



Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

I, Ian Gordon Campbell, Minister for the Environment and Heritage, having considered, in relation to the place listed in the Schedule of this instrument -

- (a) the Australian Heritage Council's assessment whether the place meets any of the National Heritage criteria; and
- (b) the comments given to the Council under section 324G of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the place specified in the Schedule has the National Heritage value or values specified in the Schedule include, pursuant to section 324J of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the place listed in the Schedule in the National Heritage List.

Dated 21 September 2005

Ian Gordon Campbell
Minister for the Environment
and Heritage

SCHEDULE**STATE****Local Government Area**

Name:

Location

Criteria / Values

SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Adelaide City****South Australian Old and New Parliament Houses:**

North Terrace, corner King William Street, Adelaide.

Criterion**Values**

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history. | The South Australian Old and New Parliament Houses is strongly associated with the enfranchisement of men and women in the nineteenth century. Full adult manhood suffrage, notably including Aboriginal men, was first granted in an Australian colony here in South Australia in 1856, and this may have been the first time this voting right was granted anywhere in the world. The secret ballot was also first introduced in South Australia the same year. Women, again notably including Aboriginal women, were given the vote in 1894 in South Australia, and at the same time were allowed to stand for parliament. South Australia was the first Australian colony, and one of the first jurisdictions worldwide, to give women the vote. It was the first jurisdiction in the world to allow women to stand for parliament. The rights granted in South Australia were subsequently introduced in the other Australian colonies/states (however, it was many years before Aboriginal enfranchisement issues were resolved). South Australia strongly influenced the granting of voting and standing rights to women in federal elections in 1902. |
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Attributes:

Both Old and New Parliament Houses are associated with the enfranchisement of men and women in the nineteenth century. The attributes are: the surviving original fabric of the 1843 section of Old Parliament House and the 1855 building works for both adult male and female suffrage; the 1857 building works, the extensions of 1861, 1864, 1875 and 1876 and the 1889 section or west wing of the New Parliament House for adult female suffrage. The Women's Suffrage Petition of 1894 and a tapestry commemorating women's suffrage listed in the AHDB place record are also attributes for adult female suffrage.

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- (b) the comments given to the Council under section 324G of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the places specified in the Schedule have the National Heritage value or values specified in the Schedule include, pursuant to section 324J of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the places listed in the Schedule in the National Heritage List.

Dated 16 December 2005

Ian Gordon Campbell
Minister for the Environment
and Heritage

SCHEDULE

STATE

Local Government Area

Name:

Location

Criteria / Values

QUEENSLAND**Barcaldine Shire****Tree of Knowledge and curtilage:**

Oak Street, Barcaldine, comprising Reserve 128 RY159 being the area entered in the Queensland Heritage List (File 600021), and including the tree and monument.

Criterion**Values**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p> | <p>The Tree of Knowledge, a specimen <i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>, located in the centre of Barcaldine, is important to the nation as the scene of political and social events, which had a profound effect on the future of labour and politics in Australia. Shearers and other workers used the Tree of Knowledge as a meeting place during the prolonged strikes of 1890-1. The Shearers Strike of 1891 is acknowledged as a significant event in Trade Union History in Australia. The impact of the event on the nation is well recorded, with strong supporting documentation, and is central to an important national story.</p> <p>The Tree of Knowledge is important to the nation as the scene of actions and decisions, which had a profound effect on the future of labour and politics in Australia. The 6 May 1891 marked the culmination of the Shearers Strike at Barcaldine, when the colonial administration ordered the arrest of the shearer's leaders on charges of sedition and conspiracy. The Shearers Strike is acknowledged as the starting point of political and social processes, which led to the election of the first Labour representative to government anywhere in the world, and to the eventual formation of the Australian Labor Party.</p> |
| <p>(g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</p> | <p>The Tree of Knowledge is significant to the nation, in particular the Trade Union Movement because of the place's special association with the Shearers Strike of 1891. The Australian Shearers Union merged with the General Labourer's Union in 1894 to form the Australian Workers Union, which affiliated with the Australian Council of Trade Unions in 1966. Labour Day in Queensland is celebrated annually in the first week in May, coinciding with the march of shearers and bush workers on 1 May 1891, May Day, during the Shearers Strike.</p> |

For a description of any references quoted above, and more information on the place please search the Australian Heritage Database at <http://www.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl> using the name of the place.