawn Hazelton, Roger Lembit, Howard Marshall, Lesley Marshall, Lynn McLoughlin, Colleen Morris, Jannette Reid, Ken Reid, Joan Tye, Richard Young AM
2003	John Broadley, Wendy Brown, Peter Crittenden, Char Daniel, Barbara Hurst, Christa Ludlow, Pamela McDonald, Lesley Neuhaus, Fay O'Connor, Marcia Seymour, Geoffrey Swain
2004	Nanette Anderson, Rosemary Burgess, Ken Burke, Sylvia Burke, Bev Eichorn, Cherry Frank lin, Winsome Johnstone, Joan O'Toole, James Piper, Jenny Rix, Loretta Thompson, Patrick Tingwell



Figure 107: Volunteer Awards, 2004, From left: Bev Eichorn, Cherry Franklin, Trust President Barry O'Keefe, Mary Casey, Barbara Webb, Marion Mc-Carthy and James Piper

COUNCILLORS (later Board Members) WITH TEN YEARS HONORARY SERVICE

1947-1949 } 1955-1976. }	Bernard-Smith, K. R.
1958-1970	Carr D.A
1976-1985	D'Apice, R.,
1973-1987	Doust, R.F.
1960-1974 } 1978-1981 }	Fisher, J.A.
1964-1977	Flower, Cedric
1969-1980	Freeland, J .M., Emeritus Professor, AM
1984-1999	Hazard, Mrs D.,
1951-1968	Hudson, A.G.
1965-1981	Jackaman, Mrs A.C.
1990-2003	Johnson, Professor R.N (Peter)
1970-1992	Kingsford-Smith, Mrs J.
1967-1979	Lovell, G.T.
1973-1998	Lucas, C.L. (later OBE)
1992-2004	McCann, Mrs J.,
1959-1969	McClemens, J.H., The Hon Mr Justice
1962-1973	McMichael, D.F., Dr (later CBE)
1979-1989	Macarthur-Onslow, Miss S.R.
1951-1976	Moore, G.E.
1964-1975	Moore, J.C., The Hon Mr Justice (later Sir John)
1990- **	O'Keefe, B., The Hon Mr Justice AM
1985-2001	Oppenheimer, J, Mrs
1966-1982	Parkinson, V.H., BEM
1961-1978	Payne, T. (Deputy for Director-General of Education)
1971-1981	Pogson, F.E., ISO
1979-1989	Rae, R.,
1960-1973	Richardson, G.D., OBE
1969-1984	Rowe, R.J.
1977-1988	Tanner, Howard
1990-1999	Temple, Helen
1953-1967 } 1979-1988 }	Tipper, J.D.
1990-2001	Webber, G.P, Professor
1945-1961	Wyatt, Mrs I.B. (OBE 1960)
1948-1958	Wyatt, I.B.
1952-1976	Wyatt, I.F. (later OBE)
1946-1967	Wyndham, O.H
1970-1981	Yarwood, A.T., Assoc Prof

** Serving early 2005

STAFF WITH MINIMUM TEN YEARS SERVICE

1965-1982		Ashburner, Miss E. Assistant to Director
1994	**	Atkin, Elsa Executive Director
1989	**	Barnes, Mara PA to Conservation Director from 2001
1994	**	Blyth, Julie Archivist
1991-1999		Brodie, Lousie Bushland Manager
1973-1983		Couldrey Miss E.
1990-2000		Davies, Stephen Deputy Director and Director of Conservation
1974-1987		Green, R.J., BEM
1974-1987		Green, Mrs R.J
1961-1976		Harbison, Miss P.M.
1974-1985		Hickey, Mrs E.
1975-1989		James, P.C. Executive Director
1983-1999		Levins, Chris Marketing and Corporate Relations Director
1958-1979		McNamara, W.J.
1970-1994		McPhee H.
1970-1994		McPhee, Mrs H
1994	**	Malloy, Sam Manager Miss Traill's House
1965-1983		Morris, J Executive Director
1964-1987		Patten, Mrs L.A
1981	**	Quint, Graham Deputy Conservation Director
1989-2005		Rannard, Janet (1989-1997, 1999-2005) Bushland Manager
1972-1987		Richards, W.
1969-1989		Rogers, Miss A.J.
1987-1999		Taber, Liz Manager Experiment Farm Cottage
1994	**	Trevillion, Amanda Manager Norman Lindsay Gallery
1963-1974		Walker, R.N. (later AM) (Leave of absence 1973-1974)
1984-1999		Winter, Beryl Membership Secretary, (volunteer since 1999)

** Serving early 2005

Many casual and part time staff on the bush regeneration teams have worked for more than 10 years. The list is numerous and hard to track. Some long time workers as remembered by the current team are:
Barbara Baird, Lyn Crossing, Margaret Fisher, Gerry Hayes, Ros Johnson, Lance Kennedy, Lynne Springett, Pat Thomas(1988 -)Whiley Lyn 1983 - 1995, 2002-

SENIOR STAFF AT HEAD OFFICE

There have been changes in structure and organisation as welll as numerous title changes and this is reflected below. The list included in the original edition of *Ours In Trust* has been used as the basis for the compilation of this Appendix and please accept the editors apologies for any errors or ommissions. It is the nature of a Not For Profit organisation that jobs are tackled as required and circumstances change. Many positions refelect particular circumstances at the time or the particular strengths of individuals.

Director

1963-1974	Walker, R. N. (later AM) (Leave of absence 1973-1974)
1973-1983	Morris, J. (Acting 1973-1974. Appointed Director Development 1983.)
1983-1989*	James, P. C.
1990	*Green, Martin Administrator*
1990-1993	McCarthy, Wendy
1994 **	Atkin, Elsa

Assistant Director

1961-1976	Harbison, Miss P.M
1965-1973	Morris, J
1968-1971	Campbell, Mrs D.
1971-1973	Middleton, G.J
1973-1974	Kerr, James (later Dr)
1974-1975	Earle, D.
1974-1975	Walker, Miss R.
1975-1983	James, P.C. (Deputy) (Appointed Executive Director 1983)
1975-1979	Nicholls, Miss J.
1979-1984	Guilfoyle, B.P. (App. Director Hunter 1983-1984)
1980 *	Richards, W. (Appointed Assistant Director 1980, Director Publicity and Marketing 1983, PublicRelations Director and Deputy Executive Director 1985)
1981-1982	Shedden, Miss J.C.
1982	Hodkinson, B.
1982-1989	Donnelly, T.
1990-2000	Davies, Stephen

(Some titles were different in early days and the position abolished in 2000)

Director of S. H. Ervin Gallery

1978-1981	Jessop, Miss C.
1982-1990	Dysart, Mrs D.
1990-1993	Loxley, Anne
1994-1995	Rumley, Katrina
1995-1997	Bell, Amanda
1997-1999	Holder, Jo
2000	Warner, Sandra
2001-	Watters, Jane

Environment Director

1984	Pratten, C.H.

(Changed to **Conservation Director** 1990**)**

1990-2000	Davies, Stephen
2001-	Goddard, Jacqui

Deputy Conservation Director

1981-	Quint, Graham (appointed to position in 2000)

Properties Manager

1986	Doust, Russell
1990-1995	Levins, Chris
1996	Horn, S.,
1997	Aranega, Gus
1998-	Maher, Toni

Museums and Properties Director

2002-2004	Schleger, Debra (appointed to position in 2002? from Federation Fund Projects)
2004-	Wesley, Richard

Marketing Manager

1990-1994	Stapleton, Maisy

Corporate Relations Director incl Marketing

1995	Faigan, Julian
1996-	Levins, Chris

Corporate Affairs Director

2000-2003	Le Seur, Angela
2005-	Maslen, Leanne (Acting)

Marketing and Corporate Relations Director

2004	Swain, David

Marketing Director

2000-2003	Creek, Rachel
2005-	Le Seur, Angela (Acting)

Records Officer/Archivist

1984-1989	Ryan, Miss M.
1990-1992	Acret, Helen
1992	Hesselman, Gail
1994	McManus, Tracy, Blyth, Julie
1994-1996	Greaves, Julie, Blyth, Julie
1997-	Blyth, Julie

Publicity Officer

1972-1987	Richards, W. (Appointed Assistant Director 1980, Director Publicity and Marketing 1983, PublicRelations Director and Deputy Executive Director 1985)
1988	Donohoe, Brendan

role ceased in a formal sense until 2002. Publicity was managed by various officers under differing titles.

1992- 1993	Millard, Justine (Information Officer)
1994	Stapelton, Maisy (Marketing manager)
1995	Faigan, Julian (Marketing manager)
1995-1996	Lee, Arabella (Marketing assistant)
1997-1998	Stynes, Georgia (Marketing Assistant)
1999	Aviles, Maryanne (Marketing Assistant)
2000 -2001	Stewart, Emma (Marketing Assistant)
2002	Geissler, Marie, Stallard, Lisa
2003-	Carter, Kim

Accountant (full-time)

1971-1973	Robertson, G.S.
1973	Booth, J.D.
1974-1976	Latimer, S.R.
1976-1978	Nies, R.A.
1978-1986	Shedden, Miss J.C. (Appointed Assistant Director 1981, Director Finance 1983))
1986	Gantor, G
1982	Donnelly, T. (Appointed Assistant Director 1982)

Finance Director

1990-1996	Rekhraj, J Singh
1997-	White, Steve

Education Officer

1979-1982	Laing, Mrs P
1983-1989	Levins, C.
1995	Engel, Rosemary
1999-	Petersen, Julie

Real Estate Officer (Honorary)

1980-1982	Thurlow, R.
1983-1985	Powell, F.
1984 *	O'Neill, M. (not honorary)

Administrative Assistant

1976-1979	Murray, Miss P.
1979-1980	Owen, Mrs F.
1980-1984	Lonergan, Miss P.
1983 *	Murray, Miss P. (different titles)

Assistant to the Director

1965-1982	Ashburner, Miss E.
1982-1983	Murray, Miss P. (different titles)
1983-1985	Mazza, Gia
1985	Farlow, Betty
1986	Cahill, Alan
1987	Malone, Frances
1988	McDonald, Michelle
1989-1993	Capelletto, D.,
1994	Black, Caroline, Lennon, Sheila
1995	Lennon, Sheila
1996	Muller, Barbara
1997-2004	Maslen, Leanne
2004	Tam, Becki
2005	York, Julie



Figure 108: National Trust staff 2004

DONATIONS, GIFTS, BEQUESTS, LEGACIES AND DEVISES MINIMUM $10,000

	Donor etc	Actual gift etc	Relevant Property
1954-1955	K. R. Bernard-Smith*	Oil paintings, 18th century pole-screens etc	-
1960	Swain and Co Pty Ltd	$36,000	The Swain Natural Reserve
1961-62	G. M. Blackwood* E. Blackwood (Miss)*	$12,000	Ludovic Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary
1962	Parks and Playground Movement of NSW	A. J. Small Lookout	
1962-65	Anonymous (later disclosed as A. N. Swain*)	$45,000	Everglades
1963-67	W. D. Pye	$88,000 furniture etc	Lindesay
1964-68	H. Lyons (Mrs) S. James (Miss) R. Winter (Miss) C. Stevenson, MBE (Miss)	$22, 760	Burley Griffin Lodge
1965	Estate late B. Solomon (Miss)	$22,000	
1965	David G. Stead Memorial Wildlife Research Foundation of Australia	Wirrimbirra Sanctuary	
1966	Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	$51,000	Old Government House
1966	Estate late J. L. Mansfield	Elizabeth Bay property	

1967	Estate late G. M. Blackwood	$206,000	
1969	Council of the City of Blue Mountains	Toll Bar House	
1969-1971	G. Penfold-Hyland (Mrs)	Antiques	Old Government House
1969-1977	A. N. Swain*	$25,000	Killara House
1969-1977	M. S. Giffiths (Mrs)	$23,500	Cooma Cottage
1970	Estate late Norman Lindsay	Paintings, ship models, drawings, books etc (close to $200,000)	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1970-71	J. O. Fairfax	2 silver candelabra and other items	Old Government House
1970-73	S. H. Ervin	$50,000, paintings etc	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1970-1982	D. Stewart, AO, OBE	Paintings etc	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1970-1982	D. Stewart (Mrs)	Paintings etc	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1971	Estate late M. Holbeach (Miss)	Antique Furniture	
1971	M. Byles (Miss)	Ahimsa property	
1972	Estate late E.B. Merrick (Miss)	Fernhill (Bowenfels)	
1973	Anonymous	Mobbs Hill Reserve	
1973	S. H. Ervin	$25,000	Ervin Art Fund
1973	Estate late T. D. Freeman	$25,000	
1974	S. H. Ervin	$90,000	Ervin Gallery and art fund
1974	John Lysaght (Aust) Ltd	Simpson's Cottage	
1975	Estate late A. R. Renshaw	paintings, drawings, etchings, art books etc (about $90,000)	
1975	S. H. Ervin	$45,000	Ervin Art Fund
1975-1982	J. Glad (Mrs)	$5,000, paintings and royalties	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1976	S. H. Ervin	$75,000	Ervin Gallery
1976-1982	P. Lindsay	Paintings etc	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1977	Boral Ltd	$10,000	Book – Hidden Gardens of Sydney
1977-78	Estate late I. Traill (Miss)	Bathurst cottage, antiques (value $24,000) and $10,000	
1978	Estate late N. K. Pedrana	$17,000	
1978	Estate late S. H. Ervin	Paintings, books, antiques, sculptures	
1978	Alfred Dunhill (Aust) Pty Ltd	Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage booklet	

1979	Estate S. H. Ervin	$802,000	Endowment of Ervin Gallery
1979	G. McManamey (Miss)	Woodford Academy	
1979-1980	Estate late M. Byles (Miss)	$220,000	
1979-1980	Estate late I. Traill (Miss)	$12,000	Bathurst cottage
1980	Estate late A. M. Bowden (Mrs)	Antique furniture, silverware etc	Grossmann House
1980	Utah Foundation*	$10,000 for catalogue	Ervin Gallery
1980	Estate late L. Reis	Antique furniture, paintings, rugs	Lindesay
1980	K. Wingrove	2 statues (about $25,000)	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1980	Bain Family, Bain and Co and others	6 Conrad Martens watercolours (about $55,000)	Ervin Gallery
1981	J. Badgery (Mrs)	Silver and glass epergne	Lindesay
1981	Anonymous	$10,000	Mobbs Hill Reserve
1982	Estate late W. Stevens Estate late D. Stevens (Mrs)	$110,000	
1982	Estate late A. Trenchman (Miss)	$32,000	
1984	Estate late Ethel Mabel Horton	$43,423	
1985	Estate late Doris Bowman (Miss)	Macarthur Quilt, furniture and personal effects + $20,166	
1986	Estate late Violet Cynthia Nolan	$12,500	
1988	Estate late Leslie Annie Birdie	871/2 Stewart St Paddington & furnishings sold for $400,000	
1989	Estate late George Henry Briggs	$25,635	
1993-97	Estate late Y.M.B. Lee (Miss)	$47,426	
1994-2000	Estate late Marjorie Edwards	$191,203	
1994-5	Estate late Winifred Vera Hole	$334,055	
1997-2001	Estate late Julia Minna Caminer	$250,619	
1998	Estate late Hazel Mildred Porter	434 King St Newcastle & furniture + $96,490	Miss Porter's House
1998	Estate late Margaret Vera Willis	$74,405	
1999	Estate late Marjorie Lydia Wane	$214,859	
1999	Estate late Jane Muriel Evans	$27,500	
2000	Estate late Edith A. Dew (Miss)	$89,775 to set up Barbara Dew House, Wirrimbirra	Wirrimbirra

2000	Estate late Lucy R. Dew (Miss)	$118,240 to set up Barbara Dew House, Wirrimbirra	Wirrimbirra
2000	Estate late Kathleen Elizabeth Armstrong	$20,000	
2002	Estate late Jessie Isabel Toghill	$10,000	

* Also gave donations and/or items in other years

Regular Donors

The following have made substantial and in some cases regular cash donations or gifts of antiques, paintings etc. which in total add their names to the list of $10,000 and over.

An anonymous gentleman
Two anonymous ladies
P.R. Arnott (Miss)
Australian Guarantee Corporation Ltd
J. Brackenreg, ORE
Council of the City of Goulburn
Council of the City of Sydney
C.S.R. Ltd
Email Ltd
N.K. Pedrana (Mrs) (additional to 1978 bequest)
K.G. Smith
K.G. Smith (Mrs)
T.Y. Stead, AM (Dr)
The Broken Hill Proprietary Co Ltd

Excluded

(1) Properties and grants from Governments.
(2) Funds raised by Trust groups and transferred to properties or projects.
(3) Donations to church and other outside appeals.

1995 CONSERVATION FUND set up as part of the 50th Anniversary Celebrations

BENEFACTORS
Donations of $100,000 and above

Fujitsu Australia – Gift in Kind
HPM Industries Pty Limited – Cash
Leighton Holdings
Lend Lease Interiors Pty Limited – Cash
National Trust Women's Committee – Cash
NSW Department of Planning and Housing – Cash
O'Keefe, AM QC, The Hon. B.S.J. – Cash*
One Nation Heritage Funding – Cash
Porter Miss H *t*
Seton Wilkinson, Mr D.G. – Cash
Sydney Electricity – Gift In Kind
Thyne Reid Education Trust – Cash
Westpac Banking Corporation – Cash

DONORS
$10,000 to $99,000
ABB Installation and Service Pty Ltd
Annabelle Bird
Armati, Mr I
Bloxham &Chambers – Cash
Bowie, Mr I.- Gift in Kind
BP Australia – Gift in Kind
Commonwealth Bank of Australia – Cash
Computer Management Centre – Gift in Kind
Conde Nast Publications
Dataproducts Corporation – Gift in Kind
Department of Health, NSW
Dysart, Mrs D. – Cash
Eakin McCaffery Cox – Cash
Euro RSCG Bail Partnership
Foot, Mrs R. – Cash
Fuji Xerox – Gift in Kind

Godden Mackay Pty Limited – Gift in Kind*
Grosvenor International Australia Pty Ltd – Cash
Hawke AC, The Hon. R.J.L. and Mrs H. Hawke – Cash
Hazard, Mrs D. – Cash*
IBM Australia Limited – Gift in Kind
Intelligence International – Gift in Kind
International Conservation Services - Gift in Kind
Ipoh Garden (Aust) Limited – Gift in Kind
KPMG Peat Marwick – Cash
Lachlans Restaurant – Cash
Lai, Mr A. – Cash
Mackay, Mr R*. – Cash
Macquarie Print
Macquarie Publications Pty Limited – Cash
Malaysia Airlines – Gift in Kind
Masterman, Mrs G.– Cash
Mawland Development Pty Limited – Cash
McCarthy AO, Ms W. – Cash
McGrath Partners Estate Agents – Cash
Michael Bligh & Assoc. Pty Limited – Gift in Kind
Neville Jeffress Advertising – Gift in Kind
Nutri-Metics International Holdings Pty Ltd – Cash
Pascol Paints Australia Pty Ltd – Cash
Philips Electronics Australia Limited – Gift in Kind
Quadratron Australia – Gift in Kind
Rasmussen, Dr J.P.- Gift in Kind
Richardson, Mr J. – Cash
Roth, Mr H.
Somervaille AO. Mr R.D. – Cash
State Rail Authority (NSW) – Gift in Kind
Subaru Australia Pty Limited – Gift in Kind
Sydney Cove Authority – Gift in Kind
Tait, Mr T. – Gift in Kind
Telstra Corporation Limited – Gift in KInd
The Natural Floor Covering Centre
University of Sydney – Cash
Wellcome Australia – Cash
Western, Miss A.C. – Cash
Windeyer Family
Wyndham Estate

SUPPORTERS
Up to $10,000
Anderson, Mrs M. – Cash
ANZ Banking Group Limited – Cash
Arnott, Miss P.R. – Cash
Atkin, Ms E. – Cash
Australiana Flags – Gift in Kind
Barnet, Mr & Mrs R. – Cash
Baudish, Mrs R.E. – Cash
Borthwick, Mrs W.M.
Bowen-Thomas, Mr and Mrs E.G. – Cash
Boyle, Mr H.O. – Cash
Bradley, Mr & Mrs K.A. – Cash
Brewster, Miss M. – Cash
Broune, Mrs J. -
Campbell, Mrs A.
Campbell, Mrs V.R. – Cash
Church, Mr J.F. – Cash
Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners – Gift in Kind*
Collins, Misses K.N. & M.M. – Cash
Compton, Mr H.
Cooper, Mrs M.W
Cordner, Mrs G. – Cash
Coughlan, Mrs M.K.
Crouch, Mrs C.
Cullen, Mr S.T.
Dewar, Mr W. – Cash
Dey AO, Dr J. – Cash
Dixon, Mr A.J.
Dorian Scott Pty Limited – Cash
Douglass, Mr G.M. – Cash
Drayton, Mrs C.J. – Cash
Dunk, Mrs M.R.
Eldershaw, Mr J.M.
Elwell, Mrs M.T. – Cash
Field, Councillor A. – Cash
Flint, MI & Mrs J.M. – Cash
Francis, Mrs M.
Frecker, Mr D.C.
Gaites, Mr R.F. – Cash
Galbraith, Mrs S.
Garrett, MI W.J.
Glascott OAM, Mr J. – Cash*
Goddard, Mr J.R.
Gray, Miss L.
Green Hotel Corporation – Cash
Griffin, Ms P. – Cash
Henderson, Mrs S.
Henley, Mr R.W. – Cash
Hope OBE, Lt-Col. J.W – Cash
Hoskins, Mr K.C. – Cash
Hotel Intercontinental – Gift in Kind
Hudson, Miss H.M. -
Institute of Municipal Management – Cash
Isles, Mrs A. – Cash
Jackson, Miss H.M.
Jenkyn, Mr P.N.D. – Cash
Johnson AO, Prof. R.N. – Cash*
Joll, Mr C.M.
Jordan Sign Company – Gift in Kind
Kell & Rigby (Builders) Pty Limited – Gift in Kind
Kerrigan, Mr J. – Cash
Kroop, Mr J
Laminex Industries – Gift in Kind
Leckie, Miss P.A. – Cash
Lee, Mr J. – Cash
*Lucas Mr C OBE – Cash**
Lexmark International Pty Limited – Gift in Kind
Lockhart, Mr J.R.J.
Lockhart, Mrs M.
Luke, Mrs I. & Family – Cash
Macarthur-Stanham, Mr J. – Cash*
Mackay, Mr & Mrs P.B. – Cash
Macquarie Bank Limited – Cash

Mactier, Mrs L.A.W.
Mactier, R.W.
Magwood, Mrs F.
Maher, Dr and Mrs P.
Makinson, Miss K.I. – Cash
Mark Stewart Smash Repairs Pty Limited
Martin, Mrs J.
Mashford, Mrs M.J. -
Mason, Mrs N.
Maxwell Optical Industries Pry Limited – Gift in Kind
McCann, Mrs J. – Cash*
McDonald, Mr & Mrs D.R. – Cash
Mullens Miss L – Cash
Peddle Thorp Architects – Gift in Kind
Philps, Mrs H S – Cash
Primary Communications – Gift in Kind
Programmed Maintenance Service – Cash
Readers Digest (Australia) Pty Ltd – Cash
Regan, Mr B. – Cash
Remond, Mrs R M – Cash
Rigby AM Ed Mr A L – Cash
Rintoul – Gift in Kind
Rozen, Mr & Mrs – Cash
Sanyo Office Machines – Gift in Kind
Simon, Mrs R – Cash
Southcorp Wines – Gift in KInd
Stockton Uniting Church Parish – Cash
Transfield Holdings Pty Ltd – Cash
Thornton Mr B. – Cash
Valiant Commercial Furniture – Gift in Kind
Webb, Mrs L V – Cash
Webber, Prof G P – Cash*
Williamson, Mr H – Gift in Kind
Willis, M – Cash
Wong-See, Mrs F – Cash
Wren Partnership – Gift in Kind
* - Denotes Board Member

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO NSW TRUST

	Administration	Trust Properties		Trust Projects, Studies, Surveys	
1973-74	$20,000	$10,000	Riversdale	$7,000	Bathurst-Orange
	$25,000	$50,000	Windsor cottages	$3,000	Carcoar
1974-75	$25,000	$66,000	Bathurst cottages	$20,000	Parramatta River
		$50,000	Bedervale Furniture	$10,000	Advice to local Govt re historic buildings and conservation areas
		$50,000	National Trust Centre	$8,000	Controls for conservation areas
		$25,000	Cooma Cottage	$5,000	Register of National Trust Listings
		$21,000	Windsor cottages	$5,000	Environmental literature in schools
		$20,000	Everglades	$4,000	Curtilage requirements historic buildings
		$15,000	Riversdale	$2,000	Berrima landscapes
		$8,000	Wirrimbirra Sanctuary	$1,000	Hawkesbury River Symposium proceedings
				$1,000	Merimbula Wharf

1975-1976	$30,000	$10,000	National Trust Centre	$5,000	Conservation project Central Western Region
		$15,000	Cooma Cottage	$4,000	Millthorpe townscape
		$3,000	Burley Griffin Lodge	$30,000	Advice to Local Govt and publications
		$7,500	Grossmann House		
		$8,000	Bedervale furniture catalogue		
1976-77	$30,000	Nil		Nil	
1977-78	$30,000	$35,000	Cooma Cottage	$20,000	Advice to Local Govt, societies
		$5,000	Burley Griffin Lodge	$8,000	Small country towns conservation policies
		$5,000	National Trust Centre	$5,000	Landscape
		$2,000	Brough House	$20,000	St Bartholomews Church
		$20,000	Woodford Academy		
1978-79	$30,000	$10,000	Fernhill (Bowenfels)	$15,000	Historic Buildings
		$25,000	Cooma Cottage	$11,000	Industrial archaeological sites
		$15,000	Woodford Academy	$6,000	Real Estate pilot scheme
		$44,000	Harper's House (indirect)	$25,000	Advice to Local Govt
		$6,000	Harper's House	$5,000	Conservation legislation
				$5,000	Historic Gardens
				$7,500	Conservation project Central Western Region
1979-1980	$30,000	$5,000	Cooma Cottage	$10,000	Historic Buildings
		$10,000	Harper's House	$4,000	Industrial Archaeology
		$5,000	Woodford Academy	$10,000	Urban conservation (advice to Local Govt)

				$25,000	Small country towns conservation policies
1980-81	$30,000	$4,500	Grossmann House	$15,000	Advice to Local Govt
				$6,000	Historic Buildings
				$10,000	Industrial archaeology
				$2,500	Parramatta River
				$16,000	Cemeteries
				$10,000	Railways
				$4,500	Old North Road
				$3,500	Scenic conservation
				$8,000	Domestic architecture education
				$5,000	Local history
				$5,000	Small country towns conservation policies
1981-82	$30,000	Nil		$8,000	Advice to local Govt
				$5,000	Industrial archaeology
				$5,000	Cemeteries
				$5,000	Railways
TOTAL	$255,000	$550,000		$389,500	

To mid 1982

From time to time other payments were made to the Trust for non-Trust properties or projects. The years quoted are when grants were announced, not necessarily when paid.

Commonwealth Government Grants Update From 1983

1983
$45,000 Grant-in-Aid

1984
$20,000 Cemetery survey work
$15,000 Classification of landscape-selected areas
$10,000 Development of historic landscape manual
$45,000 Grant-in-Aid
$4,000 Industrial sites list
$6,000 Port Stephens landscape conservation study
$10,000 South Maitland railway Study

1985
$45,000 Grant-in-Aid
1985-87
$20,000 Hunter Heritage Centre restoration
1985-87
$25,000 Saumarez & outbuilding conservation

1986
$8,000 Eveleigh railway yards study
$48,000 Grant-in-Aid
$4,000 Industrial sites list updates
$6,250 Study of 19th/20th century trading wharves in Sydney
$8,750 Urban parks survey & assessment
$6,000 Water board sites assessment study

1987
$15,000 Cemetery survey
$50,000 Grant-in-Aid

$4,000 Industrial sites list updates II
$4,000 Malls in heritage precincts
$4,000 National Trust register
$6,000 Study of 19th/20th century trading wharves in Sydney
$10,000 Twin roads forest regeneration

1988
$25,000 Advice to local Govt
$15,000 Conservation of urban bushlands video
$50,000 Grant-in-Aid
$4,000 Heritage railway structures survey
$5,000 Malls in heritage precincts II
$10,000 Regeneration of remnant shale bushland, Macquarie Hospital
$5,000 Sydney Fire stations survey
$6,000 Sydney post offices survey

1989
$25,000 Advice to local government
$45,000 Grant-in-Aid
$15,000 Historic cemeteries stage II
$6,000 Industrial sites list updates
$10,000 Macquarie Hospital bushland regeneration III
$5,000 Sydney Fire stations study stage 2
$6,000 Sydney post offices study stage 2

1990
$25,000 Advice to local government
$10,000 Cultural landscapes of the North Coast NSW
$25,000 National Trust database
$6,000 Water Board sites stage II

1991
$27,000 Advice to local government
1991/92 $61,500 Grant-in-Aid
$2,000 Harpers Mansion privy conservation
$11,500 Heritage Promotions officer
$32,000 Heritage trades training
$3,000 Mudgee tree study
$5,000 Old Govt House Conservation management plan
$1,500 Riversdale interior paint study
$12,500 Saumarez Thomas house restoration work
$19,150 Save the Bush
$8,000 Stained glass exhibition

1992
$30,000 Advice to local government
$7,200 Experiment Farm study
$7,000 Fire as a cemetery management tool study
$63,000 Grant-in-Aid
$20,000 Railway Structures survey
$20,000 South Maitlands Coalfields Study
$22,000 Tree study Hunter region

1993
$14,000 Aboriginal Childhood video (ATSIC)
$33,000 Advice to local government
$5,000 Black Horse Inn documentation of
$20,000 Cemetery survey stage III
$150,000 Dalwood
$90,000 Dundullimal Education
$150,000 Experiment Farm Cottage
$3,500 Experiment Farm Cottage plaque (CHEFP)
$30,000 Fernhill South Bowenfels
$65,000 Grant-in-Aid
$150,000 Grossmann House
$5,000 Goulburn heritage education kit
$25,000 Harbourside Pool Survey
$20,000 Heritage Garden Study
$25,000 Interwar Housing survey stage I
$3,500 Experiment Farm Cottage plaque (CHEFP)
$2,600 Macquarie mausoleum plaque conservation (CHEFP)
$100,000 Norman Lindsay Gallery
$150,000 Old Govt House
$50,000 Riversdale
$250,000 Saumarez: Thomas House restoration
$25,000 Survey of metropolitan Sydney pools
$80,000 Tomago House roof restoration
$150,000 Walter Burley Griffin Lodge
$150,000 Woodford Academy

1994
$66,900 Grant-in-Aid
$20,000 Heritage Gardens study stage II
$20,000 Interwar housing survey stage II
$20,000 Saumarez stage IV education
$800 Wellington heritage building survey

1995
$3,500 Archives slide collection storage (Community

heritage)
$68,438 Grant-in-Aid
$19,000 Heritage gardens stage III
$15,000 Heritage malls and streetscapes publication
$22,000 Historic interiors project

1996

$33,000 Advice to local govt year XIV
$10,000 Cemeteries Advisor year IV
$20,000 Cemeteries Survey stage VIII
$67,754 Grant-in-Aid
$15000 Heritage gardens stage IV (Playgrounds)
$4,000 Miss Traills House conservation management plan
$10,500 Old Govt House cons management plan completion
$10,000 Register finalization of computer entry
$15,000 Saumarez homestead milking shed
$40,000 Special grant to Conservation division
$20,000 Showgrounds of rural NSW

1997

$1,900 Archives print collection storage (Community heritage)
$66,686 Grant-in-Aid

1998

$39,500 Cooma Cottage
$1,005,000 Experiment Farm
$67,288 Grant-in-Aid
$600,000 Grossmann & Brough Houses
$295,000 Miss Traills House
$1,400,0000 Norman Lindsay Gallery
$1,200,000 Old Govt House
$260,000 Riversdale
$115,000 Saumarez
$2,750,000 Sir Henry Parkes School of Arts, Tenterfield
$289,000 Stella James House (Burley Griffin Lodge formerly)
$61,000 Tomago
$1,000,000 Woodford Academy

1999

$67,630 Grant-in-Aid

2000

$20,000 Berrima 1914-1918 project
$65,691 Grant-in-Aid

2001

$4,000 Archives scanner purchase (Cent of Federation)
$67,459 Grant-in-Aid
$750,000 Heritage 2001
$4,000 Harris Park-Migrant stories (Cent of Federation)
$20,000 Miss Traills House Schools Education program

2002

$68,571 Grant-in-Aid

2003

$69,597 Grant-in-Aid

2004-05

$2,750 Archives print storage (Community heritage)
$70,195 Grant-in aid

NSW GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO NSW TRUST

	General $	Cultural $	Others $	
1959-1960	1,000			
1960-1961	1,000			
1961-1962	2,000			
1962-1963	4,000			
1963-1964	6,000			
1964-1965	10,000			
1965-1966	10,000			
1966-1967	10,000	2,000		
1967-1968	10,000	3,000		
1968-1969	10,000	3,000		
1969-1970	12,000	1,000		
1970-1971	14,000	1,000	10,000	Old Government House
1971-1972	14,000	1,000	3,000	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1972-1973	14,000	1,000	1,000	Norman Lindsay Gallery
1973-1974	15,000	1,000		
1974-1975	15,000	1,500		

1975-1976	25,000	3,000	5,000	Riversdale
			2,500	Wirrimbirra Sanctuary
1976-1977	25,000	5,000	1,000	Exhibition (antiques)
1977-1978	28,000	12,000		
1978-1979	28,000	14,000	25,000	Norman Lindsay Gallery
			6,000	Contribution curator's salary, Ervin Gallery
1979-1980	28,000		21,000	Rising damp 4 properties
1980-1981	28,000		19,000	Heritage Week
			5,000	Messenger's Cottage
			8,500	Ervin Gallery
			8,000	Education booklet
			7,500	Register assistance
1981-1982	28,000		15,000	Heritage Week
			10,000	Old Government House (water supply)
			7,000	Browne's masonry Works
TOTAL	$338,000	$48,500	$154,500	

To mid 1982
The years quoted are when grants were announced, not necessarily when paid.

NSW Government Grants Update From 1983

1983
$18,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery salaries

1984
$30,000 Historic houses publication
$19,175 Ministry for the Arts: S H Ervin Gallery staff

1985
$150,000 Cooma Cottage restoration
$55,000 Heritage Week
$750,000 Juniper Hall restoration
$35,825 Ministry for the Art: Museums
$19,175 Ministry for the Arts: S H Ervin Gallery staff
$100,000 Vienna cottage restoration

1986
$24,000 Activities and operations
$250,000 Dundullimal restoration
$50,000 Norman Lindsay seahorse fountain bronze recasting
$21,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery salaries
$325,000 Tathra Wharf restoration

1987
$34,000 Miss Traills house stabilisation
$21,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery salaries
$150,000 Saumarez & outbuildings restoration

1988
$15,000 ($3for$2) Tenterfield School of Arts
$21,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts:

S H Ervin Gallery salaries

1989

$21,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery salaries

1990

$40,000 Grant-in- aid
$9,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : Australian Childhood Director's salary
$21,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery salaries

1991

$3,500 Experiment Farm Cottage management plan
$40,000 Grant for activities
$61,500 Grant-in-Aid
$13,200 NSW Ministry for the Arts : Australian Childhood Director's salary
$22,500 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery salaries

1992

$18,176 Dalwood
$40,000 Grant-in-Aid
$12,745 NSW Ministry for the Arts : Museum of Australian childhood
$18,600 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery
$70,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : Heritage Week
$100,000 Norman Lindsay Gallery
$2,000 ($for$) Saumarez
$20,000 Railway Structures survey
$9,700 Regional Conservation seminars
$30,000 Significant rail bridges survey
$10,000 Vienna education kit

1993

$25,000 Cemeteries Advisor yr I
$200,000 Dalwood
$40,000 Grant-in-Aid
$15,000 Heritage promotions Officer year III
$20,000 Heritage Trades Training Stage II
$20,000 Heritage Week support
$1,500 Inverell domestic Architecture project
$2,500 Miners Cottage Broken Hill
$23,600 NSW Ministry for the Arts : Museums & Gallery
$70,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts : Heritage Week
$87,955 Tomago
$30,000 Restoration Appeals Officer year II
$25,000 Tramway Depot workshop survey

1994

$30,000 Advice to local govt
$18,000 Cemeteries Advisor Year II
$10,000 Central West Cemeteries survey stage VII
$40,000 Grant-in-aid
$20,000 Heritage Promotion officer year IV
$20,000 Heritage Week Support
$70,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts: Heritage Week
$25,500 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery
$15,400 NSW Ministry for the Arts : Museums
$10,000 Restoration Appeals Officer year
$20,000 Urban Conservation & conservation paper
$800 Wellington Building Heritage Survey

1995

$30,000 Advice to local govt
$10,000 Cemeteries Advisor
$20,000 Cultural tourism and heritage promotion
$50,000 Grant-in-aid
$20,000 Heritage promotion officer
$20,000 Heritage Week support
$19,000 NSW Ministry for the Arts: museums
$25,500 NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery
$675,000 Old Government House Building works
$10,000 Restoration appeals Officer
$8,200 Riversdale cmp
$20,000 Survey of light engineering tools in inner Sydney

1996

$10,000 Conservation of urban heritage trees education kit
$7,300 Dundullimal education program
$44,000 Grant-in-aid
$550 Harpers Mansion underpinning
$20,000 Heritage Week support
$25,000 Heritage Promotions Officer
$17,900 NSW Ministry for the Arts: Museums
$10,000 Restoration Appeals officer
$45,000 Saumarez

1997

$21,220 Cemeteries Advisor

	$25,000	Colonial gardens Study stage 1
	$1,000	Como Hotel video
	$65,000	Dept of Communications & the Arts
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$20,000	Heritage Education and promotion (magazine)
	$20,000	Heritage Week support year IV
	$10,000	Interwar housing stage III seminar
	$10,000	Harris Park Parramatta education kit
	$14,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts: Museums
	$17,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts; visual arts
	$10,000	Restoration Appeals
	$12,000	Riversdale archaeological study
	$22,000	Saumarez verandah repair
	$25,000	Thematic survey seminar
	$10,000	Tomago Chapel repairs
	$6,000	Volunteer co-ordinator
1998	$22,000	Cemeteries Advisor year VI
	$15,000	Cemeteries survey year IX
	$25,000	Colonial Landscapes Cumberland Plain stage 2
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$250,000	Heritage 2001 program
	$20,000	Heritage Week support
	$20,000	Heritage Promotion (magazine)
	$35,000	Industrial Heritage Officer year 1
	$27,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts: museums
	$15,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts : S H Ervin Gallery
	$25,000	National Trust register entry
	$10,000	Restoration Appeals officer
1999	$22,000	Cemeteries Advisor year VII
	$15,000	Cemeteries Survey year X
	$500	cemeteries workshop
	$25,000	Colonial gardens Study Cumberland Plain stage 3
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$250,000	Heritage 2001
	$20,000	Heritage Promotion (magazine)
	$90,000	Heritage Week support
	$35,850	Industrial heritage officer year 2
	$1,380	Lockwood Print Collection Inverell
	$15,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts: Visual
	$31,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts; Museums
	$25,000	National Trust register entry
	$10,000	Restoration Appeals Officer
2000	$22,000	Cemeteries Advisor year VIII
	$15,000	Cemeteries Survey year XI
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$90,000	Heritage festival support year 7
	$29,000	Heritage promotion (magazine)
	$250,000	Heritage 2001
	$28,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts Museums
	$25,000	State Heritage & National Trust register entry
	$10,000	Restoration Appeals officer year IX
2001	$22,000	Cemeteries Advisor year IX
	$15,000	Cemeteries Survey year XII
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$250,000	Heritage 2001 Yr 4 of 5
	$90,000	Heritage festival support year 8
	$29,000	Heritage promotion (magazine)
	$26,200	NSW Ministry for the Arts museums
	$10,000	Restoration Appeals officer year X
	$25,000	State Heritage register entry
2002	$22,000	Cemeteries Advisor yr X
	$15,000	Cemeteries Survey year XIII
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$250,000	Heritage 2001 yr 5
	$90,000	Heritage festival support year 9
	$29,000	Heritage promotion yr 12
	$31,800	NSW Ministry for the Arts : Museums
	$13,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts S H Ervin gallery
	$10,000	Restoration Appeals officer year XI
	$25,000	State Heritage & National Trust register entry yr 4
2003	$6,500	Aboriginal conservation

		Officer
	$22,000	Cemeteries Advisor yr XI
	$15,000	Cemeteries Survey year XIV
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$100,000	Heritage festival support year 10
	$35,000	Heritage promotion yr 13
	$53,400	NSW Ministry for the Arts Museums
	$10,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts visual arts
	$10,000	Restoration Appeals officer year XII
	$30,000	State Heritage Register entry yr 5
	$250,000	Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority: Heritage
2004	$22,000	Cemeteries Advisor yr XII
	$15,000	Cemeteries Survey year XV
	$44,000	Grant-in-aid
	$100,000	Heritage festival support year 11
	$35,000	Heritage promotion yr 14
	$67,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts museums
	$15,000	NSW Ministry for the Arts : S. H Ervin Gallery
	$13,845	Restoration Appeals officer year XIII

EXPENDITURE ON MAJOR PROPERTIES

Buildings and grounds to June 1982; contents to June 1979.

		Restoration of buildings and grounds	Contents
Tenterfield School of Arts		31,000 (a)	
Experiment Farm Cottage		33,000	7,000
Everglades		56,000 (b)	
Lindesay		92,000	22,000
Old Government House		185,000	71,000
Riversdale		81,000	4,000
Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum		119,000	12,000
Cooma Cottage		112,000	
The National Trust Centre			
Ervin Gallery and Main building	$417,000		
Kent St buildings	53,000		
Agar Steps Terraces	152,000	622,000	
Small Houses Scheme Windsor		141,000	

Excludes cost of property purchase, annual expenses and maintenance. Excludes gifts of furniture and other items
(a) Excludes $10,000 expenditure by Tenterfield Municipal Council and Tenterfield Shire Council.
(b) Excludes expenditure by Blue Mountains City Council.
N.A. = not applicable or available.

NATIONAL TRUST APPEALS

As at June 1982
Year indicates commencement of Appeal

(A)	Trust Properties	
1961	8,400	Purchase, restoration of Experiment Farm Cottage
1962	1,900	Limited appeal Everglades
1970	8,500	Limited appeal eight properties
1971	88,000	Norman Lindsay Memorial Appeal (The Australian Newspaper)
1974	15,000	National Trust Centre (excludes $13,000 from silver auction)
	$121 800	

Excluded
Fund raising by Trust Committees with funds often directed to a particular property.
The (leased) Wirrimbirra Sanctuary at Bargo
Local non-Trust Appeals in 1953-58 and 1960 for Tenterfield School of Arts

(B)	Other Appeals
1963	$86,000 St Matthew's Church (Windsor)
1967	$50,000 St Thcsnas' Church (Port Macquarie)
1968	$135,000 St Andrew's Cathedral (Sydney)
1971	$295,000 St Mary's Cathedral (Sydney)
1972	$35,000 Holy Trinity (Garrison) Church (Sydney)
1973	$10,000 St John's Church (Camden)
1974	$254,000 St James Church (Sydney)
1976	$573,000 Christ Church Cathedral (Newcastle)
1980	$6,700 St Stephen's Church (Newtown)
1980	$11,700 All Saints Church (Parramatta)
1980	$74,000 Harrisford House (Parramatta). (Original premises of The King's School)
1981	$660,000 St Andrew's Cathedral (Sydney) - second appeal
1982	$14,700 All Saints Church Tumut
	$2,205,100

Small appeals were held for Rouse Hill House, Kelly's Bush, Camden Park and Tathra Wharf.
Figures exclude interest from short-term investment of funds.

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) supports local organisations to carry out conservation works to any significant item by conducting tax deductible appeals for significant places. The procedure is simple and is carried out under the National Trust's Tax Deductibility status under conditions laid down by the Australian Taxation Office.

Full details can be found in the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Conservation Appeals Public Regulations, a copy of which can be obtained by conducting the National Trust Appeals Officer or on the web at www.nsw.nationaltrust.org.au.

To be eligible a building, item, monument or place must be classified by the National Trust or be on the State Heritage Register. Proposed work must constitute 'conservation' work as defined by The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) and it must be possible that the Appeal can be administered within the National Trust's limited administrative resources. A fee, which is normally a percentage of monies raised, is levied for teh administration of the Appeal.

Hunter Baillie Presbyterian Church Annandale	1998-
Dawn Fraser Swimming Pool Balmain(Closed 30/9/02)	1997-2002
Christ Church Cathedral Newcastle	1998-2003
All Saints Anglican Church Moree	1998-2001
St Matthew's Anglican Church Albury	1998-
St Matthew's Church Organ Windsor	1997-
St John The Evangelist Anglican Church Hall Bega	1997-2000
St Mary's Cathedral	1997-1999
St Mary's Cathedral	1996
St Mary & Joseph Armidale	1997-
St Peter's Anglican Church Campbelltown	1996-
St David's Churchyard Haberfield-Ramsay Graveyard	1996-
Camperdown Cemetery	1996-
Christ Church Cathedral Newcastle	1997
Christ Church Cathedral Newcastle Tender Documents	1996
St Charles Borromeo Churchyard Ryde	1995-
Scots Presbyterian Church Kiama	1996-1998
St Peter's Church East Maitland:organ	1996-
St Andrew's Anglican Church Lismore	1996-1997
Windsor Uniting Church	1995-
St Clement's Anglican Rectory Yass	1995-99 June
St Johns Anglican Church Stroud	1995-
St Luke's Anglican Church Gulgong	1995-
St Clement's Anglican Church Marrickville	1994-2003
St Mark's Darling Point	1992-97
All Saints Anglican Church Moree	6/1994-1997
St Thomas' Anglican Church Port Macquarie	1996-2003
St Matthew's Anglican Church Albury	1994-1997
Christchurch Anglican Church Brewarrina (Proposal)	1994-1996
St Michael's Anglican Cathedral Wollongong	1994-
St Jude's Anglican Church Randwick	1994-1997
St Andrew's Church Walcha	1994-1996
St Peters Church Armidale - Organ	1994-1997
St Andrew's Anglican Church Lismore	1994-1995
St Mary The Virgin Waverley	1994-
Convent Of Mercy Chapel Singleton Organ Restoratio	1995-1998
Castlereagh Wesleyan Church & Cemetery	1995-
Camperdown Cemetery	1993-1995
Rose Cottage Wilberforce	1993-
Yaralla Estate Concord	1993-
All Saints Cathedral School Bathurst	1993 -
Blenheim House Randwick	1993-1997
Christ Church Cathedral Newcastle	1992-1996
Dawn Fraser Swimming Pool Balmain	1992-1996
Uniting Church Pitt Street	1992-1998
Uniting Church William St Bathurst	1992-1999
St Peter's Church East Maitland	1992-
Laurelbank - Willoughby	1992-1997
St John's Anglican Church Boorowa	1992-
Holy Cross Church Kincumber	1992-1997
St Stephen's Church Newtown	1996-
Glebe War Memorial	1991-1998
St Andrew's Anglican Church Lismore	1989-1994
St Thomas' Anglican Church North Sydney	1992-6/00

St Peter's Anglican Church Watsons Bay	1995-1997
St Bede's Parish Braidwood	1993-
St Charles Borromeo Churchyard Ryde	1995-1997
St Saviour's Anglican Cathedral Goulburn	1994-
St Thomas' Anglican Church Port Macquarie	1986-1995
St Stephen's Church Newtown	1993-1995
St Paul's Stockton	1989-1997
Austral Band Hall Campbell St Inverell	1991-1997
Frazer Memorial Church Springwood	1993-1997
St Mary's Cathedral	1984-1995
St Luke's Church Enmore	1988
St Laurence's Church Barraba	1987-1993
St John's Anglican Church Darlinghurst/ East Sydney	1988-
St John's Church/hall Newcastle	1984-
St John's Church Camden	1989-
St David's Churchyard Haberfield-Ramsay Graveyard	1991-1995
St Andrew's Cathedral Sydney	1990-1998
Newcastle Earthquake	1990-
Church Of Holy Innocents Rossmore	1989-1997
Greek Orthodox Cathedral Redfern	1989-1996
Forbes Town Hall	1990-1994
Anglican Church North Parramatta	1985-
All Saints Anglican Ch: Hunters Hill	1990-1997
St Jude's Anglican Church Randwick	1998-2002
St Peter's Anglican Church Watsons Bay	1998-
Holy Cross Church Kincumber	1998-
Appeals Enquiries	**1998-2003**
St Patrick's Cathedral The Rocks	1998-2002
All Saints Anglican Ch: Hunters Hill	1998-
St Clement's Anglican Rectory Yass	1999-2002
St Mark's Darling Point	1998-99 June
St Mark's Darling Point	1999-2000
St Mary's Star Of The Sea Catholic Church Newcastle	1999-
Christ Church Anglican Church Kiama	1999-
St Andrew's Cathedral Sydney	1999
St Matthew's Rectory Stables Windsor	2000-
Berry Courthouse Fmr	2000-
St Canice's Church Elizabeth Bay	2000-
St Pauls Church Camden	2000-
St Andrew's Summer Hill	2000-
St Andrew's Cathedral Sydney	2000
St Mary's Cathedral	2000-
St Thomas' Anglican Church North Sydney 7/2000-	2000
Henry Lawson Cottage Leeton	2000-
St Leonards Catholic Church Naremburn	2002-
All Saints Anglican Church, Woollahra	2002-
St Nicholas Anglican Church, Coogee	2002-
The Barn Mosman	2002-
Riverine Club, Wagga Wagga	2003-
Hannell Monument (Within Christchurch Cathedral Newcastle)	1990
St Andrew's Cathedral Sydney	2001
St Andrew's Cathedral Sydney	2002
St Mark's Darling Point	2001-2003
St Thomas' Anglican Church North Sydney 7/2000-	2001-2003
St Brigids Church Millers Point	2003-
Christ Church Hall, Gosford	2003-
The Great Synagogue, Sydney	2003-
St Marks Darling Point Organ Restoration	2003-
St Michael's Anglican Cathedral Vaucluse	2004-
St Mark's Darling Point	2004-
St Jude's Anglican Church Randwick	2003-
Appeals Enquiries	**2004-**
St Clement's Anglican Church Marrickville	2004-
St Patrick's Cathedral The Rocks	2003-
St Thomas' Anglican Church Port Macquarie	2004-
St Stephens Anglican Church Penrith	1989-
St Thomas' Anglican Church North Sydney	2004-

FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS



Benefactor	1946	$1,000	minimum gift
	1978	$2,000	minimum gift
Number at mid-1983	105		
Sponsor (12 months)	1959	$100	minimum
	1978	$200	minimum
Number in 1981-1982	136; 1982-1983	99	
Memorial	1959	$50	
	1978	$100	minimum
	1981	$200	minimum
Number at mid 1983	35		

1986-91 National Trust fund members: $50,000+ over 5 years + Gold card sponsors $2,000+per annum

1992 Gold card sponsors: $2,000+per annum
Conservation fund: Benefactors $100,000+
Donors $10,000-$99,999
Supporters up to $10,000

1996 Corporate membership: Gold $2,000, Silver $1,000

1997 Conservation fund stage II: Major sponsors $50,000-$99,999
Benefactors $20,000-$49,999
Donors $5,000-$19,999
Supporters $500-$4,999
Gifts in Kind: Principal sponsor: $100,000 or over
Major sponsors: $50,000-$99,000
Benefactors: $20,000-$49,000
Donors $5,000-$19,999
Supporters: $500-$4,999

1999 Corporate membership: Platinum $3,000, Gold $2,000, Silver $1,000

2003 Sponsors: $30,000 +
Donors: $5,000 - $29,999
Supporters: $500 - $4,999

2005 Pillars of the Community: Diamond Anniversary Fund:
Leader: $250,000
Advocate $100,000
Conservor $50,000
Educator $25,000
Foundation Stone $5,000

MEMBERSHIP

1947	100	1960	2,000	1973	20,000
1948	300	1964	5,000	1979	25,000
1953	500	1968	10,000	1981	30,000
1957	1,000	1971	15,000	1984	33,000

In 1983

Honorary Life Members:	20	Life
Members (1982): (a)	1,693	
Affiliated Society Members:	66	

Main Subscription Rates

Ordinary:

1946	$1	1970	$5	1978	$12
1953	$2	1975	$7	1981	$16
1960	$3	1976	$8	1982	$18
				1984	$22

Life:

1946	$100	1975	$125	1981	$300
1960	$60	1976	$150	(a)	
1971	$100	1978	$250		

Junior Membership (under 21 years or full time student) introduced in 1961, abolished in 1978.

Bankers' Orders commenced in 1962 but terminated in 1978 with bankcards introduced in 1979.

The 1984 memberships were Ordinary $22, Household $33, Student $11, Pensioner $11 and School $11.

(a) New Life Memberships discontinued from July 1982.

Movements 1966 to 1980

New members recruited

Best Year	1971-1972	4,867
Worst year	1966-1967	1,186

Loss from deaths, resignations, unfinancial

Lowest year	1966-1967	228
Highest Year	1975-1976	4,352

Overall increase (decrease)

Best Year	1971-1972 nett increase 2,934
Worst year	1975-1976 nett loss (183)

Membership numbers: 1985-2004

1985: 33,276
1990: 28,000
1993/4: 15,476
1994/5: 13,838
1995/6: 15,405
1997: 25,000

1999: 22,000
2003: 26,000

Honorary life members: 40 (2003)

Life members: 1,145 (2001)

Rates:

Membership general

1984	$22.						
	Jnt	indiv	conc	jnt conc	plat	gold	silver
1992	50	37	22				
1994;	55	41	24	45			
1997:	69	49	30				
2001:	76	54,	33	55	3300	2200	1100
2002:	3 year option introduced						

Life membership:
1981: $300
1994: $1,500 under 40, $1000 over 40, $2,750 jnt under 40, $1,750 jnt over 40

Affiliated membership:
1991: $50
2004: $77

Corporate membership
1991 $250
2004: $1,000 (silver)
$2,000 (silver)
$3,000 (Platinum)

LECTURES TO TRUST MEMBERS BY OVERSEAS VISITORS

1947	Wilmot, C. H., OBE	British Council
1953-1958	Burbridge, E. W., OBE	British Council
1953	Burn, North	American Vice-Consul
1953	Ellis, E. J.,	UK Information Officer
1958	Dundas, C. A. CBE	British Council Adviser
1958	Wanless, H. R. Professor	University of Illinois
1959	Russell, G. S., OBE	The National Trust for Scotland
1960	Bailey, Mrs R.	Member of the National Building Record (England)
1962	Earl of Euston	English National Trust etc
1962	Lindsay, Ian, OBE	UNESCO Representative
1963	Connally, A. E., Professor	University of Illinois
1965	Rasmussen, S., Professor	Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Copenhagen
1969	Greenhill, B., CMG	National Maritime Museum, Greenwich
1969	Cobbe, H.	British Museum
1969	Benthem, R.	IUCN representative
1970	Werner, A. E., Dr	British Museum
1970	McCullogh, D.,	English National Trust
1972	Grant, Ian	UNESCO representative
1975	Gostelow, Mrs M.	United Kingdom visitor

1974	Acland, C. H., OBE	English National Trust
1979	McQuarrie, F.	The National Trust for Scotland
1979; 1982	Linstrum, D., Dr	University of York
1980	Feilden, B., Dr	The Rome Centre; ICOMOS Representative
1981	Girouard, M.	British Architectural Historian
1981	Hengeveld, J. M.	Conservationist from the Netherlands
1984	Duke of Grafton	United Kingdom Architectural Conservationist
1983	Spike Milligan	promotional role:spoke to TV on architectural history and his committment to conservation. Became a member
1998	Gavin Stamp	interwar housing in the UK
1998	Ian Bristow	Paint investigation at OGH
1998	Robert Hughes	
1999	Dr David Thackray	National Trust England
2000	Professor Jeffrey Stinson	Canadian Industrial Heriatge
2000	Martin Drury	National Trust England
2001	Peter Burman	University of York
2001	Richard Offen	National Trust England
2001	Des Wilson	National Trust England
2002	Nicola Ashurst	Masonry Cleaning
2004	Anita Krivickas	Earthern Architecture in Mexico
2004	James Simpson	Simpson & Brown Architects Edinburgh

COMMITTEES, ADVISORY PANELS, HONORARY OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN 1983-1984

Regional Committees	Central Western, Hunter, Riverina, Southern Tablelands, New England, Northern Rivers, Macquarie (a Steering Committee
Branch Committees	Berrima Gulgong, Mudgee, Rylstone, Lachlan, Braidwood, Yass
Service Committees	Historic Buildings, Industrial Archaeology, Landscape Conservation, Urban Conservation, Cemeteries Coastal Conservation, Ku-ring-gai Research.
Property Committees	Lindesay, Lindesay Management, Ludovic Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary, Montagu Island, Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum, Tenterfield School of Arts Management, S.H. Ervin Museum and Art Gallery.
Activities and Fund Raising Committees	Garden, Young Trust, Women's, Friends of the S.H. Ervin Gallery.
General committees	Finance, General Properties, National Trust Honours, Education, Tours and Lectures, Curatorial, Heritage Week, Selection
Advisory Panels	Architectural, Landscape, Legal, Portable, Antiquities, Coastal Conservation
Honorary Officers	Architects, Consulting Engineers, Illustrator, Horologist, Photographers, Returning Officer, Solicitors, Surveyor, Display Consultant, Valuer, Real Estate Officer.
Representatives	Australian Council of National Trusts, David G. Stead Memorial Wildlife Research Foundation of Australia, Heritage Council of NSW, Hunters Hill Council Townscape Advisory Committee, Woollahra Council Interim Advisory Committee on Urban Conservation.

COMMITTEES IN 2004

Board: Audit, Bequests, Conservation, Education, Finance, Museums & Collections, OH&S, Properties, Reflections Editorial, Marketing, Trust Honours,

Conservation Architectural Advisory, Bush Management Advisory, Cemeteries, Historic Buildings, Industrial Heritage Landscape, Parks & Gardens, Urban Conservation,

Regional : Bathurst & District, Berrima, Blue Mountains, Broken Hill, Central West Womens., Gulgong Mudgee Rylstone,Hawkesbury, Hunter, Illawarra, inverell, Lachlan, Lithgow, Macquarie, Northern Rivers, Orange & District, Parramatta, Riverina, Tamworth, Wentworth

Activities & Fundraising Tours, Trust After Hours, Womens , Special Events,

Properties: 434 (Miss Porters House), Everglades Advisory, Friends of Cooma Cottage, Friends of Everglades, Friends of Grossmann House, Friends of Norman Lindsay Gallery, Friends of Old Government House, Friends of Sir Henry Parkes School of Arts, Friends of Tomago House, Friends of Woodford Academy, Lindesay Management, Miss Traill's Advisory, Norman Lindsay Advisory, Saumarez Advisory, S H Ervin Gallery, Vienna Cottage Management.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL TRUSTS

New South Wales Representatives

1962; 1965	Hudson, A. G. (a)
1962; 1965-1969	McClemens, J. H., The Hon Mr Justice (a)
1962; 1972-1975	Wyatt, I. F. (later OBE) (a)
1965	Wyndham, O. H.
1966	Walker, R. N. (later AM)
1967-1974	Moore, J., The Hon Mr Justice (later Sir John)
1969-1971	Blaxland, Mrs G. (later Dame Helen, DBE)
1975-1982	Parkinson, V. H., BEM
1976-1979	Rowe, R. J.
1979 *	d'Apice, R. J.
1982*	Rae, R. I.
1983 *	Macarthur-Onslow, Miss S. R.
1984-1985	d'Apice, R.J., Macarthur-Onslow, Miss S.R.,
1985-1986	d'Apice, R.J., James, P.C.
1986-1988	d'Apice, R.J., Kelly, Prof. M., James, P.C.,
1988-1989	James, P.C., Macarthur-Onslow, S.R.,
1990-1992	McCarthy, Wendy
1993-1996	O'Keefe, Justice, Webber, Prof Peter
1997	Webber, Prof Peter, Davies, Stephen
1998	O'Keefe, Hon. Justice Barry, Webber, Prof Peter
1999	O'Keefe, Hon Justice Barry, McCann, Jill
2000-2002	O'Keefe, Hon Justice Barry, Webber, Prof Peter
2003	O'Keefe, Hon Justice Barry, Atkin, Elsa, Christie, Robyn
2004	O'Keefe, Hon Justice Barry, Atkin, Elsa, Goddard, Jacqui

(a) Representatives at preliminary 1962 meeting in Canberra

HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF AUSTRALIA BOOK SERIES

1969 *Historic Homesteads of Australia Vol. 1*
1971 *Historic Public Buildings of Australia*
1974 *Historic Houses of Australia*
1976 *Historic Homesteads of Australia Vol. 2*
1978 *Historic Places of Australia Vol. 1*
1979 *Historic Places of Australia Vol. 2*

Published in association with Cassell Australia Ltd

HISTORICAL PAPERS

a The Royal Day
b Stop The Havoc (Myall Lakes) Open Letter to the Premier of NSW
c Extracts from Report to UNESCO, 1973 from Ian Grant
d Circular of the Second Trust excursion by Members
e Retirement Dinner, Extract from the Trust *Bulletin*, December 1978

The following papers are a collection of papers referred to in the text and which Ivor Wyatt believed to be of historical interest.

THE ROYAL DAY

Chapter 8 reports the opening of the restored Old Government House on 30th April, 1970 by Her Majesty, the Queen, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. This appendix gives more detail.

As is customary the Premier's Department required well in advance a copy of the President's proposed speech of welcome to be kept to a few paragraphs. Jokingly the author was advised that officials had never perused such long paragraphs and so quickly the speech was reduced to more acceptable proportions.

At a meeting on 1st February with Government officials a Trust representative asked: '*What do we do if it rains?*'. A short silence was broken by a brief '*get wet*' from experienced State Tour Director, Mr Gray (later Sir George), who added quietly that only one person did not get wet.

Unavoidably, the Old Government House Restoration Committee worked under extreme pressure to complete restoration of the building and grounds and especially to finalise furnishings, some items being borrowed for the day. Delayed by shipping problems, carpet from overseas arrived only a day or two before the event. Tour organizers requested the gravel surface of the drive be firm and even.

Owing to illness of the senior staff member the author in early April undertook overall supervision of planning for the Royal visit (detailed papers are on file). The Trust was involved in considerable preparation including liaison with tour organizers, Police, Fire Brigade and media (30 representatives were present on the day), additional 'phones, control of the crowd within the Trust' s area, prevention of unauthorised entry to the building, seating plans, parking, photographs, invitation and entree cards, catering, the band, toilets, public address system, ushers, wet weather alternatives, attendance of a doctor and electrician and last minute cleaning. The Trust received countless requests and a few demands for invitations from supporters, friends, contacts and strangers.

Some hundreds of chirpy and patient young school children arriving very early to line the road outside the entrance gates faced a long wait, bringing forth the comment from a tour official 'there will be lots of wet pants over there'. A large well behaved crowd in the Park did not cause any damage or problems although at the last minute children came over the fence to crowd invited guests. While waiting for the Royal arrival Australian Broadcasting Commission announcer Martin Royal commented to listeners that he was standing in front of a grandfather clock in the hall (refer Chapter 8) which was ticking well before Captain Cook landed in Australia.

The Royal visit of about one hour came at the end of an extremely long tour day and was 1 1/4 hours late in arriving at 3.45 p.m.. The weather on this April afternoon was pleasantly warm with a light breeze.

The Royal guests were greeted outside the gates of Old Government House by Trust President I.F. Wyatt and Mrs Wyatt. The Mayor and Mayoress of Parramatta and the local Federal

and State members of Parliament with wives were presented and later in the entrance hall the Restoration Committee members and spouses (chairman Mr Justice Moore).

Walking towards the building Her Majesty expressed surprise at the size, style and external finishes of Old Government House mentioning she had expected a far less pretentious building The author pointed out the Colony in its early days had enjoyed the benefit of good English craftsmen.

Those on the front portico for the opening ceremony were Her Majesty, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and Mr and Mrs Wyatt. Following the Royal Anthem Her Majesty responded (refer Chapter 8) to the President's welcome. The main body of guests were seated in front of the portico.

The President' s speech was:

> *Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and Gentlemen.*
>
> *On behalf of the Council and members of the National Trust I am honoured to welcome Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness and thank Your Majesty for graciously agreeing to officially open Old Government House as a Museum of the Early Governors.*
>
> *Governor Phillip built the first house on this site in 1790. His successor, Governor Hunter, erected portion of the present building in 1799 and the remainder was added by Governor Macquarie in 1815. The house was lived in by all the Governors during the first half of the last Century.*
>
> *The National Trust regards Old Government House as one of the most historic buildings in Australia and is proud to have restored it by voluntary effort for the benefit of the nation.*
>
> *I have the very great pleasure and honour to invite Your Majesty to declare the building officially open.*

The main ground floor roads were inspected by the Royal Party together with three rooms on the upper floor. In the rear courtyard boarders from The King's School were assembled together with the workmen who had restored the property and their wives. His Royal Highness surprised with his knowledge of their trades and probing questions.

The special visitor's book was signed. Shortly afterwards an autographed photograph of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh together with a letter were received and these are on display in the House.

The Trust *Bulletin* of July 1970 said (in part):

> *The Royal Visit and the messages of goodwill and appreciation which have come from far and wide are a great encouragement to the Trust and particularly to the members of the Old Government House Restoration Committee which has worked so hard to bring the project to fruition.*

Later, the Tour Director, Mr Gray, stated the Trust should be pleased with the planning and success of the day. Some weeks after the event a Past President, Mr Justice McClemens offered congratulations on the Trust's success and the author' s part as President. My reply was: '*1 would have thought anyone crazy if a year or so ago he had suggested the Wyatts even very briefly would be hosts on behalf of the Trust to Her Majesty and Prince Phillip*'. The Judge said: '*It was meant to happen because you have done so much for the organization*'.

At all times Royal Tour officials, both Federal and State, were most helpful quietly and efficiently with no impatience at last minute Trust efforts to prepare the property nor any pressure to do this or that.

I.F. WYATT

‘STOP THE HAVOC’ (Myall Lakes)

Open Letter to the Premier of New South Wales.

Dear Mr Askin,

This letter is being published by resolution of the Council of the National Trust to draw public attention to the desperate need for urgent action by your Government to preserve the magnificent natural area of the Myall lakes on the north coast.

As you will know from its representations, the Trust has sought the dedication of the lakes and 69,000 acres of surrounding land recommended by the Myall lakes Committee as a National Park.

*It is **regrettable** that your Government proposes to include only 13,000 acres of land in the park.*

*It is **deplorable** that your Government has granted leases over this land to a mining company under which the ancient land-forms and primeval vegetation around the lakes are being devastated by bulldozers and dredges, with wooded hills being turned upside down to get at the minerals they contain.*

*It is **nonsense** for the mining company to claim it can ‘rehabilitate’ an ecosystem which has taken thousands of years to evolve.*

*It is **absurd** for the Government to say it can create a worthwhile Myall Lakes National Park by dedicating the land after it has been mined.*

The National Trust calls on the Government to stop the havoc being wrought by mining of the Crown lands, to prevent further subdivision of private land and to dedicate for the benefit of public recreation and scientific study a Myall Lakes National Park worthy of the scenic quality and scientific significance of this great natural area.

This is the State’s last opportunity for a coastal National Park incorporating a complete lakes system and should not be squandered for the limited financial gain from a ‘once only crop’ of mineral sands.

Yours sincerely,

I.F. WYATT
President.

Advertisement in *Sydney Morning Herald* October 1971 (refer Chapter 8)

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT TO UNESCO

In 1973 Ian Grant, English architectural expert, saw the position in this country as:

...the situation regarding the preservation of buildings, and even the total environment in Australia can only be described as desperate.

...whilst speculators and developers are obviously behind the wholesale demolition of fine quality individual buildings in city centres, it is the departments of the governments themselves which are the most destructive in environmental terms.

... such apparent interest as the State Governments extend towards the work of the (National) Trusts is little more than a sop to the preservationists...

An undesirable side effect of the involvement of the (National) Trusts has been the fostering of the conviction in the public mind that the only way to preservation is through acquisition, namely that a property must be removed, with appropriate compensation, from its destructive owners.

In most other countries it is recognised that in terms of environmental preservation the fact of continuing private ownership must be accepted. Legislation should be aimed at making this situation possible and even attractive to private property owners by means of various inducements, benefits, financial advantages but not, except as a last resort, outright control.

Curiously, it often seems to be the groups of more limited aim, formed of interested and public-spirited people up and down the country, who have voluntarily and spontaneously banded together into associations to fight some local threat, who appear to have achieved the most impressive recent successes. These associations of dedicated persons give their time and skills to oppose unwelcome developments from either official or private sectors.

... some work outside the City, for example at St Matthew's Church and the Courthouse at Windsor, shows the Australian tendency to over-restoration which is still very apparent in many examples.

The Victoria Barracks in Sydney, on the edge of the Paddington district, has recently been the subject of extensive restoration, and the clutter of extraneous buildings which stood in front of the main ranges has been cleared away, to the great benefit of the historic blocks.

...and it has also been suggested that on certain occasions some of the Government Appointees on the (National) Trust's Council have felt themselves bound to disagree with the Trust's policies.

Refer Chapters 8 and 9

Circular of the Second Trust excursion by Members

St Thomas Church at Mulgoa also was visited (Refer Chapter 4)



Figure 109: Fernhill, Mulgoa, c1966 Photograph by C Wall



Figure 110: St Thomas' Mulgoa

27 Hunter Street
SYDNEY

31st March, 1949.

Dear Sir/Madam,

The second organized visit of members of the National Trust has been set down for Saturday the 21st May 1949. On this occasion arrangements have been made for the inspection of 'Fernhill', the historic home of the Cox family at Mulgoa.

A special carriage for members will be reserved on the 8.50am train leaving Central Station on that date, and buses have been hired to transport visitors from Penrith to Mulgoa. Hot water will be provided at lunch time.

As seating accommodation in the trains and buses is limited, an early application to join the trip is essential.

The cost of the trip will be as under:-

Train fare (return)	*3.0*
Bus fares (return)	*5.0*
Inspection fee	*2.0*
(ten shillings)	*10.0*

Remittances should be forwarded with applications so as to reach this office not later than the 7th May next; tickets will be available to members as from the 10th May.

It will be appreciated if visitors not completing the full journey or travelling by car would notify me accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

O.H. WYNDHAM
Hon. Secretary

RETIREMENT DINNER (CHAPTER 8)

Extract from the Trust *Bulletin* of December, 1976:

Two members of the Trust Council who have made outstanding contributions over many years to the organization's work and its development were guests of honour at a special Trust dinner in October.

They are Mr I.F. Wyatt and Mr K.R. Bernard-Smith. Both had earlier announced that they would not seek re-election to the Council in 1976-77.

Mr Wyatt and Mr Bernard-Smith were both present at the public meeting which launched the Trust in 1947. Mr Wyatt had attended every Annual General Meeting since then.

Mr Wyatt, whose mother, Mrs I.B. Wyatt, OBE, is recorded in the Trust's annals as founder of the organization, is himself a foundation member.

His decision not to stand in the recent Council election means the Trust now, for the first time since it was formed, is without a member of the Wyatt family serving on the Council and Executive.

Mr Wyatt, or Ivor as he is better known to hundreds of Trust members, was Excursions and Lectures Officer of the Trust from 1948 until his election to Council in 1952, when he immediately became Honorary Secretary, a position he held until 1969.

He was the Trust's President from 1969 to 1973 and a Vice-President from 1973 to this year. For part of 1974-75 he also served as Acting Honorary Treasurer.

His devotion and service to the Trust is clearly measured by the fact that he attended 525 of the 530 Council and Executive meetings held during his term as a member of those two bodies.

During this period Mr Wyatt also served, at different times, as the Trust's representative on the Australian Council of National Trusts, the David G. Stead Memorial Research Foundation of Australia and the Muogamarra Sanctuary Trust.

An Honorary Life Member since 1959, Mr Wyatt will continue to serve the Trust as a member of some committees

Mr Ken Bernard-Smith joined the Trust when it was launched publicly in November 1947 and served as a member of the Council in 1948 and again from 1955 to 1976. A member of the Executive from 1967 to 1974, he was Honorary Treasurer in 1969-70 and Vice-President in 1970-71.

Keenly interested in the administration of the Trust's house museums, Mr Bernard-Smith has been chairman of the Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage Committee for the past four years. He is a Benefactor of the Trust and has been an Honorary Life Member since 1972. He will continue to work as a committee member.

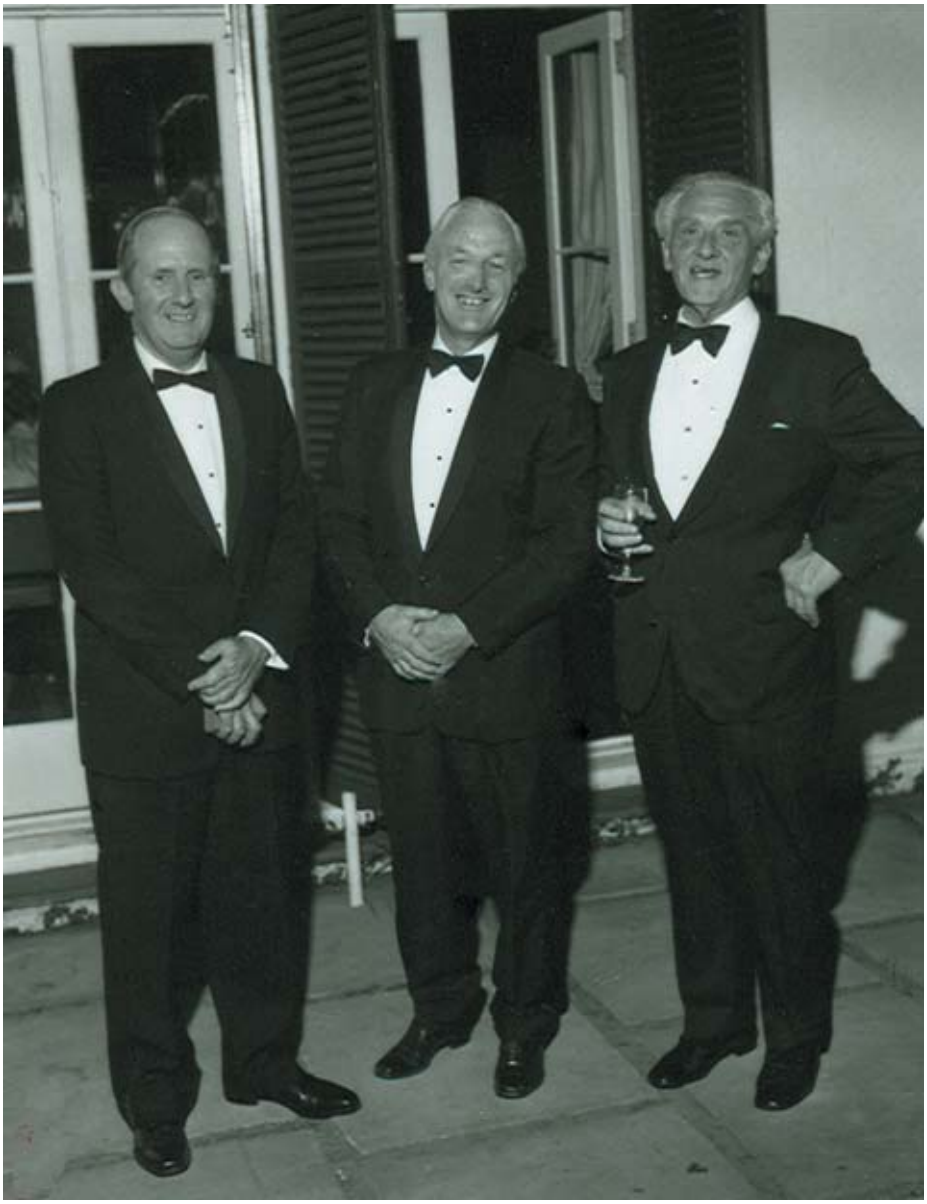


Figure 111: Retirement Dinner . From left, Ivor Wyatt, President Vic Parkinson, Ken Bernard-Smith.

HONORARY SERVICE BY THE AUTHOR

The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Member of Executive and Council	1952-1976
Honorary Secretary (Acting part 1951)	1952-1969
President	1969-1973
Vice-President	1973-1976
Honorary Treasurer (Acting)	1974-1975
Member of committees (chairman of some); Trust representative on other organizations	1951-2003*

* Landscape 1970-2003; Conservation 1990-2003; Ku-ring-gai research 1983-91; Ludovic Blackwood 1964-90; Also on committees for Macquarie's Tomb 1964-70 and Parramatta properties 1970s and many sub committees

Australian Council of National Trusts

Member (Director) of the Board	1972-1975
Member of Executive	1974-1975

Nature Conservation Council of NSW
Association with and/or member of Executive 1955 *
Chairman of the Council 1966-1970

NSW Government's Clean Waters Advisory Committee
Member representing conservation of the natural environment (a) 1970 *

Stead Wildlife Research Foundation of Australia
Member Board of Directors (Vice-President 1979-1986) (President 1986*) 1964 *

Other Organisations
Sir Henry Parkes War Memorial Appeal – Honorary Secretary and member of Executive 1953-1958
Muogamarra Sanctuary Trust – Trustee 1964-1969
Hawkesbury Scenic Preservation Council – member of Executive 1954-1966
The National Parks Association of N.S.W. –Alternate Councillor 1968-1971
Clan Forsyth Society Australia - member of (Executive) Committee 1979 *
* Still serving 1986

(a) Not honorary

Appointed Honorary Life Member of National Trust 1959
Awarded OBE (Commonwealth List) 1977

EXHIBITIONS AT THE S H ERVIN GALLERY

This list was not included in the original edition of *Ours In Trust*.

1978 *Conrad Martens 1801 - 1878 Centenary Exhibition* 24 May - 23 July 1978.

George Washington Lambert 22 August - 8 October 1978.

The Explorers 14 October - 26 November 1978.

Christmas Exhibition 1978.

1979 *The Alan Renshaw Bequest* 10 January – 1 April

Federick Menkens Centenary Exhibition 30 January – 1 April

Ettore Sottsass Jr Architect and Designer: From the end product to the product's end 19 April - 13 May 1979

S H Ervin Memorial Exhibition First Anniversary of the S H Ervin Museum and Art Gallery 18 May - 22July 1979

Australian Pictorial Photography 18 May - 29 July 1979

Ethel Carrick Fox 18 May - 29 July 1979

A B Webb, Edith Trethowan and Beatrice Darbyshire Western Australian Printmakers of the 1920s and 1930s 10 July - 29 July 1979.

Sydney Harbour 1794 - 1979. 3 August - 26 August 1979.

The Poetical Circle Fuesli and the British 30 August - 30 September 1979.

Sydney Long 1871 - 1955 9 October - 25 November 1979.

National Trust Christmas Exhibition 1979

1980 *Converting the Wilderness: The Art of Gardening in Colonial Australia* 4 January - 27 January 1980.

Australian Colonial Portraits 1 February - 4 March 1980.

Norman Lindsay Graphic Work 1901-1930 Centenary Exhibition 21 March - 25April 1980.

Sydney and the bush: Schools in New South Wales, 1788-1980 Department of Education Centenary Commemoration 1 May - 8 June

1980.

Focus on the Hinton Collection. 19 May - 15 June 1980.

The Thirties and Australia. 19 June - 13 July 1980

Art Nouveau in Australia 19 July - 17 August 1980.

Sidney Nolan Works on Paper Retrospective. 23 August - 21 September 1980.

Bridging the past: Historic Bridges of NSW. 1 October - 19 October 1980.

57th Annual Exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute 22 October - 9 November 1980.

William Buelow Gould 14 November - 14 December 1980.

Artworks from the Gallery Collection. 17 December - 24 December

1981 *William Hardy Wilson 1881-1955 A Twentieth Century Colonial*. 14 January - 1 March 1981.

The Rocks Area Nineteenth Century Sydney. 5 March - 5 April 1981.

The Sydney Morning Herald 150th anniversary National Trust Heritage Photographic Competition. 7 April - 3 May 1981

Will Dyson: Works on Paper Cartoons, caricatures and prints (1880-1938). 8 May - 21 June 1981.

Lloyd Rees A Survey Paintings & Drawings 1918 – 1980. 25 June - 26 July 1981.

Works from the Trust's collection. 29 July - 2 August 1981.

The Cinzano Glass exhibition. 13 August - 20 September 1981.

58th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 13 November - 19 December 1981.

Julian Ashton 1851-1942. 14 November 1981 - 31 January 1982.

1982 *The George Bell School: Students, Friends, Influences* .4 February - 28 February 1982

Treasures of the National Trust .5 March - 26 April 1982.

The Blue Mountains .30 April - 28 June 1982

Samuel Elyard (1817-1910) Landscape Painter and Photographer. 2 July - 8 August 1982.

The History of St Mary's Cathedral 14 September - 27 September 1982

Professor Leslie Wilkinson: Architect: A Practical Idealist 1 October - 7 November 1982.

59th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 13 November - 19 December 1982.

1983 *Our Great Victorian Architect Edmund Thomas Blackett (1817-1883)*. 7 January - 20 March 1983.

Commonwealth in Focus 130 Years of Photographic History 26 Mar- 8 May 1983

The D. R. Sheumack collection of Australian paintings. 18 May - 12 June 1983.

Ellis Rowan 1848 - 1922 Flowers and Birds. 17 June - 31 July 1983.

The Art of Blamire Young (1862-1935). 5 August - 11 September 1983.

Courthouses of New South Wales Photographs by Terry Naughton. 16 September - 3 October 1983.

Celebrating Early Sydney. 7 October - 6 November

60th Annual Exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute 11 November - 18 December 1983.

1984 *Pastures and pastimes: An exhibition of Australian Racing, Sporting and Animal Pictures of the Nineteenth Century*. 6 January - 19 February 1984

William Wardell (1823-1899) - His Life and

Work. 24 February. - 1 April

Augustus Earle (1793-1838) - Travel Artist. 24 February. - 1 April

Dreams, Fears and Desires: Aspects of Australian Figurative Painting 1942-1962 6 April - 17 June

A. Henry Fullwood (1863-1930) in Australia & A. Henry Fullwood: War Paintings. 22 June - 22 July

The Artists' Camps: Plein Air Painting in Melbourne 1885-1898 .4 August - 2 September

Renaissance Gardens – Italy. 4 August - 2 September

Treasures of the of the National Trusts. 8 September - 14 October

Lionel Lindsay. 8 September - 14 October

Looking East: Woolloomooloo to Watsons Bay. 20 October - 18 November .

61st Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 24 November - 19 December

1985 *The Archibald Prize Revisited: A Survey of Australian Portraiture. 1921-1983* 5 January - 17 February

S H Ervin Gallery collection: A Seven Year Survey. 23 February - 17 March 1985.

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William Dobell: The Painting of a Portrait. 22 March - 28 April.

. *Francis Guillemard Simpkinson De Wesselow: Landscape Painter in Van Diemen's Land and the Port Phillip Districts 1844-1848*. 3 May - 9 June

Russell Drysdale Paintings 1940-1972. 14 June - 21 July

62nd Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute . 31 August - 22 September

The Golden Age of Australian fantasy Children's Book Illustrations: 1910-1950 27 September - 3 November

1986 *Sidney Nolan: Burke and Wills*. 7 November 1985 - 27 January 1986.

The Alec Cato collection (1900-40): The Traditionalists of Australian Painting. 31 January - 2 March 1986.

Constance Stokes (b. 1906) Retrospective Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings. 7 March - 6 April 1986.

By the harbour, the beautiful harbour: works from the Hinton Collection. 11 April - 11 May 1986.

Counterclaims: Presenting Australian Art 1938-1941. 7 May - 6 July 1986.

Merioola – and after, paintings from the 1940s. 11 July - 17 August 1986.

Lloyd Rees as printmaker. 22August - 21 September 1986.

Designing lights: Designs for Colonial Lighthouses, 1817 – 1899. 23 August - 21 September 1986

Aspects of Perth Modernism 1929-1942. 27 September - 26 October 1986.

S H Ervin Gallery Collection. 31 October - 16 November 1986.

63rd Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 22 November - 14 December 1986.

The Wynne prize in retrospect: An Australian Landscape Tradition. 18 December 1986 - 1 February. 1987.

1987 *Francis Lymburner Drawings*. 6 February. - 8 March 1987

A private perspective: Australian Landscape Paintings from the collections of "Guardians" and "Friends". 14 March - 12 April 1987.

Watercolours from Newcastle Region Art Gallery. 14 March - 12 April 1987.

Cheer up children: Watercolours from the 1910 Children's Ward, Prince Henry's Hospital. 16 April - 24 May 1987.

David Hockney Photographs. 4 June - 12 July 1987.

Thea Proctor (1879-1966) exhibition and sale of drawings. 16 July - 2 August 1987.

Justin O'Brien and friends: A Birthday Celebration. 6 August - 30 August 1987.

Portrait of Australia: Elders IXL Collection. 4 September - 5 October 1987.

Charles Meere 1890-1961. 10 October - 15 November 1987

Herbert Badham 1899-1961. 10 October - 15 November 1987.

64th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 20 November - 13 December 1987.

1988 *Russell Drysdale: Photographer* 18 December 1987 - 31 January 1988.

Harold Abbott 1906-1986 5 February- 28 February 1988.

Judy Cassab: Artists And Friends 5 March - 27 March 1988.

Harbour Horizons: 200 Years of Change An exhibition of 19th century watercolours, lithographs, engravings aquatints and photographs. 31 March - 24 April 1988.

European and Australian paintings from The Robert Holmes a Court Collection . 9 April - 5 June 1988.

A changing relationship: Aboriginal Themes in Australian Art c.1938-1988 8 June - 31 June 1988.

Out of sight, out of mind: Australia's Places of Confinement. 6 August - 18 September 1988.

Hans Heysen: Watercolours And Drawings 23 September - 20 October 1988.

65th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 25 November - 18 December 1988.

1989 *A Gift to the Gallery* 23 December 1988 - 15 January 1989.

The Antipodeans: another chapter January - 26 February 1989.

Shay Docking Tower Hill and Other Volcanoes. 3 March - 9 April 1989.

Utopia Womens Paintings: A Summer Project 1988-89 The First Works on Canvas (from The Robert Holmes a Court Collection). 14 April - 21 May 1989.

S H Ervin Gallery collection. 26 May - 11 June 1989.

Fresh art. 16 June - 25 June 1989.

Les Etes d'Or A Homage to France. 30 June - 30 July 1989.

Songs of colour: The Art of Vida Lahey (1882-1986). 4 August - 3 September 1989.

The 1989 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 8 September - 24 September 1989.

Nora Heysen Retrospective Exhibition. 8 September - 15 October 1989.

Women Artists from the S H Ervin Gallery Collection. 26 Sept- 15 October 1989.

Modern Muses: Classical Mythology in Australian Art 1940-1989. 20 October -19 November 1989.

66th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 24 November- 17 December 1989.

1990 *Send me more paint! Australian Art During the Second World War*. 12 January - 11 February 1990

The prints of Margaret Preston. 15 February. - 15 March 1990.

Treasures of the National Trust. 23 March - 6 May 1990.

Art Deco from the National Trust Collection. 18 May - 3 June 1990.

A very private collection. 15 June - 15 July 1990.

National Trust Auction. 27 July - 29 July 1990.

The Art of Margaret Olley. 3 August - 9 September 1990.

The 1990 Portia Geach Memorial Award 4

August - 19 August 1990.

'Teach them to see, Gibbons': a tribute to the Julian Ashton Art
School. 23 August - 9 September 1990.

Painted ships, painted oceans. 14 September - 14 October 1990.

The Grace Cossington Smith loan exhibition. 19 October - 18 November 1990

67th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 24 November - 16 December 1990.

1991 *Images of women: European and Australian Paintings from The Robert Holmes a Court Collection*. 12 January - 24 February 1991.

Ellis Rowan: A Flower Hunter In Queensland. March – 1 April 1991.

Green art: Contemporary Australian images of the bush selected by Robyn Williams. 3 April - 4 May 1991.

Aboriginal Art at the 1990 Venice Biennale: Rover Thomas - Trevor Nickolls. 10 May - 16 June 1991.

A private collection: A Century of Australian Heritage. 21 June - 21 July 1991.

Kaleidoscope a Celebration of Australia's Stained Glass. 26 July - 25 August 1991.

The 1991 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 30 August - 15 September 1991.

The Art of Margaret Coen. 30 August - 15 September 1991.

Her story: Images of Domestic Labour in Australian Art. 21 September - 21 October 1991.

Unfolding Australia: The Mapping of Terra Australis. 25 October - 24 November 1991

68th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 30 November - 15 December 1991.

1992 *Top of The Rocks: Art Treasures from the S H Ervin Collection*. 7 January - 19 January 1992

Noel Counihan: Images of Working Life 1933-1986 . 24 January - 16 February 1992.

Salon des Refuses The Reject Show. The alternative Archibald and Wynne Exhibitions. 21 February 8 March 1992.

Henry Moore - portfolio prints and working models. 13 March - 12 April 1992.

A private collection. 18 April - 24 May 1992.

In print: etchings, lithographs, wood and lino-cuts from the National Trust collection. 28 May - 28 June 1992.

Muka Youth prints: A selling exhibition for kids only. 4 June - 8 June 1992.

From page to stage: The Art of Theatre Design. 3 July - 2 August 1992

The 1992 Portia Geach Memorial Award 7 August - 23 August 1992.

Arthur Murch Retrospective (1902-1989). 28 August - 20 September 1992.

Completing the picture: Women Artists and the Heidelberg Era. 2 October - 25 October 1992.

69th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 30 October - 15 November 1992.

60 year of Blinky Bill. 21 November 1992 – 17 January 1993.

1993 *David Strachan (1919-1970) retrospective*. 4 February - 14 March 1993.

On the other hand. 18 March - 21 March 1993.

The incredible disappearing theatre trick. 23 March - 30 March 1993.

Salon des Refuses 1993. 3 April - 2 May 1993.

Observing Sydney: Views of and from Observatory Hill. 7 May - 13 June 1993.

A brush with the bush: George Lambert - The Early Years. 18 June - 18 July 1993.

Yarnangu Ngaanya: Our Land - Our Body. 23 July - 22 August 1993.

The 1993 Portia Geach Memorial Award 27 August - 19 September 1993.

The Italian connection: Italian artists in 19th century Australia. 24 September - 21 November 1993.

70th Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 27 November - 19 December 1993.

1994 *Artexpress another dimension*. 4 January - 6 February 1994.

Capturing the Orient: The Works of Hilda Rix Nicholas and Ethel Carrick Fox. 11 February - 13 March 1994.

Tribal treasures, woven traditions, Antique Rugs and Trappings from the collections of Caspian Gallery and Enshallah Trading Co. 11 February - 13 March 1994.

Salon des Refuses : The Rival Show An alternative exhibition of works submitted for the Art Gallery of New South Wales' Archibald and Wynne competitions. 19 March - 17 April 1994

Paint on the tracks: Australian Artists and the Railway. 22 April - 29 May 1994.

Fresh art an exhibition of works by 20 young Sydney artists. 3 June - 3 July 1994.

Marea Gazzard 1994. 8 July - 7 August 1994.

Revelations, journeys and a place: works by Alan Oldfield 1985-94. 12 August - 11 September 1994.

The 1994 Portia Geach Memorial Award 16 September - 16 October 1994

New tracks, old land: Contemporary Prints from Aboriginal Australia. 21 October - 20 November 1994.

71st Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 3 Dec- 18 Dec 1994

1995 *Hidden Treasures: Art in Corporate collections*. 12 Jan- 19 February 1995

Trust the Women: Works by Women in National Trust Collections. 24 February - 2 April 1995

Salon des Refuses: The Rival Show 8 April - 28 May 1995

Weaver Hawkins. 2 June - 16 July 1995

Sydney faces, Sydney places: Great Moments in Press Photography. 21 July – 8 October 1995.

The 1995 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 13 October - 26 November 1995.

72nd Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 2 December - 17 December 1995.

1996 *Hidden Treasures II Art in Corporate Collections*. 12 January - 3 March 1996.

Salon des Refuses: The Rival Show An alternative exhibition of works submitted for the Archibald and Wynne Prizes. 10 March - 28 April 1996.

Young City - Young Lives: A selection from the S H Ervin Gallery Collection. 3 May - 23 June 1996

The Realism of Peace - George Gittoes: Paintings and Drawings of Somalia, Cambodia, Western Sahara, the Middle East. 28 June - 4 August 1996.

12th National Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Art Award. 9 August - 29 September 1996.

The 1996 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 4 October - 10 November 1996.

73nd Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 16 November - 15 December 1996.

1997 *Site and sensibility: A selection from the Artbank Collection. 18 January - 2 March 1997.*

Salon des Refuses: An alternative selection from the Archibald and Wynne Prizes. 21 March - 11 May 1997

Kathleen O'Connor Retrospective 16 May - 22 June 1997

Delinquent Angel: Australian Historical, Aboriginal & Contemporary Ceramics. 27 June - 27 July 1997.

Temple of Earth Memories. 2 August - 7 September 1997.

Native Titled Now: A Festival of The Dreaming exhibition. 13 September - 12 October 1997.

The 1997 Portia Geach Memorial Award .10 October - 16 November 1997.

74nd Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 22 November - 14 December 1997.

1998 *Natural History Illustration from the Eastern Desert of Australia*. 9 January - 1 March 1998

Contemporary Botanical Art: The Shirley Sherwood Collection. 9 January - 1 March 1998.

Verve: an exhibition of visual poetry & poetic visuals. 30 April - 24 May 1998.

Judy Cassab: Portraits of Artists and Friends 30 May – 5 July, 1998

Pieces of Heaven Tivaevae (Ceremonial Quilts). 18 July - 30 August 1998.

Significant Others Celebrating 20 Years of Exhibitions at S H Ervin Gallery. 5 September - 11 October 1998.

The 1998 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 17 October – 15 November,1998

75thAnnual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 21 November – 13 December,1998

1999 *Artists and Cartoonists in black and white the most public art.* 23 January - 14 March 1999

Salon des Refuses. 20 March – 18 April,1999

Politically incorrect: a retrospective of Clarice Beckett 29 April-13 June, 1999

The innovators: collectors who shaped Sydney's avant-garde. 1963-1978 26 June – 1 August 1999

Love Magic Erotics and politics in indigenous art. 20 August – 3 October, 1999

The 1999 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 15 October – 14 November 1999

76nd Annual exhibition Australian Watercolour Institute. 20 November – 12 December 1999

2000 *Favourites: Margaret Olley and Barry Humphries choose from Australian collections*. 15 January – 27 February 2000

Salon des Refuses. 18 March – 23 April, 2000

The Art of Violet Teague. 6 May – 11 June,2000

The Rose Crossing. 17 June – 23 July, 2000

Pacific art & architecture from Tjibaou Cultural Centre. 29 July – 27 August 2000

State of the Waratah. 1 September – 8 October 2000

The 2000 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 13 September – 12 November 2000

Blake prize for Religious Art. 17 November – 17 December 2000

2001 *Albert Tucker : Australian Gothic* . 27 January – 11 March 2001

Salon des Refuses 17 March – 29 April 2001

A studio in Paris : Australian artists at the Cite Internationale des Arts 5 May – 1 July 2001

Alec Murray's album. 7 July – 1 September 2001

Modern Australian Women : paintings and prints 1925-1945. 8 September – 21 October 2001

The 2001 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 26 October – 25 November 2001

Blake prize for Religious Art. 30 November – 23 December 2001

2002 *Favourites: Margaret Olley and Jeffrey Smart selections*. 12 January – 24 February 2002

Secret desires : the collections of S H (Harry) Ervin and Howard Hinton. 2 March- 14 April 2002

The Art of Alison Rehfisch. 20 April – 26 May 2002

Salon des Refuses. 1 June – 21 July 2002

Margo Lewers Retrospective. 27 July – 15 September 2002

The 2002 Portia Geach Memorial Award. 20 September – 27 October 2002

2002 :The year in Art . 1 November - 8 December 2002

2003 *William Robinson : the revelation of landscape*. 11 January – 2 March 2003

Salon des Refuses. 22 March – 27 April 2003

Salvatore Zofrea : portraits and psalms. 3 May – 15 June 2003

Mary Alice Evatt and her contemporaries. 20 June – 3 August 2003

La Serenissima : the fascination of Venice. 8 August – 21 September 2003

Portia Geach Memorial Award. 26 September – 2 November 2003

2003 :The year in Art. 8 November – 14 December 2003

2004 *John Coburn: Five Decades*. 17 January -21 March 2004

Salon de Refuses. 27 March - 2 May 2004

Mythology and Reality. 8 May - 13 June 2004

Australian Surrealism: The Agapitos Wilson Collection. 19 June- 8 August 2004

Sydney Studios: an exhibition of works by artists who lived, worked and studied in the centre of Sydney. 14 August -26 September, 2004

Six Artists paint Greece: works for sale. 10 August - 7 September, 2004

Portia Geach Memorial Award 2004. 1 October- 7 November, 2004

2004: Year in Art. 13 November - 12 December, 2004

Obituary of the Late Ivor Wyatt, OBE

Businessman and heritage advocate
1915-2004

'Trust' worthy: The quiet achiever who worked tirelessly for the heritage movement
by The Hon Barry O'Keefe, AM, QC

Say the word '*heritage*' in Australia and the Wyatt name will usually come into the conversation.

It was Annie Wyatt OBE who established the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in 1945. People still remember the determined woman in pearls standing in front of Hyde Park Barracks and the Mint as she fought to save these historic buildings on Macquarie Street from Premier McKell's plan to "remodel Macquarie Street." The strong-willed, often outspoken Annie would pass on her passion for the National Trust and Australia's historic buildings to her son Ivor, the 'quiet achiever,'

Ivor Forsyth Wyatt, who died this month aged 88, shared his mother's determination and commitment to the heritage movement and all it represents. For decades he worked tirelessly for the conservation of Australia's built and natural environment, extending his mother's work and making an outstanding contribution in his own right to the National Trust and to heritage conservation generally.

As a young man, lively conversations around the dinner table in the family home in Gordon instilled in him a love for historic buildings and the built environment. The whole Wyatt family was involved in heritage causes. Annie was determined to set up a National Trust in Australia to preserve natural and man made sites of beauty and historical significance. Ivor's father, Ivor Bertie, was deeply supportive of Annie's campaigning and shared her aims for the Trust.

Brought into the heritage movement by his mother, Ivor was "one of the dozen folk, including her immediate family who were unofficially recruited as members" before the National Trust was formally inaugurated. Ivor joined the National Trust when he was in his late twenties even prior to the Trust's first meeting on 6 April 1945. Up to his recent illness, he continued his close involvement with the Trust, giving speeches, being a member of numerous committees and most recently taking part in a tree planting ceremony in his honour at the National Trust Centre in April of this year.

Ivor Wyatt commenced his lifelong voluntary service with the National Trust in 1948 taking on the role of Excursions and Lectures Officer. In 1951, he became the Trust's Honorary Secretary, a role he carried on for 18 years, until he became President in 1969, a position he held for four years.

He was proud to tell people that he '*attended 525 out of the 530 Trust Council and Executive Meetings held over 25 years*' to 1969, missing only five meetings due to "unavoidable circumstances."

During this period, Ivor also served, at different times, as the Trust's representative on the Australian Council of National Trusts, the David G. Stead Memorial Research Foundation of Australia and the Muogamarra Sanctuary Trust.

Ivor was a businessman of considerable acumen who generously gave his time and his talents to the

National Trust. A skilled negotiator, he was able to gain many benefits for the Trust and counted the hand over of Fort Street School at Observatory Hill to become its national headquarters and art gallery as one of the highlights of his service.

When Fort Street Girls High was to be closed in the early 1970s, Ivor saw the potential in the venue to serve as Trust headquarters. He also saw another bonus: that there was room to house the art collection of his close friend Samuel Henry (Harry) Ervin. Harry had told Ivor that he would donate his valuable art collection to the National Trust if a proper home could be found for it. As Ivor and Harry Ervin looked at the school on Observatory Hill one Saturday afternoon, Ervin offered his collection and supporting funds if they could get the building for the Trust. They saw that the school's science laboratory, complete with bunsen burners and sinks, had the potential for a superb art gallery, while the original hospital building seemed perfect to house Trust offices and meeting rooms.

Ivor was at the forefront of negotiations with the then Minister for Cultural Activities, the Hon. George Freudenstein MLA. He tempted the State government with the prospect of Ervin's excellent collection if the school could be made over to the Trust. Ivor was successful in his endeavours. The Trust acquired an historic new home for its offices and Harry Ervin donated his art collection to the new art gallery which now bears his name.

Ivor also contributed to the National Trust in many other ways. He was instrumental in sourcing professional staff to work for the Trust. He wrote the book, *Ours in Trust*, a valuable first-hand insight into the history of the National Trust. Ivor remembered the public support the Trust received right from its outset. '*Most members know that the Trust was launched privately on April 6, 1945, but times were different just after the war, and the committee resolved to wait until everything was fully in place before going public,*' he recalled.

In 1946, The Trust campaigned successfully to save Hyde Park Barracks, the Mint and Parliament House, which were doomed for destruction by Premier McKell's government's plan to remake Macquarie Street. The first public meeting of the Trust was held on 12 November 1945 '*It was packed to capacity,*' Ivor recalled. '*I remember standing at the back of the crowded hall. I always think standing room only is the sign of a successful meeting. The press was enthusiastic in their comments and very soon afterwards, the Trust had its first 400 members.*'

He worked hard to consolidate and strengthen the National Trust. In addition to gaining the Trust a permanent home, Ivor's major 'wins' over the years included helping to draft the critically important Bill which became the National Trust Act No 10 of 1960 (NSW).

In 1957, he was among those who successfully lobbied the Commonwealth Government for donations to the National Trust to be tax deductible and for bequeathed property to be exempted from Federal Estate Duty. In so doing, Ivor Wyatt achieved a great win for heritage. It created a financial incentive for community support, on which the National Trust continues to rely in order to carry on its work.

Always interested in historic buildings, Ivor was directly involved in the acquisition of the Tenterfield School of Arts - where Henry Parkes made his first speech about Federation - one of the first properties to be owned by the National Trust in Australia.

In 1958 he was made the Trust's third Honorary Life Member. In 1970, on behalf of the Trust as President, he and his wife Mabel hosted HM Queen Elizabeth and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh when her Majesty formally opened Old Government House, Parramatta to the public.

His dedication to the community and involvement with the National Trust led to his being awarded an OBE in 1977.

Trust work constantly spilled over into his personal life. In 1954, he married Mabel Monckton (nee Henry) in St. Malo, a Hunters Hill property which the Trust had campaigned to save and which was leased and managed by the Trust in the 1950s. Mabel was always supportive of his Trust work, often working behind the scenes to support his various causes.

In addition to his National Trust work, Ivor was active in other community service. He was a founder of the Nature Conservation Council of NSW; a member of the Government's Clean Waters Advisory Committee for 17 years and a President of the Stead Wildlife Foundation of Australia amongst a host of honorary positions.

Ivor Wyatt was a long-time resident of St Ives. In 1998, he was chosen for his dedication to the community as Kur-ring-gai Council's co-citizen of the Year. He also served as President of the St. Ives Progress Association. He was an active member of this Association as well as the St Ives Village Green from 1948.

While very much a man involved in working for the community, Ivor was by nature a quiet private person who was always reticent to talk about himself. He will always be remembered as talking volubly about the Trust and everyone else, but not about himself.

A visit to his St. Ives house would reveal multiple copies of magazines and board papers in every room. He was a meticulous record keeper and was the Trust's corporate memory almost to the date of his death.

Ivor was considered by those who worked with him to be one of that vanishing breed of old-fashioned

'gentlemen' – courteous, thoughtful and patient, who never lost his temper. Whilst meetings in the heritage realm can often get heated, and people can at times be downright rude, Ivor always retained his composure. If he was ever angry at someone, he would never show it, but he would refer to that someone as '*that person*' or '*that person who shall not be named*'.

Ivor always said that his work at the Trust '*had a life of its own.*' In 1963, his friend and fellow National Trust foundation member, Oliver Wyndham, noted that '*for some years Ivor Wyatt had devoted a large proportion of his business hours and his private life to Trust interests at a cost to his health and pocket.*' Ivor himself admitted that his National Trust work could be all consuming. '*I had the dustiest car in St. Ives and paid someone else to look after my garden. I never had the time,*' he joked. He often paid tribute to his wife Mabel for her patience and continuing support, noting on more than one occasion, that she truly was a '*National Trust widow.*'

His only regret? '*That there was not enough hours in the day for all that he wished to achieve.*'

In *Ours in Trust*, Ivor recorded: '*My pet hates remain man-made ugliness (visual pollution), fauna in zoos, pet shops and circuses, also bulldozers and concrete.*' Such a statement was very typical of the man.

Sadly, Ivor became ill in July. Hospitalised for three weeks, he suffered a sudden heart attack from which he died on 1 August 2004. He is survived by his wife Mabel, son Clinton, step daughter Patricia, sister Lynnette Lee, four grand children and two great grand children.

Ivor Wyatt's devotion to the cause of heritage was widely admired. He was the National Trust's longest standing member, had been an outstanding President and a contributor without equal. Conservation was his passion and he has always been there for the National Trust. Ivor will be sorely missed.

The Honorable Barry O'Keefe, AM, QC
President of the National Trust of Australia (NSW)

What the bombs did for Dresden the bulldozer is doing for Australia



In 1945 bombs levelled most of Dresden's historic buildings. And the citizens of Dresden re-built them...painstakingly, lovingly.

Balmain Watch House...Saved.

Today all over Australia the bulldozers are busy wiping out the few historic buildings Australia has left.



Subiaco...Destroyed.

In their place rise anonymous, depressing, and downright ugly 'developments'. In twenty years or so our kids will perhaps wonder what kind of greedy, tasteless barbarians their parents were.



Juniper Hall...Threatened.



Burdekin House...Destroyed.

The National Trust is concerned with preserving early buildings and natural environment. Join.

Figure 112: 1972 campaign poster

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