

- BUILDING NO: 6
PRESENT NAME: Bennett House
PREVIOUS NAMES: Nurses' Quarters
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: **Bennett House** is a place highly valued by the community/cultural groups and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 4**. The place has strong and special associations with the cultural/developments phases of Canberra from the 1940s and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 7**.
Comparative Rating Assessment: B
- BUILDING NO: 7
PRESENT NAME: Mortuary
PREVIOUS NAMES: Mortuary
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: **The Mortuary Building** is considered to be of slight significance.
Comparative Rating Assessment: D
- BUILDING NO: 8
PRESENT NAME: Personnel Services Unit
PREVIOUS NAMES: Personnel Services Unit
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: **The Office Administration building** of the Hospital has strong and special associations with the development/cultural phases of Canberra from the 1960s and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 7**.
Comparative Rating Assessment: C
- BUILDING NO: 9
PRESENT NAME: Sylvia Curley House
PREVIOUS NAMES: Sylvia Curley House
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: **Sylvia Curley House** is a place with strong and special associations with the development/cultural phases of Canberra from the 1960s and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 7**.
Comparative Rating Assessment: C
- BUILDING NO: 10
PRESENT NAME: Staff Dining Hall and Courtyard/Library
PREVIOUS NAMES: Staff Dining Hall and Courtyard/Library
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: **The Dining Hall** is a place with strong and special associations with the development/cultural phases of Canberra from the 1960s and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 7**.
Comparative Rating Assessment: C
- BUILDING NO: 11
PRESENT NAME: Child Care Centre
PREVIOUS NAMES: Child Care Centre
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: **The Child Care Centre** is considered to be of slight cultural significance.
Comparative Assessment Rating: D
- BUILDING NO: 12
PRESENT NAME: Brick Enclosure
PREVIOUS NAMES: Brick Enclosure
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This building is considered to be of slight significance.
Comparative Assessment Rating: D

- BUILDING NO: 13
PRESENT NAME: Store Building
PREVIOUS NAMES: Store Building
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This building is considered to be of slight significance.
Comparative Assessment Rating: D
- BUILDING NO: 14
PRESENT NAME: Central Plant, Boiler and Air Conditioning
PREVIOUS NAMES: Central Plant, Boiler and Air Conditioning
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The modern work to the **Central Plant Area** has created a place with a high degree of design quality and is thus of significance with respect to **Criteria 2. Comparative Assessment Rating: C**
- BUILDING NO: 15
PRESENT NAME: 2 Hospital Residences: Medical Superintendent's Residence and Residence
PREVIOUS NAMES: Hospital Residences
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The **Residences** are places which have strong and special associations with the persons and development/cultural phases of Canberra and its hospital and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 7. Comparative Rating Assessment: B/C**
- BUILDING NO: 16
PRESENT NAME: Toilets, West Beach
PREVIOUS NAMES: Toilets, West Beach
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The **Toilets** exhibit unique design/aesthetic qualities and are thus significant with respect to **Criteria 2. Comparative Rating Assessment: C**
- BUILDING NO: 17 (17a & 17b)
PRESENT NAME: Lake Jetty at West Beach (17a); and
Lake Jetty and Terminal at West Basin (17b)
PREVIOUS NAMES: Lake Jetty at West Beach; Lake Jetty and Terminal at West Basin
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The **West Basin Jetty** is a place with strong association with persons and development/cultural phases of Canberra since the 1960s.
Comparative Rating Assessment: C
The **West Basin Jetty and Terminal** is a place with strong association with persons and development/cultural phases of Canberra since the 1960s.
Comparative Rating Assessment: C
- BUILDING NO: 18
PRESENT NAME: Barbecue Area
PREVIOUS NAMES: Barbecue Area
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The **Barbecue Area** below Bennett House is a place demonstrating a distinctive Hospital custom and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 3**. The area has strong and special associations with persons and development/cultural phases since the 1940s and is thus significant with respect to **Criteria 7. Comparative Rating Assessment: B**
- BUILDING NO: 19
PRESENT NAME: Bike Hire Shop
PREVIOUS NAMES: Bike Hire Shop
- STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The **Bike Hire Shop** is considered to be of slight significance.
Comparative Rating Assessment: D

4.7 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE GENERALLY

The following assessment and statement of significance is based on the assessment criteria established by the ACT Land Act 1991 (Refer Section 4.3 below). The following statement also makes use of the ACT Heritage Unit Preliminary Site Assessment, prepared in March 1991.

Criterion 2 - A place which exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group

The landscape of the Acton/West Basin area, particularly the landscape of the Lake shore around the West Basin has aesthetic qualities highly valued locally and nationally.

Criterion 3 - A place which demonstrates a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest.

Aboriginal occupation of the site is evidenced by the collection made by H.P. Moss between 1937 and 1941. The artefacts, collected on the present site of the hospital, show it to have been a camp site of reasonable proportion and an area of considerable tool and weapon manufacture. The European uses of this site, first for pastoral uses, then for community/civic use and later Hospital use, have now been superseded and the remnants of those occupancies are now important culturally.

Criterion 4 - A place which is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

The Black Mountain foothills and spur are important to the Aboriginal community as a meeting place.

Since 1911, there has been medical care located on the Acton Peninsula, first as a first aid tent and then in 1914 as a permanent hospital building. For three generations of Canberra residents, the site has been the Hospital peninsula. The depth of community affection for the Hospital, primarily because of its strong cultural and social association, has been evidenced in the years prior and following the Hospital's closure.

Criterion 5 - A place which is the only known or only comparatively intact example of its type.

The remnant limestone outcrops to the West Basin foreshore are a rare example of a feature of a region known originally as the Limestone plains.

Criterion 6 - A place which is a notable example of a class of natural or cultural places or landscape and which demonstrates the principal characteristics of that class.

There are a number of landscapes within the Acton/West Basin area which are notable remnants from the early pastoral, and later Early Federal Capital phases of the site. These include the landscape of the

eastern shore of West Basin and the courtyard plantings of Bennett House.

Criterion 7 - A place which has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase which played a significant part in local or national history.

This is the first major site of Federal Capital occupancy. The site has direct and tangible links with many 19th and 20th century figures associated with the pastoral and early Canberra phases. The site is linked to John Joshua Moore (Canberry), Weston (early Federal nursery), Sir John Butters (early Federal Administrator) and to the first Administration buildings, the first residences and hostel accommodation, and the first recreational facilities were all built on this site. The first Administration buildings were progressively extended, but remained the Administration centre for the ACT right up to 1960.

The Hospital history of the site is equally rich as evidenced by the memorials within the site erected to people associated with that function. These memorials commemorate the work of hospital staff and supporters including Mona Tait, May Hayman, Dorothy Bryan, Peter Blaxland, Edith McHugh, Matron Bennett, Sylvia Curley, Marcus Faunce and Carmel Smith.

The Acton Peninsula is not just the site of Canberra's first hospital. The later Royal Canberra Hospital was associated with the development in medical care in Canberra for it is here that the improved and then extended hospital and teaching facilities grew between 1940 and 1984 to meet the needs of an expanding city.

Criterion 8 - A place which represents the evolution of a natural landscape, including significant geological features, landforms, biota or natural processes.

Limestone outcrops exist along the peninsula. These are significant in this area although they are not unique to the Inner Canberra area. Limestone outcrops exist on the flood plain of the Molonglo River (now inundated by Lake Burley Griffin) and on the lower slopes of the surrounding hills. It was these outcrops which gave the area its original name, the Limestone Plains. Most of these outcrops have been obliterated by European occupancy. The outcrops on the Acton Peninsula are among the few remaining which are still visible.

Criteria 11 - A place which demonstrates a likelihood of providing information which will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality or benchmark site.

The site represents a remarkable collection of late 19th century and 20th century landscapes, and as such is invaluable as a benchmark/teaching site demonstrating the evolution of the site through Aboriginal to European occupancy, and from pastoral use centred on the Molonglo River, to a central feature of one of the world's great capitals.

4.8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The landscape of the Acton/West Basin area, particularly the landscape of the Lake shore around the West Basin has aesthetic qualities highly valued locally and nationally.
- Aboriginal occupation of the site is evidenced by the collection made by H.P. Moss between 1937 and 1941. The artefacts show it to have been a camp site of reasonable proportion and an area of considerable tool and weapon manufacture. The European uses of this site, first for pastoral uses, then for community/civic use, and later Hospital use have now been superseded and the remnants of those occupancies are now important culturally.
- The Black Mountain foothills and spur are important to the Aboriginal community as a meeting place.
- Since 1911, there has been medical care located on the Acton Peninsula. For three generations of Canberra residents, the site has been the Hospital peninsula. The depth of community affection for the Hospital, primarily because of its strong cultural and social association, has been evidenced in the years prior and following the Hospital's closure.
- There are a number of landscapes within the Acton/West Basin area which are notable remnants from the early pastoral, and later Early Federal Capital phases of the site. These include the landscape of the eastern shore of West Basin and the courtyard plantings of Bennett House.
- The first Administration buildings, the first residences and hostel accommodation, and the first recreational facilities were all built on or near this site. The first Administration buildings were progressively extended, but remained the Administration centre for the ACT right up to 1960.
- This is the first major site of Federal Capital occupancy. The site has direct and tangible links with many 19th and 20th century figures associated with the pastoral and early Canberra phases. The Hospital history of the site is equally rich as evidenced by the memorials within the site erected to people associated with that function. Royal Canberra Hospital was associated with the development in medical care in Canberra for it is here that the improved and then extended hospital and teaching facilities grew between 1940 and 1984 to meet the needs of an expanding city.
- Limestone outcrops exist along the peninsula. It was these outcrops which gave the area its original name; the Limestone Plains. Most of these outcrops have been obliterated by European occupancy. The outcrops on the Acton Peninsula are among the few remaining which are still visible.
- The site represents a remarkable collection of late 19th century and 20th century landscapes, and as such is invaluable as a benchmark/teaching site demonstrating the evolution of the site through Aboriginal to European occupancy, and from pastoral use centred on the Molonglo River, to a central feature of one of the world's great capitals.



**ACTON/WEST BASIN • CANBERRA
CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY**

**VOLUME 2
CONSERVATION ANALYSIS
Illustrated Chronology • Sequential Site Plans**

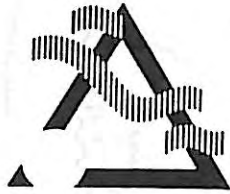
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Illustrated Chronology

THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT PHASE

c 1824 to 1911

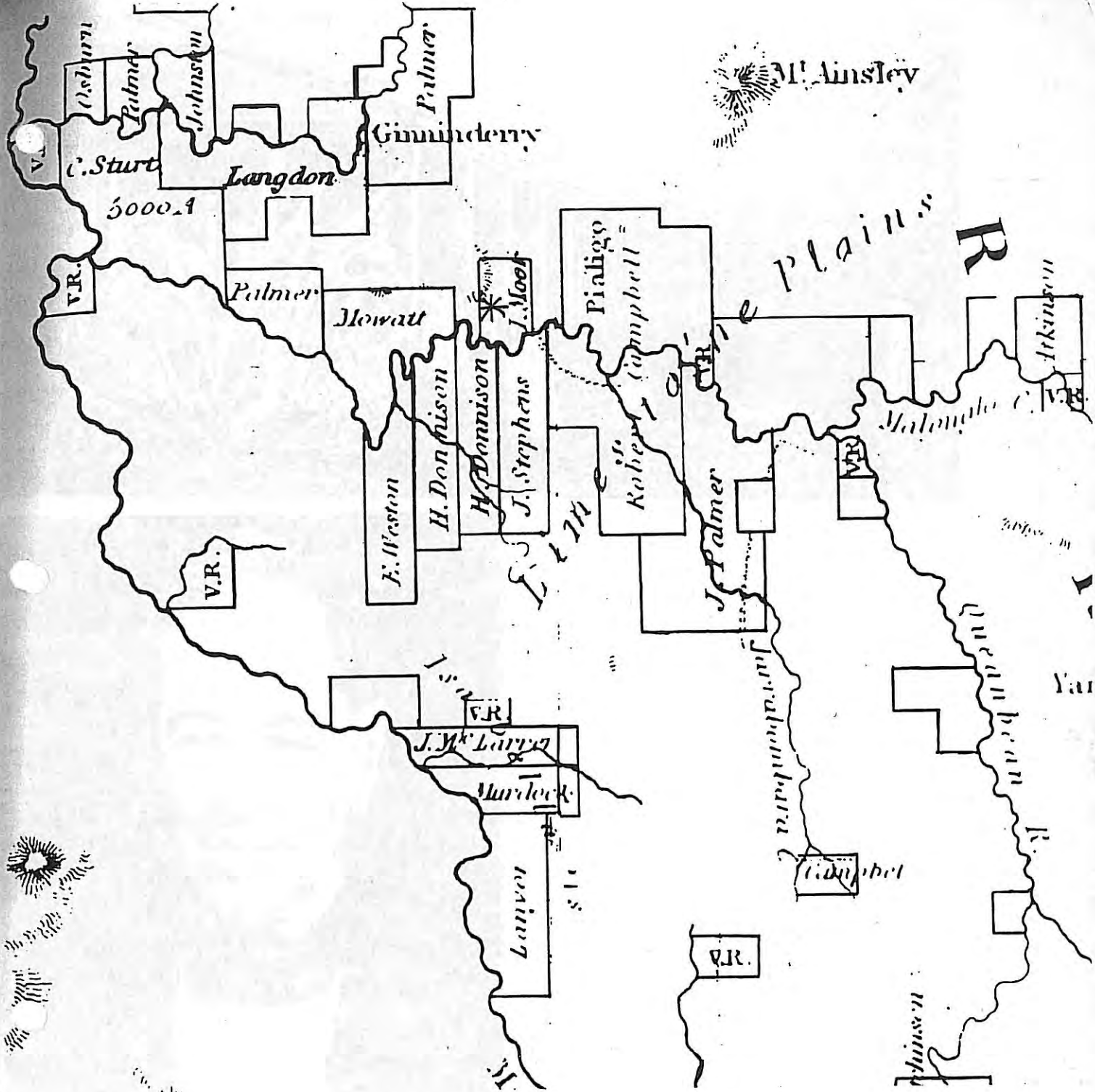


Figure 2
 Early landholdings of the Limestone Plains
 (Detail). Map by surveyor Robert Dixon
 published 1837.

Source:
 NLA Canberra Map Collection

Moore's (spelt Moor) holding is asterisked.



Top
Figure 3
Reverend Pierce Galliard Smith and his family
at Acton homestead, c 1870.
Source:
Reverend Brian Maher

The former Canberry Station homestead served
as the Anglican Rectory from 1850 to 1873.

Bottom
Figure 4
John Joshua Moore 1790-1864, absentee landlord
of Canberry Station.

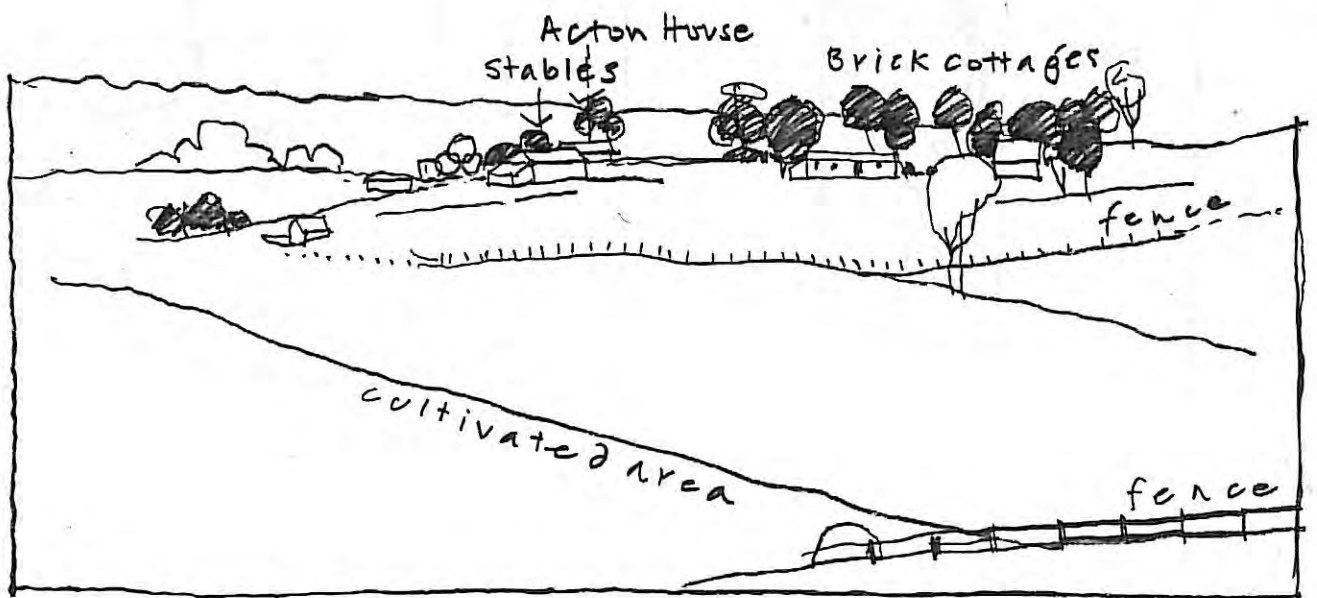


Figure 5
Acton, 1890, Charles Kerry Photograph
Source:
from E Lea Scarlett *First Light on the Limestone
Plains*, 1986

The photograph is taken from the North East
(refer Analysis drawing below) and shows the
Acton buildings along the ridge

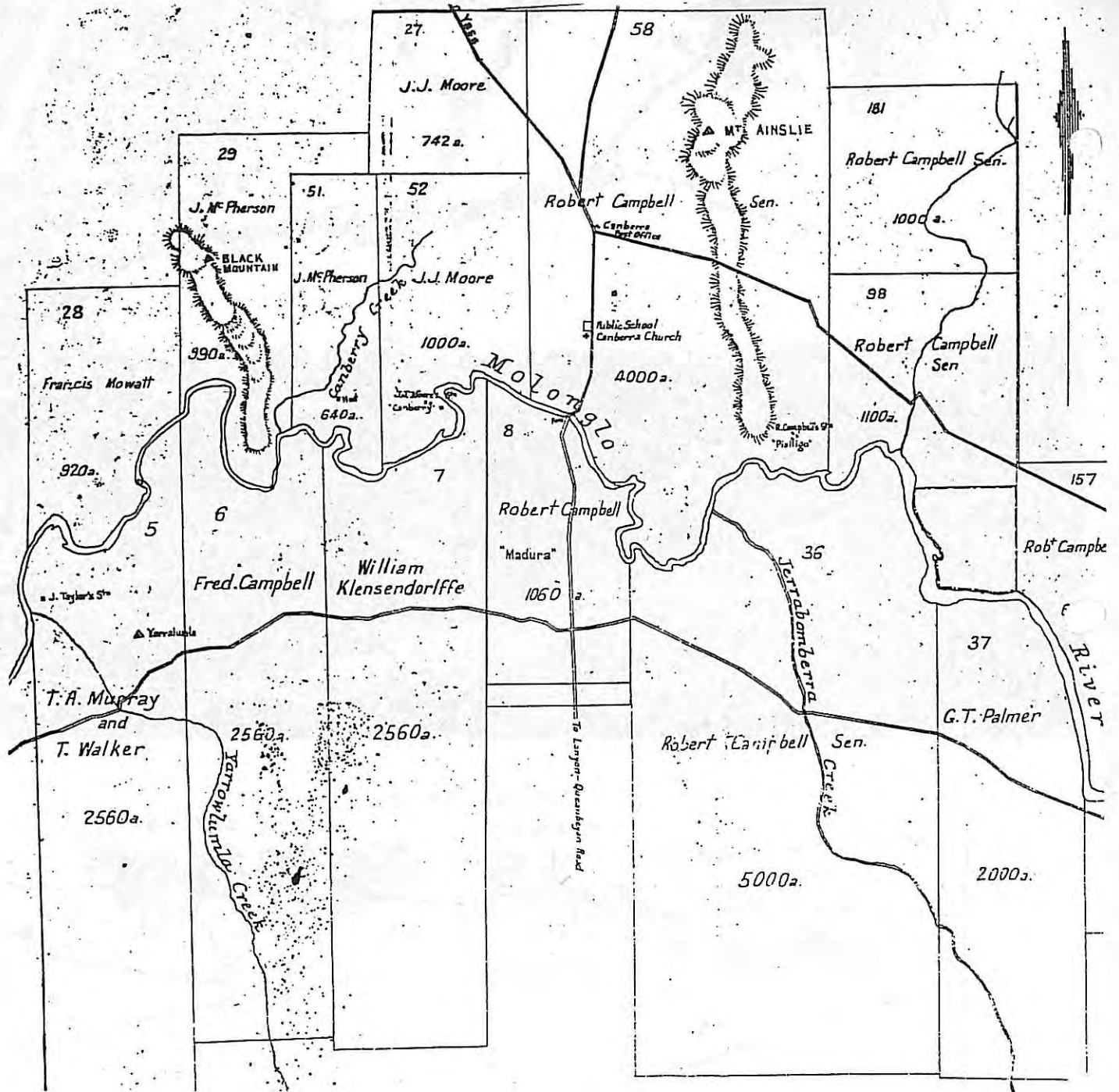
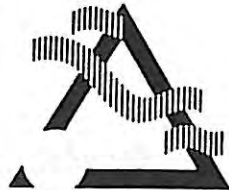


Figure 6
 Map showing the original land grants along the
 Molonglo River (Detail), c 1870.
 Source:
 Lyall Gillespie, *Canberra 1820-1913*, 1991



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Illustrated Chronology

THE EARLY FEDERAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1911 to 1921

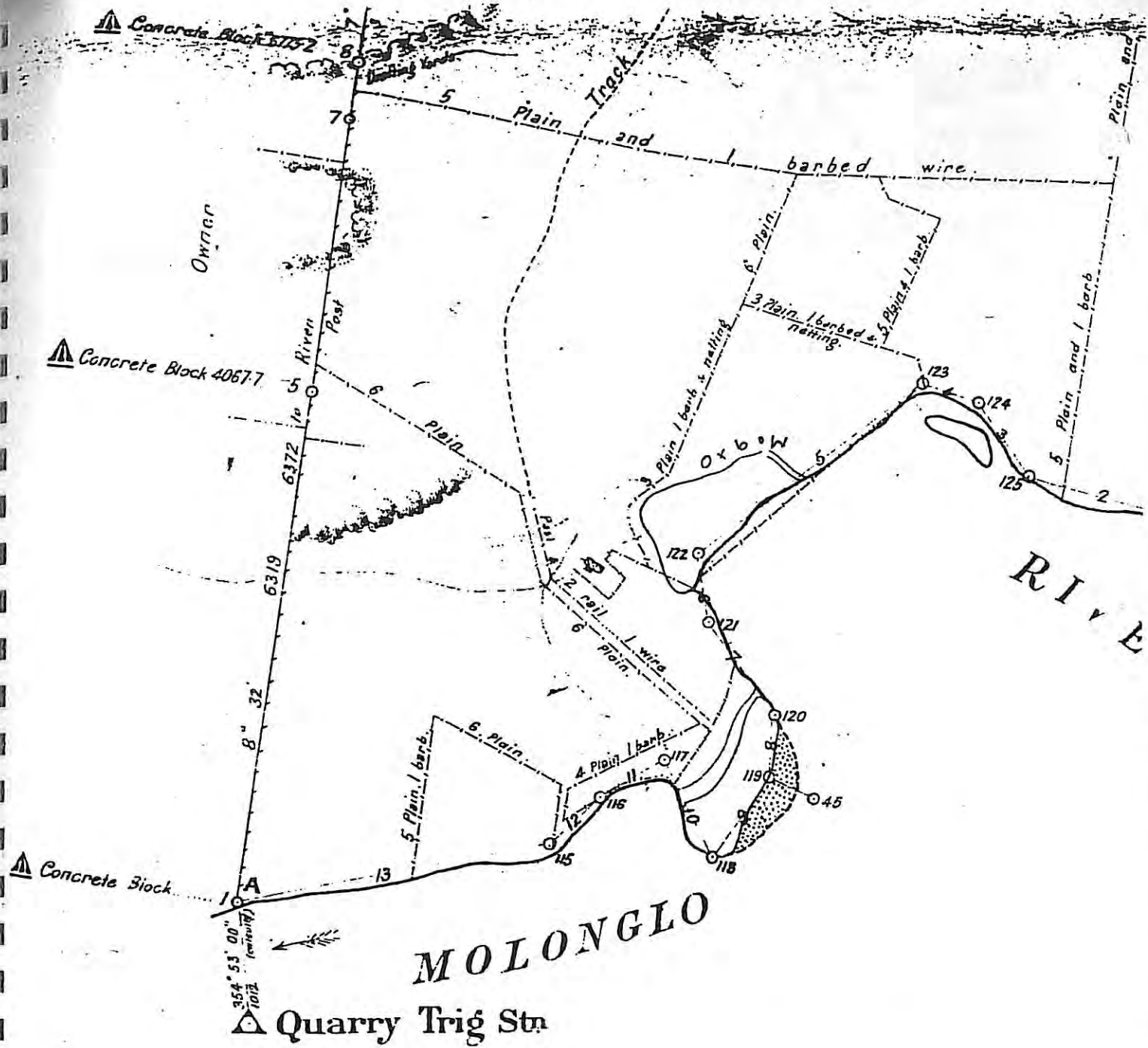


Figure 1
 Survey Map of Acton for purposes of acquisition,
 c 1911, by Licensed Surveyor R.J. Rain.
 Source:
 Australian Archives A192FCL/1416

Note that there appears to be no crossing at the end of the peninsula. The parallel fencing is a track on Acton property.

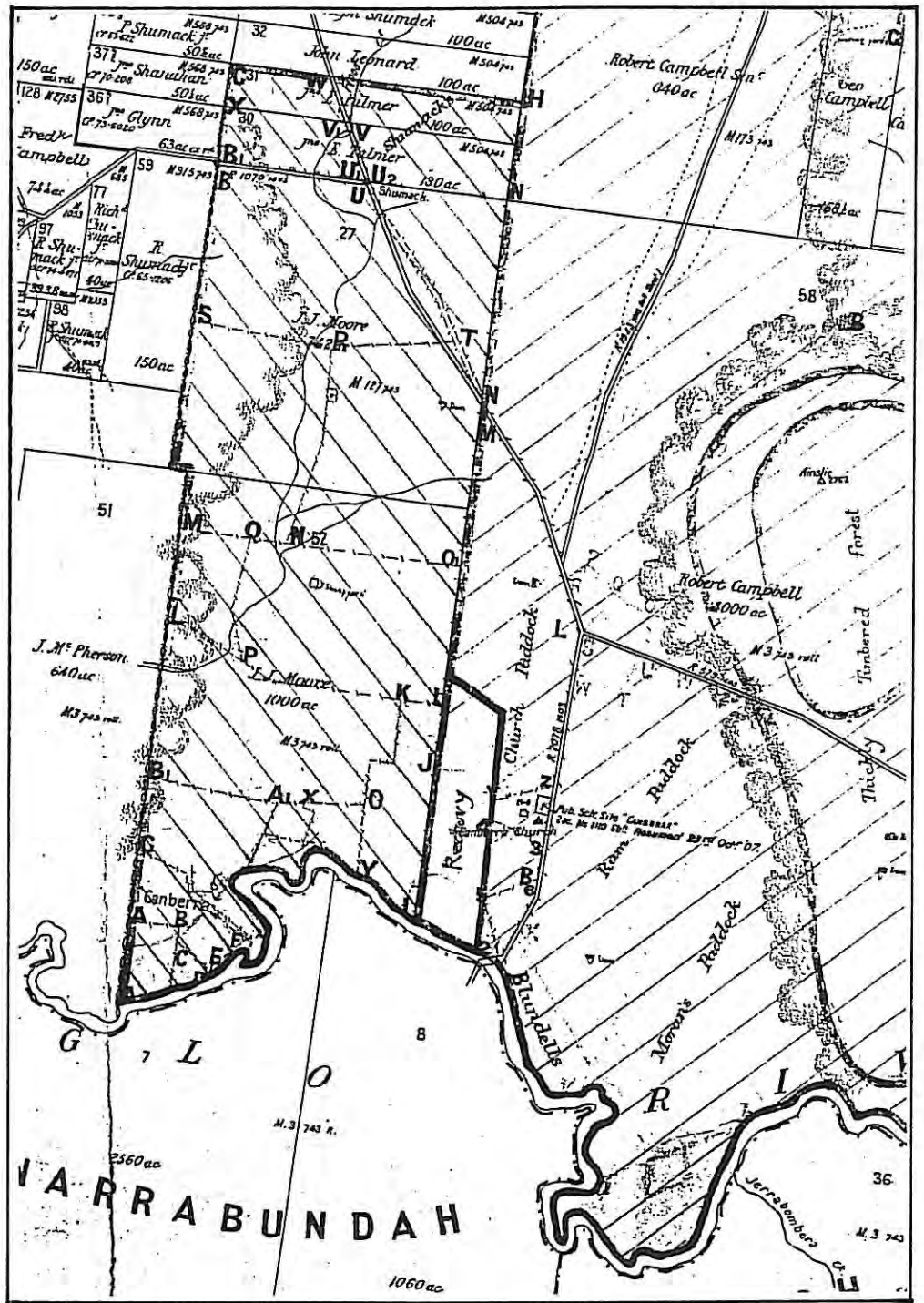


Figure 2
 Survey Plan of the Acton Area c 1911.
 Source:
 Australian Archives A657/1; DS12/2400

Note the Rectory and Church Paddock adjacent J.J. Moore's original holding of 1780 acres and the major river crossing further East

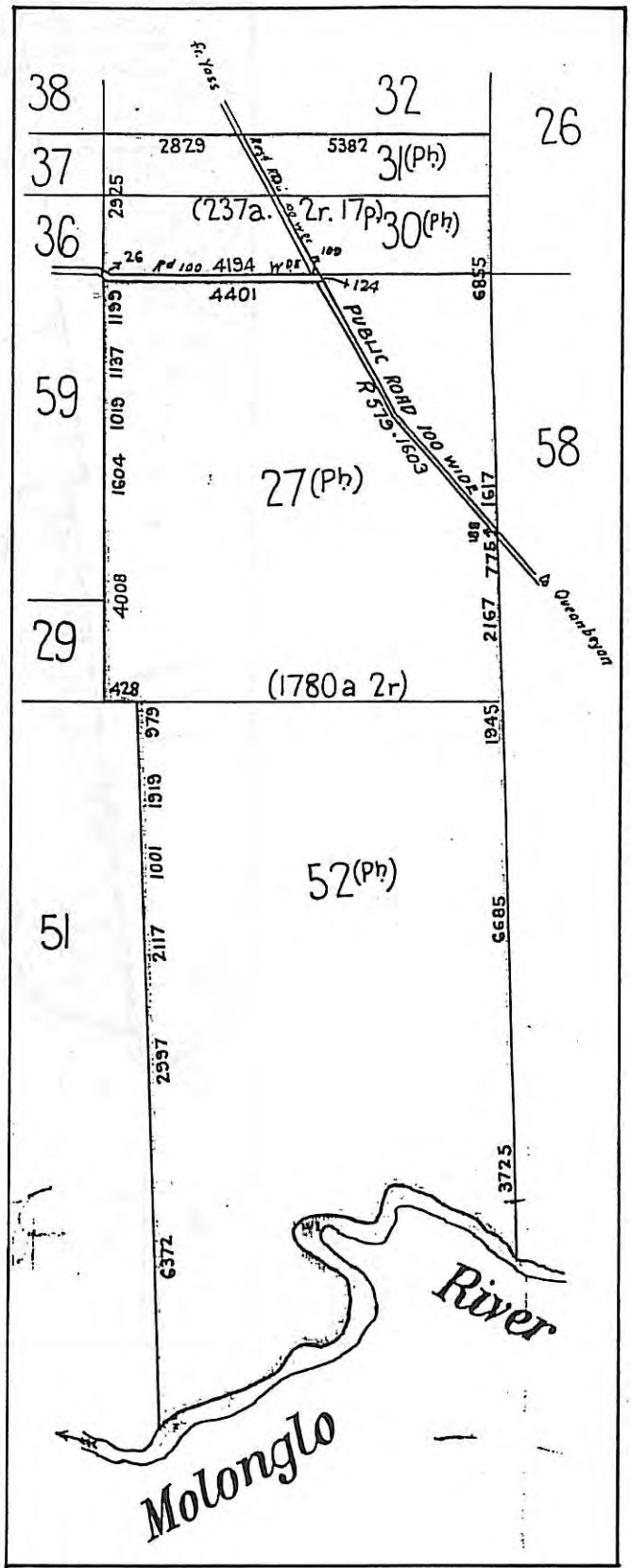


Figure 3
 Survey for notification of acquisition of Acton,
 1911.
 Source:
 Australian Archives FCL 17/1416

Note that J.J. Moore's 1780 acres is bisected by
 the Yass to Queanbeyan Road.

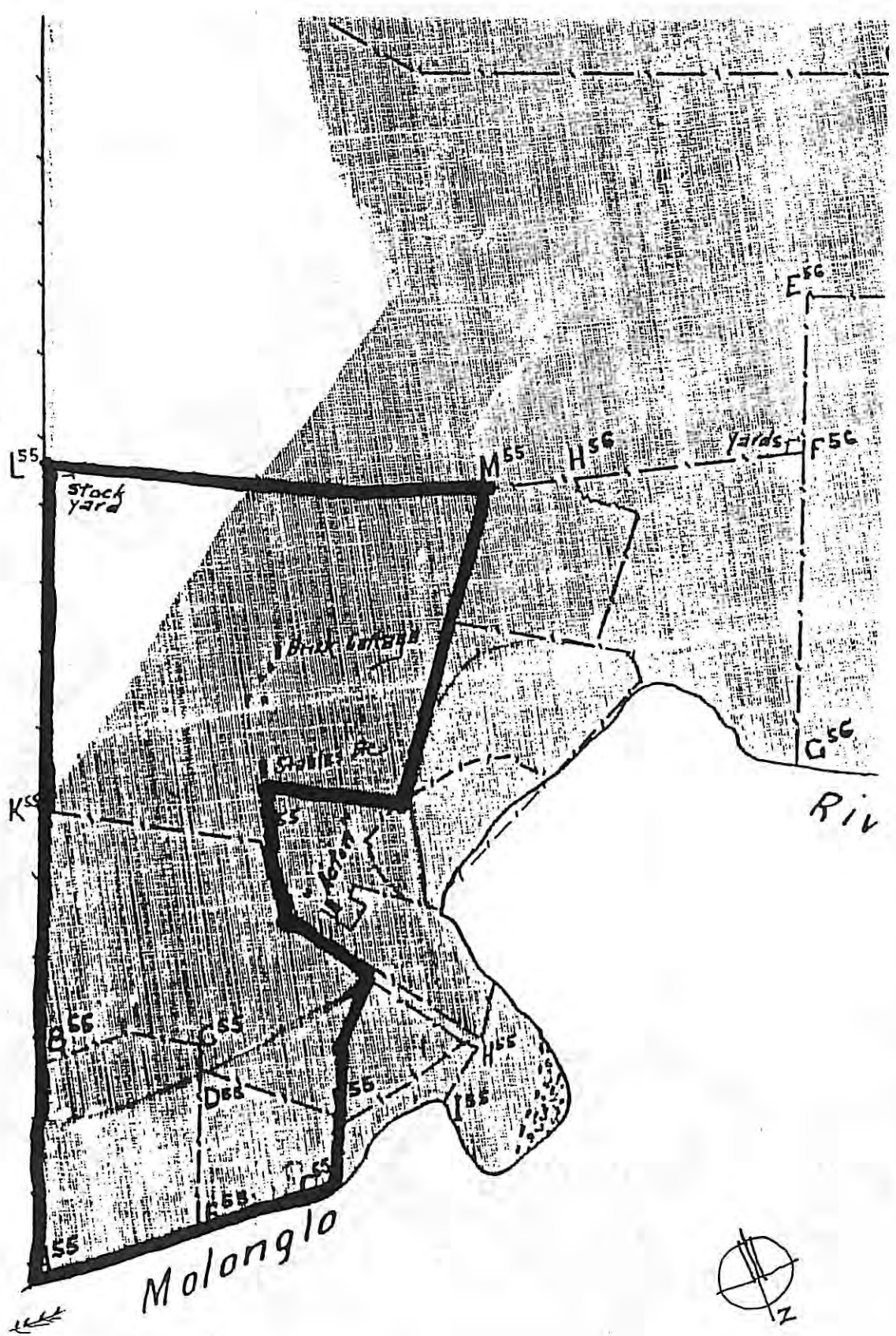


Figure 4
Valuation Plan 1912 by Moriarty, Valuer for the
Department of Home Affairs.

Source:
Australian Archives Ab57/1;
DS 12/2408

Moriarty's plan shows Acton homestead
overlooking the river, with a stables outbuilding
to the North, and with brick cottages further
North (along the homestead track).

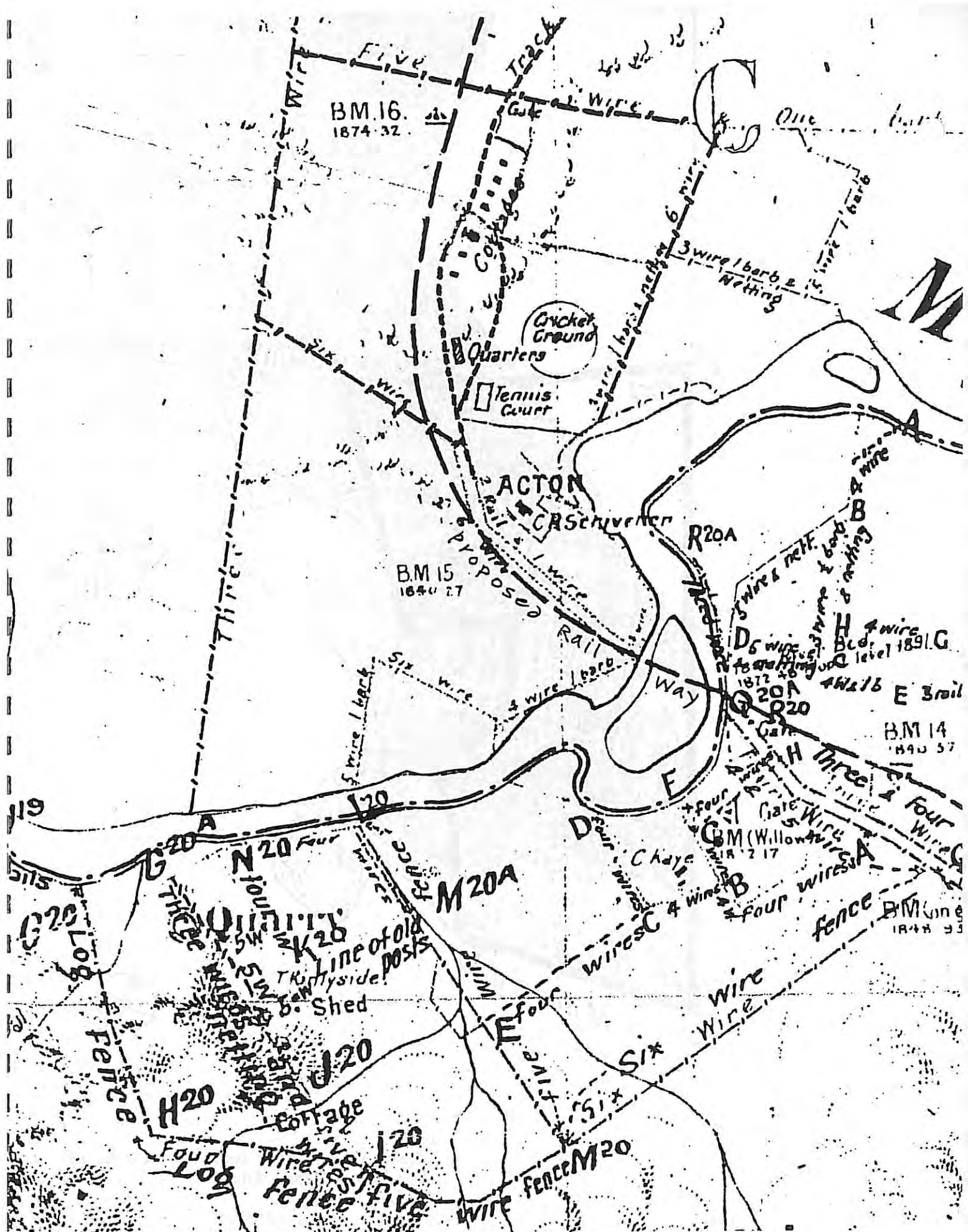


Figure 5
 Survey of fencing etc by J.C. Brackenreg 1912.

Source:
 Department of Home Affairs, Lands & Survey
 Branch, Canberra, held by Canberra & District
 Historical Society

SCHEDULE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"ACTON" HOLDING OF A. H. JEFFREYS - PART OF PORTION 52 - PARISH
COUNTY OF MURRAY.

Nature of Improvements.	Description.	Position.	Condition and Date of Erection.
("Acton") House	Brick, plastered, iron roof, pine ceilings, cedar finished throughout, hardwood floors, 11' to ceilings (10' wide verandah, brick floor)	Near S.W. corner of Port 52	Good, 1890
("Acton") House old, attached to above	Stone, plastered, roof iron over shingles, ceilings of plaster, fibrous plaster and wood, properly finished throughout (10' verandah brick floor)	do. do.	Fair, probably 1850
Kitchen, &c. detached	Stone walls, plastered, iron roof, hardwood floors	do. do.	ditto.
Shed ...	Iron sides and roof, unfloored, loft over, 18 x 15	At "Acton" House	Good, probably 1900
House (Ryan's)	Slab sides, iron roof, wood floor, unceiled, brick chimney	Near "Acton" House	Good
House	Brick walls and chimney, brick floor, verandah brick floored, iron roof, near "Acton"	Near "Acton" House	Good ...
Shed	One side and one end slab, bark and corn stack roof	ditto.	Bad, very old
Shed	One side and back slabs, open front and side, iron roof, rafters not well tied, 7½' high in front, 6½' at back	ditto.	Fair, 1900
Shed (Poison House)	Old rails sides, netting front and bark roof	ditto	Fair, 1900

Figure 6
Extract from Schedule of Improvements for the Acton Holding by Valuer Mr W.H. Lamb, 24 June 1912.
Source:
Australian Archives AG/57.1; DS12/2408



Figure 7
Klensendorffe's Elizabeth Farm, centre, with
the road to Lennox Crossing and Acton in the
foreground, c 1913.
Source:
NLA Canberra

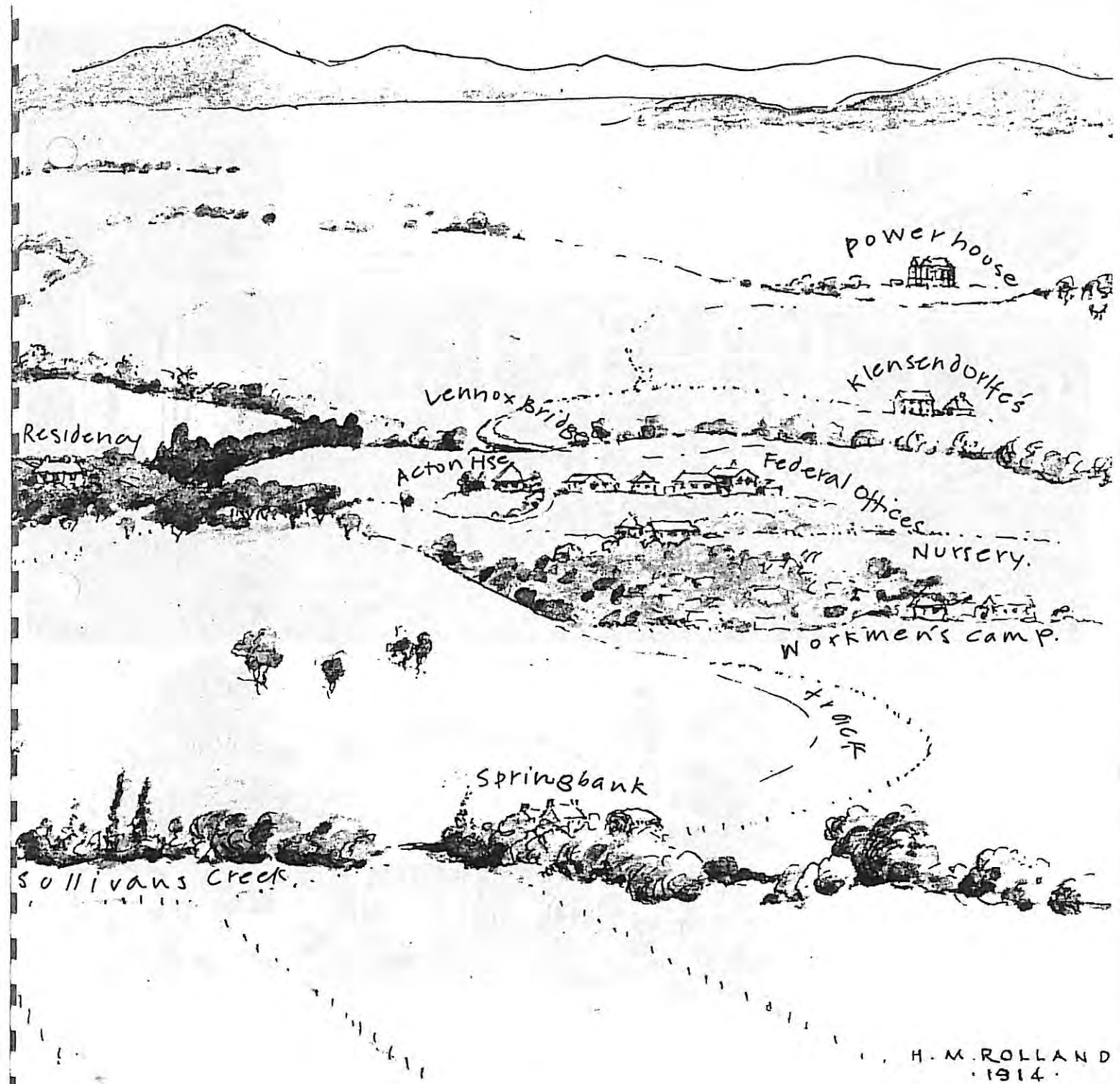
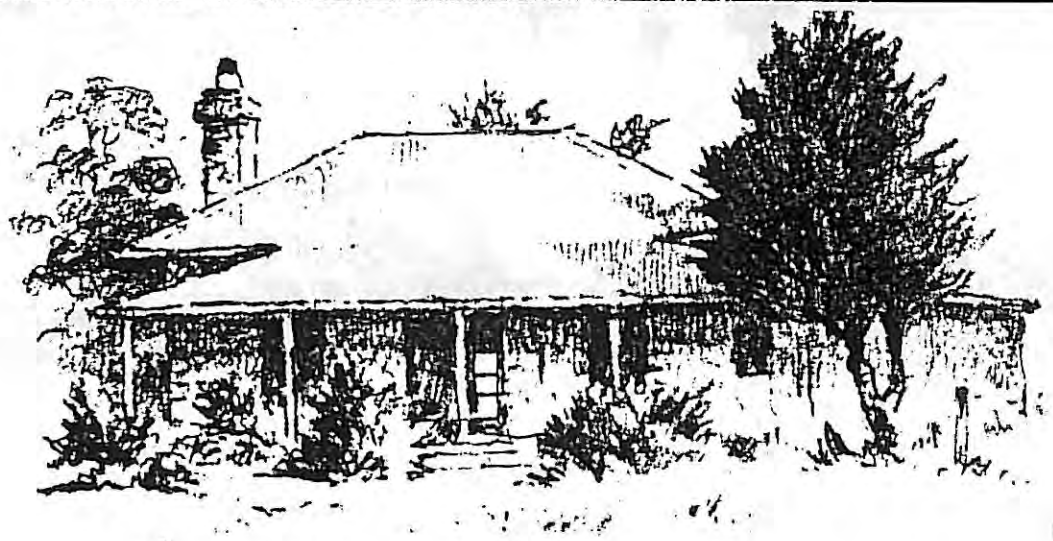
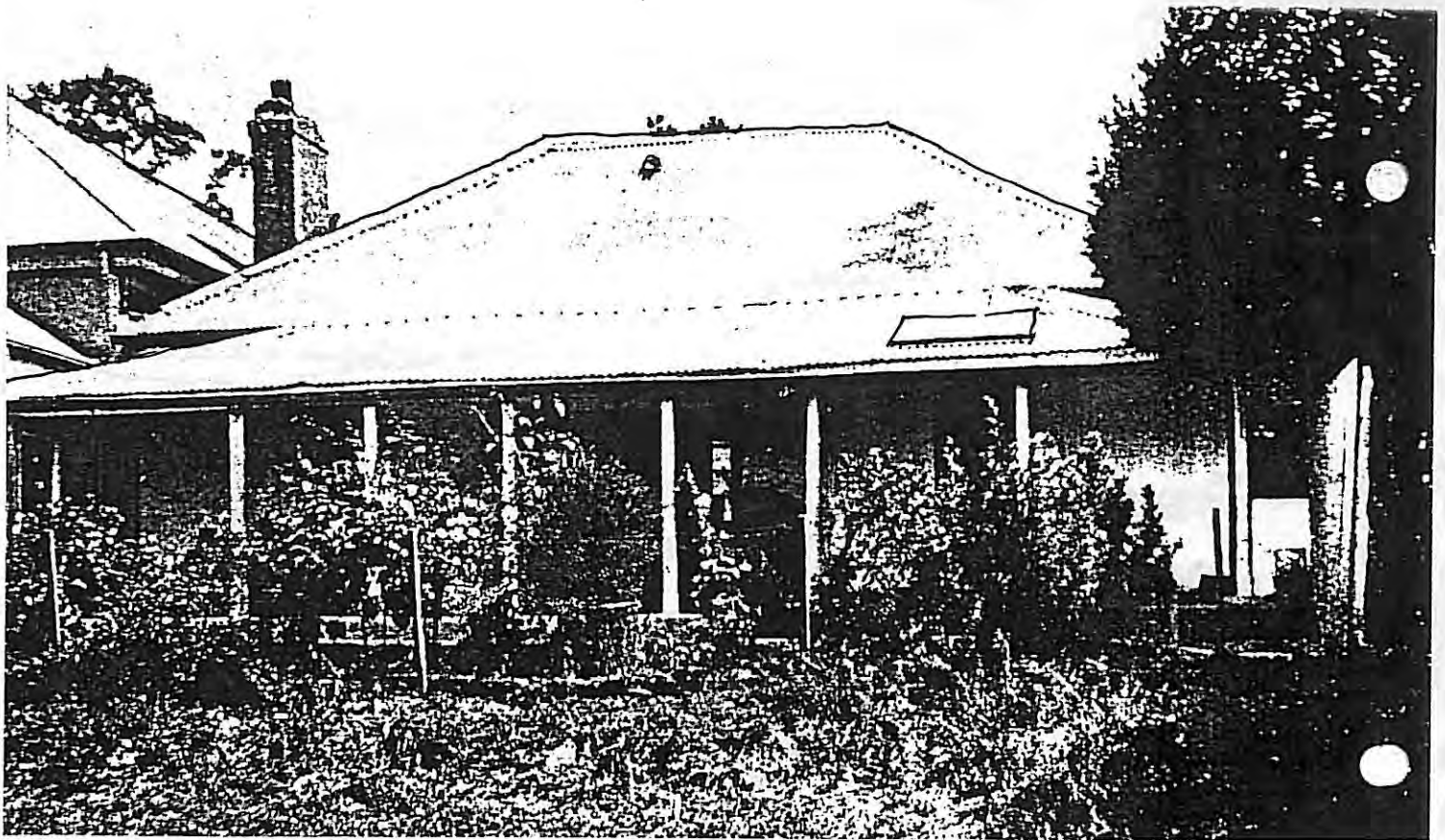


Figure 8
Canberra from Black Mountain (Detail) by
Henry Maitland Rolland 1914.
Source:
NLA Canberra, H.M. Rolland Collection

Rolland's painting had a transparent overlay
showing the features of his painting.

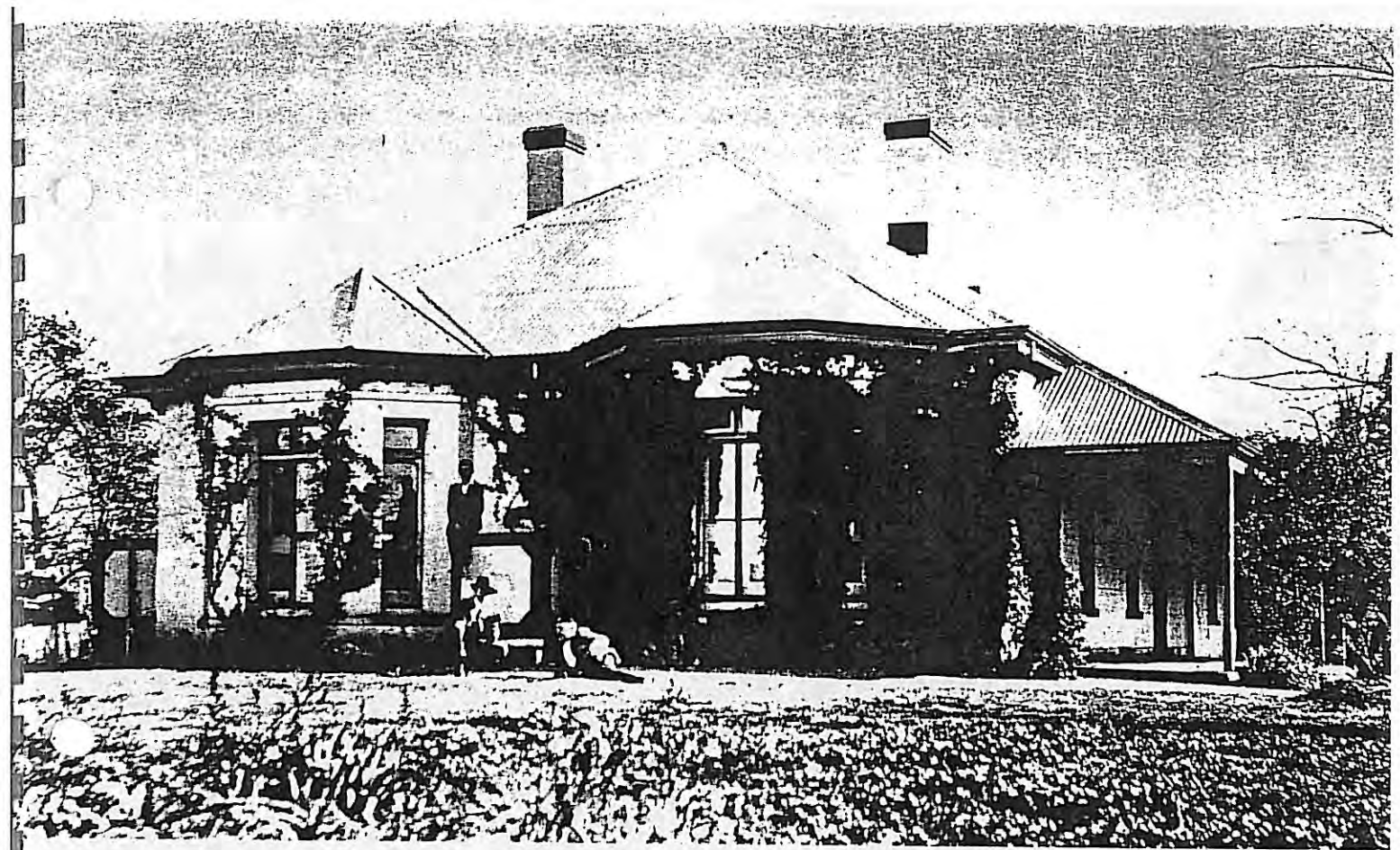


Top
Figure 9
The original Canberry House from the North,
c 1915.
Source:
From Fitzgerald, *Canberra in Two Centuries*

The Brassey Acton addition can be seen at left.

Bottom
Figure 10
The original cottage pencil sketch by Henry
Maitland Rolland 1913.
Source:
From H.M. Rolland *Growing up in Early
Canberra*

Note that Rolland decided to omit the Brassey
addition. Both photograph and sketch are taken
from the North.



Top
Figure 11
Acton House in 1915.
Source:
From Fitzgerald, *Canberra in Two Centuries*

The House from the South East just after its resumption by the Department of Home Affairs.

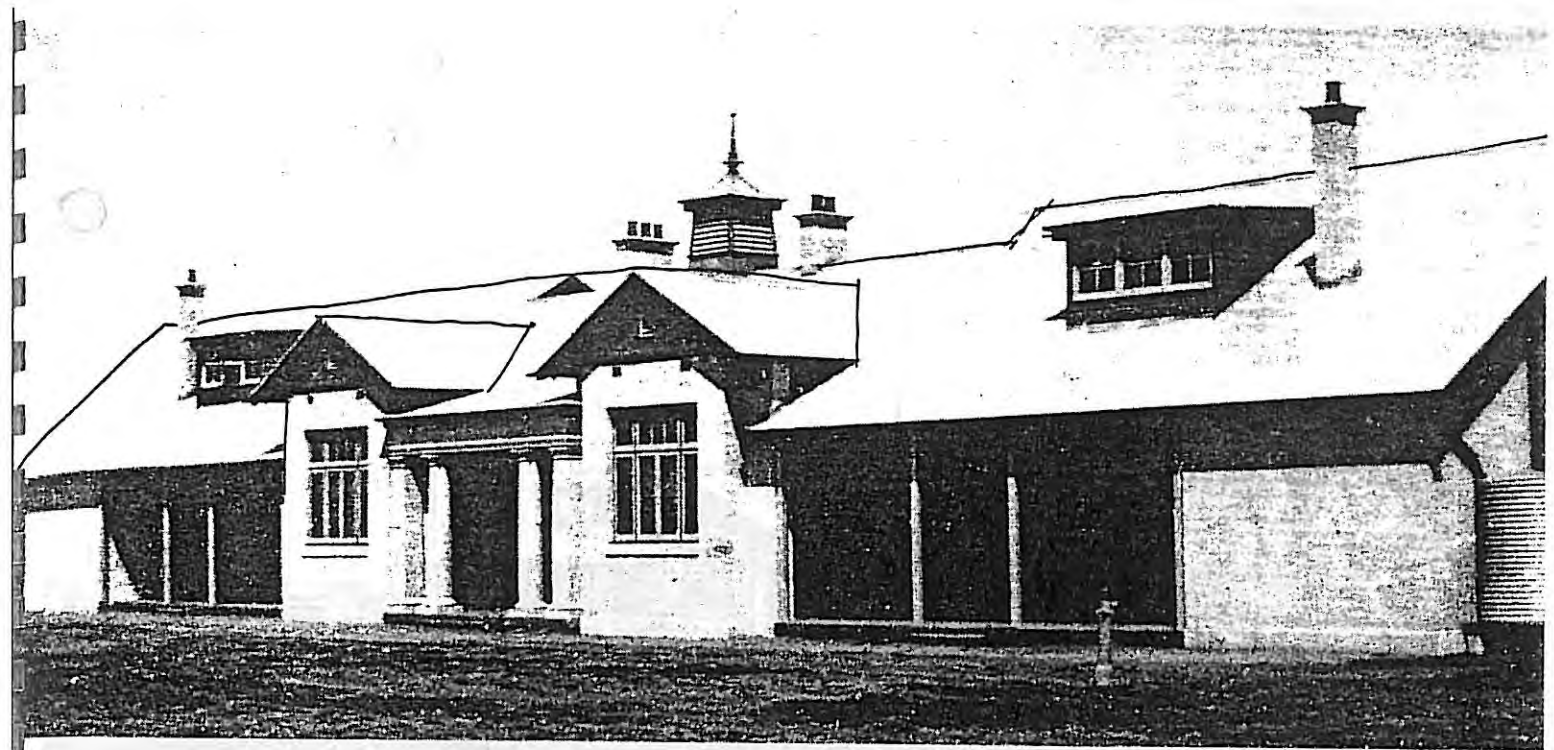
Bottom
Figure 12
Acton House c 1920 from the West. Line drawing over photograph.
Source:
From Fitzgerald, *Canberra in Two Centuries*

The original cottage (foreground) has lost its verandah. The Brassey addition had a formal central portico which faced on to the Lennox Crossing Road.



Top
Figure 15
The Acton Mess, Workmen's Camp, c 1913.
Source:
From Gibbney, *Canberra 1913-1953*

Bottom
Figure 16
Workmen's encampment at Acton 1912.
Source:
From Gibbney, *Canberra 1913-1953*



Top

Figure 13

The Main Entrance, Administrative Building,
Acton, shortly after completion 1912.

Source:

NLA Canberra

Bottom

Figure 14

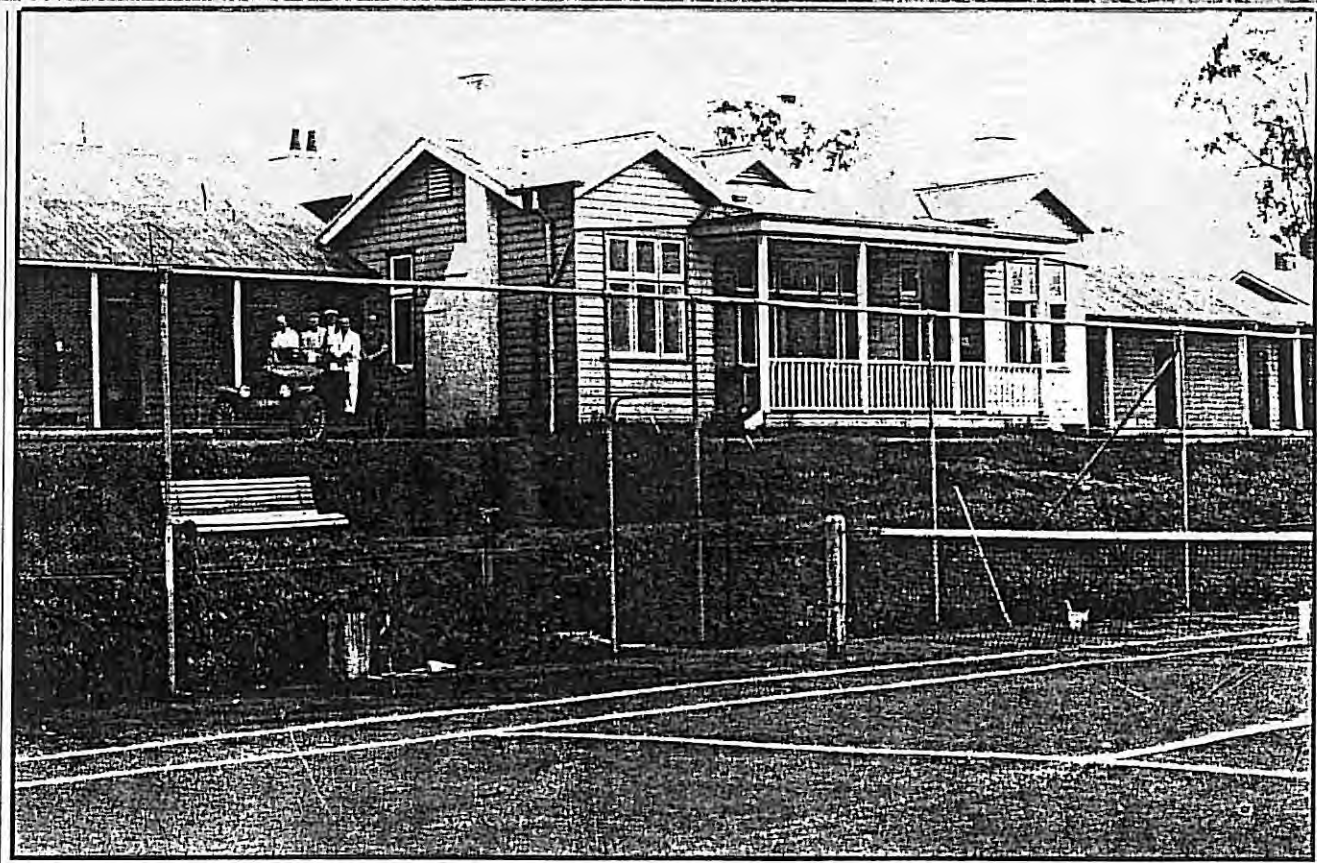
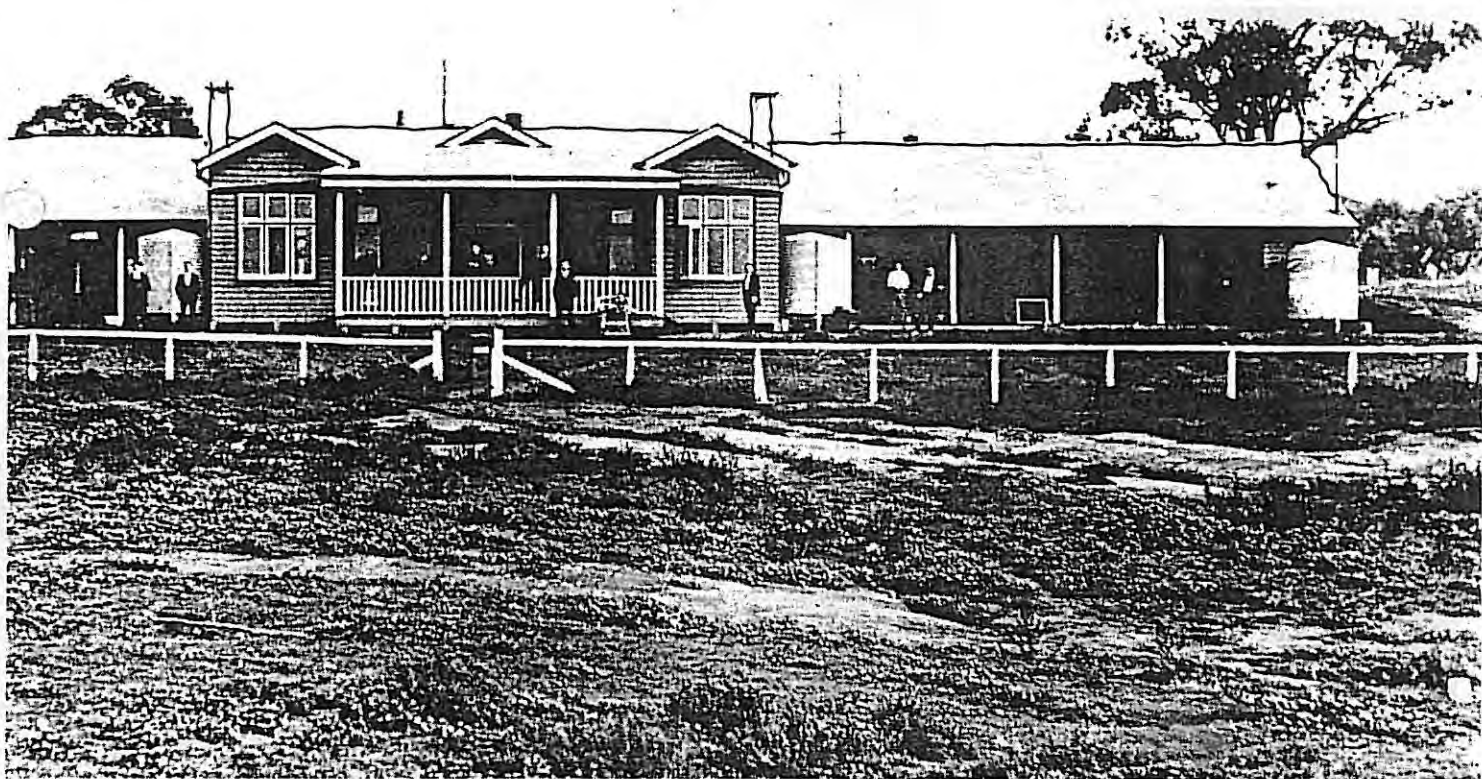
The Acton Office 'Square'. The Department of
Home Affairs, Post Office and Commonwealth
Bank 1914.

Source:

NLA Canberra



Figure 14a
The Administrative Building, Department of
Home Affairs, Acton, c 1912
Source:
NLA Canberra, F W Robinson Collection,
MS5859



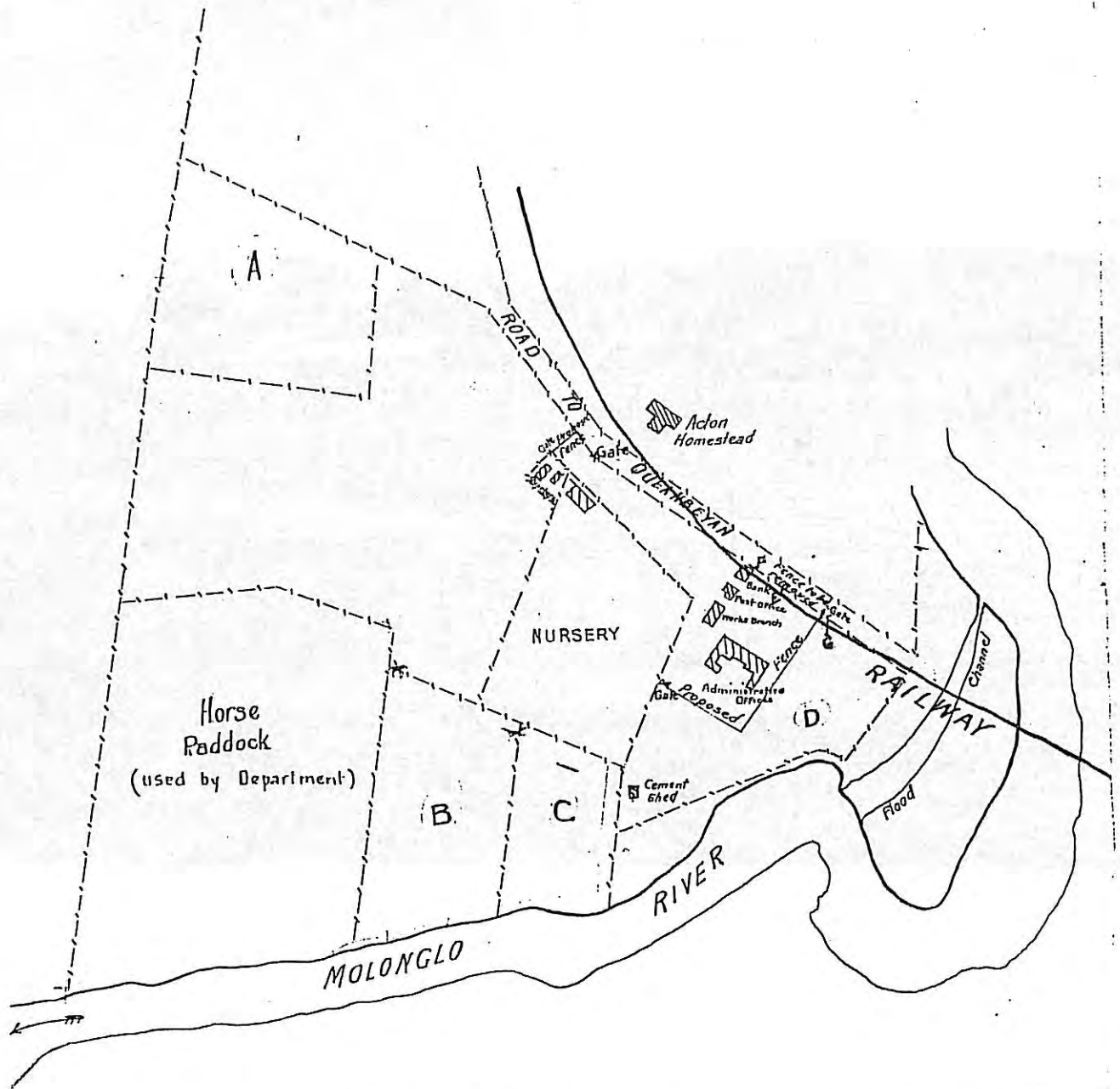
Top
Figure 1
Bachelor's Quarters, Acton, later known as Acton
Guest House, c 1921.
Source:
NLA Canberra Pictorial Collection

Bottom
Figure 2
Acton Guest House, 1926, with Tennis Court.
Source:
NLA Canberra Pictorial Collection



Figure 16a
Workers cottages and tents, Acton, c 1914
Source:
NLA Canberra, F W Robinson Collection,
MS5859

Sketch to accompany Mr. Brackenreg's report



Fencing proposed in report of 12th June 1914 shown in red

Figure 17
Brackenreg's 1914 fence survey of Acton showing proposed fence to Administrative Offices.
Source:
Australian Archives AG 18/1417

Note the location of the proposed Railway, and the 'Road to Queanbeyan'

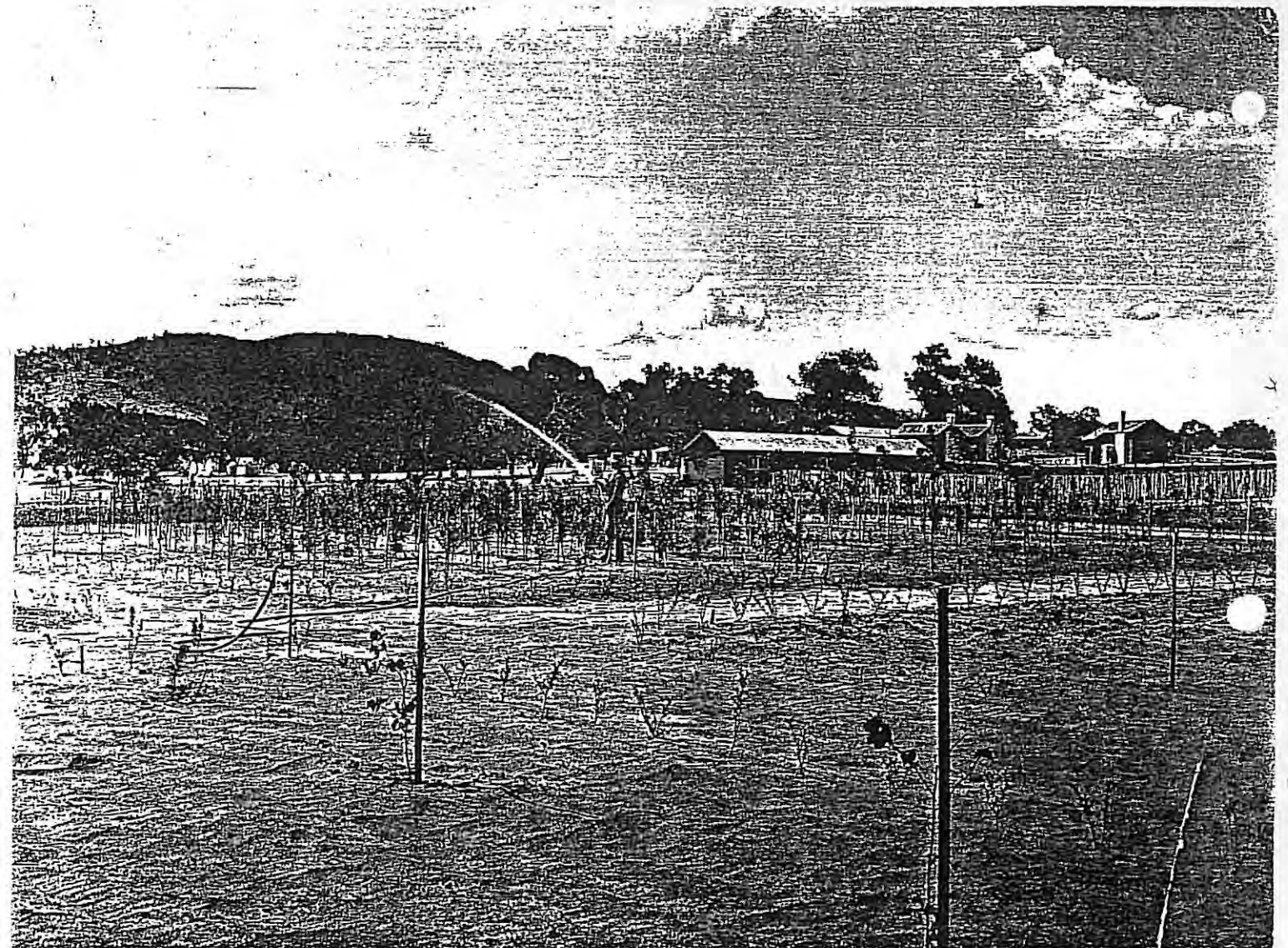


Figure 17a
The Acton Nursery, c 1914
Source:
NLA Canberra, F W Robinson Collection,
MS5859

The cottage in the background was the home of T C G Weston for many years. Beyond can be seen the early timber cottages.

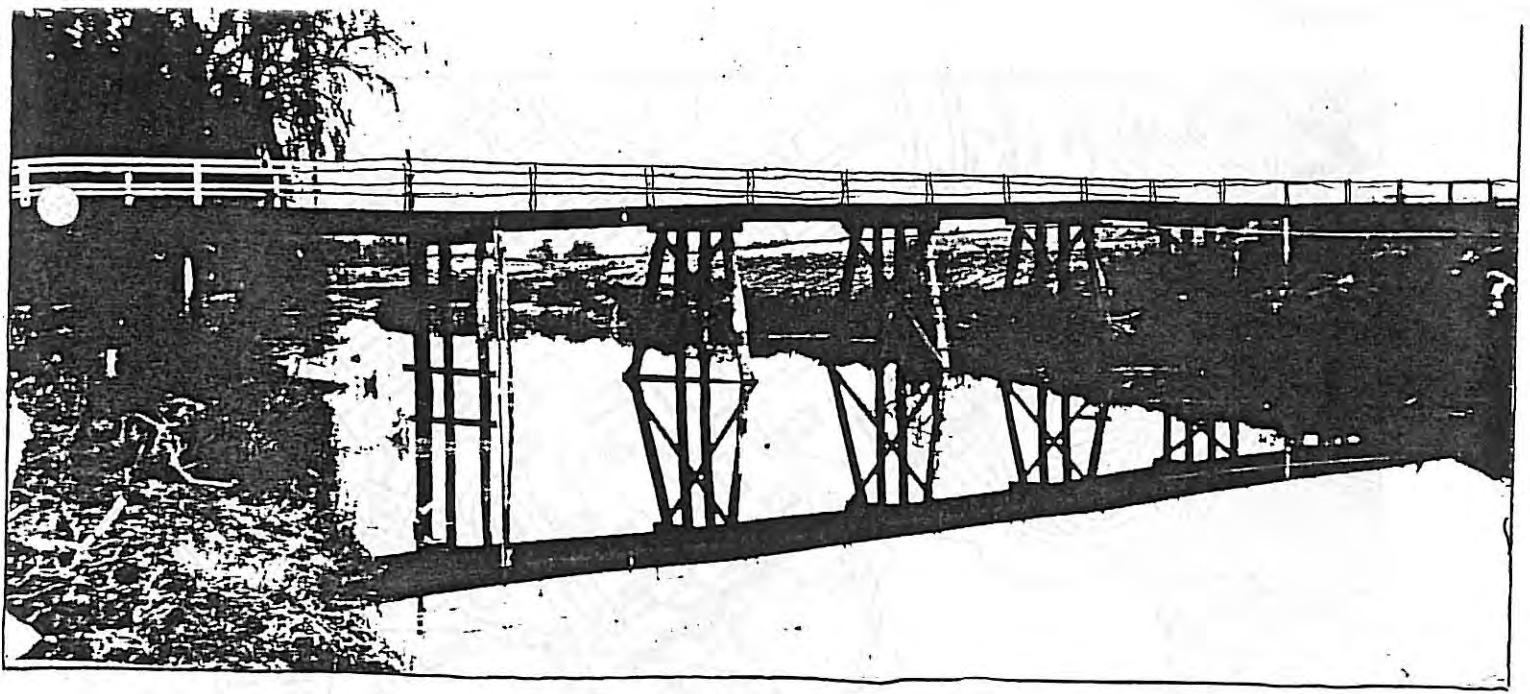


Figure 18
The first Commonwealth Avenue bridge over the Molonglo River, completed 1916.

Source:
NLA Canberra Pictorial File

Note that the bridge was a six span timber beam bridge on driven timber piles, built well below the flood level and inadequately designed to withstand submergence. The bridge survived until 1922 when it was damaged in the July flood.

Source:
Canberra's Engineering Heritage, Australian Institute of Engineers, 1983.

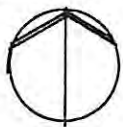
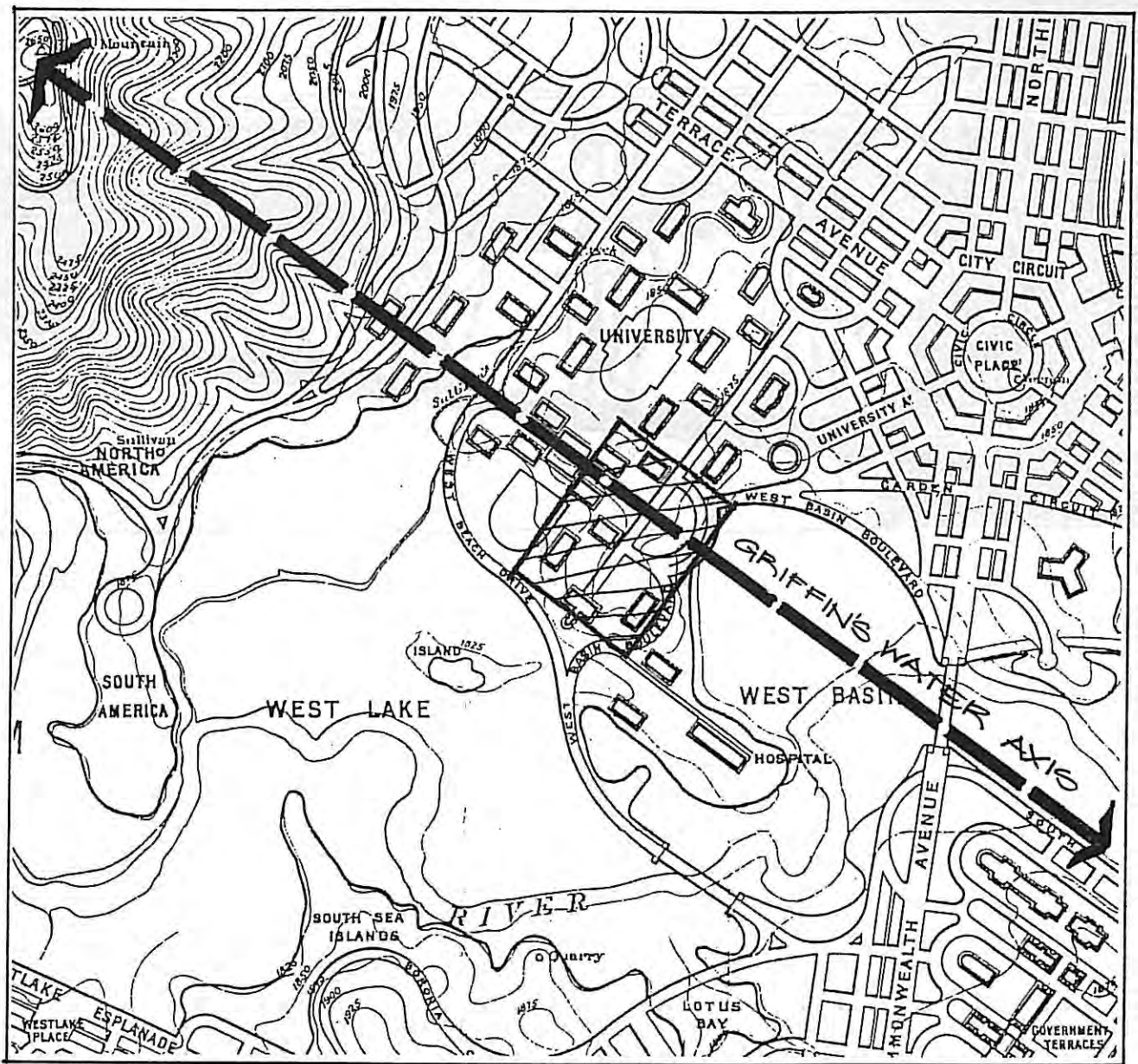


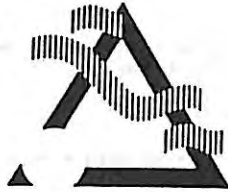
Figure 19

Griffin's proposed city plan, 1918, with Griffin's proposed water axis shown superimposed.

Source:

NLA Canberra Map Collection G8984.C3

Note that the Griffin plan sited a hospital at the end of the peninsula overlooking Griffin's proposed lake. WBG also proposed a 'West Boulevard' crossing the new Lake Basins, thus linking the peninsula to the South.



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Illustrated Chronology

THE COMMUNITY MATURES

1921 to 1939

Major Camps prior to end World War 1 - Power House, Cotter River, Duntroon, Red Hill Pipelayers' Camp, Brickworks, Sewer Camp No. 1. (Another camp mentioned 1913 - Railway Camp).

Molonglo Internment Camp become tenements and Tradesmen's Mess 1921-2

Humphies and tents for others until the temporary portable cottages erected at (first) Westlake, Acton, Eastlake Tenements, Westridge from early 1924.

Single men remain in tents and humpies until the move in 26/27 to change over to Cubicles. Married men with families, 1925 put up 'houses' at Riverbourne and then Russell Hill.



ACTON Administrative Centre
Wooden Houses for Administrators (9)
Bachelors' Quarters (barracks)
TENTS: Survey Camp,
Labourers' Camp.
TEMPORARY PORTABLE COTTAGES
1924 - 15

WESTLAKE - THE GAP

TENTS
Oldest Trades Camp in F.C.T.
Men from this camp moved 1927
to Parkea Barracks.
No. 3 Sewer Camp - moved
1925 - Mess became flat Hall
Westlake.
No. 1 Labourers' Camp
Herbert Daniel Caterer
Horse Camp
COTTAGES:
1922 Contractor Howie's Howie's Cottages
- 25 cottages unsewered - opposite Yacht Club -
gone by late 1930
3.3.1924 Frank Clouy first to take
up residence Westlake Temporary
Cottages - eventually 61 cottages
built
Brier's Cottage
(Down behind American Embassy and one mile
from Parliament House. 1925 over 700 people

WESTRIDGE

Contains Brickworks married and singles
originally tents, then wooden cubicles
followed by wooden houses.
Yerralumu Nursery; Brickworks;
Forestry School
NO. 2 SEWERAGE CAMP

MOLONGLO

Originally Internment Camp then
1920/21 + 120 tenements and a
Tradesmen's Mess. Nucleus for
early married quarters.

RED HILL CAMPS

Early 1913 - Pipe Layers Camp
1920's two camps.

CAPITOL HILL CAMP (2)

(one of these may be the Hostel
Camp. Howie built the first
camp on Capitol hill.

WHITE CITY CAMP

WHITE CITY HORSE CAMP

DUNTROON CAMPS

Building of R.M.C. & Reservoir

Other camps on sites where roads etc being built such as the Pug camp at Lennox Crossing and the one at the Billabong, Commonwealth Avenue.

EASTLAKE TENEMENTS

Near Bowen Place - old Molonglo buildings
first labourers' camp then married
quarters - 15 'tenements'.

EASTLAKE ENGINEERS' MESS

Opposite the Power House

POWER HOUSE CAMP

There until circa 1922.

THREE GALVANISED IRON HOUSES

BEHIND THE POWER HOUSE

CAUSEWAY

1. EASTLAKE CAMP gone by 27
2. CAUSEWAY CAMP remained after 1929
2. CAUSEWAY TENEMENTS occupied from
October 1926 - circa 120

NO. 4 SEWER CAMP - Became PARKES BARRACKS

In front of Parliament House.
Nearby at Scott's Crossing - SCOTT'S CAMP

RIVERBOURNE known as the "3 Mile"

1925-6 humpies

RUSSELL HILL

Humpies - 120 1926 to end of the 1950's

COTTER RIVER - 2 Camps - one

at Junction of two rivers (md.) and
another near the falls (single)

AFFORESTATION CAMPS

Conder Creek; Green Hills,
Pierce's Creek etc.

NORTHBOURNE CAMP

Demised by the end of 1926.

CIVIC TENEMENTS

ARSENAL CAMP - TUGGERANONG?

People still there in 1921.

LADY HOUPTOUN CLUB, BLANFORDIA

1926-29

MT. AINSLIE CAMPS (2)

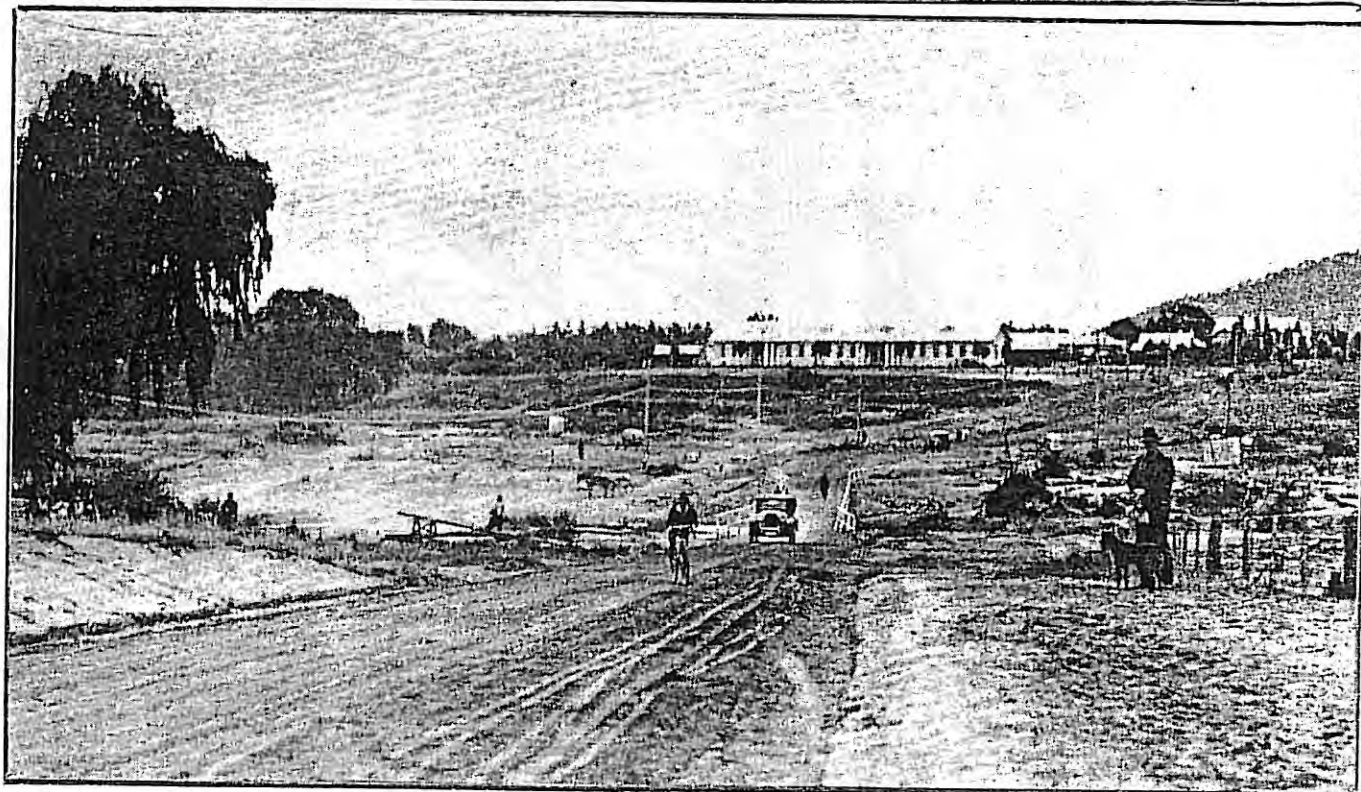
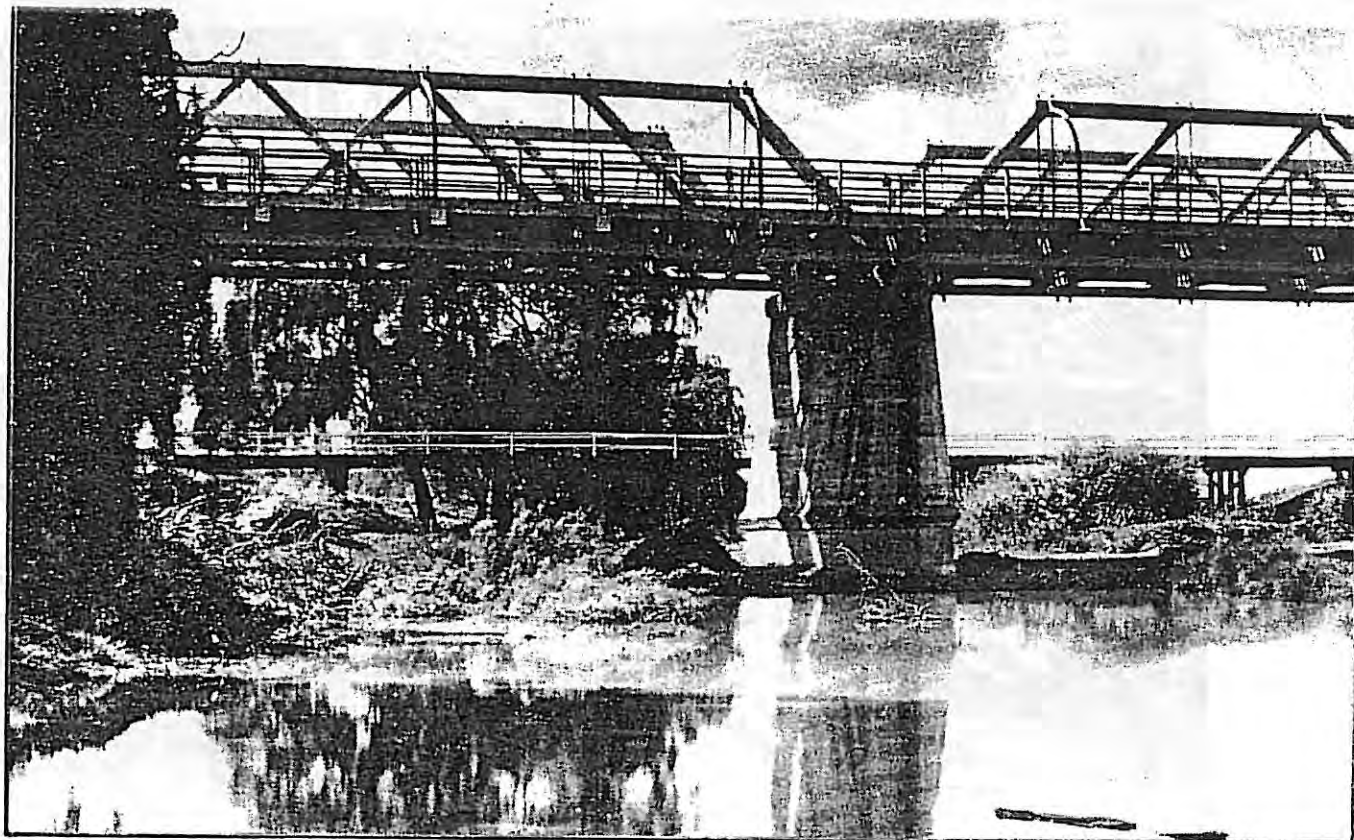
RED HILL CAMPS (3)

NO. ONE SEWER CAMP - Weston Creek

MUGGA QUARRY CAMP

BLACK MOUNTAIN CAMP

Figure 20
Camps, Humpies and Temporary Cottages in
Canberra 1913-1929,
Source:
Anne Gugler, *Workers Housing in Canberra*, 1992



Top
Figure 3
The second Commonwealth Avenue Bridge
following its construction, 1924.
Source:
Department of Territories

Note that the first (1916) Bridge can be seen in
the background.

Bottom
Figure 4
The Lennox Crossing Bridge, c 1924.
Source:
Australian Archives

The Acton Offices can be seen in the background.



Top & Bottom

Figures 5 & 6

Two sketches of the old section of Acton House by Eireen Mort, 1924.

Source:

NLA Canberra, Eireen Mort Collection

Note that both Ms Mort's sketches show a dilapidated building, framed by the trees planted by Revd Galliard Smith. Three years later, following its occupation by the Surveyor Percy Sheaffe, Acton House and gardens looked far more cared for.

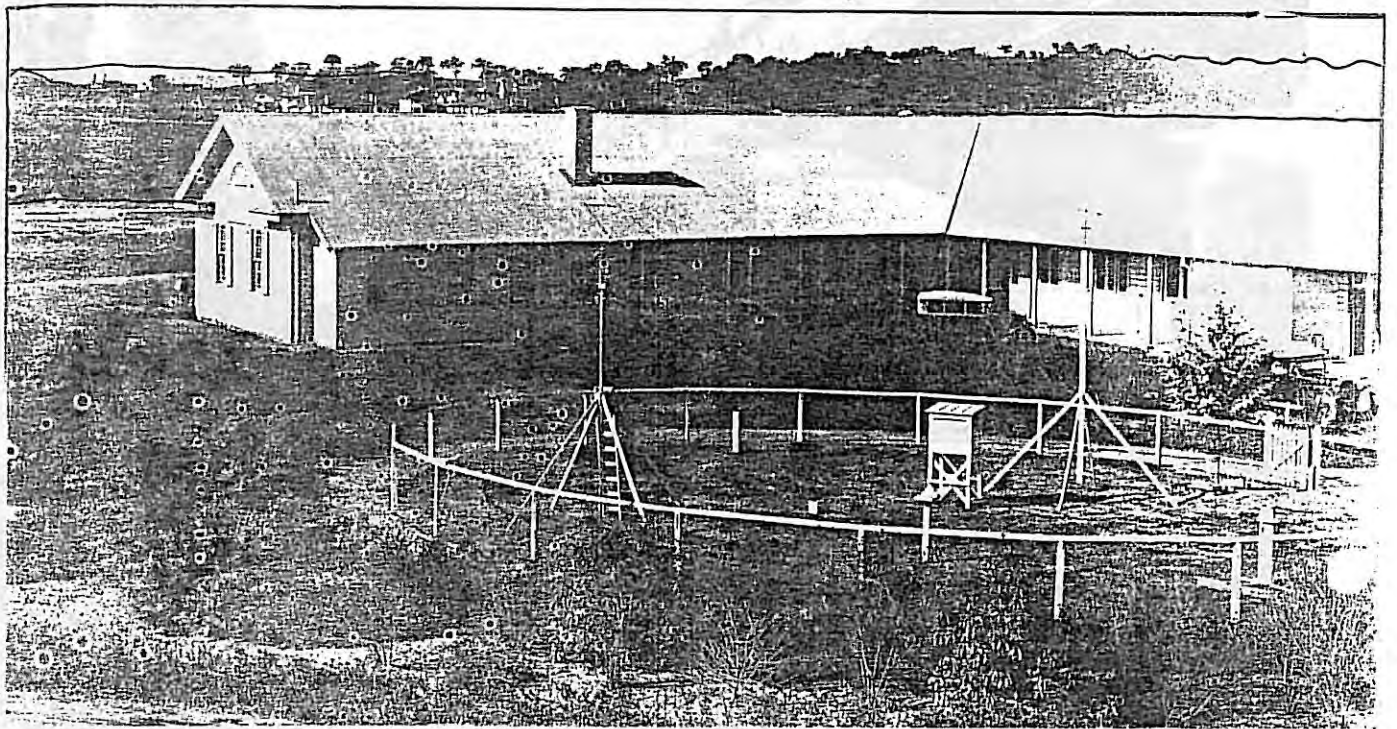
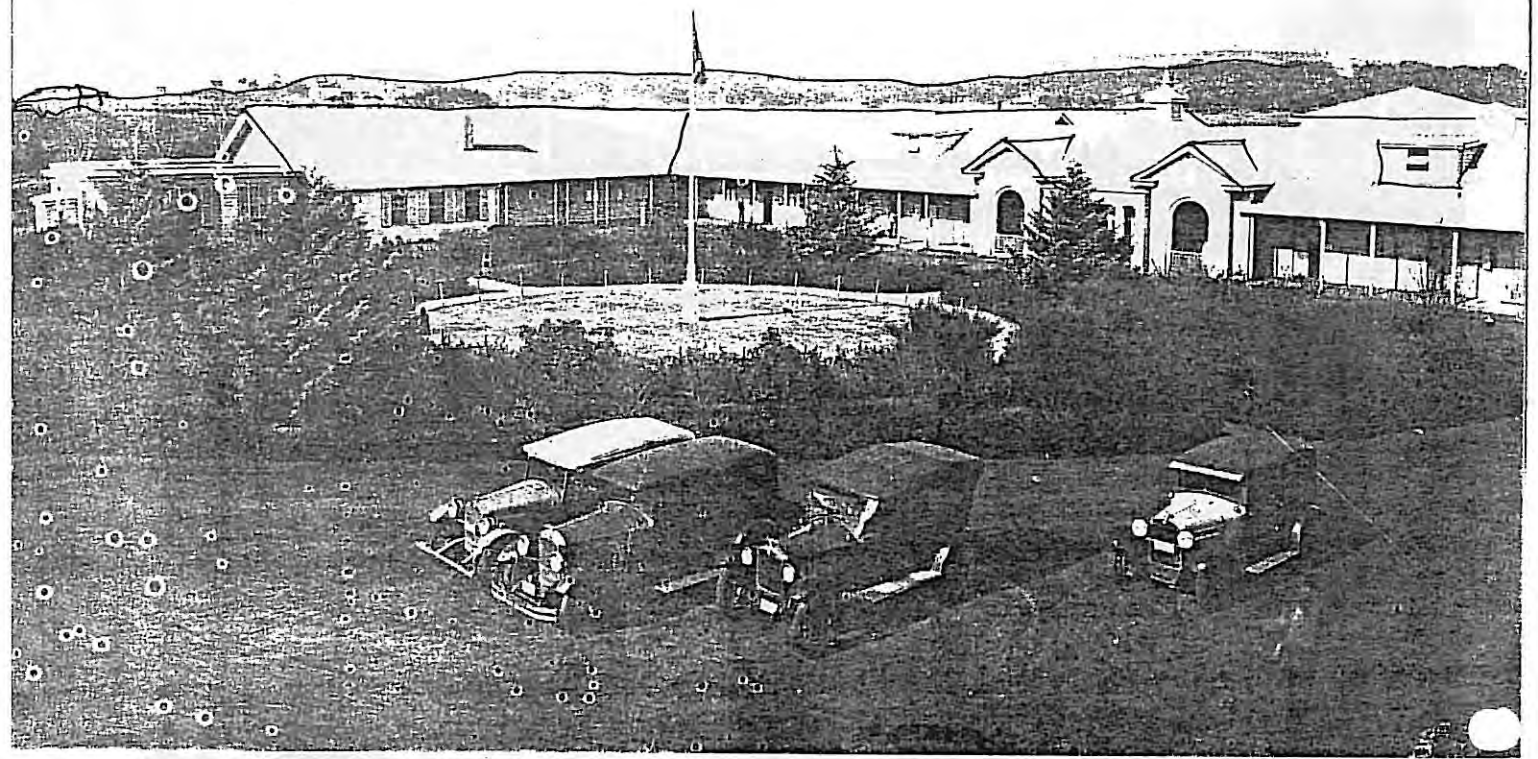


Top
 Figure 7
 The 1923 Billabong Bridge over the Molonglo River, 1956 flood.
 Source:
 Australian Information Service

The Billabong Bridge was built in 1923 following the 1922 flood. It was located south of the Commonwealth Avenue Bridges (Nos 1, 2 & 3), and used materials from the proposed King's Avenue Bridge.
 Source:
Canberra's Engineering Heritage, 1983

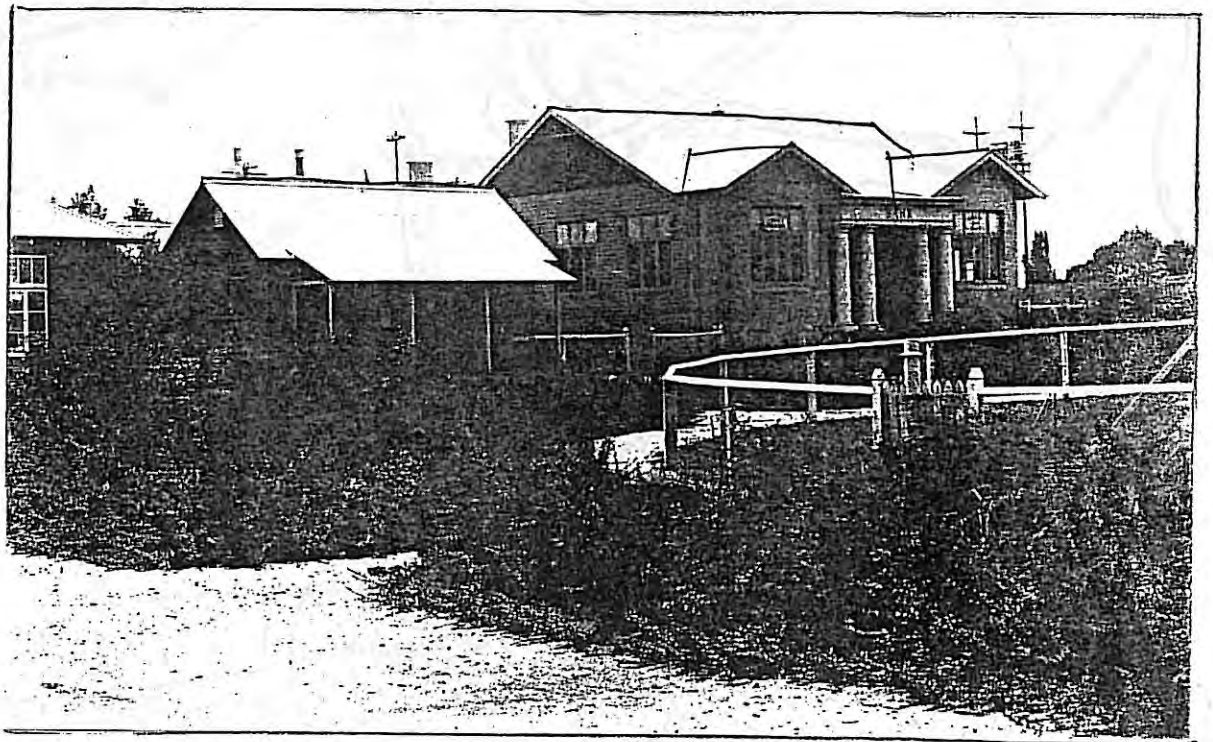
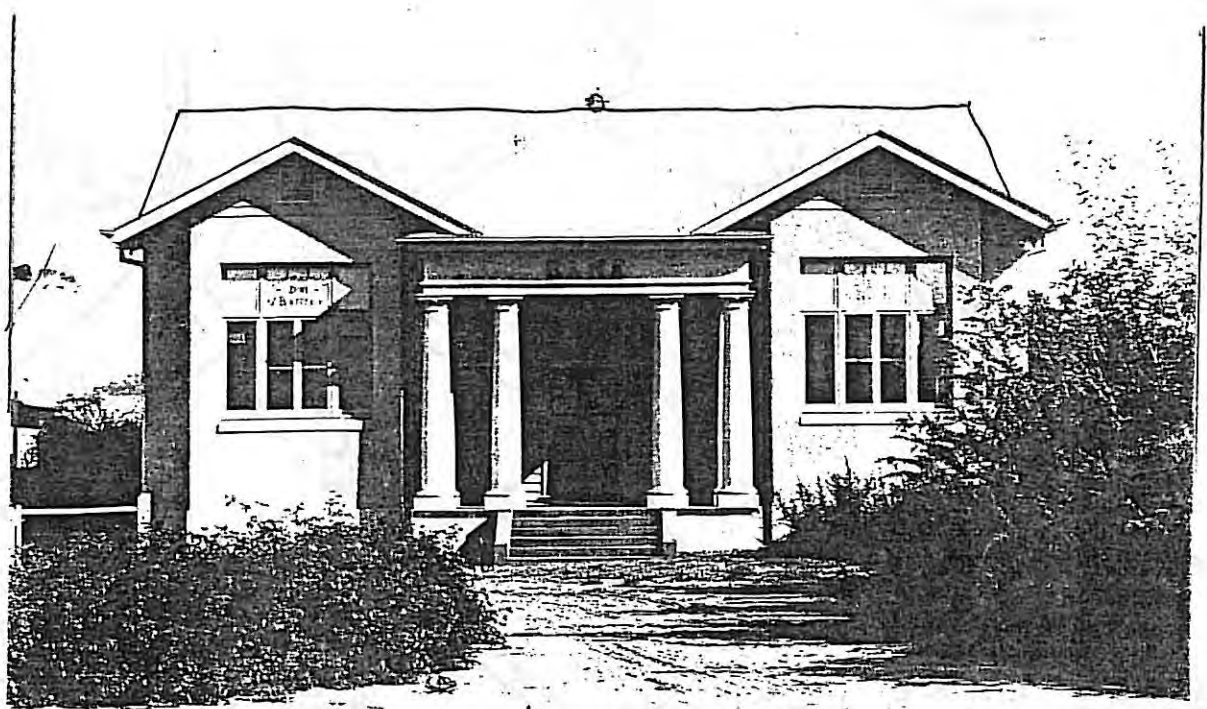
Bottom
 Figure 8
 The (third) Commonwealth Avenue Bridge, c 1927.
 Source:
 NLA Canberra, Strangman Collection

Note that this Bridge was the strengthened second bridge following the record 1925 floods. 'A phenomenal flood occurred on the Molonglo River, the water rising from practically normal to a maximum in 12 hours' Butters 1925
 Source:
Canberra's Engineering Heritage, 1983



Top
Figure 9
The Acton Offices c 1926 and Flagpole
Source:
NLA Canberra, Mildenhall Collection

Bottom
Figure 10
The Acton Offices, c 1926, and Meteorological
Station.
Source:
NLA Canberra, Mildenhall Collection



Top

Figure 11

The Commonwealth Bank, 1926.

Source:

NLA Canberra, Mildenhall Collection

Bottom

Figure 12

The Commonwealth Bank and Meteorological Station (foreground) 1926.

Source:

NLA Canberra, Mildenhall Collection

The Commonwealth Bank was demolished to make way for the Canberra Hospital Stage 1

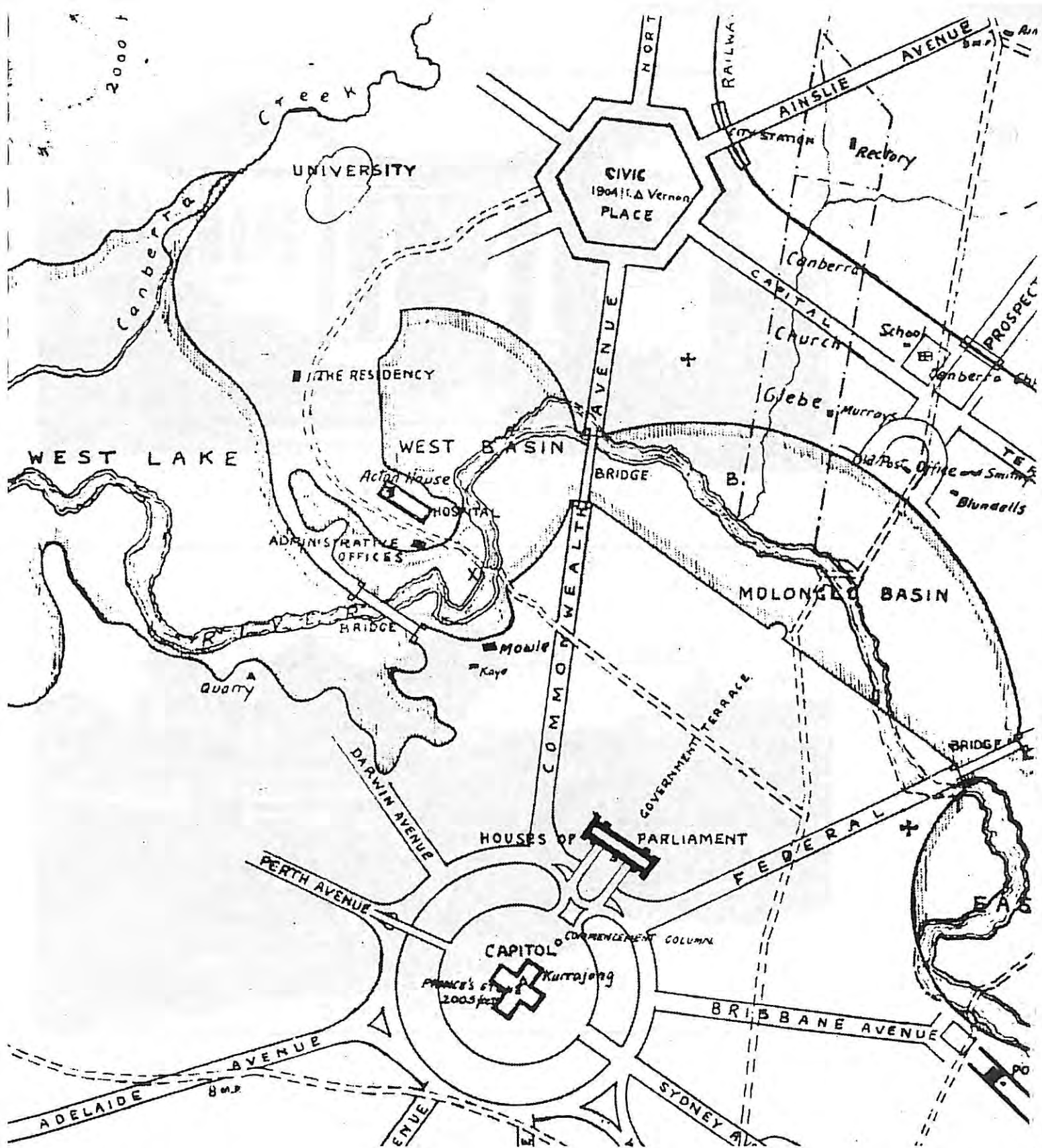
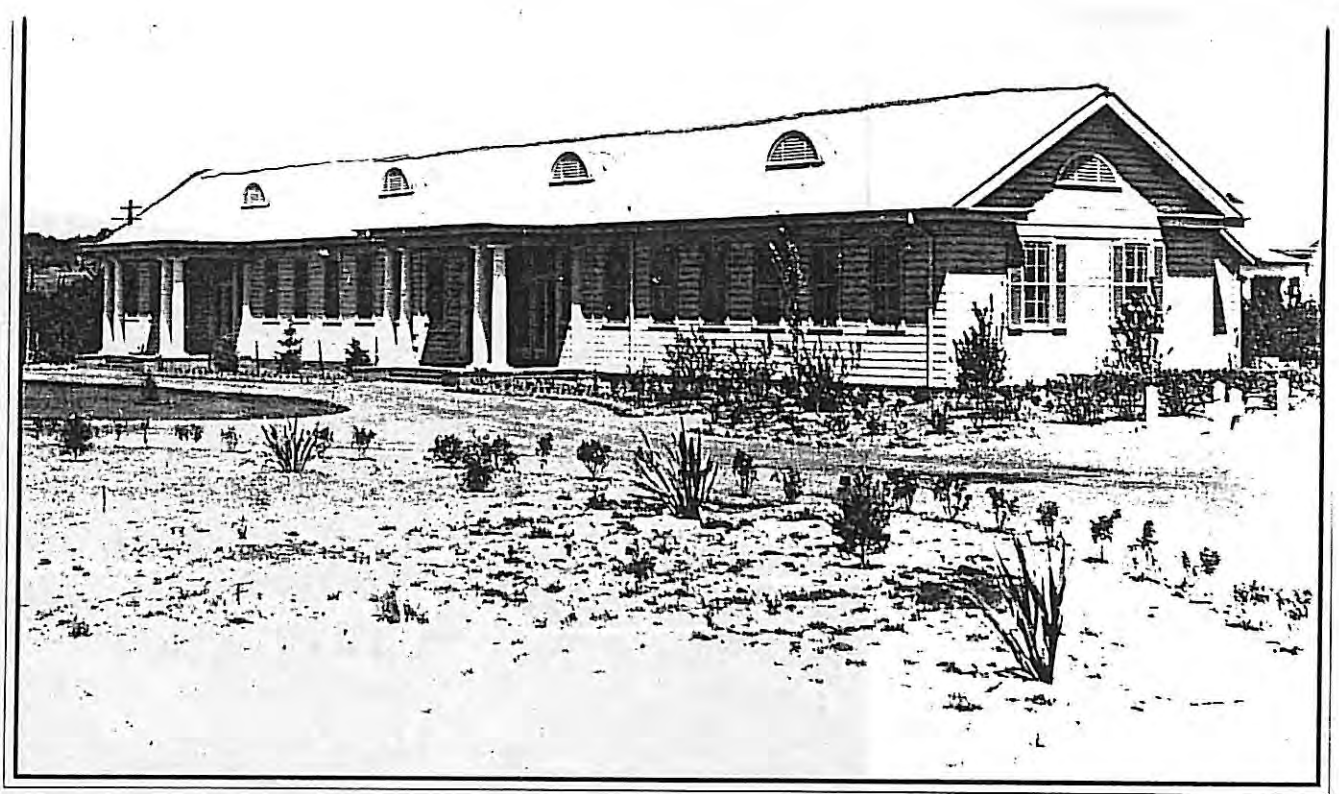


Figure 13
 Canberra Plan (Detail)
 Source:
 F.W. Robinson, *Canberra's First Hundred Years*,
 1924.

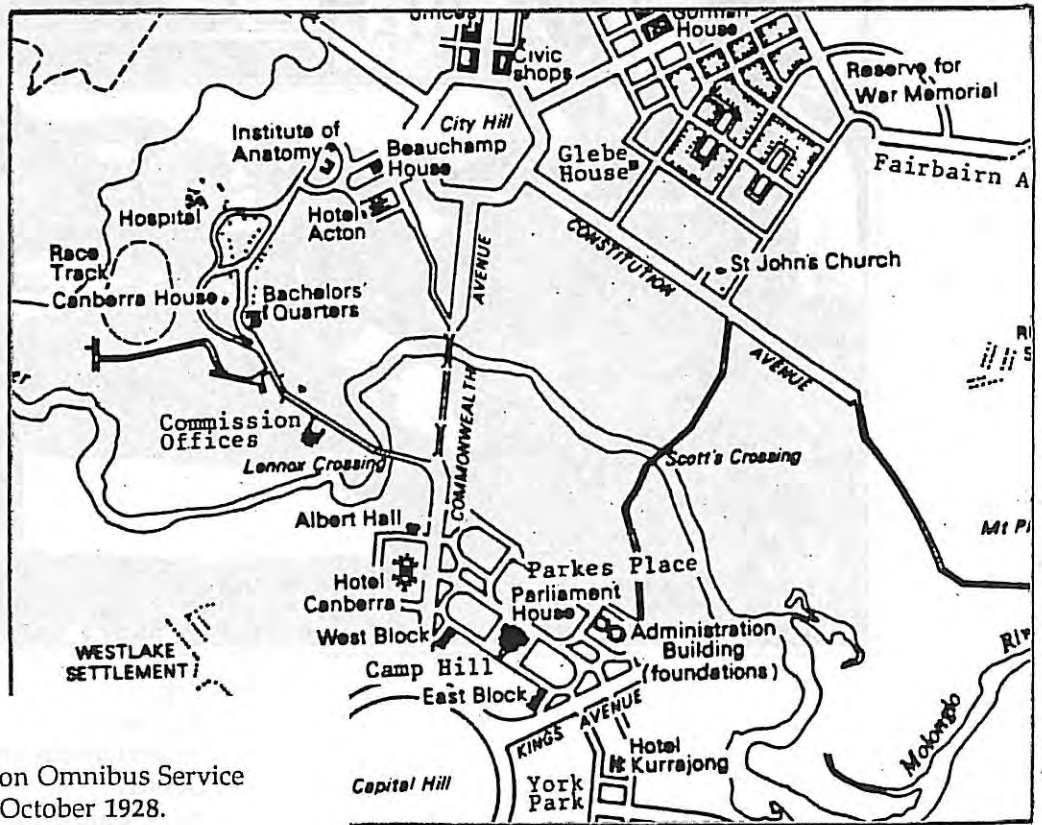
Note that Robinson's Plan is a composite of existing features (Old Canberra, italic letters) and proposed features (New Canberra, block letters). Note the track from Lennox Crossing to Civic.



Top
Figure 14
Acton Offices, c 1926.
Source:
NLA Canberra, Mildenhall Collection

Note that the Offices were originally constructed for the Department of Home Affairs and were occupied in 1925 by the Federal Capital Commission

Bottom
Figure 15
Comptometer operators, Acton Offices, 1926.
Source:
NLA Canberra, Mildenhall Collection



Top
 Figure 16
 Federal Capital Commission Omnibus Service
 (Detail). Bean Motor Bus, October 1928.
 Source:
 NLA Canberra, Mildenhall Collection

The bus would have departed from Civic to Acton, and across Lennox Crossing to Parliament House and then Kingston.

Bottom
 Figure 17
 Canberra 1933 (Detail).
 Source:
 Dr G.J.R. Linge, *Canberra, Site and City*, 1975

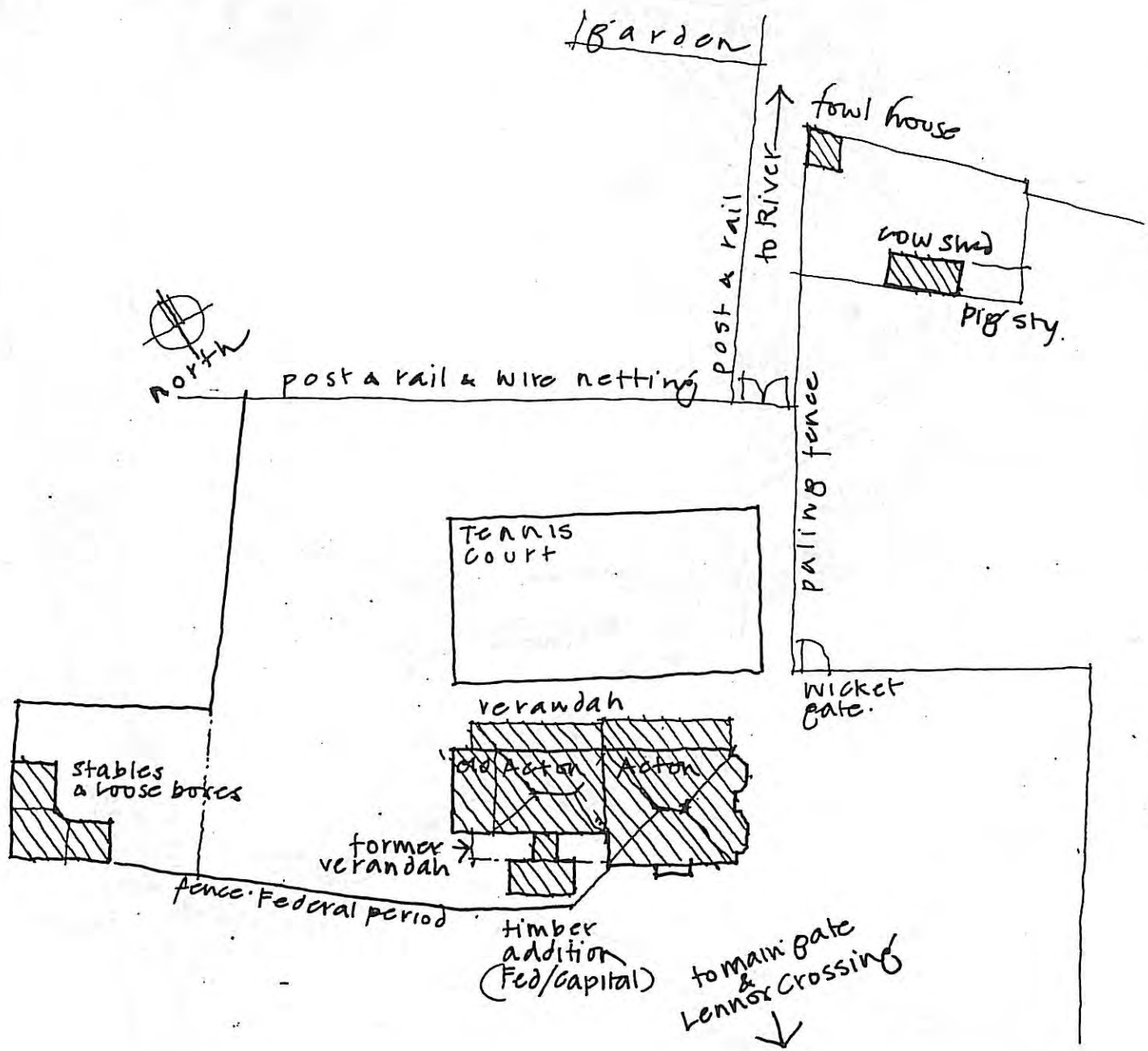


Figure 18a
 Acton House, 1928, showing extent of
 improvements around the homestead.
 Source:
 Australian Archives

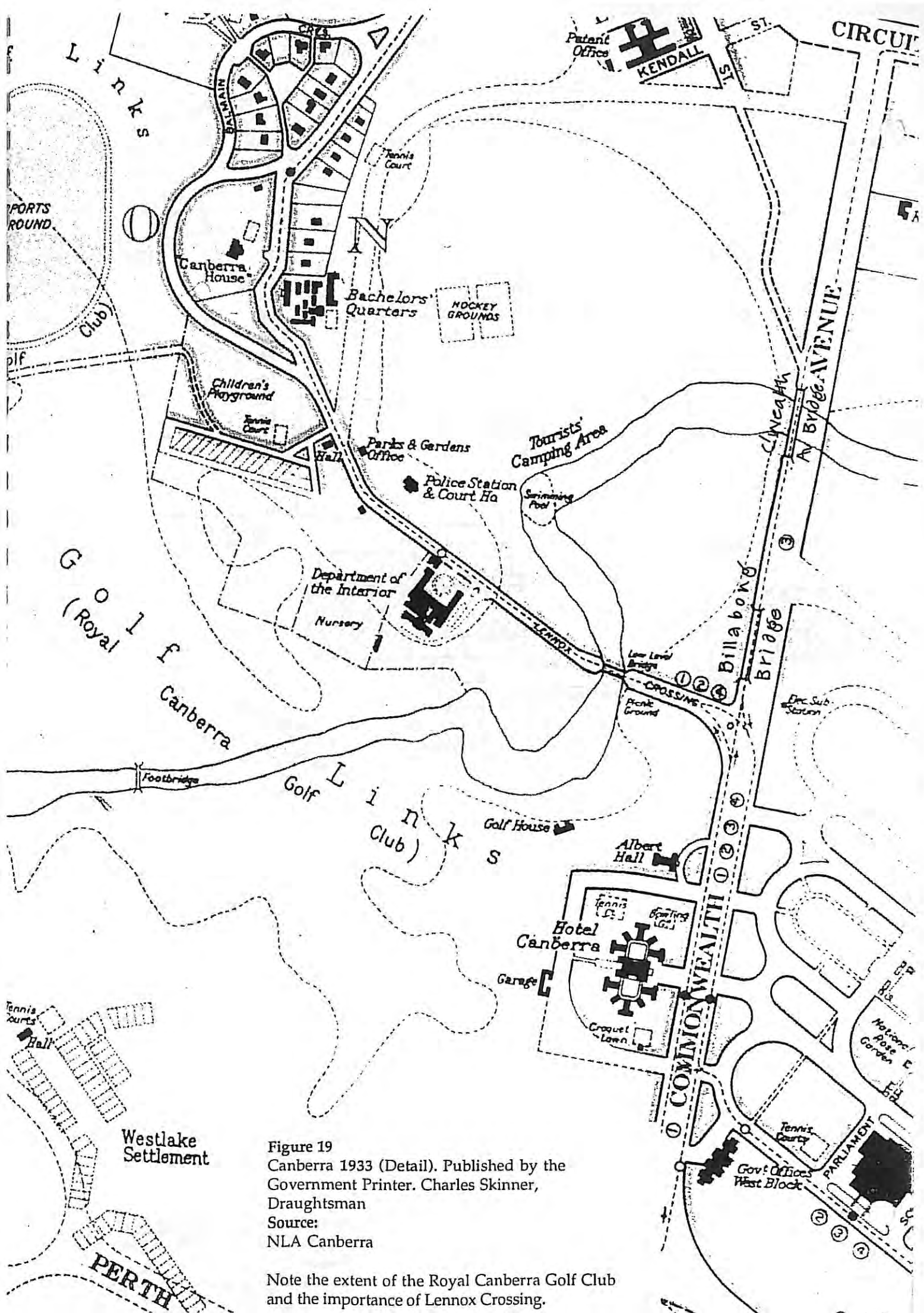


Figure 19
 Canberra 1933 (Detail). Published by the
 Government Printer. Charles Skinner,
 Draughtsman
 Source:
 NLA Canberra

Note the extent of the Royal Canberra Golf Club
 and the importance of Lennox Crossing.

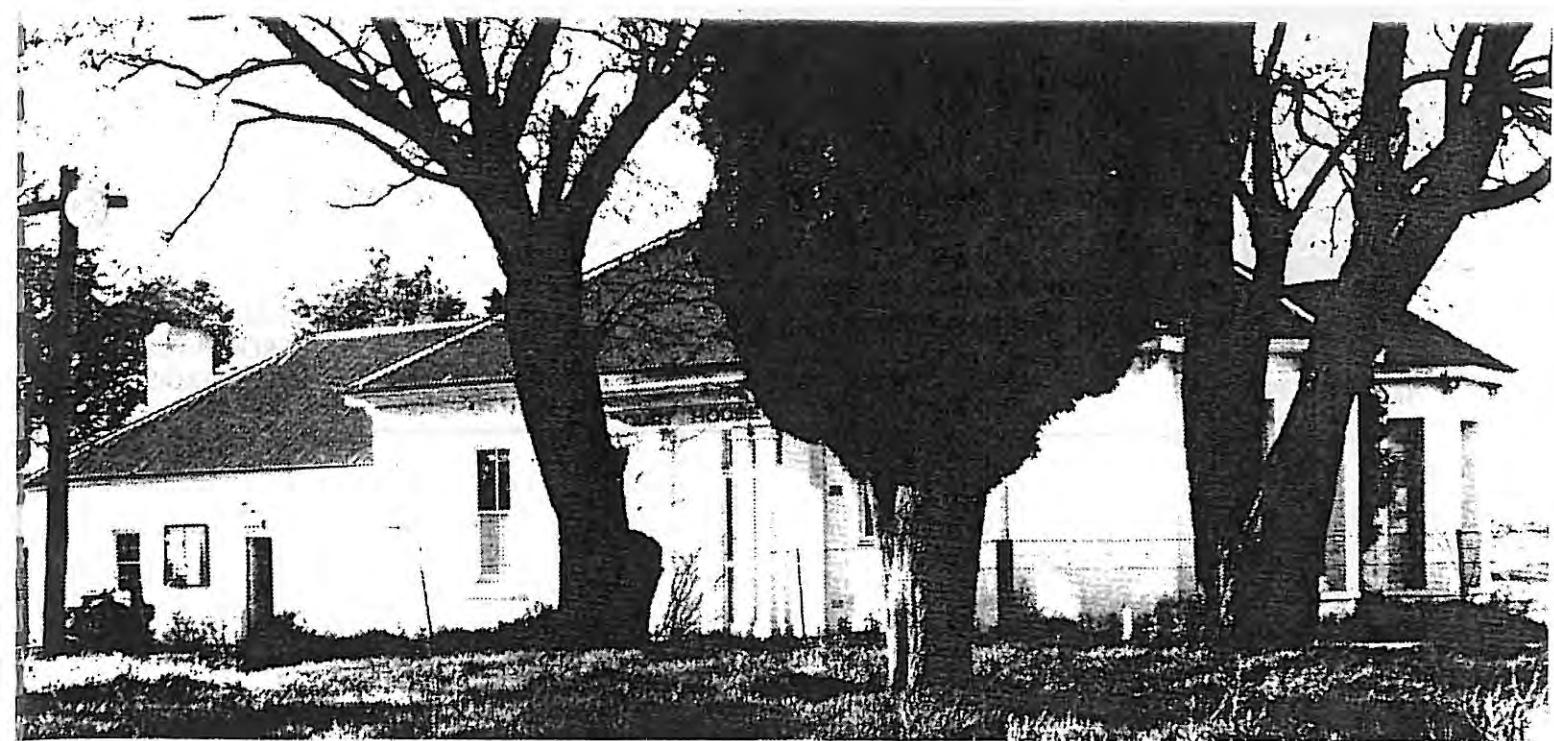
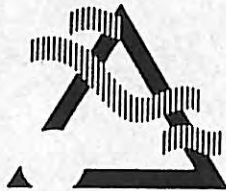


Figure 18
Acton House as Court House, c 1931.
Source:
NLA Canberra Pictorial File

Note that in 1929 the House was pressed into service as a Court House, by the Federal Capital Commission, following the decision not to use the old Commonwealth Bank building for such as purpose. Photograph taken from the South.



ACTON/WEST BASIN • CANBERRA
CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY
AUGUST 1993

FREEMAN COLLETT & PARTNERS
MALCOLM MUNRO & ASSOCIATES
ROGER HOBBS • VIVID HISTORIES

Illustrated Chronology

THE RISE OF THE INSTITUTIONS

1939 to 1958

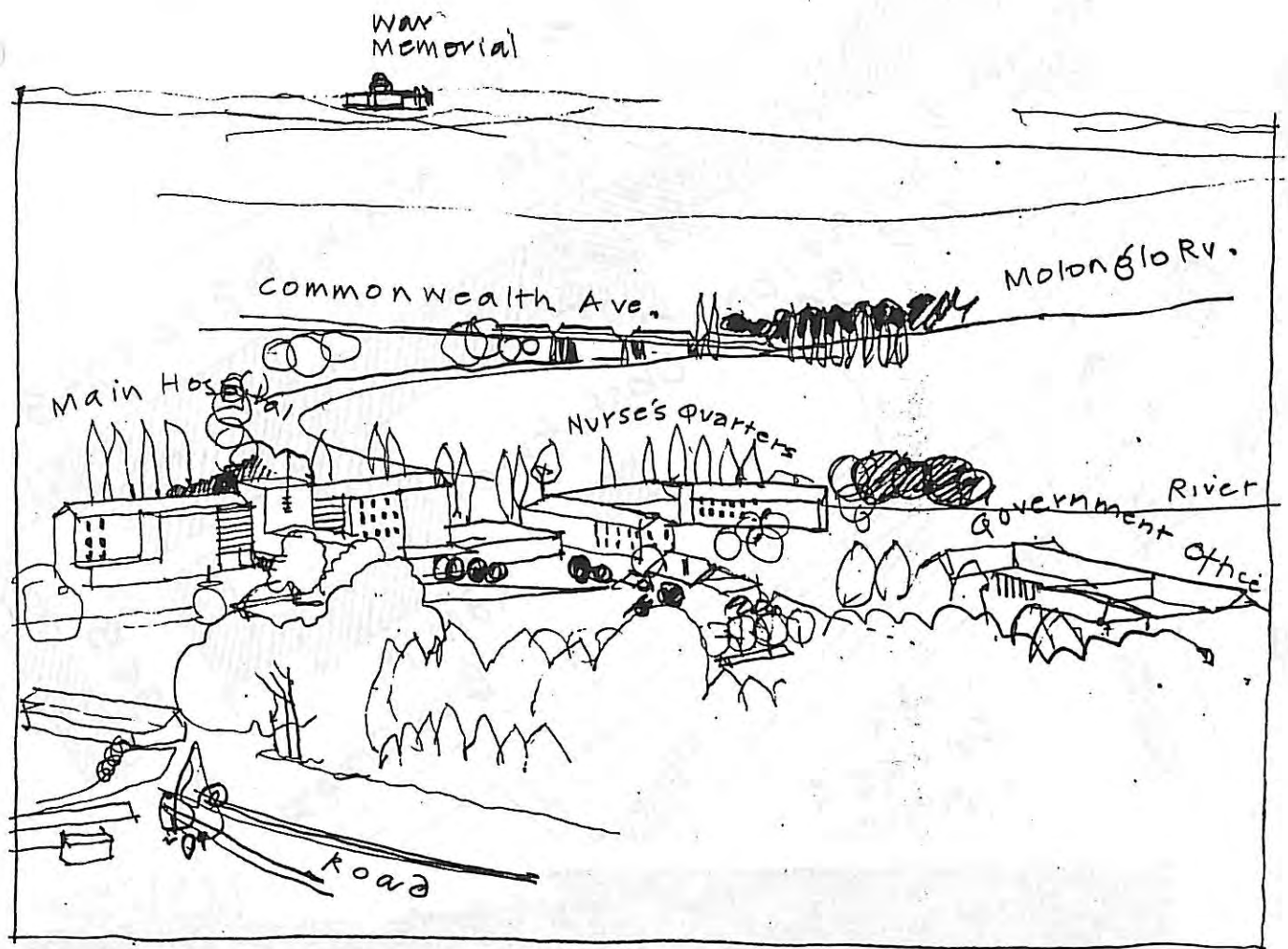
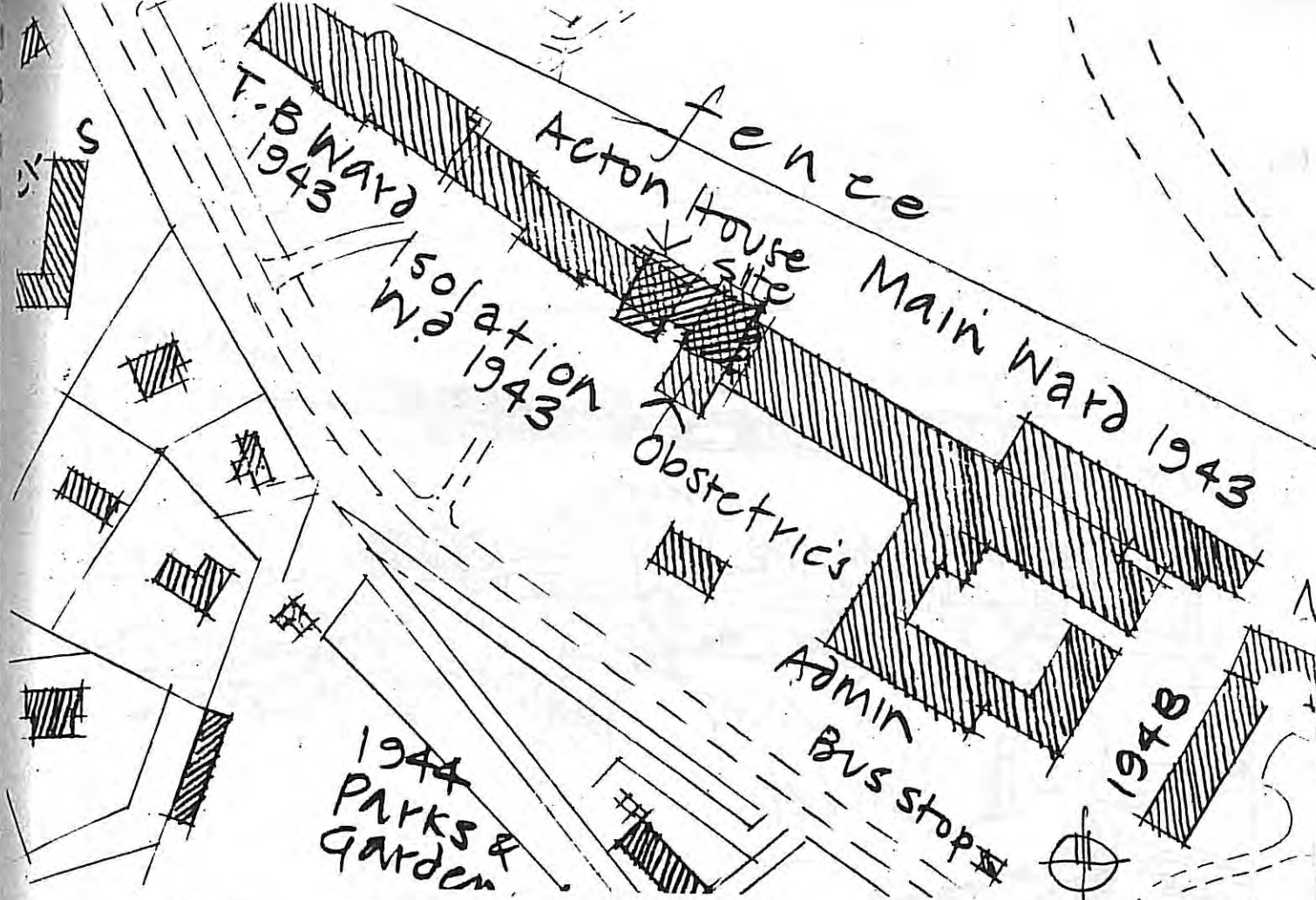


Figure 1
Aerial view of the Hospital (line drawing
overlay to photograph) c 1949
Source:
From Newman & Warren, *Royal Canberra
Hospital*, 1993



Top
 Figure 2
 Composite drawing showing location of Acton House and the new Canberra Hospital buildings.
 Source:
 Freeman Collett & Partners Sequential Drawing

Bottom
 Figure 3
 The laying of the foundation stone for the new Canberra Hospital, 28 January 1941. The soon to be demolished Acton House is in the background.
 Source:
 NLA Canberra