



ACT Heritage Council

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Kallenia Woolshed

(Block 16, Molonglo)

At its meeting of 24 September 2015 the ACT Heritage Council decided that the Kallenia Woolshed was not eligible for provisional registration.

The information contained in this report was considered by the ACT Heritage Council in assessing the nomination for the Kallenia Woolshed against the heritage significance criteria outlined in s10 of the *Heritage Act 2004*.

HISTORY

The Kallenia Woolshed is on land that formed part of the Yarralumla estate. The land would have been cleared of native vegetation for use as a paddock for sheep, but the timing of this is unknown; certainly Frederick Campbell would have cleared the land by the late 19th Century if previous owners had not already done so.

The Yarralumla Estate was compulsorily acquired in 1913 and the Estate broken up into smaller blocks and leased for short term durations up to 1920 when the first Soldier Settlement lease for the place was issued to Maurice Alfred Fergusson.

Maurice Alfred Fergusson – Block 52B Belconnen District

(Based on the Archives ACT Repat and Rabbits project: http://www.archives.act.gov.au/repatandrabbits/maurice_fergusson)

Maurice Alfred Fergusson was born on the 5th December 1895 at Caulfield, Melbourne, to Ernest and Alfritha Fergusson. He was living in Jerilderie, NSW when he enlisted within weeks of the start of World War 1, aged 19 years old.

Fergusson served with the artillery on Gallipoli and in France before being sent to an officer training school in England in 1916. There he met and married Effie Skinner. On being commissioned he returned to France and fought at Bullecourt and Messines where he was mentioned in despatches. He earned the Military Cross and Bar for his work between February and August 1918, was wounded twice, and finished the war as a Lieutenant with the 10th Field Artillery Brigade. He was discharged "*Medically unfit for active service*" on the 25th March 1919.

After the war, Fergusson was living at Dora Creek on the NSW Central Coast where he held a one third interest in an orchard. In November 1920, he was allocated Belconnen Block 52B under the Soldier Settlement Scheme. This block was the second choice listed on his application. His five year lease on the 682 acres (276 hectares) commenced on the 10th November 1920 but Fergusson claimed that he could not occupy the block immediately as he had just bought into the orchard at Dora Creek. He arranged to sub-let the block but did so without approval from the Commonwealth which was a breach of the lease agreement.

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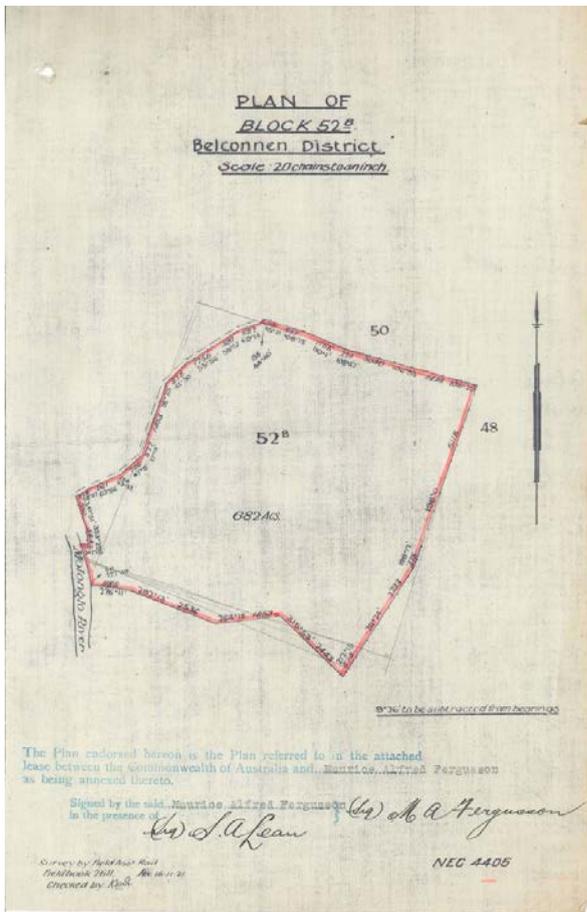


Figure 1 Plan of Belconnen Block 52B.

In September 1921 Assistant Lands Inspector, Fred Cox, reported that Fergusson had held the lease for about one year but was not in occupation, although Fred Hyles from Bungendore, NSW, was agisting stock on it. Cox thought that Soldier Settlers should occupy at least part of the block and if they were not in a position to do so after six months then, in his opinion, they did not seem to be a desirable tenant.

A year later the District Surveyor, Percy Sheaffe, reported that:

"it is known that certain returned soldier lessees share the view that so long as they make what they are pleased to term an agreement for agistment, the provision against sub-leasing without permission is defeated; however when they are asked to give particulars of agistment terms such information is not forthcoming."

Sheaffe recommended that the lease be determined and it was cancelled, effective from the 9th November 1922. Fergusson's neighbour, David Tully was offered the lease which he accepted.

Fergusson left the Canberra region and purchased a dairy farm at Whittlesea near Melbourne in 1927. He served during World War 2 in Libya and commanded the 6th Cavalry Division. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and awarded the D.S.O. for his service. Maurice Fergusson died on the 27th May 1975 in Dunedoo, NSW.

David Thomas Tully – Blocks 39, 52A, 52B Belconnen District & Block 43 Stromlo District

(Based on the Archives ACT Repat and Rabbits project: <http://www.archives.act.gov.au/repatandrabbits/david-tully>)

David Thomas Tully was born in 1894 at Duntroon where his father, David Tully Snr., was the station manager. Around 1903, the family moved to their own property called *The Springs*, near Captains Flat, NSW. After finishing school, Tully was sent to study wool classing at Sydney Technical College.

Tully enlisted in 1915, shortly after his 21st birthday, and served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from May 1916. During the following twelve months, the 2nd Battalion was involved in some of the fiercest battles of the war at Pozieres, Mouquet Farm, Flers and Bullecourt. Tully's war ended in May 1918 when he was shot in the elbow and sent to hospital at Netley in England for treatment.

Belconnen Block 52A & B

In October 1920, David Tully applied for a Soldier Settlement block. On his application for land, he described himself as being 26 years and six months of age, single and a wool classer by profession. He had a war bond worth £84/7 and cash of £17 in assets.

Despite being unsuccessful in two previous land ballots in early 1920, he was allocated his sixth choice, Belconnen Block 52A. The block extended to both sides of the Molonglo River, just upstream from Coppins Crossing, and was advertised as being 587 acres (238 hectares) in size. Tully's lease was for five years beginning on the 10th November 1920 at an annual rental of £183/6/8.

By August 1922, Tully was looking for more land as his block was insufficient to make a living. It was then officially described as being "about 580 acres" (235 Hectares) on which he had stock of 544 sheep (mortgaged to the

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Commonwealth) and progeny of some 380 lambs from the 1922 season. Tully wanted urgent relief as his sheep were dying due to drought.

By January 1923, Tully was living on the block, probably in an old house referred to as "Mrs. E. Blundells House" on the FCT survey map. However, he had yet to sign a lease, possibly because the land had not been properly surveyed. In April 1923, the District Surveyor reported that "there seems to be some doubt as to the values of the boundaries of Block 52A." A few months later, surveyor Freddie Johnston produced a report showing that the block was actually 849 acres (344 hectares) in size, which included 49 acres (20 hectares) of the Molonglo riverbed.

The Commonwealth Surveyor General, Colonel John Goodwin, finally forwarded the lease to Tully to sign in September 1923. Goodwin noted that the block was "considerably in excess of the area which you were paying rent for" and that there were arrears in rent of £134/9/11. Goodwin requested the arrears be paid when the signed lease was returned, which was something of a surprise to Tully. Tully argued that he had stocked the land according to the area shown on Commonwealth maps and during the 1922 drought, he had sold some of his sheep at less than cost price. He requested that he be given two years to pay the arrears, as his income was insufficient to pay it in one lump sum. Tully finally signed the five year lease on the 6th June 1924, the lease actually commencing on the 10th November 1920.

In January 1923, District Surveyor Percy Sheaffe opined that because "Block 52B formerly leased to Fergusson of 682 acres (276 hectares) was enclosed with Tully's lease in one group of netting", it should be offered to Tully until the 9th November 1925 when his lease on Belconnen Block 52A expired. Sheaffe stated that Tully "appears in every way a very promising and deserving lessee."

In 1926 the Lands Officer of the Federal Capital Commission (FCC) recommended that Tully's leases be terminated because blocks of land in the area were being redesigned. The new block, designated as Belconnen Block 52B, incorporated the entire original Block 52B and most of Block 52A. Some land south of the Molonglo River was lost becoming part of Woden Block 15 (later taken up by Ernest Murray). The new Belconnen Block 52B was 1296 acres (524 hectares) in area and was essentially the Mowatt and Coppins Corner Paddocks from the old Yarralumla estate. Tully's lease ran from the 1st January 1927 until the end of 1935 at an annual rental of £307/16.

In 1929, Tully built a new residence using a *Housing Ordinance (1928)* loan of £585 repayable over six years. He also built the Kallenia Woolshed and reportedly an attached men's quarters just off Coppins Crossing Road, but it is not clear if the 'attached mens' quarters' is one of the nearby buildings or whether it is non-extant. However, by the following year he was feeling the impact of the Depression and owed rental arrears and penalties of £320/9/6 on his leases.

Belconnen Block 39

In 1923, Jim Grady successfully applied for a ten year lease on Belconnen Block 39 of 563 acres (228 hectares). It had frontage to the northern bank of the Molonglo River while Coppins Crossing Road formed its eastern boundary. Despite Tully's financial difficulties in the early 1930s, he agreed to

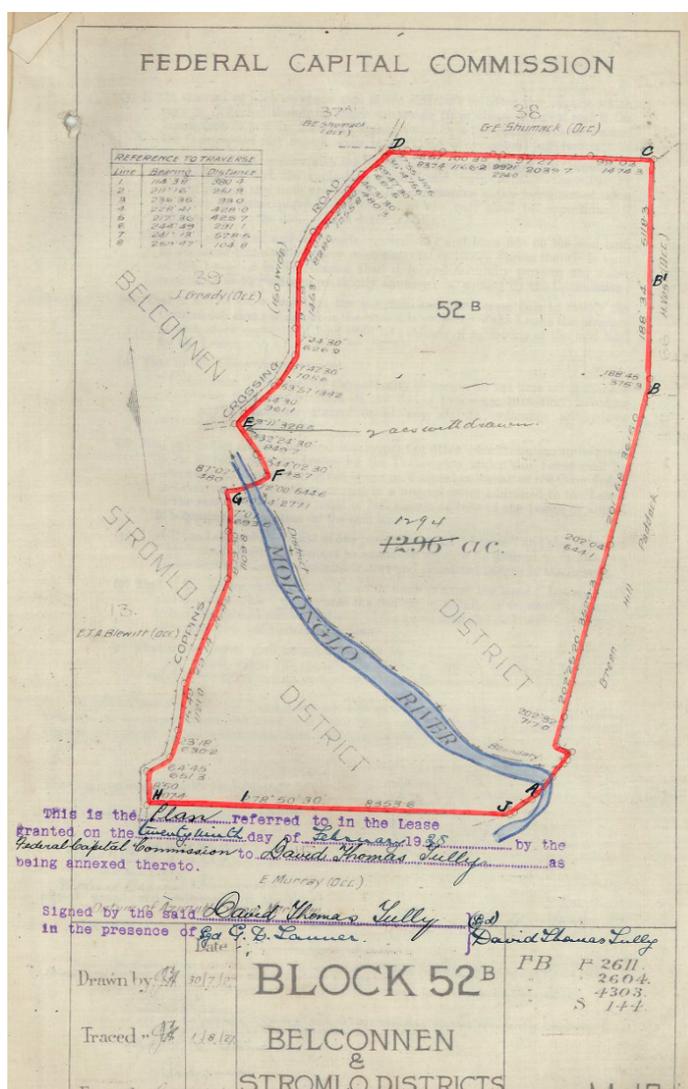


Figure 2 Plan of Belconnen Block 52B after merging with Block 52A in 1926.

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purchase Belconnen Block 39 for £360 from Grady in August 1931. The transfer proceeded on the 23rd March 1932 giving Tully just over 1800 acres (728 hectares) of land.

Block 43 Stromlo District: Property Name: 'Netley'

There were two distinct parcels of land designated as Stromlo Block 43, though not at the same time. The first Stromlo Block 43 was allocated to Hilton Clothier in 1920 but was resumed at the end of 1925 for a pine plantation on the slopes of Mount Stromlo. The second iteration of Stromlo Block 43 occurred in August 1934. Tully's leases of Belconnen Blocks 39 & 52B were consolidated into two new blocks, Belconnen Block 39 and Stromlo Block 43. The 1517 acres (614 hectares) on the northern side of the river, bisected by Coppins Crossing Road, remained as Belconnen Block 39. The 290 acres (117 hectares) south of the Molonglo River was designated Stromlo Block 43.

Tully's Block 43 was where Tully built his new residence in 1929 which was a three room cottage with a kitchen, front and rear verandahs and an iron roof. Some sources refer to the property as *The Rivers* but this name was used by Tully's neighbour, Aubrey Blewitt, for Stromlo Block 13. Other evidence, including the brand Tully used on his sheep ('DT Netley') and correspondence addressed to him (at 'Netley, Urriarra Road'), implies that the property was called *Netley*. *Netley* was the name of the hospital in England where Tully was treated for wounds in May 1918. It was there that he developed a passion for flowers, something which played an important role in his later life.

In 1935, Tully married Una Bellamy who worked at the Canberra Community Hospital. They lived in the cottage on Stromlo Block 43 but, with a growing family, Tully decided to sell his property. In late 1941 the Canberra Dairy Society (CDS) was looking for a long term lease to agist stock. The CDS held a short term lease on the neighbouring Belconnen Block 47 but had been advised that it would be required for a pine plantation. Today, Belconnen Block 47 is the site of the National Arboretum. Tully and the CDS agreed on a price of £6000 for both Belconnen Block 39 and Stromlo Block 43. They were transferred to the CDS on the 16th February 1942.

Tully and his family moved to Oxley Street in Griffith and he operated a timber mill at Kingston. Around 1951, he sold his home and business and became manager of *Glenwood*, a property near Hall. He eventually moved to Wellington, NSW where he became known as the 'Little Flowerman'.

David Tully died on the 29th October 1972 at Bundawalla Hospital in Wellington. His ashes were spread by his children, according to his wishes, "above the crossing where my garden used to be on the Molonglo River at Coppins Crossing."

Woolsheds in the ACT

Farming in the region was already suffering after the recession and droughts of the late 19th Century when the Federal Capital Territory (FCT – changed to Australian Capital Territory, ACT, in 1938) was established. This resulted in many of the largest properties being resumed in the first instance and then the steady decline in farming in the region as the city and suburbs expanded into the surrounding

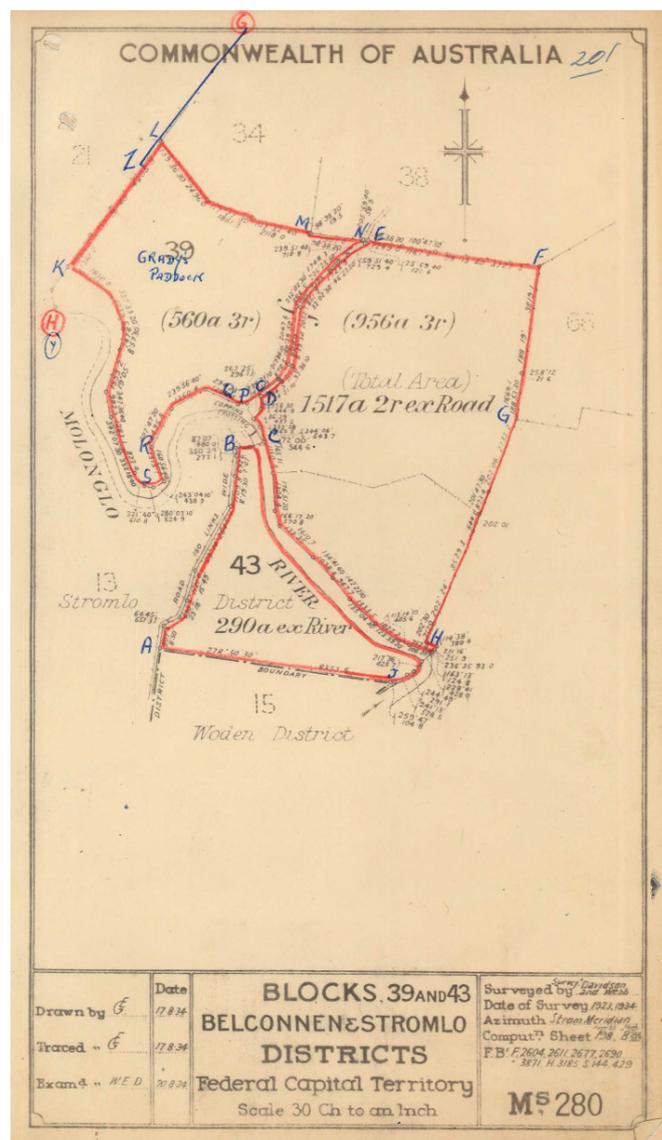


Figure 3 Plan of Belconnen Block 39 and Stromlo Block 43 after 1933 redesign.

farmland.

As well as the acquisition of Duntroon, Canberry/Acton, Yarralumla and Tuggeranong in the initial stages of the FCT, the surrounding farmland was steadily acquired from freehold and brought under leasehold arrangements, with the final remaining vestiges of freehold land being acquired in the 1970s.

The rural leases in the region changed quite dramatically in the early days of the FCT. The larger properties were divided and leased as a series of smaller blocks, closer settlement was encouraged by 10-year grazing leases of 750-1,500 acre blocks, and Soldier Settlement Leases were issued between 1919 and 1925.

The rural areas in the region did not receive any major benefits from the formation of the capital until the 1950s and 1960s when the electricity supply was extended to many areas. However, it was also during this time that the city spread out to what is now known as Woden, Belconnen and Tuggeranong which required more rural land to be resumed. Farming continued to decline with the creation of Namadgi National Park in the 1970s and 1980s and the loss of alpine grazing in summer during the 1960s. As the city of Canberra continues to grow it does so at the expense of its rural areas.

Woolshed Designs and Characteristics

The characteristics of woolsheds gradually developed over time through trial and error, incorporating advances in technology and knowledge of animal behaviour (Sowden, 1972:20). Hobbs (1993: 26) identifies three phases of woolshed development: Blade shearing without raised floors, blade shearing with raised floors, and purpose-built machine shearing sheds. These phases overlap, but more importantly woolsheds were adapted over time and all three phases may be represented in one building.

There is a progression of features and building techniques for woolsheds over time that can provide an insight into the development of each. The early woolsheds were a simple design, usually bush pole frames with adzed slab timber walls. Later developments would use newer material, such as sawn timbers and corrugated iron sheets, but these materials were also overlain on the older materials as upgrades or repairs. Balloon frame timber construction, a lightweight frame made from sawn timbers nailed together forming stud walls similar to current construction methods, was introduced from America in the 1850s. This was combined with British engineering principles from bridge construction of truss and column systems to create ceilings that span large areas over the board (Sowden, 1972:22). Windmills pumping water from bores and wells appeared in the 1860s and 70s, lessening the reliance on nearby water sources. Steam engines for powering the equipment was in use by the 1880s, but it was not until 1888 that mechanical shearing became an economical reality with Frederick Wolseley's Australian-made shearing system, which was in use by most large woolsheds by the 20th Century. (Hobbs, 1993a: 10; and Sowden 1972:26)

Shearers' Quarters

The Shearer's Union formed in 1886 and was powerful enough that by 1901 the NSW Government introduced the *Shearer's Accommodation Act* which required accommodation be provided on properties where more than six shearers were employed (Hobbs, 1993a: 11). There are several conditions contained within the *Shearer's Accommodation Act 1901* that have affected the way that woolsheds have formed and can often still be seen in the physical fabric, however these would not have applied to the Kallenia Woolshed as a four-stand shed would presumably employ less than the six shearers (5 rural workers after the *Rural Workers Accommodation Ordinance 1938*) required before the Act became enforceable.

Hobbs' (1993: 27-28) 'typical' ACT woolshed is a single storey bush pole building clad in corrugated iron, sitting on timber stump foundations that raise the floor level. It has extensions to accommodate new technology or processes, with newer sections often built with sawn timbers and more modern building techniques, e.g. balloon frames. It has a footprint of ~250m² (~3,000ft²), has 3-4 adjoining stands in a row, areas for pressing, baling, storage and sweating areas; with the areas designated for sheep having battened floors and boarded floors for the areas of human activity. The holding pens service two stands each and each stand has an external chute into the counting pens. There is a Lister power shaft running above the stands (which may have been a later addition requiring the ceiling to be raised) run out of an engine in a separate room or by a later electric motor and there is a Koerstz Selectors manual wool press (often replaced by a later hydraulic press). The roofing is a simple pitched design with lean-tos and other additions surrounding it. Corrugated iron has usually replaced slab walls and is ubiquitous as a roofing material. The simple geometry of the sections are usually in an elongate form aligned with terrain contours. There are recycled windows

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near the stands to provide natural light for the shearers which are supplemented by later electric lights overhead. The external yards of a typical woolshed have been rebuilt many times over, but still retain the essential relationships between functional areas, such as dips and water access.

There are several other features that are usually associated with a typical woolshed, such as shearers' accommodation and the associated structures required by law or practice. Other common features surrounding woolsheds include:

- shearers' accommodation (~45m away from the woolshed);
- toilets (one at the woolshed and another near the accommodation);
- meatsafe;
- laundry and bathing areas;
- cooks quarters;
- separate (lower quality) accommodation for rouseabouts and other workers;
- holding pens and races;
- sheep dips and footrot ponds; and
- the homestead (for smaller properties these will be in visual range of most other features, while larger properties will have a greater degree of separation).

Woolshed distribution and frequency

The way that woolsheds have been distributed across the region is mostly a function of acquisition of land – the best land with water access was acquired early by large pastoralists and these were the best placed for large woolsheds and they were generally also the ones who could afford the initial investment. The later resumption of land and expansion of the city post-1911 rendered several large woolsheds redundant and a series of newer sheds were required in the periphery of the city. (Hobbs, 1993a: 17)

East of the Murrumbidgee River the rural landscape was subject to sub-division and ten-year leases. This meant that it was not economical for people to invest in major improvements, such as woolsheds, with relatively small blocks with relatively short leases; it was not until the introduction of 25-year rural leases in the 1930s, or the 1950s when expansion to two or more blocks was common, that landholders tended to invest in such facilities. The pre-FCT woolsheds have slowly been disappearing as what was previously the best grazing land becomes favourable for city expansion, while the more remote woolsheds are more susceptible to bushfires or general decay through neglect. Later woolsheds are usually associated with expansion of properties or the loss of access to shared facilities requiring smaller landholders to become more independent. (Hobbs, 1993a: 18-19)

Hobbs (1993: 23) notes that from the middle of the 20th Century many leaseholders found it preferable to start farming cattle to intensify operations as the large scale and cooperative method of sheep farming was no longer economical with lowering wool prices and higher labour costs.

Significance of woolsheds and pastoral landscapes in the ACT

Pastoral landscapes are at risk in the ACT. The earliest of these landscapes, such as Duntroon and Yarralumla, have been encroached by development. They are a functional form that has been derived from the landscape that have lost their connection with the landscape that formed them. In other areas the early information that can be gleaned from the structures is overlain by later practices, changed farming focus, or a change of function. (Hobbs, 1993)

Woolsheds were constructed entirely as functional objects in response to landscape and needs. There was no concern over how a shed would look, yet the simple vernacular form and ubiquitous use of corrugated iron have a visual strength. Their placement was a function of access to water and centrality. They are exposed in the landscape, not to make them visible, but rather because trees were not considered to be functional. This has been emphasized since the 1960s where homesteads have been landscaped and hidden from view, creating a contrast with the stark functional metal-clad woolshed. The end result is a distinctive type of building that is highly visible in the landscape and is evocative of a past rural lifestyle. (Hobbs, 1993a: 29-31)

The rural communities in which woolsheds are located have an affinity for them as they have been an important part of social life, hosting dances and being a meeting point during shearing seasons. There is usually a very strong local community value attached to woolsheds as a focus of rural life and the source of much of their livelihood and their

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valuing of these places is diminished unless it is a currently working woolshed (Hobbs, 1993: 29-31). The local value towards woolsheds is an intangible value rather than a direct connection with the physical material of the place; sheds are expanded and materials replaced and as long as there is a woolshed, it does not really matter if it is original or not.

The woolshed has become linked to a national identity of 'outback Australia' – they are the embodiment of the Australian vernacular form (Hobbs, 1993a: 29-31). The wider community values for woolsheds are not usually attached to any particular place, but rather to an ideal rural past when 'Australia rides on the sheep's back'. The wider community's valuing of woolsheds, unlike local community values, is not dependant on the shed being a currently working and profitable shed. The form of the shed itself is evocative of the past and is valued for this; additionally, the wider community is able to gain a better appreciation for non-working sheds as they are more accessible, particularly those that have been adaptively reused for community facilities. While there is an intangible community value for woolsheds as a type, each specific shed needs to be assessed for a direct community value rather than a general appreciation for the type.

The connection of the national psyche to woolsheds has been strengthened through the arts. The importance of the woolshed and surrounding landscape was often used by colonial artists such as John Glover, Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton and Hans Heysen who worked during the pastoral boom of the 19th century, romanticised the Australian outback and the rural workers (Hobbs, 1993b: 5). More recently woolsheds have been important features in Australian cinema such as *Sunday Too Far Away* (1975), *The Sundowners* (1960), *Ned Kelly* (1970), and *Australia* (2008). Additionally, shearing has been ingrained in most Australian children with the folk song *Click Go the Shears* which dates back to at least 1891 under the title *The Bare Belled Ewe* (*Bacchus Marsh Express* 5 December 1891: 7).

Hobbs (1993: 31) notes that woolsheds are able to stand alone and can exist isolated from their context to a degree. Woolsheds can continue to be used for shearing activities long after the owners have left the land as long as access is available for shearers and sheep. He uses this as an argument that the buildings are prone to change, but have the ability to stand alone if appropriately managed. Hobbs' arguments are focused on woolsheds that have retained their original use, however many of these sheds are able to retain their heritage value even after they have been adaptively reused. There are several examples of woolsheds in the ACT that have been removed from their rural context and/or pastoral use, but have increased community access for other purposes: the Kambah Woolshed has been incorporated as a barbeque area into a community centre; the Straithnairn Woolshed is used as a venue for the Straithnairn Arts association for hosting events and workshops; the Yarralumla Woolshed is a popular function venue; and the Glenburn Woolshed features in educational tours run by the Friends of Glenburn. While all of these places have lost some of what makes woolsheds valued, they have gained a greater community appreciation through greater access and adaptive reuse.

Woolsheds are a link to Australia's historic wool industry and the growth of pastoralism. They also demonstrate improvements in farming and wool practices over the past 150 years. As a type of place, they are iconic symbols of the rural way of life that made Australia into what it is today.

It is difficult to separate a woolshed from its landscape, but that is a recurring theme in the ACT as the urban area develops outwards and encroaches upon earlier pastoral holdings. As development gets closer to a woolshed it affects the connection to the landscape and diminishes the integrity of the place. The immediate landscape includes the stock yards, dips and often access to water. The intermediate landscape includes shearers' quarters and often the homestead as well. The larger landscape covers the holdings associated with the place while the expanded landscape includes the surrounding properties within a topographic boundary that creates a social connection.

Sheep Dips

Sheep dips were designed to treat a wide range of fungal and parasitic infections in sheep. The idea was first devised in 1830 Scotland by George Wilson. The modern Australian practice of sheep dipping is credited to William Lockhart Morton (1820-98), an engineer from Glasgow who migrated to Australia in 1841. He explained the concept whereby a water tight tank was cut into the ground and filled with a warm mixture of water and corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) and sometimes turpentine, the sheep would be grabbed from a pen and thrown in at one end, submerged and then would make their own way to the other end where they would climb out of a battened incline to a lined yard that would drain the liquid back into the tank. Prior to this, the method of treating scab and other sheep pests was labour-intensive and at most would treat 700 sheep a day; Morton's method could accommodate several thousand sheep each day. The practice quickly spread through Australia and was in wide use by the mid-19th Century. (Walsh, 1993)

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The process quickly evolved to channelling sheep, rather than sorting by hand, into a long narrow pool of chemical insecticides and fungicides, early on a corrosive mixture that would often include turpentine and tobacco, but later developed into the use of arsenic-based or organochlorines (including dieldrin, lindane and DDT), organophosphates and synthetic pyrethroids, and immersing the sheep completely in the pool. Dips have waned in popularity towards the end of the 20th Century, being replaced by shower, jetting and backline products. All of these methods are still used, although the backline products are very popular due to the safety, ease and rate of application, although portable mechanised plunge dips operated by contractors are seeing a rise in popularity. The Kallenia Woolshed includes both a plunge dip and a shower dip.

142 former sheep dips have been identified in the ACT, the majority of which are still located in rural areas (Martin, 1996).

ACT Woolsheds

There are over 50 historic woolsheds recorded in the ACT, most of which are still extant (although there are likely many more historic and modern examples). Woolsheds in the ACT fall into four broad categories:

1. Early 19th Century – these are the earliest woolsheds that had not yet developed into a type and the surviving examples are highly modified as technology and practice changes over time.
2. Post-1861 Robertson Land Acts – with the division of large pastoral holdings into smaller selections came an influx of smaller woolsheds and the woolshed ‘type’ started to emerge as technology and practice advanced and became well known.
3. Post-1901 Shearers’ Accommodation Act – woolsheds from this period had settled into the type and were purpose designed with machinery-based shearing. Surrounding buildings conform to the new legislation.
4. Post-FCT – as the rural landscape was broken up with the formation of the city the smaller farms had to adapt, often building their own small woolsheds, using sawn timbers and higher quality construction due to the availability of materials and stricter building codes. Within this category is included Soldier Settler woolsheds.

The earlier examples are less well represented, with post-FCT examples forming the bulk of the known woolsheds within the ACT. Within the post-FCT woolsheds are the soldier settler woolsheds which are an important sub-category which show those properties that were acquired under the Soldier Settlement scheme, few of which are still intact (Navin Officer, 2001; and Pfanner, 1999). The Kallenia woolshed falls into the Post-FCT Soldier Settlement category as it was built by a returned serviceman, on a soldier settlement property and was funded by one of the many government grants available at the time.

Kallenia Woolshed

The Kallenia Woolshed was built by David Tully and his brothers c.1932 using materials from Horan’s and Blundell’s Huts which were on his brother Donald’s nearby property.

When Tully sold his lease of “The Rivers”, including the Woolshed, to the Canberra Dairy Society in February 1942, he separately sold over 2,200 sheep, 6 draught horses, 3 riding horses, 2 milking cows, various farm equipment and the usual array of woolshed equipment including a Lister engine and 2-stand shearing plant, Koerstz wool press, grinding wheels, sorting tables and baskets (*Canberra Times* 17 Feb 1942: 3).

Biosis (2014:9) describes the lease documents, noting the woolshed as, “slab weatherboard, galvanised iron roof, well-constructed together with dip and yards £700” (the three roomed cottage on the property was valued at £600).

The transfer to the Canberra Dairy Society was concluded in February 1942 and marked the end of sheep grazing on the study area.

Pet Cemetery

65m southwest of the Woolshed is a 6x5m pet cemetery. The Tully family was well-known for breeding working dogs and was known for breeding black and tan Kelpies (for a time these dogs were known as “Tullys” rather than Kelpies). Mark Tully’s dog, Moss, was one of the progenitors of the Australian Kelpie. Donald Robert Tully, David Tulley’s brother, lived just to the north on the Hill View property at Weetangera and was well known for competing in dog trials; he was a founder of the National Sheepdog Trials in Canberra in 1943.

The cemetery contains several plots with markers, but it is not clear when they graves date to or what dogs or other animals are interred there; the only marked graves are for ‘Danny’ and ‘Misty’ for which there is no other information available. However, it is possible that the cemetery contains dogs that are important to current lineages of working dogs throughout Australia, but there is no information to provide specifics that would be able to demonstrate this.

Current use (2015)

The area is currently under a grazing licence by the Molonglo Cattle Group who have a cattle yard set up immediately south of the woolshed where the previous sheep yards would have been. The modern shed next to the woolshed is used for storing farm equipment, but the woolshed itself is not used.

DESCRIPTION

The Kallenia Woolshed is a vernacular construction that was originally built using new and recycled materials. It is an L-shaped building with a later skillion, the engine room, attached to the north-northeast. It has wood stump footings set directly in the ground raising the floor between 0.5-1.6m. There are fences and gates between stumps that create covered ‘sweating’ pens.

The building has a timber frame. The frame is fairly simple with most joins being notched or halved rebated joins that are fixed with nails.

The cladding is a mixture of vertical recycled wooden slabs around the majority of the lower section, the cladding on the north-northeast facade, covering the engine room and the shearing floor and chutes, is all galvanised corrugated iron. Galvanised corrugated iron cladding runs horizontally along the top of the facades.

The galvanised corrugated iron roof overhangs the walls creating eaves of ~500mm with simple gable ends. There are two later additions of skylights in the northern corner of the building. The gable ends have wood slats for ventilation, including on the west-northwest small recessed gable.

The main entrance door is accessed by a steel staircase on the north-northeast facade, which also has the engine room addition with its own double-door access on its north-northeast facade, and the four chutes leading from the shearing board to the counting pens outside. There is a loading door on the south-southwest gable end, raised ~1.6m. A ~2.2m wide wood ramp up to the holding pen doors is on the east-southeast side of the south-southwest facade. The east-southeast facade has a later addition small gate attached to the ramp from the concrete plunge-dip.

There are four windows on the north-northeast facade, one above each of the shearing stands; and three windows on the north-northwest facade, including one double window near the northern corner.

Internally there are five main areas: the catching pens, the shearing floor/board, the sorting area, the baling and storage area and the engine room.

The catching pens: The floor consists of battened boards that allow sheep droppings to fall through. The first pen is an open area of ~3x6.5m just inside the doors for the ramp. From here the sheep would be divided into the two smaller catching pens of ~2.5x3.2m via vertical slide gates in machined timber fences. The machined timber fences are low with horizontal palings spaced apart. The fence around the pens is made of high timber slabs with no spaces

BACKGROUND INFORMATION – KALLENIA WOOLSHED

that would have blocked the view of the shearing floor from the waiting sheep. There are two gates that join the pens to the shearing floor.

The shearing floor or board is a long open area between the catching pens and the north-northeast wall. The floor is machined tongue and groove floorboards. Opposite the catching pens are four chutes with wood flaps and a small four-pane window and a small shelf above each. The wall has a sturdy frame of tall stumps that also form part of the footings, across the top of these is a large hardwood beam that would have supported the original machine shearing mechanism, that was removed and electrical power sockets installed instead. There are two latter addition large fluorescent light troughs suspended from the ceiling above the shearing floor.

The sorting area is an open area with a later addition of seven timber frame and cement sheeting walls in the northern corner along the west-northwest wall, creating six sorting bins. The sorting bins partially obscure the three windows along the wall.

The baling and storage area may be a later addition, creating a small south-southwest wing as indicated by the changes in the design of framing and the floorboards, however there is also a continuation of materials that may indicate that it was a part of the original design.

The engine room is a later addition. It has short wood stump footings, a machined timber frame with some bush pole sections and a concrete floor poured directly on to the ground surface. There is considerable termite damage to the lower frame. It has a large double door to the outside and a regular door-sized opening into the woolshed adjacent to some smaller openings that would have accommodated the connection of the shearing equipment to the engine.

The landscape surrounding the woolshed includes a plunge dip, spray dip, several remnant yards and the pet cemetery.

The plunge dip is a sunken concrete-lined pool ~7m long and 70cm wide. The southern end of the dip is connected to the catching pens of the woolshed via a wood ramp and a small door.

The spray dip is located ~30m to the east of the woolshed. It is connected to the sheep pen area by a long concrete-lined fenced run. The dip is a cylindrical metal structure clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The walls can slide open at two points for entry and exit. There is a series of pipes at ground level and across the top of the structure fitted with a number of spray nozzles to allow the contained sheep to be spray from all sides. The structure sits on top of a concrete pad.

The remnant sheep yards are most prominent on the northern side of the woolshed where the counting pens and pens associated with the sheep dips would have been located. The boundary fences have been maintained and are still evidence, but the internal pens are only marked by the occasional wood post or depressions in the ground.

The pet cemetery is located ~65m to the southwest of the woolshed. It is marked out by four machined wood corner posts with an extra post used to hold a metal gate in place. The corner posts are joined by three strands of loose barbed wire with a top rail of metal pipe bolted on to the wood. The rail on the gate side is a single piece, but the other three are constructed from two pipes joined in the middle, however the join has failed on all of them and they are bowed in the middle, forming a 'v' shape.

Physical condition and integrity

The woolshed is considered to be in poor physical condition due to several of the timber stump footings sinking and the resulting damage to the frame caused by the extra strain then placed on the bearers that have warped, cracked or fallen off.

There is also considerable termite damage in the timber frame of the engine room, but the extent of the termite infestation and the damage caused has not been assessed.

The integrity of the place is generally good as it has remained as a working rural property and all nearby additions and changes to the landscape are appropriate for the type of place. The woolshed is easily recognisable as a woolshed and

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the features within and around it remain distinguishable. However, it has been affected by the loss of the shearing equipment (the shearing mechanisms, wool presses and most of the yards).

SITE PLAN



Figure 4 Kallenia Woolshed nomination boundary and features

IMAGES



Figure 5 Kallenia Woolshed facing northeast (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 8 Kallenia Woolshed catching pens (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 6 Kallenia Woolshed facing southwest (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 9 Kallenia Woolshed shearing floor (ACT Heritage 2015)

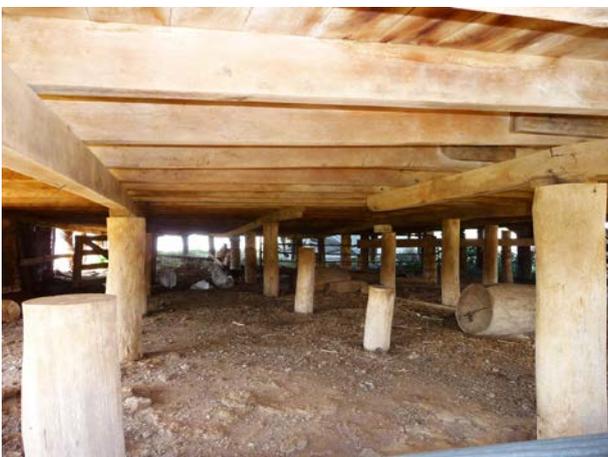


Figure 7 Underneath Kallenia Woolshed - sweating pens, sunken stumps and missing and broken bearers (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 10 Kallenia Woolshed wool bins and sorting area (ACT Heritage 2015)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION – KALLENIA WOOLSHED

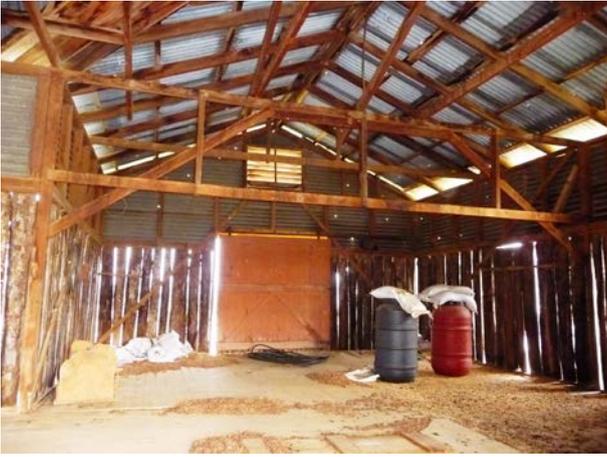


Figure 11 Kallenia Woolshed bailing and storage area (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 14 Kallenia Woolshed spray sheep dip (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 12 Kallenia Woolshed engine room entrance (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 15 Kallenia Woolshed pet cemetery (ACT Heritage 2015)



Figure 13 Kallenia Woolshed engine room termite damage (ACT Heritage 2015)

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