

Meadows Heritage

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The Steering Committee during
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Cover picture:
Clarendon—Frank Bartels 1893
Courtesy SA Art Gallery

Foreword

The research report which follows is the result of a concerted effort and a devotion to task that I have become accustomed to expect from Paul Stark. The purpose of this introduction is not to in any way infringe upon his work but to introduce the events which led to his Meadows Heritage Survey.

The Meadows District is fortunate in that it comprises both rural and Adelaide-suburban environments. That is, it contains diverse activities (a variety of rural industry, small town commercial, rural living and suburban living) as well as relatively diverse and often scenic geography nurturing those activities. The district, therefore, can control within its own boundaries threats to those traditional and established functions which operate within the greater area called the Adelaide Hills. For instance, unnecessary suburban spread, unneeded subdivision, rural conservatism or suburban liberalism, obnoxious land use, inappropriate road systems, or whatever, can be controlled or balanced *within* the District's political and social systems. The vagaries of adjacent Councils and communities are difficult to regulate from without.

There is no urban focus, no town centre to the District but rather a series of small towns and smaller villages located in the geographic centre and eastern areas. Larger housing areas located in the west are contiguous to similar suburbs on the periphery of southern suburban Adelaide. In 1971 those western suburbs had a population of 3440 while the rural area was 2620. In 1976 it was 12191 to 2778 respectively. Change is a constant, yet the rapid growth of the past twenty years which so dramatically affected other similar communities in the Adelaide Hills to the north or along the coast, fortunately did not occur in most of the Meadows District. There are large areas of forest (both native stands and 'exotic' crops), watershed preserves, farms and orchards all relatively unspoiled, as are most of the buildings and towns and villages.

Perhaps in the future there will be pressure for some areas to grow industrially, or provide a rural sanctuary in the hills or furnish living space for a population constantly trying to edge suburbs further from Adelaide's centre. But to speculate on what might occur is less important than to know what exists today and why. That includes the yesterdays that cumulatively helped make today. Tomorrow can be well served by today's knowledge and dreams for what should occur in a rational and beautiful tomorrow in tune with nature.

It is against this background that I became interested in the historic and physical environment of the Meadows District.

Progressive attitudes towards the conservation of resources exhibited by various nations throughout the world or the results of many international conferences or the urgings of UNESCO are not generally known by people in Australian rural communities. Within the Meadows district and even in the immediate past, the demolition of 19th century structures, the insensitive alignment of roads, the horrendous renovation or conversion of old buildings, the near destruction of Kangarilla's only Anglican church, the loss of significant stands of native trees, and so much more, have all occurred with vigour and aplomb. Fortunately within this beguiling Meadows community there were people who recognized the growing interest at national and state levels in the philosophy of the conservation of Places of Cultural Significance. Some were Meadows District Councillors and others were members of its staff. In December 1978 I was appointed Honorary Historic and Resources Officer to assist Council and its staff with the monitoring of historical and heritage matters.

As one way to test Council's attitude and to indicate the commitment necessary to properly conserve the District's heritage I made three proposals. Much to the satisfaction of all concerned they were adopted by resolution in August 1979. First, Council accepted in principle, 'the idea of a District heritage list which would include historical and physical aspects of the area which are important to the District and that may or may not be important at the State or National level.'

Second, (i) That all buildings built before 1886 be considered historically important and form the basis of a District historic buildings list. (ii) That all buildings built between 1886 and 1914 be considered as potentially of historic importance.' Both were also interim measures to help with matters of conservation at the administrative level until the survey was complete.

Third, 'All building permits which request to renovate, change, remodel, restore, demolish or otherwise alter buildings in categories (i) and (ii) above, be referred to the District Historic and Resources Officer to assess the appropriateness of the proposed alterations with a view to providing expert advice to applicants.'

This third point should have read 'to applicants and Council' thereby providing more positive powers to Council based on the Historic Officer's advice. All Councils should have such a qualified person to not only understand the architectural and engineering plans submitted, but to evaluate and make recommendations regarding any items of cultural significance (especially buildings). Council's desire to ensure the maintenance of the Meadows physical environment by the conservation of significant aspects is also inherent.

The first principle above sets out one guiding pattern contained in this research; that items be in two categories. One, items of enough prominence to be nominated—or already have been nominated—for consideration at state or national levels. Two, those items important to the District. These include the majority of buildings erected in the District before 1886 though not all are identified. Mr Stark has added a third category of importance, that is, items or places which for one reason or another could not be included on superior lists.

The terms, 'historical and physical aspects' contained in the first proposal to Council imply a very broad range of items. It was extremely urgent that the Survey be complete but not necessarily a series of in-depth researches. The following Survey includes natural or man-made phenomena such as, stands of native or 'exotic' plants; mining sites; examples of geological items; rural industrial sites; bird sanctuaries or stop-overs; old buildings or groups of buildings; examples of architectural styles; home sites of people famous or infamous; or simply important as being sociologically or historically representative. It was necessary that this seemingly disparate information be brought together, for it interacts, under one cover so that a complete overview of the district would be at hand, so to speak. With this information Council could more informatively respond to the community's desires and needs beyond mere functional demands. From this could evolve a good series of detailed historical studies.

A second condition, less-clearly implied, was the need to stimulate people's awareness of their community and its history. Participation by local people in the Survey was seen as necessary to enhance an understanding of the Meadows Heritage; the cultural, historical and physical attributes of the District being essential knowledge for citizens and Council.

In late 1979 Mr Peter Donovan assisted myself and Council by preparing an application for funding, for among other purposes, the employment of a consultant to undertake the Survey. While complete funding was not forthcoming, in August 1980 a grant was received to employ a consultant heritage researcher part-time to make at least part of the Survey.

Mr Paul Stark became the consultant, the Council co-operated, people in the community assisted and their work follows.

Donald Leslie Johnson
Kangarilla

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Preface

The Survey of this Council area resulted largely from the interest of the Council members and the Historic and Resources Officer, Don Johnson.

The task of identifying potential heritage items began in September 1980, and since my appointment as Heritage Consultant I have been conscious of the difficulty of covering an area of such diverse topographical and historical development. The initial brief recognised that the Survey should be as broad as possible, and that the community would have much to offer in the way of local history and direction. As a result, a guide for public participation was produced (October 1980) to enlist the support of the local communities. This provided valuable orientation as to the type of information required. The visual component of this aid, consisting of photographs and sketches of various previously endorsed heritage items, was the most significant part of this field manual.

The Council area was divided historically and geographically into seven sub-regions, and co-ordinators were nominated for each region. Each co-ordinator then organised a research team of from four to twelve members of the community. With informal meetings, this proved a highly workable format, and led to the discovery of some 570 items of interest. Of these, 267 items are of intense local interest, fifty-two of which are considered to be of state-wide importance. The types of items range from aboriginal sites and geological monuments to early settlers' cottages, dams, stands of trees and mining remains. In addition items were ranked in three categories; A, most significant to the region and possibly of importance to the State; B, of importance to the region; C, relevant to the region and worthy of recording.

The report draws attention to the significant 'themes' such as forestry, water catchment, agriculture and mining, as well as the effects of economic depression and bushfires. The area, while not well endowed with structures of architectural importance, contains items of great significance to social history. Buildings tend to be vernacular, and as such they illustrate immediately the constructional techniques which reflect local skills and building materials.

At the head of each region in the report there is a local history vignette which places items in the subsequent documented inventory in historical context. Areas of importance such as townscapes and landscapes are briefly described, an envelope history of the area is included, and the avifauna of this section of the Mt Lofty Ranges is briefly discussed with a view to the safeguarding of endangered species.

Paul B. Stark
March 1982

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I wish to record my thanks for the assistance given by the following people without whose help the survey would have been virtually impossible.

I should also like to thank the many people who allowed me to inspect and photograph their properties during the course of this survey.

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Region 2: G. Webster, Mrs Macrow, Mr and Mrs Burton, R. Frith, H. Magarey, M. Lethbridge, J. Heath.

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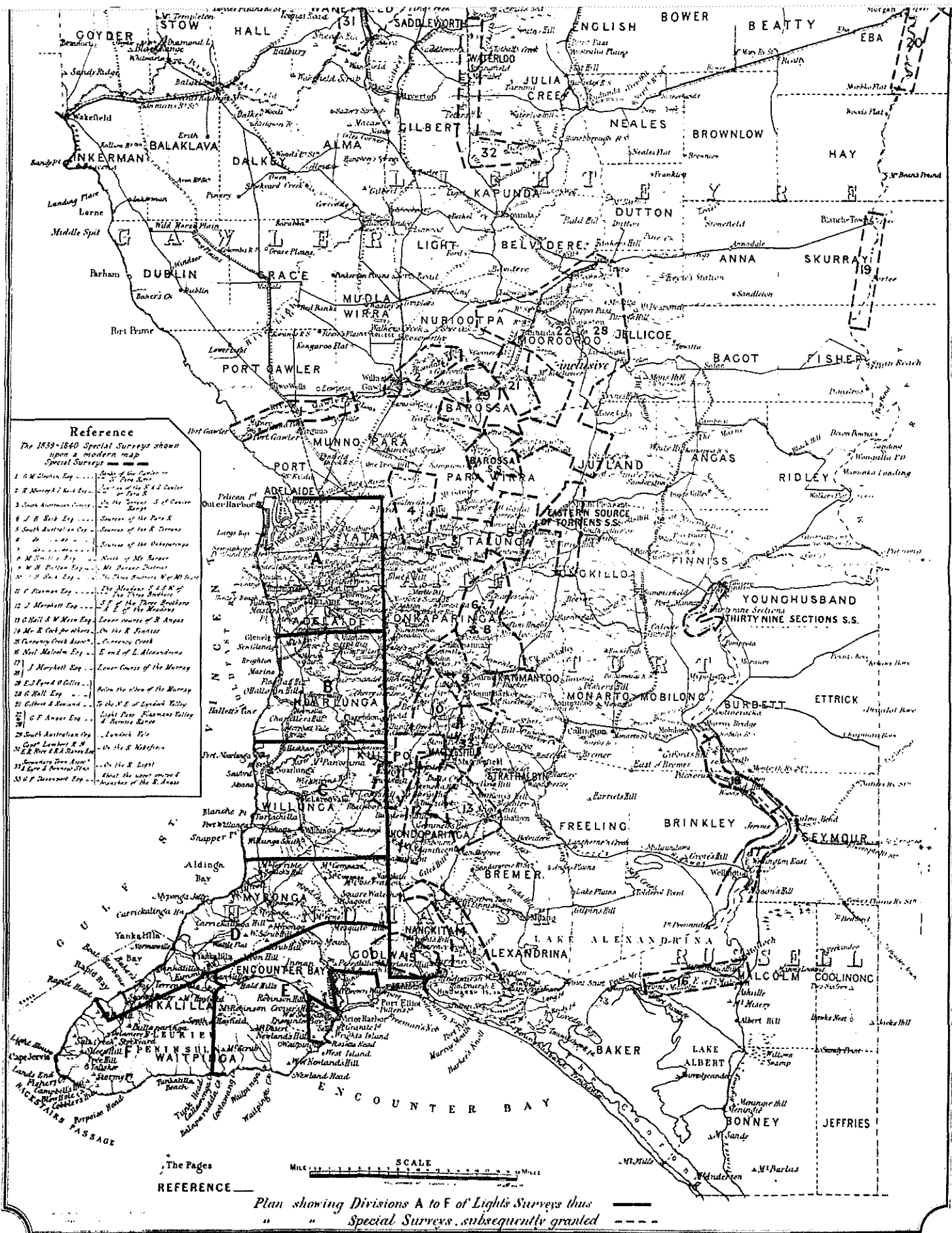
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Regions 6 and 7: K. Griggs, M. Slade, S. Harvey, C. Michelmore, P. Male,

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The 1839-1840 Special Surveys together with the earliest districts surveyed by Colonel Light shown on a modern map

Background to the District and Heritage Survey

While the District Council of Meadows is relatively young (formed on 1 May 1935), the district consists of a greater part of the areas formerly known as the District Councils of Clarendon, Echunga, Kondoparinga and Macclesfield, which had all been gazetted in 1853. Parcels of land had, however, been taken up and settled well before the establishment of Local Government in the area. The villages of Clarendon, Echunga and Macclesfield as well as a number of other settlements (such as Bull Creek) had attracted men of capital, new immigrants and the beginnings of service industries.

The comparatively early development of these areas which lay beyond the original surveys of Light and Kingston was due largely to the system of land allocation which operated between 1839 and 1842. During that period six Special Surveys, as they were known, were claimed in and around the Meadows region.

The fifth Special Survey denoted No 10 on the map overleaf was allotted to John Barton Hack on 23 January 1839 and was known as the Three Brothers Survey because of the topography of a dominant range of hills now known as the Hack Range. This survey was roughly triangular in outline, with its northerly apex about one mile south of the site of Verdun. A portion of its eastern boundary abutted Dutton's Mt Barker Special Survey, and the site of the township of Echunga was roughly at the centre of Hack's Survey.

The seventh Special Survey taken up by Charles Flaxman on 31 January 1839 (No 11 on map) was called The Meadows after an aspect of the character of the region. This lay south and south-west of Hack's Three Brothers Survey. It was irregularly shaped with a gully, later known as Dashwood Gully, towards its centre and the site of the present township of Meadows within a mile of its eastern boundary.

The nineteenth Special Survey (No 13 on map) claimed by George Hall and William Mein on 15 May 1839 catered for British immigrants, many of whom had arrived aboard the *Fairfield*, and who were to found the town and district of Strathalbyn. The survey was located about ten miles from Lake Alexandrina and extended to within two miles of the present site of Macclesfield.

The twenty-fifth Special Survey (No 12 on map) claimed by John Morphett on 8 July 1839 was known as the Greenhills Survey, in acknowledgement once again of the character of the region. This developed into a river type survey basically following the course of Bull Creek. It stretched for about twelve miles from the latitude of Mt Magnificent to that of about one mile north of Macclesfield and was about two miles wide.

The thirty-seventh Special Survey (No 33 on map) claimed on 12 June 1840 by George Francis Davenport was roughly rectangular in shape and lay immediately south of Dutton's Mt Barker Survey and adjoined J. B. Hack's Three Brothers Survey to the west. It included the site of the present township of Macclesfield and the localities of Bugle Ranges and Wistow.

The above Surveys encouraged the closer settlement of these areas and led to the establishment of towns such as Echunga, The Meadows, Strathalbyn, Ashbourne and Macclesfield. The grouping of the special surveys reflects the quality of the land and the competition that existed for quality large tracts. Clarendon, for example, although within the surveyed district designated 'B' to the south of Adelaide, appears to have been initiated through the action of William Leigh and his agent John Morphett, as a result of Leigh's interest in a Special Survey.

'I am much indebted to you for the exertions you have been making to exercise my Special Survey Order in the most advantageous manner, and I make no doubt but that the concession you obtained from the late Governor must have been a valuable privilege under the circumstances of the scarcity of good land, which I am sorry to find exists in the known parts of the Province . . . Again my feeling has all along been strongly in favour of the banks of the Murray, and although the good sites have been selected nearest to the settled parts of the Colony, I should not have objected to go a little farther off, even beyond the great bend of the river, if an eligible spot could have been found there . . .'^{2.1}

Leigh subsequently owned the Clarendon vineyard estate which prospered under John and George Morphett and later E. J. Peake, who all at various stages held Leigh's power of attorney. The Morphetts were important in the development of Clarendon and the family still owns property there.

The 1840s witnessed the establishment of the main settlements at Clarendon, Echunga, Macclesfield and Meadows. By the mid-1840s Echunga was described as containing '. . . enterprising settlers, some of whom possess beautiful farms, luxuriant gardens and orchards . . . the spot is enriched by the best fruits of the south of Europe.'^{2.2}

Similarly the Davenport Survey was described as being taken up by many 'English, Scotch (sic) and Irish scattered about.'^{2.3} Dutton writing in the 1840s described the township of Macclesfield as having 'the character only of a pretty rural village'^{2.4} whereas Angas in *Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand* described Macclesfield in 1845-1846 as a 'picturesque little township . . . situated on the River Angas . . . Macclesfield is a pretty spot: the white cottages and tents of the settlers intermingled with corn-fields and gardens, and groups of cattle reposing under the shade of the gum trees bespeak the nucleus of a future town.'^{2.5}

Thus the 'best portions of land on the hills' and the 'most eligible parts of the plains' were taken up by purchasers of the Special Surveys. The original proprietors of these Surveys were, however, in most instances absentee Landlords. Much of the occupied land was in the hands of small farmers ' . . . many of them risen from the labouring class, by earnings gotten in the colony, who have taken 40, 80, or more acres, for a term of 7, 10, or 14 years at an improving rent . . . with a right of pre-emption at a sum agreed upon.'^{2.6}

The area thus contained men of capital such as the Davenport and Morphett families, in addition to those who speculated and those who immigrated, and prospered in the community. Many men of capital, however, did not survive the financial difficulties of the 1840s and were forced to eke out existences which were antithetical to their previous ways of life.

John Barton Hack and an associate, George Deane, never recovered from these financial setbacks and Jacob Hagen, after foreclosing on Hack's mortgage, resumed the greater part of the Three Brothers Survey.

'George Deane is in the same state (as Hack, ie bankrupt) but with this difference, that he cannot turn his hand to anything . . . he has neither land, money, bullocks, ploughs nor any means of getting them . . . Watergate is now sold to Mr Davenport, who has promised to let G. D. sow twelve acres provided he will get out of the house by the time he wants it, but G. D. cannot manage to get in half that, and we are puzzled to know how he has done that. He is putting up a little place belonging to J. Hagen and which he says is going to rent, but J. H. until a day or two ago when he happened to pass by, and saw some building going on, knew nothing about it. J. H. as J. B. H.'s principal creditor, takes nearly if not all his survey, he is very often up here.'^{2.7}

Other immigrants found pioneer life harsh and many land parcels uneconomic. Speculation was intermingled with desperation and disillusion as well as naivete. The following extract from Jane Sanders' reminiscences details some of the difficulties of early settlement in the Meadows region.

' . . . why he (George Sanders, father of Jane) fixed upon South Australia I cannot tell . . . At that time—early 1840s it was thought of the utmost importance to get land on a creek with a good water supply which was the reason that Father and the Littles, that came from England with us, bought land on Echunga Creek . . . Our land was very poor mostly scrub but Father knew nothing about land whether good or bad but I often wondered how it was the Littles bought land there for they were farmers from Scotland and ought to have known. However they soon cleared out . . .

Tents were bought or rather canvass (sic) to make tents to shelter us until we could get a roof over our heads for the pretty house Father bought in England all nicely fitted up inside and furnished had to be sold, the expense of getting it over the Hills being so great . . . So difficult were the roads or rather the no roads that Echunga Creek was not reached until the third day after leaving Adelaide. Several drays had to travel together so (as ?) to help each other over the steep hills and difficult places and many trips had to be taken to get all the goods up, with a rest for the bullocks between so that it was a month or six weeks after the first loads before we . . . followed with the final loads . . .

Our tents were pitched on the brow of the hill overlooking the Echunga Creek about a mile and a half from Hack's Dairy . . . We had two sleeping tents, a large one for Father and Mother which served as a sort of sitting room and dignified by our one chair, the only one we had for many a long day, boxes served for seats and our carpet on the earth floor made the place comfortable . . .

We had a large slab building erected on our own land rather higher up the hill than where the house now stands, to serve first as a dwelling house, afterwards as a barn. It was very rough but an advance on the tents, and our useful carpets hung over a beam made a division in it for living and bed rooms . . . A piza (pise surely?) room was built further down the hill to serve as a dairy in the future but was . . . divided by curtains and occupied as sleeping apartments. It is a marvel to me that for it could be fit to sleep in for it was sunk in the ground several feet, the walls built of the earth and clay taken out mixed into a sort of mortar and pressed into a wooden frame which was raised as the walls dried, and thatched with the long grass which grew plentifully about. A fire was kept burning in the room in one of the ship's stoves to dry it but I wonder we did not all get rheumatic fever.'^{2.8}

A number of pise constructions survive in the district to this day although it would appear that the most common early building material was adzed or pit-sawn red gum, due to the occurrence of notable stands of red gum in the area. Stone was of course used, but this often required the burning of lime for a mortar if mud or pug mortar was not used. Good quality freestone, sandstone, bluestone and marble has been quarried in the district and clay deposits at Cherry Gardens and Meadows have been utilised for terra-cotta products.

Although many tangible physical reminders of the early days survive in the district, many more have been lost due to the action of natural forces, man and bushfires. While the coming of the European led to the clearance of natural vegetation and the initiation of local transport and industry, the 1890s meant the establishment of activities with state-wide ramifications, namely the Happy Valley-Clarendon Weir water catchment scheme and the Forestry programme at Kuitpo.

With this historical background, it became obvious that the Heritage Survey should be as comprehensive as possible, covering a large range of items, age not necessarily being a dominant factor. The representative value of any item and the role that item played, locally, statewide or even nationally, are all factors which required investigation. Architectural, constructional, historical, social, technical, educational and scientific importance are also part of any evaluation of an item of cultural significance.

The task of identifying potential items of cultural significance began in September 1980 and since the survey's initiation concern has been expressed with regard to the difficulty of covering an area of such diverse topographical and historical development. The initial brief recognised that for the Survey to be comprehensive it would be essential to encourage members of the local community to become involved in order that they might supply invaluable information and direction.

For the purposes of the Survey, the Council area was divided historically and geographically into seven regions, community groups being invited from each region (see acknowledgments).

The type of items designated range from aboriginal sites, geological monuments and stands of trees to early settlers' cottages, ruins, factories and dams. Mining is well represented, for the Hundred of Kuitpo, much of which is contained in the Meadows District Council area has the greatest number of mines of any South Australian Hundred. The area, while not well endowed with structures of architectural import, is fortunate to retain items of great significance to social history, some of which remain as 'living museums'. The buildings tend to be vernacular constructions and as such they illustrate immediately available skills, building materials and constructional techniques.

The following inventory reflects the geographical and historical break-up of the area; Region 1, Happy Valley and environs; Region 2, Clarendon, Coromandel Valley and environs; Region 3, Kangarilla and environs; Region 4, Echunga and environs; Region 5, Macclesfield and environs; Regions 6 and 7, Meadows, Prospect Hill, Bull Creek, Ashbourne and environs.

These areas are dealt with in Chapters 5-10 respectively, and are headed by a local history vignette which attempts to place the items in their respective historical contexts. Each area has then been divided into sub-regions, with items being numbered within these sub-regions. A three-field code therefore results. The first number represents the District breakdown described above; the second the sub-region (although each sub-region may not necessarily be represented in the respective categories); and the third, the number of that item. Thus in Region 1 there are seven such possible sub-regions or localities:

1. Aberfoyle Park; 2. Chandlers Hill; 3. Darlington; 4. Flagstaff Hill; 5. Happy Valley; 6. O'Halloran Hill; 7. Reynella (vicinity); 8. Tapley Hill.

Region 2 has also been divided into seven localities:

1. Angel Gully; 2. Cherry Gardens; 3. Clarendon; 4. Coromandel Valley; 5. Dorset Vale; 6. Ironbank; 7. Scott Creek.

Region 3 consists of:

1. Baker Gully; 2. Dashwood Gully; 3. Kangarilla; 4. Kuitpo; 5. Mt Bold; 6. Wickham Hill; 7. Yaroona.

Region 4 contains the following sub-regions:

1. Bigg's Flat; 2. Echunga; 3. Jupiter Creek; 4. Mylor (vicinity).

Region 5 has been divided into:

1. Bugle Ranges; 2. Flaxley; 3. Green Hills; 4. Macclesfield; 5. Paris Creek.

Region 6 is represented by:

1. Bull Creek; 2. Horsham; 3. Kuitpo; 4. McHarg Creek; 5. Meadows; 6. Paris Creek; 7. Prospect Hill.

Region 7 includes:

1. Ashbourne; 2. Blackfellows Creek; 3. Cox Scrub; 4. Nangkita vicinity.

References

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2.1 SAA 1192/36 Leigh to Morphett, 27 October 1841 | 2.4 <i>ibid</i> | 2.7 SAA 1363, 28 May 1843, p19 |
| 2.2 Dutton, (1846) p156 | 2.5 Angas, (1847) p 45 | 2.8 SAA 1208 M, pp 44-63 |
| 2.3 <i>ibid</i> p157 | 2.6 Dutton, <i>op cit</i> p 154 | |

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Areas or Regions of Landscape, Scenic or Precinctual Interest

All of the following entries require additional individual attention, as detailed analysis of these areas and settlements was beyond the scope and financial capability of this Survey.

Region 1

1.1 The Sturt River

The river forms a northern boundary to part of the District Council of Meadows. The length of the Sturt from grid reference 6627-IV and Pt 6527-1, 776 208, to 6627-IV and Pt 6527-1, 884 212 is of general interest due to its visual amenity and provision for wildlife refuges. The area gazetted as the Sturt Gorge Recreation Park on 4 October 1973 is of great geological significance due to evidence of glacial origins.

Refer Geological Soc of Aust (SA Div)

File No M4, Sturt Gorge.

1.2. Happy Valley Reservoir Surrounds.

While an immensely important landscape feature, albeit artificial, the reservoir wall, inlet and surrounding planting is important to the local wildlife. It is seen by the South Australian Ornithological Association as being important to a number of rare and endangered species.

1.3 Hills Face Zone.

This area is important as a buffer zone separating the more suburban districts of Aberfoyle Park and Chandler Hill from the rural areas and hobby farms of the region from Clarendon to Cherry Gardens. A smaller section of hills face zone at Tapley Hill is complemented by the Happy Valley Waterworks Reserve, as well as the Glenthorne CSIRO Field Station at O'Halloran Hill. This area also acts as an important buffer zone to the suburban development of the Adelaide Plains.

1.4 O'Halloran Hill Precinct.

The group of buildings and structures comprising this precinct has little cohesion but is relatively important because of its relationship with the open spaces mentioned in 1.3. This precinct can be seen to consist of the buildings which formerly made up the farm complex of the Tapley family (A.1. 8.1, Inventory, this Survey) the War Memorial near the Clarendon turn-off, the former Christ Church schoolroom (A.1. 6.1), and a small group of houses (B.1. 6.1.) which are situated about the old schoolroom.

Region 2

This area is of great significance to wildlife because of large tracts of almost virgin bushland which are valuable as wildlife refuges and are also of outstanding botanical significance. In addition the three settlements of Cherry Gardens, Clarendon and Coromandel Valley deserve special attention.

2.1 Ackland Hill—Ironbank Area.

This region, comprising Pt Sections 404, 406, 407, 409, 410, 411, 363, 364, 365, 371 and 372, Hundred of Noarlunga, is notable for its relatively untouched natural vegetation. Situated either side of the Ackland Hill Road the area descends to the north to the Sturt River and its tributaries and descends in the south to a number of relatively steep gullies. The South Australian Department of Environment's Botanical Survey of Remnant Vegetation and Wetlands in the central and north-eastern Mt Lofty Ranges (Mitchell, Prizibilla and

Dendy, 1981) noted sections 404, 406, 407, 409, 410 and 411 as being the most significant area in the whole of this section of the Mt Lofty Ranges. It was ranked first out of forty-one study areas and according to the report warranted particular consideration for incorporation within the Parks and Reserves system. Refer Site 25, p 157, Dept of Environment, 1981

2.2. Cherry Gardens South

This region comprising Section 308 and Pt Sections 290, 303, 769, 772, 322, 304, 305 and 307, Hundred of Noarlunga, is highly significant because of its relatively large area of natural vegetation and variety of faunal habitats. Unfortunately the integrity of this site has been marred by the location of an electricity substation at its centre. Western grey kangaroos are present in the area and the South Australian Ornithological Association regards this area as highly important, due to sightings of the endangered Spotted Quail-Thrush and the fact that many rarer species breed in this area. The Department of Environment's Study of this area noted the region as being of great significance due to the relatively unmodified nature of scrub and the large area which contains a diverse range of plant communities. It was ranked third out of the forty-one study areas and according to the report warranted particular consideration for incorporation within the Parks and Reserves system.

Refer Site 11, p 145, Dept of Environment, 1981

2.3 Dorset Vale Area

This site, comprising Pt Sections 219, 301, 1398, 1397, 1427, 232, 1396 and 1399, Hundred of Noarlunga, is significant for the wooded slopes and the swamp which drains into Scott Creek. The site encircles the Almada Mine ruins (A.2. 5.2) and has been encroached upon by a large concrete water tank which has been erected on part of SPA Scott Creek Reserve No 21, comprising Sections 1396-1399 and 233, ie much of this site.

Refer Site 3, p 126, Dept of Environment, 1981

2.4 Scott Creek Area

This area known as Site 4 in the Department of Environment's publication concerning Remnant Vegetation and Wetlands in the Central and north-eastern Mt Lofty Ranges (1981), lies only partially within the District Council of Meadows and consists of Pt Sections 219, 284, 289 and 355, Hundred of Noarlunga. This portion of the site is important for the swamp located in Sections 284 and 289, which is now uncommon and provides an important habitat for the wildlife requiring dense vegetation. This site was ranked eighth out of forty-one study areas.

Refer Site 4, p 130, Dept of Environment, 1981

2.5 Clarendon West

The Nature Conservation Society considers the eastern two-thirds of section 684, Hundred of Noarlunga to be of considerable note.

2.6 Coromandel Hill

The Nature Conservation Society also considers Pt Section 264 immediately east of the main Coromandel Valley Clarendon Roads below Coromandel Hill to be a significant remnant of natural vegetation.

2.7 Hills Face Zone

This zone includes the prominent landscape features of Coromandel Hill and Ackland Hill and contains a portion of site 25 previously described. It acts as an important buffer zone, restricting suburban development particularly from Coromandel Valley. Chambers Creek and its tributaries have created notable gullies which retain to a greater or lesser degree aspects of their original vegetation.

2.8 Onkaparinga River

The river, from the Mt Bold Reservoir to its intersection with the western boundary of the District Council of Meadows, is an important resource for man and wildlife. The area around the Mt Bold Reservoir is, according to the South Australian Ornithological Association, important to the avifauna of the area as is the Clarendon Weir catchment area and its environs.

2.9 Cherry Gardens Settlement

The Cherry Gardens Road is part of a scenic drive which is relatively unspoiled. Following as it does a ridge from Coromandel Hill to the cemetery, the road affords fine vistas to areas both north and south, which are of landscape and botanical significance. In addition there are many small farms and buildings tucked away in the folding landscape. Much of the agricultural background of the area is evinced by surviving buildings in addition to early furrow marks which can still be seen on bald slopes. The settlement of Cherry Gardens is concealed, but consists of a number of important elements, (A.2.2.2, A.2.2.3 and B.2.2.1 to B.2.2.7).

2.10 Clarendon Township

The topography of the site of Clarendon is one of the most visually important in South Australia, given the large number of vistas into and out of the township. Situated in a gently shelving valley the slopes of the surrounding hills are as much part of its townscape as the Main Street precinct, which consists of a number of individually significant public buildings. The use of strategic sites for selected buildings, eg the original Wesleyan Church and the original winery buildings, together with an almost architectural use of planting, has created a townscape which for such a small town, and relatively few elements, is remarkably cohesive.

The town form of Clarendon, divided basically in two by the bend in the main road at the Uniting Church, is complemented by the Clarendon Weir and environs, the Recreation Area, Turner's Gully and Grant's Gully, all of which contain individually significant heritage items and together form the total Clarendon ensemble. Already the subject of investigation for designation as a town of importance by the Urban Conservation Committee of the National Trust of South Australia, Clarendon warrants further specific attention, even though the Clarendon management plan has recently been prepared by UEPG for the District Council of Meadows.

2.11 Angel Gully Area

This group of small farms and holdings is historically associated with the Spencer family. Situated immediately west of Clarendon it is visually isolated from other settlements and is distinctive because of this, and the lack of modern intrusion. The containment of the hamlet is achieved by the surrounding slopes on which are dotted a small number of homesteads which occupy prominent sites. The aspect of this gully is fragile and any applications for development should be monitored carefully in order that the small scale nature of stone houses, walling and sheds is retained.

2.12 Coromandel Valley

The settlement of Coromandel Valley straddles the Sturt River which at this point is part of the boundary of the District Council of Meadows, with the City of Mitcham. This area is relatively rich in Heritage items, as can be seen by comparing those items noted in Coromandel Valley, in both the Inventory of this study and the Inventory contained in Brasse and Marsden's City of Mitcham Heritage Study (1979). A small precinct of items of interest is located around Winn's Ford on Winn's Road, and the circuitous narrow road on the valley floor is bounded by a number of Heritage items, in particular the Uniting Church (A.2. 4.3), Institute (A.2. 4.4) and Wait's shop (A.2. 4.6), in addition to those properties hidden from view such as Hurd's Hill and the Biscuit Factory Foreman's house (associated with Murray's Biscuit Factory across the river).

In a similar way to Clarendon, the topography of the Coromandel Valley area has led to a valley centred township. Originally a market gardening region, the settlement is dispersed with planting, buildings, bridges and open space forming the image of Coromandel Valley. The backdrop to the valley is formed by hillsides which are part of the Hills Face Zone. In contrast to this, the western side of the valley is dominated by exotic planting and suburban subdivision. Coromandel Valley warrants further attention in order that specific guidelines can be formulated to assist in the development of the area.

Region 3

3.1 Meadows Creek

Much of the length of the Meadows Creek is seen to be of value as an essential traffic corridor for the wildlife of the area. Of particular interest is the wetland vegetation which occurs along the creek.

3.2 Wickham Hill East

Situated on Pt Section 1867, Hundred of Kuitpo, this area below the homestead 'Clear Hills' is noted in the Department of Environment's report concerning a Botanical Survey of Remnant Vegetation and Wetlands in the Central and North-eastern Mt Lofty Ranges (1981).

Refer site 40, p88, Dept of Environment, 1981

3.3 Knott Hill Area

The Nature Conservation Society of South Australia views Sections 206, 131 and 216, Hundred of Kuitpo as being important. These sections are also in the vicinity of the red gum country surrounding the property 'Gum View', and are near the Meadows Creek.

3.4 Kuitpo Forest Reserves and Mt. Bold Water Catchment Area

These areas, now almost the complete preserve of imported pine species, are nevertheless important as wildlife refuges. The South Australian Ornithological Association has expressed concern, however, at the rate of destruction of natural vegetation on water catchment reserves and the planting of exotics, which often leads to the loss of breeding habitats for many of the rarer naturally occurring species. In addition, the demolition during this Survey of a two-storeyed building near the Mt Bold Reservoir, a fine landscape feature and a valuable resource in itself, is to be deplored.

3.5 Wickham Hill

The slopes below Wickham Hill are significant as part of a much larger landscape feature, the Sellick Hill Range.

3.6 Brookman Road—Willunga Road, south-west of Meadows

This section of roadway has many fine and mature specimens of eucalypt. Their visual enclosure of the road, the nature of the topography and minimal boundary fencing has created a roadway of unusual character, which is distinctive and worthy of note.

3.7 Cut Hill Road—Razor Back Road

This road has some fine vistas over the Kangarilla area, as it climbs over Kangarilla Hill and Grimwood Hill. It then follows a ridge line beside the Mt Bold Reservoir with extensive views across Mt Bold towards Scott Creek, which, combined with the sparsely populated nature of the area, creates a scenic road of particular diversity.

3.8 Baker Gully

The concentration of small farms in this semi-circular valley has created a hamlet of some note. Due to the consistent character and nature of building and the few modern intrusions, any new development should be monitored carefully.

3.9 Dashwood Gully

This gully is historically associated with names prominent in the development of the district. Among them are the Dashwood, Servante, Field, Taggart, Sidler, Prewett and Carr families. In fact Dashwood Gully is associated with the earliest days of the Colony, being settled by G. F. Dashwood in the early 1840s. Dashwood's property 'Parkhurst' remains, though much altered due to fire in the homestead in the 1960s, Carr's property 'Glengrove' overlooks the gully and the site of his proposed private subdivision which was to have been named 'Glengrove'. Forest Lodge, Fernhill and Pine Villa commemorate the Taggart, Servante and Field, and Sidler families respectively (See Dashwood Gully Section of Inventory). The presence of many tangible physical reminders of the development of this area is complemented by mature and exotic planting which visually ties the gully together and further reinforces its distinctive character. The setting of these existing buildings should be retained by the planting of exotics when replacement is required (many trees are of advanced age and some have already died), and any development should be viewed with care. This area warrants further specific attention.

3.10 Kangarilla

This closely defined settlement lies at the foot of the range at the entrance to Dashwood Gully and is situated at the intersection of four main roads. The main elements of the settlement consist of the two-storeyed former hotel (A.3.3.4) which terminates the vista from Clarendon approaches and the two-storeyed former store which terminates the vista from Dashwood Gully approaches. The large pine tree and the area around the War Memorial are important to closure of views from the McLaren Flat approach. In addition they balance the scale of the former store and Hotel, situated diagonally opposite. The McLaren Flat road contains a number of additionally prominent elements, such as the former Temperance Hall, Post Office and Uniting Church. Sympathetic restoration, infilling and planting would do much to enhance the rather limited aesthetic appeal of Kangarilla.

Region 4

4.1 Onkaparinga and Mt Bold Catchment Area

The Onkaparinga River, from the Mt Bold Reservoir to the Hack Bridge at Mylor, forms part of the northern boundary of the District Council of Meadows. While in a largely altered state in the Mylor area, the reaches of the river above the Mt Bold Reservoir to the West of Glen Bold and the Police Training Reserve appear to be largely covered by natural scrub and of great value to the local wildlife. This area complements the goldfields site which is located to the east and is described below.

4.2 Goldfields, west Echunga

This area consists of what is loosely termed the old Echunga diggings and the Jupiter Creek goldfields. The goldfields are roughly comprised of Pt Sections 355, 356, 332, 787, 623, 624, 392, 642, 393, 715 and 396, Hundred of Kuitpo, the sites being of great geological and historical significance, as well as botanical interest. Section 393, a forest reserve off Diggings Road, represents the core of the Echunga diggings and is described in A.4.2.7 of the Inventory. The Jupiter Creek field straddles Long Gully, a tributary of Jupiter Creek. Many of the shafts and consteans are of great geological significance and represent an important educational resource. This area is described in detail in A.4.3.1 of the Inventory. The goldfields in general are intimately connected with the development of Echunga and to a degree, the State. Although largely controlled by the Department of Mines and Energy, and the Department of Woods and Forests, Council could ensure the enhancement of the area by removal of the rubbish dump on Rubbish Dump Road, and the careful monitoring of any applications for development in and around this area. Both sites should be properly secured for safety and would respond well to a programme of historical interpretation.

4.3 Hack Range Road

This road follows a ridge which is a distinctive landscape feature continuing from Hack Hill to Stony Point in the south. This range, formerly known as the Three Brothers, is historically associated with the earliest days of the Colony through John Barton Hack's Three Brothers Special Survey of the Echunga region. This range, actually an extension of the Bull Creek Range, forms a prominent backdrop to the Echunga Plains through which meanders Echunga Creek. Hack Range Road offers scenic views to both the west and east, through a covering of natural vegetation which is seen to be of some botanical significance and is described below.

4.4 Hack Range (Three Brothers)

Although much of the scrub has been significantly modified by grazing and clearing, this range remains an aesthetic backdrop to the road between Echunga and Meadows. It is seen to be of some botanical significance by the Department of Environment due to the occurrence of *Casuarina striata* which is a rare plant in South Australia and the existence of some impressive specimens of *Eucalyptus obliqua*. The site is comprised of Pt. Sections 3813, 3814, 3815, 3849, 3871 and 3922, with a smaller area on Pt. Sections 351 and 3533, Hundred of Kuitpo. Further clearing of land on Section 3849 should be discouraged.

Refer Sites 22 and 23, pp 66 and 70 respectively, Dept of Environment, 1981

4.5 The Upper Reaches of Meadows Creek

The flats situated midway between Meadows and Echunga in the vicinity of Dayman Road are seen by the South Australian Ornithological Association to be of some significance to the local avifauna. In particular, the swamp located in the vicinity of Section 3483, Hundred of Kuitpo, is of note due to its function as a refuge and transit point for waterfowl. This swamp is favoured by the presence of River Red Gums, and associated vegetation, the disturbance of which should be discouraged.

4.6 Echunga Cemetery Surrounds

Section 936, Hundred of Kuitpo, situated just north of Dolman Road, is an area of comparatively natural scrub. It provides a fitting visual boundary for the Echunga cemetery and is seen by the Nature Conservation Society to be of some interest.

4.7 Echunga Township

Situated on the edge of the Echunga Creek Flats the individual elements of the town make good use of their setting. St. Mary's Church of England (A.4.2.1) is prominently sited on the elevated part of High Street overlooking the town, its setting being enhanced by mature planting and the adjoining schoolhouse (B.4.2.1). The Hagen Arms Hotel (A.4.2.5) has been a hinge-pin in the townscape of Echunga since 1858, but its setting has been marred by the removal of a coaching station opposite and the radical conversion of the nearby former Institute to an automobile garage. A number of other individually significant elements exist (see Echunga sections of Inventory), and Echunga warrants further specific attention in order to guide the reinforcement and enhancement of its existing character by sympathetic restoration, infill development and planting.

Region 5

5.1 Macclesfield West—Green Hills

Pt Sections 3495, 1961, 2958, 2947, 2948 and 2949, Hundred of Macclesfield, are of some interest according to the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. The Green Hills area, Sections 2947-2949, is contiguous with an area of marked botanical significance, which will be described in Region 6.

5.2 Long Valley Road, Bugle Ranges

Part of this roadway passes through a scenic section of the Bugle Ranges landscape. Along it are elements associated with the early development of the Macclesfield area, such as von Muller's cottage (A.5.1.6), the Klaebusch farm complex (A.5.1.4), the ruin of the Bugle Range school (B.5.1.2), as well as the ruins and house sites of Krichauff and Fischer (B.5.1.1, B.5.1.3) who were associated with Muller. Additions to this landscape should be dealt with carefully, due to these historical associations and its undeniably scenic character.

5.3 Paris Creek Road, east of Paris Creek

This roadway passes through a variety of landscapes from the flats and valley floor of Paris Creek to the ridges which overlook the Angas River, Blackwood Park and the substantial stone walls which subdivide the countryside. Because of this diversity it is one of the more scenic thoroughfares in the Meadows area.

5.4 Macclesfield Township

The town form of Macclesfield is intimately associated with its topography. Its unusual arrow-shaped formation radiates about Davenport Square, and retains a sympathetic relationship with the Angas River which passes through it. Macclesfield is dominated by the significant landscape features of Temple Bar, Mt Dennis, Cemetery Hill and the ridges south of the town. Significant vistas are afforded into and out of Macclesfield, due to its site in a basin set between wooded slopes.

The central precinct of the township consists of a number of individually significant items, as well as buildings which are supportive due to their scale, massing and use of particular local materials. Of particular interest is the line of buildings on the east of Venables Street, comprising the former wheelwright's shop (B.5.4.3), former store (A.5.4.10), house and former shop (A.5.4.2) and the Institute (A.5.4.6). Macclesfield, too, warrants further specific attention in order to guide the reinforcement and enhancement of its existing character by sympathetic restoration, infill development and planting.

Region 6

6.1 Green Hills Area

This site, comprising Pt Sections 2951, 2952, 3330, 2954, 140 and Block 52, Hundred of Macclesfield, is considered to be important due to the occurrence here of an endangered South Australian fern. Although only ranked equal twenty-fourth out of forty-one study areas, the region is a significant area of natural vegetation, the understorey of which is relatively unmodified for much of the site.

6.2 Prospect Hill South

This area occupies part of the range east and south of Prospect Hill and affords dramatic vistas toward the southern ocean, as well as St Vincent Gulf. Comprising Pt Sections 1754, 1755, 1758, 1759, 1851, 1913, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932A (Stone Reserve), 1933, 1934, 3280 and 3281, Hundred of Kondoparinga, this site represents the largest of several significant areas of natural vegetation on the Bull Creek Range south of Meadows. The site, ranked equal seventeenth out of forty-one study areas, is endangered by grazing, selective logging and infestation by blackberry.

Refer Site 38, p 39, Dept of Environment, 1981

6.3 Kuitpo Study Site

Situated on Pt Section 275, Hundred of Kuitpo this site, one of several significant scrub areas contained within the State Forest Reserves, is seen by the South Australian Ornithological Association to be of considerable significance to the avifauna of the area.

6.4 Paris Creek South

This site, Pt Section 1912 Hundred of Kondoparinga, although small in area, is relatively unmodified. It represents one of the most easterly occurrences of a Stringybark formation in this part of the Mt Lofty Ranges.

Refer Site 33, p 26, Dept of Environment, 1981

6.5 Kuitpo Forest Reserves and Headquarters

The area west and south-west of Prospect Hill termed Kuitpo Forest is a significant artificially produced landscape which has resulted in the displacement of many native species. However, the area is relatively rich in historical association with the early days of Government and private forestry, with Sir Douglas Mawson being intimately involved with the latter. (Refer A.6.3.1 of the Inventory.) The area as a whole is of considerable historical and educational significance and represents a great opportunity for the incorporation of an interpretation centre in this region.

6.6 Prospect Hill East

East of Prospect Hill natural vegetation covers dissected medium to steep east-facing slopes. A site of botanical significance which is of particular importance to the local wildlife is comprised of Pt Section 1751 and Reserve No 11, Hundred of Kondoparinga. An endangered fern occurs in sheltered locations at this site which is an attractive area of woodland providing ideal breeding sites for local avifauna. This area complements the setting of the Mt Ephraim Church site adjacent, which is located on a peak with dramatic views of the Bull Creek Range.

Refer Site 34, p 30, Dept of Environment, 1981

6.7 Bull Creek and Environs

The occupation of the Bull Creek region dates back to the early days of the Colony, when it was used as a depasturing station. However, much of the present character of this area dates from the late 1850s and 1860s, when the road, which eventually connected Adelaide with Goolwa was under construction. It would appear that at about this time much of the area was opened for closer settlement, resulting in the many well constructed homes and outbuildings which are now complemented by fine stands of mature exotic planting. Often sited by Bull Creek, these buildings go to make up a highly attractive straggling hamlet proceeding from the intersection of the Paris Creek Road almost down to Ashbourne.

6.8 Meadows Township

The township is situated at the edge of part of the Bull Creek Range, and is dominated by Rowley Hill and the prominent slopes which contain the cemetery and Wesleyan Church site (see A.6.5.5). The key elements of Meadows are loosely distributed about the town which has a small focus consisting of St George's Church of England, Council buildings, school buildings and former Oddfellows Hall. Other prominent elements are the relatively modern Uniting Church, important because of its scale and proximity to a change in direction of Mawson Road and two houses: Simpson's (A.6.5.3) and Murrie's former store (A.6.5.4).

Unfortunately Meadows has suffered depredation by bushfires and consequent loss of some of its building stock. Several other buildings have been unsympathetically altered or, in fact, demolished, and the setting of many remaining buildings has been marred by the juxtaposition of visually discordant structures.

6.9 Prospect Hill

This small settlement is attractively sited below McHarg Hill. Several new houses have been erected on the slopes above the Prospect Hill Historical Museum (A.6.7.1), which nevertheless remains the focal element of this hamlet.

Region 7

7.1 Cox Scrub Conservation Park (Included on Register of the National Estate)

This park, south-west of Ashbourne, consists of 537 ha. The principal vegetation is an open scrub which grades to a low open forest of Brown Stringybark, Cup Gum and Pink Gum, over a heath understorey dominated by a Desert Banksia. This park preserves an uncommon vegetation type for the Mt Lofty Ranges, supports a wide variety of bird species, an endangered member of the Bandicoot family, as well as many rare plant species.

7.2 Finnis Conservation Park (Included on Register of the National Estate)

This park of 67 ha in area is situated 4 km west of Ashbourne. Its landscape is diverse, ranging from a rocky plateau to south-facing ridges which include valleys and a short stretch of the Finnis River. The diversity of vegetation present reflects the varied landform, grading from woodland in the west to very dense scrub at its eastern end. The park preserves a natural remnant which is typical of the region and includes one of the least modified areas of Cup Gum scrub in the South Mt Lofty Ranges.

7.3 Kyeema Conservation Park (Included on Register of the National Estate)

This park, just north of Blackfellows Creek and east of Willunga, extends for 349 ha. It is situated on a dissected plateau which supports an open forest of Stringybark. The combination of extremely thick vegetation which follows the drainage pattern and several open areas provide valuable habitat for the Western Grey Kangaroo, an endangered member of the Bandicoot family, as well as a member of the rat family.

7.4 Mt Magnificent Conservation Park (Included on Register of the National Estate)

Mt Magnificent is situated below the Kyeema Conservation Park, west of Ashbourne and south-east of Willunga. It is a prominent landmark and the Park consists of its north-eastern slopes covering 90 ha. The vegetation varies from open Stringybark forests along the western boundary to a woodland formation with grassy understorey on the steeper eastern slopes. This area is complemented to the north by a region which straddles the valley in which Blackfellows Creek flows and to the south-east by an additional area associated with the Finnis River and a tributary. The former, an essential adjunct to the Mt Magnificent Conservation Park, is highly regarded in the Department of Environment Survey of Vegetation and Wetlands in the Central and North-eastern Mt Lofty Ranges (1981). This site, straddling Blackfellows Creek, is ranked second in the total of forty-one study areas and according to the survey warranted particular consideration for incorporation within the Parks and Reserves system. It contains rare plants and plant associations and supports a large variety of bird species. This site, numbered 41 in the report, consists of Pt Sections 697, 548, 295, 294, 846, 291, 670 and 292, Hundred of Kondoparinga.

The area adjacent to the south-east of the Mt Magnificent Conservation Park, known as Site 35, is also considered to be of some botanical significance, being ranked equal fourteenth in the Department of Environment's Botanical Survey (1981). This site is comprised of Pt Sections 1956, 1957, 1964, 1968, 1969 and 1970. It includes a long stretch of the Finnis River and grades in character from open woodland and sparse shrub layers to a low woodland or tall shrubland which occurs on the slopes with a dense understorey. Rare and endangered plant species are also found at this site. In addition, the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia, in its description of this area, includes Pt Sections 1959, 1960 and 1963, Hundred of Kondoparinga. They also note the entire length of the Finnis River as being of considerable significance. Refer Sites 35 and 41, pp 34 and 91 respectively, Dept of Environment, 1981

7.5 Kyeema South Area

This area borders Blackfellows Creek and features a gully with relatively unmodified wetland vegetation. This and the variety of sclerophyllous shrubs has given this site a ranking of sixteenth in the Department of Environment's Botanical Study of Remnant Vegetation and Wetlands in the Central and North-eastern Mt

Lofty Ranges (1981). Situated on Pt Sections 89 and 90, Hundred of Kuitpo, this area complements the adjacent Kyeema Conservation Park. The Nature Conservation Society of South Australia includes adjoining Pt Sections 669 and 837 as being supportive.
Refer Site 37, p 82, Dept of Environment, 1981

7.6 McHarg Creek Area

This area comprising Pt Sections 298 and 299, Hundred of Kuitpo, and Pt Section 1935 Hundred of Kondoparinga is seen as important as it is one of several large areas of natural vegetation which covers the Bull Creek Range south of Prospect Hill. The rare *Casuarina striata* occurs here, the area being additionally distinguished by a relatively unmodified Stringybark formation and a variety of sclerophyllous understorey shrubs. This area is rated equal fourteenth in the Department of Environment's Botanical Study of Remnant Vegetation and Wetlands in the Central and North-eastern Mt Lofty Ranges (1981).
Refer Site 36, p 74, Dept of Environment, 1981

7.7 South-eastern Ashbourne Area

This area, known as Site 45 in the Department of Environment Report (1981), is only partially located in the District Council of Meadows. It consists of Sections 2080, 2082, 2086 and Pt Sections 2077, 2081, 2083, 2084 and 2087, Hundred of Kondoparinga. The area is important for its rare plant alliances and wildlife (the Spotted Quail-Thrush has been recorded here by the South Australian Ornithological Association). In addition the area is significant as it is a relatively unmodified section of natural vegetation representative of the transition between the sclerophyll land systems of the Mt Lofty Ranges and the drier mallee areas of the rain shadow belt. The variety of both plant and bird species reflects the ecological diversity of the region. This site was noted as warranting particular consideration for incorporation within the Parks and Reserves system, as it was ranked equal fourth out of forty-one study areas.
Refer Site 45, p 47, Dept of Environment, 1981

7.8 Ashbourne Township

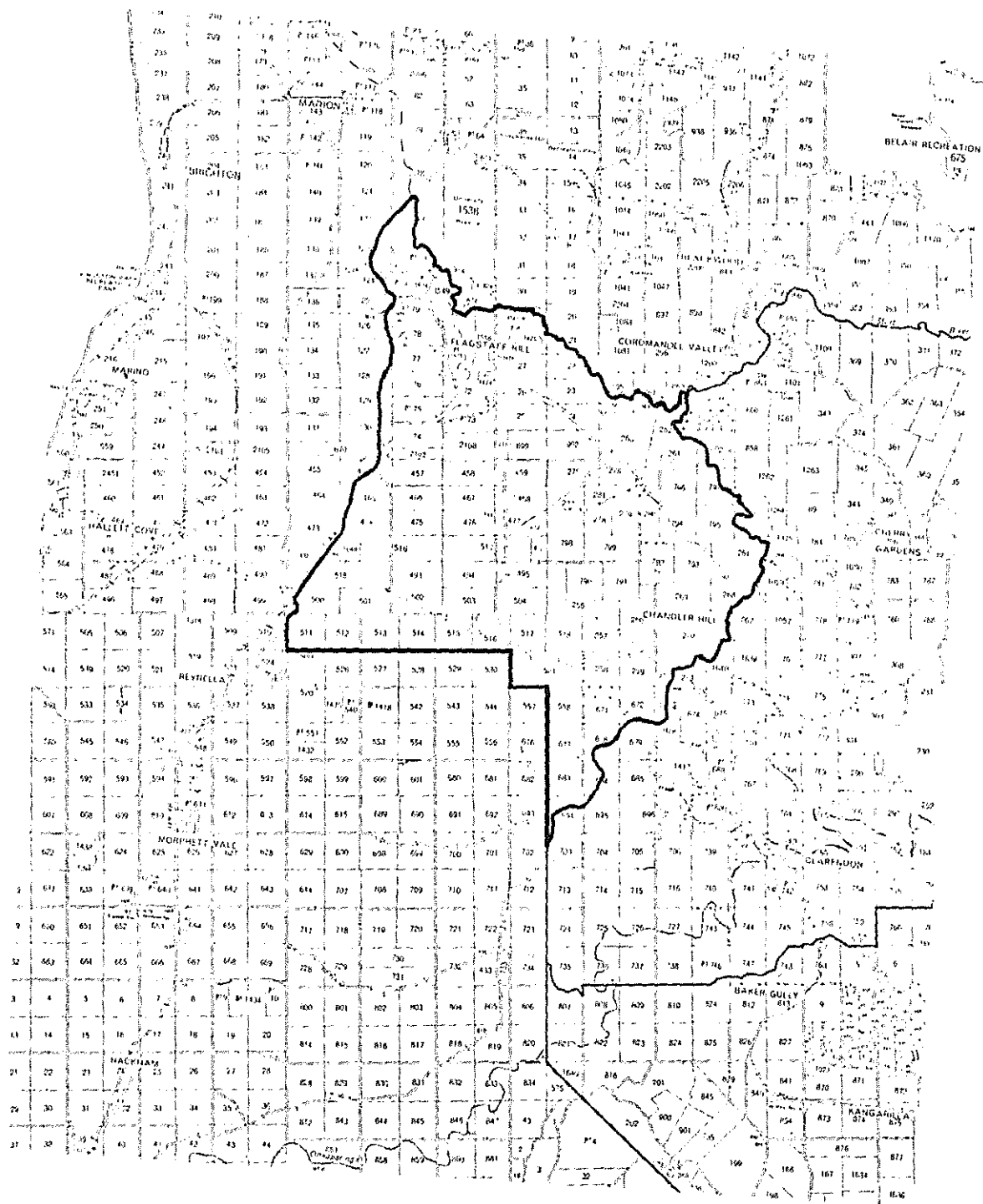
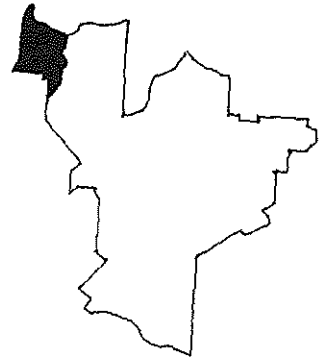
Ashbourne is situated beside the Bull Creek in a valley bounded on the west by relatively steep slopes from which dramatic views can be obtained. The area is important for its concentration of buildings which are directly associated with the original founders of the area, the Kirkham and Keeling families. The settlement consists of loosely connected elements and the character is of a farming community of some substance, rather than a township reliant upon public services. In particular, the area south from the Uniting Church to the ruined bridge over the Finniss River is relatively unspoiled, being dominated by historic buildings set in park-like surroundings on the Bull Creek flats.

Recommendations

It is recommended:

1. That Council, in accepting and endorsing this Survey, recommend the establishment of guidelines for the conservation and enhancement of those elements noted in Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the Inventory of Heritage Items in the District Council of Meadows
In this way much of the unique character of the Meadows region can be maintained. This is particularly important since Meadows is not well endowed with prominent structures of architectural importance; many of them are vernacular structures which are fragile and therefore easily lost, or taken for granted.
2. That Council in order to develop the guidelines noted in (1) investigate the possibilities of Heritage agreements through the Department of Environment and Planning for the conservation of areas of landscape importance, and consider employing Section 214A of the Local Government Act to reduce or waive Council rates on properties noted in Category 'A' of the Inventory in order to provide some incentive for the maintenance of such items.
This is of particular importance in the Meadows region, as many of the items are relatively isolated and are difficult to tie together into cohesive programmes, thus making them more vulnerable to disturbance by natural forces and the actions of man.
3. That Council, in demonstrating a regard for the Conservation of the Heritage of the Meadows District Council, implement a system of development control for the Heritage Items noted in this Survey so that any alterations are monitored, to maintain the historical authenticity and integrity of those items. This development control can only be carried out on the basis of awareness of local and regional character, which requires the expertise of a person whose responsibility it is to deal with Heritage matters. While the appointment by Council of an Honorary Historic and Resources Officer is to be applauded as a creative step, it is recommended that Council actually employ a Heritage Officer in order to develop **within Council** the capability of providing advice to the public on Heritage matters, to aid in the establishment of the Meadows archives, to liaise with local history groups, as well as monitoring the Meadows Heritage and this inventory.
4. That Council recognise the notions of Conservation and Heritage as not being static. While every effort has been made to record the major items, the inventory contained in this Survey should not be regarded as definitive, since it is likely that other Heritage Items will be noted as the knowledge and understanding of the region's development increases. This emphasises the need for updating of the inventory from time to time to admit new Heritage Items, as well as incorporating new information.
5. That as a result of the above, Council commission a Study which will equip the Heritage Officer with the necessary highly detailed information in order to aid the critical assessment of development applications in relation to settlements and landscape components of the Meadows area. Such a study would identify the physical character of the region, identifying the sources and nature of materials, details and forms which make up the essence of regional character. This would be of use within the planning process and accomplish many of the remaining tasks which the originally requested grant of \$18000 would have encouraged if it had not been cut approximately in half by the Department of Environment.
6. That as a result of this shortfall in funding it should be recognised that detailed consideration of possible Conservation areas has not been possible in this Survey. It is recommended that additional attention be given to this subject in any forthcoming studies, such as the one projected above.
7. That Council investigates the possibilities of recording those items presently most at risk due to natural forces or man. Structures such as Gum View are vulnerable, as are certain areas in settlements such as Clarendon and Macclesfield. These require photographic and measured drawing surveys, or if possible recording by terrestrial photogrammetry,
8. That Council initiate a programme of community awareness of, and involvement in, the District's Heritage. An early step would be the publication of this Survey, to alert and motivate members of the public interested in the District's historical development and enhancement. In addition, programmes could be initiated whereby the community could enjoy key Heritage Items due to encouragement provided by the organisation of walking trails, cycle tracks, and the production of small booklets containing the detailed background of a number of these key Heritage Items together with the plaquing of buildings, structures and sites.

REGION 1



Happy Valley

Region 1 is broadly termed the area of Happy Valley and is distinctly bounded on the south by the boundary with the City of Noarlunga, on the west by the Main South Road, and on the east and north by the Sturt River and Hills face zones.

The area is a combination of suburban, rural and agricultural land holdings, as well as E. & W. S. reserves surrounding water catchment areas. Although the character of the area has changed dramatically in the last twenty years, there still remains evidence of early settlement.

The Happy Valley area would appear to be historically dominated by the massive Waterworks project dating from the 1890s, the Happy Valley Reservoir and the associated underground pipeline to the Clarendon Weir. The inundation of land including parts of Sections 466-7, 475-6, 516-7, 493-4 and 502-3 dislocated the small settlement of Happy Valley and as a result a cohesive township was not allowed to develop from the modest and scattered pioneer beginnings. This dislocation is illustrated by the siting of the Post Office, School, Institute and Oval all in reasonable proximity, while the Congregational (Uniting) Church west of the Reservoir embankment and the Railway Station on the western side of South Road were situated some considerable distance from the previously mentioned sections of the settlement. The boundaries of the original hamlets and locations of features and landmarks have been blurred by successive development, particularly the suburban expansion of the last two decades. Locations such as Douglas' Hill, Cameron's Hill, Camp Hill, Smith's Hill, Redhill and hamlets such as Mudtown on Section 501, have passed into history with little or no commemoration.

Happy Valley is described in the *South Australian Gazetteer* of 1866 as 'an agricultural settlement lying near Dashwood's Gully . . . It lies near the postal village of O'Halloran Hill. There is a public pound and a Foresters' Court.'^{5.1} (The fact that Clarendon is closer to Happy Valley than Dashwood's Gully would appear to indicate either undeserved regard for the importance of Dashwood's Gully or a dismissal of the significance of Clarendon at this stage.) While Happy Valley only merits a short description, the neighbouring settlement of O'Halloran Hill, partially in Region 1, receives 24 lines, being acknowledged in the *South Australian Gazetteer* as 'a straggling village' commencing at the top of 'an eminence . . . called Tapley's Hill' and continuing in a southerly direction for about two miles. 'The O'Halloran Hill post office stands at the junction of the South Road and the E. branch of the Bull's Creek road . . . Rounsevell's coaches run daily from Adelaide to Willunga . . . to Clarendon and twice a week to Talisker, passing through O'Halloran Hill . . . The Hotels are the Victoria at Tapley's Hill and the Crown at Reynella.'^{5.2} The population 'scattered over the neighbourhood and chiefly employed in farming' numbered about 250 persons. Most of the land was cleared by this time (1866), producing a 'most nutritious and fattening grass'. The South Australian Company had taken advantage of these benefits, for as early as 1844 *Cotter's Almanack* recorded Taggart and Edwards as occupying Section 491, 'No 2 station' of the South Australian Company. While depasturing was carried out extensively, wheat and grapevines were being cultivated. In 1865, the Directory for the area noted a number of vigneron active at Happy Valley, an area which was to become important to the South Australian wine industry in later years. The Directory noted James Bishop, Edward Kelsey (who also managed a vineyard at Oaklands) and John Strong, Junior, as 'vinegrowers'.

An early party to venture through this region set off on 14 June 1837 to quell a disturbance at the Encounter Bay whaling station. Included in the party were J. Hurtle Fisher, the resident commissioner; Colonel Light; Stephen Hack (brother of prominent early pioneer John Barton Hack), and John Morphett, as well as a number of marines. Evidently the presence of this party at Encounter Bay was not urgently required, for it was on this journey that Morphett and Hurtle Vales were named after members of the group. By this time, however, Cockburn in *Nomenclature of South Australia* insists that Happy Valley had already been named ' . . . by a party of gentlemen in 1836.'^{5.3}

Although use is not made of the name Happy Valley in Arrowsmith's map of 1840 (detailing McLaren's Survey from O'Halloran Hill to Mount Terrible), *Bennett's Almanack* of 1841 mentions the Happy Valley

Region. Landholders detailed in the Arrowsmith map for the area which was to be known as Happy Valley include Wilson, Davis, Williams, Neale, Smith, Hawker, Montgomery, Seymour, Beck, Alsop, Coleman, Hill, Simpson, Skelton, DeCastro, Angas, Kingscote and Todd. While several of these names are of particular importance to the development of South Australia as a whole, it is probable that much of the early ownership was taken up for speculative investment, for their names fail to appear in subsequent Almanacks and Rate Assessments, with the exception of Montgomery, who in 1851, offered a portion of Section 493 to the Congregationalists as a site for their Chapel.

Among the early features and landmarks previously mentioned are O'Halloran Hill, Tapley's Hill and township of Reynella. These names commemorate the efforts of three of the earliest settlers in the area, and while Reynella and much of O'Halloran Hill are not part of the Meadows District Council area, they merit brief inclusion here as contributing to the area's formation.

John Reynell, a pioneer South Australian vigneron, arrived from England aboard the *Surrey* in 1838. A month later the *Rajasthan* arrived and the O'Halloran family, Thomas Tapley and Richard Henley disembarked. These four families were among the first to settle in the Happy Valley area.

O'Halloran and Tapley are noted on the 1840 Arrowsmith map, the O'Halloran family having established itself on Sections 130, 131 and 455 of District B, and Tapley farming and promoting the Victoria Hotel at Tapley's Hill. Reynell established his farm, as well as South Australia's first commercial winery. He planted vine cuttings imported from Tasmania in 1839, and built the unique wine cellar still in existence today. At first the area surrounding Reynell's farm was known as 'Surrey Ville' or 'Surrey Vale', but in 1854 he subdivided part of his original holding to form the village aptly named 'Reynella'. In 1843 O'Halloran planted more than 10000 Camden Park cuttings in his vineyard^{5.4} near Reynell's farm, and in 1847 he was involved with the initiation of the building of Christ Church at O'Halloran Hill, which still stands to the west of the South Road. The church was built of local stone by Richard Henley, who had disembarked with Tapley and the O'Halloran family from the *Rajasthan*.

Flagstaff Hill was so named because of its association with the early trigonometrical survey of the Adelaide Plains by Colonel Light (grid reference for trig point 783 192). It was mentioned in the *South Australian GAZETTER* of 1866 as a peak and survey station. For many years the Flagstaff Inn, established in 1844 by P. Lee, was a landmark denoting the edge of the Adelaide Plains in this area. Today, the Flagstaff Hotel, completely rebuilt, is still a landmark for the suburb of Darlington, and is at the north-western corner of the Meadows District Council area.

Chandler's Hill commemorates Charles Chandler, listed in *Allen's Almanack* of 1844 as residing at 'Unbunga', with 20 acres wheat, 3 acres potatoes, 2 acres garden, 20 cattle, 1 pony and 16 pigs. Chandler's Hill and Tapley's Hill played a part in the welcome prepared for the arrival of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh in 1867, when bonfires were lit on a series of peaks through the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Extracting names from the early Almanacks to compile a list of early land occupiers is difficult, because the list will undoubtedly be incomplete and possibly misleading due to overlap between the numerous settlements in the area, eg Hurtle Vale, United States, Surrey Ville (Vale), Tapley's Hill, O'Halloran Hill and Mudtown.

In 1842, Henry Duglass (sic) and C. Debus were, according to *Bennett's Almanack*, situated at Happy Valley, while *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 expanded this to include Duthy and Stout with Tapley at Tapley's Hill and Thomas Ware at O'Halloran Hill. *Allen's Almanack* of 1844 gives a clearer description of landholders and activities in the Happy Valley area. The list reproduced as part of the Appendices is not a complete copy from *Allen*, but an abstraction of the more directly relevant names. It can be seen that Burgess, Morphett, Chandler, Debus, Douglas and Tapley were by this time well established. The inclusion of Rev. C. G. Teichelmann in this Almanack is of interest, for the Lutheran pastor was involved in early contact with the Aborigines, in particular the Encounter Bay tribe. By the end of November 1840, in fact, a treatise on the Aboriginal language had been prepared by Teichelmann and C. W. Schurmann, entitled *The Outlines of Grammar, Vocabulary and Phraseology*^{5.5} which was then available from their cottage on the Native location in Adelaide by the River Torrens, opposite the gaol. It is probable that Teichelmann's inclusion in *Allen's Almanack* corresponds with the entry in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1844 concerning the German Mission at Section 502, Happy Valley. It is possible that the mission was also linked with J. (or S.) Klose, a German Missionary in the area who had conducted classes for the education of Aborigines in 1844 and later became associated with the Congregational Church at Happy Valley.

Of the religious denominations historically present in the area, the Anglican Church and the former Congregational, now Uniting Church, survive. Although physical evidence of the Bible Christians has

disappeared, their magazine of the 1850s contains numerous vignettes of importance to local histories. One such sketch, recently republished in the book *Cornerstones*, describes a journey through Happy Valley in 1856.

'Taking our leave of the place (near the Victoria Hotel) we proceed half a mile down the road, then turning short on the left we soon get into the bush. Sometimes climbing, at other times descending rather short hills, we speed our way along until we reach the rather inappropriately styled 'Happy Valley'. A road turning at right angles to the left points out our course. This road is about a mile in length, very straight and wondrously boggy, insomuch that when traversing it one memorable night I thought my horse would stick fast. (This area is now the reservoir.) The two corners of this road are beautifully ornamented, at least to us it appears so, by two neatly built chapels, while its right side is studded by various size cottages. The first chapel is occupied by the Congregationalists and the other by the Bible Christians'.^{5,6}

The mud-walled Bible Christian Church was superseded by a stone building in 1868. Both this later building and the site of the first Congregational Church, a wattle and daub structure, were covered by the Reservoir and embankment wall. Fortunately the present Uniting Church (the former Congregational Church built in 1856) survived.

In 1853 the Government was petitioned for the establishment of the District Council of Clarendon and although the majority of signatories naturally came from the vicinity of the township of Clarendon, Messrs Windebanks (after whom Windebanks Road was named) and O'Halloran subscribed to the petition (see appendix). The 1856 Assessment of the Clarendon District, the earliest to survive, is particularly valuable for locating many of the early inhabitants at this time (see appendix). Some of the notable families included in the assessment are noted below:

Brooks, Chandler, Chapman, Klose, Cocking (of the Flagstaff Inn), Campbell, Douglas, Edwards, Fairbairn, Gibbons, Hales, Holder, Heape, Heyland, Hamilton, Henderson, Jourdan, Kenihan, King, Lambert, Latter, Montgomery, McFarlane, Pedlar, Pearce, Reynell, Rankin, Robertson, Sourbier (sic), Strong, Trimmer, Thomson, Taggart, Tapley, Winterbanks (sic), Bishop, Daer, Potter, Baker, Davey and Highett.

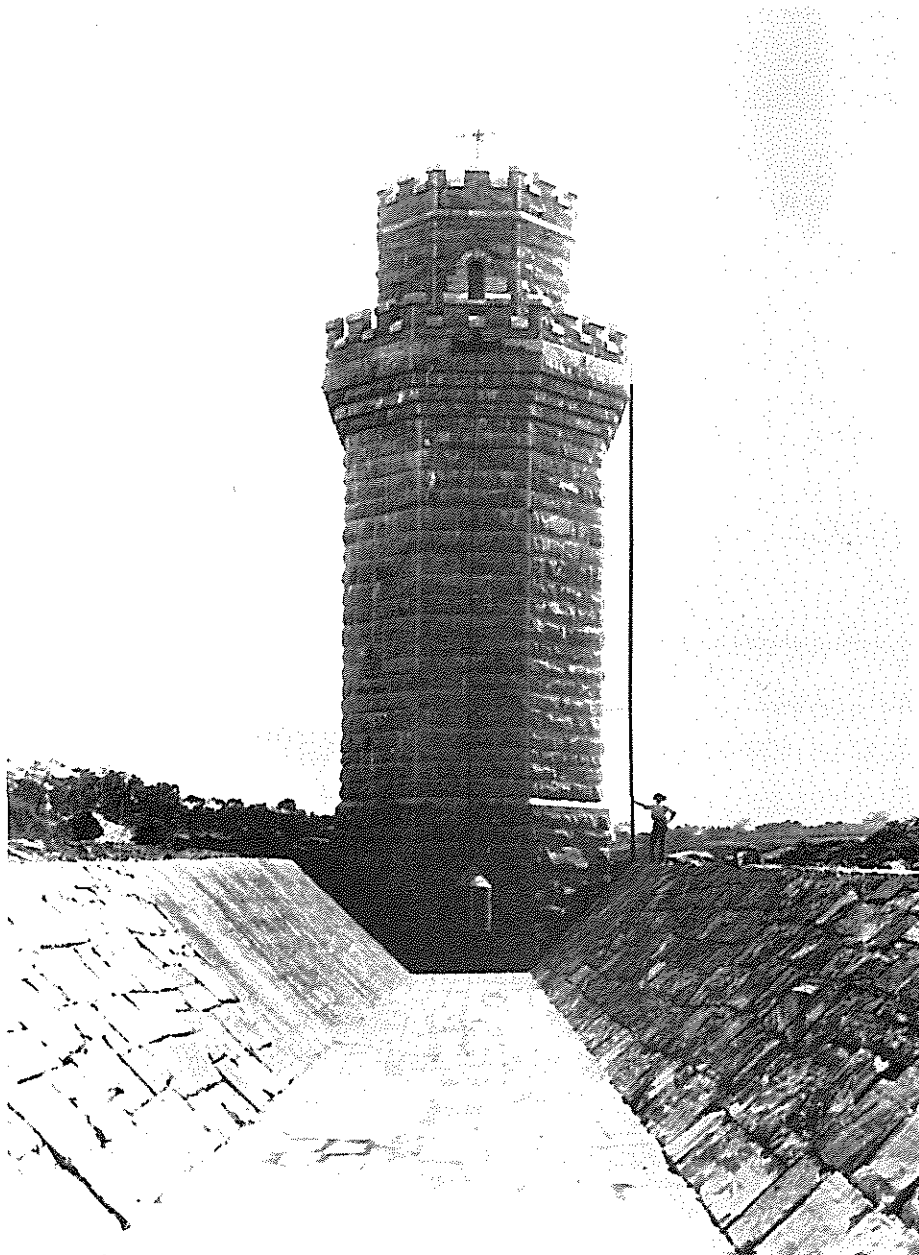
The 1865 directory (see appendix) expands the Happy Valley list, while indicating the occupations of settlers. While many were described as farmers, the area's maturity is illustrated by the growth in the variety of supportive activities and occupations. By this time the area had a licensed school run by Richard Appleton; F. Back was a blacksmith at O'Halloran Hill; William Barrett, a carpenter; W. Carter, a storekeeper at Happy Valley; Amelia Johnson, the proprietress of the Victoria Hotel at Tapley's Hill; L. J. Maurau,



This house, 'The Braes', on Kenihans Road near Reynella, was designed for Dr Maurau in 1865 by the noted South Australian Architect, George Strickland Kingston.

surgeon at Happy Valley (whose Kingston designed house still stands off Kenihan's Road); James Pedlar and H. Sinclair, cordwainers of Happy Valley and O'Halloran Hill respectively; John Strong, poundkeeper at Happy Valley; Robert Taylor, blacksmith at O'Halloran Hill; John Wilkinson, gardener at Happy Valley; J. Wisdom, proprietor of the Flagstaff Inn; as well as the vigneron mentioned Bishop, Kelsey and Strong.

While only three vigneron were specifically listed, it is certain that vineyard allotments were cultivated by those who grew grapes purely as a cash crop. Before the 1880s wine production in the area was on a relatively small scale. This, however, was altered by the emergence of the large scale wineries of Horndale, Vale Royal, Hurtle Vale and Glenavon near Happy Valley and Reynella. This development was mainly due to the influence of Richard Cholmondeley and Mostyn Owen, both Englishmen of capital. While the larger enterprises such as these suffered financial dislocation due to war and depressed economies in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the community of Happy Valley suffered social dislocation caused by the Reservoir works programme, involving Governmental acquisition of established homes, orchards and vineyards. The Reservoir, provided for by the Onkaparinga Water Works Act of 1891, nevertheless became an important source of employment in the area during the years 1892-1896.



Tower, part of Happy Valley Waterworks. This SA Archives photograph shows the valve tower in ca 1894.

Henry Douglas was one of the landowners forced to re-establish himself after the purchase of a large part of his land, Section 516, subsequently inundated. Douglas, previously noted in *Bennett's Almanack* of 1842 as resident of Happy Valley, arrived in South Australia aboard the *Emma* in October 1836. According to his reminiscences quoted in Burden's *Wines and Wineries of the Southern Vales*, he planted a vineyard in 1859.

' . . . in 1859 I commenced to plant (vines) with a view to business. I began by having about six acres of hill land trenched with the spade . . . for £32 per acre . . . I continued to expand my vineyard and orchard until my withdrawal from business and the formation of the Happy Valley Reservoir which happened about the same time and caused a great change in our affairs. At the time of leaving the valley we had about seventy-five acres in various stages of growth. The Government took the eighty acre section on which were about twenty-five acres of vines.'^{5,7}

Douglas' land was adjoined to the west by a property belonging to a Mr Thompson whose ' . . . lately built farm, young vineyard and garden . . .'^{5,8} were described by *Old Colonist* in 1850-1851.

The Douglas vineyards flourished until the reservoir lands were acquired. The Thompson vineyard which had been purchased by the Wilsford family in about 1860 was then purchased by the Douglas family in about 1894, who transferred their own equipment and vats into the old buildings, one of which is rumoured to have been an early Baptist Church (demolished in the mid-1970s). Henry Douglas died in 1903, although his widow continued the family concern until 1912, when the property was purchased by Thomas Wickham and Herbert Candy. Wine production was continued by Wickham and Candy and later by the Candy Brothers until 1960, when the land was subdivided for housing estates.

While the old Candy homestead remains on its much diminished holding, the pressure for residential development and the building of the Happy Valley Reservoir has obliterated and blurred many of the physical remains of early settlement in the area.

References

5.1 Whitworth, (1866) p 98

5.2 *ibid* p 173

5.3 Cockburn, (1908) p 60

5.4 Burden, (1976) p 18

5.5 Jensen, (1980) p 38

5.6 Mole, (c 1980) p 42

5.7 Burden *op. cit.* p 57

5.8 Yelland, (1970) p 100

A.1.1.1 Farm Complex, 'Aberfoyle' (former Happy Valley Estate).—At continuation of Taylors Road, Aberfoyle Park—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 819 158.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2382, Recorded List.

Construction date: Probably 1870s *Original Owner:* Christian Sauerbier *Builder:* Threadgold (Kangarilla).

Brief description and history: Christian Sauerbier first took up the land in the Happy Valley area in the early 1850s.

Sauerbier is noted in the 1856 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessment Books as holding Sections 790, 792, 476, 256, 504, 495, 798, 280, 281, 279, 278. Section 792 contained a cottage and garden, while on Section 495 a hut had been erected.

While Taylor's Road, near which the complex is situated, commemorates a subsequent owner of this property, the present name of the whole area 'Aberfoyle Park' acknowledges a member of the Sauerbier family, John Christian Sauerbier, who changed his name to John Chris Aberfoyle on 12 September 1917. A section of the family moved to the Southern Vales, building two houses near Wickham Hill, on land formerly owned by Benjamin Wickham and Francis Grote.

The property 'Aberfoyle' consists of the homestead and associated stable, barn and groomsman's quarters, as well as a number of other structures. The complex is representative of a farming estate of the late 19th century. Associated with the buildings there is a possible aboriginal scar tree and water soak.

The house which is built into the hill is constructed of bluestone rubble with brick dressings, and is set over a substantial basement. The hipped roof incorporates a concave corrugated galvanised iron clad verandah which encircles the building. The cast iron enrichment to balustrading, spandrels and friezework, probably by Harley's Sun Foundry, may be of later date.

Integrity: The house has been little altered, although a portion of the verandah has been enclosed. All buildings have deteriorated and some vandalism is evident. The complex is leased at the moment to two parties. It is threatened by future subdivisional pressures and natural forces.

References: Information from Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley. General Registry Office, Memorial 1/476. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), pp 132-133. Rate Assessments and Directories (see appendix).

A.1.1.2 House—'Coorabin' Crossings Road, Aberfoyle Park.

Original Owner: R. Gibbons.

Brief description and history: On 5 May 1841 Richard Gibbons was granted Section 796 of Survey B, the land on which 'Coorabin' (formerly 'Vale House') is situated.

In 1844 an R. Gibbons is mentioned in *Allen's Almanack* in the vicinity of Upper Sturt and Cherry Gardens, with 37 acres wheat, 12 acres barley, 1 acre oats, 4 cattle and 30 pigs. In the 1865 Directory an R. Gibbons of Gibbons' Hill is mentioned as a dairyman. It is likely that these entries refer to the R. Gibbons on Section 796, in which case the building is an important survivor from the early settlement of the area.

Gibbons' obviously well established state in 1844, and the commemoration of his name by the naming of Gibbons' Hill indicate an early date for a dwelling. The existing house, however, would not seem to indicate an extremely early date, although the first section of the house, which is built in at least two stages, may date from the 1850s. This section, essentially two rooms over a basement, makes good structural use of substantial red gum beams and posts. There are also pickling tanks and possibly a well in the cellar. This earliest section is distinguished by twelve paned double hung sash windows and steeply pitched roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron. There is a domed brick tank at the rear.

Integrity: A large lean-to has been built at the rear. The outbuildings are now of little interest. It is threatened by further subdivision due to imminent sale.

References: Information from present owner (1981). General Registry Office Enrolment 10/36, Memorial 162/134. Rate Assessments and Directories (see appendix).



A.1.1.1 'Aberfosle' Taylors Road, Aberfosle Park

A.1.1.2 'Coorabun' Crossings Road, Aberfosle Park





A.1.5.1 'The Pines' Kenihans Road, Happy Valley

A.1.5.1 House—'The Pines' 96 Kenihans Road, Happy Valley—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 783 149.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 656, Recorded List.

Construction date: 1850s (?) *Original Owner:* Hallett (?)

Brief description and history: The early history of this building is obscure. The National Trust suggests that the buildings are associated with Alfred Hallett, for on 1 August 1848 the lease of Section 514, Hundred of Noarlunga, on which 'The Pines' is situated, passed to Alfred Hallett of Worthing, for seven years.

Previously the land had been leased by T. Turner from J. Simpson, the original grantee.

Alfred Hallett was agent for the Worthing Copper Mining Co, but turned to pastoral activities in partnership with his brother John.

The house is, however, certainly associated with N. Brookes, who according to the 1856 Clarendon District Council Assessments, occupied Sections 514 and 515. The present owner, H. C. Schultz purchased the property from J. R. W. Robertson of the Glenloth Winery, and prior to that it was owned by J. D. Smith, also associated with the Glen Avon Cellars. This evidence is inconclusive and requires a Title Search to evaluate the building's true significance.

The main section of the building is two-storeyed with balconies to the principal facades. It is constructed of rubble with brick lintels and iron arch bars to openings (probably of later date). The building is typically symmetrical, with four rooms to the ground floor and three above. The balcony (altered) is stoutly though simply constructed with timber posts and balustrading. The staircase landing is lit by a casement window with the stairs radiating symmetrically to both the right and left from this landing to the first floor. There is a little fine joinery in the house, with half-paned glazing to bookcases either side of the fireplace in the sitting room, and cedar joinery with ogee motif. The cellar is supposedly part of the earliest house and associated with smuggling from Kangaroo Island (More legend than fact?).

Integrity: The building has substantial lean-tos on the northern and eastern elevations with extremely clumsy roof junctions. The whole building has been heavily rendered and was badly cracked during the 1954 earthquake. It is now rather unstable with 375mm x 100mm steel channels, ties and corner brackets employed to brace the structure. It is threatened by natural forces and encroachment of residential development.

References: Information from Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 131. Rate Assessments and Directories (see appendix).

A.1.5.2 Happy Valley Uniting Church—formerly Congregational Church. Corner Candy Road and Chandler Hill Road, Happy Valley—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 777 157.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 655, Recorded List.

Construction date: 1856. *Original Owner:* Congregational Church. *Builder:* John Adams.

Brief description and history: In March 1855 the Rev. A. R. Philips arrived from Truro in England to take charge of the 'wattle and daub' Congregational Church at Happy Valley. This original church and associated cemetery, of which nothing survives, was built on land given by Dr Montgomery. It was situated opposite the present church on land presently under the Happy Valley Reservoir wall.

A new church was proposed and the South Australian Co gave ½ acre of land on which the present building was erected. It was opened on 21 December 1856, and cost £710. In 1865 an additional ½ acre of land was given as the site for a manse.

In 1867 a fence between the Chapel and manse was erected, as well as stables for the minister's horse and trap. To the south of the Church there is a cemetery worthy of note, the trees being planted after 1892.

The church building is in remarkable condition for its date. It is single-storeyed with gabled walling of bluestone rubble, contrasting with brick dressings. The semi-circular heads to windows and doors are of particularly finely gauged brick. The church is reminiscent of the Romanesque style, with arched openings, dentilled gable and cornice and slightly projecting central panel to the Candy Road elevation, which contains the entrance with its twin-leaf door. The church has four bays, is set on a bevel brick topped plinth and the ceiling is of matchboard. Tie rods run through the church.

Integrity: Originally the principal facade was topped by a bell tower, some stonework has been repointed in cement, but the overall condition is very good, with few cracks or indications of weathering. Corrugated galvanised iron clad sheds have been erected between the church and the former manse which mars the setting of the church building. It appears unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Mole (c 1980), pp 27 and 42. Stark (1979), p 130.



A.1.5.2
Uniting Church
Happy Valley

A.1.5.3 Happy Valley Reservoir Inlet Tunnel, Outlet Tunnel and Valve Tower. Chandler Hill Road.

Construction date: 1892-1897. *Original Owner:* Waterworks Department.

Brief description and history: In December of 1888 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine water supply in Metropolitan Adelaide. It recommended construction of a reservoir at Happy Valley, bearing in mind '... that since the completion of the Hope Valley reservoir in 1872, the Adelaide deep drainage system which was based on the water-borne conveyance of sewage to a sewage farm, had been fully established and this alone required an average of 110 litres per head per day in the proclaimed drainage area. This in itself made it imperative that additional water should be provided for the metropolitan area.'

In 1891 Mr Oswald Brown who had been Hydraulic Engineer for South Australia from 1878 to 1882 was requested to return from England to advise on the matter. He opted for the Happy Valley location and on 19 December 1891 the Happy Valley Reservoir Act was assented to, linking in a legislative sense the Happy Valley reservoir with the provision for water catchment at Clarendon where water was diverted by tunnel to Happy Valley.

Work began on the embankment for the reservoir in July 1892, the construction being undertaken by the Engineer-in-Chief's Department. The embankment was built of earth with a clay core, having a length of 806 m, height 25 m, a crest width of 6.1 m and base width of 125 m. The volume of the embankment is 546700 m³, the cost of the dam and Outlet tower being £151000/-/-.

During the course of construction four locomotives and 83 trucks were employed, as well as one foreman, 10 gangers, 363 labourers (average), 91 teamsters, 11 nippers, 4 carpenters, 1 smith, 4 fitters, 1 striker, 2 locomotive drivers, 2 firemen, 2 engine cleaners, 1 cook, 3 scabblers, 4 stablemen, and 2 bullock drivers. The contractors for the inlet tunnel, Messrs Carter Grummow and Co, of North Sydney, employed eighty-six persons while the contractor for the outlet tunnel and outlet Towers, Mr J. J. Leahy of Barnard Street, North Adelaide, employed seventy-two persons.

The Valve Tower is built of stone from Bagshaw's Quarry at Morphett Vale, with an ashlar facing of Murray Bridge freestone.

References: Information from Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley. Lands Titles Department Historical Files, Vol 8, Fol 1. *SA Register Supplement*, 7 August 1896.



A.1.6.1 Former Christ Church Schoolroom, O'Halloran Hill

A.1.6.1 Former Christ Church Schoolroom—O'Halloran Hill, Main South Road, near Chandler Hill corner. Construction date: 1871-1880. Original owner: Church of England. Builder: W. Wellbourne.

Brief description and history: This building is associated with one of the earliest Anglican Churches in the state. In 1848 the Wardens of Christ Church, O'Halloran Hill, T. S. O'Halloran and A. Hallett, as well as the congregation, resolved to build a schoolroom and master's cottage. A collection was taken up towards the project, the first donation of £5 being given by George Fife Angas.

A building, the subject of this description, was not commenced until after 1871, when the congregation decided to build the schoolroom which could also be used as an Institute. The Hall was built for £31/18/-, on land given by the O'Halloran family. Unfortunately a prolonged dispute regarding the roof led to the building not being officially opened until 9 November 1880. A dedication service was held by Dean R. Russell of the Cathedral Church, assisted by the Incumbent, Mr Whittington. In 1909 the building was sold to the community of O'Halloran Hill.

Constructed of bluestone rubble the building would appear older than the 1870s. Sills to windows are of slate slabs, and surrounds to openings are of sandstone dressings with neatly executed voussoirs over the unusual semi-circular headed casement windows.

Integrity: The building is only in fair condition, with a corrugated galvanised iron clad addition to the rear. The porch would appear to be of later date, and a chimney has probably been removed from the eastern face. It is threatened by man and natural forces. Weatherproofing requires immediate attention.

(This building is at present being converted to a residence 1982.)

References: Miller (1980), pp 39-41.



A.1.7.1 'The Braes' Kenihans Road, near Reynella

A.1.7.1 House, 'The Braes'—Near corner of Main South Road and Kenihans Road, near Reynella—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 764 148. Pt Section 511, Hd Noarlunga.

Construction date: 1866-1867. *Original owner:* Dr Maurau. *Architect:* G. S. Kingston.

Brief description and history: Louis Joseph Maurau is described as a surgeon at Happy Valley in the 1865 Directory. Dr Maurau was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and was closely connected with Christ Church at O'Halloran Hill. He was a lay reader and a warden of the church in the 1870s, having taken the place of T. S. O'Halloran, and was at one time chairman of the District Council of Clarendon.

On 18 February 1865 Maurau purchased the land on which 'The Braes' is situated. The District Council of Clarendon Rate Assessments for 1867 (allowed 29 December 1866) record that Maurau lived in a house at Happy Valley owned by Robert Montgomery, although Maurau owned Pt. Section 511 consisting of sixteen acres.

The South Australian Register on 11, 14, 16 and 21 March 1865 ran the following tender notice:

'Persons desirous of contracting for building a cottage near Reynella for Dr Maurau can inspect the plans and specifications at Mr Kingston's office, Grote Street, on and after Tuesday, 14 March . . .'

The Assessments for 1868 (allowed 1 July 1867) indicate that the house had been finished by this time, and that Maurau was in occupation. The substantial Annual Rated Value of £80/-/- indicates the size and nature of the house and property. Maurau died in 1878, the property passing firstly to his wife, Sarah, and then to the Tietkens and Wallace families. In 1892 the property was purchased by Michael Kenihan, in whose family the house remained for over forty years. During ownership by the Kenihan and more recently the Hayward families, 'The Braes' became a social focus for people of the area.

The building remains today impressively sited and substantially original. The roof retains its slate cladding, although the valley has been enclosed. The double-hung sash windows are unusually divided by a horizontal glazing bar and a substantial bay window overlooks Reynella. Built into the side of an embankment, a basement exists, approached from the hall in typical fashion. The basement contains an old cabinet, possibly Maurau's original dispensary. In the main body of the house surrounds to windows and doors are finely finished.

Integrity: Ceilings and fire surrounds have been altered. External walling has been rendered and verandahs added or replaced. A service wing to the north-east would appear contemporary with the house. This building, of considerable architectural and historical importance, would appear to be threatened because of road widening proposals in the immediate vicinity of the house.

References: Information from present owner (1981). Miller (1980), p 15, 16. *South Australia Register*, March 1865. Rate Assessments and Directories (see appendix).



A.1.8.1 Tapley house and farm buildings, Main South Road, Tapley Hill

A.1.8.1 Farm Complex remains—Main South Road, Tapley Hill (to the rear and to the immediate south of the Victoria Hotel).

Brief description and history: These buildings survive from the farming activities of the Tapley family who arrived in South Australia in 1838, and after whom the locality is named. Thomas Tapley (1790-1856) was an early settler of the area, establishing the Victoria Hotel. In 1844 he was farming a large holding and by 1849 the Tapleys held 716 acres.

Old Colonist in 1851 noted that the farm of Mr Tapley 'lately the proprietor of the Inn' consisted of about seven or eight sections and 'a good house of apparently recent erection, with a garden.'

According to Miss Fay McDermott, daughter of a former licensee of the Victoria Hotel, Mr E. M. McDermott, much of this house survives at the rear of the present Caltex Service Station. Although extended and altered in 1939 by the architect, Chris A. Smith, the basic plan of the eight-roomed Tapley house remains, although a bread oven has been removed, a verandah erected and enclosed, and four sets of french doors replaced by sash windows.

The Tapley house was noted for its garden, extensive outbuildings of which a barn, loft, carriage shed and harness room survive. The harness room is directly associated with the early Victoria Inn, and although it contains only two rooms above ground, this building is set over a substantial basement, cellar and quarry over three levels. It is reputed to have been a receiving point for smuggled spirits from Kangaroo Island. A series of trapdoors through the various levels and the remains of sailing ship rigging and splicing equipment in the basement may support this claim.

In 1890, the Tapleys were still associated with the area, Anne Tapley owning Sections 139, pt 129, 75 and 76, and Mrs Tapley pt 129 and Section 77.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see appendix), Miller, p 14. Yelland, p 100, Miss Fay McDermott.

B.1.1.1 Mount Malvern Mines—Off the Coromandel Valley-Clarendon Road, Aberfoyle Park.

Grid Reference: Noarlunga 826 158.

Brief description and history: The Inspector of Mines (Mr Parkes) reported (December 1890) that a shaft had been sunk 116 ft. Two drives were put in and a winze. The lode in one place was opened fully 12 ft wide. Another inspection was made in March, 1893, when it was found that a large amount of sinking and driving had been done, besides the erection of machinery. McDonald's shaft had been sunk to 175 ft, a winze holed from the 50 ft level, and levels had been driven E. and W. from the bottom of the shaft. The E. drive had been

holed to Harvey's shaft, which is 313 ft deep, and to the bottom of which a substantial skip-road had been constructed, and other good mining work done. The sum of £4722 had been disbursed in machinery, and nearly 235 tons of ore had been taken out for a gross return of £1 196/2/6. Plenty of ground was ready for stoping, but the ore was too small in quantity and low in quality to pay. Samples from the bottom of the shaft assayed 15 ozs 17 dwts of silver and 75 per cent of lead. The lodes opened up improved in depth and warranted further exploration.

The Inspector of Mines (Mr W. H. Matthews) furnished the following report in 1906: "This property was worked for some time until about eight or ten years ago, when, owing to the low price of silver and lead, and the smelter which was erected, collapsing, all operations were discontinued. So far as can be examined the principal works consist of two shafts, known as Harvey's and the original prospecting shaft, together with drives, stopes, and winzes from the various levels. Owing to portions of Harvey's, or the main shaft, having fallen in, and its general dilapidated condition, it could not be examined, but the Inspector was informed that the depth of 325 ft. on the lode incline had been reached, with drives opened at the 292 ft level, which are all now full of water. The mine records show that there has been dispatched to the smelters 218 tons of ore, returning an average value of 13 ozs of silver per ton and 54 per cent lead. One parcel taken from the bottom, or 292 ft level, yielded 32 ozs silver per ton and 58 per cent lead. From a very careful examination of this property and the returns previously obtained, I am strongly of the opinion that as a mining venture its prospects will fully warrant further exploration, by sinking a vertical shaft to the depth of 300 ft. This, owing to the surface formation and the position of the proposed shaft, would be about 50 ft below the old workings. So far as can be seen the cost of the work would not be excessive, as apparently the ground on the hanging-wall side is of a friable nature and not expensive to work."

Considerable remains of the mine and overburden can be seen today.

References: Brown (1908), pp 183, 184

B.1.2.1 Farm Complex—Off Chandler Hill Road, Chandler Hill. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 811 144.

Brief description and history: Associated with the Clark family, the complex consists of buildings dating from the 1870s.

The house is traditionally double-fronted with concave corrugated galvanised iron verandah spanning the face, with cast iron frieze and spandrels. The principal facade is of roughly squared random coursed line pointed freestone with squared quoins and surrounds to openings. The rear of the house has six-paned casement windows, while the principal facade and side elevations have double-hung sashes. The associated barn has timber lintels to openings and is substantially constructed of rubble. There are two domed brick underground tanks and the complex is bounded by a large stone wall. It is well representative of farms of the 1870s and 1880s being fortunate to retain a high degree of integrity.

References: Rate Assessments (see appendix)

B.1.2.2 Former Happy Valley Post Office—Chandler Hill Road, Chandler Hill.

Grid Reference: Noarlunga 798 145

Brief description and history: This house was built circa 1914 as the third Happy Valley Post Office, replacing that housed in an adjacent structure. The Post Office remained in this building from 1914-1977, the Postmistress for sixty-three years being Mrs Nicolle (awarded BEM for Community services).

References: Information from Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley.

B.1.3.1 'Neptune'—Main South Road, Darlington, (beside Sturt River). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 775 214

Brief description and history: This well known landmark is situated at the north-western corner of the Meadows District Council boundary. It was built at a time when the 'Golden Mile' was being established along South Road in this locality. Built circa 1959, it was originally associated with the Neptune Service Station adjacent.

References: Brasse and Marsden, p160



B.1.2.1
Farm House, Chandler Hill



B.1.3.1
*'Neptune'
Main South Road
Darlington*

B.1.5.1 Former Congregational Manse—Corner Candy Road and Chandler Road, Happy Valley

Brief description and history: This building was erected in 1856-1866 on land given by the South Australian Company as the Manse for the adjoining Congregational Church. In 1867 the Manse was complemented by the erection of fencing and stables.

It is constructed of bluestone rubble, tuck pointed, with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The windows, unusually proportioned with paned frames, are set under gauged brick flat arches. The main entrance is set under a semi-circular head of gauged brick with slight radiating glazing bars. The roof is of corrugated galvanised iron cladding and the chimney is brick topped. Demolished 1983.

References: National Trust of SA (See Registration 655.) Mole, p. 27.

B.1.5.2 Happy Valley Primary School—Off Education Road, Happy Valley

Brief description and history: Opened circa 1898, this building is of brick in a variation of the Flemish bond. The school retains twelve-paned double-hung sash windows with gauged brick flat arches to heads of openings. The building is now painted. In typical fashion it has been extended by corrugated galvanised iron sheds and lean-tos.

References: Information from Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley.

B.1.5.3 House—South-eastern corner Chandler Hill Road and Bishop Hill Road, Happy Valley.

Brief description and history: This house was erected in 1894 for J. Reynolds, blacksmith, and is part of the post-Reservoir period of settlement of Happy Valley.

References: Information from Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley.

B.1.5.4 House—Opposite corner of Chandler Hill Road and Bishop Hill Road, Happy Valley.

Brief description and history: This house, although greatly altered, is associated with Richard V. Cholmondely, who with Mostyn Owen, became significant in the development of the Happy Valley vineyards. The house is the only remaining building from the Vale Royal winery, once a great cellar associated with Horndale and Mt Hurtle concerns. Cholmondely, in partnership with a Mr Bosanquet, began Vale Royal in 1894 and Cholmondely lived on the property for nine years.

References: Whittington, pp 52, 53. Burden, pp 40-43.

B.1.6.1 Houses—Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill—Section 456, near corner of Chandler Hill Road

Brief description and history: These three houses, with the adjoining former Hall, form a small precinct. The houses, one of weatherboard construction, one of a type of rectangular timber frame and the third a masonry cottage, are situated on Section 456, originally granted to J. Hawker. Judging by the 1855 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments, this Section was subsequently associated with the Beck (or Back), Wright, Whyte and Parker families. By 1890 the list of those associated with this Section consisted of J. Coram (actually Joan Coram, who in 1937 was 105 when she died, then the oldest woman in South Australia), Davis, Kenihan, Parker (who ran the store which was demolished when South Road was widened), Porter, Teer (blacksmith) and Wright (whose family was actively associated with Christ Church, O'Halloran Hill). It is likely that the masonry cottage and timber framed structure are associated with the Coram and Wright families. Detailed Title searches are required to establish the definitive history of these structures.

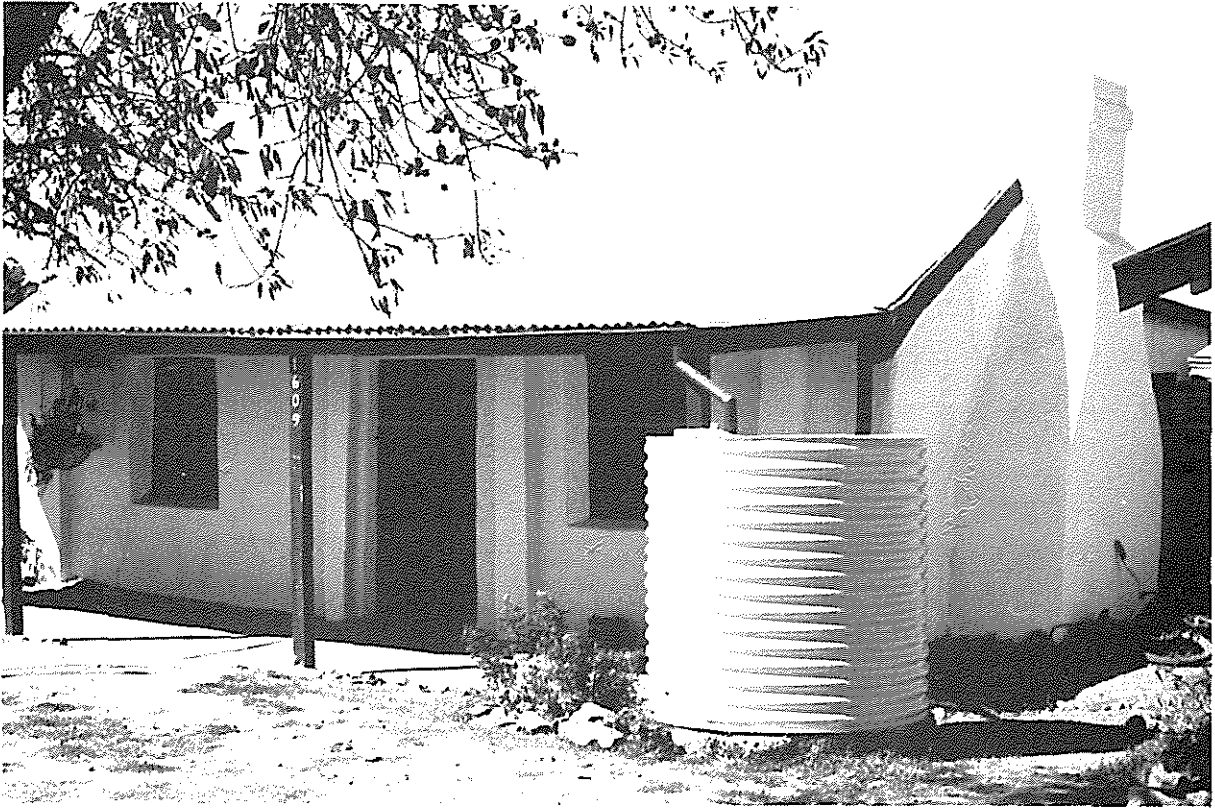
References: Rate Assessments and Directories (See Appendix). Miller (pamph 1980).

B.1.6.2 Farm Complex—Candy Road, Happy Valley. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 769 158

Original owner: W. Thomson, Section 516 (now 1048). (The property ownership is confused by the existence of two Sections 516, one of which was purchased by Henry Douglas, an early settler).

Brief description and history: This property has many historical associations, some of which require verification. The surviving buildings on the property represent only a portion of the original estate, which has been diminished by sub-division in recent years.

The history of the property is confused, but it would appear that it was initially settled by the Thomson family. *Old Colonist* in 1851 noted Thomson's farm and vineyard as being situated near Christ Church, and the Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments record that a W. Thomson occupied Section 516.



B.1.6.1 Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill

B.1.6.2 Farm House, Candy Road, O'Halloran Hill



According to a recent privately written history of the property it boasted in 1847 'a homestead which included a general store, used on occasions as a public hall for dances and meetings.' According to this the property incorporated an early Baptist Church which was converted to become part of the wine cellars. By 1860 the property had become known as 'Wilsford', after the family of that name and by the early 1890s Henry Douglas had purchased the property, although judging by Rate Assessments it would appear that Douglas was occupying the land prior to 1890. In 1912 the property was purchased by the Wickham and Candy families, the original homestead remaining in the Candy family.

The majority of the present homestead appears to date from a re-building programme of the latter part of the 19th century. The western section may be the shop previously referred to, as it pre-dates much of the eastern part of the house.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see app), Yelland, p 100. Burden, pp 38, 39. Whittington, p 57.

B.1.8.1 House—Main South Road, Tapley Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 774 188

Brief description and history: This house is reputed to have been part of the Tapley estate, although this is not substantiated by Rate Assessments. The cottage and associated shed are constructed of rubble, the house retaining its slate clad roof. The shed is in poor condition.

References: Rate Assessments (See Appendix).

REGION I. Category C, Items and Sites of Interest.

Aberfoyle Park:

Part vineyard, now Torresans, formerly Mrs Horn's. Section 275, Hundred of Noarlunga.

House site (Davey). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 793 175.

House site (Manning). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 797 166.

House site (Alcock). Opposite above.

House site (Appleton). Taylors Road opposite Lutheran Church.

Chandler Hill:

House site (Windebanks). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 816 148.

House (Taylor) near Chandler Hill. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 810 128.

House. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 822 145.

Flagstaff Hill:

House site (Baseby). Black Road, Flagstaff Hill

Happy Valley:

House site (Dingle). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 793 152.

House site (Higgins). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 794 151.

Old Glory Church site. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 790 148.

House site (Mason). Corner Southern Cross Drive and Contender Court.

Site of Floodgates to serve Vale Royal Winery. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 778 153.

House site (Cameron). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 789 148.

House site and store (Easton). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 792 148.

Site of settlement known as 'Mudtown'. Section 501, Hundred of Noarlunga. Near present corner of Byards and Kenihan's Roads, Happy Valley. (Including sites of houses of Messrs Keenan and Francis.)

House site (Batley). Corner Taylors Road and Reservoir Drive.

Well. Rear CFS, opposite Uniting Church, Candy Road.

Happy Valley Hall and associated Oval site. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 794 151.

War Memorials. Grid References: Noarlunga 777 154 and 773 173.

O'Halloran Hill:

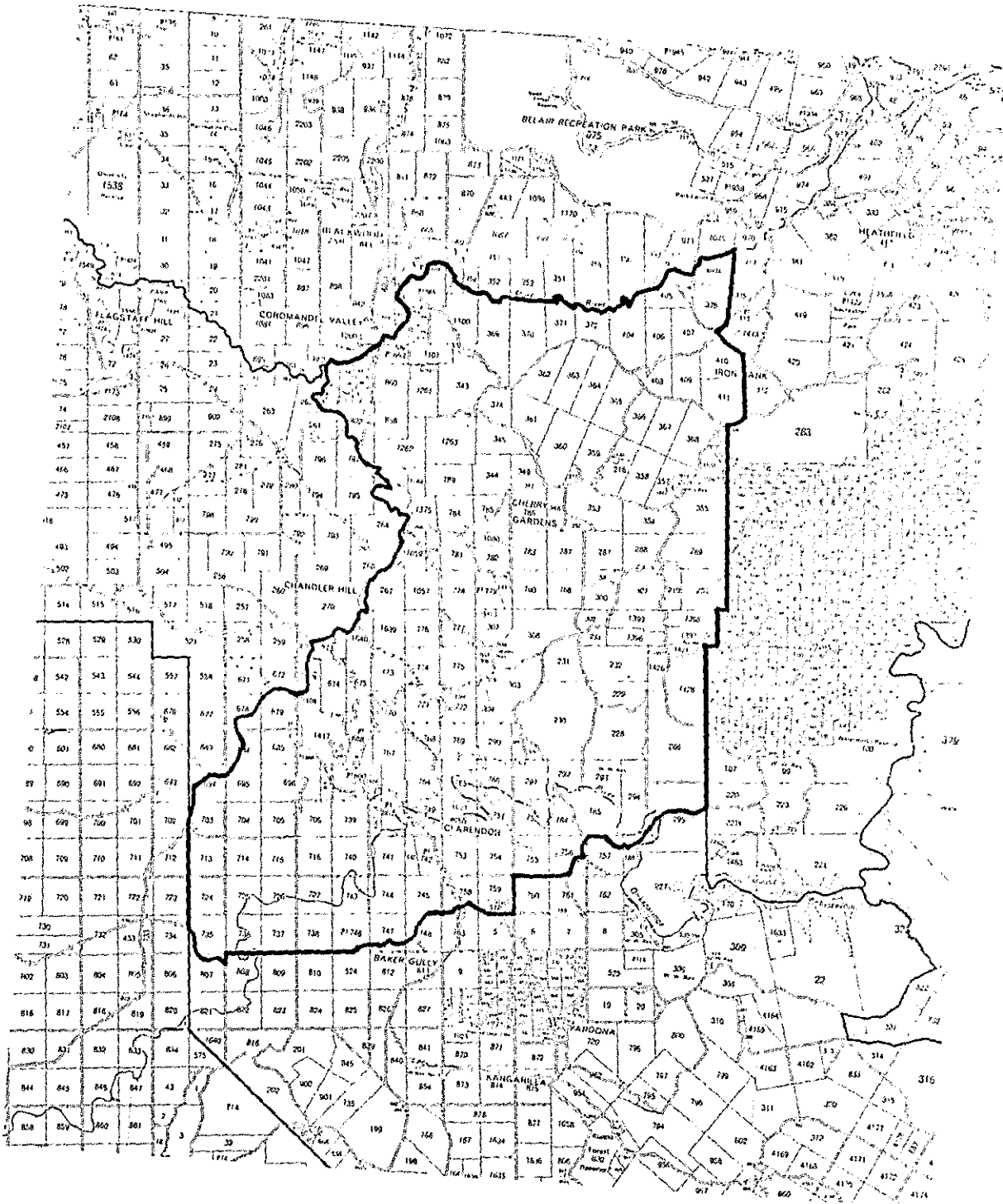
House, formerly Dearden's. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 778 175.

Site of Mason's store. Main South Road, adjacent to War Memorial. (John Glead, blacksmith, also had a 'smithy' in this vicinity.)

Chandler's house site, off Education Rd, out of District Council of Meadows. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 798 138 (approx).

Basedow's house, off Education Rd, out of District Council of Meadows. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 794 144 (approx).

REGION 2



Clarendon-Coromandel Valley

This Region includes a combination of suburban and rural populations, ranging from Coromandel Valley and its residential subdivisions to the service township of Clarendon and the relatively virgin bush along the Onkaparinga and Sturt Rivers.

Region 2, for the purposes of this study, is bounded on the north by the Sturt River, on the west by the Hills Face Zone, on the south by a line between Clarendon and Yaroona, and on the east by the Stirling District Council boundary, a virtual north-south line between Upper Sturt and the Mount Bold Reservoir.

Clarendon and Coromandel Valley, the major townships in the area, are complemented by a number of smaller settlements including Cherry Gardens, Scott Creek and to a lesser extent Angel Gully and Dorset Vale, which are significant due to their contribution to the region's development, even though they have scattered populations. Almost a 'forgotten' zone in the Mount Lofty Ranges, this region is fortunate to retain much of its natural character despite clearance of land and subdivision for 'hobby' farms. The fact that significant stands of vegetation survive in this area has been highlighted by a recent report by the South Australian Department of the Environment, which surveyed remnant vegetation and wetlands in the central and north-eastern Mount Lofty Ranges. Site twenty-five, west of Ironbank and site eleven, north-east of Clarendon (see Areas of Botanical Significance) were ranked first and third respectively in the study of forty-one sites, and are both in this region. This, combined with the flora of the Onkaparinga and Sturt Rivers, would indicate that there exists a great natural resource which should be safeguarded for recreation and as habitat refuges for the wildlife of the area.

This region is linked to Happy Valley topographically and historically, as well as by the physical presence of the Clarendon Weir, which is tied to the Happy Valley Reservoir by the underground inlet pipeline.

While Coromandel Valley and Clarendon were set up at major crossings of the Sturt and Onkaparinga Rivers respectively, and became prominent centres, the other settlements in particular Cherry Gardens, tended to be set back off the main roads. While still in the vicinity of transport routes, the centres of such settlements have often been difficult to locate. Sutherland, researching *Our Inheritance in the Hills* in the 1880s, had difficulty in locating the hamlet of Cherry Gardens, a problem still experienced today.

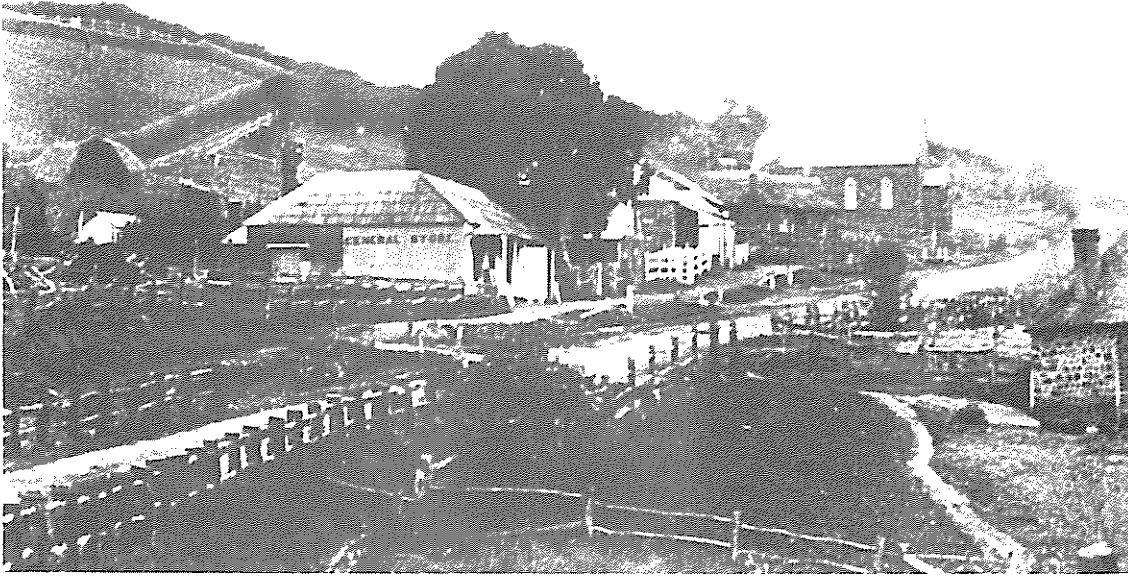
'If one mounts the hill . . . in search of the township of Cherry Gardens some difficulty will be experienced in finding it. The fact is that although the place contains about 200 people, the houses are so hidden away among valleys and trees that they make but little show upon the face of the landscape.'^{6.1}

Ebenezer Ward quite frankly expressed his difficulty, not perhaps of locating but travelling to the township of Clarendon, while researching *The Vineyards and Orchards of South Australia* in the early 1860s.

'The township of Clarendon . . . is probably unknown except by name, to many . . . truth to say the roads by which it is approached are sufficient to deter a tourist who has no very pressing business there from completing a pilgrimage to its really picturesque locality.'^{6.2}

The apparent lack of accessibility to Clarendon certainly did not act as a brake on its development, for by the late 1860s the township boasted three places of religious worship, a general store, a bridge over the Onkaparinga, a police station and court house, two hotels, a main road link with O'Halloran Hill and a central role in local government. In the 1880s both Clarendon and Coromandel Valley supported populations numbering some 400 persons, although Sutherland noted that in his opinion, Coromandel Valley had the capacity for 'at least ten times that number.'^{6.3}

The Aborigines of the Clarendon area used the site of the present Recreation Ground for camping and corroborees, and knew the locality as 'Toondilla'. As to the European naming of the township, it has been suggested that it was named after an English counterpart town. Tradition, which cannot be verified, assigns the earliest settlement of the area to a squatter, a Mr Grant, who was ordered off the property when the owner of the land appeared, deed in hand. Cockburn notes that it was John Morphett who named the town 'after Lord Clarendon who was at that time (1846) a prominent man in England.'^{6.4}



View of Clarendon in the mid 1860s (SA Archives)

View of Clarendon taken shortly after the completion of the police station and courthouse in 1869 (SA Archives)



Records in the Lands Titles Office indicate that the grantee of the land upon which Clarendon is now situated was Richard Blundell, of Hooton near Chester in England, who was granted Section 688 on 27 June 1840, and Sections 800 and 801 on 21 October 1840. A number of adjoining sections were purchased by William F. Fergusson of Calcutta in India. Portions of this land were later conveyed to James Fergusson of 'parts beyond the seas' in 1857.⁶⁵

Enrolment 17/2 of the General Registry Office indicates that although Blundell had been granted lands in 1840, he had been adjudged bankrupt 'under the hand and seal of the Lord High Chancellor of England dated on or about 16 May 1825'. Several fiats of bankruptcy had been issued against Blundell before 1840, but it was not until 1846 that assignees of Blundell's estate were able to quit some of his property. On 12 September 1846 Sections 688 and 801 of Blundell's land were purchased by James Philcox, and he wasted little time in sub-dividing Section 801. Memorial 332 of Book 50 (GRO) records that on 18 November 1846 Philcox sold to Henry Bond 'Allotments in the township of Clarendon (a township laid out by the said James Philcox on part of the said Section 801).' On 14 December 1846 Philcox conveyed thirty-eight acres of Section 801 to William Leigh of England, the remainder of Section 801 being purchased by George Morphett in March 1848. Shortly afterwards, Morphett sub-divided and sold some twenty-eight allotments including one to the Wesleyan Methodists.

While the establishment of Clarendon was closely tied to the interests of English and South Australian speculators, the origins of Coromandel Valley are obscure. Cockburn, in *Nomenclature of South Australia* states that 'Coromandel Valley was so designated because the whole crew of a ship called *The Coromandel* which arrived at the Port on 12 January 1837, deserted and hid in the locality mentioned until the vessel sailed.'⁶⁶ While Cockburn states that the whole crew absconded, Lands Titles Office records state that on 31 January 1837, Captain Chesser was granted warrants to apprehend ten persons for having absconded from *The Coromandel* 'without his leave or consent'. By 13 March 1837 nine men had surrendered themselves and were remanded until 16 March, when they were discharged on account of the lack of a prosecutor, probably due to the sailing of *The Coromandel* and Captain Chesser.⁶⁷ Legend still associates deserters and mutineers with the area around the Star and Arrow Road, off Ackland Hill Road.

Thomas Hurd Matthews, an early inhabitant of the Coromandel Valley area, is commemorated by the naming of Hurd's Hill, east of the Valley. On 12 March 1841 he was granted Section 860, on 25 March 1847 he was granted Sections 1100 and 1101, and on 18 January 1848 his estate was further extended by the purchase of Section 1261. Thomas Matthews is first mentioned in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 as being situated at Upper Sturt. Samuel Gill, who was granted Section 863 on 21 October 1840, and Richard Jones are also mentioned in *Cotter's Almanack*. While Matthews is not mentioned in *Allen's Almanack* of 1844, Samuel Gill (schoolteacher and father of South Australia's noted watercolourist S. T. Gill) was well established, with 15 acres of wheat, 1 acre barley, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre garden, 21 cattle and 2 pigs. Other landholders in the vicinity of Coromandel Valley (also noted as Sturt Vale) in the 1840s were John Chambers, Section 1262; J. J. Lister of London, Section 858; Thomas Harvey, Section 802; South Australian Company, Section 865; John McLaren, Section 1035; and A. Jaffery, Section 1017.

Ackland Hill, which acts as an eastern boundary to the Valley in which the township is situated commemorates the name of James Ackland, who was born at Barnstaple, North Devonshire in 1808 and arrived at Holdfast Bay in October 1839. He is mentioned as occupying Section 865 in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1844.

Cockburn records that neighbouring Cherry Gardens was named by Isaac Jacobs and Henry Field, due to the preponderance of native cherry trees. Cockburn's correspondent, a Mr S. H. Curnow, wrote that in 1839 '... Mr Isaac Jacobs and Mr Henry Field went to Happy Valley and whilst there were employed by Mr Edward Burgess to go into the hills and cut kangaroo grass for hay. Striking due east from Happy Valley they discovered and named Cherry Gardens, both Field and Jacobs later settling there.'⁶⁸ Cherry Gardens is mentioned as early as 1842 in *Bennett's Almanack*, which records John Whyte as being resident at Cherry Gardens. It would appear that Field and Jacobs are not mentioned until the 1844 Almanacks of *Cotter* and *Allen*, where Henry Field of Section 783 'Cherry Vale' is recorded with 17 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 2 acres potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre garden, 6 cattle and 6 pigs. At the time Jacobs had established himself on adjoining Section 787, with 10 acres wheat, 1 acre potatoes, 12 cattle and 4 pigs.

It is interesting to note that Section 783 is indicated as the heart of 'Cherry Vale' even in 1844, for *Cotter's Almanack* records J. Middleton and W. Hooker as leasing or owning portions of this section. The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Rechabite Hall were also situated on portions of Section 783. Jacobs' land is still in the

hands of descendants; a link with the earliest days of South Australia, for the names of Isaac Jacobs and his wife Elizabeth appear as members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society when it formed in Adelaide on 11 May 1837. It is perhaps appropriate that the Cherry Gardens Wesleyan Chapel, which was opened on 31 March 1849, is the oldest Methodist Church remaining south of Adelaide still in use as originally intended.^{6.9}

While *Cotter's* and *Allen's Almanacks* of 1844 give a reasonable picture of the earliest settlers of this northern section of Region 2 (see Appendix) a list of the more prominent settlers would include James Ackland; Luke Broadbent; George Brunskill; Ben Chambers; John Chambers; Henry Field; H. Giles; Samuel Gill; J. Gillard; C. S. Hare; Boothby; Mackereth (sic) and McKay; W. Hill; Isaac Jacobs; Joseph Middleton; John Westcombe; John Weymouth and John White.

Two of these names, Hill and Mackereth, are however, from an area to the east of Cherry Gardens, known variously as Scott's, Scotch or Scott Creek and even Scott's Bottom. C. J. Hill, a descendant of William Hill noted above, ruefully recorded his comments regarding the naming of the area in his history of Scott Creek.

'... a Mr Scott brought his flock of sheep and pitched a camp in the vicinity of Mildwaters' selection. That was near the bottom of the creek, near where it empties into the Onkaparinga. The people of Cherry Gardens would refer to that locality as Scott's Bottom—from that circumstance, poorly advised (I think), officials named the whole stream Scott's Creek—an absurd piece of nomenclature, as Mr Scott could claim neither possession nor discovery, and at the same time there was, and even now there is, a Scott's Creek near Nairne'.^{6.10}

The population of Scott Creek is rather scattered, made even more so by the demolition of a number of buildings by the E & WS Department in relatively recent years in order to safeguard the quality of water in the catchment areas of reservoirs further downstream. The fact that Scott Creek was isolated, in common with many other settlements in the early days, is exemplified by the fact that William Hill and George Mackereth, former shipmates, had both established themselves on the creek within three miles of each other without the other's knowledge. Mackereth, Hill and Mildwaters were soon joined by George White and Joseph Brown. These five families were the pioneer settlers of the region.

Cotter's Almanack of 1843 mentions George Maccreth (sic) of Scott's Bottom as well as William Baird and William Broadbent. In *Murray's Almanack* of 1847 George Maccrith (sic) is noted as a farmer at Cherry Gardens, while G. Milowaters (sic) of Scott's Valley is mentioned as a carpenter and joiner. The inconsistency of spelling and area nomenclature noted here is a good example of the danger of using one Almanack in isolation. The 1865 Directory mentions George Mackerith (sic) and George Mildwaters as farmers in the Clarendon District Council list, while Thomas Shipley of Scott's Creek is noted in the Echunga District Council list of land occupiers.

In 1850 the area received a tremendous boost, with the discovery of outcrops of copper ore at a place called the 'Almanda'. In 1868 a Captain Ey 'professed to have made an analysis and found it rich in silver'.^{6.11} Heavy machinery was imported and extensive mining operations began, evidence of which survives today. Another mine, the Potosi echoed Almanda's achievements, and while Scott Creek benefited immensely from the influx of money and miners, Hill had no hesitation in saying that the whole thing was a 'colossal humbug', even though it represents the only silver 'rush' in South Australia.

Another important event in Scott Creek was the erection of a Wesleyan Chapel on Section 284. The walls were of vertical slabs, dressed with the adze and plastered inside with pipe clay. The roof was shingled and the seats were of hewn slabs with wide-spreading legs. This Chapel was associated with the Broadbent and Jacobs families noted earlier, as well as John Carr, a notable South Australian also connected with the Kangarilla area. The building was destroyed by bushfire in 1876.

As a result of depression, waste land between Aldgate and Kangarilla was divided up for working men's blocks on miscellaneous leases. An early map of the Hundred of Kuitpo illustrates the small sections and the surveyed town of Cottonville, named in honour of the founder of the scheme. Unfortunately the town was not successful, due to the small size of the blocks and the poorness of the land, the site of the township becoming the Scott Creek cemetery.

The chief attraction at Coromandel Valley, however, was the fertile and well-watered land, and orchards were set up with a great variety of produce. The Valley enjoyed relatively easy access for its produce to Adelaide, and gained importance due to its quality vegetable gardens, orchards and the famous jam and biscuit factory established in 1857 by Murray & Sons. A stone building was erected at this time, a flour mill began in 1868 and Murray's biscuits were exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. The factory closed in 1903.^{6.12} Magarey's orchard, significant in the landscape of Coromandel Valley, is one of the few open spaces to resist the residential encroachment of the past twenty years.

The development of Coromandel Valley as a township would appear to have proceeded in a piecemeal fashion. Matthews' Section 860 was subdivided and portions sold to John Palmer, shoemaker, in 1851; to John Cropman, yeoman, in 1853; and John Weymouth, yeoman, in 1854. Matthews also leased portions to Horner and Hillcoat in 1855. Gill's Section 863 was subdivided and a portion conveyed to Alexander Murray in 1844. This was in turn transferred, and brought under the Real Property Act in 1861. In 1880 it became the property of A. and Jane E. Murray. The remaining portion of this section was brought under the Real Property Act by Gill's widow in 1877. A portion of this land was then transferred to P. L. Donaldson in 1878 and portions to R. Gibbons, James Matthews, Isaac Turner, Richard Winn and Alexander Murray in the same year. In 1879 an additional portion was transferred to T. C. Cook and the rest to Eliza Fiveash in 1880.

Matthews' Sections 1100 and 1101, surveyed by Corporal Henry Ide in 1846, would appear to have remained virtually intact, although a portion of Section 1101 was conveyed for cemetery and school purposes in 1857 to the following trustees: W. C. Taylor and A. Cumming of Adelaide; A. Murray, E. W. Kernot, J. Turner and T. H. Matthews, all of Coromandel Valley.

Until 1888, two eighty-acre sections immediately to the west of Sections 1100 and 860 had been allocated as Aboriginal Reserves. There have been reports over the years of Aboriginal burial sites near the former pound area and near Weymouth Oval within the boundaries of these Reserves. It is sad to reflect on the reasons behind the decision taken in 1888 that these Aboriginal Reserves were no longer required. Surveyor Goyder subdivided the sections into the small blocks still seen on modern Hundred maps of the area. This subdivision would nevertheless have been a boost to the township, for the former Reserves separated the other areas of Coromandel Valley. The late subdivision of these sections would appear to account for much of the dispersed nature of the township, with St John's Church of England near the northern extremity and Weymouth Oval over two kilometres to the south.

Some of the blocks in the subdivisions were purchased by Annie McNamara in 1891; W. H. Rowland in 1891; W. Morley in 1890; J. McNamara in 1889; M. McNamara in 1889; J. H. Lake in 1889; A. E. Colmer in 1889; Mary Hack in 1892; and George Low in 1891 (subsequently transferred to Seth Roebuck in 1893).^{6.13}

A number of the more important buildings in Coromandel Valley cannot be dealt with in detail, since they are situated in the City of Mitcham Council area. Winn's Bakery, Shepley's Store, St John's Church of England and the School, all located outside the Meadows District Council area, are however, dealt with in the Mitcham Heritage Survey. Even the remains of the celebrated Biscuit Factory are on the opposite side of the Sturt River in Mitcham, although Hurd's Hill, a number of bridges spanning the Sturt, the Uniting Church, the Institute, Wait's house and the Baptist Church are among items of significance detailed in this survey.

While Coromandel Valley was celebrated for its 'manufactories of biscuits and colonial jams'^{6.14} Clarendon boasted a vineyard estate which dominated the township and had no rival in South Australia, or possibly Australia, in the late 1850s. The buildings, with a massive yet picturesque character still dominate the township, although their integrity has been impaired by the actions of man and natural forces. In 1933, the Vineyard Estate must have been an impressive sight, for a correspondent of *The Adelaide Chronicle* mistook the complex for a church '... nay, a venerable looking monastery, a group of buildings more reminiscent of the countless ages of Europe than the decades of antipodal history.'^{6.15}

The Vineyard Estate links the earliest days of Clarendon and South Australia with a prominent English businessman and South Australian benefactor, William Leigh (after whom Leigh Street in Adelaide was named).

It has been recorded that John Morphett planted a section of the vineyard in about 1842,^{6.16} and Ward, in *The Vineyards and Orchards of South Australia*, published in 1862, states that 'the first planting was carried out more than twelve years ago'.^{6.17} The *Chronicle* vignette of 3 August 1933 suggests 'If tradition is correct, the first vines were planted in Clarendon by Sir John Morphett.' (Morphett had of course not been knighted at this early stage.) Whittington, in *The South Australian Vintage*, 1903, recorded the comments of Mr Gillard, the winery owner at that time, who stated that the oldest vines were planted by John Morphett in about 1853.

The origins of the winery and, in fact Clarendon, are difficult to corroborate due to the inconsistency of such recorded evidence. A further example of this is the degree of confusion surrounding the tablet in the gable of the extension to the residence of the winery building, which states that E. J. Peake, SM, was responsible for the erection of the range of buildings in 1858, and the planting of the vineyard. The land was however, owned by William Leigh until 25 March 1860, when Peake leased the Estate from Leigh. Peake may have been responsible for the majority of works, for he had Leigh's power of attorney from 31 March 1853

(GRO 253/100). Although it appears that vines had been planted in the late 1840s, the substantial range of buildings was not erected in 1854 as a sketch by a William Leigh (possibly a relative [?]) of this date shows a cottage as the only major built improvement. However, a sketch of the winery buildings by R. E. M. Minchin, probably of the 1860s, shows the winery as only a two-storeyed structure, and the residence without the gabled section which contains Peake's plaque of supposedly 1858.^{6.18}

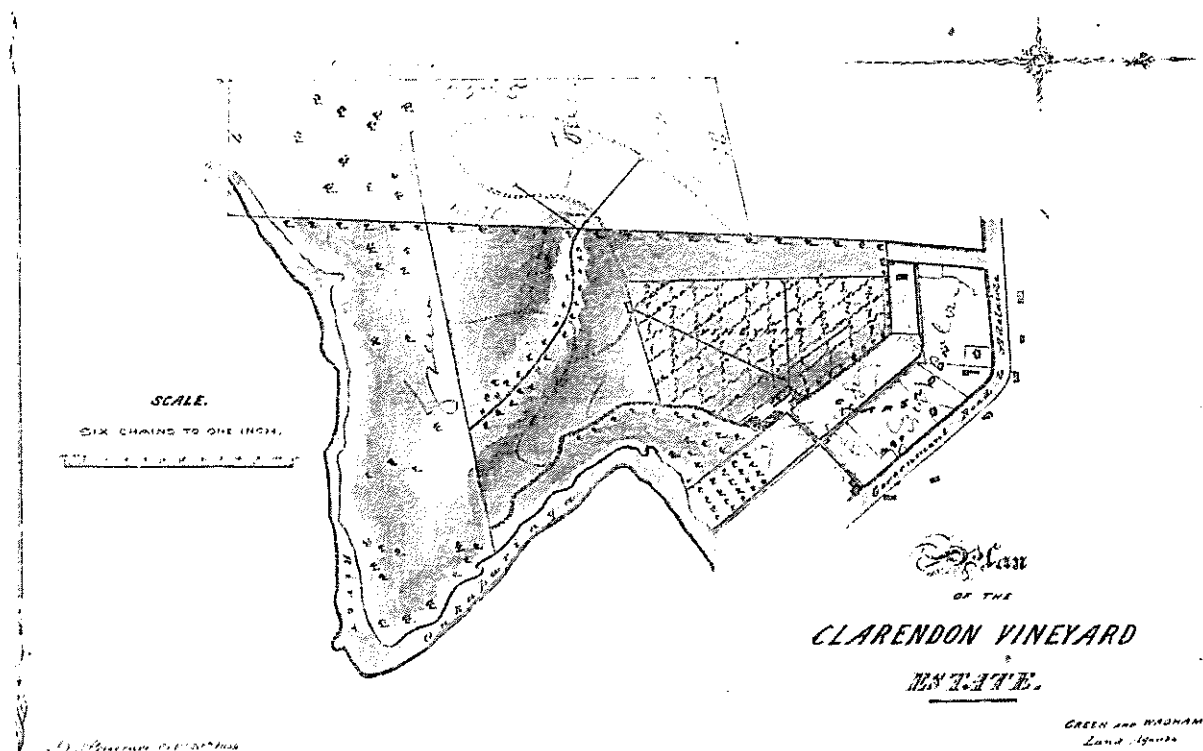
The vineyard itself had been in operation for a number of years prior to this, as Leigh's vineyard is mentioned in a conveyance of land from George Morphett to the Wesleyan Methodists as the site for their Chapel at Clarendon. The thirty-eight acres forming the basis of the Vineyard Estate which had been purchased by Leigh in 1846 formed a boundary of the Wesleyan Church site, and was described as 'the property of William Leigh used as a vineyard.' Since the indenture is dated 20 December 1849, it is reasonable to assume that the initial plantings took place between 1847, and late 1849. This tends to be verified by Ward, who records that in 1847 and 1848 John Reynell 'obtained cuttings of the white sorts from the Clarendon vineyard.'^{6.19} The plantings at Clarendon may have been instigated by John Morphett, who (with, in certain circumstances George Morphett) had Leigh's power of attorney from 7 August 1847, (GRO 109/14), presumably until Peake became responsible for Leigh's estate in 1853. John Morphett's exact involvement with the Vineyard Estate is unclear however.

Morphett was certainly interested in what was to be known as the Clarendon area from the earliest days, for on the Arrowsmith map of McLaren's Survey from O'Halloran Hill to Mount Terrible, Sections 800 and 801 on the 'Unkaparinga (sic) River bear the name J. Morphett. In addition, on the copy of McLaren's Survey drawn by Burslem on 24 December 1839, there is the following note regarding these Sections. 'Sections 800 and 801 were marked off for J. Morphett, Esq, being six acres excess in each for right of road through them.'^{6.20} However, as we have seen, Blundell was the original grantee and the Morphetts were subsequent owners of property in the area. The marking off of Sections 800 and 801 may have resulted from Morphett's relationship as agent with William Leigh at this early stage. A letter in the South Australian Archives details this involvement with Leigh. The following is a portion of the letter with instructions from Leigh to John Morphett, with regard to the selection of land on behalf of Leigh:

'As an extensive system of irrigation is contemplated, the land should be selected in the neighbourhood of a river not liable to be diminished by the longest droughts . . . The situation should be healthy and agreeable and well adapted for a village which should be situated on rising ground . . . and . . . allow land for streets, a Church, Quays, and public buildings . . . The estate should possess or be in the vicinity of stone, lime, timber and other building materials . . . As the culture of the vine might be profitable to my South Australian tenantry . . . it will be desirable that there should be some hill of a suitable soil for its profitable growth on the estate.'^{6.21}

The village which was to be called Leighston or Leighsfield 'unless there be a native name of the place more euphonious' never eventuated, for although Leigh had a marked preference for land along the Murray due to the possibilities of irrigation and transport for produce, Morphett had to report that there was a scarcity of good land along that watercourse. The involvement of Leigh with Clarendon, however, is probably due to a recommendation by Morphett as to the desirability of speculative investment in the area, although Leigh had numerous properties elsewhere. An article by A. T. Saunders in *The Register* of 21 May 1921 suggests that Leigh in fact sent out Spanish vine cuttings to Morphett, but this has not been confirmed.

Certainly by 20 October 1859, the vineyard was well established. A map of Clarendon, drawn by Presgrave and bearing this date, shows the Clarendon Vineyard Estate, as well as the township which is described in a more detailed fashion than the plan of Clarendon dated 1864, deposited in the Lands Titles Office.^{6.22} Five buildings shown on the Presgrave plan may still survive; the former Bible Christian Church (1854); the Wesleyan Methodist Church (1851); the building at the corner of the Main Road and Miller Street (now a restaurant); the winery buildings (c.1858); and possibly an early section of the Royal Oak Hotel (1855). In addition, the Tally-Ho Hotel was established in 1848 by J. Kemble, a post office and Baptist Church began in 1850, an official school was in operation in 1852, the District Council of Clarendon was gazetted in 1853, the Store had been established by 1858, and in that year the timber bridge spanning the Onkaparinga River was opened. The opening of the bridge and the building of the road between O'Halloran Hill and Clarendon linked the town with the coach routes and ended Clarendon's virtual isolation noted earlier. It is interesting to note that the public buildings of the town date from the time of the completion of this main road in 1865. The police station and courthouse complex is dated 1868, the Oddfellows' Hall was built in 1873, and the first section of the Methodist Church was constructed in 1875.



By 1866, the District Council of Clarendon had a population of 1599 persons, there were 2983 acres under cultivation, and 348 dwellings had been constructed. *The South Australian Gazetteer* of 1866, besides describing at length the celebrated Clarendon vineyard, gives a brief view of Clarendon at this time.

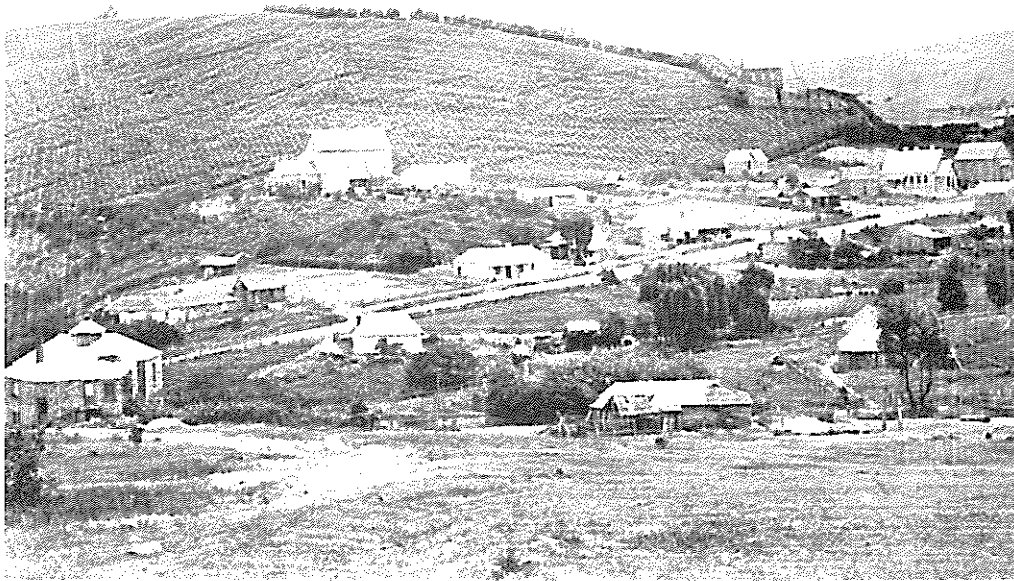
'With Adelaide eighteen miles N there is communication by three conveyances, viz, Cook's thrice a week, Fox's twice a week and Goble's once a week. Clarendon has a post and money order office, a public pound, and a branch of the SA insurance company, a licensed school and one hotel—The Royal Oak.'^{6,23}

The town acquired its essential elements by the 1880s, and in fact little alteration to the historic integrity of Clarendon occurred until relatively recently. Its urban form was virtually completed by the construction of the weir across the Onkaparinga in 1896, and the new concrete bridge across the Onkaparinga in 1919. Clarendon went into decline after World War I, mainly because of the erosion of the town's importance as a service centre, which in turn was due to the greater mobility of individuals. In addition to this, Clarendon lost its role as a centre for local government because of its amalgamation with the three other District Councils of Echunga, Macclesfield and Kondoparinga to form the Meadows District Council in 1935, administered from the township of Meadows.

The population of Clarendon was about 200 in 1866 and approximately 300 in 1901. In the last decade there has been a significant growth in the number of small holdings and new houses in the area, and the attractive landscape and location of Clarendon are likely to attract further development. A judicious compromise must therefore be reached in order to retain the town's distinctive character while allowing a structured response to likely future developmental pressure.

Notes and References Region 2

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| <p>6.1 Sutherland (1889), p 20.
 6.2 Ward (1862), p 17.
 6.3 Sutherland, op cit, p 21.
 6.4 Cockburn (1908), p 33.
 6.5 LTO Historical Files, Vol 8, Fol 1.
 6.6 Cockburn, op cit, p 28.
 6.7 LTO Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 15.
 6.8 Cockburn, op cit, p 25.
 6.9 Mole (c.1980), p 63.
 6.10 Hill, pamph nd, p 14.
 6.11 <i>Ibid</i>
 6.12 O'Shea (1979), unpag.</p> | <p>6.13 LTO Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 15.
 6.14 Whitworth (1866), p 60.
 6.15 <i>The Adelaide Chronicle</i>, 3 August 1933.
 6.16 Burden (1976), p 16.
 6.17 Ward, op cit, p 18.
 6.18 SAA, PRG 119/28.
 6.19 Ward, op cit, p 22.
 6.20 Marginal note on SAA C236.
 6.21 SAA 1192/24, Oct 1839 (Leigh to Morphet).
 6.22 Plan by Presgrave of Clarendon, dated 20 October 1859. Refer Narrative File FP 5464, applications 28 and 545 (GRO).
 6.23 Whitworth, op cit, p 55.</p> |
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View of Clarendon taken shortly before the erection of the Oddfellows Hall in 1873 (SA Archives)

View of Clarendon in the mid 1870s (SA Archives)





A.2.2.1 'Thornbury Park' Marshall Road, Cherry Gardens

A.2.2.1 Farm Complex, 'Thornbury Park'—Marshall Rd, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 842 160.

Construction date: 1850s (?) *Original owner:* Rev. Arthur Forbes Lloyd

Brief description and history: In 1847 the Rev. Arthur Forbes Lloyd 'from Instow near Bideford' in Devon, England, purchased Sections 781 and 1056 on which this group of buildings is situated.

A. F. Lloyd was a clergyman associated with St John's Church of England in Coromandel Valley and it has been suggested that B. F. Lloyd, his son, built the original section of the present homestead. Indeed, a B. H. Lloyd appears as occupying Sections 781 and 1056 in the 1856 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments. The Lloyd family held the property until 1976.

In 1929 the Thornbury Park Border Leicester Stud was begun, only to be dispersed in 1942, when a vineyard was cut out and the land put back to pasture. In 1946, however, the stud was re-established, and following ram and ewe importation from Scotland, stock was exported to South Africa and New Zealand.

The complex consists of primarily three significant structures, the homestead, the split slab and adzed shed and the stone cellar. The homestead has been built in a number of stages, with the original cottage surviving beneath the central verandah. Constructed of a type of stubble reinforced pug, this building is characterised by massive projecting chimneys and a steeply pitched roof. The building has been extended at either end with wings which terminate the central verandah. The chimneys remain stone topped and one set of original casement windows survives. Pit sawn timber lintels and stone flags remain.

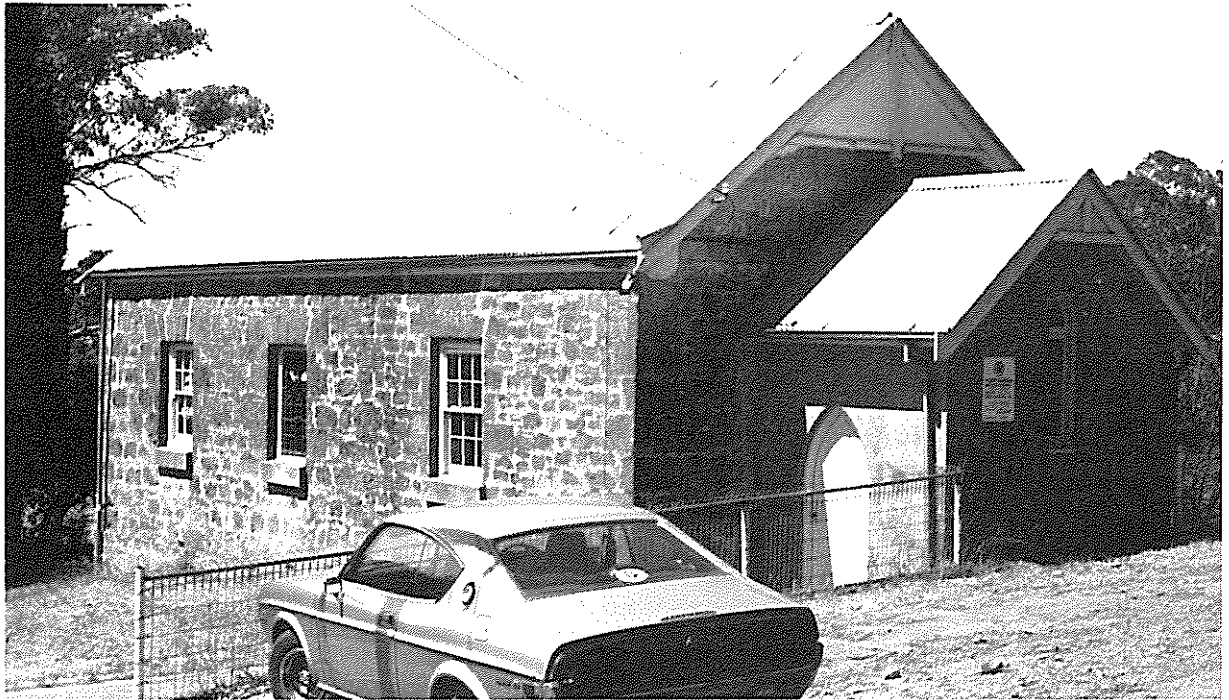
The slab shed, set on a dry stone-walled plinth, retains its sapling roof structure, and the stone cellar used for pickling and hanging meat, retains its built-in pickling troughs.

Integrity: The lean-tos of the homestead structure have been altered on many occasions, and one of the 'wings' to the principal facade has been rebuilt in brick. The slab shed would appear largely original, while the stone cellar is deteriorating. The homestead has been re-roofed, the roof to the lean-to at the rear having been raised recently. The complex appears unthreatened, although the cellar is in danger of collapse.

References: Unpublished pamphlet by N. Cobby, Land Agent. General Registry Office Memorial 119/158. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



A.2.2.1
Slabshed
'Thornbury Park'



A.2.2.2 Uniting Church, Cherry Gardens

A.2.2.2 Cherry Gardens Uniting Church (former Wesleyan Chapel)—Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 853 163.

Construction date: 1848 *Original owner:* Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Brief description and history: The chapel was built approximately eleven years after the Wesleyan Methodist Society had been formed in Adelaide on 11 May 1837. It is the oldest existing Methodist Church south of Adelaide. Before the chapel was built, Methodist services had been held in the homes of the Jacobs, Middleton and Field families. The Wesleyans united with the Bible Christians and built a chapel on land given by Mr Field. *The Observer* of 31 March 1849 recorded the opening of the chapel:

'On Monday evening, the congregation of the newly erected Wesleyan Chapel at the Cherry Gardens assembled in public worship . . . The chapel which is a perfect model of neatness, is capable of holding 150 persons and . . . not one penny of debt encumbers the building.'

£94/10/- was granted from the Treasury in the form of State aid.

The cemetery was closed to the public in 1881, and stone stables (now converted to a classroom) were built in the same year. The chapel was enlarged in 1894, at which time it is presumed the porch was added and the roof altered. The building is stoutly constructed of sandstone rubble with roughly squared punched quoins and squared surrounds to openings. The cemetery retains several headstones dating from 1860.

Integrity: An addition to the southern face exists which does not overly detract from the building. A little glazing has been altered. It is unthreatened, except that guttering requires attention, and several structural cracks are noticeable.

References: Information from Mr R. Frith, Cherry Gardens. Mole (c.1980), p 63. *The Observer* 31 March 1849.

A.2.2.3 Farm Complex—off Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 851 159.

Construction date: 1840s (?) *Original owner:* Joseph Lewis (or possibly Charles Simeon Hare).

Brief description and history: The central building of this farm complex, situated between two double-fronted houses of the late 19th century, would appear to be one of the oldest structures remaining in Cherry Gardens.

Part of Section 782, on which the building is situated, was granted to Charles Simeon Hare on 27 May 1846. These forty-eight acres were transferred at the usual rate of £1/-/- per acre. In 1850 the property was mortgaged, possibly in order to raise capital for improvements, and on 14 May 1853 these same forty-eight acres were conveyed to Joseph Lewis, farmer, of Cherry Gardens, for £150/-/-, this increase in value probably

occurring due to fencing, establishment of watering points and initial ploughing and clearing of land. It is possible that the building, the subject of this description, had been erected by this time. If the building was erected for Hare, then it is, by association, of some note. C. S. Hare arrived in South Australia in 1836, first settling on Kangaroo Island in the employ of the South Australian Company. He later became a contractor and farmer and was a member of the first Legislative Council. In addition he became the Superintendent of the Yatala Labour Prison and the manager of Railways; often to be seen driving trains—or at least until he derailed a train at speed containing the Governor, Sir Dominick Daly, his Ministry, and a large party. Hare later became a Member of Parliament for Wallaroo.

This building was associated with the Lewis family from 1853 until the 1960s, and it is a notable example of vernacular building practices. Although it is now impossible to ascertain whether Hare or Lewis was responsible for the erection of this structure, it is nevertheless of constructional interest, being built of a type of shale, the walling, chimney top and retaining walls exhibiting an almost dry-wall technique. The building is fortunate to retain its sapling roof structure, thatched cladding (under present layer of corrugated galvanised iron), part slab walling, and complete baker's oven, which is part of a huge hearth which occupies the entire western end of the gabled structure. This fireplace area is spanned by a massive timber beam.

Integrity: For its age, the building would appear largely original—or at least alterations are not immediately visible. The building requires some degree of maintenance.

References: General Registry Office Memorial 308/51. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix). Hodder (1893) Vol II, p 302. *Observer* 29 July 1882. Loyau, 1885, p 125.



A.2.2.3
Farm Building
off Hicks Hill Road
Cherry Gardens

A.2.3.1 Police Station and Courthouse—Main Road, Clarendon, Lot 623.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 233, Classified List. Registered item of State Heritage. Registered item of National Estate.

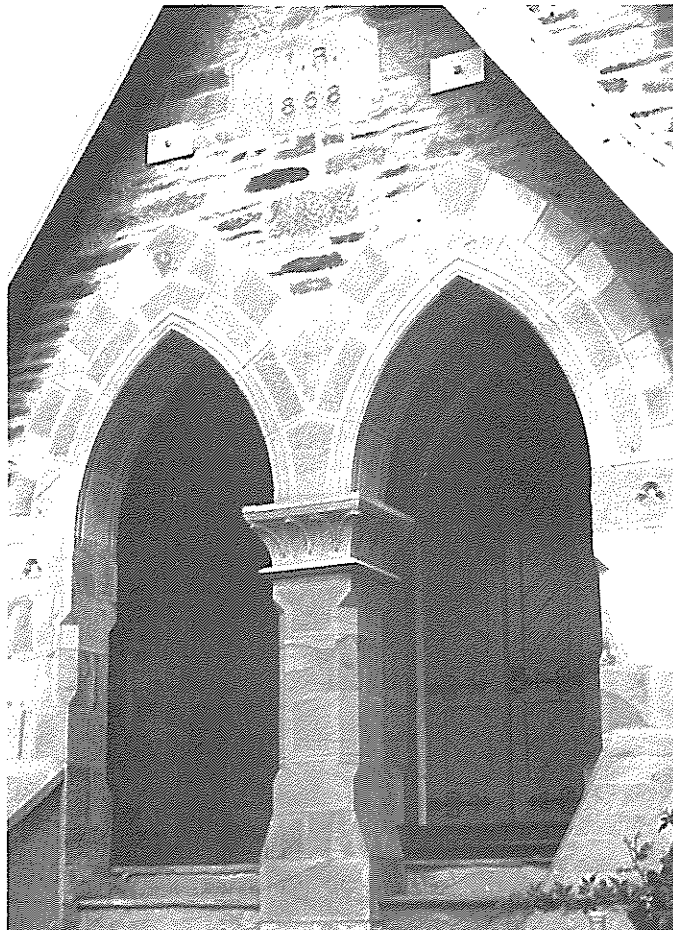
Construction date: 1868-1869 *Original owner:* South Australian Government

Architect: W. H. Abbott *Builder:* George Sara & Sons

Brief description and history: A public meeting at 'Kondoparinga' proposed to petition the House of Assembly for a police station and courthouse at Edenbridge (the Meadows) on 28 April 1864, in view of 'the great distance parties living in the Meadows had to travel in case of a lawsuit . . . and the central position of Edenbridge on the main line of road from Adelaide to the Goolwa'.

This action would appear to have been unsuccessful, however, for on 30 June 1868 the tender of George Sara & Sons for the building of the police station and courthouse in Clarendon was accepted (£1536/18/-). The building was completed on 17 May 1869.

This asymmetric composition is single-storeyed and is constructed of random rubble with first quality facework sandstone to strings, quoins and the surrounds to openings. The abstraction of Gothic Revival detail in the form of trefoils, quatrefoils, crenellated chimney tops, corbelled gutter supports and iron finials is given substance by the picturesque massing of the whole with its steeply pitched gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The entrance to the courthouse is especially fine with a flight of steps leading to a paired opening in finely dressed sandstone. It is elaborate, with crisp mouldings and a fine central column with foliated capital and stop champfers. The windows to the courthouse have stop champfers and are paired under shouldered flat heads. The interior is consistently Gothic in form with large oak trusses and quality wrought iron work. The windows to the residence and elsewhere are twelve-paned double-hung and have dressed sandstone surrounds. The original cells remain with brick vaulted roofs and the stables are at the rear of the block.



A.2.3.1
Police Station
and Courthouse
Clarendon

Integrity: In 1979 the building was renovated (Chris Crabtree, consultant) with additions being constructed mainly within the confines of the exercise yard bounded by the yard walls at the rear of residence and courthouse. The old laundry/bathroom was demolished and new services introduced adjacent to the cell yard. The kitchen was substantially renovated and re-roofed. Window frames, eg casements to kitchen, were restored or copied. New doorways were formed in the residence to rationalise planning and some original openings bricked up. Skirtings, frames and joinery details generally were designed to match existing work. A new opening was formed to the cell yard and steps included. It is occupied as intended, and unthreatened.

References: National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. *The Register* 28 April 1864. Stark (1979), pp 114, 115.

A.2.3.2 Former Clarendon Winery—off Main Road, Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 838 120.
Pt Section 801, Hundred of Noarlunga.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 304, Classified List. Registered item of National Estate.

Construction date: 1850s, 1864 (and subsequent enlargements) *Original owner:* William Leigh (of England)

Builder: John and James Turner (?)

Brief description and history: The winery buildings have been prominent structures from the early days of Clarendon, and are now regarded as being of architectural and historical interest. With Mount Zion, the hill on which the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated, the winery buildings act as notable backdrops to the other important structures in Clarendon.

The land on which the buildings are situated was originally purchased by William Leigh on 14 December 1846. These initial thirty-eight acres were developed as a vineyard between 1847 and 1849, for in a conveyance of a neighbouring section of land in 1849, the vineyard of Mr Leigh is mentioned. Ward, in *The Vineyards and Orchards of South Australia*, also records that Reynell purchased cuttings from the Estate in 1847 and 1848.

Leigh's vineyard estate was managed at first by John (and sometimes George) Morphett, who is supposed to have planted the first vines (see Historical preface to Region 2) and then by E. J. Peake, who held Leigh's



A.2.3.2 Clarendon winery, Clarendon (during renovation, 1981)

power of attorney from 1853. A sketch (by a William Leigh) of the Estate showing a cottage as the only built improvement may indicate that Leigh (or a relative) had some first-hand knowledge of the estate.

A plaque in the gable of a section of the residence of the winery complex states that the buildings were erected and the vineyard planted by E. J. Peake, SM, in 1858. This section of the building was an addition to the original structure, however, which was incidentally, only two-storeyed. This original and smaller range of buildings is clearly shown in R. E. M. Minchin's sketch of the early 1860s.

The Register of 6 January 1865 recorded that 'Mr Peake of the vineyard has lately much enlarged his cellar and other buildings'. It is likely that this note from the Clarendon correspondent referred to the third level added to the previously double-height winery building and the gabled cottage extension containing the plaque of supposedly 1858. This, combined with the fact that the vineyard had been established by 1849 casts doubt upon the plaque's accuracy.

It is certain, however, that the earliest buildings were begun before 1860, for they are shown on a plan by Presgrave dated 20 October 1859 (showing the complex without the gabled extension containing the plaque). This gabled extension was therefore certainly added after the date of 1858 shown on the plaque, and after a lease agreement between Peake and Leigh had been signed on 2 February 1860.

The involvement of Peake at the Winery is further confused by an entry in the 1856 District Council of Clarendon Assessment Book where the occupier of the vineyards is given as a Mr Snell (?). It is probable that Peake took up the option of purchasing the vineyard estate for the sum of £4 704 from Leigh. In any event, the vineyards flourished under Peake, for in the ten years from 1855-1865, the vineyard was extended from eight acres to sixty acres.

The Winery reached its zenith under the occupation of a subsequent owner, Joseph Gillard, when in the 1890s much of the produce from the estate went to Penfold's Winery. In the 1930s the vines were removed and orchards planted. A photograph of 1889 shows Mr Gillard standing beside a pump house of red gum slabs. This pump supplied water to well constructed irrigation tanks. Similar tanks still exist in Hollitts Road.

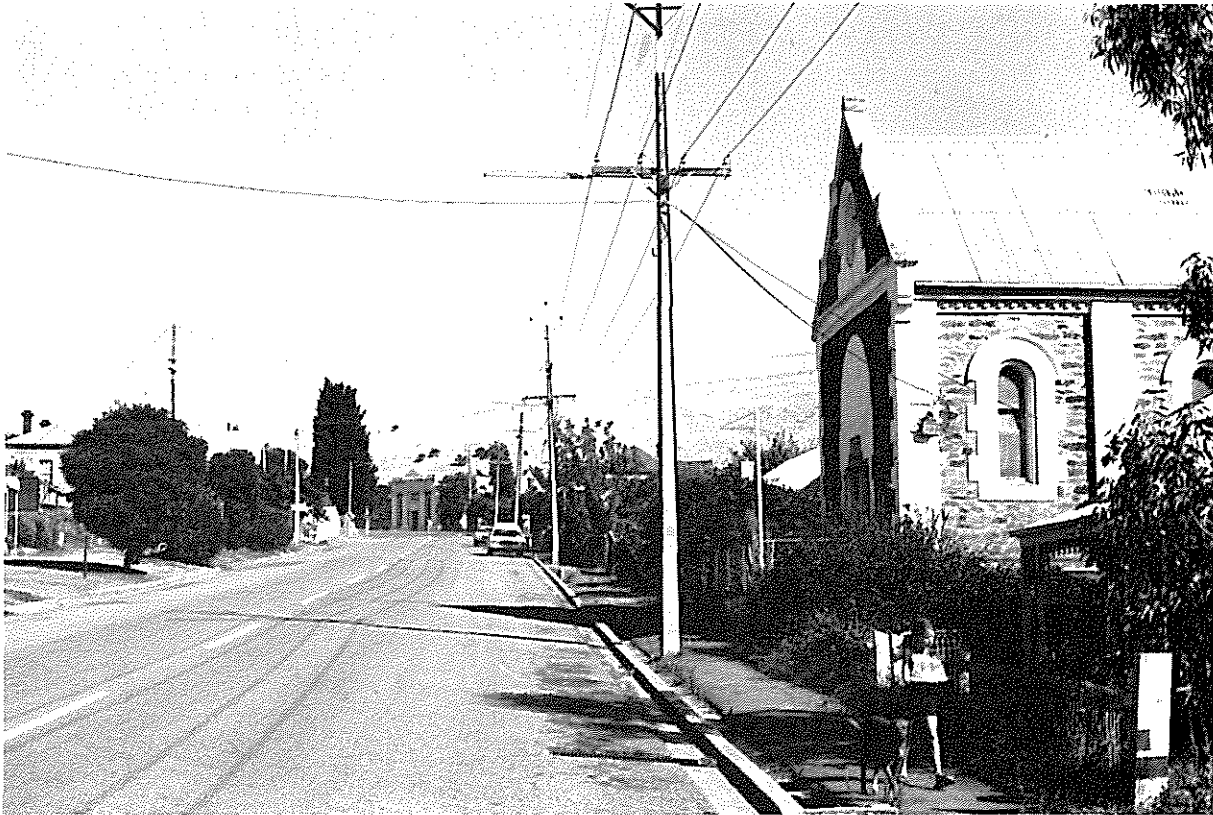
The complex retained much of its integrity until about 1976, when the lofty three-level section was damaged by natural forces. The current conversion and refurbishment programme has endeavoured to recapture the spirit of the original massing, while utilising the landscape for the incorporation of new accommodation. The gable of the principal elevation of the cottage is linked with the other sections of the complex by progressively stepped gables with similarly detailed barge-boards. A mansard 'bridge' links the gabled eastern section with the taller western portion, maintaining the largely sympathetic massing. Pit-sawn red gum timbers of large dimension remain in the more original areas, particularly in the ground floor of the three-level Winery building. The rear wall of the ground floor of this area is particularly interesting, for the arched openings built into the hill were originally to have served as openings to vaulted tunnels into the hill-side, in a similar fashion to the cellars at Sevenhill. These were never constructed and the bedrock remains exposed in the arched areas and at the base of much of the walling.

The buildings are reminiscent of early industrial warehouses. The original pointing of stonework is interesting, although now particularly friable. The half-round tuck point has many small charcoal pieces, presumably the result of locally burnt lime. The pointing now surviving as part of an interior wall of the later gabled section of the residence is still in good repair, much being hidden by later plasterwork. This gabled addition is constructed of well finished coursed sandstone, in contrast to the more textured rubble surface of the earlier buildings.

The complex is characterised by steeply pitched roofs, well detailed chimney stacks and dressed sills and lintels to openings. The porch to the cottage is particularly interesting.

Integrity: The original detailing of the earliest sections of the complex is reminiscent of the cottage ornee forms seen in various early nineteenth century pattern books and has been retained and reproduced where possible during the recent conversion work and renovations. The replaced stonework is, however, varied and uneven, both in material and walling technique and a number of unfortunate detailing decisions mar what would appear to be an imaginative re-use of a building previously threatened by disuse and natural forces.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. Ward (1862), pp 17-22. Burden (1976), p 16. Stark (1979), p 141. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 8, Folio 1. SA Archives, PRG 119/28. SA Archives, 1192/24 and 1192/36. SA Archives, C 236. General Registry Office, map of Clarendon, 20 October 1859. General Registry Office, Enrolments 18/10; 17/2; 450/1857. Memorials 340/7; 285/153; 173/25. *The Adelaide Chronicle*, 3 August 1933. Whitworth (1866), p 55.



A.2.3.3 Former Oddfellows Hall, Clarendon

A.2.3.3 Former Oddfellows Hall—Main Road, Clarendon

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA, Reg No 303, Recorded List.

Construction date: 1873. *Original Owner:* Order of Oddfellows. *Architects:* English & Rees. *Builders:* Hewitt & Wright.

Brief description and history: This former Institute building was the original Oddfellows Hall. The foundation stone was laid on 25 December 1872. The masonry for the structure was built by D. J. Hewitt and the carpentry was carried out by Wright. English & Rees designed the building, which measures 40 × 20 × 15 and cost £300. Constructed of local stone with cement dressings, the Hall opened in June 1873.

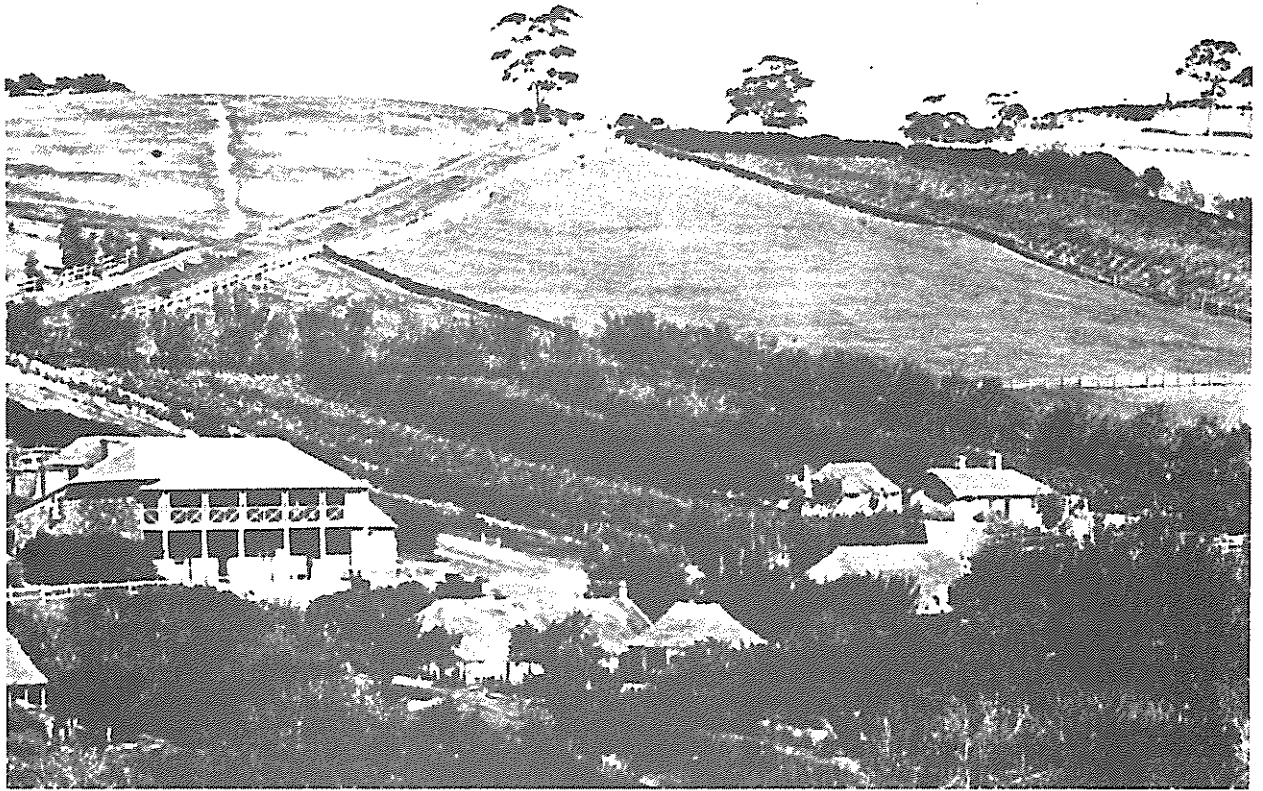
This Hall with its lofty single storey is built into the hillside incorporating a large basement. It is constructed of bluestone with stucco enrichment to gables, strings and surrounds to windows and doors, and could best be described as an ecclesiastically styled building with some robust detailing typical of Rowland Rees. The building is of four bays with semi-circular headed openings and plainly moulded window heads. The bays are divided by plain pilasters surmounted by a dentilled cornice, the whole resting on a plinth with stucco bevelled string.

Integrity: An unsightly corrugated galvanised iron addition has been made at the rear. The porch, with its flanking pillars, has been altered and a Gothic hood mould removed. Unfortunately, the unusual semi-circular panel above the entrance, originally recessed, has also been altered.

The building is basically sound, but requires maintenance to roof, window frames and paintwork.

A plaque to the main elevation points out that the Clarendon Institute was formed in 1853, the first Institute gathering in South Australia.

References: SA Archives photographs. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. *SA Register*, 27 December 1872 and 23 June 1873. Stark (1979), p 123.



A.2.3.6 View of Main Road, Clarendon in the 1860s (SA Archives)

A.2.3.4 Primary School—Potters Road, Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 841 120.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 347, Recorded List.

Construction date: 1885. *Original owner:* South Australian Government.

Brief description and history: One of the earliest teachers in Clarendon was James Cowell, who in 1852 was described as one of the oldest licensed teachers in the Province. Cowell remained the teacher at Clarendon until 1862, when the names of Ann Crisp and then Thomas Dailey appeared in Parliamentary Papers. Between 1874 and 1884 the school was held at the old Wesleyan Chapel, which had been purchased by the Board of Education for use as a public schoolroom. In 1885 the present school was built. The due date of completion was 30 May 1885 for a price of £770/10/- and the building was to accommodate 120 persons.

This gabled, L-shaped, single-storeyed school building is constructed of bluestone with brick dressings. The building was obviously envisaged as an elongated T-shape, for an unfinished elevation retains its stretchers to allow the bonding of a future section. It is stoutly constructed with gauged brick segmentally arched heads over the paired windows under the gables. Elsewhere the windows are square headed with cement rendered lintels. Brick strings encircle the building at window level and to the top of the plinth at the base of walls. The gable is finished in trussed barge-boards.

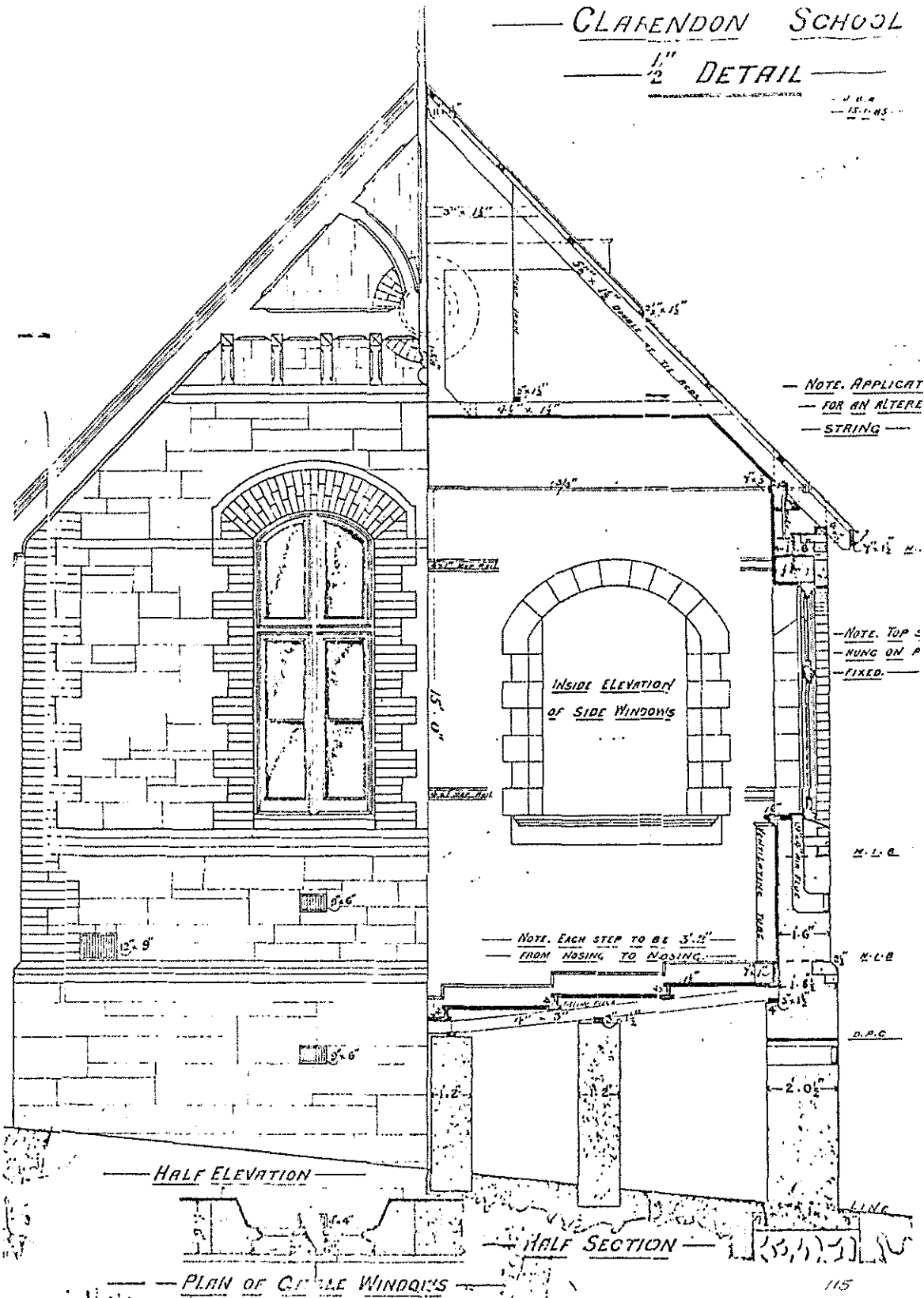
Integrity: The two west facing windows under the gable have been built in and corrugated galvanised iron clad lean-to additions have been made at the rear. Construction drawings show that the original flooring of school rooms was stepped. The roof has been re-clad in corrugated galvanised iron and gutters and downpipes have been replaced. The building is in good condition and is unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. PBD reference (Bierbaum files) 54a S29. Stark (1979), p 124.

CLARENDON SCHOOL

$\frac{1}{2}$ " DETAIL

J. H. H.
1871-85



NOTE. APPLICAT
FOR AN ALTERE
STRING

NOTE. TOP 2
HUNG ON P
FIXED.

NOTE. EACH STEP TO BE 3.2"
FROM NOSING TO NOSING.

HALF ELEVATION

HALF SECTION

PLAN OF CIRCLE WINDOWS

115

A.2.3.5 House, (former hospital)—Lot 608, Main Road, Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 837 124.

Construction date: 1880s (?). *Original Owner:* Thomas Buddle (?).

Brief description and history: The building, with its bay windows and varied roof form, is a prominent feature in the townscape of Clarendon, occupying one side of the pronounced valley which passes through Clarendon to the north of the Main Road. Although the building is the product of a number of stages of construction, it is likely to have been a large 'villa' when the property was sold by Thomas Buddle (storekeeper) to George Woods (medical practitioner) on 19 March 1887.

On 3 October 1907 Charles Henry Souter sold the property to Thomas Herbert Shipway (blacksmith), who in 1903 had one of the oldest-established blacksmithing businesses in South Australia.

In about 1914 the building became a hospital, with March (schoolteacher), Wilton (medical practitioner), Shipway (blacksmith), Harper, and D. & L. Spencer (farmers), Frisbey (butcher), Morphett (orchardist), Nicolle (storekeeper) and Potter (farmer) as Trustees. In 1928 the building reverted to a private house.

The house has a prominent position in the landscape and is one of the largest late Victorian houses in the Council area. Constructed of bluestone with brick dressings, the building could be described as an elaborated 'villa'. A number of windows are noteworthy for their stained glass.

Integrity: The building is now a private house, is well maintained and is unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr M. Lethbridge (owner 1981). Title Search.

A.2.3.6 Former House—Main Road, Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 835 122

Construction date: Before 1854. *Original owner:* Richard Morphett

Brief description and history: This building, now only used as a store, is associated with the Morphett pioneering family. Probably built by Richard Morphett, the building is one of three neighbouring former Morphett homes.

This building is shown on a conveyance of land from John Morphett to Richard Morphett, dated 3 May 1854 and would therefore be one of the earliest buildings in the township to survive. The house is clearly shown in an Archives photograph to one side of the Royal Oak Hotel. The chimney and pitch of the roof would appear similar to the existing structure, the subject of this description, although the thatch roofing has been removed and corrugated galvanised iron substituted. It would appear, however, that some walling may have been substantially rebuilt, with joinery and possibly weatherboarding having been replaced.

Integrity: The original walling was probably of battened pit-sawn slabs, for the cladding to the rear of the building would seem to indicate such construction. The chimney retains its original topping of stone of considerable historical significance. The building is part of a defined 'Morphett' precinct. It is threatened by man and natural forces.

References: Information from Mrs Morphett, Clarendon. General Registry Office Enrolment 100/31. SA Archives photographs.

A.2.3.7 Former Wesleyan Methodist Manse—Luke Street, Clarendon—Lot 639

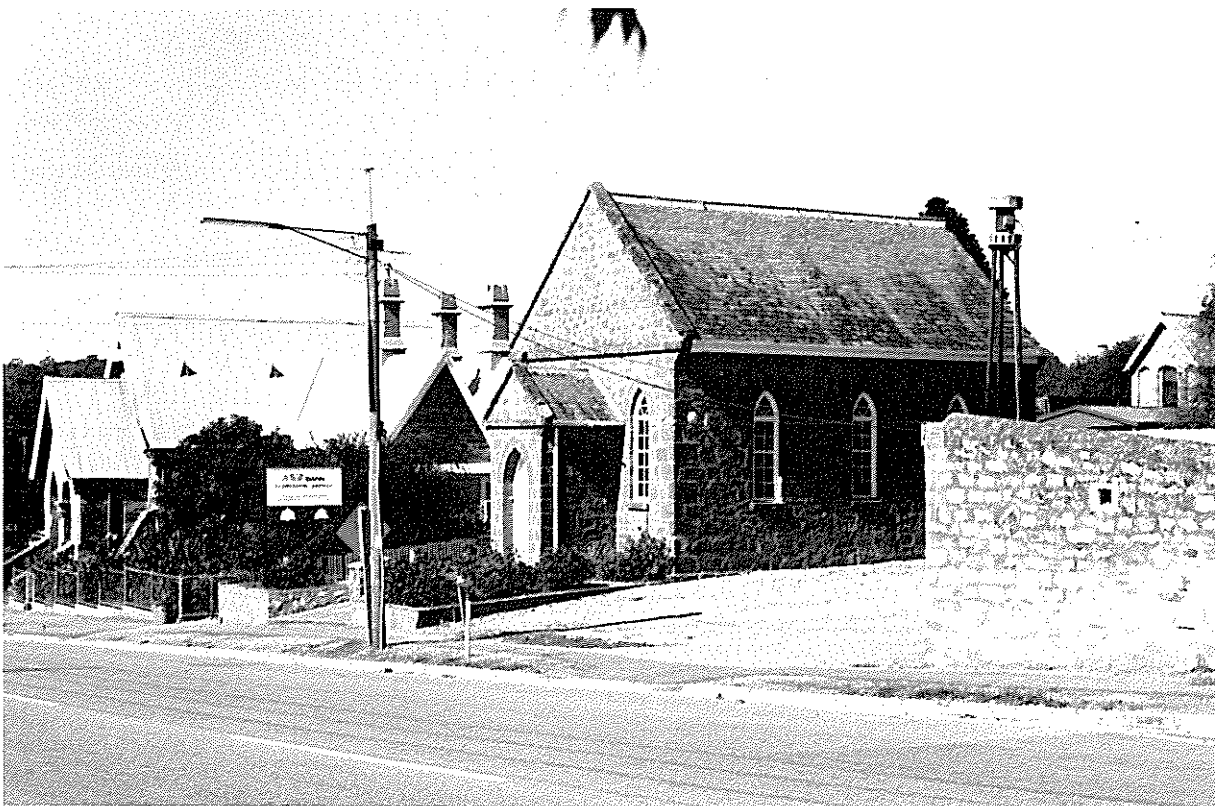
Construction date: 1858. *Original owner:* Wesleyan Methodist Church

Brief description and history: The land on which this former Manse is situated, Section 1020A, was originally granted to T. S. O'Halloran on 1 November 1850. It was then purchased by Edward Burgess in 1853, who held Methodist services and Sunday School at his home 'Park Farm' and gave a portion of this land on the 'Mount of Olives' as the site for the Wesleyan Methodist Manse.

In 1857 the land was transferred to the Trustees, Joseph Hardy, James P. Chapman, Thomas Hart, Henry Field, Isaac Jacobs, John Broadbent, John and Charles Thorpe and the Rev. William Hill. The first minister to occupy the Manse was the Rev. Matthew Wilson. The former Manse is associated historically and geographically with the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel which had been built in 1851. The rather austere two-storeyed building is of little architectural merit, but of considerable historical and townscape significance.

Integrity: In circa 1922 the present balcony was erected by E. Mason, replacing a verandah which shaded only the ground floor. Closer inspection has not been carried out. The building would appear to be unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 8, Folio 1. Clarendon Methodist Church Jubilee Souvenir (1901), pamphlet, unpag.



A.2.3.8 Former Bible Christian Church Clarendon

A.2.3.8 Former Bible Christian Church—Main Road, Clarendon—Lot 622

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 355, Recorded List

Construction date: 1854. *Original owner:* Bible Christian Church

Brief description and history: Now known as the Historic Hall, this building was once the home of worship for the Bible Christian community. Built in 1854 it is associated with Clarendon notables, such as Thomas Shipway, Edward Dix and John Tester, all of whom preached in this building until the Methodist Union of 1899-1900, when the building was sold to the Clarendon District Council to be used as Council Chambers. The present Uniting Church which was commenced in 1875 took over this congregation after Union.

This simple building is stoutly constructed of line-pointed sandstone rubble with large shaped stones to quoins and pointed arch window heads. The building retains its original fine slate roof cladding. The gable coping is of stone, as are the string courses and associated corbelled stop. The windows, portions of which are horizontally pivoted, retain their small panes of glass, fine glazing bars and unusual window head glazing. The window openings have freestone sills and simple pointed arches of shaped stone. The unbuttressed walls are stabilised by metal tie-rods.

Integrity: The building is very original, apart from a pressed metal ceiling, some cement pointing and an internal partition to the main hall. Some slates have been displaced in the roof cladding but the building is well cared for and in good condition. Some structural movement is noticeable to keystones and associated walling. The building is unthreatened.

References: National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Norris-Green (1973) p 27. Stark (1979) p 125.

A.2.3.9 Former Wesleyan Methodist Church—Luke Street, Clarendon—FP 1257

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2026, on File

Construction date: 1851. *Original owner:* Wesleyan Methodist Church

Builder: Wright and Weymouth (Waymouth ?)

Brief description and history: On 20 December 1849 George Morphett conveyed a portion of his land as the site for a Wesleyan Chapel to Jeremiah Morphett, Richard Morphett, Edward Burgess, Charles Thorpe (shoemaker) and John Bottrell (sic), Henry Field, Isaac Jacobs and Rev. D. J. Draper of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. This represents one of the earliest sub-divisions of land in Clarendon.

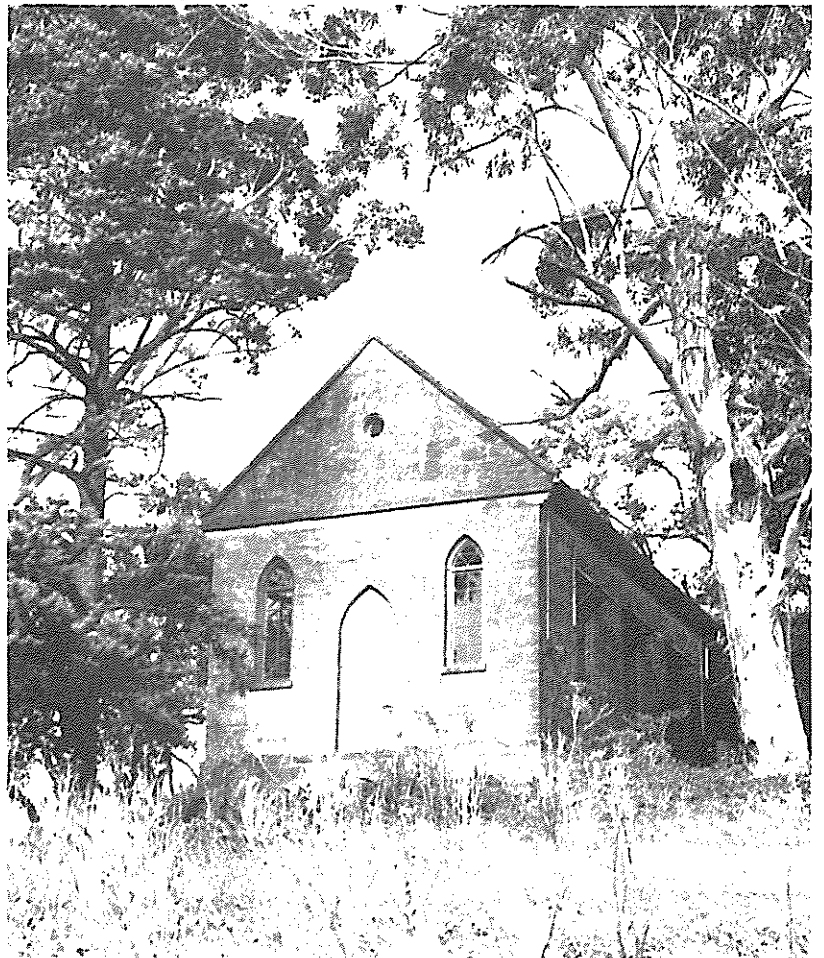
Wright and Weymouth (Waymouth ?) were the builders of this Chapel and the opening ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. T. N. Hull, in December 1851. This building was superseded by the present Uniting Church which was commenced in 1875.

In 1874 the old church was sold for £275 to the Board of Education and the Oddfellows Hall which had been recently built at that time (1873) engaged for services. Although the question of enlarging the original church had often been discussed, it was decided to build anew and land was purchased from John Tester.

The old church building was subsequently used as a schoolroom and Druids Hall and judging from Archives photographs, the porch was added between 1872 and 1885.

This building largely retains its original form and impact on the townscape of Clarendon. Constructed of rubble masonry the building, now a residence, retains the slight Gothic detailed glazing bars to the lancet windows and its slate roof cladding. Copings and strings are in squared stone.

Integrity: The building still appears externally as rather original, although internally the structure has been converted into a residence. The building appears unthreatened, although its setting has been marred by the visual encroachment of additions to the winery complex.



A.2.3.9
Former Wesleyan
Methodist Church
Clarendon

The integrity of the associated cemetery has been impaired by the removal of at least six headstones in recent years. The remaining slate headstones may also shortly be removed. The cemetery contains the grave of an aboriginal infant, Tom Murray, buried in 1870.

References: National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Clarendon Methodist Church Jubilee Souvenir (1901) pamphlet, unpag. Stark (1979) p 141. General Registry Office Enrolment 18/10. SA Archives photographs. Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon.

A.2.3.10 Clarendon Uniting Church (former Methodist Church)—Main Road, Clarendon— Lot 613

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2027, on File

Construction date: 1875, 1880, 1919. *Original owner:* Methodist Church

Architect: Rowland Rees. *Builder:* Hewett & Sidler (1875)

Brief description and history: This building which occupies a critical 'hinge-pin' like position in the townscape of Clarendon is of architectural and historical importance.

In January 1875 Rowland Rees required masons, plasterers, slaters and carpenters for the building of the church and on 6 February 1875, John Carr, MP, laid the foundation stone. The Rev. Nichols conducted the opening service on 13 August 1875.

Masonry was undertaken by O. S. Hewett, with carpentry being completed by A. Sidler of Dashwood Gully. It was designed with a 'Grecian front, with pilasters, capitals and bases, a deep cornice, and pediment with panelled tympanum'.



A.2.3.10 Uniting Church, Clarendon

On 1 January 1880, Edward Burgess laid the foundation stone of the transept and vestry. The contractor was Mr Hewett and the price £624. The total cost of the church at this time with land, fencing and furnishings was £1860. Further additions were made in 1919.

The church, with its robustly detailed facade and crisp stucco, terminates the vista along the Main Road from eastern approaches and with the adjoining manse, forms a vital visual link between the two sections of Clarendon, formed by the change of direction in Main Road.

Integrity: The church is largely original and would appear unthreatened.

References: National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Clarendon Methodist Church Jubilee Souvenir (1901) pamphlet, unpag. Stark (1979) p 141. *South Australian Register*, 23 January 1875 and 9 October 1875.

A.2.3.11 Post Office—Main Road, Clarendon—Lot No 626

Construction date: Early to mid-1880s. *Original owner:* South Australian Government

Brief description and history: A post office was established at Clarendon as early as 1850, possibly as part of a store and in about 1860 Cobb & Co ran a weekly mail service through Clarendon, which was taken over by the Cook, Fox and later Hill & Co's coaches. The majority of the present post office dates from the late 1870s, when there was an expansion of the postal network, which led to the building of post offices such as those at Macclesfield and Meadows in about 1884.

There is photographic evidence that at least the rear portion of the Clarendon Post Office (a stone lean-to) did exist in about 1870, although it is not certain whether this was in fact the post office at this time.

A photograph in the possession of G. Webster shows the post office practically as it remains today. It is dated ca. 1885.

The present building is significant, since it is a largely original example of a type of country post office once commonly seen, many of which have subsequently been mutilated.

Domestic in scale, this double-fronted building is constructed of line pointed freestone. The building retains its essential detailing with twelve-paned double-hung sash windows and stuccoed surrounds to openings. The concave corrugated galvanised iron verandah is simply though stoutly detailed. It is part of the prominent police station-chapel precinct.

Integrity: The building would appear to be externally largely original. The unfortunate enlargement and alterations to post offices of similar type in Meadows and Hahndorf give rise to concern for the future high integrity of this building.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. SA Archives photographs.



A.2.3.12 General Store, Clarendon

A.2.3.12 General Store—Main Road, Clarendon—Lot 606

Construction date: Shop section late 1860s. Residential addition after 1873.

Original owner: J. Cook (?)

Brief description and history: It has been recorded that an early reference to a store in Clarendon is dated 1858, when Thomas and Ellen Fox established their general store in the township. It is likely, however, that a type of provisioning centre would have existed before this.

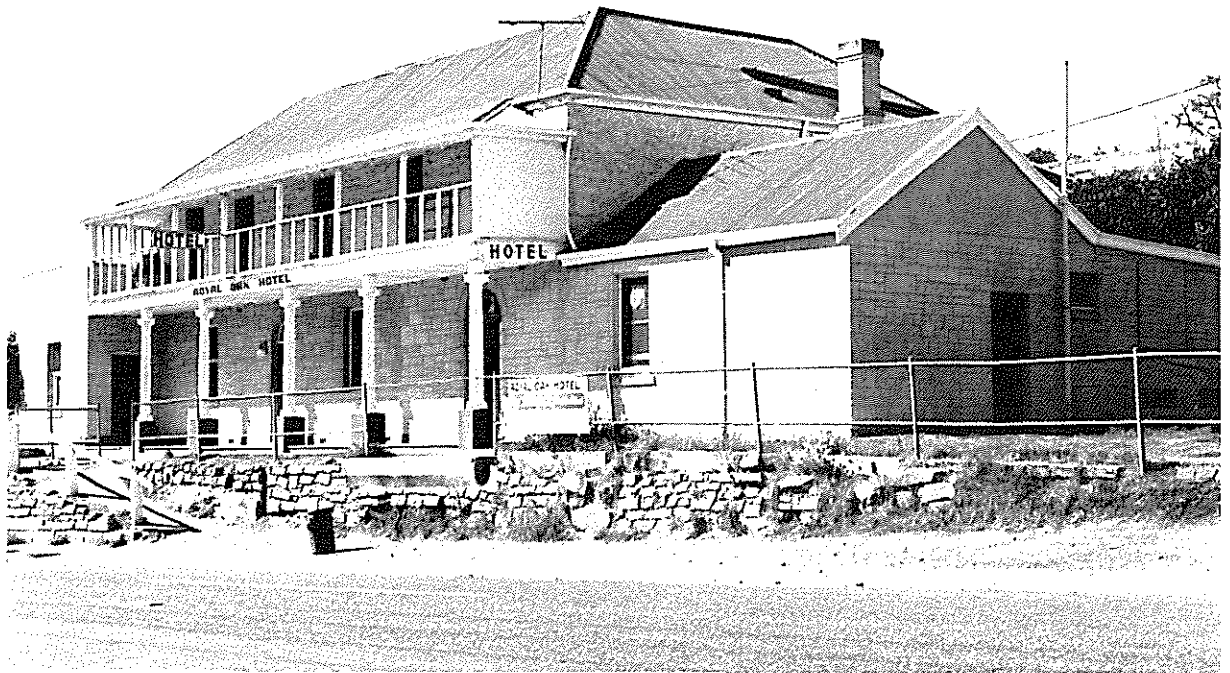
At some time prior to 1868, the general store had been established (probably by Fox) in the building at the corner of Miller Street. Before the Oddfellows Hall was built (1873) the store, the subject of this description, had been built (probably by John Cook) opposite the police station and courthouse. A residential section was added to the eastern face of the original store between 1873 and 1885.

The building remains an important part of the townscape of Clarendon, situated opposite the former Bible Christian Church, post office, police station and courthouse and situated mid-way between the Uniting Church and the former Oddfellows Hall.

The building, a combination of shop and residence, retains its original shop windows and the roof remains partially slate clad. Walling is of painted bluestone rubble with rendered surrounds to openings. It is built into the side of an embankment, forming a basement.

Integrity: The 'dutch' type gable over the shop has been clumsily altered in form to incorporate a lean-to at the west. There are unfortunate juxtapositions of different roofing materials (slate and corrugated galvanised iron). The building would appear unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. Norris-Green (1973) p 42. SA Archives photographs.



A.2.3.13 Royal Oak Hotel, Clarendon

A.2.3.13 Royal Oak Hotel—Main Road, Clarendon—FP 5463

Construction date: Earliest building ca. 1855 (?). Front portion of present building dates from ca. 1865. *Original owner:* A. (or E.?) Mitchell

Brief description and history: The history of the Royal Oak Hotel dates from 1850, when Edward Mitchell purchased Lots 1, 2, 3 and 15 of George Morphett's subdivision of Section 801. In 1855 A. Mitchell had obtained a licence for the Royal Oak Hotel and in March 1856 the District Council ordered Mr Edward Mitchell to increase the accommodation facilities at the Royal Oak. The additions could not have been substantial, for a detailed plan of the town by Presgrave of 20 October 1859 shows the Royal Oak Hotel as only about the same size as the present Bible Christian Church. The Royal Oak Hotel as it exists today would appear to result from rebuilding carried out between 1860 and 1866. By the 1880s an additional section with a hipped slate-clad roof had been built at the rear of the 1860s structure and additional wings had been erected to either side of the ground floor.

Constructed of freestone rubble, the building retains its original first floor detailing with five pairs of French doors set under single stone slab lintels. The ground floor, with double-hung windows and semi-circular headed door openings has largely been stripped of character with walling cement rendered.

Integrity: Mainly cosmetic alterations have been carried out to the exterior with cement rendered facade and alterations to windows. The balcony and supports have been altered and the interior has largely lost its originality.

The building would respond to informed restoration, but may be threatened by re-development.

References: Norris-Green (1973) pp 22, 43. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 8, Folio 1. SA Archives photographs.

A.2.3.14 Farm Complex—Scenic Road, east of Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 867 112. (Sect 756 and 757 Hd Kuitpo)

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA. Provisionally Classified

Construction date: Probably after 1854. *Original owner:* Robert Phillips (possibly Edward Stephens ?)

Brief description and history: Edward Stephens purchased Sections 756 and 757, Hd of Kuitpo, on which this farm complex is situated, from W. B. Edmonds in 1843 for £160. On 27 January 1854 Robert Phillips purchased these Sections from Stephens for £250. Judging by this increase in price, some improvements must have been effected by this time. However, it is impossible to ascertain whether the buildings, the subject of this description, were erected for Stephens or by Phillips. The Assessments for 1855-56 certainly mention a house, but no ancillary structures. Judging by the rudimentary construction of the buildings, however, they are of early form and are very good examples of vernacular building techniques.

The farm remained in the possession of the Phillips family until 1886 in which year the property was sold to George White, whose descendants still own the land.

The original section of the house retains its early gabled form not dissimilar to 'Thrush Grove' near Clarendon. The building has, however, been extended and altered. The adjacent slab barn is highly significant, with massive slabs exhibiting both pit saw and adze marks. The interior lining of the barn consists of daub packed between saplings. Internal beams to the roof trusses are whole saplings and the framework with close purlins would seem to indicate an originally thatched roof. Of early form with steeply pitched roof, it is now clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The angles of the building are unusually braced with pegged or dowelled timber slabs.

Integrity: The barn, although dilapidated, would appear largely original. The house has been extended, walling rendered and window frames altered. The stone chimney topping and the domed brick water tank are of interest. The complex is threatened by neglect.

References: General Registry Office. Memorial 474/62; 108/179. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



A.2.3.14
Interior of barn
Scenic Road,
Clarendon

A.2.3.15 Farm Complex—Off Main Road, south of Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 850 107

Construction date: 1855 (?). *Original owner:* Richard Piggott (?)

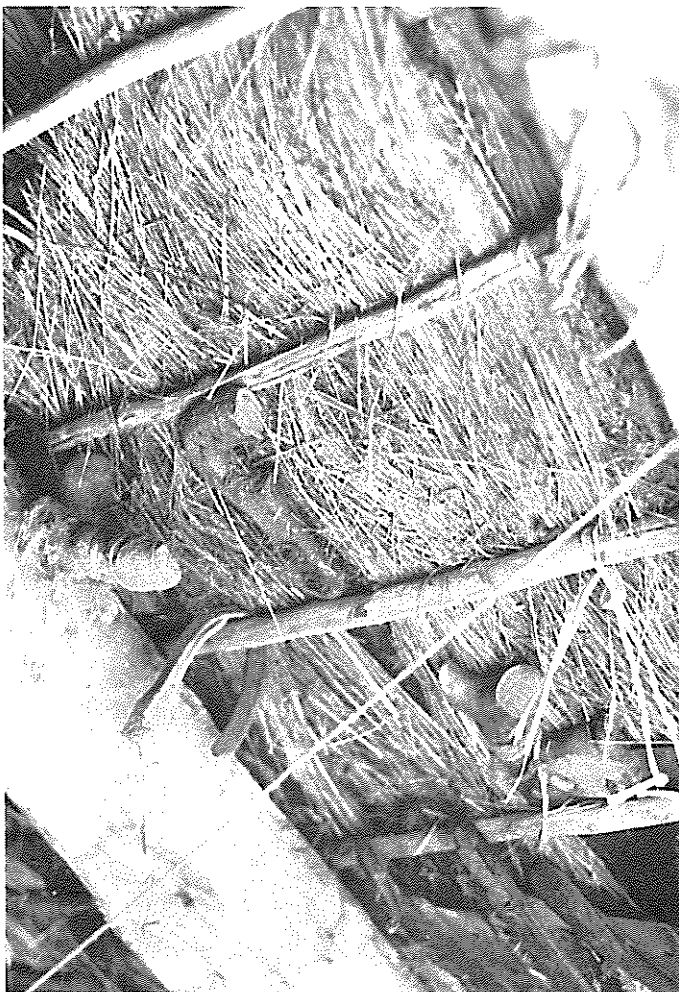
Brief description and history: Section 758 on which the buildings are situated was purchased by R. and W. Glasson from John Mudge on 28 January 1854. R. and W. Glasson in turn sold the property to Richard Piggott on 21 June 1855.

Piggott appears in the 1865 Directory as a 'Farmer, near Clarendon' and in 1890 the property was occupied by E. J. Masters, who, according to the late occupier of the property, Mr Keith Kieley, was the coachman to Captain Servante, of 'Fern Hill', Dashwood Gully. Mr Kieley, whose family has been associated with the property since about 1917, maintained that Piggott built the house and Masters extended the original two rooms. This would appear to have been verified by the above.

The two most significant structures to remain are unfortunately in poor repair. The cellar, typically built into the side of the hill, is most interesting since it retains a type of thatched roof in very good order beneath the present corrugated galvanised iron cladding. The cellar is approached from below, while the loft with the thatched roof is entered through an opening in the gable. Rafters are crudely shaped timbers with saplings as purlins. The house, in particularly poor repair, is interesting because of its quality casement windows set below timber lintels and the lath and daub internal walls. Internal timbers and roof structure would appear to be pit-sawn. Both the house and cellar are of rubble masonry with timber lintels over openings.

Integrity: The buildings are very original although dilapidated and threatened by natural forces. One wall of the house has fallen.

References: Information from late occupier (Mr K. Kieley, 1981). General Registry Office Memorials 425/62 and 134/118. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



A.2.3.15
Interior of loft
off Main Road,
Clarendon



A.2.3.16 Clarendon Bridge, Clarendon

A.2.3.16 Clarendon Bridge—Main Road, east of Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 842 119.

Construction date: 1857 (Abutments), 1919 (New Bridge). *Original owner:* Central Road Board

Architect: Manton. *Builder:* Horner & Crawford (1857 structure)

Brief description and history: The bridge, erected in 1857 on the Main Road, superseded the ford nearer the town by which the Onkaparinga River was crossed. The original bridge overcame a major transportational obstacle in journeys to Adelaide from the southern districts even though a main road was not constructed to Clarendon until the early 1860s.

The 1857 bridge had stone abutments and a laminated timber arch, the total cost of which was £4916/9/1, including approaches and road.

In 1918 work began on the replacement of the original timber bridge. In July 1919 the present concrete bridge was opened by the Hon E. A. Anstey. The engineer was Mr Fleming and the approaches of the original bridge were re-used. The bridge took ten months to construct at a cost of approximately £2000.

Integrity: Because of a sharp bend in the road at the northern extremity of the bridge, part of a parapet on the western side of the road has been hit by traffic and damaged.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. *The Observer*, 13 March 1858. Norris-Green (1973) pp 24, 25.

A.2.3.17 Clarendon Weir—Just east of the Clarendon Bridge—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 843 118

Construction date: 1894-1896. Ext mid-1960s. *Original owner:* Waterworks Dept

Builder: John Wishart & Sons (for a portion of the project)

Brief description and history: The Onkaparinga River was chosen to provide water required by the expansion of the deep drainage scheme in Adelaide and its suburbs.

The scheme was provided for by the Onkaparinga Waterworks Act of 1891 and involved the construction of an offstream reservoir (at Happy Valley) to be fed from a diversion weir which was situated at Clarendon.

A contract for the construction of a weir on the Onkaparinga River near Clarendon was let to J. Wishart & Son on 9 May 1894, for the price of £17700.10.9. In consequence of the contractors declaring that they were unable to procure the specified stone at contract prices and not proceeding with the work to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the remainder of the work was completed by Departmental employees. Some of the stone used for the facing of the weir was Macclesfield marble, with additional material taken from Bagshaw's Quarry at Morphett Vale.

In the mid-1960s extensions led to the weir being raised 600 mm to a height of 14.6 m, with a crest length of 61 m. The diverted water is taken from the weir by a tunnel driven straight through the hills for a distance of some five kilometres. In 1963 the original 1800 mm diameter steel pipes were replaced by a 2700 mm diameter prestressed concrete pipeline.

References: Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 8, Folio 1. Norris-Green (1973) p 72.

A.2.3.18 Thrush Grove—Turners Gully Road, near Clarendon.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 455, Classified List. Registered item of State Heritage. Registered item of National Estate.

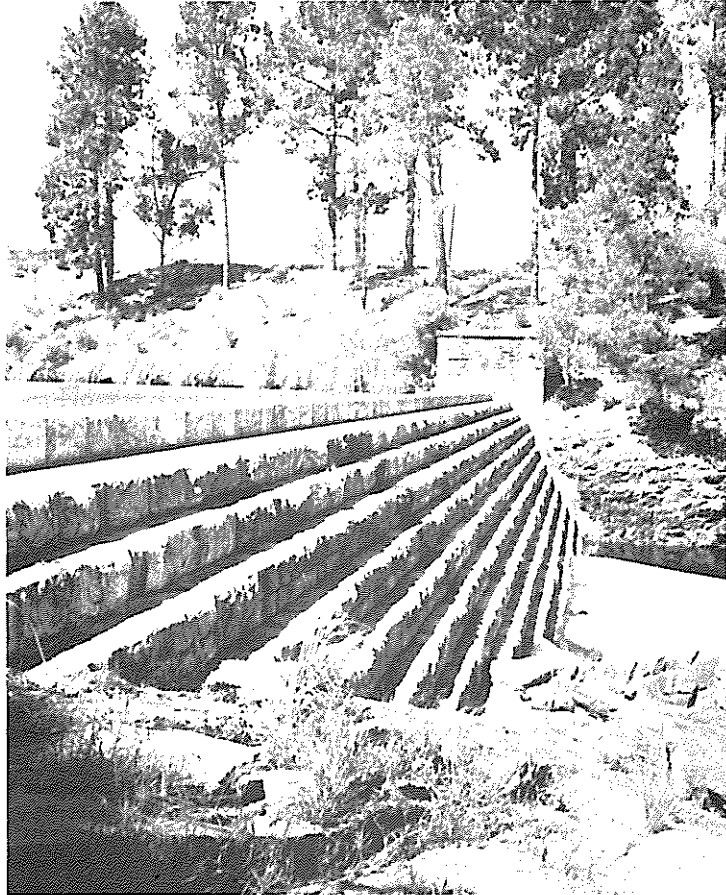
Construction date: 1850s. *Original owner:* Robert Turner. *Builder:* Turner (?)

Brief description and history: The Thrush Grove property on Section 688 at Clarendon is associated with the Turner family, a member or members of which supposedly built the house, originally known as 'Marlingford Farm', after their home in England.

The National Trust of SA Registration sheet suggests that the building was erected in ca 1840 by (or for) John and James Turner. James and an I. S. Turner are noted, however, on the Arrowsmith Map of 1840 situate at Section 655, and *Cotter's Almanack* of 1844 mentions 'Thrush Grove' at Section 655, which is near present day Morphett Vale.

The section on which the building, the subject of this description is situated, was granted to Richard Blundell on 27 May 1840, and conveyed by a subsequent owner, George Morphett, to Jonathon Marriot, Robert Turner and Thomas Threadgold in 1854. It is therefore likely that the house dates from the early 1850s, not the early 1840s as has been previously suggested.

The house is typical of the early cottage type with its M-shaped roof. The main section of the house is of sandstone rubble, with the principal facade of Flemish bond brickwork, and brick dressings. The building is symmetrical about a central pair of french doors with half-paned glazing. The windows retain their twelve-paned double-hung sash frames. The two gabled sections of roof seem to have been built concurrently, yet the rear section is clad in corrugated galvanised iron and the front portion clad with slates. The cellar is of two rooms and originally had a front and a rear entrance, but the former has been built in. The associated wine rooms to the south of the building are of probably earlier date and in poor repair. A trunk owned by the Turners and dating from their passage to Australia was in the house in 1979. An early wine press remains close to the front cellar entrance.



A.2.3.17
Clarendon Weir



A.2.3.18 'Thrush Grove' Turners Gully Road, Clarendon

The property remained in the hands of the Turner family until the 1960s, when it was sold to the Hope family, who were responsible for the renovation of buildings and the name 'Thrush Grove'.

Integrity: A large addition in flecked cream brick has been erected at the rear of the main building and has been clumsily joined to the main house and wine rooms. This addition incorporates the remaining fireplace of supposedly the earliest structure on the property, a wattle and daub outbuilding which may have been a detached kitchen. This newly added lounge has also incorporated the entrance to the cellar, which has been reframed.

Little of note remains of the interior to the main house; doors have been altered, one fireplace removed, one covered and one converted to an oil heater. The condition of the main house is good, for it has recently been renovated and redecorated.

The two-roomed barn adjacent is in good condition, but the original wine press uprights have been eaten by termites. The floors of the house have been replaced due to the action of termites. The building would appear unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Lands Title Dept Historical Files, Vol 8, Fol 1. Stark (1979) p 116, Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).

A.2.4.1 Horner's Bridge—Murray's Hill Road, Coromandel Valley. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 822 189

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 798, Classified List. Registered item of National Estate.

Construction date: 1866. *Original Owner:* Central Road Board.

Builder: Saunders and Horner.

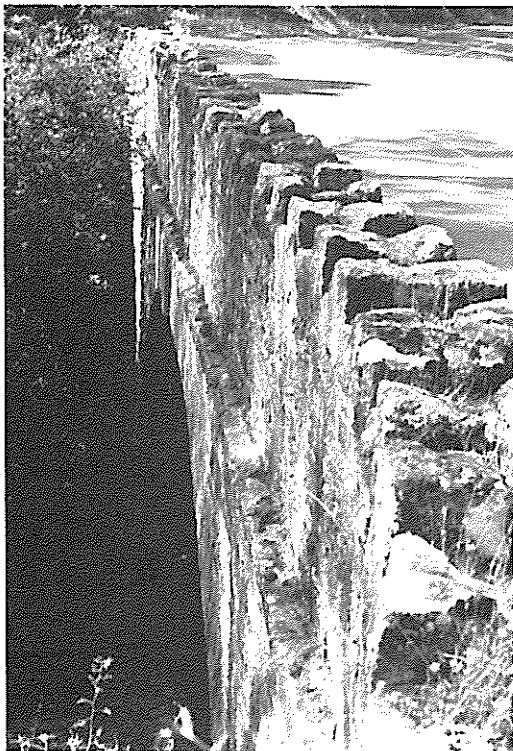
Brief description and history: Built in 1866, this stone bridge crosses the Sturt River on what was the main line between Adelaide and Goolwa. The rock faced stone is believed to have been locally quarried. The following inscription is on a stone tablet situated below the 'battlemented' parapet:

'Adelaide XI Miles

Goolwa XXXIV Miles

S. Saunders and H. Horner Contractors 2 June 1866.

This stone was erected to the memory of my late father N. Horner and presented to the Mitcham D.C. by C. L. Horner, Esq., April 6 1923'



A.2.4.1
Horner's Bridge
Murray's Hill Road
Coromandel Valley

It is of interest that a contract was let on 24 November 1865 for a bridge over the Sturt River at a cost of £610/6/- and by S. Saunders. (There is no mention of Horner in the contract book). This may, however, refer to the bridge over the Sturt River at the base of Acklands Hill.

Integrity: A report on bridges in the Meadows District Council by R. A. Cooke carried out in 1977, describes this structure as a 'magnificent bridge' and it would appear that the structure is in largely original condition, the plaque being the only major alteration.

There is a little deterioration due to moss and plant growth on abutments and parapets. Cooke's report makes the comment 'There is a definite need for white posts to give warning and start channelling the traffic for some 100 m back from the bridge.' The bridge would still appear to be threatened by traffic approaching too quickly from either direction.

References: O'Shea (1979) unpag, Cooke (1977) p 250, National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet, CRB Contract Book, SAA GRG 39/15/3.

A.2.4.2 House—'Hurd's Hill'. Off Rowlands Hill Road, Coromandel Valley. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 832 186.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 889, Recorded List.

Construction date: 1849 (earliest section). *Original Owner:* Thomas Hurd Matthews.

BUILDER: John Weymouth (Mason).

Brief description and history: Thomas Matthews was granted Section 860 on which the house is situated on 12 March 1841. Matthews was born in Pitney near Glastonbury, Somerset in 1810. He arrived in South Australia on 19 December 1839. After renting land at Brownhill Creek for a short time, he built a four-roomed paling house and dairy near the creek at Coromandel Valley.

After moving to Springton and Angaston, the Mathews family returned to Coromandel Valley in 1846 and in 1849 built six rooms of the present stone house.

The building constructed of sandstone rubble with shaped voussoirs to flat arched heads over openings is two-storeyed, and consists of two sections, both of which have hipped roofs. The larger roof is clad in slates and there are many additions to the smaller section at the rear. Hurd's Hill dominates the rise, but unfortunately both its aspect and prospect have been largely diminished by land subdivision and visual encroachment. The house itself is dominated by a large ratio of wall to window area and by the prominent



A.2.4.2 Hurd's Hill off Rowlands Hill Road, Coromandel Valley

verandah and balcony, erected relatively recently. The west facing section with balcony is rather more lofty than the earlier rear section. A barn exists to one side.

Integrity: Additions and alterations have been carried out to all faces and internally. Verandah, sun lounge, carport, pool, gazebo, etc. are additions and much external joinery has been replaced. It is in good condition, is well-maintained, but is threatened by the encroachment of residential development on all sides.

References: O'Shea (1979) unpag, National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet, Stark (1979) p 127, Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).

A.2.4.3 Uniting Church—Corner of Main Road and Ackland Hill Road, Coromandel Valley.

Previous Endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2669, on File.

Construction date: 1869 (before 1865 ?) *Original Owner:* Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Architect: James Cumming (?) *Builder:* Extensions in early 1870s, E. Shepley.

Brief description and history: Tenders for the enlargement of a Coromandel Valley Wesleyan Chapel were advertised by the architect, James Cumming, in 1865. Perhaps the tender notice was premature, for this church celebrated its centenary in 1969. Cumming's tender notice does, however, suggest the existence of a Wesleyan Church in this area prior to 1869.

The foundation stone of the adjoining vestry and kindergarten room of the existing church was laid in 1905.

Integrity: The building would appear to be the result of three stages of construction, (all masonry). It is fortunate to retain its original glazing bars to lancet windows and scalloped barge boards to the porch and main body of the church. It is possibly threatened by enlargement.

References: National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet, Jensen (1980) p 296, Stark (1979) p 142.

A.2.4.4 Institute—Main Road, Coromandel Valley. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 828 192.

Construction date: 1881. *Original owner:* Coromandel Valley Institute.

Brief description and history: This building was initiated through the efforts of Alexander Murray (of Murray and Sons, biscuit and jam manufacturers). The foundation stone was laid by Miss Jane E. Murray on 3 January 1881.

The building which incorporated a library, was used also for Baptist church services prior to the erection of the Baptist Church in 1895.



A.2.4.4 Institute Main Road, Coromandel Valley

The Institute remains an important element of the Valley landscape and is part of the precinct formed by the neighbouring Murray biscuit factory buildings.

The principal facade is well finished in punch faced squared coursed sandstone. Much of what appears to be stuccoed detail, such as sills, strings, surrounds to windows and door surround, is in fact painted sandstone. The parapet detail appears to be of cast cement detail. Heads to openings are of segmentally arched stone voussoirs. Side walls are of bluestone rubble, and the base of walling is cement rendered. The rear of the building is two-storeyed, due to its erection on the side of an embankment.

Integrity: The building is largely original. An internal inspection has not been carried out. It would not appear to be threatened.

References: Information from Mr and Mrs B. Burton, Coromandel Valley. O'Shea (1979) unpag.

A.2.4.5 House—(former Biscuit Factory Foreman's Residence). At rear of Institute, Main Road, Coromandel Valley. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 828 192 Sect 1447 (was Sect 863) Hd Noarlunga.

Construction date: 1860s (?) *Original Owner:* Alexander Murray. *Builder:* John Weymouth.

Brief description and history: This house is associated with the Murray family, highly important to the development of Coromandel Valley. The family initiated a number of buildings in this Coromandel Valley precinct, comprising the Institute, Biscuit Factory buildings, (partially in the City of Mitcham), and 'Craiglee', (dealt with in the Mitcham Heritage Survey). The nearby 'Craigburn' property was also associated with the Murrays, the property being taken up by Peter Cumming, the brother-in-law of Alexander Murray, Junior, of the biscuit factory.

The firm of Murray and Sons, jam and biscuit manufacturers, was formed in ca 1856, the factory being built at about this time by John Weymouth. It is likely that the house, the subject of this description, known as the Biscuit Factory Foreman's residence, was built in the 1860s. An adjacent workman's cottage is of interest, although largely rebuilt.



A.2.4.5
Former
biscuit factory
foreman's residence
Main Road,
Coromandel Valley

The Murray family's association with this property began in 1844, when Samuel Gill who had been granted Section 863 (now Pt Section 1447) Hd of Noarlunga, sold ten acres to Alexander Murray, 'farmer, of Morphett Vale'. The date of erection of this building (supposedly used as a residence by the Biscuit Factory Foreman) appears impossible to pinpoint. The Rate Assessment Records in the main, ignore Murray's ownership of Pt Section 863 and refer constantly to its ownership by Mrs Gill, together with Murray's occupation of Section 1200. Likewise the association of this house with the Biscuit Factory, although probable, cannot be confirmed. It is possible that it was not erected by Murray, but used subsequently by him. However, one reference in the Rate Assessments for 1861 does mention Alexander Murray owning and occupying a cottage on fourteen acres on Section 863, although this reference does not recur. These Rate Assessments for the early periods are inconclusive at best, although it is possible that this enigmatic entry refers to the building in question.

The residence is two-storeyed and built into the side of the hill leading to the River Sturt. With unshaded windows and no eaves, the building is evocative of an early period with its austere principal facade of neatly finished masonry. It is constructed of sandstone rubble with brick dressings.

Integrity: The house has been extended at the rear with timber-clad additions which do not mar the original section of the residence. The principal facade retains twelve-paned double-hung sash windows. The building may be threatened by future renovations, especially pointing and revised rear additions in stone.

References: Information from Mr and Mrs B. Burton, Coromandel Valley, O'Shea (1979) unpag.

A.2.4.6 House—(formerly Wait's shop) and associated Bakehouse. Main Road, Coromandel Valley. (opposite oval). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 829 184.

Construction date: Between 1856 and 1865. *Original Owner:* William Wait.

Brief description and history: William Wait is not mentioned in the Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments of 1856, or in any of the land conveyances for this section prior to this date. 'William Waite', butcher, of Coromandel Valley is, however, mentioned in the 1865 directory and it is likely, therefore, that this building would date from the early 1860s.

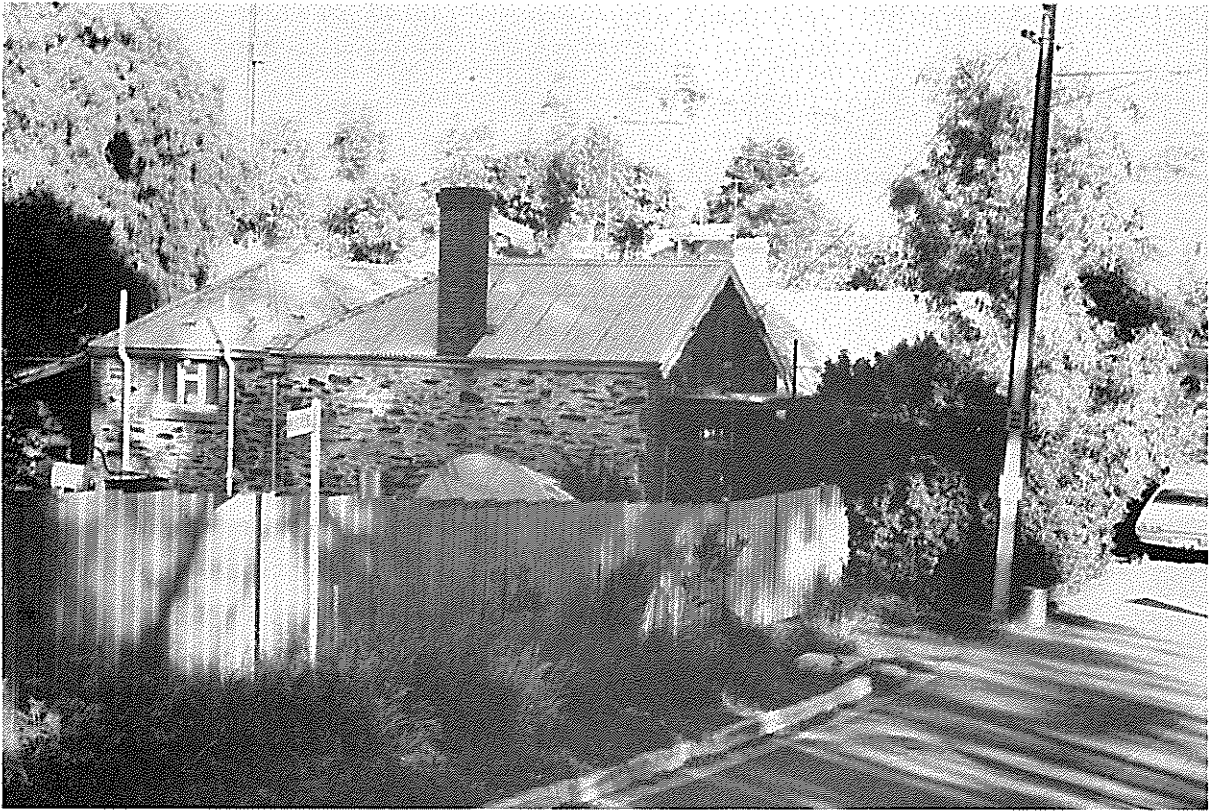
Wait established a butchering business with a slaughter yard at the rear of this building and in 1890 the house was developed into a general store and post office by Mr and Mrs Vawser.

The building is associated with what has become known as the Weymouth Bakehouse, built in the early 1900s for Messrs O. S. and W. S. Jones by John Weymouth.

Of symmetrical villa style, the house is constructed of bluestone rubble with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The gabled extremities have scalloped barges, large paned windows and the windows beneath the central section under the concave corrugated galvanised iron-clad verandah retain their twelve-paned double-hung sash frames.

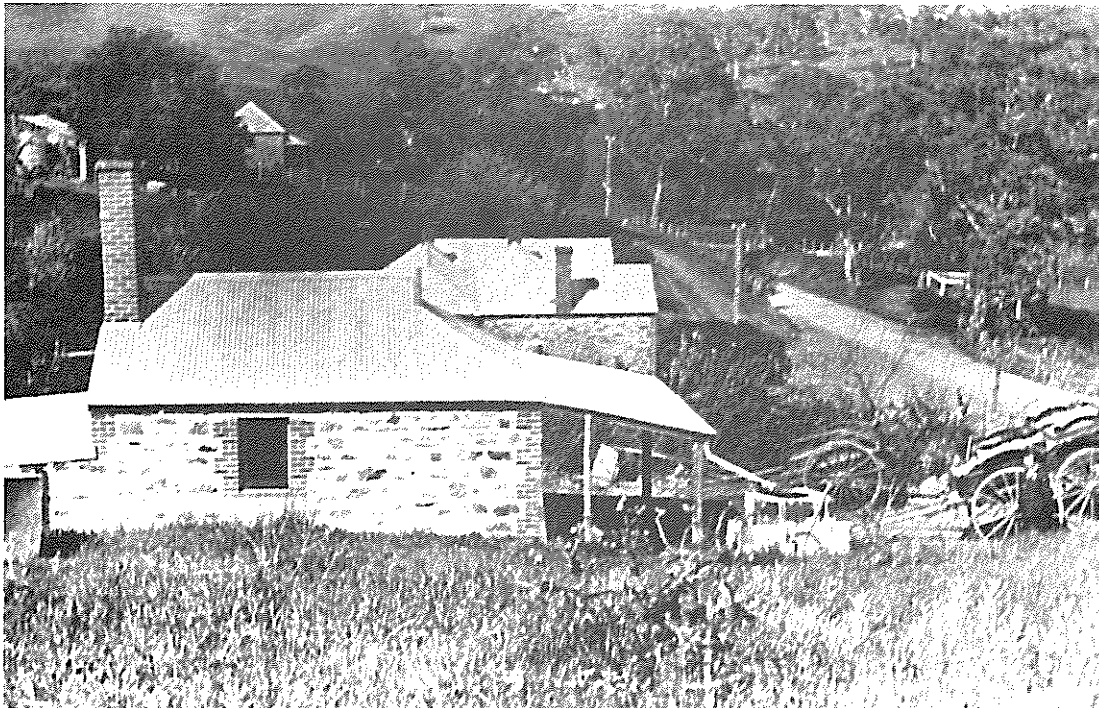
Integrity: The Wait house, probably the product of a number of stages of construction, is at present being renovated. It would appear unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr and Mrs B. Burton, Coromandel Valley, O'Shea (1979) unpag, Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



A.2.4.6 House (formerly Wait's shop and bakehouse) Main Road, Coromandel Valley

A.2.4.6 View of Wait's shop and bakehouse at the turn of the century (SA Archives)





A.2.5.1 Mackereth's Cottage, Matthew Road, Dorset Vale

A.2.5.1 Former House—Mackereth's Cottage, Matthews Road, Dorset Vale. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 884 148, Section 285, (now Section 1427), Hd Noarlunga.

Previous Endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 507, Classified List. Registered item of National Estate.

Construction date: 1840s (?) Partly rebuilt 1876 after bushfire damage.

Original Owner: George Mackereth.

Brief description and history: George Mackereth and William Hill were among the earliest settlers of this area previously known as Scott's Bottom. George Maccreth (sic) is first mentioned in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 as situated at Scott's Bottom, while *Murray's Almanack* of 1847 notes Macrith (sic) as located at Cherry Gardens (a short distance to the north). In 1855-56 McKereth (sic) is noted as owning and occupying Sections 285 and 775 including a hut. It is likely that this hut mentioned in the Assessment Books is incorporated into the building, the subject of this description. Although Mackereth was only formally granted Section 285 Hd. Noarlunga on 18 November 1854 (CT 7/219), the house is likely to have pre-dated this owing to Mackereth's early occupation of the area. In 1876 the building, in particular the roof, was damaged by a bushfire which swept from Coromandel Valley to Echunga.

The building has been used as a National Trust Museum.

This rectangular single-storeyed cottage is built of sandstone rubble with large roughly squared quoins, and appears to have been built in three main sections. The roof is typical of the early cottages with its M-shaped structure clad in shingles. The windows, eight-paned casements and twelve-paned double-hung, are surrounded by roughly shaped stones and have large timber lintels and sills. Two attic-type windows exist on the northern elevation. The building's setting is good, with a creek at the rear and relocated slab shed opposite.

Integrity: In 1978 the roof was clad with sawn shingles, this being the third covering to the basic roof structure, the original shakes and corrugated galvanised iron remaining underneath. Split shakes could have been used rather than the sawn variety which tend to give a tailored appearance. A rear wall has been rebuilt in secondhand stone, some of which has been poorly selected and pointed in cement. The building is in basically good condition, although some cracking is evident. It is threatened by vandals and disuse.

References: Information from Mr and Mrs B. Burton, Coromandel Valley, National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet, Stark (1979) p 118, Hill (nd) p 13, Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



A.2.5.2 Mine ruins, Dorset Vale Road, Dorset Vale

A.2.5.2 Almanda Mine Ruins—Dorset Vale Road, Dorset Vale. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 879 151.

Construction date: 1850, 1868.

Brief description and history: The workings in this area are of some geological, historical and educational significance. Generally described as the Mackereth workings, the area consists of the Almanda (the most important group of remains), Ballarat-Almanda, Esmeralda, Mackereth and Potosi abandoned mines workings. (The Potosi remains are in the Stirling District Council.)

The Almanda (first known as the Wheal Maria) was opened in 1850 and worked as a copper mine, but not being productive at a shallow depth, work ceased. In 1862 the Wheal Mary Anne Shaft was sunk on the eastern side of the property but work again ceased. In 1866 the site was examined, and from assays made of some stones left on the surface it was found to be poor in copper but rich in silver. In 1868 a mineral claim (No 2759) was taken out, and four tons eight cwt of ore, crushed in a Chilean mill in June yielded about twenty-eight ounces to the ton. Later, amalgamating pans were tried, and by this process some 6000 ounces of silver were produced.

The formation of the Almanda Silver Mining Association in August 1868 by Messrs Beck, Levi, Gawen, Bagot (E.), Hughes (W.), Ey and Hallett (A.), stimulated a silver rush (the only one in South Australia), and several adjoining claims were made, other mines being initiated without great success. In the eastern workings (across the road from the chimney on the hill slope) ore was raised from the 'old' Wheal Mary Anne Shaft and a Tunnel (Ey's tunnel) was driven into the hill to meet the lode. On the western side of the claim ore was extracted on an 'open cut' method.

In 1869 a new treatment plant was erected, which replaced the rather primitive Chilean mill. A sixty-horsepower steam engine powered a fifteen-head stamp battery which crushed the ore prior to its concentration. The Almanda Silver Mining Association was dissolved in 1871 and the mine closed, although a report by the Inspector of Mines of November 1900 indicates some subsequent operations, possibly on a tribute basis. In 1878 an engine shaft was sunk to a depth of thirty-eight metres and in 1881 the winze (shaft)

in Ey's tunnel was deepened. In addition, in 1887 the open cut sections of the mine were excavated to their present size, and in 1893 the majority of mine machinery and plant was sold (the mine itself and buildings having been previously sold to a Mr Hardman for £650 in 1871).

In 1900 the mine was only superficially examined, owing to the poor state of underground workings, the result of lengthy abandonment.

The main items of interest remaining at the Almanda Mine site consist of the western workings, the Mine ruins and Ey's tunnel, and the open cut at the eastern workings. Both the eastern and western workings have been recently fenced, cleared of rubbish and signposted. The mine ruins consist of a circular stone chimney connected by underground flue to the boiler house, together with the mountings and foundations for this boiler house and the remains of the crushing and treatment plant and engine house.

Although the setting of these relics has been marred by the unsympathetic placement of a CFS water tank (since covered by an earth mound), this site remains significant, and one evocative of mining activities in the 1860s and 1870s.

References:

Information from Mr G. Drew, Dept of Mines and Energy and Mr R. Wells.

Brown (1908), p 163.

Hill (nd), pp 14, 15.

Observer, 14 November 1868, 17 July, 1869, 23 September 1871.

Illustrated Adelaide Post 8 October 1868.

ALMANDA WORKINGS—Sections 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399.

Locality 1 —Adit bearing 027 and approximately ten metres long.

Locality 2 —Main Almanda workings comprising an open cut in which is located the Wheal Maria shaft. Main engine shaft just north of the open cut is flooded but depth has been measured to thirty metres.

Locality 3 —Ey's Tunnel—A sixty-two metre adit bearing 070 which includes a large open stope some thirty metres in from the entrance. A twenty-three metre deep winze, partly flooded, has been sunk in the floor of the stope at approximately forty-five metres from the entrance. The adit connects with the now collapsed Wheal Mary Anne shaft.

Locality 4 —Ey's open cut and Wheal Mary Anne shaft. The open cut which is some 7.5 metres deep appears to be a stoped out adit. The Wheal Mary Anne shaft is now collapsed.

Locality 5 —Costean on the side of the hill some nine metres long and one metre deep. A small shaft was sunk at the northern end of the costean and is now two metres deep.

Locality 6 —Remains of workings on Levis lode now completely overgrown with blackberries.

MACKERETH WORKINGS—Section 1426, 1427, 1428.

Locality 7 —Underlay shaft near top of hill, 4.3 metres deep.

Locality 8 —Underlay shaft adjacent to a costean some ten metres long.

Locality 9 —Adit excavated in the bank of Scott Creek and probably extends under the road on Section 1428. Length of adit is thirteen metres but attempts have been made to clear the collapse at the end of the adit which may extend these workings quite considerably. A shaft connects the adit to the surface five metres from the Scott Creek entrance.

BALLARAT-ALMANDA WORKINGS—Section 232.

Locality 10—A 1.6 by one metre vertical shaft approximately twenty metres deep. A short drive was commenced from the shaft at a depth of ten metres from the surface. A long costean runs due north of the shaft.

Locality 11—Adit in the side of the hill bearing 110 and sixty-two metres long. At thirty-two metres from the entrance a twenty-two metre drive has been dug in a northerly direction.

Locality 12—Adit bearing 130 and forty metres long.

Locality 13—Two costeans at right angles, five metres and three metres long by approximately 1.5 metres deep.

The Almanda Mine workings are particularly significant, due to the presence of the ruins of smelter, flue, chimney (largely intact), sundry buildings and horse whim(?).



B.2.1.1 View of Angel Gully (probably in the 1880s)
(photograph in descendant's possession, Spencer House left of centre marked with an X)

B.2.1.1 House—Spencer Road, Angel Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 824 115.

Brief description and history: This house would appear to date from the 1850s, for John Spencer purchased the southern half of Section 706 on 29 April 1851 from George Morphett. Oddly, J. Spencer is noted in the 1855 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments as occupying Sections 705 and 715. This was presumably a transcriptional error, for by 1890 J. Spencer owned Sections 706 and 716.

Although completely refaced and reroofed, the form of the building remains.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix), General Registry Office, Memorial 21/32.

B.2.1.2 House—(ruinous) Brooks Road, near Angel Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 834 099.

Brief description and history: This essentially double-fronted house is constructed of red gum slabs, which exhibit the mark of the adze. The building is now in poor condition.

B.2.1.3 Excavation Shaft—Off Easton Road, Angel Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 818 128.

Brief description and history: The shaft, dating from the early 1890s, is one of several made to extract material from the excavation of the tunnel for the Happy Valley Reservoir-Clarendon Weir pipeline. The excavated material can still be seen. Another shaft (now filled) was located beside Grant's Gully Road, and shafts four and five remain basically intact in the vicinity of Education Road.

References: Information from Mr R. Frith, Cherry Gardens, Mr D. Nicolle, Happy Valley, and Mr R. Wells.



B.2.1.2
House ruins,
Brooks Road, Angel Gully



B.2.1.4 'Rockleigh' off Piggott Range Road, Angel Gully

B.2.1.4 House—'Rockleigh'. Off Piggott Range Road, near Angel Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 808 112.

Brief description and history: The earliest section of the homestead 'Rockleigh' is reputedly the original home of Charles Piggott. This tends to be substantiated by Memorial 91/187, General Registry Office, in which the lease of Section 713 on which 'Rockleigh' is situated is described. Mary Louisa Gilbert leased the land to Charles Piggott with a covenant for purchase. This was dated 8 November 1862. Both R. and C. Piggott are, however, mentioned in the 1855 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments and it is recorded that C. Piggott did not purchase Section 713 until 29 August 1876.

The earliest part of the homestead, which has been greatly altered and extended, is generally characterised by early forms of construction.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix). Information from present owner, I. B. Gray. General Registry Office Memorials 91/187, 137/295.



B.2.2.1 Farmhouse and buildings, Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens

B.2.2.1 Farm Complex—Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 852 167.

Brief description and history: The section on which these buildings are situated was associated with J. Whyte in 1855, and by 1890 the farm was owned by A. Terry, but occupied by G. Hicks.

Although only in fair condition, the building appears stable, and exhibits early characteristics in the form of small casement windows and neatly executed french doors with half-paned glazing. Associated with the house are a slab shed and stone barn, both with steeply pitched roofs. The stonework of the barn would appear to be of dry stone walling with a little pug. The house is notable for its centrally located stone topped chimney, typical of the cottage ornee type illustrated in such pattern books as Loudon's *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* of 1833.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



B.2.2.3
Former Rechabite Hall
Hicks Hill Road,
Cherry Gardens



B.2.2.4 Farmhouse and gum tree off Brumby Road, Cherry Gardens

B.2.2.2 Former School— Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 853 158

Brief description and history: This building dates from 1879, and is part of the expansion of the activities of the Education Department following the Education Act of 1875. The school for twenty-five children was completed in April 1880 at the cost of £258/10/- by D. J. Hewitt.

The original section of the building is constructed of pick-faced sandstone with brick dressings. Unfortunately the building's integrity has been marred by corrugated galvanised ironclad lean-tos and a brick addition.

References: National Trust of SA (see Registration No 1424) PBD File No 54.

B.2.2.3 House—(Former Rechabite Hall). Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 853 161

Brief description and history: This building erected in 1895 as the Rechabite Hall is part of the centre of the hamlet of Cherry Gardens, a dispersed precinct of farms and public buildings. Tenders for the erection of this Hall were advertised by Henry Strange in the *SA Register* of 30 March 1895.

The former Hall, a gabled building of rubble stonework is simply constructed and detailed with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The paned window heads and semi-circular head to the main entrance are of gauged brick. The building has been sympathetically altered, due to its conversion for domestic use, with dormer attic windows and a large brick extension at the rear.

References: *Sunday Mail*, 13 September 1981; *SA Register*, 30 March 1895.

B.2.2.4 Farm Complex and Gum Tree—Off Brumby Rd, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 851 152

Brief description and history: The remains of this farm complex consist of outbuildings and a ruinous house. The complex was erected by William Brumby who is shown in the 1865 Directory as situate at Cherry Gardens. Brumby is not mentioned in the 1855 Clarendon District Council Assessments, but by 1890 J. and W. Brumby are shown as occupying Section 779 on which these remains are situated. Part of the roof of the house is slate-clad and an earlier roof structure, possibly for thatch, survives beneath present cladding. The rubble walls are now in poor condition. Associated with the complex is a large gum tree, supposedly an aboriginal shelter-tree.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix). Information from Mr R. Frith, Cherry Gardens.



B.2.2.6 Hedge Cherry Gardens

B.2.2.5 Cherry Gardens Soldiers' Memorial Park—Cherry Gardens Road, Cherry Gardens.

Brief description: This area, characterised by exotic trees, is a significant part of the Cherry Gardens landscape.

B.2.2.6 Hedge—Cherry Gardens Road, Cherry Gardens.

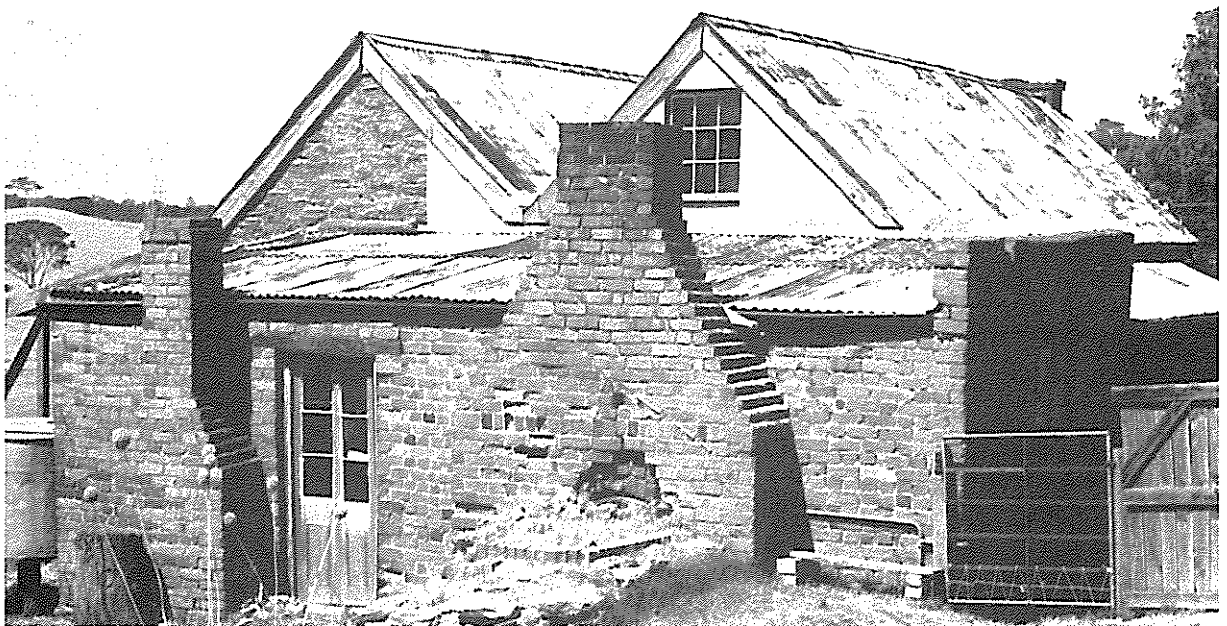
Brief description: The hedge, adorned with the words 'Cherry Gardens', is a rare example of a type of topiary.

B.2.2.7 House—Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 853 159.

Brief description and history: Section 783 on which the building is situated was occupied in 1855 by J. Middleton and Henry Field. The house may date from this time since the roof form and remains of the baker's oven suggest a relatively early date.

The house is associated with William Donnell, a son-in-law of Isaac Jacobs (who, with Field settled Cherry Gardens). By 1890 Donnell owned parts of Sections 783 and 743, which were occupied at that time by H. and A. Broadbent. Donnell is mentioned in the 1865 Directory as a schoolteacher situate at Cherry Gardens, in which case part of this building may have been an early schoolhouse.

References: Information from Mrs. Blight, Plympton. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



B.2.2.7 House Hicks Hill Road, Cherry Gardens

B.2.3.1 House—Morphett Hill Road, Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 827 122.

Brief description and history: This house which has a similar form to the Spencer house in Angel Gully, was built by J. Chapman, probably in the 1850s. The 1855 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments show a J. P. Chapman occupying Section 1638 on which the house is situated.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).

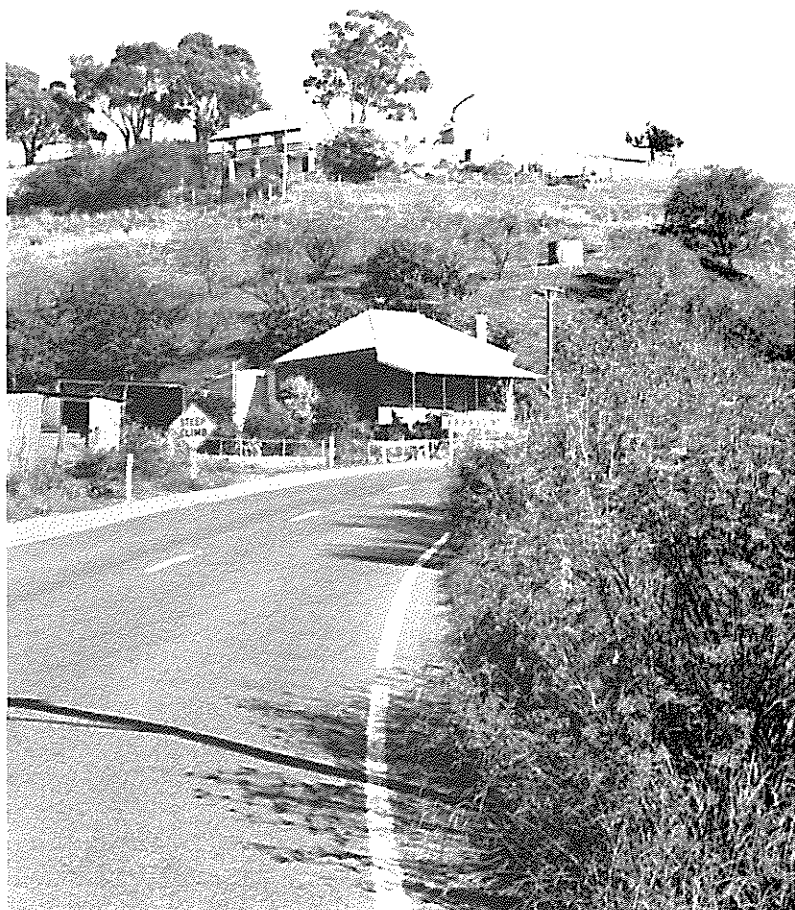
B.2.3.2 Ruins of Farm Complex, 'Glenville'.—Off Potter Road, near Clarendon. Section 773.

Brief description and history: This farm complex was known as 'Glenville' and occupied by Thomas Sprigg from at least 1844, for he was then recorded as having 50 acres wheat, 3 acres barley, ½ acre potatoes, 4½ acres garden, 270 sheep, 100 cattle, 1 horse and 30 pigs. By 1855 the Sprigg property comprised Sections 770, 771, 675, 773 and 774.

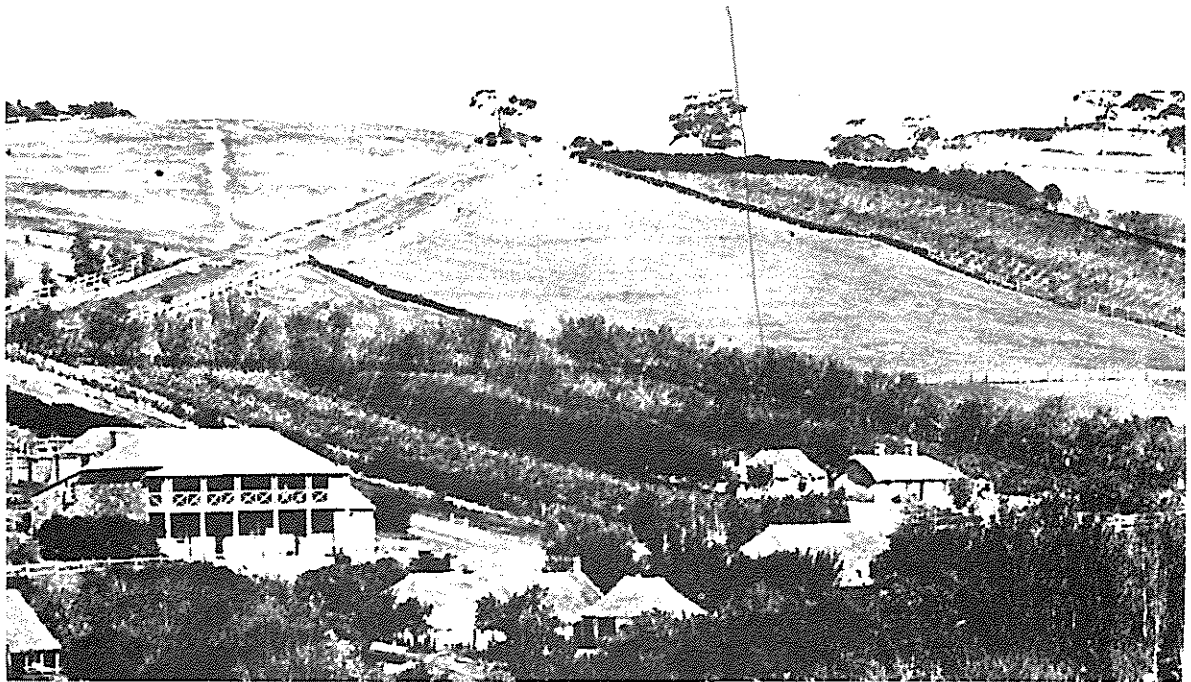
The ruins comprise the remains of a stone house, a stone shed and a number of exotic trees, such as oaks. Reputedly, Sprigg, known as the Irish gentleman, used a system of tenantry and the remains of some of the small huts of these families are dotted over the property. 'Glenville' was also supposedly astride a route Aborigines used to travel north-south, and it is said that the Sprigg household could retreat into the large stone shed while the tribe passed by. The story that the windows or slits were designed for concealed rifles appears to have some validity, due to their design. The slits, reminiscent of defensive embrasures are played internally, and are of a height to allow standing and kneeling marksmen.

The property appears to have been subsequently worked by the Cox and Sheidow families.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. Cockburn, Vol 2 p 206. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).



B.2.3.1
Morphett Hill Road
Clarendon



B.2.3.3 View of Main Road, Clarendon in the 1860s (SA Archives)

B.2.3.3 Houses and Outbuildings—Main Road, Clarendon. Lots 82, 83, and 84 of FP 5803.

Brief description and history: The earliest structure in this complex, that of Richard Morphett, has previously been documented. This house and two adjoining residences, as well as outbuildings opposite, form a precinct historically associated with the Morphett family.

A South Australian Archives photograph of the 1860s shows the earliest cottage and its western neighbour (this second house was known as 'Blackwood Lodge'), both with thatched roofs. It would appear that this western neighbour and the third house (the villa named 'Toondilla', with the bay window) were built by Richard Morphett's son, Henry, the villa being erected in about 1885.

Unfortunately the outbuildings, the earliest cottage and the central house are now in only fair condition. They remain important as tangible links with the early development of Clarendon, being associated with the important Morphett family.

References: Information from the present owner of 'Toondilla', Mrs D. Morphett, and Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. General Registry Office, Enrolment 100/31.



B.2.3.3 Morphett Family House, Main Road, Clarendon



B.2.3.5 Blacksmith's shop and House, Main Road, Clarendon

B.2.3.4 Manse—Main Road, Clarendon

Brief description and history: This house was built as the Methodist Manse in 1906, and with the adjoining Church forms the boundary to a strategic corner in the town and streetscape of Clarendon

References: Information from Mr M. Lethbridge, Clarendon

B.2.3.5 Blacksmith's shop and house—Main Road, Clarendon. Lots 625 and 626 of FP 5463

Brief description and history: In 1863 Thomas Shipway established himself as a blacksmith and wheelwright, and from a small beginning he gradually worked up a large business throughout the district. He was a JP and was prominent in Council and church activities.

His blacksmith's shop* now in frail condition, and his two-storeyed house at the rear remain. Before the erection of this house he occupied the dwelling near the present General Store.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. Burgess, pp 799, 800

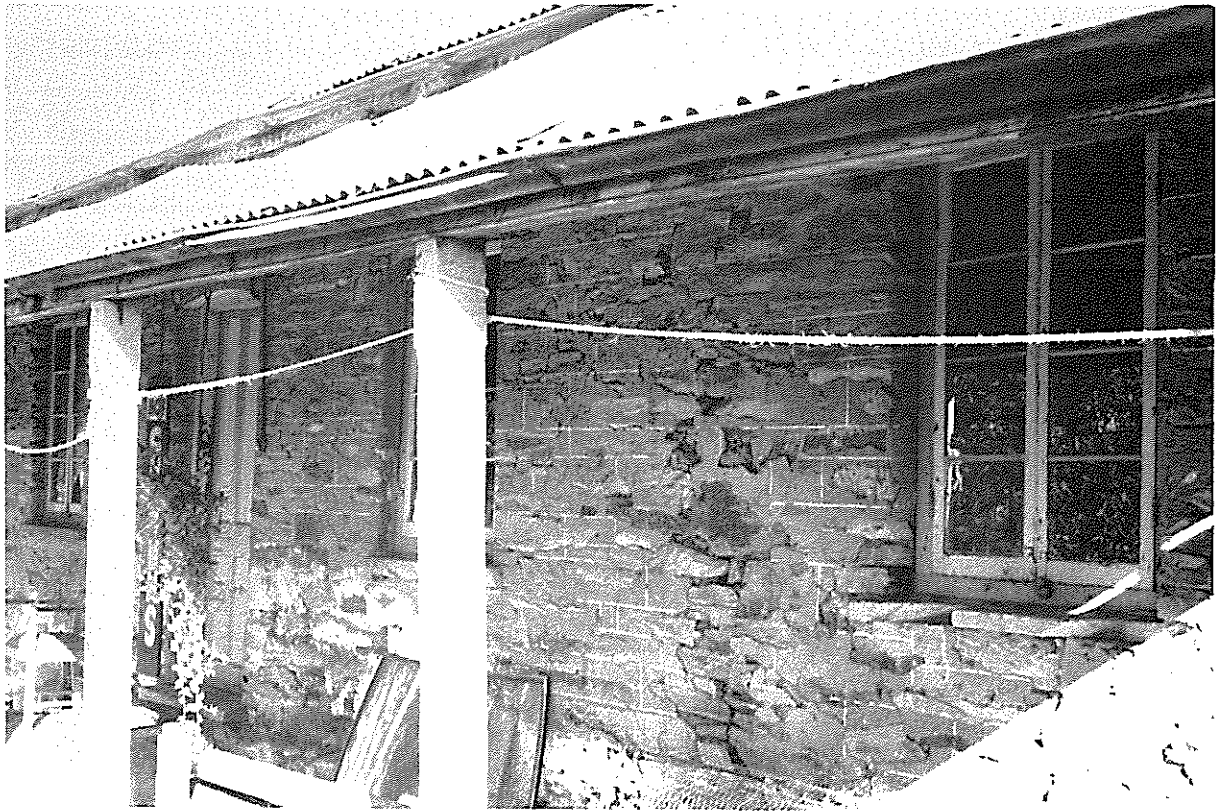
*Originally a weatherboard structure was situated across the face of the current remains

B.2.3.6 St Ninian's Church of England—Ninian's Road, Clarendon

Brief description and history: Formerly a Baptist Church, the building is shown in a South Australian Archives photograph, circa 1873. It has been used by the Anglican Church since 1889 and in about 1922 the Anglicans purchased the property.

While the form of the building remains original, joinery has been replaced and walling painted.

References: Norris-Green, pp 29, 30



B.2.3.8 House, Coromandel Valley Road, near Clarendon

B.2.3.7 House—Hollitt Road, Clarendon

Brief description and history: The house, formerly a home of the Hollitt and Potter families, is important in the landscape of Clarendon. Its original form is complemented by the retention of twelve-paned double-hung windows and slate roof cladding.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon

B.2.3.8 House—Coromandel Valley Road, near Clarendon—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 830 135.

Brief description and history: This house appears to contain a very early detached kitchen with crudely finished chimney-top of stone. The adjoining house is characterised by a long hipped roof, casement windows and rubble and pug walling.

It would appear that the house may have been associated with either the Sprigg or Threadgold properties. By 1890 Section 675, on which the house is situated, was associated with the Kenney, Reardon, Mariner and Deer families.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



B.2.3.9 Farm ruin off Scenic Road, near Clarendon

B.2.3.9 Ruin of Farm complex—Off Scenic Road, near Clarendon. Section 754

Brief description and history: This property, in common with the nearby Sprigg property, is located beside a creek. Unlike the Sprigg property, however, it was leased, the owner J. B. Thorngate of Gosport remaining in England. The property, consisting of Sections 750, 751, 752, 754 and 759, was largely granted to Thorngate on 27 June 1840. The property was leased to Decimus Woodgate in 1852, then to Isaac Jacobs in 1861, and by 1890 part of the property was leased by S. Sheidow.

It is likely that the house, the ruin of which remains, was built by Woodgate, judging by its early form of construction.

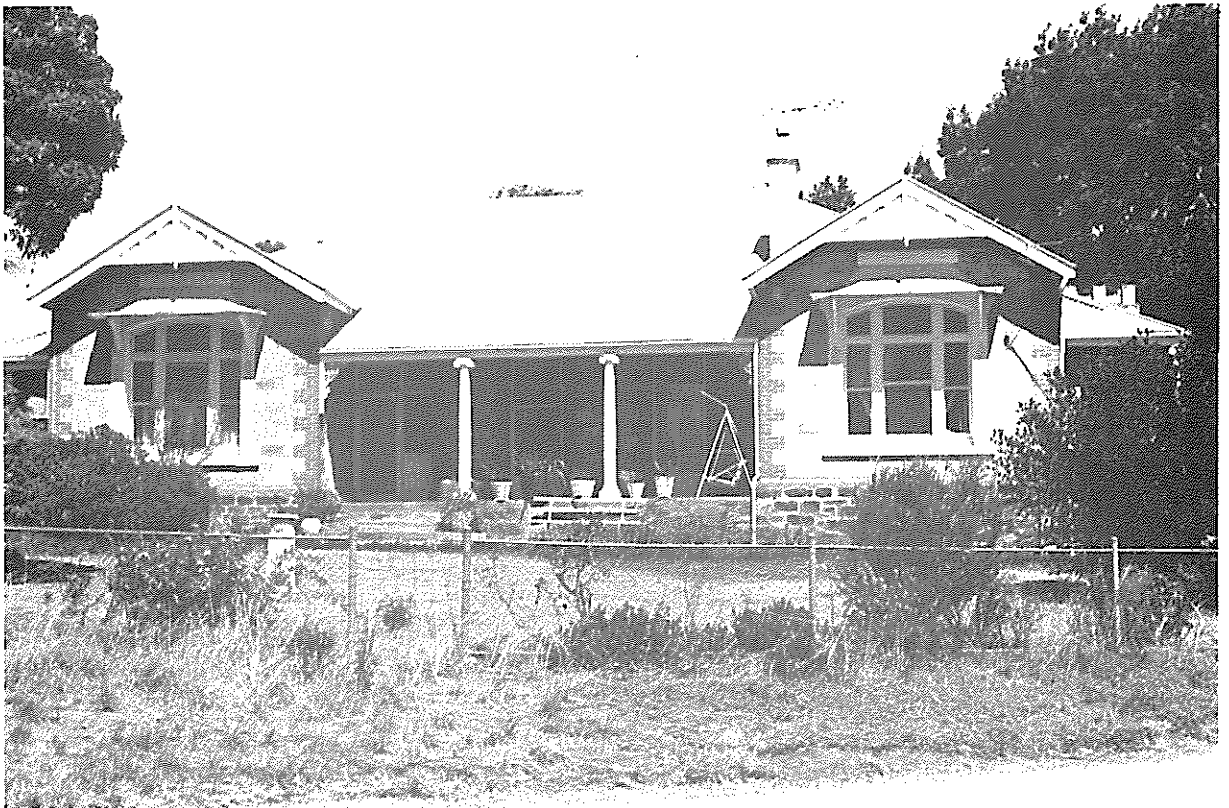
The property was brought under the Real Property Act by Churcher and Churcher, in 1936 (the beneficiaries under the will of Thorngate).

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix). Dept of Lands, Historical Files, Vol 8, Folio 1



B.2.3.10 Pavilion, Clarendon Oval

B.2.3.11 'Rockbeare' Main Road, Clarendon



B.2.3.10 Pavilion—Clarendon Oval, Clarendon

Brief description and history: This building was erected in about 1906, judging by photographs in the possession of Mr G. Webster of Clarendon. Originally it was situated on the present Bowling Green and in about 1927 it was moved to its present site by Clarrie Easton's bullock team.

The Oval area is of importance as a traditional meeting place for Aborigines and was supposedly a corroboree ground.

B.2.3.11 House, 'Rockbeare'—Main Road, corner of Harper Road, Clarendon

Brief description and history: This house, the former home of Dr Wilton associated with the Clarendon Hospital, is unusually detailed, and probably dates from the Federation period.

Walling of squared, faced, random-coursed sandstone is set over a bluestone plinth. Openings and quoins are trimmed with brick dressings.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon

B.2.3.12 House—Clarendon. Pt Lot 26, GP 42 of 1864 (corner Main and Potter Roads).

Brief description and history: This house, stoutly constructed of sandstone, is shown in a South Australian Archives photograph of circa 1873 with a thatched roof. It is a prominent part of one of the entrances to Clarendon. A western window has been blocked up, but the house appears largely original. The building is now only in fair condition.

B.2.3.13 House—Corner of Main Road and Turner Gully Road, Clarendon

Brief description and history: This house and shed appear to date from 1856, for this was the year in which the property was sold to Phineas White, Butcher, by Richard Morphet.

The detailing of the house and its steeply pitched hipped roof indicate a relatively early date. The adjacent shed was a slaughterhouse.

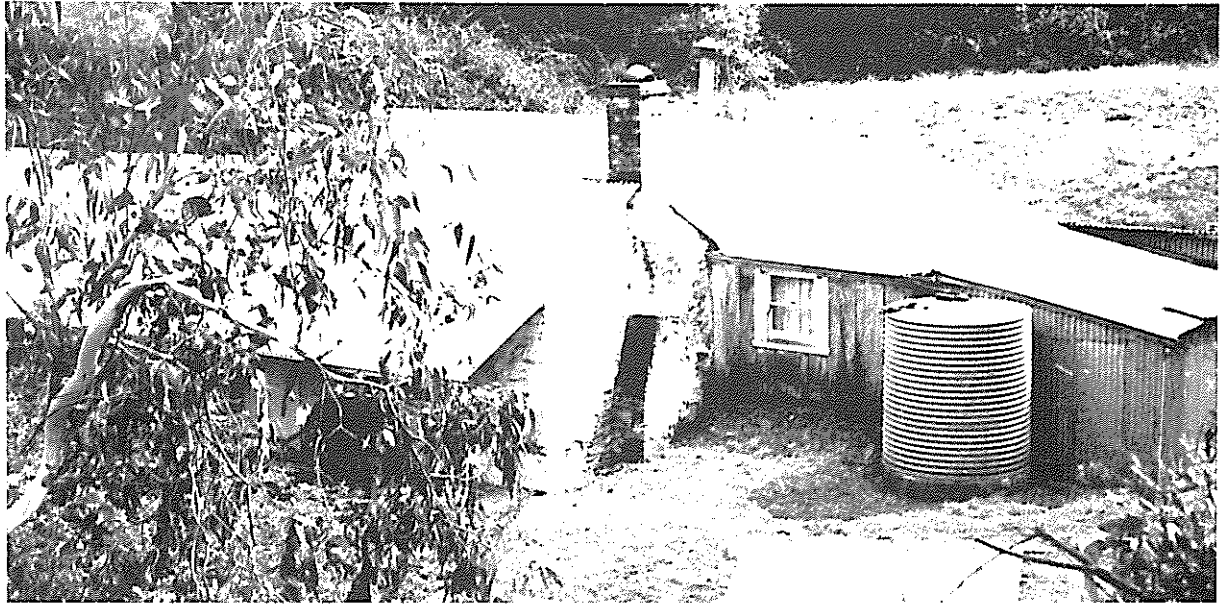
References: General Registry Office, Enrolment 54/1860. Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon

B.2.3.14 House—Corner of Ninian Road and Potter Road, Clarendon

Brief description and history: This two-storeyed house, now much mutilated, dates from before 1870. Early South Australian Archives photographs show the building with an unusual octagonal lantern at the ridge of the building's hipped roof. The house is associated with the Paddick and Dingle families.

Paddick was one of Clarendon's blacksmiths, while Dingle is reputed to have been the Weir keeper.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon



B.2.3.15 House, Formby Road, Clarendon

B.2.3.15 House—Formby Road, near Clarendon (beside tributary of the Onkaparinga River)

Grid Reference: Noarlunga 852 128

Brief description and history: It would appear from the Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments that the building is associated with members of the Dix family who were noted in 1855 and 1890 as occupying Section 290, on which the house is situated. The house is of composite construction, part of slabs and part masonry. It would appear to be of relatively early form, with small windows and large external masonry chimney.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

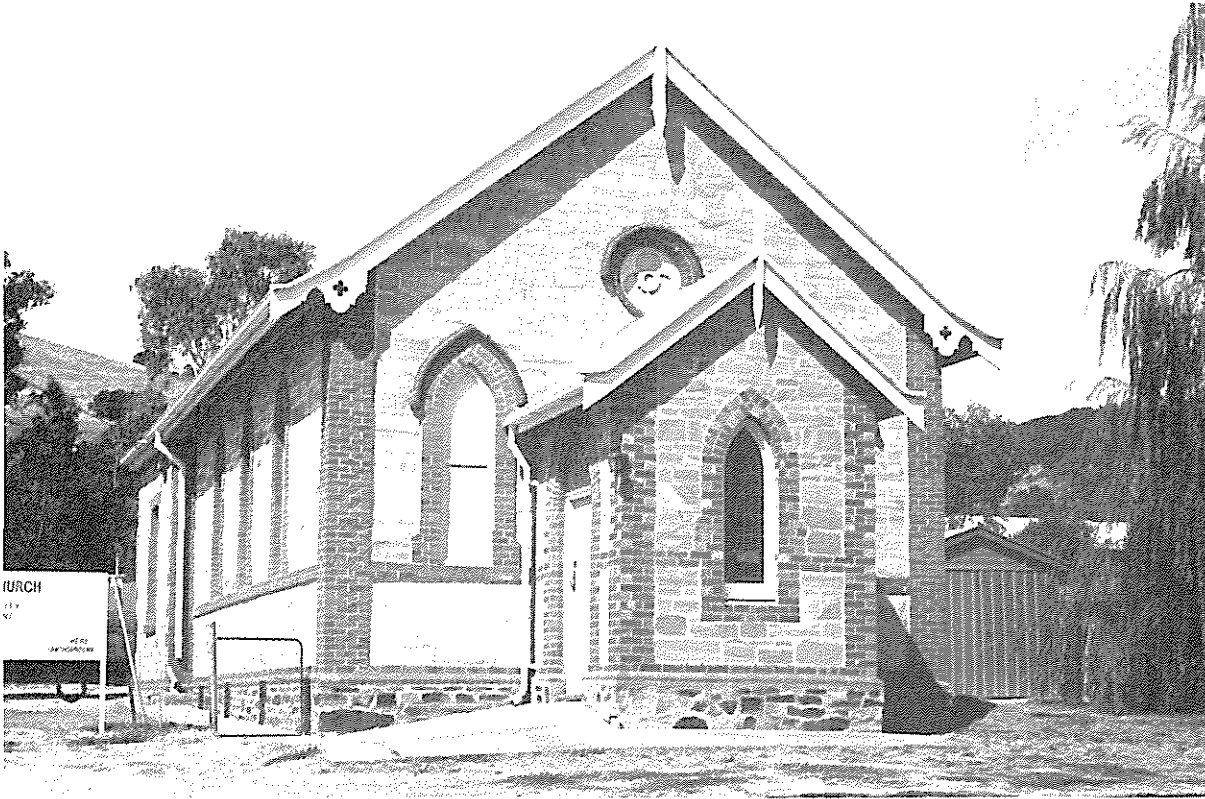
B.2.3.16 House—Near intersection of Turner Gully, Potter and Blackwood Roads, Clarendon—Grid

Reference: Noarlunga 833 136

Brief description and history: The house is of early date, with timber lintels over casement windows, and a steeply pitched hipped roof. The building would appear to retain its external kitchen and although rendered, the house is largely original.



B.2.3.16
House
Potter Road,
Clarendon



B.2.4.2 Baptist Church, Coromandel Valley

B.2.4.1 Bridge—Main Road, Coromandel Valley (foot of Ackland Hill)—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 832 204.

Brief description and history: This bridge was erected as part of the main road to the south, particularly to Goolwa. Crossing the Sturt River the bridge is linked historically to Horner's Bridge on Murray Hill Road.

The rubble bridge consists of a single arch of approximately five metres. Piers and voussoirs are of dressed stone. The rectangular string which runs across the arch apex, piers, and 'spiked' parapet are notable. Unfortunately the parapets and piers have been disturbed and deterioration of masonry has been 'remedied' by cement pointing.

References: Brasse and Marsden, p 147

B.2.4.2 Baptist Church—Corner of Crane Avenue and Main Road, Coromandel Valley

Brief description and history: This building was designed by Cowell, the foundation stone being laid by Mr William Gilbert, MP, President of the South Australian Baptist Union in December 1894. The church was opened for worship in March 1895. A vestry was added in 1908.

Neatly executed in pick-faced random-coursed freestone from the Weymouth Quarry, the building has brick dressings and is set on a bluestone rubble plinth.

References: O'Shea (unpag)

B.2.4.3 Former House—Off Ackland Hill Road, Coromandel Valley—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 838 199.

Brief description and history: This building is associated with James Ackland, after whom Ackland Hill is named. Ackland arrived at Holdfast Bay in October 1839, and by 1844 was established on Section 865.

References: O'Shea (unpag)

B.2.4.4 House (former Butcher's shop)—350 Main Road, Coromandel Valley

Brief description and history: This building retains its small paned shop window and small corrugated galvanised iron shed, both of which were associated with an early butcher's shop. This building is adjacent to Winn's ford and is part of a small precinct consisting of Winn's Bakery, the building formerly known as Shepley's Store, and the ford itself.

References: Brasse and Marsden, p 147. Norman, p 7

B.2.4.5 Ford—Winn's Road (across Sturt River), Coromandel Valley

Brief description and history: This crossing point of the Sturt River was one of the earliest. Located on what was originally the main road, it provided a focus for the development of shops and service industries. It is associated with a small precinct consisting of Winn's Bakery, circa 1870, the building formerly known as Shepley's Store, circa 1857 and the building at 350 Main Road.

References: Brasse and Marsden, p 147

B.2.4.6 Magarey's Orchard, House and Cottage—Main Road (foot of Ackland Hill), Coromandel Valley.

Brief description and history: This orchard, established and still run by the Magarey family, began circa 1910, and is representative of the produce orientated nature of Coromandel Valley. The orchard was begun with tree sites being blasted from the hillside. Much of the original equipment remains and it is a rare survivor in the Valley; an important open space which forms part of the eastern boundary to Coromandel Valley.

References: Information from Mr and Mrs B. Burton

B.2.4.7 Remains of the Coromandel Valley Pound—Main Road, Coromandel Valley. (Diagonally opposite the Baptist Church)

Brief description and history: Several lengths of stoutly constructed post and rail fencing remain beside Main Road near the Baptist Church. These are reputed to be the remains of the Coromandel Valley Pound. One of the few accessible points to the Sturt River, it is also said to have been the site of Baptist immersions.

References: Information from Mr and Mrs B. Burton



B.2.4.4 House (former butcher shop) Main Road, Coromandel Valley



B.2.4.7
Remains of
Coromandel Valley Pound
Main Road,
Coromandel Valley

B.2.6.1 House (ruinous)—Pole Road, Iron Bank

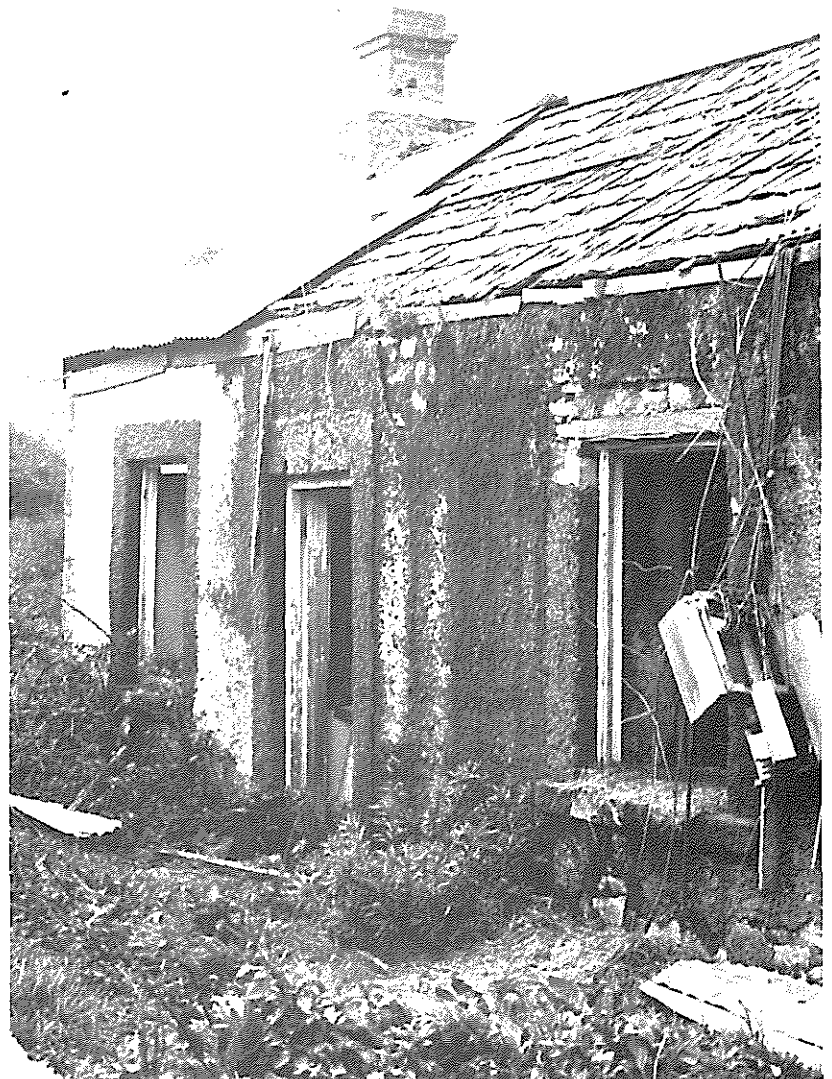
Brief description and history: The house is associated with T. Evans, who appears in the 1890 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments as situate on Section 405 on which Section the building is located. The building which retains its shingle-clad roof was probably built circa 1870. It is now virtually derelict.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

B.2.7.1 Aboriginal Grave Sites—Off Matthews Road, Scott Creek

Brief description and history: These graves are located on Section 284, and were probably associated with the Wesleyan Church which was also located on Section 284 and burnt out in 1876.

References: Hill, nd, unpag. Information from Mrs Macrow, Cherry Gardens.



B.2.6.1 House ruins
Pole Road, Iron Bank

REGION 2. Category C, Items and Sites of Interest.

Angel Gully:

House Ruin (Easton) Grid Reference: Noarlunga 817 134

Mine site Section 743 (?) Hundreds of Noarlunga and Kuitpo

Cherry Gardens

House off Cherry Gardens Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 866 172

Former shop and Post Office Cherry Gardens Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 861 172

House Section 348, Hundred of Noarlunga. Original quarry for clay deposits off Hicks Hill Road (in side of creek)

Cordwainer's house site (Toddy Joe Hobbs) Hicks Hill Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 852 165

Mine site (?) Opposite Uniting Church, Hicks Hill Road.

Original single-furrow plough markings distinct on part section 783, 787, 780, Hd of Noarlunga.

Site of Jacobs family house and slab shed (note oak tree which remains) Grid Reference: Noarlunga 862 160. Slab shed from this site now removed to site opposite Mackereth's cottage, Scott Creek.

Bullock track remnants off Golder Road.

Mine remains Section 232, 354, 780, Hundred of Noarlunga.

Ruins of three houses, Part Section 287, 288, 353, Hundred of Noarlunga.

Cherry Gardens Cemetery Cherry Gardens Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 879 174

Clarendon:

Slab shed off Ninian's Road

House off Ninian's Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 842 122

Ruin of Park Farm off Harper Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 837 114

House site Formby Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 851 128

House ruin and site (Deadman) off Main Road south of Clarendon Grid Reference: Noarlunga 852 108

House Brooks Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 846 103.

Former Tea Rooms Main South Road, south of Clarendon, corner of Harper Road.

Slab Shed off Main Road, south of Clarendon Grid Reference: Noarlunga 854 104

House site (Hilton) Grid Reference: Noarlunga 848 110

Additional buildings of group merit are noted in the Clarendon Management Plan compiled by UEPG in 1981.

Coromandel Valley:

Former butcher shop and associated house (Scroop). Main Road.

Coromandel Valley Cemetery and old School site. Crane Avenue.

Former Army Training Ground (World War II) Sections 406 and 407, also associated with cattle rustling in Fern Gully. These Sections are of noted Botanical significance.

Former Lighthouse Training Ground (World War I) Chambers Run, south of Coromandel Valley.

Coromandel Valley War Memorial and associated trees Main Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 829 184.

House Nicolle Drive, off Main Road.

Dorset Vale:

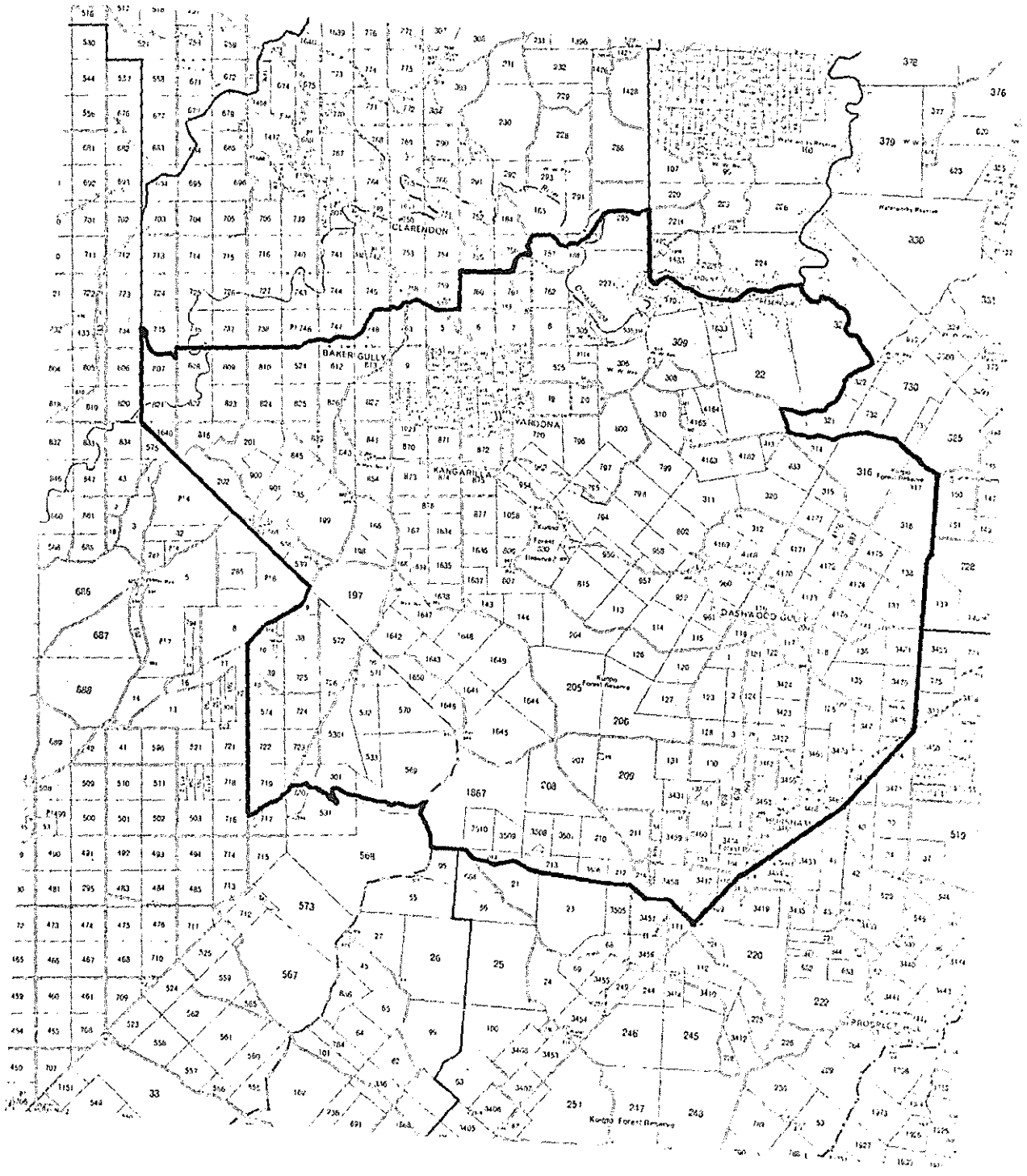
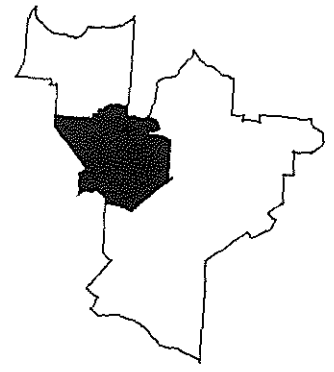
Almanda Village site, including Baker and Butcher Grid Reference: Noarlunga 879 147 (approx).

House former Dorset Vale Post Office Dorset Vale Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 880 146

Dorset Vale School site Dorset Vale Road Grid Reference: Noarlunga 883 136.

Former Dorset Vale Post Office site Grid Reference: Noarlunga 878 137.

REGION 3



Kangarilla

Agricultural pursuits, water catchment, mining and forestry have largely determined the character of the whole of the Meadows District Council and they are all present in Region 3. The earliest agricultural activities of, for example, Dashwood, Bottrill and Baker, intimately associated with the settlement of Dashwood Gully, Kangarilla and Baker Gully respectively, are as much a part of the development of the area as are the grander schemes such as the construction of the Mount Bold Reservoir (1932-1938) and the initiation of the Kuitpo Forest by the Woods and Forests Department at Knott Hill in 1899.

The Region is bounded on the west by the Southern Vales wineries, which surround Blewitt Springs; on the north roughly by the Onkaparinga River and Mount Bold; on the east by the extremity of the township of Meadows and 'Fingerboard corner'; and on the south by Wickham and Brookman Roads.

The nomenclature of the area has ensured that many of the early settlers have been commemorated. Dashwood Gully, Baker Gully, Grimwood Hill, Knott Hill and Wickham Hill are all associated with land occupied by these pioneers, whose contribution is in distinct contrast to absentee landlords who were granted a number of the Sections on which settlements grew in the region. James Simpson of Port Phillip was granted Sections 875 and 954 in 1840; W. F. Fergusson of Calcutta in India, Sections 871 and 872 in 1840; and Section 854 was granted to William Henry Harton of England in 1840.

Cockburn insists that the present name 'Kangarilla' was clipped from the native appellation 'Kangoarinilla'.^{7.1} *The Southern Australian* of the 1840s mentions 'Kungarilla', as does *Bennett's Almanack* of 1841, which records Benjamin Wickham (who arrived in South Australia aboard *The Africaine*) and Robert Miller as situate at 'Kungarilla'. The Kangarilla Research Committee suggests that 'Kangarilla' was derived from the name of a waterhole which became the Water Reserve on the Baker Gully Road. Richard Counsel, in his survey of the area in 1839, referred to the region as 'Kungarilla Valley' and in his Field Books this valley is shown at the western extremity of Section 954 and consisting of Sections 841, 870, 871 and 872, Hundred of Kuitpo. In addition to the variation in the derivation and spelling of the name of the settlement, various official documents referred to the locality as 'Eyre's Flat'. Cockburn notes that 'it was once the property of Mr E. J. Eyre, the explorer'.^{7.2} In reference to this assertion however, it has been stated that 'no record is available of E. J. Eyre having held land in this locality'.^{7.3} A plan of the Hundred of Kuitpo withdrawn from the Land Office in 1865 shows Eyre's Flat to the north of Kangarilla, the Survey of Sections 5-19 by Lance Corporal Harris being in fact titled 'Sections at Eyre's Flat surveyed in September and October 1854.' It is probable that Eyre did use this locality for depasturing cattle after his overland expeditions bringing livestock to South Australia in the early 1840s. *The Kangarilla Historical Records* further state that Eyre built a wattle and daub hut on Section 873, but this cannot be verified at this stage. It has also been stated that overlanders such as Eyre bringing stock from the eastern states used the pass in the range now known as Peter's Creek. In addition this pass was supposedly used by the Chinese on their way to the Victorian Goldfields.

The section on which the township of Kangarilla was established, Section 875, had been intended by its owner to have been called 'Scaldwell'. The section originally granted to Simpson in 1840 was purchased by John Bottrill in 1849. He had named his farm 'Scaldwell' after his English birthplace and established himself on adjoining Section 877, which had been granted to him in 1841. Memorial 133/200, dated 1864 (General Registry Office), refers to the Conveyance of 'Lot 1 in the township of "Scaldwell" (as laid out by John Bottrill) to J. Lucas'.^{7.4} A plan of this subdivision was not, however, submitted to the Land Office.

John Carr purchased Section 955 from G. F. Dashwood in 1862 and subdivided it as the township of Glengrove, employing E. A. Delisser to survey the allotments. This subdivision was not successful, however probably due to the steep gradients of the section. In 1883, yet another township was planned and the town of Yaroona was surveyed from Sections 17 and 18, Hundred of Kuitpo by William G. Evans. Laid out symmetrically with terraces as boundaries, the township had sixteen allotments and was proclaimed in the

Government Gazette of 15 November 1894. The township was not successful, however, because of the lack of surface water and inferior land. Due to the devastating drought and depression of the late-1880s and early 1890s, Cotton's scheme of Working Men's Blocks was implemented and Sections 346/9, 445/6, 460, 474/7, etc were laid out around Yaroona by W. G. Evans in 1886 to help alleviate the plight of the poor. First offered as Working Men's Blocks with terminating tenure, in 1887, they were subsequently offered as Homestead Blocks with perpetual leases, in 1890. This subdivision can still be seen on modern Hundred maps.

Despite all the efforts to establish various settlements in the area, Kangarilla remained as the village voted 'most likely to succeed'. The erection of the Methodist Church at Kangarilla in 1855, the Bible Christian Church in 1862 and the erection of the Hotel in 1863 must have increased confidence in the town's capacity for further improvement. However, in the mid-1860s as *The South Australian Gazetteer* records, there were crop failures and drought. 'The material advancement of the neighbourhood has been severely checked by the failure during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 of the potato and wheat crops, the former having suffered from the dry springs and early summers and the latter from the ground blight and bug aphid. The population of Dashwood's Gully, including Glengrove, numbers about 200 persons. That of the district (Kondoparinga) in 1861 was 1434 and is at present 1196, showing a decrease of 238 or sixteen per cent during the last five years.'^{7.5}

This period is tied to a depression which hindered the development of South Australia and led to a more scattered population due to disenchantment and insecurity. *The South Australian Gazetteer* recorded that in 1866 the population of Kangarilla was 'small and scattered'. Sutherland, in *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, also noted the lack of closer settlement in the region, for although he recorded valleys of evidently good land, some of which had been taken up for cultivation, he found large numbers of similar valleys '... lying quite untenanted and solitary'.^{7.6}

Despite decreasing yields, infestation of crops by pests and the realisation that sheep grazing was not successful due to the gullies being too steep and slippery for lambs in the lambing season, Dashwood Gully received far more attention in *The South Australian Gazetteer* than Kangarilla. The earliest settler in this area was George Frederick Dashwood, an important South Australian because of the positions he held over the years. He sat in the Legislative Council as a non-official member in 1843-44 and in 1847 he was appointed Commissioner of Police and Police Magistrate. In 1849 he gave up these positions to become Stipendiary Magistrate at Port Adelaide. In 1851 he was appointed Collector of Customs and sat in the Legislative Council from 1852 to 1854. From 1858 to 1861 he was the Emigration Agent for South Australia in London and then returned to South Australia to become a Stipendiary Magistrate at various country centres. Born in 1806, Dashwood served in the Royal Navy before coming to South Australia aboard the *Orissa*, complete with a prefabricated timber house by Henry Manning of London.^{7.7} On 21 November 1841 Dashwood arrived in South Australia, taking up land east of the site of the present township of Kangarilla. Sections 955-961 inclusive were originally granted to Dashwood in England, in lieu of a Naval pension, in 1840. G. F. Dashwood is mentioned in *Allen's Almanack* of 1844 as situated at 'Parkhurst', with twenty acres wheat, four acres barley, four acres oats, quarter acre garden, five acres fallow, forty cattle, two horses and eight pigs. In this year he won first prize for wheat and oats in South Australia. Henry Paddick and William Pearn were also situated at 'Dashwood Farm' at this time. Dashwood established his Parkhurst property on Section 960 and buildings dating from the early days still survive on the property. He was largely responsible for the development of the Gully, for he began the first part of 'Forest Lodge' and induced Captain Servante, also formerly of the Royal Navy, to come to South Australia in 1861.^{7.8}

Servante built 'Fern Hill' in 1861-1862, Dashwood virtually rebuilt 'Parkhurst' in 1862 and 'Forest Lodge' was significantly enlarged, the three 'villas' and their gardens forming a distinctive part of the Kangarilla district. 'Fern Hill' and 'Forest Lodge' were erected on Dashwood's Sections 957 and 958. Portions of these sections were held by Frederick Servante, 1862; Thomas Nottage, 1862; C. H. T. Connor, 1866; W. W. Ewbank and J. Dashwood, 1869; Mary Louisa and Julia Georgiana Servante, 1873; T. Magarey, 1876; C. T. Cowle, 1880; W. Hubble, 1880; H. Field (Servante's son-in-law), 1881; John McTaggart, 1883; M. S. Field, 1891; C. E. S. Parker, 1895; and H. M. Walkley, 1908.^{7.9}

Two other significant houses in Dashwood Gully are associated with the building contractors, Prewett and Sidler who were responsible for many structures throughout this region. The house of George Prewett remains on part of the Glengrove Survey, as does Sidler's residence, which also became the Dashwood Gully Post Office. George Prewett is credited with building the two-storeyed structures in the area such as 'Glen Grove', the Hotel and the Store and house opposite, in Kangarilla, as well as the Temperance Hall and

numerous bridges. In addition, Prewett and Fry built St George's Anglican Church at Meadows while Sidler of Dashwood Gully erected buildings such as the old Meadows school, the associated school residence and the roof of St George's Anglican Church at Meadows. Prewett is also mentioned as the poundkeeper at Glengrove in the 1865 Directory, while Sidler is simply described as a farmer. Other members of the community in Dashwood Gully at this time were John Belton, George Bilney, Elijah Branford, John Carr (a notable South Australian), James Collins, G. F. Dashwood, William Fry, George Langford, Charles Lucas, W. Meader, Charles, John and Thomas Nottage, Captain Servante and William Smith.⁷⁻¹⁰

It has been recorded that Kangarilla lay at the boundary of the tribal areas used by the Adelaide Aborigines (the Kaurna) and the Encounter Bay tribe (the Ramindjeri). A burial ground at Baker Gully, a number of burials at cemeteries in Kangarilla and trees supposedly used as shelters by these people would seem to be all that remains of the two tribes in this area.

The region was also divided when, in 1853, the boundary of the District Councils of Kondoparinga and Clarendon bisected the Kangarilla area.

Kangarilla, as has been previously noted, was established on Section 875 on land purchased by John Bottrill in 1849. This section was subdivided, a portion being held by Charles Thorpe, William Smart, Charles Barnett, John Thorpe, James Chapman, Edward Burgess, Joseph Hardy, Jeremiah Morphett, William Hall and the Rev. John Harcourt, as trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion in 1853. Similarly, Elijah Branford, George Prewett, George Fry, Richard Cox, George Usher, Richard Piggott and John Bottrill were trustees of the Bible Christian Connexion for the site of their Chapel in 1862. (The Pastor was James Ashton.) In addition, portions were conveyed to Thomas Cox in 1860; Joseph Lucas, 1864 (mentioned earlier); Richard and Thomas Cox, 1868; William Lockier, 1869; Charles Threadgold, 1869; and John Thorpe, 1870.⁷⁻¹¹

A little of the Scaldwell estate of Bottrill survives above Kangarilla, but the exact extent of the earliest sections is difficult to ascertain. In *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 George Baker of Kangarilla and John Bottrill of Scaldwell Farm are mentioned. In *Allen's Almanack* of 1844, Baker is recorded as having twenty-eight acres of wheat, two acres barley, quarter acre potatoes, sixty-eight cattle and seven pigs and Bottrill with twenty-seven acres of wheat, four acres barley, half acre potatoes, half acre garden, thirty cattle and four pigs.

Other early occupiers of land in and around Kangarilla, according to *Allen*, were P. Bateman, James Dick, Thomas Harris, Thomas Hardy and Edward Plummer. One early name banished to obscurity would appear to be Francis Grote, mentioned in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1844 as being situated at 'Grote's Park'. *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia* noted Grote as a contributor to the early pastoral enterprises of the State and attempted to remedy this oversight. Francis was a brother of George Grote, who had represented London in the House of Commons. George took a prominent part in the early stages of the movement for the colonisation of South Australia and an Adelaide street was named after him. Just before Francis arrived in South Australia aboard the *Java* in 1840, George Grote announced in the Adelaide press that he had purchased 4000 acres and was sending out his brother Francis whose name figures in early land records. Francis Grote established himself on Sections 717, 719, 720, 723 and Part 722, Hundred of Willunga, (subsequently sold to Benjamin Wickham on 23 January 1851) and had by 1844, according to Cockburn, erected a substantial dwelling and two stockyards with 1240 ewes, 1300 wethers, 150 cattle and a large number of horses and pigs,⁷⁻¹² a prominent man even compared with Bottrill, Baker and Dashwood. In spite of his obviously well established position, Francis Grote left the district in favour of Murray lands. However, he later suicided at Magill, his burial at night being in distinct contrast with the pomp of his brother's burial in Westminster Abbey. The Grote family had no involvement with the later development of Kangarilla, however, for families which have remained in the district for over one hundred years include Baker, Bottrill, Smart, Wickham, Golder, Oakley, Osmond, Thorpe, Collins, Paddick, Dowling and Steer.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church was rebuilt in 1857, the Bible Christian Church was built in 1862 and the Kangarilla Hotel (now a private house) was built in 1863. After the depression mentioned earlier, the Temperance Hall was built in 1875 and the two-storeyed shop opposite the Hotel was built one year later. At this time, the school was erected. St Stephen's Anglican Church was built in 1903, the last major building to be erected in the town.

The first post office was begun in 1850, on a site immediately to the south of the Anglican Church (now CFS garage) and was then located in a house now owned by Clem Steer. In about 1860, the post office moved to its present site in the earliest section of the existing building. The first official record of a school is to be found in the minutes of the Central Board of Education, dated 30 May 1859, which indicate that Thomas

Dailey was issued with a licence to teach at Eyre's Flat. In 1863 the school closed and was reopened in 1870.

In the 1860s hope was high for the discovery of gold, due to the Echunga and Jupiter Creek finds. While there was some joy at Wickham Hill and gold was found at Blackwood Gully in 1886, the Kangarilla Mine (Sections 796 and 797) and the Boulder or Glen Taggart Mine (Section 22) were perhaps the largest concerns in the area. The Kangarilla Mine was located on a mineral lease which had been granted to Thomas Bond Hawson in 1887. This silver-lead mine was worked on behalf of an English company, with Captain Pinkerton as Mine Manager. At one time eighteen miners boarded at the Hotel (which had become a Temperance Hotel). The mine closed due to problems encountered with water.

There was another silver-lead shaft about two miles below Clarendon and copper deposits were found at Mount Bold in 1889. This mine closed in 1903-4, due to the water pollution which resulted from the mining activities. The Boulder Mine on Section 22, off Cut Hill Road, is linked with the Great Boulder Mine at Kalgoorlie, and was worked by Messrs Brookman, Pearce and de Rose. Their mine near Kangarilla was covered with sandstone boulders and when they moved to Western Australia and made their claim on a sandstone ridge near Kalgoorlie, they named it 'The Great Boulder'.

Dr J. Knott, associated with the noted early South Australian pioneer, John Barton Hack, was a JP in the area in 1848. Dr Knott employed Bottrill to watch over cattle which Eyre had overlanded before 1841 and is generally credited with pioneering the old coach road which crests Mount Panorama to the south of Kangarilla. This road which is still shown on modern Hundred maps would have been important to the early



Photograph of what is thought to have been the first Kangarilla Post Office with members of the Thorpe family. Note the thatched roof, paling verandah and construction of walling by horizontal slab or drop slot technique (SA Archives)

settlement, as the Kangarilla Historical Records maintain that settlers arrived from the Mount Barker area due to the Special Surveys and advanced state of settlement in that direction.^{7.13} A road of sorts had been formed to Mount Barker in the early 1840s and this route was preferred because the journey to Adelaide via Clarendon was difficult until the Onkaparinga was bridged in 1858. With the major expansion of the roadway network during the 1860s Kangarilla became a relatively important staging point. It is recorded that in 1860 Cobb & Co were delivering mail as far as Meadows via Kangarilla and that later, when Hill & Co's five-horse coaches took over, Kangarilla became a staging post where horses were changed for the run to Ashbourne. The stables, now demolished, were situated at the rear of the present post office and store. The last coach ran in about 1911.

The area lost a major possibility for development when the present railway route to Melbourne across the Mount Lofty Ranges was decided upon. Evidently the pass in the range at Peters Creek, south of Kangarilla, had received some consideration as an alternative route for the line. Later, a second proposal, also unsuccessful, suggested the linking of the timber mill and Kuitpo Forest with the McLaren Vale and Willunga railway. A plan of 7 April 1922 details this line, mentioning Peters Gully, possible station sites and the timber mill on Section 249, off Brookman Road.^{7.14}

Region 3 has been important in the development of a commercial Forestry programme. The South Australian Woods and Forests Department, the oldest of its type in the Commonwealth, began trial plantings of various species in order to ascertain which would be commercially viable in production. In 1899 William



The original homestead of the Michelmore family, 'Gum View', still stands and exhibits use of both the adze and circular saw to cut and trim the locally available Red Gum

Durward began clearing land and planting Ironbarks for the Government. Many stands of trial species remain in the forest areas, in particular those at either side of the present Kuitpo Forest Headquarters. 'Timber getting' was, of course, carried out from the earliest days in order to supply roofing and walling of buildings, the adze and pit-saw being employed so that a trunk could be reduced to manageable and more easily transportable slabs and planks. The homestead 'Gum View', off Brookman Road, is an excellent example of vernacular building, the work of the adze being readily visible in the vertical slab walling. A sawmill was installed by A. W. and H. M. Collins to the north-west of the Methodist Church at Kangarilla and according to Bert Wilson, whose family have been involved with sawmilling in the area for many years, steam driven sawmills were in operation near the Michelmores' Gum View property in the years from 1870 to 1885. Logging was carried out with bullocks for many years and even in later years when heavy machinery was available, tractors often became bogged and a number of local bridges collapsed under their weight, making the use of bullock teams again desirable. The Michelmores sawmill was destroyed in the summer of 1887-1888 by a bushfire which also destroyed a number of bridges in the area. However, the Michelmores family obviously remained important to the industry, because in 1920, SA Hardwoods Ltd was established in April, following an agreement between Sir Douglas and Lady Mawson, Mrs Sprod, Mr McDonald and Sarah Michelmores.

In 1918 Gilbert Thorpe erected a sawmill on the site of the present mill on the McLaren Flat Road and later the Western Case Co was situated at Peters Creek. Railway sleepers, pit props, timber blocks for roadways and cases for export resulted from the milling activities in this area.

This region is tied to the Echunga and Jupiter Creek areas by the wattle stripping industry, which was profitable at the turn of the century. Wattle bark had been collected from the Kangarilla area as early as 1841 and the industry eventually became centred at Echunga with a branch at Cherry Gardens. Much of the produce was sent to the Jupiter Bark Mills, which had been erected in 1918 by the Melbourne firm Michaelis, Hallenstein & Co. In 1914 a Wattle Growers Association had been formed to fight low prices and market monopolies. J. Oakley, T. Mutton and W. E. Bottrill represented Kangarilla and a recommendation by Walter Jackson of Kangarilla led to the interest of the Melbourne firm in the area and the erection of the Jupiter Bark Mill. Before the anticipated twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Association could be celebrated, the Wattle bark industry was destroyed by bushfire on 13 January 1939.

Numerous structures in the district, including a number of outbuildings at 'Parkhurst' were destroyed in the conflagration.

The construction of the Mount Bold Reservoir in 1932-1938 and its opening on 11 November 1938 by the Governor, Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, completed the triangle of forces that have shaped the region's landscape. The capacity of the reservoir was increased in 1962, the forest areas have grown, due to the marked success of the Californian native *Pinus Radiata* and agriculture is an economic mainstay of the area.

The logo chosen by the Meadows District Council as its official insignia aptly recognised the impact of these major themes in the region.

References

- 7.1 Cockburn (1908) p 76.
- 7.2 *ibid* p 76.
- 7.3 LTO Historical Files, Vol 5, Folio 52.
- 7.4 *ibid*.
- 7.5 Whitworth (1866) p 64.
- 7.6 Sutherland (1889) p 20.
- 7.7 Herbert & Stark (1979) unpag.
- 7.8 SAA Historical Note 317.
- 7.9 LTO Historical Files, Vol 5, Folio 52.
- 7.10 *ibid*.
- 7.11 *ibid*.
- 7.12 Cockburn (1925-27) p 239.
- 7.13 Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1955) p 44.
- 7.14 State Transport Authority, Map 27/161 33590, 7 April 1922.



A.3.1.1 House, Baker Gully Road, Baker Gully

A.3.1.1 House—Baker Gully Road, Baker Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 849 101

Construction date: ca. 1875 (?) *Original owner:* James Smart. *Builder:* Smart.

Brief description and history: The Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments note a W. Smart situated on Sections 763, 873 and 748 in 1856. William Smart, 'farmer of Eyre's Flat' is mentioned in the 1865 Directory, Eyre's Flat being an early name for the Kangarilla region, especially this part of Baker Gully.

The 1890 Assessments mention A. & J. Smart as being the owners and occupiers of Section 763.

While William Smart originally owned the property, a descendant, B. A. Smart, maintains that the building described here, a sapling and daub building with stone additions, was erected by James Smart in about 1875.

The front two rooms of the house are of a stout timber frame, with saplings nailed to the frame and a fine daub packed around them. The rooms at the rear are of sandstone rubble incorporating a baking oven. The chimneys with their early projecting form are notable.

Integrity: Windows have been altered but the building would appear largely original. There is a corrugated galvanised iron clad lean-to at the rear. The house has been greatly affected by the action of white ants. It is threatened by man and natural forces.

References: Information from Mr B. Smart, Baker Gully. Rate Assessment and Directories (see Appendix)

A.3.1.2 Aboriginal Burial Ground—Off Brooks Road, south of Clarendon. Parts of Sections 745 and 748, Hundred of Kuitpo.

Brief description and history: The Kangarilla Historical Records mention the site of an Aboriginal burial ground in a branch of Baker Gully called Blackman's Gully.

While the legend has been persistent for many years, there would appear to be no way of proving the assertion easily. However, old residents have quite independently pinpointed the same spot, and an old resident, Mr Ron Sowerby, claims to have seen mounds supposedly associated with the burials.

References: Information from Mr B. Smart, Baker Gully. Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), pp 2, 3.

A.3.2.1 House, formerly 'Pine Villa'—Main Road, Dashwood Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 901 063

Construction date: 1861. *Original owner:* A. Sidler. *Builder:* A. Sidler

Brief description and history: Sidler competed with Prewett, Fry and Threadgold for building activity in the area. A number of structures were built by Sidler at Meadows, eg, the old School House, the original Schoolroom, and the roof of St George's Church of England.

The Kangarilla Historical Records state that Sidler built the house in 1861 on land he had leased. Subsequently the building housed a Post Office, which remains to be seen at the western end of the verandah.

Sidler is, however, not mentioned as a building contractor but a farmer in the 1865 Directory. Members of the Sidler family still owned the property on Section 804 in 1890.

The building, now greatly overgrown, is part of the Dashwood Gully area to which special attention should be given with regard to Conservation. There are many mature trees on the property.

In addition to the elaborately detailed house, there is a weatherboard timber framed workshop and partially thatched shed. Barge boards to gables, verandah detailing and joinery is all neatly carried out although falling into disrepair. Additions to the west have been carried out in brick, while the majority of the original section of the house is rendered.

Integrity: The house has a rather ramshackle appearance, with numerous additions to the east and west faces. The earliest portion of the house would, however, appear largely original. It is threatened by natural forces.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 49. Rate Assessment and Directories (see Appendix)



A.3.2.1
'Pine Villa'
Main Road, Dashwood Gully



A.3.2.2 'Fern Hill', Dashwood Gully

A.3.2.2 Farm Complex, 'Fern Hill'—Dashwood Gully Rd, Dashwood Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 893 066

Construction dates: 1861-62

Brief description and history: The homestead at 'Fern Hill' was built by Commander Servante, formerly of the Royal Navy, who was induced by his friend George Frederick Dashwood, to settle in South Australia in 1861. In this year, Dashwood returned to Dashwood Gully from England where he had been Emigration Agent for South Australia in London.

Captain Servante, RN is mentioned as situate at Dashwood Gully in the 1865 Directory, but by the 1880s the property was owned by Henry Field, Servante's son-in-law.

The buildings which comprise the property include a reconstructed cottage near the entrance, stone outbuildings and the homestead.

The homestead, constructed of tuck pointed rubble with brick dressings has been greatly extended and linked to separate outbuildings. The large side windows may be of later date.

Integrity: Although greatly extended, the nucleus of the original complex exists, the whole being complemented by magnificent deciduous trees so characteristic of Dashwood Gully. 'Fern Hill' would appear to be unthreatened.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 49. SA Archives Research notes 317. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.3.2.3 Farm Complex, 'Forest Lodge'—Dashwood Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 896 063

Construction date: 1840s (?). *Previous endorsements:* National Trust of SA Reg. 13, on File

Brief description and history: It has been suggested that G. F. Dashwood began 'Forest Lodge' by erecting the section of the house which is situated beneath the verandah between the east and west wings.

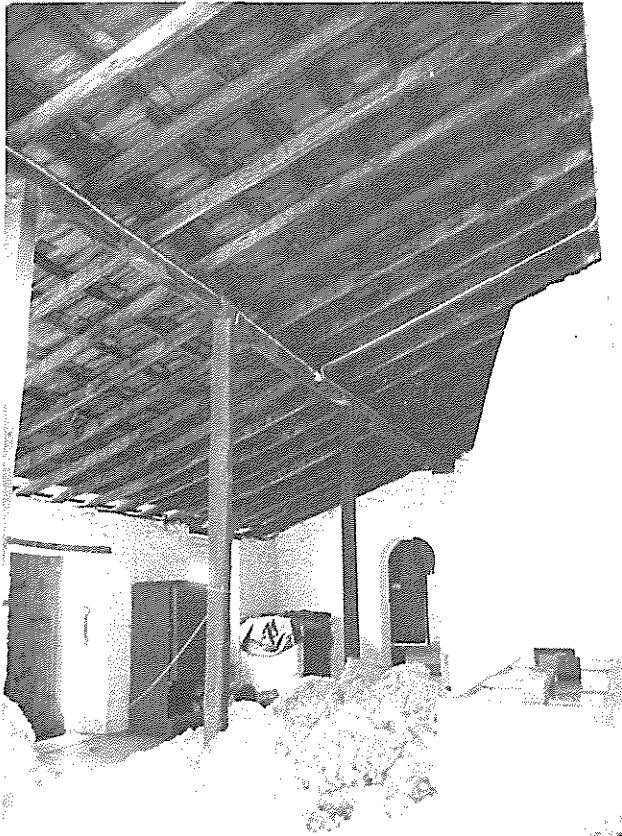
The history of the homestead is confused, however, for Jensen in *Colonial Architecture in South Australia* states that the architect, Edmund Wright designed the building in 1858. Since the original building is a vernacular structure with pug mortar and simply arched lath and plaster ceilings, this assertion is highly unlikely unless Wright was responsible only for additions to 'Forest Lodge' in 1858.

A former owner of 'Forest Lodge', however, maintains that the major addition, the east wing, was constructed in about 1880, during the ownership of John McTaggart.

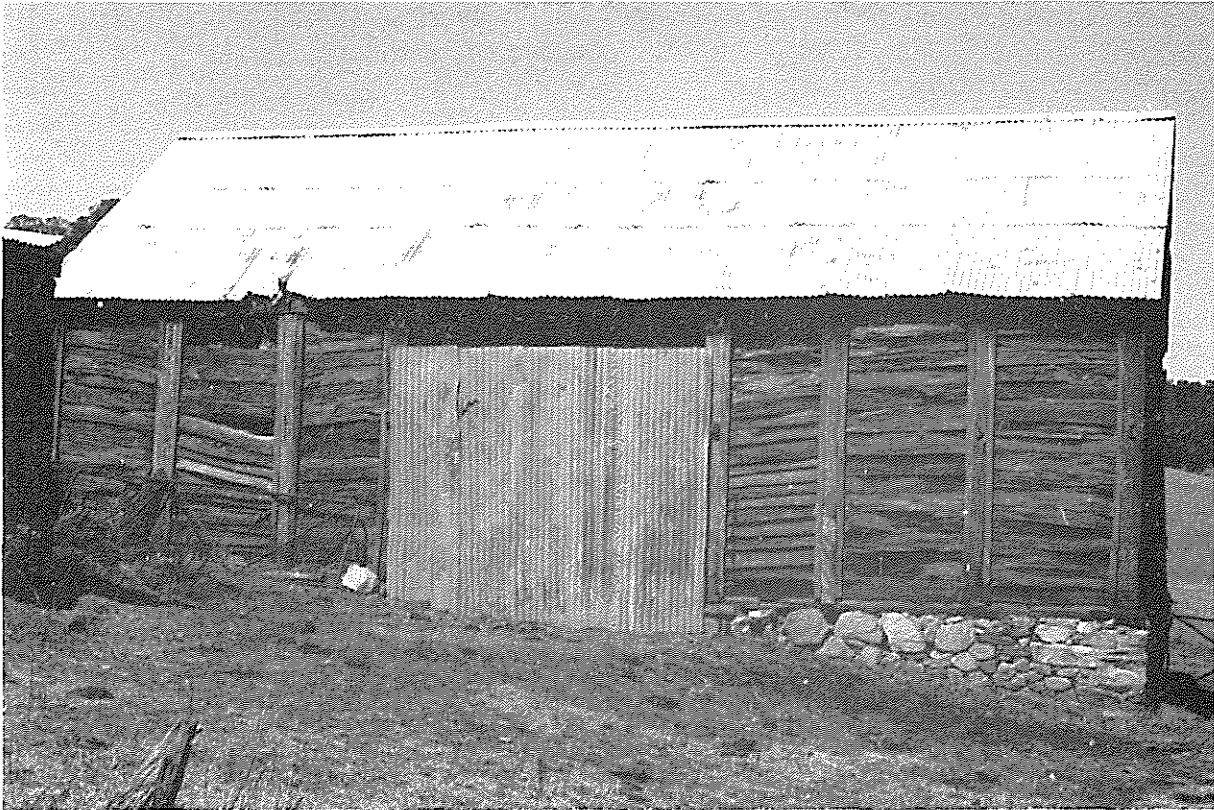
An earlier date for the east wing is nevertheless suggested by the use of almost identical windows in both the east wing of 'Forest Lodge' and the side windows of neighbouring 'Fern Hill', built in about 1862. If these windows in 'Fern Hill' are part of the original design, then the east wing of 'Forest Lodge' may in fact date from the early 1860s or late 1850s, and therefore may possibly be by Wright. Their form, with sash windows flanked by side-lights, is reminiscent of Regency detailing, being in fact very similar to windows in Rosetta Terrace, Adelaide, dated 1862. The west wing of 'Forest Lodge' supposedly dates from the 1920s, although window locks in this section are dated 1907.

All the various buildings are of the same local stone, with brick dressings. There is an unusual lantern in the roof of the central section of the house and at the rear of the house is an early olive grove used as a pig run.

The farm buildings, also of the same stone, are built on two sides of a court, with a central field-flagged drain. The woolshed, originally stables, with a flagged floor, retains its split stringy bark shingles beneath the corrugated galvanised iron clad roof. The range of buildings opposite, also retains much of the original shingled roofing.



A.3.2.3
'Forest Lodge' outbuilding
Dashwood Road,
Dashwood Gully



A.3.2.4 Farm building 'Parkhurst' off Hillyfields Road, Dashwood Gully

Integrity: The homestead has been rationalised with rooms opened up and new services installed, but the building has been updated sympathetically. The complex is complemented by the existence of magnificent mature deciduous trees. It is unthreatened.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 48. Jensen (1980), p 697. Oral history of Forest Lodge—Transcript of conversation between Mr D. Nicolle and Mrs N. Hittmann of Forest Lodge. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p142. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 52. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.3.2.4 Farm Complex, 'Parkhurst'—Off Hillyfields Road, Dashwood Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 905 065

Construction date: 1840s, 1862. *Original owner:* George Frederick Dashwood

Brief description and history: On 21 November 1841 Dashwood arrived at Adelaide with a prefabricated timber Manning house, and took up Sections of land in the gully which was to commemorate his name. By 1 January 1842 one end of the house, which appears to have been of composite construction, was ready for his wife, Sarah.

Sections of Dashwood's imported house evidently survived until 1862, and may have survived even until 1963, when a fire destroyed the majority of the original homestead.

The walls were subsequently rebuilt and although an old section of the original house (possibly the kitchen of 1846?) remains at the rear, the major items of interest are the outbuildings, particularly the threshing shed, blacksmith's shop, stable with mangers and the shearing shed.

Integrity: The range of outbuildings is vast and varied, even though the complex was depleted during the 1939 bushfires. The oldest structures appear largely original and of considerable constructional interest. The outbuildings are threatened by natural forces.

References: Herbert & Stark (1979), unpag. Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), pp 47, 48. SA Archives, 1470 & 644. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 52. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.3.2.5 Farm Complex, 'Glengrove'—Off Cut Hill Road, near Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 886 072

Construction date: circa 1862. *Original owner:* John Carr. *Builder:* George Prewett (?)

Brief description and history: 'Glengrove', built into the side of Kangarilla Hill, would appear to date from circa 1862, when its owner, John Carr (later MP for Noarlunga) employed E. A. Delisser to subdivide his property into township allotments.

According to the current owners (1981) the earliest section would date from the early 1850s, and there are indeed two distinct sections to the house.

'Glengrove' is two-storeyed and constructed of roughly squared sandstone with carefully tooled squared surrounds to openings, solid stone sills and roughly squared quoins. The heads to openings are of shaped stone voussoirs. There are substantial rubble chimneys with brick topping. Built for John Carr, the house would seem to be of two sections, the earlier retaining small paned windows under timber lintels.

The associated cottage was supposedly the original coach-house, and is constructed of sandstone rubble with brick semi-circular relieving arches.

Integrity: A number of windows have been altered to incorporate steel frames, some openings have been filled but the buildings would appear to have had little structural reorganisation.

The buildings, prominently set above Dashwood Gully, have a superb aspect and prospect.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 51. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 52



A.3.2.5
'Glengrove'
off Cut Hill Road,
near Kangarilla



A.3.2.6 Old Hillyfields, Hillyfield Road, Dashwood Gully

A.3.2.6 Farm Complex, 'Old Hillyfields'—Hillyfields Road, Dashwood Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 914 068

Original Owner: Pitt Brothers (?)

Brief description and history: The earliest assessment records for the Kondoparinga District Council are dated 1906. By this time the Sections on which 'Old Hillyfields' is situated are shown as occupied by the Fotheringham family.

The buildings are notable for their architectural significance, probably being erected before 1885, since the Kangarilla Historical Records note that in 1885 the Pitt Brothers (owners of this property) let a contract to William Robb to build a dam (the largest in the district for many years). In addition, the property was briefly associated with the noted Adelaide solicitor, Josiah Henry Symon (later knighted).

The complex is divided into the principal house which is cubic in proportion, and the servants' and gardeners' quarters to one side. The stonework to the complex is of squared, line pointed, sandstone, the surrounds to openings being particularly well finished in squared pick faced sandstone with smooth faced reveals and chamfers. Sills and lintels are of solid sandstone slabs.

The main entrance, approached from a slate staircase, has a segmentally arched head of shaped stone voussoirs and keystone. This keystone with the heron and anchor symbol and the words 'Suyvay Rayson' is repeated in the particularly fine and rarely seen cast iron spandrels of the encircling verandah. These spandrels were manufactured by A. C. Harley & Co., and can also be seen in a verandah at Goolwa and at 245 Currie Street, Adelaide.

The original cottage was burnt out in 1939, but another small house survives beside the entrance to the property.

Integrity: Unfortunately a large opening has been made in the wall of the kitchen. Otherwise the complex would appear largely intact. The building is unthreatened.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 25. A. C. Harley Catalogue (held at Perry Engineering). Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.3.3.1 Uniting Chapel—Corner of Sand and McLaren Flat Roads, Kangarilla

Construction date: 1858 *Previous endorsements:* National Trust of SA Reg No 1366, on file. *Original owner:* Wesleyan Methodist Church

Brief description and history: On 7 December 1853 John Bottrill of 'Scaldwell Farm' conveyed a portion of Section 875, on which the church is situated, to the Trustees Messrs C. & J. Thorpe, Smart, Barnett, Burgess and Hardy. In 1857 the first Wesleyan Chapel built on this site collapsed. The earliest section of the present building which replaced the collapsed structure was built in 1858.

The foundation stone of the transepts was laid on 20 February 1883 by Mrs J. Carr.

This stone church appears to be very original, with neat, pointed arch windows and stucco surrounds. The windows retain their original glazing bars, there is a lean-to at the rear, and the principal facade has been cement rendered. The interior is simple, with a matchboard ceiling.

It is recorded that an aborigine was buried in the cemetery adjacent, in about 1874.

Integrity: The building appears to be weathering badly but otherwise unthreatened.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 34. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 52. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 143

A.3.3.2 Bridge—At bottom of Cut Hill Road, Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 870 080

Construction date: 1867 (?) *Original owner:* Central Road Board

Brief description and history: This bridge has been described as unsafe by R. A. Cooke's report on bridges in the Meadows District Council area (1979).

If the bridge was constructed when Cut Hill Road was put through (1867), it would be one of the few substantial original structures to survive from the early days of road building. The approaches, the embankments and location of the bridge, adjacent to a sharp bend in Cut Hill Road are cause for concern.

However, as Cooke states, the structure itself does not appear to be unstable.

The bridge, a box culvert with timber roof and head and wing walls of a substantial timber crib, appears to be in good order. The crib is made up of interlocking 600 mm diameter timbers with rock infill, and spans a floodway as well as the creek.

Integrity: There appears to have been little maintenance to this bridge and road surface until very recently, when Cut Hill Road was resurfaced. This has removed part of the problem of this bridge, but blackberries near the walls still obscure the dangerous drop at either side. A number of the top timbers appear to have been dislodged from position.

References: Cooke (1977), p 239.

A.3.3.3 Kangarilla Mine—Section 797 and 796, Hundred of Kuitpo—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 882 082

Construction date: 1880s

Brief description and history: This mine, known locally as 'Golder's mine', is situated on a mineral lease which had been granted to Thomas Bond Hawson in the 1880s. The mine was worked on behalf of an English company, with Captain Pinkerton as Mine Manager.

Brown, in *Mines of South Australia*, described the Kangarilla mine in 1908:

'Kangarilla Mine—This property is situate on sections 797 and 796, hundred of Kuitpo, about twenty-two miles SE from Adelaide. The workings consist of a tunnel 150 ft long and a shaft at the mouth of the tunnel full of water. A trace of ore shows on one wall here and there, and a vein of galena and carbonate of lead about 3 in or 4 in wide extends for 20 ft or 30 ft along the bottom of the drive. The sinking is very hard, and the orebearing portion of the lode very limited, so that unless it is very rich in silver it would not pay to follow. (1887) The Inspector of Mines in 1888 reported that at the place where the principal work had been done there was a true lode formation about 3 ft wide, running E and W, with a N underlie. The work then done on the mine included Lean's tunnel, driven on the course of the lode 100 ft, the formation being very small throughout; and on a shoot of ore cut near the entrance, followed down for 50 ft, when sinking was stopped because the influx of water was heavy. No 2 shaft was on the hill, and was sunk to the level of the tunnel, 90 ft.'

Integrity: The shafts and tunnel survive.

References: Brown (1908), p 180. Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 16



A.3.3.3
Kangarilla Mine

A.3.3.4 Former Kangarilla Hotel—Southern corner of Main Road and McLaren Flat Road, Kangarilla
Construction date: ca. 1863. *Original owner:* W. B. Hooper. *Builder:* George Prewett. *Previous Endorsements:* National Trust of SA Reg No 1748, on file

Brief description and history: This building, a significant part of the Kangarilla landscape, was first licensed to W. B. Hooper in 1863. It remained a Hotel until about 1875, when the Temperance advocate, Matthew Barnett arrived in Kangarilla. In this year, the Hotel lost its license and the foundation stone of the Temperance Hall was laid.

In 1876 the building became a Temperance Hotel and in 1914 W. L. Williams established the 'Glen View' Guest House in the building. In this year the balcony was built.

Recently the building has been sympathetically converted to a private residence. It is constructed of sandstone rubble, with brick dressings, and the stables at the rear are built from decking of the original 1857/58 timber bridge across the Onkaparinga River at Clarendon.

Integrity: Additions have been made at the rear and the interior up-dated. Some ground floors have original flags. The former hotel is unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 40

A.3.3.5 House (and former Shop)—Northern corner of Main Road and McLaren Flat Road, Kangarilla
Construction date: 1876. *Original owner:* Wm Stillwell. *Builder:* George Prewett

Brief description and history: This building, one of the main elements of Kangarilla, complements the two-storeyed former Hotel opposite. The two buildings act as 'book-ends' for the straggling township of Kangarilla and the trees opposite and adjacent to the War Memorial effectively terminate views from the west.

The two-storeyed shop is constructed of bluestone rubble with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The heads to openings are segmentally arched in gauged brick. The adjoining stone cottage would appear to be of earlier date. The cottage and first floor windows of the complex retain their twelve-paned double hung sash windows.

Integrity: The ground floor shop front windows have been altered, although openings appear original. The verandah profile has been altered, although the basic structure would appear intact. The building is unthreatened.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), pp 62, 64

A.3.3.6 Hall, former Temperance Hall—McLaren Flat Road, Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 866 078

Construction date: 1875. *Builder:* George Prewett

Brief description and history: The foundation stone of the Temperance Hall was laid in January 1875. The Hall was built by the Society of Good Templars and cost £340. Although the last meeting of the Society was held in 1878, the Hall with its recently restored facade, still serves the community of the district.

The foundation stone for the additions at the rear (similar to transepts) was laid in 1930 by W. E. Bottrill. The walling is supposedly built from stone taken from the demolished Bible Christian Church, which was situated adjacent to the western side of the Hall. (The cemetery associated with the church contains at least one aboriginal grave.)

The Hall, constructed of sandstone rubble with stucco dressings, is one of the main elements of the Kangarilla township, part of a dispersed precinct.

Integrity: A timber framed 'bio-box' has recently been removed from the principal facade of the hall, and the stonework and cement dressings repaired and replaced. The building appears to be in sound order and unthreatened.

References: Information from Mr J. Martin, Kangarilla. Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 40. Jensen (1980).



A.3.3.4 Former Kangarilla Hotel

A.3.3.5 House (and former shop) Main Road, Kangarilla





A.3.3.7
Split slab lean-to
dairy off Peter Creek Road,
Kangarilla

A.3.3.7 House—Off Peter Creek Road, south of Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 869 046

Construction date: ca. 1879. *Original owner:* Wm Currie

Brief description and history: Wm Currie first occupied Section 1649 in about 1855, and a house and sixty-nine acres are mentioned in the 1862 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments. However, in 1879 five of ten children died from typhoid, and because of this it is probable at this stage that the early house (of which some chimney stones remain) was deliberately burnt down, and the present house built soon after. This building is therefore particularly significant, both for its constructional interest and direct relevance to the social history of the region.

The property is mentioned in the 1890 Assessment as owned by Currie and occupied by John Clements. In 1897 the property was occupied by the Rowleys, whose descendants still own the property.

Built of pitsawn (? some saw marks are radial) red gum, horizontal slabs are set between battened timber posts. Known as drop-slot construction, this technique is comparatively rare in domestic construction. A lean-to dairy of split slabs is built into the side of the embankment adjacent to the house and an addition dating from post 1897 has been built on to the west of the house.

Integrity: A plain calico ceiling has been replaced by canite panels, otherwise the house is exceptionally original. Roofing requires attention and one face of the building has been painted. The building appears threatened by the action of termites.

References: Information from Ms H. Thorpe, Kangarilla. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.3.3.7
House of drop-slot
construction
off Peter Creek Road,
near Kangarilla



A.3.3.8 'Prospect' off Peter Creek Road, near Kangarilla

A.3.3.8 House, 'Prospect'—Off Peter Creek Road, South of Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 857 060
Construction date: ca. 1855. *Original owner:* John Thorpe (Nottage?) *Builder:* John Thorpe (?).

Brief description and history: On 20 September 1850 John Thorpe leased Section 1635 on which the house is situated from Arthur Blyth. The lease contained a right to purchase, which was obviously taken up, for on 2 May 1854 Thorpe purchased Section 1635. This was then mortgaged in 1858 to finance further investment.

John Thorpe's holding is noted in the 1856 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments with a cottage, garden and eighty acres. Although an earlier hut existed nearer the creek, the original section of the building known as 'Prospect' would appear to date from between 1854 and 1856.

The building had a thatched roof until at least 1876, after which time the roofing was replaced by corrugated galvanised iron cladding during the occupation of William and Mary Anne Thorpe.

Section 1635 was occupied by William Thorpe in 1890, and in about 1900 the 'front' two rooms were erected. This addition, with double-hung sash windows and scalloped barge boards, contrasts with the early section of the building characterised by casement windows and a steeply pitched hipped roof. Masonry walling is rendered.

The internal fire surrounds are remarkable for their intricate marquetry of various timbers from the property.

Integrity: Verandahs have been enclosed and additions clumsily juxtaposed with the original sections of the house.

The building is at present rented and would appear to require routine maintenance.

References: Information from Ms H. Thorpe, Kangarilla. General Registry Office Memorials 348/25 & 355/67. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.3.3.9 House, Douglas Gully Road, near Kangarilla

A.3.3.9 House—Douglas Gully Road, north of Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 856 088

Builder: William Caladonian (?).

Brief description and history: This building is supposedly associated with William Caladonian, who is mentioned in the 1890 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments as being situated at Hook's Farm on Sand Road to the North, on Section 6.

Section 16 (now subdivided), on which this building is situated, was surveyed in September and October 1854 by Lance Corporal Harris. It was subsequently re-surveyed into smaller holdings for what appear to be Working Men's Blocks, as were the adjoining Sections 17 and 18 in 1886. It is not known if this sapling and daub building, with stoutly constructed stone fireplace and chimney-top was constructed before or after the subdivision of eighty acre Section 16. The detailing of the chimney would suggest that the building is of an early date, but structures associated with the Working Men's Blocks tend to be of vernacular construction, and therefore difficult to date.

Integrity: The building, constructed of sapling and daub, has casement windows with timber lintels and sills. The building has been affected by the action of termites, and an outbuilding (detached kitchen?) has been demolished. It is threatened by disuse and natural forces.

References: Information from present owner (1981). Lands Titles Dept Historical Files Vol 5, Fol 52



A.3.3.10 Scaldwell Farm off Old Coach Road, Kangarilla

A.3.3.10 Farm Complex, 'Scaldwell Farm'—Off Old Coach Road, south of Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 866 074

Original Owner: John Bottrill

Brief description and history: John Bottrill, who was one of the earliest settlers at Kangarilla, arrived in South Australia on the *Duke of Roxburgh*, on 28 July 1838.

While waiting for land to be surveyed, Bottrill was employed by Dr John Knott to oversee cattle. In 1841 Section 871 on which Scaldwell Farm is situated was granted to John Bottrill. He subsequently bought Sections 875 and 954 from James Simpson in 1849 and Section 1058 was granted to Bottrill in 1847.

The major part of Kangarilla is situated on Section 875 and a township planned by Bottrill was originally to have been called 'Scaldwell' after his birthplace.

The buildings dating from the occupation of the Bottrill family are of little architectural importance, although would appear to be historically significant. The homestead, although seemingly not of very early date, is of some note and the sapling sheds and outbuildings require further investigation. The domed partially underground water tank to one side of the house is of interest.

Integrity: The homestead has been renovated internally and externally with little original detail surviving. Rubble walling with brick quoins and surrounds to openings has been partially rendered and painted. A cellar entered from the buttressed west wall could not be inspected. It is imagined that this would have indicated the existence of any early sections of the building. The house is in good order although outbuildings are in an advanced state of disrepair.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), pp 51, 52. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 52.



A.3.4.1 'Gum View' off Brookman Road, Kuitpo

A.3.4.1 Farm Complex, 'Gum View'—Off Brookman Rd, near Kuitpo—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 900 016
Section 3426 & 3459, Hundred of Kuitpo

Construction date: 1840s (probably). *Original owner:* William and Jane Michelmore. *Previous Endorsements:* National Trust of SA Classified

Brief description and history: In November 1839, William and Jane Michelmore of Dinnecombe in Devon, arrived at Plymouth to board the ship for the passage to South Australia.

It has been recorded that on arrival, the Michelmore family settled on flat country a mile or so below the junction of the Prospect Hill and Meadows Creeks. Although this appears to correspond roughly with the present position of the homestead 'Gum View', this homestead may not have been begun until 1846, for this was the year in which Sections 3426 and 3459, Hundred of Kuitpo, were initially purchased by William Michelmore (GRO Memorial 33/6). It is of interest that in this conveyance of land from Ambrose Taylor of Yankalilla to Michelmore, William Michelmore is noted as being situated at Brownhill Creek, indicating little or no contact with the Prospect Hill/Kuitpo area until after 1846, when presumably good use was made of locally available red gum in the erection of the building.

The area, famous for its timbered countryside, was the site for a sawmill until it was burnt out in the summer of 1887-1888.

The property was sizeable and by 1906 twenty-one sections were owned and occupied by the Michelmore family, who still own the property.

For many years, this homestead was well known as a weekly ration service centre. Prospectors, drovers, milk hands and fencing contractors were regular callers for staple goods.

'Gum View' is a highly significant structure revealing early pioneer building techniques. Largely constructed of gum slab uprights set between substantial framing members, the work of the adze and the pit-saw is clearly visible, these techniques distinguishing the various sections of the house.

Basically L-shaped, the internal angle is lined with red gum slabs forming the verandah floor. In some rooms gum slabs on an earth floor survive, although internal flooring has been altered. The slab sections

remain in good order, although the masonry sections are failing. The earliest slab section is substantially constructed and retains its paling roof beneath the present corrugated galvanised iron cladding. The kitchen and lean-to walls are in poor condition and are constructed of sandstone rubble. The massive rubble chimneys have fallen but the walling with gum reinforcement posts and external framing is still in fair condition although damp is affecting the base of walling. The slab sections retain casement windows.

There remains extensive evidence of slab sheds and yards, as well as ingenious gate systems of adzed red gum slabs. There are also early agricultural remains consisting of a tapered fluted red gum threshing log, approximately four metres long and 600 mm in diameter, as well as horse troughs hewn from solid logs. The early sheds are of interest, with whole sapling structures and floors of locally sawn timber blocks.

References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill. Michelmore (1953), unpag pamphlet. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix).

GRO Memorial 33/6



A.3.4.1
Farm building
at 'Gum View'
Kuitpo

A.3.5.1 Mount Bold Reservoir—Off Main Road, north of Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 888 106

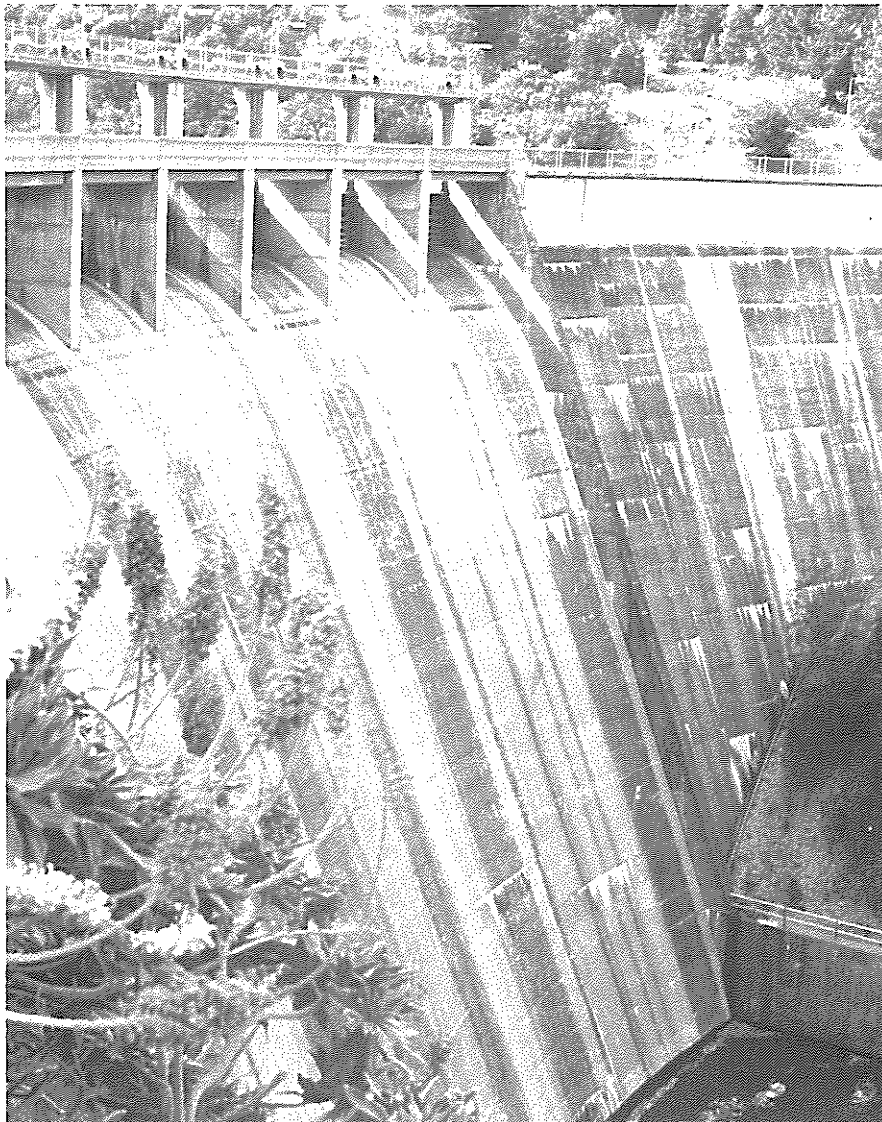
Construction dates: 1932-1938, 1962 *Original owner:* E & W S Dept

Brief description and history: The Mount Bold dam is in reality an extension of the water distribution network set up by the construction of the weir on the Onkaparinga River at Clarendon and the diversion of its stored water to the Happy Valley reservoir; water released from the Mount Bold dam flowing down the Onkaparinga to Clarendon.

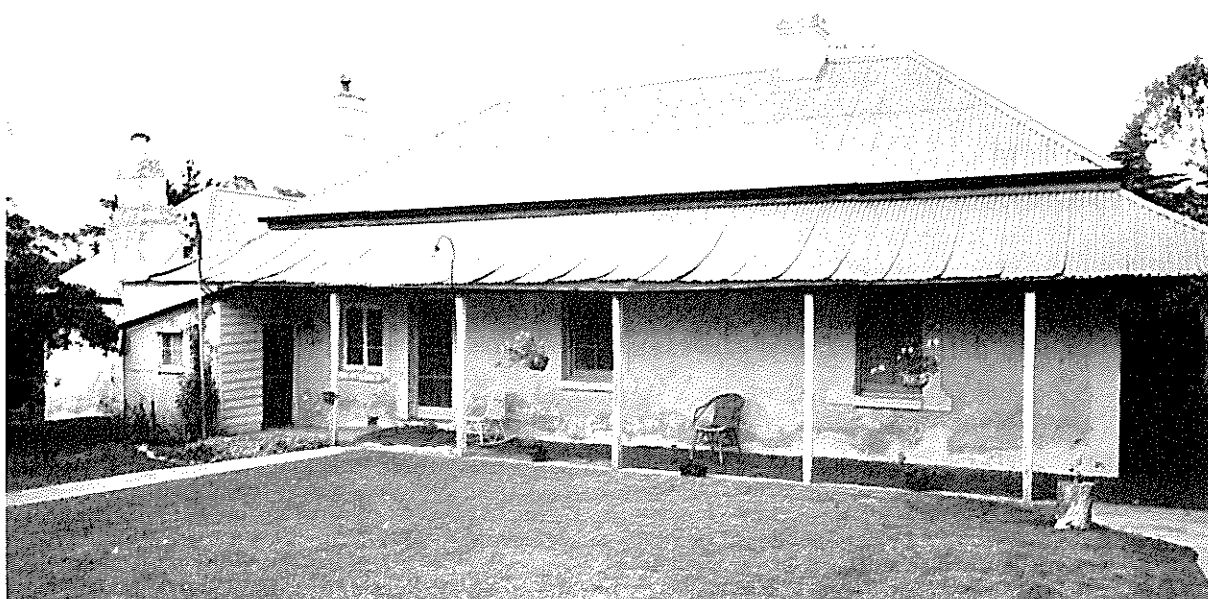
The dam was allowed for through the Mount Bold Reservoir Act which was assented to on 9 December 1931. It was opened on 11 November 1938 by the Governor, Sir Winston J. Dugan, its construction having been begun in 1932. Its capacity was at this time 6 662 000 000 gallons, which was the largest reservoir storage capacity in South Australia. Originally the dam wall was 717 feet 6 inches in length at the crest, the spillway being 135 feet above the stream bed, with the base of the dam being 102 feet thick.

The dam cost slightly less than its estimated £552 660/- and was designed by Officers of the Engineering & Water Supply Department. The contractors for its erection were Messrs Essery & Cartledge of South Australia, the contractors for the gates and hydro-electric installation being Perry Engineering Co Ltd, and Newton McLaren Ltd.

The reservoir was raised a little over 4 m in 1962, the length and height of the dam wall being increased to allow for an increase in water storage.



A.3.5.1
Mount Bold
Reservoir



A.3.6.1 'Clear Hills' off Wickham Hill Road, Wickham Hill

A.3.6.1 House, 'Clear Hills'—Off Wickham Hill Road, Wickham Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 867 017

Sections 1867 & 3510 Hundred of Kuitpo

Construction date: Main house ca. 1864 (?)

Brief description and history: The house at Clear Hills is situated on Part Sections 1867 and 3510, Hundred of Kuitpo. The earliest house on the property was probably built after 8 March 1847, when Benjamin Wickham was granted Sections 3509 and 3510. The site of this building was near the dam adjacent to the old garden.

The Wickham family arrived at Holdfast Bay on the *Africaine* in 1836. Wickham was a British Army Captain at the Battle of Waterloo, was present at the Proclamation of South Australia, and his son David was mace bearer to Governor Hindmarsh. The Wickham family first lived at Reedbeds before moving to the area which was later to bear the family name.

A former owner, Mr Gavin McEwin, has stated that the main body of the house was erected in 1864 for Jane Michelmore. A recent title search, however, suggests that this assertion is incorrect, since Jane Michelmore did not purchase the property until 5 March 1877. Part Sections 1867 and 3510 were conveyed to William Newell in 1854, who in the same year sold the property to Abraham Pethick. The property was then sold in 1862 to William McMurtrie who took out mortgages in 1862 and 1866, indicating substantial improvements.

It seems likely that the main body of the house *was* erected in the mid 1860s, but by McMurtrie. It is also likely that the rooms at the rear pre-date this section of the house.

The rear rooms were used as kitchen and dairy, the kitchen being paved with pit-sawn red gum slabs. The rear structure is built of rubble with a pug mortar, the main body of the house being of pise walling at least 600 mm thick. The walls are in 300 mm layers and formwork support holes can still be seen in the walling.

In the main body of the house a large back room was used for prayer meetings and the present kitchen is known as the school-teacher's room.

The property is also associated with the Brookman family; Sir George Brookman owned the property in 1923 and Norman Brookman took over 'Burbrook North' as it was then known and changed the name to 'Clear Hills'. Formerly the property had been known as 'Glen View' and 'Glen Vale'.

On the property early ploughing marks are visible and there is a slab shed.

Integrity: The house would appear externally to be very original. The base of walling is fretting due to damp, and some undersetting would appear to be required.

References: Information from Mr G. McEwin, Woodside. General Registry Office Enrolment 43/19.

A.3.6.2 'Mail Bag Tree'—Wickham Hill Road, Wickham Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 878 013

Brief description and history: The tree, still growing near the gate to the property 'Harewood', is associated with the Blackwood Gully goldfield, which appears to have been centred on Section 626 in 1886.

In-going and out-going mail for the diggings was left at this 'mail bag tree'.

Originally an iron hook was attached by a bracket to the tree to support the mail bags.

It is likely that the discovery of this field was due to Government sponsorship of gold prospecting as a means of reducing the unemployment caused by the Depression of the 1880s, which was exacerbated by the collapse of two banks in South Australia in 1886. Under this encouragement, all the old fields were turned over again including Gumeracha, Para Wirra and Echunga, as well as new areas. *The Observer* of 10 April 1886 stated that these prospectors were to be paid twelve shillings per week. 'Tents and tools will be found for them, and they will be allowed to keep whatever they find. As the work will be offered to the unemployed, the men will probably be inexperienced, but they will be placed under experienced gangers, who will give them all necessary instructions . . .'

References: Information from G. McEwin, Woodside. Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1975), p 19.

A.3.6.3 House—McLaren Flat Road, near Wickham Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 843 036

Original Owner: Sauerbier

Brief description and history: This house was supposedly built for the Sauerbier family on land originally owned by Benjamin Wickham.

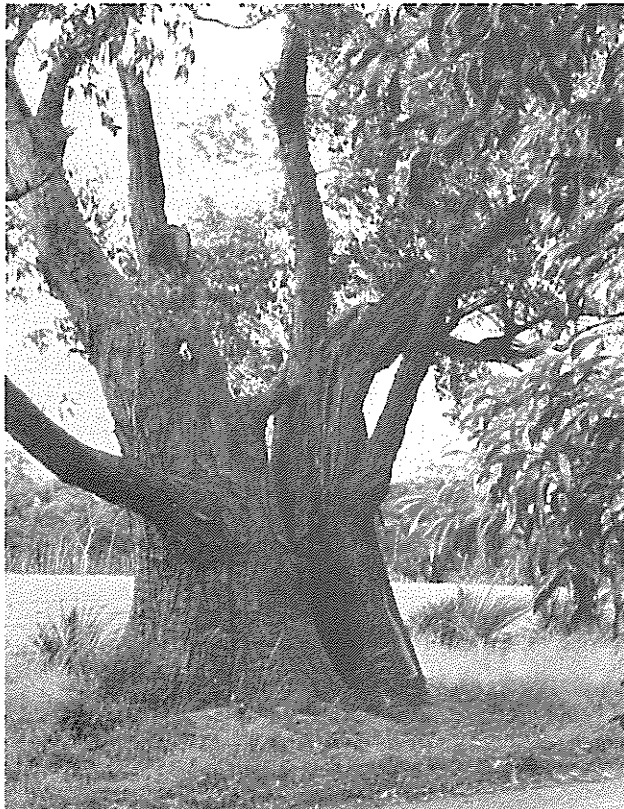
Of architectural interest, the building is of a type rare in the Meadows District Council area. It is evocative of certain elements of the geometric Art Nouveau and the Arts & Crafts movement in England.

The lack of shaded windows, the use of wide eaves and slatted shutters give the house an enigmatic aspect.

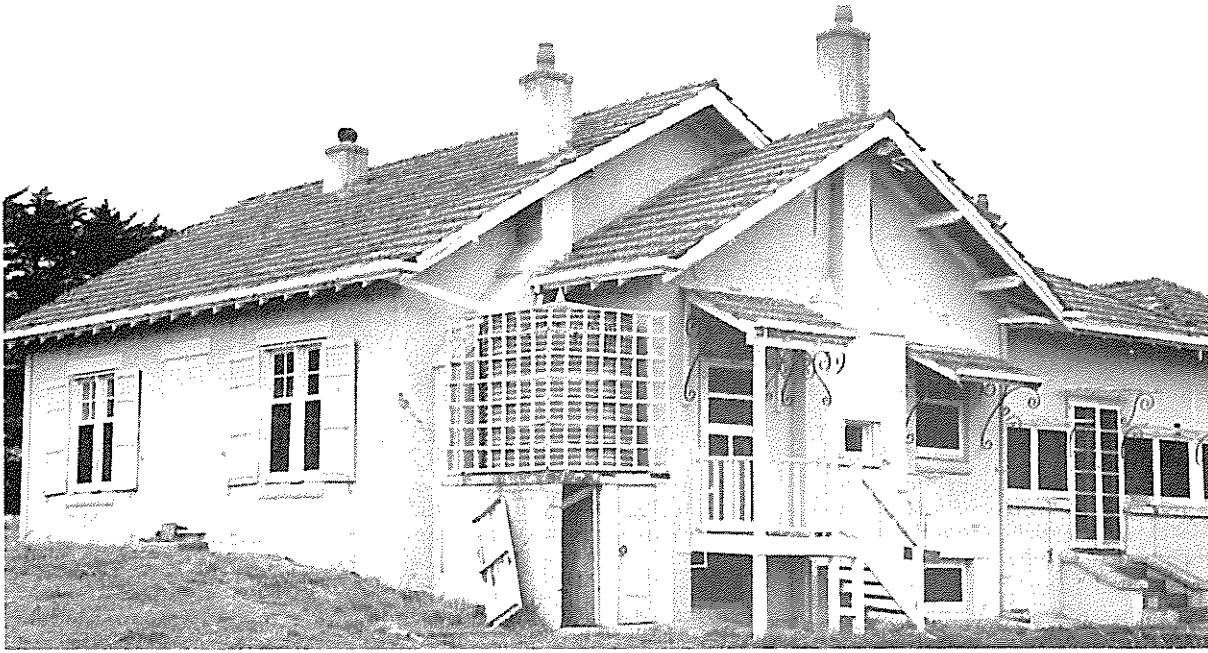
Chimneys retain their terra cotta cowls, the roof is tiled and walling rendered, with a textured cement render.

Integrity: The building would appear largely original although a verandah appears to have been enclosed. The building requires painting and general maintenance, but seems generally unthreatened.

References: Information from Ms H. Thorpe, Kangarilla



A.3.6.2
'Mail Bag Tree'
Wickham Hill Road,
Wickham Hill



A.3.6.3 House, McLaren Flat Road, McLaren Flat

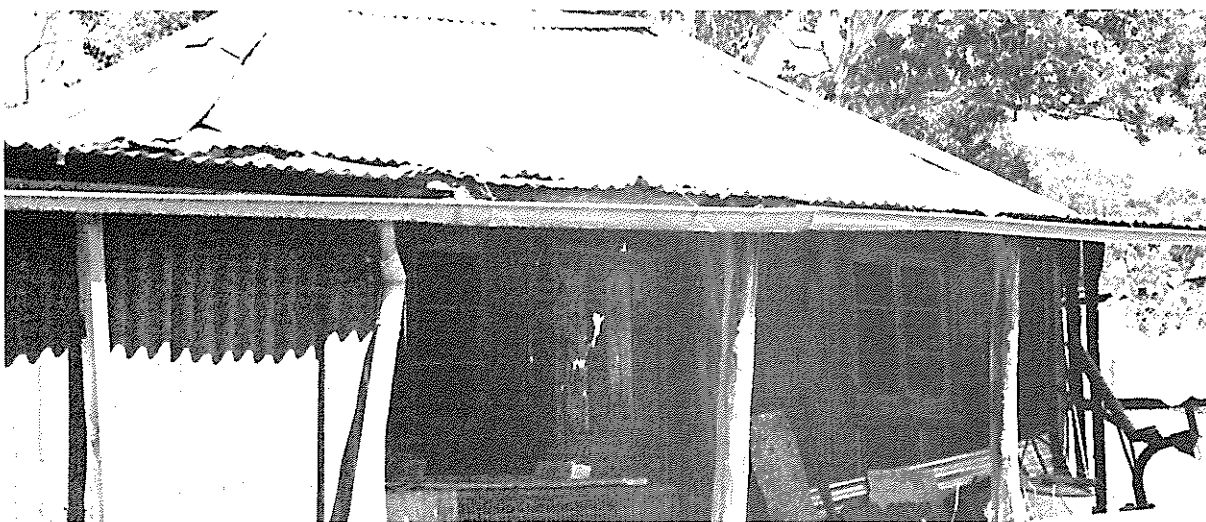
A.3.7.1 Former House—Sand Road, near Yaroona—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 859 098

Brief description and history: Section 6, on which this former slab house is situated, known as 'Hook's Farm', was part of a survey of Sections 5-19 conducted by Lance-Corporal Harris of the Royal Sappers & Miners in September and October 1854. Section 6 was subsequently granted to John Richardson, land agent, of Adelaide on 4 June 1862. In the Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments of 1890, part of 'Hook's Farm' is noted as being owned and occupied by Wm Caladonian, Charles Mitchell and G. Jones.

The small slab structure may have been erected by Caladonian. The simple hipped roof is constructed of whole saplings and the interior is lined with saplings packed with a daub which is reinforced by chaff and appears to have been stabilised by a lime admix, due to the presence of specks of charcoal. The slabs appear to be pit-sawn and small casement windows are located either side of the entrance.

Integrity: The building is now used as a poultry shed and verandahs have been partially enclosed with corrugated galvanised iron.

It is no longer weatherproof and has been greatly affected by the action of white ants.



A.3.7.1 House, Sand Road, Yaroona

B.3.1.1 Former Baker Gully Post Office & Butcher Shop—Baker Gully Road, Baker Gully—Grid

Reference: Noarlunga 843 091

Brief description and history: The building may be associated with W. Stilwell who is shown in the 1855 Clarendon District Council Rate Assessments as situated on Section 813. By 1890, however, the property was occupied by Alpheas Biddle. It was last used as a Post Office approximately seventy-five years ago, after which the building was used as a butcher shop.

References: Rate Assessments & Directories (see Appendix). Information from B. A. Smart.

B.3.2.1 House—Main Road, Dashwood Gully—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 881 067

Brief description and history: This house, constructed of freestone rubble with roughly shaped squared quoins and surrounds to openings, is traditionally double-fronted. Erected on part of Section 955, it is part of the unsuccessful attempt by John Carr to establish the township of Glengrove.

It was built by George Prewett who erected many of the buildings in the Kangarilla area. Prewett purchased an allotment in 1874 and it is likely that the house was built soon after this date.

References: Rate Assessments & Directories (see Appendix). Land Titles Department, Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 52. Information from Mrs N. South.

B.3.3.1 House and former Shop—Base of Cut Hill Road, Kangarilla.

Brief description and history: This house which is largely original, was at one time a post office and store. It retains the gabled shop annex and slate roof cladding.

B.3.3.2 Water Reserve (No 4)—Extension of Baker Gully Road, west of Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 846 078

Brief description and history: According to Kangarilla Historical Records this locality was of great significance to the local aborigines, due to the existence of a permanent waterhole here. It was suggested that the locality 'Kangarilla' gained its name from the aboriginal appellation for this waterhole.

References: Kangarilla Historical Research Committee (1955), p7.

B.3.3.3 Slab Shed—Main Road, Dashwood Gully, near Kangarilla.

Brief description and history: This slab shed of constructional interest was associated with blacksmith operations.

B.3.3.4 House and Barn—Main Road, Dashwood Gully, near Kangarilla—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 873 076

Brief description and history: This house and barn are important as part of the Dashwood Gully community. The barn has been converted for use as a studio, but the double-fronted house which retains its slate roof cladding appears largely intact.

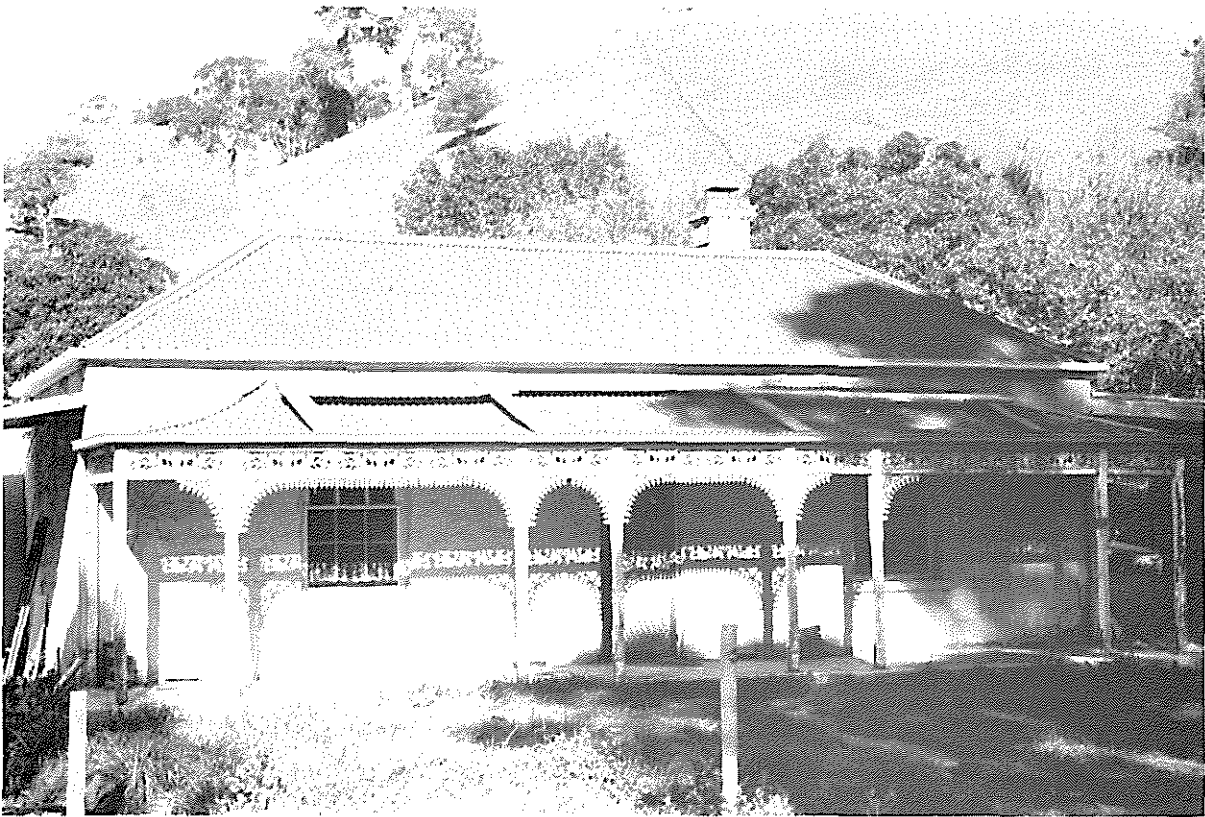
B.3.3.5 House and former Shop and Weighbridge site—Main Road, north of Kangarilla.

Brief description and history: The residence has retained its obvious shop annex. The weighbridge site was beside the track leading off the main road. The building which was erected in about 1910 by Tom Jones has been extended over a number of years.

B.3.3.6 Primary School—McLaren Flat Road, Kangarilla.

Brief description and history: The integrity of the group of school buildings has been marred by the demolition of the slate roofed residence to the west. The surviving buildings date from 1875 (date on east gable), and 1890 (junior room).

References: Information from H. Stinson.



B.3.2.1 House, Main Road, Dashwood Gully

B.3.3.1 House (and former shop) Cut Hill Road, Kangarilla





B.3.5.1 'Windebanks Bridge', Scenic Road near Mount Bold.

B.3.3.7 Post Office (rear section only)—Near Corner of McLaren Flat Road and Main Road, Kangarilla
Brief description and history: The building was erected by Charles Thorpe in about 1860. Although its integrity has been greatly marred by the concrete block additions, a pise section at the rear appears largely intact.

A post office is first listed at Kangarilla in 1862 (as against Eyre's Flat which is listed 1850-1852), the postmaster being Charles Thorpe. The mail service was twice weekly. By 1866 the mail service was increased to a daily service. A telephone office and telegraph facilities opened in 1899.

References: A. R. Thomas, Australia Post

B.3.3.8 Outbuilding at rear of former Glen View Inn—Mt Panorama Coach Road, Kangarilla

Brief description and history: This building is notable for its cladding which is reputed to have originally been the decking from the 1857 Clarendon Bridge which was rebuilt in 1919.

References: Information from Mr G. Webster, Clarendon

B.3.5.1 Bridge (known as Windebanks Bridge)—Scenic Road, near Mount Bold

Brief description and history: This eight span bridge of composite steel, concrete and timber construction is of unusual design and features a type of inverted bow-string truss. Timbering to braced piers and decking is massive.

References: Cooke, p 267



B.3.7.1 Pug outbuilding, corner Sand and Douglas Gully Road, Yarooma

B.3.7.1 House (former Nursing Home)—Corner of Sand and Douglas Gully Roads, Yarooma.

Brief description and history: This house, formerly known as Pine Villa, was a Nursing Home which opened in about 1920. It was run by Mrs Samuel Jones.

The old house has been extended and the roof altered. The earlier pug outbuildings at the rear may date from Wm J. Thorpe's occupation of the land in 1890 (the property was at that time owned by the Government and subdivided as part of the Men's Working Blocks Scheme).

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix). Lands Titles Department, Historical Files Vol 5, Fol 52. Information from Mrs H. Stinson

REGION 3 Category C, Items and Sites of Interest

Baker Gully:

House (Albert Smart). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 851 097
House (Henry Smart). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 849 096
House (Sunnyhurst). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 848 091
House Ruin (Sowerby). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 847 096
House (Tune). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 847 094
House Ruin (Steer). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 841 091
House Ruin (Biddle). Off Brooks Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 835 092
House site (Richard Steer). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 842 090
House (Haines). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 840 084
House (Biddle). Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 837 084
House (Biddle). Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 835 083
(Bible Christian ?) Chapel site. Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 831 084
House (Richard Collins). Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 830 081
House site (Geo Baker). Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 827 085
House (White). Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 823 084
House and Barn. Day's Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 843 071
House Ruin (Henry Collins). Note: also well and saw-pit. Baker Gully Road beside Water Reserve No 4
House (Josiah Oakley). Baker Gully Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 845 077
Farm Complex (Horley). Near Baker Gully. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 850 067

Dashwood Gully:

Houses, both altered (Collins). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 882 063 & 880 067
Former School (Meaders). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 876 073
House (Branford). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 877 073

Kangarilla:

House ruin (Lucas, Michelmore, Smart). Glory Road, Red Hill. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 864 059
House and outbuildings beside slaughterhouse. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 859 082
House. McLaren Flat Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 864 078
House site (Jolly). McLaren Flat Road, adjacent to school, Kangarilla
House (Basis of central section only, house now much altered.) Opposite Cut Hill Road intersection
House and shop. McLaren Flat Road, near Post Office
Remains of St Stephens Anglican Church. Main Road
House (Threadgold). Cut Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 872 081
House and ruined dairy (Golder). Cut Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 878 080
House (Olpin). Cut Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 881 076
House site. Opposite entrance to above, Cut Hill Road
House ruins (Bilney). Cut Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 887 082
House sites. In creek west of Cut Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 886 083 & 883 082
Bible Christian Church site. Adjacent to Temperance Hall. McLaren Flat Road
Tobacco growing site. Section 1648, Hundred of Kuitpo
House site (Crane ?) Grid Reference: Noarlunga 842 032
Wickham Hill Church site. Section 571, Hundred of Willunga. Note also graves by trees. McLaren Flat Road
House and outbuildings (Oakley). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 847 040
House (Connor). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 846 041
House site (Jarvis ?; Osmond ?) Grid Reference: Noarlunga 844 035
House site. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 844 039
House site (Barnett). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 839 027
House site (Donohue ?) Grid Reference: Noarlunga 842 035 (approx)
House site (Glastonbury). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 851 077
House site (Toop). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 858 041

House (Connor). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 856 056
House site (Hamilton ?; Currie ?). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 866 049
House (Thorpe). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 857 058
House ruin (Oakley). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 872 041
House (Oakley). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 877 036
Hut ruin (Milas). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 878 033
Government mill site, Knott Hill. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 898 050 (approx)
Blackwood Gully School site. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 867 016
Knott Hill School site. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 879 034
House site. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 874 038
Gilbert Thorpe's saw mill. McLaren Flat Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 849 049
House site (Bonney). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 875 049
House ruin. Clayton Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 834 039

Note just out of District Council of Meadows:

House and outbuildings (D. Wickham). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 832 017
Wickham Park (Benjamin Wickham; Sauerbier from 1903). Base of Wickham Hill Road

Yaroona:

House. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 861 098
House (Colbert). Sand Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 858 098
House. Off Mount Bold Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 867 103
House ruin (Holder, Chesson). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 856 093
House (Bilney). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 855 087
House (Thorpe). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 866 081
House, 'Misty Glen'. Off Main Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 868 084
House ruins (Jones). Off Main Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 865 089
Stand. Kangarilla Oval
War Memorial. Intersection of Main Road and McLaren Flat Road

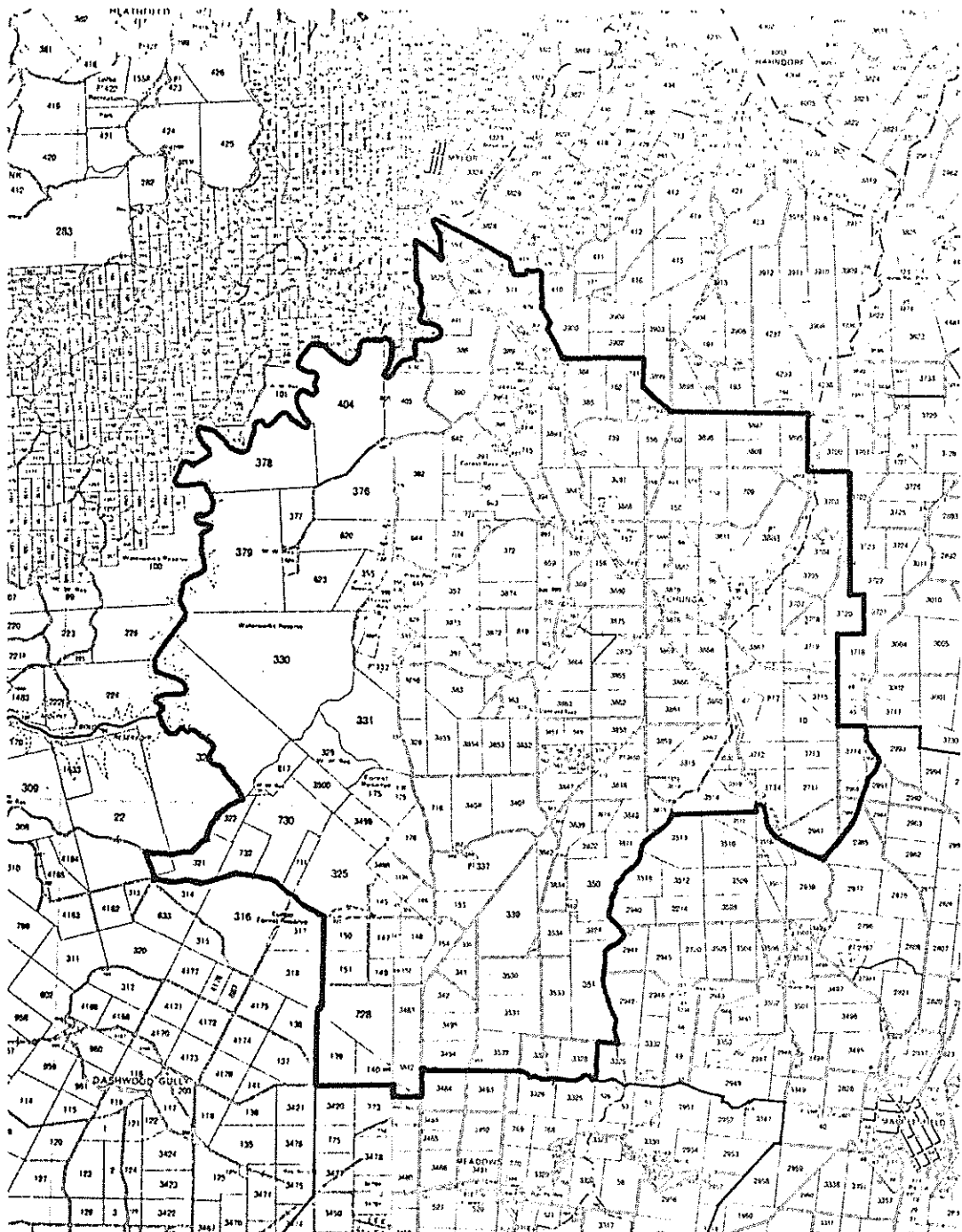
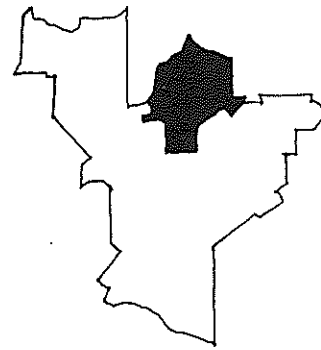
Mount Bold:

House (Golder). Off Mount Bold Road. Note wattle stripping machine still extant beside outbuildings
House site (Littleton, Tidy, Haines). A formerly notable house recently demolished by the E.&W.S. Dept. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 875 108
Bridge. Mount Bold Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 878 106
Gum Tree and House site (Windebanks). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 887 122. House demolished by E.&W.S. Dept.

Wickham Hill:

House ruin (Crane). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 836 046
House site (Lockier, Bonney ?). Peter Creek Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 867 055
House ruin (Jackson). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 854 085
House 'Yaroona' (Paddick). Off Main Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 867 091
House 'Saddlebags Run'. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 875 088
The home of Bill Oakley, the Davis family house and Tom Grimwood's shack are located off the Main Road, east of Yaroona. (See Wilf Bilney for accurate locational details.)

REGION 4



Echunga

Regions 4, 5 and 6 of the Meadows District Council are linked with the earliest days of South Australia, being the first areas east of the Mount Lofty Ranges to be surveyed and settled. A series of Special Surveys provided for the expansion of agricultural activities in these areas.

In contrast to a number of Special Surveys which were taken purely for speculation, the Surveys which formed the Macclesfield and Echunga regions were maintained by a system of tenantry. This was particularly so at Macclesfield, with Robert and Samuel Davenport as virtual squires of the neighbourhood. Whereas the Davenport family maintained a stranglehold on property in Macclesfield and therefore its development, the founder of the Echunga region, John Barton Hack, only held his Special Survey until 1843, when the state of South Australia's finances contributed to his bankruptcy, from which he never recovered.

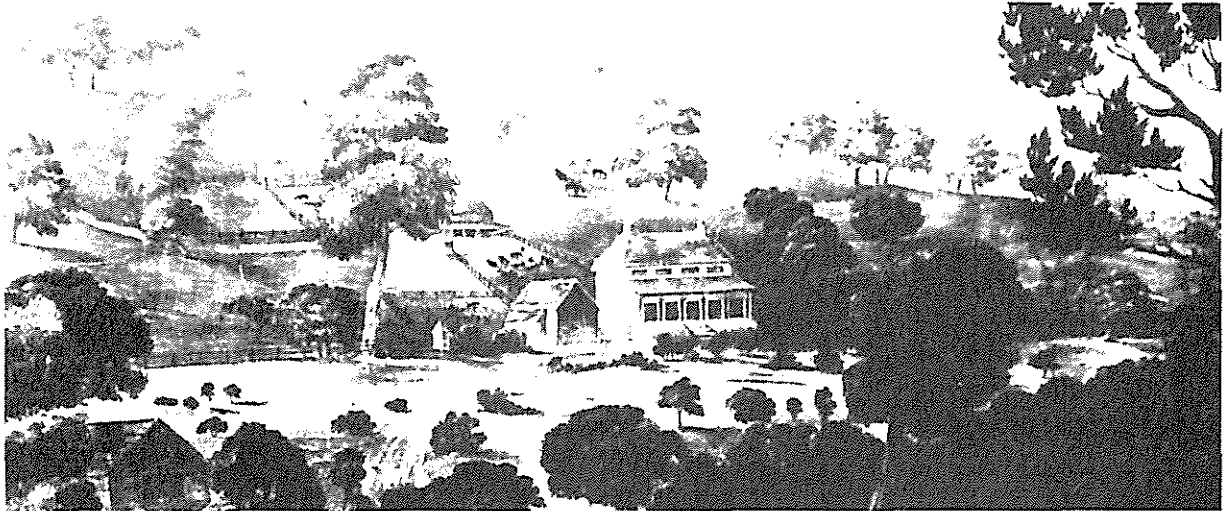
Born in Chichester in 1805, Hack was a Quaker whose family was held in high esteem. Due to ill-health he was advised to travel to Madeira, but while in Portsmouth, however, Hack boarded the *Buffalo* in June 1836, where he met Captain Lipson, who interested him in emigration to the new colony. Hack later met Wakefield, as well as a number of intending colonists at the Colonization Office at the Adelphi in London. Hack became thoroughly committed to the good prospects of South Australia and in September 1836 he embarked on the *Isabella* with his wife, brother and six children. He had sold a considerable business in Sussex and secured three Land Orders for three Preliminary 134 acre sections with three town acres.^{8.1}

The *Isabella* arrived at Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on 1 January 1837 and a month later proceeded to Adelaide. Hack had 350 ewes, forty-five wethers, six heifers, one bull, a team of ten Red Devon bullocks, a large wagon, dray, plough, seed, wheat, poultry, goats, provisions and sundries, besides the two prefabricated Manning cottages he had brought out from England.

On 19 February 1837, Hack wrote to his mother saying that he and his family were at Holdfast Bay, still on board the *Isabella*. By 21 February the packages with the Manning houses had been off-loaded and hauled up to the temporary site at the beach at Glenelg. By nightfall the first cottage was practically ready for habitation.^{8.2} Hack lost no time establishing himself in the business of the Colony and by 1 September 1838, Hack's brother Stephen recorded the assets of the company, J. B. & S. Hack.

900 head of cattle	£13 500
Buildings on 4 acres North Adelaide, Park front	1 000
4 acres North Adelaide, Park front	1 500
14 acres in North Adelaide in market garden and brickfield	2 000
½ acre in Hindley Street and buildings	5 000
22 horses at £50 each	1 100
8 acres in Tynte Street	800
1 corner acre, North Adelaide	200
2 acres, South Terrace, South Adelaide	400
	<hr/>
	£25 500

The company recorded a profit of £16000 and aided Adelaide materially by the importation of fruit trees and establishment of a dairy and market garden, which he named 'Chichester Gardens'. Hack was also involved with shipping, the whaling station at Encounter Bay and the Little Para Special Survey. He was also a member of a party including Samuel Stephens and John Morphett, who were the first Europeans to cross the Onkaparinga River and climb Mount Barker.^{8.3} Probably because of this journey Hack hoped to establish a station at Mount Barker after claiming land through a Special Survey. A letter written by Stephen Hack, dated December 1838 records an intention to settle at Mount Barker^{8.4} but J. B. Hack was beaten to this land by Messrs D. McFarlane, W. H. Dutton and Captain Finnis. Hack contented himself with a Special Survey to the south (the Three Brothers), where he established a dairy and built what is claimed to be the first stone house east of Mount Lofty.



Photograph of painting of Hack's Echunga gardens (SA Archives)

By 1840 Hack stated that he was worth £30000. *Bennett's Almanack* of 1841 records that 'Mr Hack at the Three Brothers Survey, had thirty acres sown in September with winter and Telavera wheat . . . Mr Hack has 600 acres enclosed in the Three Brothers Survey.' Hack's land, named after a range of three hills in close proximity to the south of Echunga, proved expensive to improve. To offset part of the cost, a number of farms were let at 10/- per acre. Hack embarked on horticultural pursuits, planting twelve acres of vines and importing fruit trees from Van Diemen's Land. Echunga Springs, as it became known, was a showplace in the Adelaide Hills, as is illustrated by a contemporary description.

'Mr Stephenson's garden in North Adelaide, as well as those formed by Mr Hack at great expense, at Echunga Springs, in the Mount Barker district with some minor ones, are the principal nurserygardens from whence the colonists are supplied with every variety of the best fruit trees.'⁸⁵ *Bennett* details Hack's holding in 1841 as 1000 cattle, ninety horses, sixty acres wheat, six acres barley, two acres oats, seven acres potatoes, six acres garden and additional vegetable plots.

The massive expenditure incurred by Hack at Echunga, in addition to the payroll of hands which amounted to some £2000 per annum, resulted in financial difficulties. This was compounded by a lack of liquidity in South Australia and the general depressed state of the economy. Hack, like many of the pioneers who had spent fortunes on development, found his finances increasingly strained. His bank and Jacob Hagen, who retained a mortgage on a portion of the Echunga property, forced him into bankruptcy. The £17000 expended on the property was lost and the initiative for development of this area passed to Jacob Hagen. *Allen's Almanack* of 1844 graphically illustrates the magnitude of changed circumstance for Hack. 'Hack, Barton, Echunga Springs, twenty-five cattle, one horse, two pigs.' In distinct contrast, Hagen had established himself in the area with forty-five acres wheat, six acres barley, thirteen acres oats, seventeen acres maize, two acres potatoes, twelve acres garden, 2300 sheep, 100 cattle, eighteen horses, twelve pigs and five goats.



Early photograph of the township of Echunga, probably mid-1860s (SA Archives)

Judging by the Almanacks, a rather dispersed settlement had grown up in the Echunga region by the mid-1840s. *Bennett's Almanack* of 1841 mentions Samuel Bond, Thomas Corder, George Duthy, William George Field, Frederick Hodding, Little & Son and George Saunders (actually Sanders) in the area, as well as the Hack family. In 1842 the list was extended with the inclusion of R. Hayward at 'Three Brothers'. This is likely to have been John Hayward, who was associated with E. J. Eyre as stockman and whose house survives south of Echunga. *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 lists Thomas Corder of Echunga Lodge, Hack, J. B. & S., William Hobbs of Echunga, John Hayward, John Kellock and William Mincham, all of 'Three Brothers', James Simons of Echunga and George Sanders of Echunga Creek. In addition there is the first mention of a public house in the area, the Wheatsheaf Inn of William Warland, much of which still remains as the nucleus of present day 'Warrakilla', former residence of the noted surveyor, G. W. Goyder. *Allen's Almanack* of 1844 includes Walter Duffield, John Everett, John Godly, J. Haywood (sic), John Kellock, as well as Hack and Hagen of Echunga Springs.

The origins of the town of Echunga can be traced back to the granting of Sections 3876 and 3879, Hundred of Kuitpo, to Jacob Hagen on 17 September 1847. The subdivision of these sections took place in 1848, with the town being sited at the base of a hill overlooking the valley through which flows Echunga Creek. The town was at the intersection of the roads from Mount Barker, Macclesfield and Adelaide. A plan of the village (GP 239 of 1856) shows the original allotments and their purchasers prior to 31 May 1853. (See list of purchasers in Appendix).



View of 'Warrakilla', part of which was known as Warland's Wheatsheaf Inn. It was later extended to become the home of G. W. Goyder, Surveyor-General of South Australia. NB This house was largely destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires.

An early conveyance of town land in Echunga was made to enable the erection of an Anglican Church. It was only preceded by the sale of Lots 38 and 39 by Jacob Hagen to Thomas Earl on 13 January 1849. Land for St Mary's Anglican Church was conveyed by Hagen to Augustus Short, first Bishop of Adelaide, on 13 February 1850.^{8.6} The township would have been reasonably established at this time, for the conveyance mentions William Gratwick as Postmaster of Echunga, William Mincham as renting land near the boundary of St Mary's allotment and a school reserve is to be seen on the plan, to the west of the church site. The church and school were symbolically sited well above the township, forming a backdrop which, with mature trees, remains today. The Rev. G. Newenham and the Rev. John Fulford of Blakiston often officiated, while the Congregational minister, the Rev. John B. Austin of Lashbrooke near Macclesfield, had held services as early as 1844 in J. B. Hack's barn or at Walter Duffield's residence.

Prior to the development of the town and major expansion of the area due to gold discoveries in 1852, the region had been described as containing enterprising settlers, some of whom were in possession of 'beautiful farms, luxuriant gardens and orchards.' Hagen's property, 'Echunga Springs', was recorded as having seven acres of valuable gardens and orchard, 'producing in abundance, all British fruits and vegetables . . . the spot is enriched with the best fruits of the south of Europe and the choicest forest trees and garden flowers. The estate is tenanted and ably superintended by Mr Duffield, who has very successfully cultivated the hop and manufactured the wine known as "Echunga Hock" . . .'^{8.7}

Agriculture and grazing were the economic mainstays of the township. As the northern wheatlands were not in production at this time, Hagen, an astute businessman, erected a windmill to grind the 2000 bushels of wheat grown on his property. This flour was sold in Adelaide as well as the local district. Grazing pastures were unfenced and often sheep and cattle ranged at will, for division of holdings by post and rail fence or the hedge and ditch method was costly. The rather disastrous results of the introduction of gorse hedges for land subdivision can be seen today, where wild gorse has made pockets of land unusable. The lack of fencing and supervision led Hagen to petition for a ranger in 1850 to protect the common pastures and impound cattle not entitled to run on the country.

As early as 1842, there was a weekly mail conveyance between Adelaide and Echunga. In 1844 Donald Gollan ran a spring cart to Strathalbyn via Echunga Springs, Watergate and Macclesfield and in 1848 R. Jones ran a weekly service between Adelaide and Echunga. *The Register* of 23 January 1841 and *The Southern Australian* of 17 September 1841 mention McGowan's school. On 11 September 1846 a bridge over the Onkaparinga River was completed near to the point where Hack had first crossed the river and in the vicinity of where Hawdon had crossed with cattle brought overland from the eastern colonies. The Wheatsheaf Inn, mentioned earlier, established by William Warland in 1842 was in competition with the Echunga Hotel, later the Hagen Arms, a three-roomed slab building with a paling roof first licensed in 1848. With the 1850s, however, came a radically different phase in the development of Echunga.

Historically Echunga is rather more significant to South Australia than the other regions considered in this Survey because of the importance to the State's economy of gold won in this locality. To encourage the search for gold in South Australia and to stem the exodus of South Australians to the Victorian goldfields, the South Australian Government offered a £1000 reward for the discovery of a payable goldfield in December 1851. The first claim to this reward was made by Messrs Chapman, Hardiman and Hampton in August 1852, three months after Chapman had discovered gold at Echunga. Although their claim was unsuccessful, a sum of £500 was eventually paid to the prospectors. Chapman's Gully was the first area to be worked in the Echunga Diggings and the richest. In two months 684 licenses were taken and the rush which ensued was at its height for some nine months.

The drain from the labour force caused by gold discoveries in Victoria and at Echunga is exemplified by the rather exasperated report by the Commissioner of Police to the Colonial Secretary dated 26 August 1852. 'The excitement caused by the late discovery of gold, as well as the sudden rise in provisions will, I fear, prevent me from obtaining persons to join the police force at the present rate of pay; indeed unless it be immediately raised to 5/- per day, I shall not have in six weeks a man left.'^{8.8}

In 1868 gold was discovered at Jupiter Creek near Echunga by Plane and Saunders and in 1871 they received rewards of £200 and £300 for their discovery. The Echunga goldfield was the first major field in South Australia and by 1871 gold to the value of £300000 had been won, one-third of this in 1852.

Stores, schools, rough huts, wine shanties and 'smithies' sprang up at the Diggings and the population of the District straggled from Bigg's Flat in the north to Jupiter Creek in the south. A number of requests had been made for the presence of a police constable, as in 1854 it was recorded that drunkenness had become a

problem. The prosperity of the area and the need for some administration caused the South Australian Government to be petitioned for the Proclamation of the Echunga District Council. The Council was subsequently gazetted on 21 October 1853, the memorialists (See Appendix) having appointed Jacob Hagen, Richard Hardiman, George Sanders, Thomas Bett and Francis Hunt as the first Council. Echunga enjoyed a central role in Local Government until 1935, when the amalgamation of parts of the Clarendon, Kondoparinga, Macclesfield and Echunga District Councils formed the Meadows District Council. There was a strong representation from the German population in the original petition of 1853, because at this time Friedrichstadt and Hahndorf were included in the District. At the time of the formation of Meadows District Council these settlements were incorporated with the Mount Barker District Council.

Immediately before the discovery of gold in 1852 the population of Echunga was approximately 100 persons. By 1866 the population of the district had grown to 1119 persons, there were 226 dwelling houses and 1772 acres of land were being cultivated, according to *The South Australian Gazetteer*, which also described the town at this time.

'Echunga is a postal township in the electoral district of Mt Barker, Hundred of Kuitpo and under the control of the district Council of Echunga. It is situated on the main south-east road from Adelaide to Strathalbyn, about 4 miles south-east of the Onkaparinga River and in the neighbourhood of the Echunga, Jupiter and Cattle Company Creeks. The district is an agricultural and gold producing one. The goldfields are two miles from the township, they are alluvial workings of small extent, but moderately productive . . . Several diamonds of good water have been found at Echunga . . . The agricultural land is principally cultivated for wheat, but the soil being poor the crops are generally small . . . With Adelaide twenty-one miles north-west, the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. Echunga has a post and money order office, a coach office, a public pound and two Hotels—the Hagen Arms and the Bridge Inn.'^{18.9}

Echunga must have obviously received considerable impetus from the gold rush, for in 1857 the Wesleyan Chapel was built and on 20 January 1858 Hagen's agent, George Sanders, reported that both Adamson and Catchlove were building two-storeyed inns. 'Whether they will really be good inns, I cannot say and at present neither place stands very high as an inn. They are public nuisances.'^{18.10}

The Business Directories from 1851 to 1871 record a variety of activities including storekeepers, postmen, licensed victuallers, carpenters, joiners, builders, shoemakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, nurserymen and seedsmen, butchers, a police corporal, teachers, a catechist, potter, bakers, a ranger, carrier, cabinet maker, saddler and fishmonger. In short, all the businesses to provision the burgeoning goldfields. The Institute was opened in 1880, a new Methodist Church was opened in 1884 and the Bridge Hotel partially rebuilt after a fire, also in the 1880s.

Echunga enjoyed a great reputation as a gold-producing locality and stood unrivalled as an alluvial field in South Australia. When the Teetulpa goldfield was established, however, the impetus departed from Echunga, although the Echunga diggings have been popular with fossickers until the present day. Sutherland described the locality in 1889:

'Echunga is a very pretty village or township with substantial churches and a kind of old-world settled look that reminds one strongly of the old country. Several of the cottages are closely covered in with creepers and fruit trees and the neighbouring agricultural lands are partly divided off by blossomed furze unprofitably gay.'^{18.11}

As gold production diminished, Echunga reverted to a service town. The chosen route of the railway through the Mount Lofty Ranges took prosperity from Echunga and Macclesfield towards Mount Barker and by 1920 the town had declined so far that the Bridge Hotel lost its license because there was insufficient trade for two hotels. Part of the building was demolished in 1936, the remaining section being removed in the 1950s. The site of the coach stables became a petrol station and in the late 1950s the Institute building was unfortunately converted to become a garage. By this time a number of buildings in the town and district had disappeared through the depredations of fire, natural forces and man.

The Great Eastern Steeplechase, one of Australia's most famous 'picnic' race meetings has its origins in Echunga. Although now held annually at Oakbank, the course was originally run on the Hahndorf Road and the event was known as the Echunga Steeplechase. It was first run in 1876 and won by Dick Correll's 'Tormentor'. The Kavanagh brothers, whose family had purchased Hack's Dairy and whose descendants still farm the land, both rode in the race. At about this time, the present Police Station and lock-up were built.

Sutherland mentions the extensive cultivation of wattles known for their tanning qualities. He also noted that the Echunga Wattle Plantation Company had shown considerable enterprise in taking up a large extent

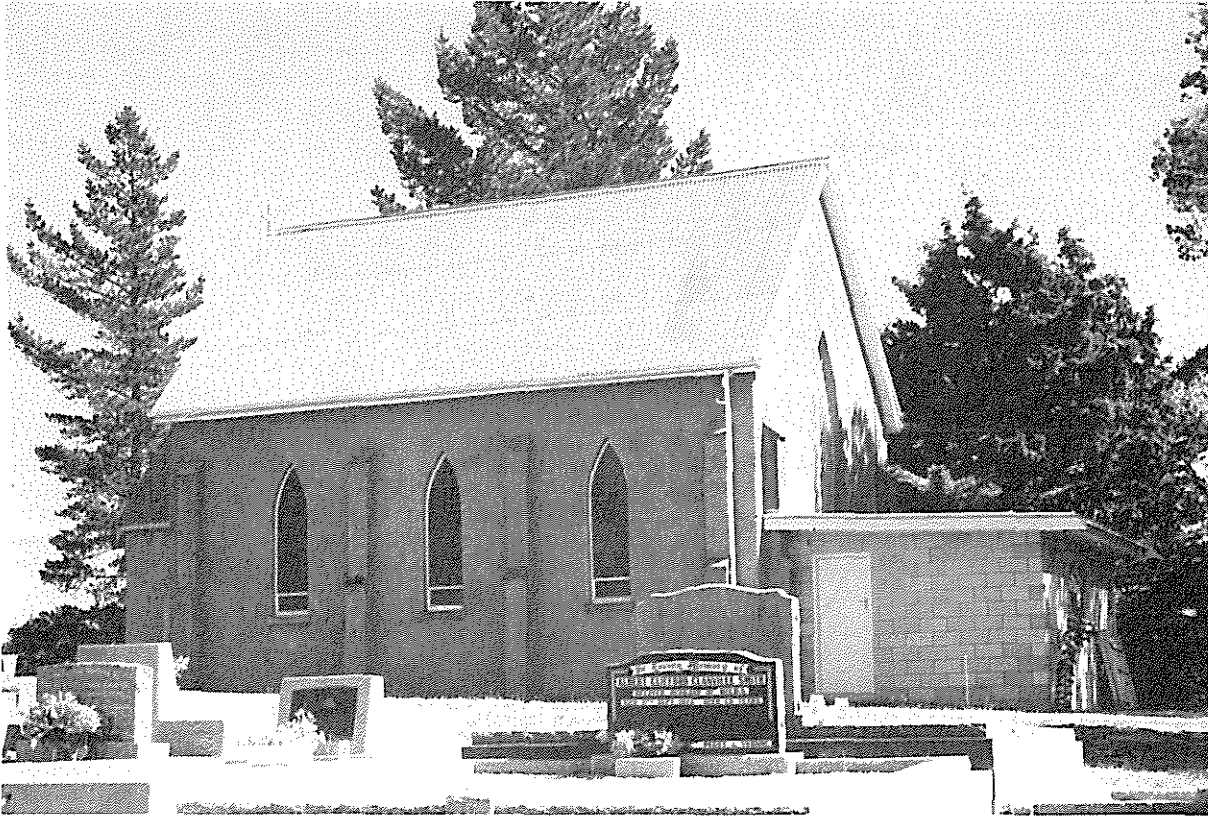
of land and using it for wattle cultivation. The Assessment books for Echunga of 1889 reveal that the Company held Sections 139-140, 145-152, 315-319 and 325-327. This industry, with the associated sawmilling activity was a valuable employer, helping to maintain Echunga until the war and disastrous bushfires of 1939. The firm of Michaelis, Hallenstein and Co of Melbourne built the Jupiter Bark Mills in 1918 and Tom Backhouse installed elaborate sawmilling equipment in 1920. Black Friday, 13 January 1939, saw the destruction of the Echunga and Jupiter Creek Bark Mills, as well as the end of the wattle plantations.

Due to the depression of the 1880s, a number of working men's blocks were leased in the area, to the south and north of Echunga. Likewise, in the grip of the depression of 1930, Crown lands were set aside for the use of the unemployed. Many found their way to the goldfields, to 'make tucker'. They erected makeshift homes, often of a type of lath and daub construction with discarded materials found in the area. They lived on meagre finds and came to Echunga once a week to receive five shillings unemployment relief. A section of Crown land became known as 'the Colonel Light Gardens Settlement', because its inhabitants were from Colonel Light Gardens, a suburb of Adelaide. Similarly, people were moved to the site of the old Queen mine off Meadows Road. Over seventeen families were helped to settle there by the Government, who arranged the erection of dwellings and fowl houses. Their small holdings were similar to the subdivision carried out by A. T. Greenshields in 1934 south-west of Meadows. A number of small allotments can still be seen either side of Scottsburn Road.

Unfortunately, during the savage devastation of Black Friday many historic homes and structures were lost. A number of those buildings not destroyed then, were lost in the recent Ash Wednesday fire, 1983. Several losses were noted in the goldfields area, where more recently pressure for the development of more sophisticated mining activities has been caused by the current high price of gold. It is to be hoped that the tremendous educational and recreational resource contained in Section 393 will not be impaired by ill-advised development within the goldfield area.

Notes and References Region 4

- 8.1 Morphett (1943), unpag
- 8.2 SAA 1488, 19 Feb 1837 (J. B. Hack to his mother)
- 8.3 Whimpress (1975), p 15
- 8.4 SAA 1488, Dec, Jan 1838 (S. Hack to his mother)
- 8.5 Dutton (1846), p 228
- 8.6 GRO Memorial 198/20
- 8.7 Dutton, op cit p 156
- 8.8 SAA GRG 24/2463, 26 Aug 1852
- 8.9 Whitworth (1866), p 70
- 8.10 Whimpress, op cit p 21
- 8.11 Sutherland (1889), p 24



A.4.2.1 St Mary's Church of England, High Street, Echunga

A.4.2.1 St Mary's Church of England—High Street, Echunga

Construction date: 1850-1852. *Original owner:* Church of England

Brief description and history: After the laying out of the township of Echunga by Jacob Hagen in 1848, the need was felt for a church. At a meeting held at Jacob Hagen's residence on 21 March 1848, it was resolved by inhabitants of the neighbourhood that the proposed building should be one in connection with the Church of England.

In early 1849 plans and tenders were ordered and application made for a Government grant.

Jacob Hagen conveyed land as the site for the church on 13 February 1850 to Augustus Short, first Bishop of Adelaide, who laid the foundation stone on the same day.

By 1853 the church was largely finished, with improvements made and the porch roofed. The building, with its associated cemetery, remains a significant part of the townscape of Echunga, set in a prominent elevated position, complemented by mature trees.

The church, Gothic in character, is divided into three bays by buttressed walling.

Integrity: The building has been cement rendered, the glazing to windows has been altered and a concrete block vestry was added to the rear of the building in 1964. It would appear to be unthreatened.

References: Whimpress (1975), pp 39-46. General Registry Office Memorial 198/20



A.4.2.2 Gate Piers, Horse Trough and Well, Adelaide Road, Echunga

A.4.2.2 Gate Piers, Horse Trough and Well—Adelaide Road, Echunga—Lot 456

Brief description and history: The gate piers of large timber sections, the horse trough hewn from a solid log and the well beside the boundary are associated with Catchlove's 1857 Bridge Hotel (since demolished). The horse trough figures in an Archives photograph of the 1860s and the gate piers, which probably marked the entrance to the service yard of the Hotel, presumably date from about this time.

They are situated adjacent to the former Coaching Station of Rounsevell and later Hill & Co.

Integrity: The group would appear to be threatened due to neglect, weed growth and weathering.

References: Whimpress (1975), p 96. SA Archives photographs



A.4.2.3 Former Coaching Station, Adelaide Road, Echunga

A.4.2.3 Former Coaching Station—Adelaide Road, Echunga. Lot 456.

Construction date: 1860s (?). *Original Owner:* W. Rounsevell

Brief description and history: William Rounsevell, mail contractor, had become associated with this site by May 1863, and it is most likely that he erected these buildings as part of the Coaching run.

Rounsevell was an early Colonist and member of the South Australian Company. He was born in Cornwall on 30 April 1816 and arrived in South Australia in 1839. He held several positions in the Police Force, but resigned in 1852 to go to the Victorian gold fields. He returned to Adelaide in the same year and commenced operations in the livery and coaching line, for which he is most remembered. He sold these operations to Cobb & Co, which were carried on by Hill & Co. Rounsevell died at Glenelg on 5 October 1874, aged 58.

When W. Rounsevell sold his coaching line to H. Hill, W. B. Rounsevell, P. W. Jackson and J. B. Meigs for £50 763/-/- on 23 May 1867, the sale was divided into 25 schedules. No 17 concerned allotment No 42 (now part allotment 456) of Section 3879 in the township of Echunga, on which the stables, ostlers quarters and residence were built. The property passed into the hands of H. E. Schunke and J. Smith, blacksmiths, in 1885 and 1892 respectively, the buildings still being used as part of the transportational network now occupied by commercial carriers.

The building, with segmentally arched roof of self supporting corrugated galvanised iron, figures in an Archives photograph of the 1860s.

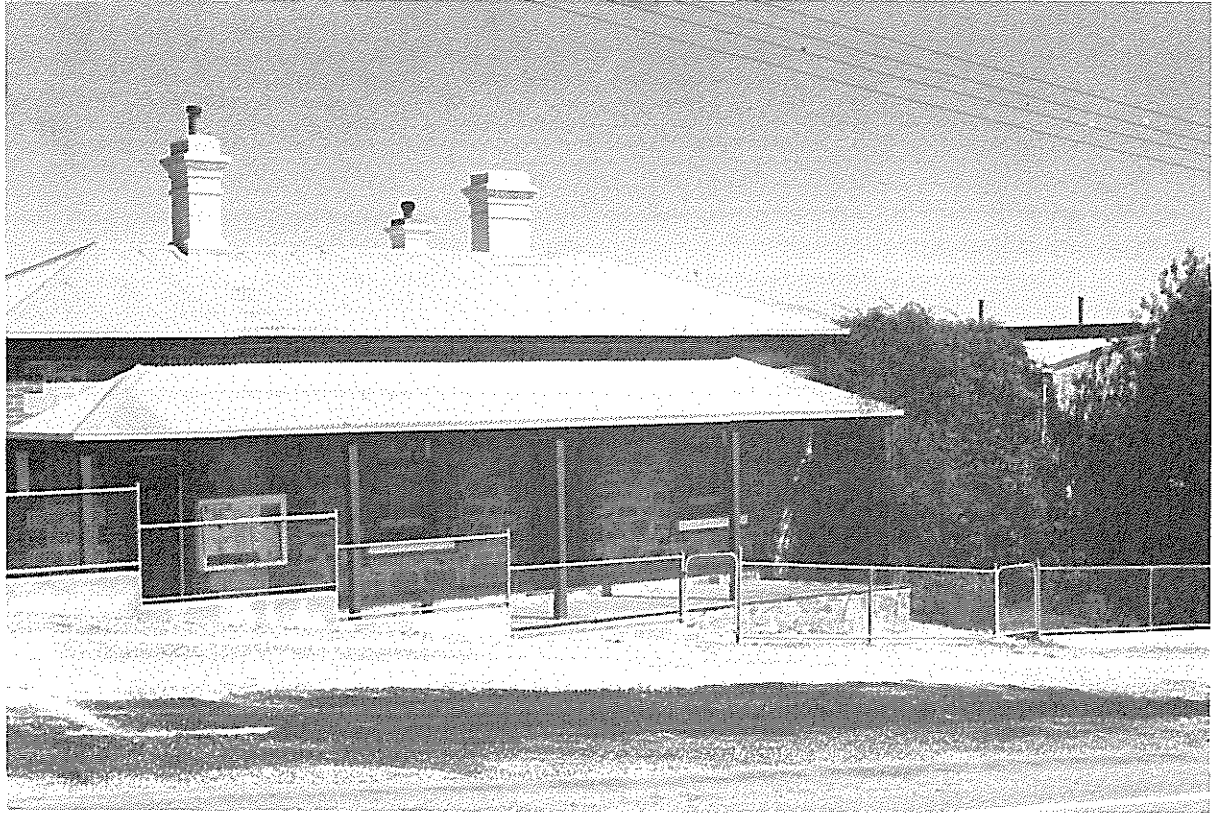
The parapets with brick copings are segmentally arched and reflect the roof shape. The windows to the principal face retain their twelve-paned double hung frames, and the building is constructed of freestone rubble with brick quoins and surrounds to openings.

This building and the adjoining single-fronted structure were, according to Whimpress' book, *Echunga, 1839-1939*, built to service the Coach run to Adelaide. At the rear of the complex are the old stables, which retain their flooring of water worn pebbles set on edge.

Integrity: The buildings appear largely original, although substantial additions have been made at the rear, and the setting of the buildings has been marred by demolition. Facades have been painted, but buildings appear generally unthreatened.

References:

- Whimpress (1975) p 96
- SA Archives photographs
- Hodder (1893) Vol II, p 261
- Loyau, (1885) p 278



A.4.2.4 Police Station, High Street, Echunga

A.4.2.4 Police Station—High Street, Echunga—Lot 489

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 1392, on File

Construction date: 1874-1880(?). *Original owner:* South Australian Government.

Architect: G. T. Light (?). *Builder:* James Kennedy

Brief description and history: As early as 1 December 1852 Jacob Hagen had requested that a police constable should be resident at Echunga, due to the proximity of the goldfields and the floating population that they attracted. There is evidence that a lock-up existed in 1854, although the present buildings date from 1874, possibly 1880.

The Southern Argus of 23 July 1874 records that 'Sealed tenders for the erection of a police station at Echunga will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon on Monday 27 July. . . For further details see *Govt Gazette* (G. T. Light, architect).'

The National Trust registration sheet states, however, that according to the Colonial Architect's out letter book the Police Station was not completed until 24 January 1880.

Integrity: The building of sandstone rubble, with brick dressings, appears little altered although the verandah has been rebuilt (unfortunately without using the original concave corrugated galvanised iron). The slate flags to the verandah remain, as does the substantial cell block to the west. It is unthreatened.

References: National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. *Southern Argus*, 23 July 1874. Stark (1979), p 142



A.4.2.5 Hagen Arms Hotel, High Street, Echunga

A.4.2.5 Hagen Arms Hotel—High Street, Echunga—Lot 487

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 234, on File

Construction date: 1858. *Original owner:* John Adamson

Brief description and history: This building, erected in 1858 by John Adamson, superseded the long low building of slabs with shingle roof which had been initiated by Jacob Hagen after the subdivision of Sections 376 and 3879 to form the village of Echunga.

An extract from letters by George Sanders to Jacob Hagen dated 20 January 1858, states that both Adamson and Catchlove were building good two-storeyed inns. Adamson over extended himself and after two years of operating the Hagen Arms Hotel, he was declared bankrupt and left the Colony.

During the Royal Visit of 1867, HRH Duke of Edinburgh dined here en route to the Lakes. Additions were made in 1894 when a dining room, kitchen and toilet were built.

In 1928 the parapets, original balcony and roof were removed to be replaced by the present structure, which largely obscures the original building.

Integrity: Alterations were carried out in 1979 and the ground floor of the building has been 'opened up'. There is little of internal significance. It would appear to be unthreatened.

References: Whimpress (1975), pp 21, 22, 107. SA Archives Hotels Index

A.4.2.6. Former house (ruinous)—Near corner of Concannon & Sands Road, near Echunga—Grid

Reference: Echunga 973 116

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 811, Recorded List.

Construction Date: 1839 *Original Owner:* John Barton Hack (?)

Brief description and history: This building, supposedly the first stone house built east of Mount Lofty, is, if this is true, one of the earliest relics of European settlement in the district.

After John Barton Hack took up the Three Brothers Special Survey, he established dairies and orchards, Echunga Springs being a garden showplace at the time. 'Mr Stephenson's garden in North Adelaide, as well as those formed by Mr Hack at great expense, at Echunga Springs . . . are the principal nursery gardens from whence the Colonists are supplied with every variety of the best fruit trees.'

The Section on which the building is situated (Section 3863, Hd of Kuitpo) was granted to Hack on 24 December 1840, the siting of this building possibly being referred to in a letter from Stephen Hack (John



A.4.2.6 House ruins, Concannon and Sands Roads, Echunga

Barton Hack's brother) to his mother on 1 September 1838. '... our yards and huts will be in the centre of this valley under the shade of five or six large gums elevated about ten feet above the level of a fine pond which is ten yards from the door.' This description corresponds roughly with the present site of the structure, the subject of this historical sketch, but there appear to be no means whereby the structure can be linked more tangibly with Hack.

Papers Relative to the Affairs of South Australia, published in London in 1843 (which actually detail the state of the Colony at the end of 1840) give the following account of Echunga Springs. '3 200 acres of Special Survey—John Barton Hack—two storeyed dwelling house of slabs and timber, sheds, blacksmith's, wheelwright's, dairy on Section 3863 built of slabs, dairy on Section 3718 built of stone.' Unfortunately, there appears to be no indication of the house in question.

Hack's affairs flourished until 1843, when he was forced into bankruptcy by his own financial state and South Australia's depressed economy. In *Allen's Almanack* of 1844, however, he is still mentioned as situated at Echunga, with twenty-five cattle, one horse and two pigs.

In 1846 the property passed into the hands of the Kavanagh family, whose decendants still farm the property.

The building is of simple and basic construction, with gabled ends. It is single-storeyed and built of a type of quartzite. The principal facade faces east-south-east, is adjacent to the Echunga Creek and faces Mount Hack in the distance. This elevation shows evidence of its early function as a residence with the remains of french doors to openings with small panes, fine glazing bars and some original hardware. A portion of the calico ceiling remains to the interior concealing the unsquared gum beams, ties, rafters and wall plates, the latter forming the lintels to external openings.

Integrity: The outbuildings including the kitchen have been demolished, the central chimney removed, an end wall completely demolished and sections of walling taken down. The structure is ruinous, although stable. Only one pane of glass remains in the french doors and all is affected by termites. The building is now in use as a garage and is threatened by neglect and natural forces.

References: Information from present owner (1980) Mr M. Kavanagh. Whippress (1975) pp 13-19. Morphett (1943) unpag. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 129. SA Archives 1488. Rate Assessments and Directories (See Appendix).

A.4.2.7 Chapel Hill Goldfields, near Echunga. Mainly Section 393, Hd of Kuitpo (Forest Reserve).

Brief description and history: Alluvial gold was first discovered in the Echunga area by William Chapman, in what has been called Chapman's Gully.

The Government, in late 1851, had offered £1 000 to the discoverer of gold in South Australia in commercial quantities. This action was prompted in order to stem the exodus of labourers from South Australia to the Victorian goldfields. Chapman and his companions, Hampton and Hardiman, claimed the £1 000 but were eventually granted only £500.

When Chapman first discovered gold, a major rush took place and within three months over 5 000 ounces of gold had been extracted. A number of subsequent rushes occurred in the vicinity of Chapman's Gully, the most notable being that at 'Windlass Hill'. The population at the fields was basically transient in nature, a high turnover in miners being virtually guaranteed by the expensive licenses. In January 1853 the goldfields were described as being 'pretty deserted'. However, reefs were discovered nearby and the two major mines, Echunga and Big Ben worked intermittently for over ninety years. In addition, a township sprang up at Chapel Hill.

The section of goldfields, the subject of this description, is situated west of Chapel Hill, and offers the best preserved relics of the gold mining era in this part of the goldfields. On this land (now Forest Reserve) a series of major rushes took place during the 1850s on alluvial deep leads. High yields of over five ounces per dish were recorded at Christmas Rush (1854), Bell's Hill Rush (1853) and Poor Man's Hill Rush (1857). A small quantity of diamonds and precious stones was also found at Poor Man's Hill. New Rush in 1858 was the last in this immediate area.

In 1866 the National Gold Mining Company was formed to re-work the alluvial deposits of Poor Man's Hill Rush on a commercial scale. The present large dam at the base of the track from the roadway was constructed and nearby can be found the remains of the ten head stamp battery, boiler house and the underground flue leading to a stone chimney (the base of which can still be seen). The material worked by this Company was extracted by pushing a tunnel into the hillside, which connected with various other older shafts along the way. This tunnel, an important mining relic, ran along an alluvial gutter and is still comparatively safe. The National Gold Mining Company ceased operations in 1869.

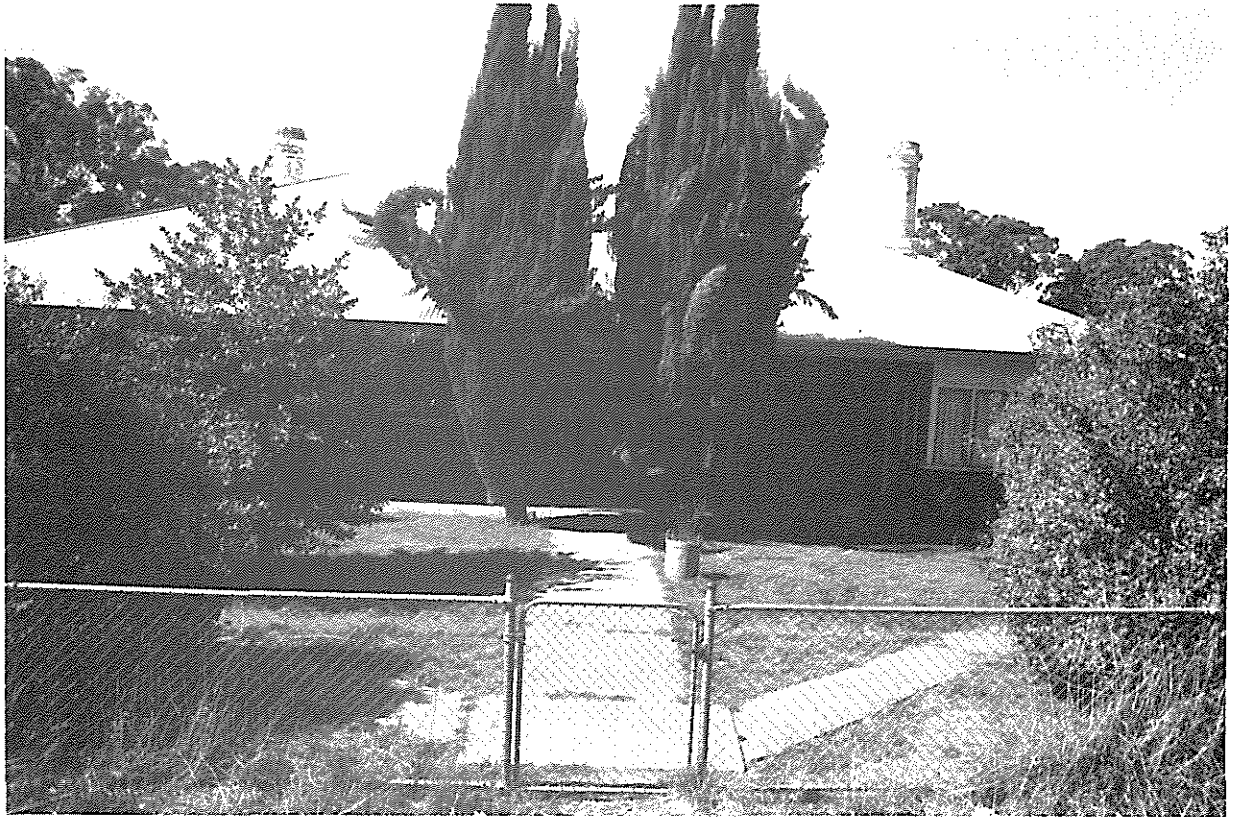
This area has been re-worked again and again, especially during the economic depression of the 1890s and 1930s. It remains popular with fossickers and is of considerable historical, geological and educational importance.

For location of items, see detailed map compiled by the South Australian Mines Department.

References: Information from Mr G. Drew, Department of Mines & Energy, and Mr R. Wells. Whimpress (1975), pp 49-66. *Southern Argus*, 24 July 1879. *Sunday Mail*, 2 December 1971. *Mount Barker Courier*, 22 November 1895. *SA Gazette & Mining Journal*, 26 August 1852; 20 September 1852. *Observer*, 23 September 1852; 30 September 1852; 4 June 1853; 7 December 1854; 20 December 1854; 13 July 1867.



A.4.2.7 Old Echunga Goldfields



A.4.2.8 'Carfax', Macclesfield Road, near Echunga

A.4.2.8 House, 'Carfax'—Macclesfield Road, South of Echunga—Grid Reference: Echunga 007 102

Original owner: Robert Davenport (?).

Brief description and history: This building was erected supposedly as a man's house as part of Robert Davenport's estate, 'Battunga'.

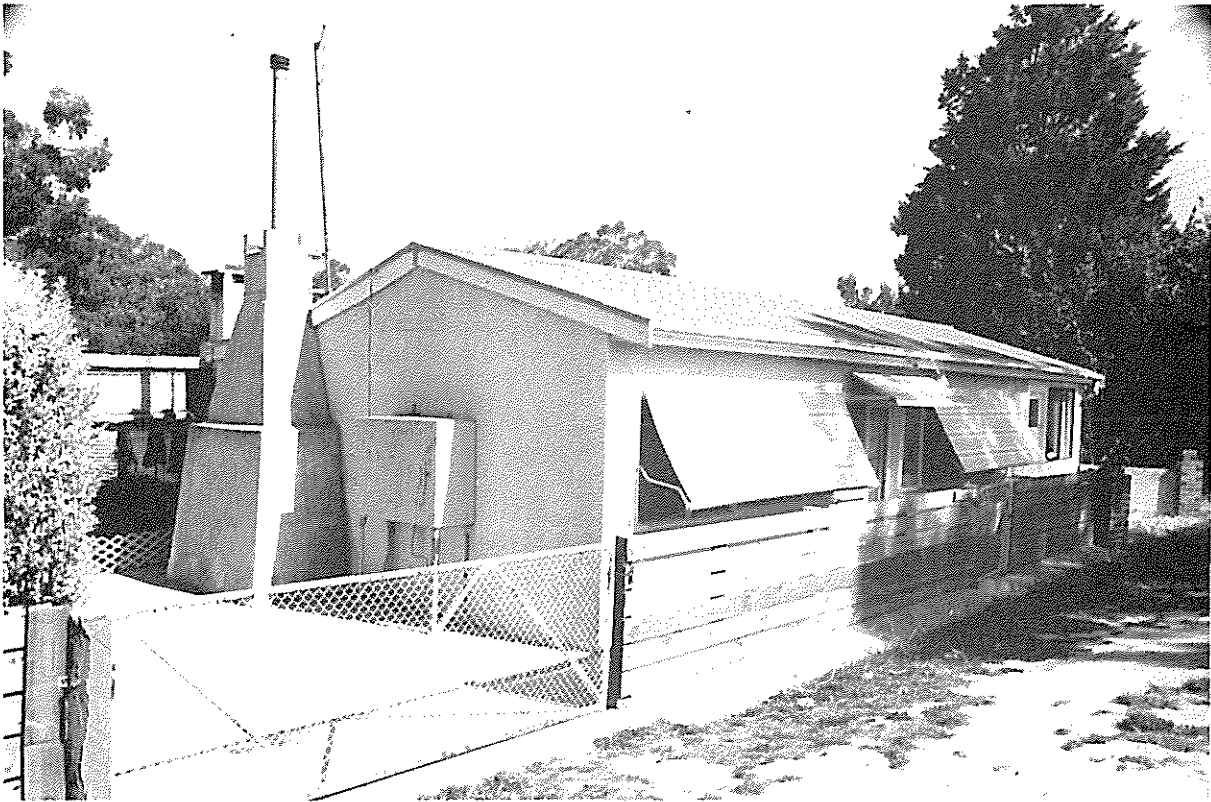
The original section consisted of the three freestone rooms facing the road. The three rooms at the back and the bungalow-type roof were alterations and additions carried out in about 1926.

The chimneys, built up of hollow stone drums, are of great interest.

There is a well at the rear and the small private cemetery of the Davenport family is situated in the paddock opposite.

Integrity: The building has been altered over the years, since the present owners took over the property in the mid-1920s. It is unthreatened.

References: Information from previous occupant, Mrs Downing, Flaxley.



A.4.2.9 Chapel Hill Road, Echunga

A.4.2.9 House—Top of Chapel Hill Road, north-west of Echunga—Grid Reference: Echunga 966 154

Brief description and history: A photograph of the original elevation of this house is to be found on page 53 of Whimpress' book *Echunga, 1839-1939*.

Essentially of 'lean-to' form, the building would appear to have been constructed of saplings nailed to a timber frame infilled with daub.

The house which was built by a miner at the Echunga diggings has been substantially extended, although the original form can be discerned and the large pug chimney remains. The roof has been altered and the verandah enclosed. This building is significant as it is one of the few miners' residences to survive even though the original section has been completely encased.

This vernacular building is difficult to date, but it was probably built during the Great Depression of the 1930s, when many prospectors and fossickers found their way back to the diggings to 'make tucker'.

Integrity: The building has been rendered and is in good condition.

References: Whimpress (1975), p 53

A.4.2.10 House, 'Woodlands'—Extension of Shepherd Road, south-west of Echunga

Grid Reference: Echunga 961 111

Construction date: Before 1849 (?). *Original owner:* John Little (?)

Brief description and history: This building is most probably associated with the Little family who came to South Australia with the Sanders family in the early 1840s. Little took up Section 3854, adjacent to Sanders' Section 3853, on which the ruins of Sanders' house still remain.

An entry in Jane Sanders' reminiscences briefly describes the relationship between the Sanders and Little families:

At that time—early 1840s, it was thought of the utmost importance to get land on a Creek with a good water supply which was the reason that Father and the Littles that came from England with us bought land on Echunga Creek . . . Our land was very poor mostly scrub but Father knew nothing about land whether good or bad and I have often wondered how it was the Littles bought land there for they were farmers from Scotland and ought to have known. However they soon cleared out.'

It is likely that the earliest section of the house, an adzed slab structure, would date from the Little's occupation before they 'cleared out'. John Little sold Section 3854 to Philip Lee on 19 February 1849, who subsequently sold the land to Thomas Luscombe on 4 April 1849. Sanders' reminiscences, however, mention only Archie and William Little.

Little and Son are noted in the Echunga District in *Bennett's Almanack* of 1841, John Little and Sons of Green Hills are noted in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 and an Archibald Little is mentioned in 1844.

In 1889 Sections 3854 and 3855, described as 'Woodlands' were occupied by Mr and Mrs Warland.

The slab sections of the house appear to be in fair condition, although they have been subsequently encased. Shakes remain on the roof beneath the present corrugated galvanised iron cladding, although the verandah has been altered. The large double-hung sash windows to the principal facade of the house would appear to be later incorporations.

Integrity: The building has been extended to form a large house, which was occupied until the mid-1960s. Much of the original house survives. It is a significant survivor of historical and constructional interest and is threatened by disuse and natural forces.

References: Information from present owners (1980). Whimpress (1975), pp 9, 31, 32. SA Archives 1208. General Registry Office Memorials 141/14; 424/14; 223/284. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.4.2.11 House Braendler Road, Echunga

A.4.2.11 House—Off Braendler Road, south of Echunga—Grid Reference: Echunga 981 101

Construction date: 1840s (?). *Original owner:* John Hayward (?)

Brief description and history: Although it is supposed that Hayward is associated with the house, this has not been verified. The building may be of considerable historical interest, since R. (supposed to be J.) Hayward is mentioned in *Bennett's Almanack* of 1842, as situate at Three Brothers. Hayward is mentioned again in *Cotter* (1843) and in *Allen* (1844) where a J. Hayward of Echunga Springs was well established with twenty acres wheat, one-and-a-half acres barley, one acre maize, one acre potatoes, twenty cattle and one pig.

John Hayward supposedly a stockman associated with the overland journeys of E. J. Eyre, is also noted as a signatory in the 1853 petition for the Echunga District Council.

Hayward does not appear in the 1865 Directory and by 1889 the property was occupied by Martin, Michael and Malcolm Conlon.

The house is the product of a number of stages of construction, the earliest part being built of a type of pise, weatherproofed by a lime wash (?). The front two-roomed section of the house of stone would appear to be an addition. A two-storeyed dairy and loft is situated to one side of the house and a baker's oven in good condition was built in 1925 by Gilbert Hampton.

Integrity: The original nucleus of the house survives in largely original order, although in frail condition. It is threatened by disuse and natural forces.

References: Information from present owner, Mr Braendler (1981). Whimpress (1975), p 8. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.4.3.1 Jupiter Creek Goldfields, near Echunga. In Forest Reserve, off Rubbish Dump Road.

Previous endorsements: Chimney—National Trust of SA Reg No 2458, on File

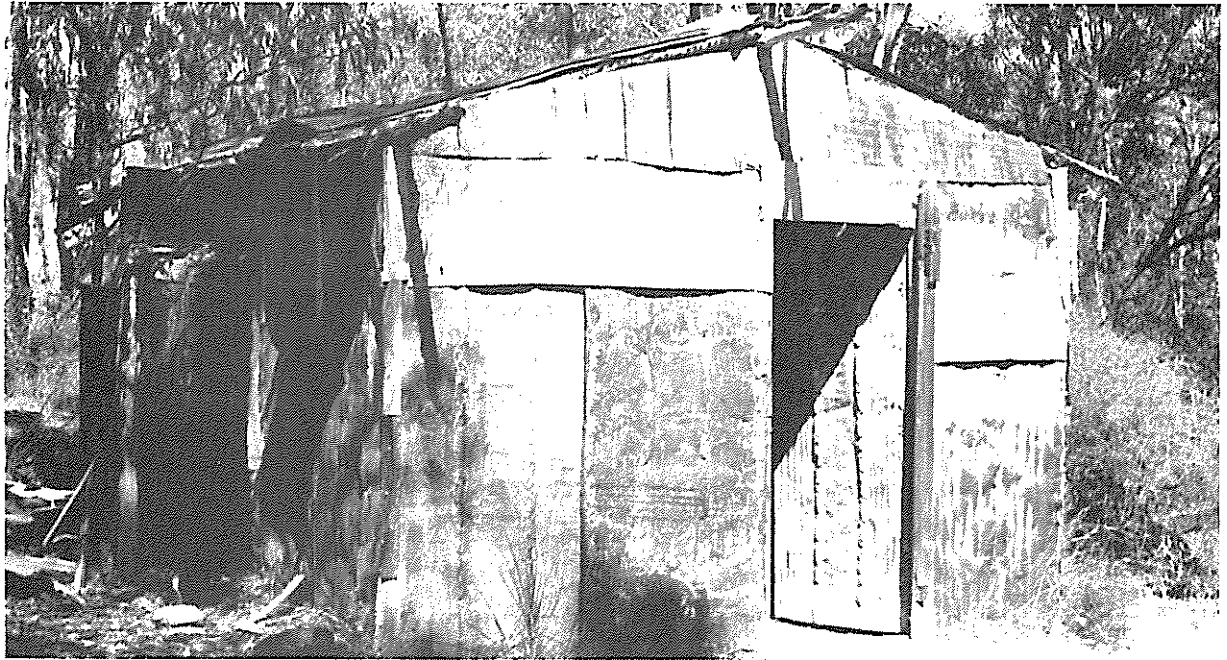
Brief description and history: The Jupiter Creek and the Chapel Hill Diggings are two of the most important gold fossicking areas of the State. They are located on Forest Reserves, and are now exempt from the operations of the Mining Act. These Diggings are part of the Echunga Goldfields, which was the largest and most productive field in the State, an estimated 400 000 ounces being extracted. Although gold was first discovered in this area in 1852, it was not until 1868 that the Jupiter Creek Diggings were discovered by Thomas Plane and Henry Sanders.

Plane arrived in Victoria in the 1840s and served as an armed guard on gold escorts traversing the countryside between South Australia and Victoria. Later he became involved in farming at Echunga and was a butcher and blacksmith at the initial Chapman's Gully Gold Rush. In 1868, while prospecting in Long Gully near Jupiter Creek, Plane and Sanders discovered a rich payable field, this sparking off a rush which brought 1 500 people to the field within two months. In August 1868 the gold fields were progressing, according to a Meadows correspondent of the time:

'The diggings which are about five miles from here (Meadows) and three from Echunga, are situated near the Echunga Creek, some distance above its junction with Jupiter Creek and consist of surfacing and shallow sinkings ranging from two to fifteen feet, though some of the holes are considerably deeper and in one place a party has commenced reefing.'

In September 1868 the population of the gold field was still large. 'The diggings are still the principal topics of conversation, although in a much more subdued form than hitherto. I paid them another visit today and from what I could ascertain there are not so many there as on my last visit—say about from 1 000 to 1 100. These are spread out much more than heretofore.'

One of the main survivors of this period is the Chimney associated with the Beatrice Gold Mining Company. In September 1869 the foundation stone of the engine house of this company was laid, the chimney probably also dating from about this time. This company was the most successful of the early reefing ventures. Four shafts were sunk, encountering rich pockets of gold. Late in 1869 the twenty horse power steam engine was in operation, two boilers being installed, together with a ten head stamp battery, amalgamation plant and two puddlers. Nearby an engine shaft was sunk to 100 feet, and was equipped with a beam engine for pumping. The high cost of labour and the scarcity of water, together with a slump in the



A.4.3.1 Hewlett's Hut, Jupiter Creek Goldfields

mining industry, forced the Company into liquidation in 1871. There was renewed prospecting in the 1880s, Thomas Plane taking up a lease which was worked until 1895 as the Crystal Gold Mine. The South Crystal Gold Mining Company and the Phoenix Gold Mining Company were also formed but were largely unsuccessful.

There are several points of interest which are important to an historical interpretation of this area, as these items represent the various periods of the Diggings and their associated activities.

The Crystal Mine consists of a main shaft 48 m deep and about twenty-eight subsidiary shafts. Evidence can be seen of the horse haulage run and the horse puddler.

The South Crystal Gold Mining Company (1888-1889) was responsible for the long exploratory trench (Costean) which is a notable relic of mining in this area.

The Middle Sluice Dam (1906) was constructed in order that the Echunga Proprietary Hydraulic and Gold Sluicing Company could treat alluvial deposits on a large scale. Three dams were built and a barge floated containing boiler, pumps, and sluicing plants. The Company went into liquidation in 1908 after producing only 222 ounces of gold.

Later phases of mining at the Jupiter Creek Field are represented by the New Phoenix adit (or tunnel) which Frederick Gee drove into the hill close to the site of the Beatrice operations, together with the Excelsior Adit, also dating from the 1930s and driven into the hill but soon abandoned owing to the hard ground.

The area has been worked by fossickers since the main rushes died, and two prospectors' huts survive relatively intact, those of Burgess and Hewlett. Hewlett's hut, occupied until 1956, is lined with kerosene tins and is adjacent to a 'town site' which included a smith's shop and a number of other rough huts constructed of timber frames with daub infill. Little remains however, and the area is being vandalised.

The hut of Burgess is more recent than that of Hewlett, with timber frame and corrugated galvanised iron cladding.

The site of the rubbish dump, incidentally the site of the 'township' for the goldfield, adjacent to this Forest Reserve is unfortunate, due to the resultant pollution by wind borne rubbish.

For location of items, see detailed map compiled by the South Australian Mines Department.

References: Information from Mr R. Wells and Mr G. Drew Dept of Mines & Energy. Information from John S. Jones Newspaper cuttings, pp 64, 66-68, 75 (courtesy Mr Ellis). *Observer*, 22 August 1868, 3 September 1868; 12 September 1868; 19 September 1868; 26 October 1868; 14 November 1868; 26 December 1868; 4 October 1869; 17 July 1869.

A.4.4.1 House, 'Warrakilla'—(formerly The Wheatsheaf Inn)—Echunga Road, near Mylor—Grid Reference: Echunga 956 180 Section 3825, Hd Kuitpo.

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Classified

Construction date: 1842, 1880. *Original owner:* William Warland, subsequently G. W. Goyder, CMG

Architect: For 1880 alterations, Daniel Garlick.

Brief description and history: Warland's 'Wheatsheaf Inn' is mentioned in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843, although the *Hotels Index* records that, in fact, an Inn, possibly the nucleus of this building, was first licensed in 1842.

The reason for the building's location (albeit a relatively isolated one, unusual for a hotel) is probably due to its proximity with an historic and early crossing of the Onkaparinga River, known as Hawdon's crossing, which is located below Warrakilla. Its name commemorates the arrival of the pioneer Hawdon in South Australia, with the first cattle which had been brought overland from Sydney.

William Warland had been employed by J. B. Hack on his arrival in 1839 on the ships *Singapore*. The Inn is one of the earliest buildings to survive in the district and was built on Section 3825 of the Three Brothers Survey. It is recorded that the Inn was popular during the mining boom and also for honeymoon couples. The building remained an Inn until at least 1875, when H. Kopke was the licensee.

The building was purchased in 1879 by G. W. Goyder, the Surveyor-General, who commissioned the architect, Daniel Garlick, to extend the building. The property became a hills show place, and received special note in Sutherland's *Our Inheritance in the Hills*.

George Woodroffe Goyder was born in London on 24 June 1826 and migrated to Sydney in 1848, working as an auctioneer for three years. He entered the Civil Service in South Australia as a draftsman in 1851, became chief clerk with the Department of Lands in 1853 and was promoted to assistant Surveyor-General in 1857. He succeeded Captain Freeling as Surveyor-General in 1861 and surveyed the site of Palmerston (Darwin) in 1869. He is mostly remembered for his northern rainfall division of 'Goyder's Line' and the planning of country towns based upon the Adelaide model. He retired in 1894 and died at Warrakilla on 2 December 1898.

The earliest section of the building, The Inn, is constructed it seems, of tuck pointed river pebbles, which gives the walling an unusual texture. This is in marked contrast to the Italianate front rooms (of 1880) with their elaborate internal finishes, constructed of sandstone with stucco trim.

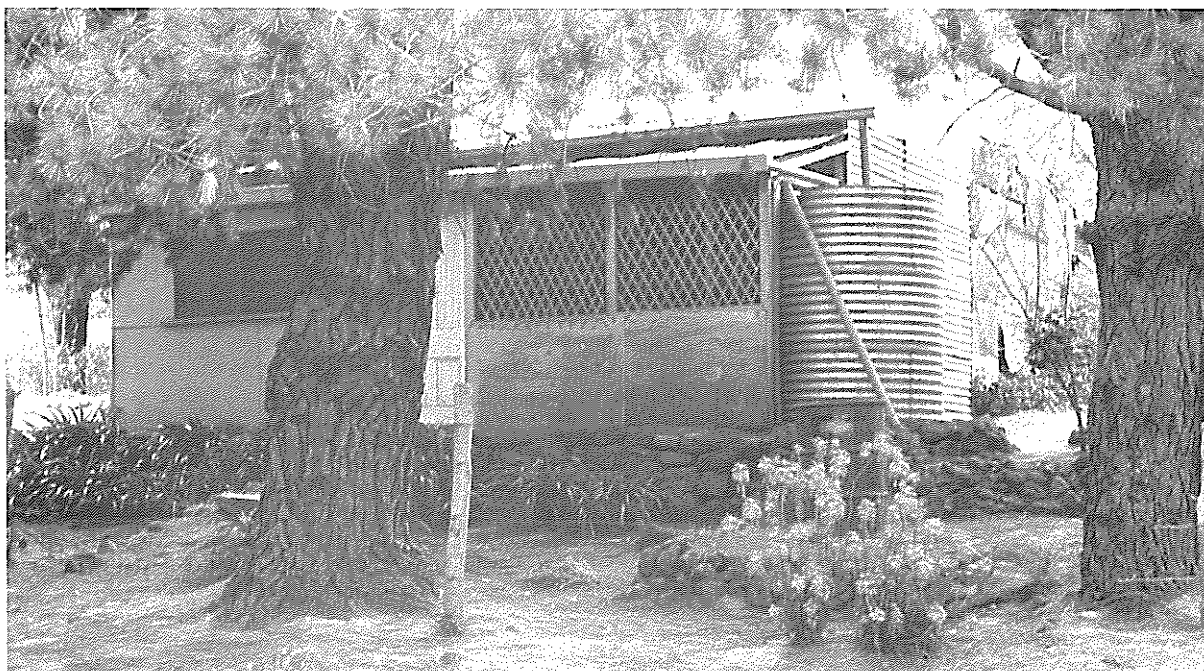
Integrity: The property is being renovated very sympathetically and restored where possible.

This building was gutted by bushfire on Ash Wednesday 1983.

References: Information from the present owner (1981). Whimpress (1975), p 106. SA Archives *Hotels Index*. Sutherland (1889), pp 56-58. Jensen (1980), p 695. Rate Assessment and Directories (See Appendix).



A.4.4.1 'Warrakilla'
(part of which was formerly
The Wheatsheaf Inn)
Echunga Road, near Mylor



A.4.4.2 House, near Mylor

A.4.4.2 House—Off Echunga Road, near Mylor (near Goyder Reserve)—Grid Reference: Echunga 956 185 (Block 2 of Section 550).

Construction date: ca 1930s, extended after October 1934).

Original owner: Hunt? (most probably Oaklands).

Brief description and history: This item is a reflection of the dire social circumstances resulting from the Great Depression of the late 1920s and 1930s. While this item does not result from direct Government intervention such as the implementation of Cotton's Working Men's Block Scheme of the 1880s, it is nevertheless the only remaining fragment of a substantial 'village' of some twenty-three huts which were situated by lease on Crown Land. This particular lease sub-division is likely to have been undertaken in 1932, since subsequent lease agreements date from 1933 in the main, the majority being granted on 1 September 1933. The leases name the Franklin, Gething, Sweet, Martin, Palmer Lyons, Lightburn, Green, Albertoni, Lionel, Barnes, Devonshire, Watts, Backstrom, Seal, Carter, Perrott, Ritter, Waters, Gribben, Tucker, Height and Oaklands families.

This village in the vicinity of Mylor was regarded as one of the most successful at the time, although other sub-divisions are to be found in the vicinity of Echunga and Meadows.

The present lessee of the land, the only one to remain (the land now being vested in the Department of Woods and Forests) is a Mrs Key, who arrived at the community in October 1934 and took over Lot 2 from F. J. Oaklands, according to the lease Register. Mrs Key states that she bought a house from a family by the name of Hunt and extended the building, the subject of this description, with materials immediately to hand—kerosene tins, daub from the site, together with timber and corrugated iron wherever it could be found.

Mrs Key states that George Palmer of the Plymouth Brethren suggested the Mylor site. He was an excellent thatcher and this house and a number of others were originally roofed with local grasses.

The structure of the Key house was originally timber framed with daub infill. A small low structure, it originally had a large pug chimney.

Integrity: The building has been greatly extended and the original sections clad in metal sheet. The pug chimney was demolished but much of the original building survives. It is threatened by imminent demolition due to the termination of the current lease (1981)

N.B. Building destroyed by fire Ash Wednesday 1983.

References: Information from present occupants Mrs Key.

License No 3645 L.T.O.

A.4.4.3 Abutment of Original Hack Bridge—Off Echunga Road, south of Mylor

Grid Reference: Echunga 956 184

Construction date: 1846 (?)

Brief description and history: This bridge abutment is situated near to where Hack originally crossed the Onkaparinga River—hence the name of the subsequent Hack Bridges in this locality. It is also supposed to be in the vicinity of the point where Hawdon crossed with his overlanded stock.

The Southern Australian of 11 September 1846 records the completion of a bridge over the Onkaparinga, the abutment of which is most probably the subject of this brief description. There is the suggestion, however, that an earlier bridge was swept away by a flood in 1844.

The abutment is a simply constructed 'wall' of sandstone rubble.

Integrity: The abutment is being covered by weed growth which exacerbates deterioration due to weathering.

B.4.1.1. House (Former Echunga Goldfields and Biggs Flat School)—Corner of Mylor Road and Liebelt Road, Biggs Flat

Brief description and history: This well constructed building of circa 1882 is reminiscent of the form and detailing of the school at Ashbourne. Constructed of roughly squared, random coursed, punch-faced sandstone with brick dressings, the building remained a school until May 1929, when the children were transferred to the new Echunga Consolidated School on 28 May.

References: Bates (1975), unpag

B.4.1.2 Bridge—Chapel Hill Road, Biggs Flat—Grid Reference: Echunga 971 165

Brief description and history: This bridge of vernacular construction consists of sandstone rubble abutments with substantial timber stringers and decking. Timbers appear sawn and roughly squared. Bridge railing is hewn from solid trunks

B.4.1.3 Ruin of House—Off Liebelt Road, near Biggs Flat—Grid Reference: Echunga 003 158.

Brief description and history: This timber framed and weatherboard clad structure is now in poor condition. Evidently it was originally situated on the Echunga Goldfields and later transported to its present site, where it was occupied by the Ford family.

References: Information from Mrs P. Rothe, Echunga.



B.4.1.3 House ruins, Liebelt Road, Biggs Flat

B.4.1.4 House—Off Mylor Road, near Mylor—Grid Reference: Echunga 955 185

Brief description and history: This building, now ruinous, was the former home of an old miner by the name of Lambert, who came to this area to 'make tucker' on a mineral claim. The house is reminiscent of the home of the Keys, situated opposite, which was built in the late 1920s and probably is of similar date. It is partially built of adobe and clad with flattened kerosene tins. It was part of a community which at its height consisted of approximately twenty-five houses. (Destroyed Ash Wednesday 1983.)

References: Information from Mrs Keys, Mylor

B.4.1.5 Bridge—(now disused)—South of Mylor, across the Onkaparinga River

Brief description and history: This structure would appear to be similar to the Clarendon Bridge, with a concrete arch erected over earlier piers and abutments. The concrete-work probably dates from the 1920s and the well constructed stone abutments and piers are part of a structure erected in 1873-1874 to replace an aged bridge sited further west, the abutments of which can still be seen (refer A.4.4.3).

The abutments and piers of the bridge (the subject of this description) form three spans and appear to correspond with an 1874 description of the opening by J. Dunn of a bridge in this area. Constructed of three spans, the central was sixty feet wide with twenty-five feet spans at either side. The roadway rested on laminated red gum arches (now replaced by concrete) and the freestone for masonry was quarried locally.

References: Jensen (1980), p 513

B.4.2.1 Former School and House—High Street, Echunga

Brief description and history: This building, the erection of which was subsidised by the Government in 1862, superseded an earlier school building and dug-out. The existing building is constructed of freestone rubble with brick dressings and original twelve-paned sash windows. Unfortunately the facade has been mutilated by the incorporation of a garage opening to convert the building for use as a shed. This building and the neighbouring house, with St Mary's Anglican Church, form a notable group which overlooks the township.

References: Whimpress (1975), p 110

B.4.2.2 Wine Cellar Ruins—Off Old Mount Barker Road, near Echunga—Grid Reference: Echunga 999 135

Brief description and history: According to Whimpress and P. Rothe, the wall of the outbuilding on the property on the drive opposite the house, is part of the large wine cellar built by John Barton Hack in about 1840. The cellar was to house wine made from twelve acres of vines. The survival of this wall is important, as it is probably the only remaining fragment of the famous Echunga Gardens, a showplace in early South Australia.

References: Whimpress (1975), p 17. Information from Mrs P. Rothe, Echunga.

B.4.2.3 Uniting Church—Lot 433, Adelaide Road, Echunga

Brief description and history: A meeting of the congregation of the Methodist New Church on 23 May 1883 was called for the purpose of considering erecting a new building on a block of land donated by Miss Sophia Hagen, daughter of the late Jacob Hagen who laid out the township of Echunga.

The foundation stone of this church was laid by Mrs John Dunn, Sen, on 26 February 1884. The building was erected at a cost of £361. The building is divided into four bays by buttresses and the pointed arch openings are constructed of brick on edge. The church is of painted, roughly squared punch-faced, random coursed stonework. The concrete block porch to the principal facade is unfortunate.

References: Whimpress (1975), p 48

B.4.2.4 House—Lot 439, Adelaide Road, Echunga

Brief description and history: This house was built prior to 1884 when it was used as a butcher's shop by a Mr Daw, who removed to Mount Barker. It was then owned by the Crossman and Burton families. In 1918 the building was purchased by John Charles Bailey, grandfather of the present owner, Miss N. Bailey.

The double-fronted house is constructed of freestone rubble with brick surrounds to openings and quoins of large freestone blocks. The building has a steeply gabled pitched roof of corrugated galvanised iron cladding. The hitching post near the gutter in front of the house is to be noted.

References: Information from Miss N. Bailey, Echunga



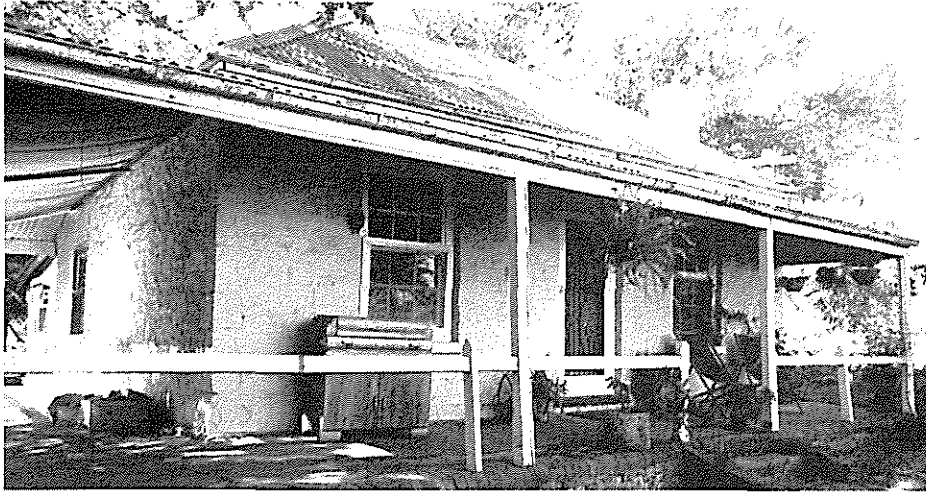
B.4.2.2 Wine Cellar Ruins, old Mount Barker Road, near Echunga

B.4.2.5 Building—Off Echunga Road, north of Echunga

Brief description and history: This structure of daub between broad laths has a large masonry chimney of rubble which is brick topped. Walling has been altered, but a window to the west elevation retains its six-paned casement frame. The building is in poor condition. The roof is clad with corrugated galvanised iron.



B.4.2.4 House Adelaide Road, Echunga



B.4.2.6 Marianna Street,
Echunga

B.4.2.6 House—Marianna Street, Echunga—Grid Reference: Echunga 992 134

Brief description and history: This property is reputedly associated with Thomas Anderson who arrived in South Australia in 1839 aboard the *Asia*.

This traditionally double-fronted house is of punch-faced freestone rubble with timber lintels over openings. The windows are of interest with exposed sash framing. The dairy beside the house appears to be of pisé construction and the large external chimney is of note.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix). Information from the present owners, Mr and Mrs Palmer, Echunga.

B.4.2.7 Well and Windlass—West Street, Echunga

Brief description: The windlass and bricked well are interesting survivors.

B.4.2.8 Ruin of House—Extension of Shepherd Road, near Echunga—Grid Reference: Echunga 965 113

Brief description and history: This stone house ruin is one of the few links with the earliest days of Echunga and was built by George Sanders in 1840 (the same year in which the first stone house was built east of Mount Lofty). As such, it is historically important, for the Sanders family had links with Jacob Hagen who laid out Echunga. By 1844 Sanders was well established as a farmer on Section 3853, on which the ruin is situated.

References: Whimpress (1975), pp 31-38



B.4.2.8 House ruins,
Shepherd Road, Echunga

REGION 4 Category C

Biggs Flat:

Building. Corner of Echunga and Biggs Flat Roads

remains of Weir, Onkaparinga River. Grid Reference: Echunga 952 168

Cunningham's Quarry, Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 970 166

Warrakilla Mine site. Grid Reference: Echunga 958 186

Blacksmith's shed, outbuildings and house ruins. Mylor Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 975 161

Chapel site. Chapel Hill Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 969 162

Site of Goyder's apple house. Situated diagonally opposite Warrakilla, Mylor Road

Echunga:

War Memorial. Near intersection of Mylor and Hahndorf Roads

Cottage. Rear of Scout Hall

Wattle Bark mill site. Lot 47 (original subdivided Lots of Echunga)

House, former creamery, extension of High Street.

Symon's Quarry, Old Mount Barker Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 013 142

House, off Goodes Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 004 117

House (formerly Mincham's). Lot 25 (original subdivided Lots of Echunga).

Post Office. Intersection of Adelaide Road and High Street

Flaxley Post office, Flaxley. South of Echunga

Wesleyan Cemetery, Marianna Street

Anglican Church rectory site, Opposite St Mary's Church, High Street

Building, now Service Station (former Echunga Inst), Corner High Street and Adelaide Road

House site. Grid Reference: Echunga 002 128

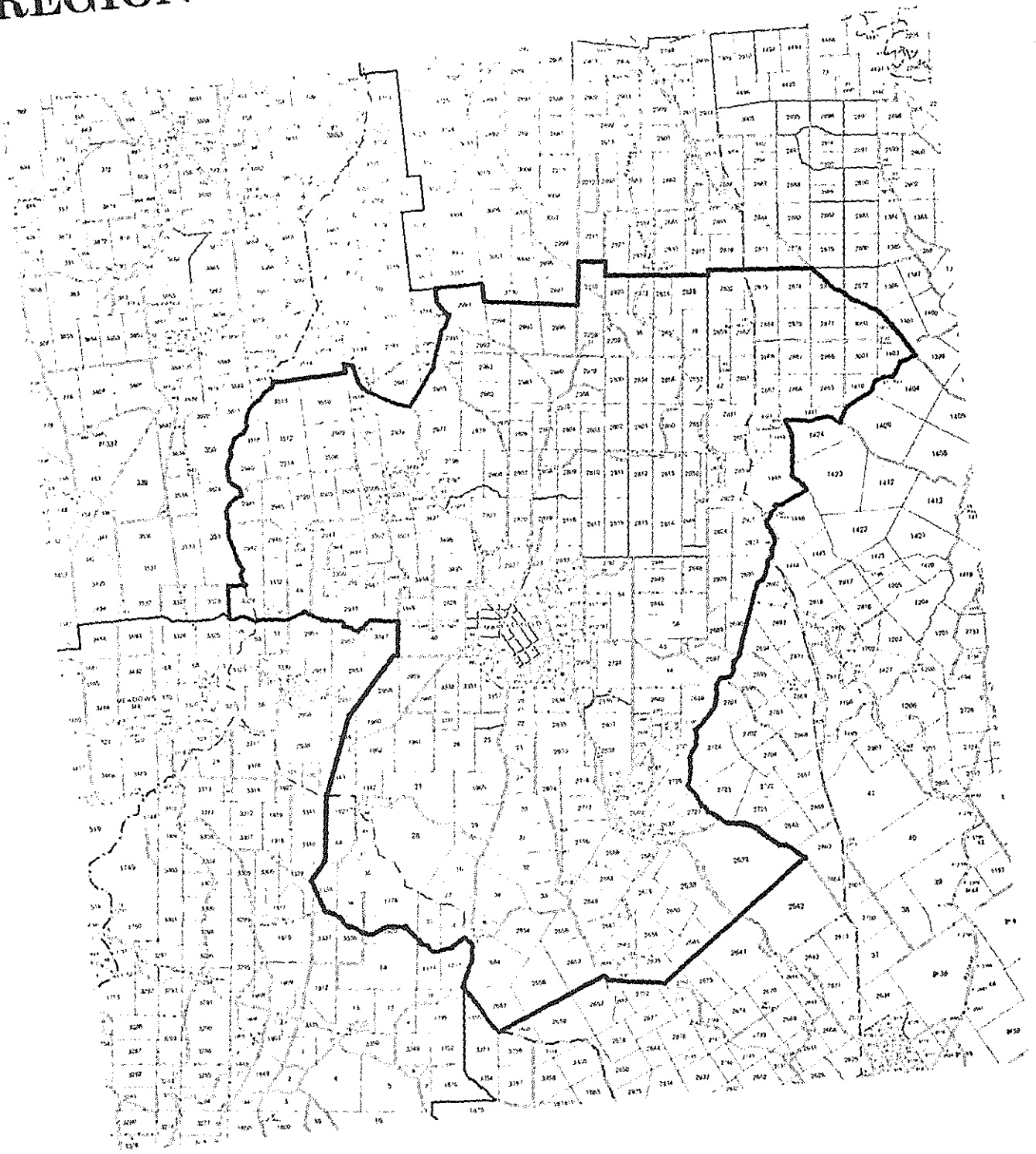
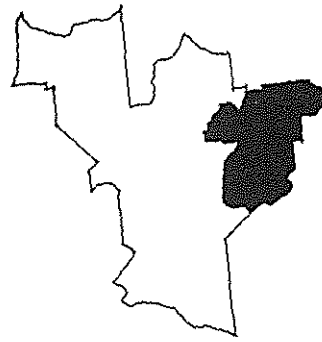
House site. Grid Reference: Echunga 013 122

Jupiter Creek:

House. Corner Pocock Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 956 085

Three oak grave markers (children of the Foster Family), Top of Braendler Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 981 102

REGION 5



Macclesfield

The foundation of Macclesfield and its surrounds is inextricably tied to the Special Surveys which opened up this area at an early date. J. B. Hack's Three Brothers Survey established the area around Echunga (Region 4), Dutton's Mount Barker Survey established the Mount Barker and Hahndorf regions, Hall and Mein's Angas Survey led to the settlement of the Strathalbyn area and Flaxman's Meadows Survey with Morphett's Green Hills Survey established the area to be dealt with in the next section (Region 6). Settlement at Macclesfield and the area surrounding the township was provided for by the last of these Special Surveys, which was effectively taken by members of the Davenport family. Macclesfield was named in honour of the Earl of Macclesfield in England.

This region has been characterised by a high degree of developmental continuity due to the lengthy presence of the pioneer settlers and original landholders. This continuity is most marked in the Macclesfield area, probably more so than in any of the other Surveys. The Davenports remained in control of much of the land selected from this Special Survey until at least the 1870s. In addition, much of the land surrounding Macclesfield was taken for country estates, since the Special Survey had attracted people of capital with aspirations for setting up large holdings as homes for the gentry involved in managing groups of farm labourers and tenants. The influence of these large estates has been such that modern maps still include the locations of the country estates of Robert Davenport, 'Battunga'; J. B. Austin, 'Lashbrooke'; the original house of Edward Austin, 'Glenella' and the Rankine property, 'Blackwood Park'. Their owners tended to be prominent in the affairs of South Australia generally, as well as in the development of the Macclesfield district. These estates, therefore, have significance far beyond any intrinsic merit and are fortunate to retain a major part of their original nuclei.

The estates to develop at a later stage were the Paris Creek Estate, associated with John and Thomas Bowman of 'Poltalloch' and 'Campbell Park' respectively and the property known as 'Trenance', which was founded and is still run by members of the Bonython family. As well as estate names, landmarks survive which commemorate the activities of early settlers; Dyer's Gully, Marker's Bridge, Edmond's Hill, Dickie Tonkin's Bridge, White Elephant Bridge, the Pudding Bag and Pipeclay Hill. Major landscape features would include Temple Bar, where two bold hills 'guard' a western entrance to Macclesfield presumably analogous in the mind of the original settler in the area, to the Temple Bar which guarded the City of London. The name Bugle Ranges was given to the area due supposedly to a bullock notorious for straying into that locality, east of Macclesfield. Green Hills, to the west of the town is an obvious reference to the verdant pasture of that area; while Flaxley is believed to have been named after a village in Gloucestershire. Sheepwash commemorates a point where creek waters were used to wash the sheep of early settlers and Watergate near Flaxley was suggested by the local topography, where a small gorge and creek cut through the hill country. Paris Creek was named after Robert Paris, who purchased land near the headwaters of the creek in 1859.

Region 5 is bounded roughly on the south, north and east by the District Council Boundary and on the west by the Hack Range, Bull Knob and Paris Creek.

In December 1837, an expedition consisting of Robert Cock, William Finlayson, A. Wyatt and G. Barton made their way from Adelaide to Lake Alexandrina through the Mount Lofty Ranges, naming the Angas River on their return.^{9.1} Their report on the area traversed, of which the site of Macclesfield was a part, was flattering and indicated considerable potential for the depasturing of cattle. Evidently the overlanders of livestock took advantage of this, for it has been recorded that in 1839 Bonney brought his herd through from Port Phillip close to the site of the town of Macclesfield.^{9.2}

The Special Survey taken by G. F. Davenport 'about the upper course and branches of the River Angas', resulted from peculiar Land Order No 162 for 4416 acres, issued to George Davenport (Oxford Banker and a Director of the South Australian Company), Frederick Luck and Roger Cunliffe, who took a quarter and an eighth share of the survey respectively. Davenport's son, George Francis Davenport evidently acted as agent for his father and partners, for G. Davenport, F. Luck and R. Cunliffe claimed a Special Survey of 15000 acres

at or near Mount Gawler at Port Lincoln. However, as David McLaren recorded at the time (1840), 'one of the most wonderful and unaccountable circumstances connected with Special Surveys has occurred . . . Mr Davenport has declared a Special Survey although he admitted to Mr Giles on his return from Port Lincoln that he had not seen above 1000 acres of good land.'^{9.3}

G. F. Davenport later withdrew the claim for this area and applied for land near the site of the present township of Macclesfield. The minutes of a meeting held 12 June 1840 state that G. F. Davenport, Esq, as agent for George Davenport, F. Luck and R. Cunliffe, claimed a Special Survey of 15000 acres lying 'generally to the east of Mount Dutton and the Three Brothers Survey and north and east of a survey claimed by Mr Morphett or including any part or parts of Morphett's survey not selected by him.' This land was claimed by virtue of Peculiar Land Order No 162, taken in London and dated 22 October 1839, which entitled the owner to 4416 acres, 576 of which were to be claimed and marked out as a town.^{9.4}

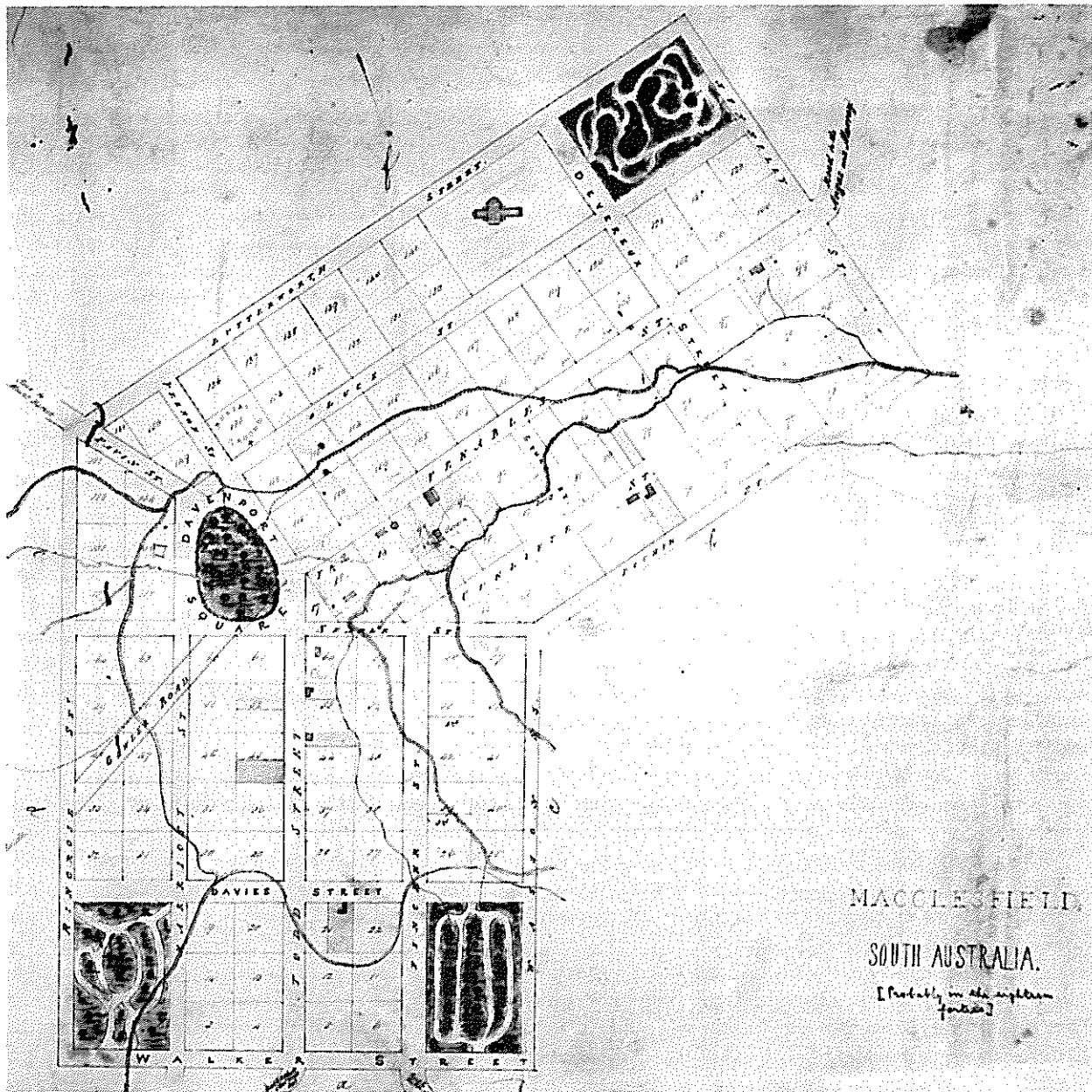
The Survey was carried out by the Government Surveyors, Burslem and Nixon in 1840-41 and although a number of lots were drawn in 1844, the majority of land Grants were not issued until 10 August 1850. G. F. Davenport had supervised the initiation of the survey, but returned to England leaving Henry Giles, son of the manager of the South Australian Company to manage his affairs. It is likely that Giles arranged for the erection of a house for the Davenport family, for H. Giles, in *The Register* of 1 January 1842, requested tenders for a stone cottage at Macclesfield designed by the architect, Hancock. When G. F. Davenport returned to South Australia in 1843 with his wife Sarah, his brother Robert, his brother Samuel and Samuel's wife Margaret, a good stone cottage had been built at Macclesfield, an inn, the Goat's Head had been established and gardens in the town were cultivated by Messrs Maidment, Yates, Ellis and Lillecrapp.^{9.5}

G. F. Davenport died within five weeks of his return, probably of typhoid and on 2 December 1846 their father died in England. A delay in the granting of lands was caused by the subsequent deaths of all principal parties in the original agreement. Arrangements for the respective estates were made by the surviving brothers in South Australia, Robert and Samuel, who became prominent in the affairs of the State. George Davenport's land, along with the estate of his son George Francis Davenport, was divided amongst the four surviving brothers, John Marriott, Henry Devereux, Robert and Samuel. Robert and Samuel handled the affairs of John and Henry who remained in England. Nicol Alexander Mein and Charles Stirling, speculative investors in the neighbouring Strathalbyn area, obtained an interest in Luck's estate, while Frederick Harrison, who remained in England, purchased Cunliffe's land.

The form of the township of Macclesfield drawn up in 1841 by Burslem and Nixon was undoubtedly influenced by the picturesque locality, utilising a bend in the Angas River. The angled nature of the town is complemented by the 'open areas' within and surrounding the township. These spaces have been subsequently called parklands and indeed correspondence of 1844 held in the State Archives contains a map which specifies 'parklands, public pleasure grounds and a number of reserves'.^{9.6} The central area around which the town is hinged is marked on this map, although not delineated as Davenport Square by which name it is now known. The assertion in the *Mount Barker Courier* of 6 November 1947 that this ' . . . Village Green was given to the town by Mr Robert Davenport under the same conditions as the village greens in the Old Country' is confounded by a letter written by Samuel Davenport, in which he endeavoured to purchase additional Macclesfield town land, including a section of park land and public pleasure ground adjoining and to the south-west of the town. Samuel Davenport's request was unsuccessful, for Governor Grey replied that he had no power to comply with the request. As land Grants had not been issued for the unnumbered blocks in the town, such as parklands, Grey was in no position to sell parts of them and thus Davenport was, presumably, in no position to 'give' areas such as Davenport Square away as *The Mount Barker Courier* has so generously suggested. By the late 1840s, however, Davenport Square had been named and is shown on a plan held in the State Archives. This action was probably undertaken in deference to the Davenport family.

Davenport's request for additional land to surround his cottage (which stood until 1956) was undoubtedly brought about by its immediate proximity to other dwellings in the town, as indicated by the following.

'The reason for this application is simply feeling compelled to take as my private property the house situate on acre 5 (subsequently acre 60) and which is of a character quite disproportioned to the situation in which it stands. It was put up at the advice of my late brother as a place for us all to come into on our arrival in the Colony . . . my brother Robert purchased Watergate and my brother Francis died; and thus I was left alone with the house—Placed in the township and from the nature of the neighbourhood it does not serve the purpose of the farmer so that I have no hope of letting it. Therefore it would be a dead property . . . unless I occupy it.'^{9.7}



In 1843 the houses of Ellis, Yates and Maidment were adjacent to Davenport's. In *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 these early settlers are mentioned, in addition to Jackson of the Goat's Head Inn. Curiously, G. F. Davenport's cattle brand was recorded in the Almanack, while his brothers' names did not appear until *Allen's Almanack* of 1844, which with twenty entries for the area, indicates an established settlement.

One of the entries concerns a Walter Watson Hughes, whose contribution to the Macclesfield area appears to have been ignored in the past. Hughes, born in 1803, farmed at Temple Bar to the west of Macclesfield and his name appears as an owner of land in the area until at least 1879. Enrolment 74/8 (GRO) dated 29 May 1841, records the granting of part of the Green Hills Special Survey to John Morphett including an option by Hughes for the purchase of nine sections of land in the Temple Bar and Green Hills region. By 1844 Hughes was well established, with eighty acres wheat, three acres barley, three acres oats, two acres potatoes, two acres garden, 3000 ewes, 600 wethers, 112 cattle, twelve horses and eighty pigs. His property would have ranked with the most important settler in the area at this time—Dr John Rankine of 'Blackwood Park', south of Macclesfield. Hughes became a prominent South Australian citizen and was later knighted. He was a founder of and became the first donor to the University of Adelaide.

The depression of the early 1840s in South Australia which bankrupted a number of early settlers, including John Barton Hack, was responsible for the sale of George Deane's property 'Watergate' to Robert Davenport, who subsequently extended the estate and named it 'Battunga'. Dutton, in *South Australia and its Mines*, published in 1846, recorded the comments of Robert Davenport regarding his property in the Macclesfield area.

'The farm I purchased soon after I arrived in the Colony . . . I found exceedingly productive of European grains and fruits, of almost every description. I have orchards and plantations of the apple, peach, almond, etc and some hundreds of trees. The olive thrives and the best varieties of the grape . . . My best trees I got from Mr McArthur's garden in New South Wales. I have encouraged a few mechanics and labourers to settle around me, whose employ I could at any time command and who by reason of their productive little homesteads placing them in so independent a position, I have never found to be any incumbrance (sic). I have named the place Battunga after the native appellation, which the natives interpret to mean "the place of large trees".'^{9,8}

With Robert at his estate, Samuel adopted the role of 'squire' in the town and wrote in 1843 to his father that the cottages had been enlarged as the 'improved conditions of the inmates allowed' and that fifty-five souls in the town occupied thirty-one acres.^{9,9} Samuel, who monitored the town's development, encouraged the establishment of a chapel, a good inn and a school. In 1841 Jackson's Goat's Head Inn opened and the Rev. J. B. Austin of 'Lashbrooke' established the Congregational Church in Macclesfield in 1844. It is likely that a Mr Evans became the first teacher in 1846.

In the 1840s and 1850s there were significant numbers of German families in the neighbourhood and the town was able to withstand the attractions of other nearby settlements sufficiently to establish itself as a viable community. By 1847, however, Robert Davenport was a little pessimistic of the town's development. 'I do not know exactly why it is that when other townships are advancing Macclesfield declines. Strathalbyn and Nairne have many substantial stone buildings erected but Macclesfield is deserted by almost everyone.'^{9,10}

It would seem that the Davenports' rental agreements were largely responsible for the brake on Macclesfield's development, for not only were tenant farmers renting the land, they were also expected to make improvements. For example, Section 2834 was leased to John Kellock, who was expected to erect a cottage and a stockyard within six months. In addition Samuel Davenport desired that a watermill be erected on the section and agreed to subsidise its construction on an equal basis up to £50. Only when these conditions were fulfilled was the rent then negotiated.^{9,11}

Although the *South Australian Register* of 10 June 1851 reported that Macclesfield was 'chiefly inhabited by German families', the same article mentioned an influx of Irish into the area. The German influence waned, probably due to the lack of a Lutheran Church, while the Irish population increased. This increase was largely due to the disastrous Irish famine of 1845-46 and the resultant emigration. The Irish population in the town grew to such a degree that Macclesfield was referred to by newspapers of the day as 'Paddy's Town' or 'the Hibernian Capital of the South'. The initiation of the influx was due to the District Councils of Macclesfield, Echunga, Nairne, Onkaparinga and Mount Barker agreeing to find employment for the female Irish immigrants who had been settled at Mount Barker, where a Catholic priest was in residence (the first outside the Adelaide area). As a result of the growing numbers, a Roman Catholic school and church were established in 1858.

In 1853 members of the region petitioned for a District Council. The list of petitioners indicates a strong German influence and, in fact, there remains much tangible evidence of their occupation of the area. Three eminent German botanists who emigrated from Schleswig-Holstein to the Macclesfield area were F. E. H. W. Krichauff, who occupied many important public offices in South Australia, Ferdinand von Muller, who established a world-wide reputation for his botanical research and D. L. T. Fischer who planted many orchards in the Macclesfield and Strathalbyn areas. Von Muller's cottage still stands at Bugle Ranges east of Macclesfield, two ruins survive from Krichauff's occupation of land, and fruit trees mark the site of Fischer's house, little commemoration for such significant contributions. Other Germans settling nearby were the Frahn, Klaebisch and Dancker families. The Irish eked out an existence tied to their small parcels of land originally taken up under rental agreements. Descendants of pioneer settlers still farming the Macclesfield area would include Fry, Davis, Yates, Calaby, Anderson, Passfield, Edmonds, Le Mar, Nestor, McGrath, McCall, Waters and Klaebisch.

The stimulus for the development of Macclesfield in the 1850s came from the traffic passing through the area en route to the Victorian goldfields, as well as the local rushes at Echunga, which provided ready

markets for Macclesfield's produce. The single place of worship before 1851 was the Congregational Church built in 1848. This was followed in 1857 by the Wesleyan Church and the Anglican Church was in use in the same year. In 1858 the timber chapel in which the Roman Catholics worshipped was erected. A brewery was established in about 1854, the Macclesfield Hotel was opened in about 1855 and a school was built in 1857. In addition, during the 1850s a Mechanics Institute began, the Macclesfield and Strathalbyn Land and Building Society was operating and marble was quarried locally. In 1853 Macclesfield became a centre for Local Government.

As early as 1843 a weekly conveyance to Adelaide was begun by J. Lawrence. Early roads, in common with other areas, were disastrously maintained until in 1854 District Councils were granted £20000 for the upkeep of transport networks. It was not until 1860, however, that Council supervised roads were built towards Meadows and Strathalbyn and that a bridge and footbridge were built in the town across the River Angas.



This building is associated with Ferdinand (later Baron) von Muller, who with Fischer and Krichauff formed part of a notable influx of German emigrants to the Macclesfield area



View of the main street of Macclesfield, probably taken in the 1890s (SA Archives)

The *South Australian Gazetteer* described the town, District Council and Hundred of Macclesfield in some detail in 1866.

'Macclesfield is a postal township in the electoral district of Mt Barker . . . It is situated on the main road from Adelaide via Strathalbyn to Wellington and lies in an agricultural district . . . the communication with Adelaide twenty-seven miles north-west being by Rounsevell's line of daily mail coaches. Macclesfield has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a public pound and a branch of the Adelaide Assurance and Guarantee company. The principal hotel is the Davenport Arms and there are several others in the township . . . In the Melbourne Exhibition of 1866, Mr J. Kellett exhibited some fine specimens of polished and rough marble from this neighbourhood.'^{9,12}

Macclesfield marble has been widely used for building purposes and in commemorative works. The marble 'which did not suffer when compared with Italian' was used in part of the fabric of Parliament House in Melbourne, the War Memorial in Adelaide and numerous local and individual memorials. Marble was also used in the construction of the second Anglican Church at Macclesfield in 1926.

In 1866 the population of the district numbered some 1053 persons, scattered over 25600 acres; 3017 acres were under cultivation and there were 222 dwellings. In contrast to this, the *South Australian Civic Record* published in 1923 states that the population of the District Council of Macclesfield was only 600, with 157 dwellings. Admittedly, the Council area had been diminished by five square miles, but the decrease in population and houses is remarkable. Even by the 1880s the town had begun to decline, the atmosphere being well summarised by the following contemporary description:

'It is as if some Rip Van Winkle had gone to sleep in the neighbourhood and would wake up some day and resume possession.'^{9,13}

Development passed Macclesfield by and the town never recovered. Thus many of the buildings which make up the town today were constructed before the decline in prosperity, the majority before 1879 (when the first assessments to survive give an accurate representation of Macclesfield at that time).

One of the mainstays of the town's prosperity was the noted Brewery, the produce of which gained first prize and a gold medal at the London Exhibition in 1873. When, in 1877, Landseer and Dunk purchased the Brewery it was renamed 'The Stag', with the addition of an 'aerated water department'. During the 1890s, however, under the operation of Wiggs, Beevor and Clare, production declined and in 1903 the buildings were sold to the Macclesfield Dairy Produce Company. The buildings were largely destroyed in the 1939 bushfire.



This bridge was one of several constructed in the 1880s to link Macclesfield with the railway at Bugle Ranges

Although the town was in a state of decline towards the end of the nineteenth century, a memorable event was the opening of the Institute building on 24 May 1881. This building, with its recently restored facade remains a prominent part of the Macclesfield townscape. Designed by F. W. Dancker, a relative of the storekeeper, Heinrich Dancker, the building was constructed by R. Trenouth of Strathalbyn, for a basic price of £580. In 1884 a new Post and Telegraph Office was opened in Venables Street and in 1885 a bank agency was opened in the same building. In 1906 the telephone was connected to Macclesfield.

The reasons for the rapid decline in the prosperity of the area can be attributed to the depression and decreasing wheat yields of the 1880s, coupled with the chosen route of the railway through the Mount Lofty Ranges which diverted traffic from Macclesfield. The routes of the railway to Victor Harbor and Melbourne isolated Macclesfield and the coach-mail service that operated from Strathalbyn to Aldgate via Macclesfield was discontinued in 1884, when the railways were opened. In addition, there was no road to Bugle Ranges, the nearest railway station. £1 500 was later voted, however, to develop the road to Bugle Ranges station. Sutherland's description of the town and surroundings clarifies the state of the region at this stage.

'Macclesfield . . . is not so prosperous by any means as it once was. The overland mail-coach to Melbourne, the South-East and the Encounter Bay district is no longer heard drawing up in front of the hotel and post office. The traffic of the important town of Strathalbyn, which lies about eight miles further on, no longer brings trade to Macclesfield, but passes through by the railway from Mt Barker junction. Some of the farming land has gone quite out of cultivation and the population has been considerably reduced of recent years. Yet several industries, such as the wattle cultivation are 'looking up' and wattle seeds are in good demand . . . Side roads lead both to Gemmell's and to Bugle Ranges railway stations, but the latter is much more frequented than the former . . . But the country passed through en route to the railway is very suggestive as to the extent to which this part of South Australia has been depopulated. Out of the fifteen or sixteen habitations which are to be seen between Macclesfield and Bugle Ranges there are quite a dozen which are ruined or abandoned . . . It is melancholy to see the substantial homesteads standing solitary and deserted, evidently abandoned for many years and all the improvements going to rack and ruin.'^{9,14}

In 1903 the Macclesfield Dairy Produce Company was opened. Its effect on the local dairy industry was almost as dramatic as the use of permanent clover pastures and superphosphate, which began in the early 1900s. The perennial pastures and fertiliser revitalised the carrying capacity of the land, which in turn helped

to sustain the town as a service centre for the region. By 1910, Davis' Butter and Cheese Factory on the site of the old Brewery, was a flourishing feature of Macclesfield and until bulk handling made its appearance in the 1960s, this industry was an important employer and exporter. In 1908 the White family established the well-known orchard at 'Watergate' and in the 1920s there were several trials of tobacco growing.

The activities of the last thirty years have dramatically changed farm ownership and the size of holdings, accompanied particularly in the last decade by a new concept in land use, 'hobby farming'. This has led to an additional diversity in the farming activities of the area.

While Macclesfield is changing subtly to respond to new and varying needs, constancy is provided by the backdrop of the landscape and its historic buildings contained therein. Unfortunately many properties were destroyed or severely damaged by the 1939 bushfire and this loss has been exacerbated by vandals, neglect and natural forces. Recently the first Anglican Church was demolished and a number of buildings in the town and surrounding areas are deteriorating. Macclesfield, like Clarendon, is deserving of special attention, due to its consistent townscape, setting and links with early settlement and prominent South Australians.

Notes and References Region 5

- 9.1 Faull (1980), p 66
- 9.2 *ibid*
- 9.3 Perkins (1939), p 131
- 9.4 LTO Historical Files, Vol 1, Fol 25
- 9.5 Baldwin (1967), p 24
- 9.6 SAA GRG 1844, CSO 781/44 and 1032/44
- 9.7 SAA GRG 1844, CSO 781/44, 5 July 1844
- 9.8 Dutton (1846), p 160
- 9.9 Faull, *op cit*, p 31
- 9.10 *ibid*, p 35
- 9.11 *ibid*, p 72
- 9.12 Whitworth (1866), p 131
- 9.13 Sutherland (1889), p 25
- 9.14 *ibid*, pp 24, 25



A.5.1.1 Farm buildings, 'Lashbrooke', Bugle Ranges

A.5.1.1 Farm Complex, 'Lashbrooke'—Bugle Range Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 038 079

Construction date: Late 1840s (?) (Part). *Original Owner:* John Baptist Austin

Brief description and history: On 1 January 1844 the Austin family arrived at Port Adelaide aboard the *Augustus*. Austin had obtained land from Frederick Harrison (who held much of Cunliffe's land from the original Special Survey), with A. L. Elder acting as agent.

As well as establishing the Congregational Church at Macclesfield and preaching-places at Echunga, Mount Barker, Strathalbyn and Bugle Ranges, he ministered to the sick, and was an enthusiastic scientist. In 1844 Austin built a three-roomed slab hut which was later replaced by a stone building.

It is not certain when the present building was begun, but its freestone construction and detailing suggests a relatively early date. The french doors with small panes are notable, as are the heads to openings with keystones supported by corbelled stone slabs.

By 1849 *Allen's Almanack* records that J. B. Austin held 494 acres. The 1865 Directory notes J. B. Austin as Congregational Minister, and his son Edward Austin as dealer, of 'Lashbrooke'.

In 1881 a year before Austin died, the property was purchased by Thomas Richard Bowman, prominent South Australian pastoralist. During the twenty-one years that the property was in Bowman's hands, the estate grew from 972 acres to 2466 acres. The property was managed by Peter Peterson, the grandfather of the present owner. The willows on the property were planted by Peter Peterson.

In 1936 'Lashbrooke' was purchased by Edgar Peterson, in 1937 the roof and verandah were rebuilt and in 1948 additional rooms were built on the east face. The associated barn adjacent, built ca 1900 is notable for its self-supported corrugated galvanised iron clad roof.

Integrity: A garage has been built near the house but apart from repairs, renovations, updating and the additions noted above, the historical nucleus of the building remains.

References: Information from present owner (1980). Faull (1980) pp 41, 42, 50-56, 63, 120. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.5.1.2 'Glenella', Bugle Range Road, Bugle Ranges

A.5.1.2 House, 'Glenella'—Bugle Range Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 043 085

Construction dates: 1860s (?), 1900. *Original Owner:* Edward Austin

Brief description and history: It has been recorded that the 'Glenella' homestead is the original home of Edward Austin, the second son of the Rev. John Baptist Austin, the founder of the Congregational Church in Macclesfield, who established the 'Lashbrooke' estate on which property 'Glenella' is historically situated.

Section 2804 on which the house is situated is not listed in the General Registry Office Deposit Index of pre 1857, as being owned by either Edward Austin or his father. It is likely therefore that 'Glenella' dates from the period after 1857, when the Torrens Title system was introduced.

Originally a two-storeyed house, the building was gutted in the bushfire of January 1900, which presumably led to the demolition of the first floor and the renovation of the remaining ground floor. The existing walls illustrate stone detailing to window surrounds which would appear to pre-date the 1900 bushfire.

The 1879 Macclesfield District Council Rate Assessments state that Section 2804 was owned by T. Gemmell, although by 1900 this property had been enveloped into the larger estate owned by T. R. Bowman who had purchased the 'Lashbrooke' property from J. B. Austin in 1881. In 1901 Peter Peterson purchased the property.

The outbuildings are of little note, although substantial. The building is well sited beside a willow lined creek, with a large surrounding exotic garden.

Integrity: The building has been relatively recently modernised, the roof clad in tiles and a link built to incorporate a cottage and former dairy by the entrance. It appears unthreatened.

References: Faull (1980) pp 21, 41, 52-56, 63, 134. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.5.1.3 Bridges and Well—Bugle Range Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 058 082 & 057 087 (bridges)

Construction date: 1886

Brief description and history: The stone bridge is associated with the nearby timber bridge, and both were erected as part of the road works programme to connect Macclesfield with the Bugle Ranges railway siding.

The chosen route of the railway to Strathalbyn and beyond had isolated Macclesfield and led passing traffic away from the town. In 1884 there was no road link with the railway, but by 1889, however, Sutherland noted that ‘. . . roads lead (from Macclesfield) both to Gemmell’s and to Bugle Ranges railway stations . . .’

The erection of the bridges and the pushing through of this road resulted from a meeting of the District Council of Macclesfield, at which the District Clerk was directed to write to the Central Road Board and urge the construction of a road from Macclesfield township to Bugle Ranges Railway Station. This meeting was held on 7 January 1884, and in May the Secretary Commissioner of Crown Lands wrote to the Council informing them that the sum of £1 500 had been voted for the construction of a road from the township to Bugle Ranges.

The *Government Gazette* of 4 February 1886 records the invitation of tenders for ‘. . . construction of a portion of the Road and building bridges, etc. at and near Sections 2880 and 2856 Hd of Macclesfield’. The contractor was T. Redman of Tailm Bend, the total cost being £1 010/14/9. The contract was completed on 21 June 1886. The Sections noted above correspond exactly with the position of the two surviving bridges, and although there is no description of the physical appearance of them, it is more than likely that Redman was responsible for their construction.

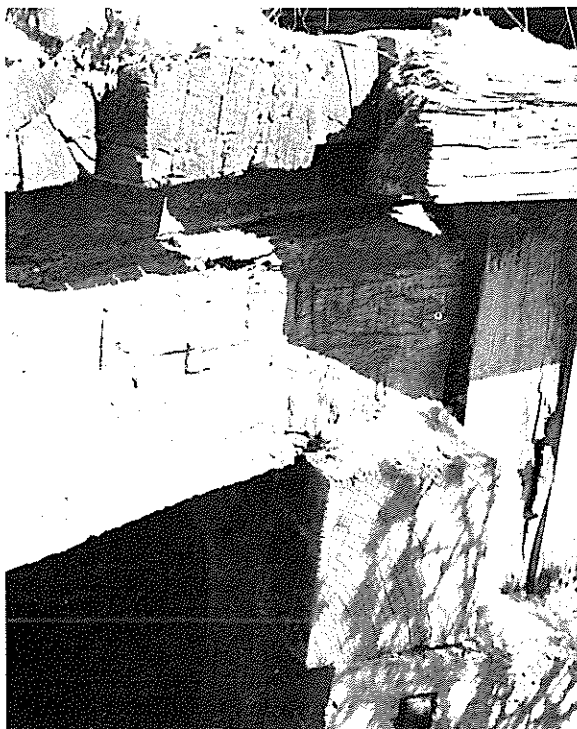
It is of interest that approximately mid-way between the bridges is a stoned well. This is probably contemporary with the roadworks (c 1880s), although it may be linked with Samuel Davenport’s occupation of Sections 2800 and 2801, where a well was dug in c 1846.

Cooke, in his report to the Meadows District Council regarding bridges in the area, noted that the bridge with stone abutments (058 082) was a ‘fine example of bridge building’ and that it should not be allowed to fall into disrepair. Cooke described the stone abutments as ‘magnificent structures’. The abutments are well detailed with ‘battlemented’ walling and punch-faced quoins with drafted margins. The span of the bridge, approximately three metres, is achieved by five timber stringers approximately 300mm × 250mm. The bridge is in fair condition with some stabilisation required. Railings require replacement and some cement pointing has been carried out to the base of abutments.

The timber bridge (057 087) is a good example of this type with abutments, stringers and decking of sawn timber. The stringers (approximately 300mm × 250mm) are supported on a frame of 300mm square timbers, all substantially constructed and in basically good condition. A number of members have been spiked to eliminate movement. The ‘outrigger’ beams at the edge of the decking have been dislodged and safety rails were carried away some time ago by a car which failed to negotiate the unsealed curve at this point.

Integrity: Both bridges are threatened by lack of maintenance and lack of warning to oncoming traffic of both the curve and narrowness of the road.

References: Information from Mr M. Pursell, Bugle Ranges. Sutherland (1889), p 25. Cooke (1977), pp 14 and 15. Gemmell (1975), p 62. C.R.B. Contract Book, 39/15. Macclesfield D.C. Minutes, S.A.A., M.R.G. 4/1.





A.5.1.4 Farm house, corner of Long Valley and Bunnetts Road, Bugle Ranges

A.5.1.4 Farm Complex—Opposite intersection of Long Valley & Bunnetts Roads, Bugle Ranges—

Grid Reference: Echunga 074 100

Construction dates: ca 1855, 1858. *Original Owner:* Johann Christian Klaebisch

Brief description and history: The fifth generation of the Klaebisch family now occupies this property. The farm complex situated on Section 2862 began in about 1855, in which year the family emigrated from Prussia.

A small one-roomed building erected in about 1855 still survives, although it is in frail structural condition. The main house which is constructionally very similar to the Frahn house (see also item overleaf), was built in about 1858 according to the current owners. Roofing timbers appear pit-sawn and are substantial, approximately 150mm × 100m, although windows are of the sash type, not casements as in the Frahn house. Both houses have a loft entrance in the gable.

By 1879 J. Klaebisch is noted in the Macclesfield District Council Rate Assessments as owning and occupying Sections 2829, 2869 and 2858, in addition to 2862.

The house and outbuildings were constructed from sandstone collected on the property.

The complex is significant as it commemorates a group of immigrants with little remaining evidence of their existence in this area, for after the 1850s the German influence gave way to the influx of Irish settlers.

Integrity: The buildings appear to be substantially original, even though lean-to additions have been made at the rear of the house. The buildings are in frail structural condition.

References: Information from the present owners (Klaebisch, 1981). Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.5.1.5 House—Off Bonython Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 067 094

Construction date: 1850s but probably after 1853. *Original Owner:* G. Frahn

Brief description and history: G. Frahn is mentioned in the 1879 Macclesfield District Council Rate Assessments as owning and occupying Section 2860 on which this house is located (the majority of Section 2860 is now Section 42, Hundred of Macclesfield). It is most likely that this refers to Frahn, a German who took up land near Bugle Ranges, as did other newly arrived immigrants from, in particular, Schleswig-Holstein.

The *South Australian Register* of 10 June 1851 reported that Macclesfield was chiefly inhabited by German families. Indeed, the 1853 petition for the establishment of a Local District Council shows a high percentage of German names, although Frahn's name is not among them.

After this date, however, the German influence waned, probably due to the lack of a Lutheran Church in the neighbourhood. It is likely, therefore, that the original section of this stone house with loft, pegged joinery and heavy timber framing reminiscent of earlier German constructional traditions, dates from the 1850s.

A later section dating from circa 1890 is typical of double-fronted South Australian housing.

Integrity: The building appears largely original, its dual orientation indicating a change in the direction of approach. It is threatened by neglect and natural forces.

References: *South Australian Register*, 10 June 1851. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.5.1.5 House, Bonython Road, Bugle Ranges

A.5.1.6 House—(formerly Müller’s Cottage)—Long Valley Road, Bugle Ranges—

Grid Reference: Echunga 073 087

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2001 Classified List. Registered item of National Estate

Construction date: Circa 1850. *Original Owner:* Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich Müller (later Baron von Müller)

Brief description and history: Müller, a friend of the prominent South Australian, F. E. H. W. Krichauff, who also settled at Bugle Ranges, arrived at Port Adelaide in July 1847 and was befriended by Samuel Davenport. Müller moved to the Bugle Ranges area (where Krichauff had been granted Section 2853 on 4 April 1850), and bought part of the adjoining Section 2852 from Samuel Davenport on 9 November 1850.

The building, the subject of this brief sketch, is reputed to be associated with Müller. In any event, this association is a brief one, for Müller was, by 1853, in Victoria. Although an obituary of Müller which appeared in 1896 states that he moved to Victoria in 1848, this appears to be incorrect, since he purchased this property together with an allotment in Macclesfield and allotments in New Hamburg all in the years 1850-1851. Nevertheless, along with Krichauff and Fischer, two relatively distinguished botanists, Müller appears to have spent time at Bugle Ranges before taking up an appointment in the newly created Department of Botany in the public service in Victoria. Müller was later a member of the expedition to investigate the mysterious disappearance of Dr Leichardt; he explored the Australian Alps; was for twelve years the president of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, and was for a like period the vice-president of the Horticultural Society. He is noted for his many scientific publications dealing with subjects ranging from the introduction of salmon, to the recommendation of species for commercial forestry in Australia, and as such he earned a formidable international reputation.

Müller was created a Knight of the Order of St Michael and George (1879); a Knight Commander of the Order of Portugal and of Isabella of Spain and in 1886 the title Baron of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg was bestowed upon him. In addition, a mountain and river in Central Australia, mountains in Europe and South America and a glacier in New Zealand all commemorate his name, verifying his international importance.

The cottage at Bugle Ranges, now a kitchen, is basic in construction, is gabled in appearance, of one room and a store, and features a large stone chimney and fireplace, small four-paned window and entrance door. Hand hewn timber was used for the ceiling, floor and walling. The ceiling clearly shows the adzing marks, with the slabs joined to the main beam by crude mortice and tenon joints. The adjoining house features casement windows and is important for its relationship with Müller’s house.

The property was subsequently owned by James McCall (shepherd) of Bugle Ranges, A. J. R. Shepley and Mrs M. J. Craig.

Integrity: The interior is original with the fireplace still used for cooking. It is very rudimentary, needs painting and some attention, but seems quite sound. The path between the kitchen and the main body of the house has been concreted. It is unthreatened.

References: Faull (1980), pp 37, 38, 75-78. Gemmel (1975), pp 51-64. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 113. Journal of Royal Geo Soc of A/Asia (NSW) Vol VI, No 3, July 1896.



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A.5.1.6 Interior of kitchen in what was formerly Müller’s Cottage, Long Valley Road, Bugle Ranges



A.5.2.1 'Battunga', Main Road, Flaxley

A.5.2.1 House, 'Battunga' and associated Private Cemetery—Off Main road, near Flaxley—Grid

References: Echunga 002 093 (Battunga), 005 101 (Cemetery)

Construction dates: 1847-1848 (earliest section), 1850. *Original Owner:* Robert Davenport

Brief description and history: In a letter written on 28 May 1843, Margaret May, whose family were early settlers in the area, described the changed conditions of settlers, John Barton Hack and George Deane, both bankrupted due to the poor state of South Australia's economy and lack of liquidity.

'G. D. (George Deane) is in the same state (as Hack; bankrupt) but with this difference, that he cannot turn his hand to anything . . . he has neither land, money, bullocks, ploughs, nor any means of getting them . . . Watergate is now sold to Mr Davenport, who has promised to let G.D. sow twelve acres provided he will get out of the house by the time he wants it.'

Allen's Almanack of 1844 records Robert Davenport's property 'Battunga' with twenty-eight acres wheat, two acres barley, one acre oats, one-and-a-half acres potatoes, two acres garden, one acre fallow, 170 cattle, four horses.

In January 1845, the property, seemingly also known as 'Watergate', was advertised for lease. 'Watergate Farm. Meadows Survey, To be let. The above farm includes a cottage, farm premises and three good paddocks. For details apply to Mr Davenport on the spot, or at Miss Bathgate's, Rundle Street.'

Robert Davenport married in England and returned to South Australia in December 1846, settling in George Deane's original wooden cottage (probably a prefabricated Manning house). The present house was under construction in 1847, with several new rooms being constructed in 1850.



A.5.2.1 Battunga Private Cemetery, Main Road, Flaxley

In 1914 the majority of the 'Battunga' estate was purchased by Professor William Lowrie and at his death in 1933 the estate was purchased by George Lindsay Webb Smith.

Although greatly altered, the historic nucleus of this early and important house remains. The detailing of the earliest section would seem not dissimilar in form to the original section of 'Glenbarr' at Strathalbyn before the second storey was added.

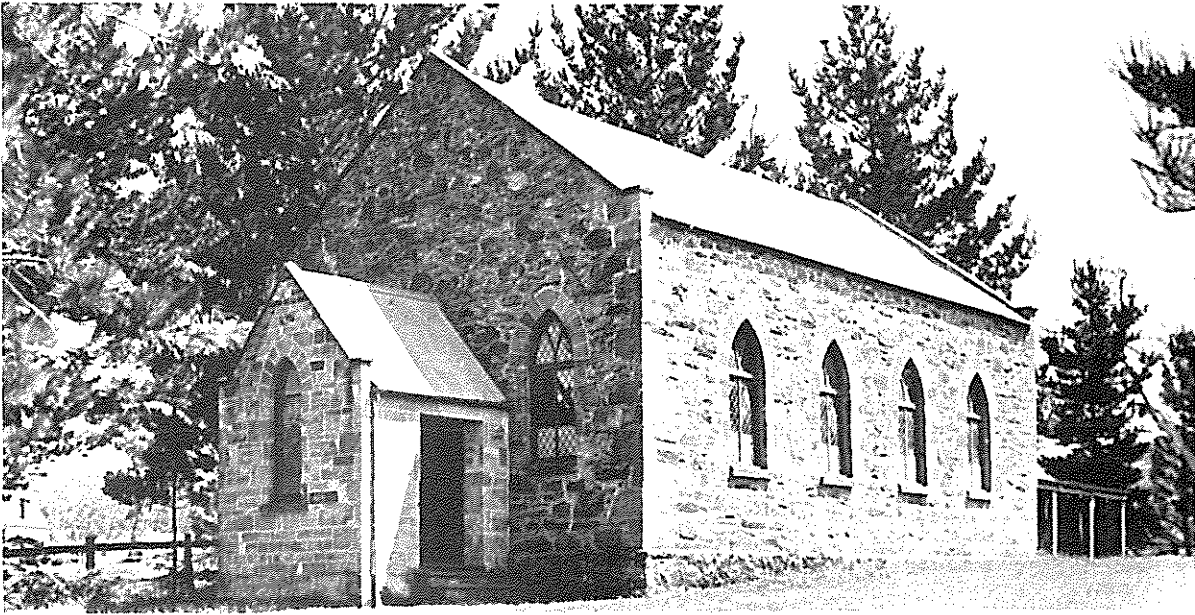
It is constructed of freestone with high quality stonemasonry to quoins and surrounds to openings and the french doors to the eastern elevation are set under segmentally arched heads of carefully shaped freestone voussoirs. The later twin-gabled section (1850) has paned windows under rectangular label moulds with later sun shades.

The earliest section has a cellar under and the verandah has been drastically altered. A brick building at the rear is constructed of brick in the Flemish bond and shakes remain under the present corrugated galvanised iron cladding. The roof of the house originally of slates is now of cement tiles.

Integrity: Although the building has been damaged, supposedly by bushfire, extended several times and remodelled in 1965, 'Battunga' is nevertheless an important survivor with considerable architectural and historic merit.

The new sunroom and verandah were added during the 1965 alterations when the complex was modernised and up-dated. It is unthreatened.

References: Faulk (1980), pp 24, 32, 34, 41-49, 63, 66, 71, 78, 93, 118, 131, 133, 143, 179. SA Archives 1363, 28 May 1843. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.5.4.1 Former Congregational Church, Macclesfield (SA Archives)

A.5.4.1 Former Congregational Church—Opposite Davenport Square, Macclesfield—Lot 156

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 299, Classified List

Construction date: 1848. *Original Owner:* Congregational Church

Brief description and history: When the Rev. John Baptist Austin arrived in Adelaide in January 1844, he was given a cordial reception by the Rev. T. Q. Stow. Shortly after this the Austin family moved to Macclesfield, where the Rev. J. B. Austin established the Congregational Church and erected a gum slab chapel.

On 16 May 1848 the cornerstone of the present stone church was laid adjacent to the site of the original timber chapel. The building was erected without Government aid and organised by the Building Committee which consisted of J. B. Austin, Independent Minister, J. B. Austin, Jnr, Robert and Samuel Davenport, S. S. Jackson, Matthew Linn and Henry Linn.

Lot 156 in the town was released from John Marriott Davenport and Henry Devereux Davenport on 6 September 1850. It was granted to John Baptist Austin, Jnr, gentleman, Joseph Williams, farmer of Battunga, Edward Holthouse, Henry Linn, Thomas Scrutton, Robert Burley and Henry Giles, merchant of Port Adelaide, for the sum of £20.

The Reverend Austin officiated in the church until 1879 when failing health compelled him to retire after thirty-two years' service to the pastorate. In 1878 and 1879 a vestry was built, the old roof was replaced, a porch was added and a chorister's platform was erected. In 1924 E. D. Davenport placed the Title Deeds of the church in the hands of the Congregational Union and in 1927 the last official Congregational Service was held. Thereafter the chapel was used as a lodge meeting place, for both the Oddfellows and the Rechabites, for many years and in 1948 the Congregational Union made provision for the church and its site to become a recreation camp. In 1971 the historic old chapel was renovated.

This building is similar in form to many other parish churches, with its simple gabled hall, vestry and porch. It is single-storeyed of freestone rubble with delicately dressed voussoirs to the lancet windows. The windows are somewhat stubby in proportion as are the frames and glazing bars and the sills are finished in a single freestone block. The interior has timber floors, painted walling and the ceiling has been removed, revealing trusses every 300 mm. The side walls are unbuttressed and some tie-rods have been introduced to brace roof trusses. The interior is plain and above the vestry door there is a timber lintel.

Integrity: The roof is now clad in asbestos cement shingles, with gutters and downpipes replaced in unfortunate D-profile. It is sound and well cared for. Window glazing has been altered. It is unthreatened.

References: Faull (1980), p 179. Cameron (1979), pp 1-3. Morphett (1948), unpag. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 120

A.5.4.2 House and Former Shop (Greensleeves Gallery)—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Lot 109

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 1773, Classified List. Registered item of National Estate

Construction date: The main buildings probably 1850s. *Original Owner:* Most likely Heinrich Dancker

Brief description and history: This two-storeyed house with attached shop was locally known as Dancker's Store and originally known as 'Cumberoona', according to the present owners. Originally the land on which these buildings were erected was owned by John Marriott Davenport and Henry Devereux Davenport, who remained in England but took up the land as part of the estate of their father and brother.

On 31 January 1851 the southern half of Lot 109 was purchased by Heinrich Dancker for £5. It is clear that for this purchase price there would have been few, if any, improvements on this property. (Compare the sale in 1854 of Samuel Davenport's single-storeyed house on Acre 60 with an additional five acres of land for £400.)

The buildings remained in the Dancker family for almost a century, being prominent in the social and mercantile affairs of Macclesfield. With the neighbouring Institute, these buildings are focal elements of Macclesfield's townscape.

The facade of the two-storeyed section is characterised by squared freestone walling, shaped voussoirs to the semi-circular headed opening over the entrance and flat arches over windows. The form of the building is typical of the early type, with parapets to principal facades and box gutters behind. The roof of the two-storeyed section retains its slates, while the adjoining buildings, with rationalised roof form, are clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The rear of the main two-storeyed buildings is of great interest with cantilevered balcony and delicate french doors, overlooking a court bounded by a small cottage of early date and the rear of the adjoining single storeyed gallery. This cottage is of note with its timber casements, lintels and sills, its early form of ceiling lining and retention of original roof cladding beneath the existing old corrugated iron.

Integrity: The principal facade of the two-storeyed section has been substantially rebuilt due to great deterioration and the large opening which had been punched into the facade of the adjoining single-storeyed shop in order that it could serve as a car garage.

On the first floor, stones were refaced, retaining their traditional relationship of size, bedding and colour. Below the string the stones have harsh arrises and contrast with the finish of stones above. The design and continuation of the boundary wall down to the next building on the property, some distance along Venables Street is unfortunate and Archives photographs fail to show evidence of certain cosmetic features incorporated during the major renovations carried out in 1976. At present occupied as gallery and residence, the range of buildings illustrate how other building stock can be renovated for various purposes. This benefits small country towns where significant townscape elements are few, or at best, dispersed.

References: Faull (1980), p 188. Cameron (1979), pp 37, 38. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), pp 121, 122. General Registry Office Memorial 359/29

A.5.4.3 House, 'Fairview'—Searle Street, Macclesfield—Lot 57

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2731 Recorded List

Construction date: Circa 1857. *Original Owner:* Richard Ward (carpenter)

Brief description and history: This house dates from the 1850s, for a descendant of the Ward family, Mrs R. Brown of Plympton, has stated that the family built a house soon after moving to Macclesfield in the mid-1850s. Angus Davis, whose family owned the house between 1916 and 1946 remembers a stone marked 1857, which was covered over when the building was rendered.

GRO Memorial 93/106 records that the eastern moiety of Lot 57 'situate in the Government township of Macclesfield' was purchased by Richard Ward from C. J. N. Sutter for £25 on 16 August 1856. It is likely that the house was proceeded with shortly after this date.

The Macclesfield District Council Rate Assessments for 1879 show that R. Ward owned and occupied Lots 55, 56, 57 and 58 and that a house and stables were situated on the land.

Integrity: The building, constructed of freestone, was heavily vandalised and is at present (1981) being restored. Garage additions were made abutting the southern gable, the kitchen and dining room were remodelled in the 1920s and in the 1940s the building was rendered. The return verandah and sun room were built at this time. Due to repair and renovations the building would appear not to be threatened.

References: Faull (1980), p 193. Cameron (1979), pp 47, 48. Nat Trust SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 139



A.5.4.2 'Greenleeves Gallery',
Venables Street, Macclesfield



A.5.4.3 'Fairview', Searle Street, Macclesfield



A.5.4.4 RSL Hall (former School Building),
Venables Street, Macclesfield

A.5.4.4 Former School Building—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Lot 162

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2038, on File

Construction date: 1857 (1855?). *Original Owner:* Central Board of Education

Brief description and history: *The South Australian Register* of 2 February 1855 records the discussion by residents of the need for a public school in Macclesfield. On 15 August 1855 the Central Board of Education approved a plan of the proposed building which incorporated a teacher's residence. One-quarter of Lot 88 was granted by the Government on 17 October 1855 as a suitable site for the school and on 26 May 1857, the completion of the school-house and associated teacher's residence was noted with the comment that Mr Winter was conducting a very satisfactory school.

The building, also used as a Mechanics Institute, was extended in 1881 and in 1898 a new teacher's residence was erected adjacent. In 1922 repairs were carried out.



A.5.4.6 Institute,
Venables Street, Macclesfield

This simply gabled single-storeyed building constructed of roughly squared freestone has an inscription dated 1855. The date was carved into a keystone above a window in the northern section with the initials R.N., presumably those of the builder. The building originally only consisted of this northern section evidenced by a slight break in walling and an asymmetric elevation to Venables Street. The windows are unusually large and with double-hung frames containing twenty-four small panes of glass. An original stone-topped chimney can be seen at the rear and the interior is now one large room.

Integrity: A window (former door) in the southern elevation has had its frame, surround and flat arched head altered. The base of walling is affected by salt damp to a height of one metre, driven considerably higher by the application of cement render to the affected parts. A large corrugated galvanised iron clad addition exists at the rear, containing kitchen, workrooms, etc. The building seems structurally sound with original corrugated galvanised iron clad roof and ogee gutters. Occupied occasionally and threatened by natural forces.

References: Faull (1980), p 180. Cameron (1979), pp 4, 5. Nat Trust SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 136

A.5.4.5 Former Police Lock-up—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Lot 14

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 2028, on File

Brief description and history: Part of this building known locally as 'Jack Leonard's house' was used as a gaol by special constables.

'The Council also made by-laws and appointed constables, who assisted the official police force. John Cummins' house was used as a police station for a time, but before that prisoners were chained in the main street. Later a barred cell at Jack Leonard's place was used for confining offenders and in 1907 a gaol was built behind the Institute.'

The building is unfortunately now abandoned as a 'folly' in a front garden. Of good quality construction the building appears in original condition on page 102 of the recent publication *Macclesfield*. It is constructed of random coursed roughly squared freestone, with heads to openings of shaped freestone voussoirs. Part of the walling was evidently constructed of stone from the demolished Tory Banks school, which was situated near Blackwood Park, south of Macclesfield.

Integrity: Although the building is largely dilapidated and visually isolated, the nucleus of the structure survives relatively intact.

References: Information from Mrs B. White, Macclesfield. Faull (1980), pp 99, 102. Stark (1979), p 144

A.5.4.6 Institute—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Lot 109

Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 1772, Recorded List

Construction date: 1881. *Original Owner:* Institute Trustees

Architect: F. W. Dancker. *Builder:* R. C. Trenouth

Brief description and history: *The Southern Argus* of 28 October 1880 published the notice calling for tenders for the erection of the Macclesfield Institute. The foundation stone was laid by A. H. Landseer, MP, on 16 December 1880. On 24 May 1881, J. L. Stirling, MP, officiated at the opening of the building and *The Register* of 26 May 1881 contained a comprehensive description of the building, very much as it is today:

'The building is 50' x 30' and 20' high. There is a stage which is 13' behind the Hall and projects 5' into it. The width of the proscenium is 14'. The style of architecture is Italian and the front is of local dressed freestone with bluestone plinths and dressed cement pediment and cornice.'

The Hall had a seating capacity of 400 to 500 people. A 'bio-box' was added to the facade of the building when the 'Avon' cinema was operating in the town in the 1940s and an old building to the north was demolished in 1963 to be replaced by an unfortunate concrete block extension.

The Institute was transferred to the District Council of Macclesfield in 1891.

The vermiculated quoin of dressed cement at impost level in the facade contains the name 'Ellins', which probably commemorates a workman.

Integrity: The unsightly 'bio-box' addition has been removed and the facade made good. The interior has been sympathetically renovated. The building is unthreatened.

References: Faull (1980), p 184. Cameron (1979), pp 11-14. Nat Trust SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 134

A.5.4.7 Davenport Arms Hotel—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Part Lot 90

Construction date: Part 1848 (when Hackett made extensions). *Original Proprietor:* Goat's Head Inn, 1841, S. Jackson. Davenport Arms, 1846, J. Hackett

Brief description and history: One of the earliest buildings in Macclesfield was the Goat's Head Inn. It was established in 1841 by S. Jackson, probably at the instigation of Henry Giles (son of the manager of the South Australian Co), who acted as agent for G. F. Davenport who selected the land on which Macclesfield was to be established.

While the Hotels Index (held at the South Australian Archives) indicates that the Inn was only licensed for one year, the Davenports' correspondence indicates that the Inn was still in business in 1843. The licence lapsed, however, to be taken up again by James Hackett.

The Hotels Index states that at this stage, 1846, the Hotel was named the Davenport Arms, while *Macclesfield* suggests that James Hackett opened an Hotel in 1846 as the Macclesfield Arms.

The earliest section of the Hotel, which possibly incorporated the Goat's Head Inn structure, survived until 1882, when *The Southern Argus* of 16 November 1882 reported that the 'old' section of the Davenport Arms Hotel was demolished and a new structure erected in its place. This building (the section to the south) was built by a Mr Dick of Strathalbyn, with simple Italianate stucco trim.

In 1955, while the Hotel was under the management of W. Jenzen, extensive 'renovations' were carried out which stripped the building of much of its detailing and character. The verandah was removed, window frames were replaced, the Hotel encased by a high brick wall and a new lounge and toilet facilities added.

Integrity: The building which has an unfortunate aspect at present is opposite key elements in the central precinct of Macclesfield. This precinct, comprising Post Office, Institute, Gallery buildings, old store, Macclesfield Hotel, as well as a number of smaller buildings of group merit, warrants special attention for conservation.

It is envisaged that sufficient pre-1883 buildings survive to enable rebuilding and partial restoration of the facade of the Davenport Arms. The replacement of the central verandah to the early section with the steeply pitched roof and the rebuilding of the 1882 facade would recover much of the articulation and 'modelling' of the original facade.

References: Faulk (1980), p 182. Cameron (1979), pp 15-18. SA Archives Hotels Index

A.5.4.8 Macclesfield Hotel—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Lot 110

Construction date: Circa 1854; 1882 enlargement. *Original Proprietor:* Matthew Linn

Architects: For extensions—English and Soward. *Builder:* For extensions—Dick, of Strathalbyn

Brief description and history: While the Goat's Head Inn (subsequently the Davenport Arms Hotel) was established due to the traffic to and from the Wellington Ferry, the Macclesfield Hotel was built as a response to the increased traffic due to the exodus to the Victorian Goldfields. The Hotel was built at a time when the town was flourishing.

The first licensee was Matthew Linn, while the first recorded owner was the Rev. Michael O'Brien of Mount Barker, Catholic Clergyman (who probably held the mortgage).

The Southern Argus of 16 November 1882 reported that the Macclesfield Hotel had been extensively renovated and a second storey added. English and Soward, architects, had planned the renovations and it is recorded that this work was begun in July 1882.

In 1954 the building was severely cracked and renovations including the plastering of external walls were made soon after.

Integrity: The building of little architectural merit, is important as part of the central precinct of historical buildings. Verandah detailing is poor, but the building appears unthreatened.

References: Faulk (1980), p 181. Cameron (1979), pp 7-10. SA Archives Hotels Index. Jensen (1980), p 791



A.5.4.9 House (and former store), Venables Street, Macclesfield

A.5.4.9 House (and former Store)—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Part Lot 94

Construction date: Late 1860s. *Original Owner:* John Cumins

Brief description and history: John Cumins of Bugle Ranges, farmer, purchased this property on 3 August 1867. It is likely therefore, that the building, the subject of this description, was built soon afterwards.

The 1879 Macclesfield District Council Rate Assessments state that Cumins owned and occupied a house, shop and garden on Section 94. The shop is still to be seen as the projecting section at the north of the house, although a door opening has been walled up.

The building also figured in the town as a lock-up for criminals, before a gaol was built at the rear of the Institute.

The building is characterised by freestone rubble walling, steeply pitched corrugated galvanised iron clad roof and casement windows set below segmentally arched heads of stone voussoirs.

Integrity: The building would appear to be one of the more original in the street. Its pleasant setting beside the creek is marred by the adjacent garage. The shop section of the building has been altered, with door walled up and window frame changed. The building would appear unthreatened.

References: Faull (1980), p 191. Cameron (1979), p 43

A.5.4.10 Former Store and Post Office—Venables Street, Macclesfield—Part Lot 108 Town of Macclesfield Hd Macclesfield

Construction date: Probably prior to 1864

Original Owner: Probably W. G. Tydemann

Brief description and history: A Post Office is first listed at Macclesfield in 1848, when the Postmaster was James Hackett. By 1853 the mail service was twice-weekly to Adelaide, and in 1856 B. W. Andrews was Postmaster and mails were despatched thrice-weekly. During 1864 Money Order facilities were introduced and it is likely that soon after, the Post Office was transferred to Hartley Dixon's store.

While Dixon certainly ran a Store and Post Office in this building, it is possible that a previous owner of the land, a William Godfrey Tydemann, actually erected the building, for on 29 August 1864 Tydemann sold the property to Dixon for the substantial consideration of £390 indicating extensive improvements.

In 1866 H. Dixon was the Postmaster and on 19 September 1866 a telegraph station was opened in this store. The Public Relations Officer for Australia Post has stated that Charles Todd officiated at this opening ceremony, and that messages were sent to and from the Governor of South Australia.

This building, constructed at the edge of the escarpment to a tributary of the River Angas, is single-storeyed to Venables Street, while the rear is double-storeyed where the cellar opens out. The principal facade to Venables Street is extremely well detailed and original. The large paned shopfront windows are set under segmental arches of finely tooled and detailed freestone voussoirs. The surrounds to openings are finely jointed with recessions at the mortar line, giving the impression of rusticated ashlar. All cornices remain sharp and the well detailed parapet is in remarkably good condition. The roof retains its slate cladding.

Integrity: A window opening has been knocked in the southern face of the structure, which has been converted to a dwelling. The building appears in sound structural condition and unthreatened. It is a prominent element of the central historical precinct of Macclesfield.

References: Faull (1980), p 192. Cameron (1979), pp 31, 32



A.5.4.10
Former Store, Venables Street, Macclesfield

A.5.4.11 St James the Less, Roman Catholic Church—Luck Street, Macclesfield—Lot 117

Construction date: 1867. *Original Owner:* Roman Catholic Church

Architects: Wright, Woods (and Hamilton ?). *Builder:* Hague of Strathalbyn

Brief description and history: The site of the Catholic Church was purchased in 1856 and a wooden chapel was erected in 1858.

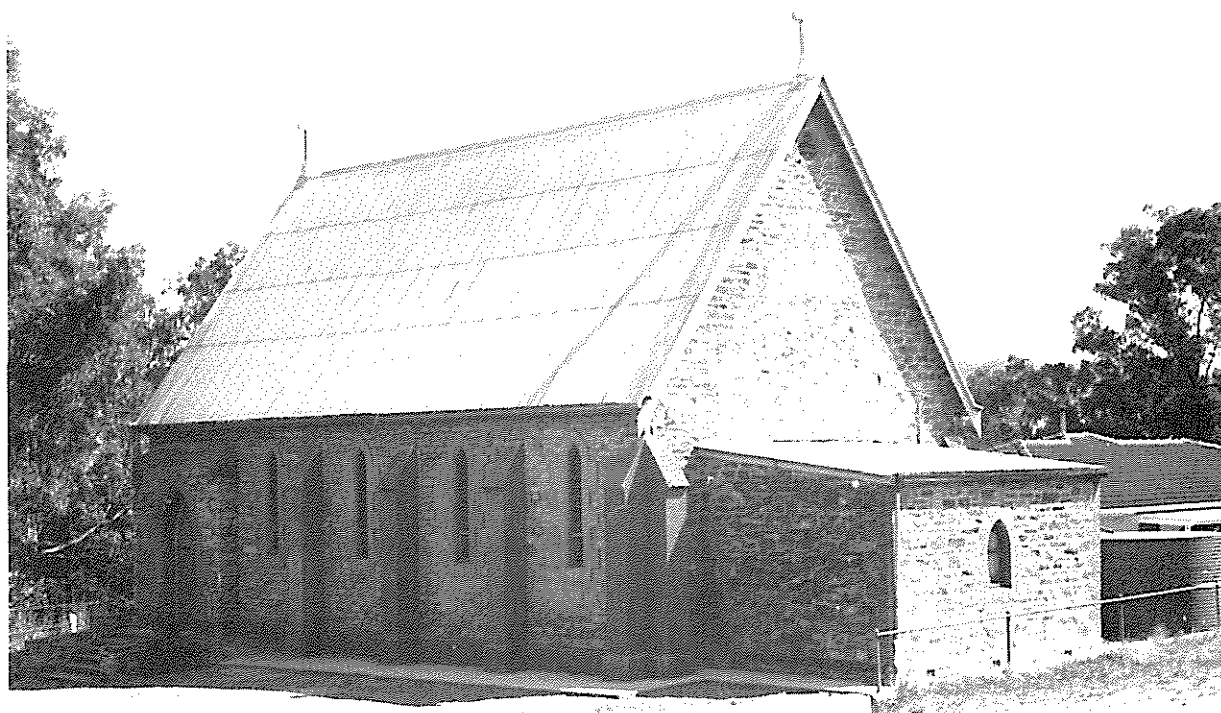
In February 1867 the architects Wright, Woods (and Hamilton ?) requested tenders for the erection of this church. The contract was first taken up by Pennicuik, then by Hague. The building was opened on 3 November 1867 with the Rev. J. Smyth, the Vicar-General of the Diocese officiating at the dedication. A contemporary description from *The Register* of 6 January 1868 specified that the building was 50' x 20' x 16'.

The church was designed in a simple Gothic form with tall attenuated lancet windows set between buttresses. The original design incorporated a tower over the entrance but this was never built. The design of the church allowed for enlargement and a large pointed arch in brick, filled with rubble, can be seen in the eastern face of the building.

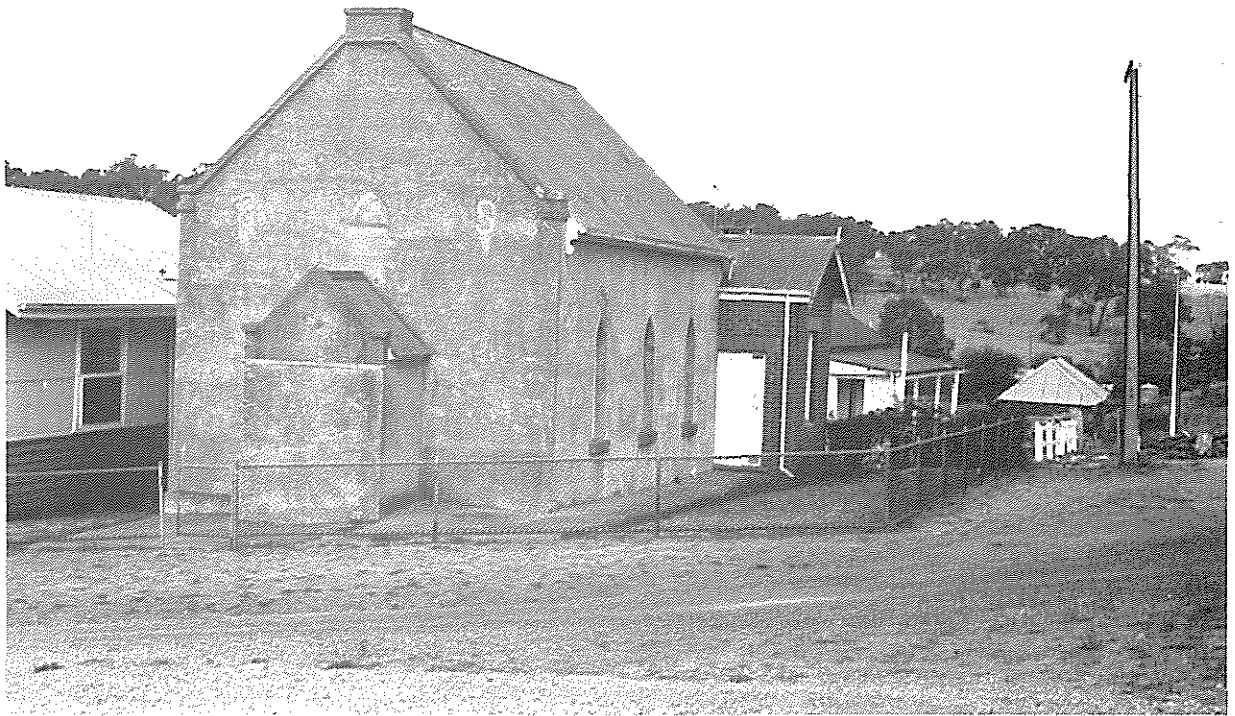
The church was also used as a school from the date of its opening until 7 September 1947, when a more suitable building was erected near the church. In 1927 the building was renovated and since 1973 cement render to the west face has been replaced, stonework has been unfortunately repointed, leadlight windows have been repaired and internal renovations carried out.

Integrity: The church has suffered from the recent heavy pointing of stonework. It appears to be in good condition however and unthreatened.

References: Faull (1980), p 186. Cameron (1979), pp 24-26. Jensen (1980), p 398



A.5.4.11 St James the Less, Roman Catholic Church, Luck Street, Macclesfield



A.5.4.12 Uniting Church, Macclesfield

A.5.4.12 The Uniting Church—Corner of Cunliffe and Sturt Streets, Macclesfield—Part Lot 81

Construction date: 1857. *Original Owner:* Wesleyan Methodist Church

Builder: Richard Ward (?)

Brief description and history: The foundation stone of this church was laid on 26 October 1857 by Mrs Flockart. *The Register* of 30 October 1857 records that the Reverends Flockart and Cowell officiated at the ceremony.

Built of local stone by Richard Ward (?) with carefully shaped freestone blocks to quoins and surrounds to openings, the building is of little architectural importance, but of considerable historical significance to the town.

In 1936 a vestry of red brick was built at the rear of the church and in 1958 a prefabricated building was erected to one side to act as a Sunday School. Unfortunately in 1955 the freestone walling was noted to be fretting badly and the walling was cement rendered.

Integrity: The building has been largely stripped of its character due to the removal of the small bell-tower originally atop the gable over the main entrance, the removal of small paned window frames and the cement rendering of walls. A date-stone over the porch has been obscured.

References: Faulk (1980), p 185. Cameron (1979), pp 27, 28



A.5.4.13 Former House, Davies Street, Macclesfield

A.5.4.13 Former House—Davies Street, Macclesfield—Lot 22

Brief description and history: Unfortunately Lot 22 does not seem to appear in the 1879 Macclesfield District Council Rate Assessment; little is therefore known about the history of the building.

Essentially a double-fronted dwelling, it appears to be constructed of milled vertical timber slabs butt jointed. The two main rooms are lit by eight paned casement windows. The chimneys, constructed of brick, are typical in form, being separate from the timber framing and the simply hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron.

Integrity: The building has been affected by the action of white ants and appears to be no longer weatherproof. It is threatened by man and natural forces.

References: Information from Mr A. Davis, Macclesfield



A.5.4.14 'Willowdene', Strathalbyn Road, Macclesfield

A.5.4.14 House, 'Willowdene'—Off Strathalbyn Road, south of Macclesfield—Grid Reference: Echunga 036 041
Original Owner: Thomas Yates

Brief description and history: This property is associated with Thomas Yates, who is mentioned in *Cotter's Almanack* of 1843 (albeit misspelt), and in 1844 he is described with quarter-acre of garden and seventeen cattle in Macclesfield. An F. Yates (probably a printing error) is recorded with 186 acres in 1849. By 1865 Thomas Yates, Sen, is recorded as a farmer on Macclesfield Creek (probably on Section 2816) and in 1879 T. Yates owned and occupied Sections 2811, 2816, 3018, as well as 2834 on which 'Willowdene' is situated.

Thomas Yates, a friend of George Davenport and one of the earliest settlers in Macclesfield, was one of the few small farmers who were initial purchasers of Special Survey Sections in the area. Yates was granted Section 2816 on 23 April 1849 (the ruins of the house and the early ploughing marks are still to be seen).

Samuel Davenport described Yates as hard working and thrifty and even by 1844 Yates had acquired a dray, plough, harrows, bullocks, cows and poultry; 'every requisite to start a farm'. By 1879 Yates owned 260 acres of land.

On 17 August 1860 Yates purchased a portion of Section 2834 and presumably the house would date from soon after this acquisition. Constructed of freestone rubble, the building is stoutly, though simply constructed beside the River Angas and is associated with the ruins of a large cellar (?). The building retains its casement windows.

Integrity: The buildings are threatened due to neglect and lack of weatherproofing. The house would, however, appear to be structurally sound.

References: Information from Mr A. Edmonds, Macclesfield. General Registry Office Memorial 322/167. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.5.4.15 House, Cosgrove Road, Macclesfield

A.5.4.15 House—Off Cosgrove Road, south of Macclesfield—Grid Reference: Echunga 047 037

Original Owner: James Stacey (Earliest section?)

Brief description and history: The section on which this house (now used as a store) is situated, was purchased by James Stacey in 1850. The following year he purchased Sections 2836 and 2834. It is likely that part of this building, which seems to have been constructed in a number of stages, was erected between 1850 and Stacey's death in 1860.

Associated with a relative, Harriet Passfield, nee Stacey, the property remains in the Passfield family.

The building is interesting and consists of a double-fronted residence of freestone rubble, a stone lean-to and a smoke-house at the rear. Part of the internal lining of the lean-to is of vertical timber slab construction and the shingles would appear to survive below the present corrugated galvanised ironclad roof.

Integrity: The building is significant because of its historical associations and constructional interest, since it remains largely original. The building is no longer weatherproof and rusted gutters discharge directly on to walling and foundations. It is threatened by natural forces.

Associated with the property is a shed used for the crushing of grain. Some of the equipment which was horse-powered, survives.

References: Faull (1980), pp 84-86. General Registry Office Memorial 206/310. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.5.4.16 Farm Complex, 'Blackwood Park'—Off Strathalbyn Road, south of Macclesfield—

Grid References: Rankine House Ruin, Echunga 047 009. Sheep-fold Ruin, Echunga 039 993

Construction date: 1840s, 1850s. *Original Owner:* Dr John Rankine

Brief description and history: 'Blackwood Park' was so named because of the natural preponderance of blackwood trees. By 1844 the property was very well established, with fifty-two acres wheat, seven acres barley, four acres oats, two acres garden, 4000 ewes, 500 wethers, 2000 lambs, 458 cattle, twenty-five horses, thirty-three pigs.

Dr John Rankine, the founder of this property, arrived in South Australia aboard the *Fairfield* on 4 May 1839. He is credited with founding the Strathalbyn district, his home being 'Blackwood Park'. Rankine was soon joined by other Scottish families from the *Fairfield* and until the Presbyterian Church was begun in Strathalbyn in 1844, church services were held here and at 'Glenbarr', the home of his brother William Rankine.

Macclesfield states that the ruin at the rear of the present 'Blackwood Park' homestead was built in 1840 or 1841, the first home of Dr John Rankine. This would appear likely, for Rankine's biographer, A. Andrew, states that 'on a summit of rock, which commanded a very beautiful view of the surrounding country . . . with a good deal of labour and trouble . . . he (Dr John Rankine) built a substantial house and . . . called it "Blackwood"'.

The site of the present ruin is certainly on a rocky eminence and it does have a commanding view, but it could hardly be called substantial. It is however, located close to the confluence of Gould Creek and the Angas River, a prominent position typical of early homesteads. The ruined house is built of sandstone rubble with a massive chimney, the hearth of which is spanned by a single stone slab. There is a single window opening and a door. Walling is gabled and the wall plates are of half-round timbers (eucalypt).

The stone walling on this property is notable, with quality drystone construction carried out by three Irish families; O'Grady, Walsh and Brennan. Approximately fourteen kilometres of stone fences surround choice watering points and a number of shepherd hut sites remain. According to the late Sir Ewen Waterman, the stone walls were constructed between 1853 and 1857, during C. Fisher's occupation.

There would appear to be a good example of the layout of a shepherd's sheep-fold to one side of the Paris Creek Road, situated in a strategic position overlooking the valleys. The ruins of a small stone-walled enclosure and the chimney of a hut remain.

Integrity: The remains, although ruinous, are historically significant. Although threatened by natural forces and weathering, they were well maintained by the late owner, who valued their presence as part of the historical continuity of the property.

References: Information from, Sir Ewen Waterman (1981). Faull (1980), pp 41, 42, 60-63, 89. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.5.4.16 Rankine House Ruin, Strathalbyn Road, Macclesfield

A.5.4.16 Sheep-fold Ruin, off Paris Creek Road, Macclesfield



A.5.4.17 House, 'Invercauld'—Off Strathalbyn Road, south of Macclesfield—Grid Reference: Echunga 043 022
Previous endorsements: National Trust of SA Reg No 232 Classified List. Registered item of National Estate
Original Owner: Most likely to have been Michael Ryan

Construction date: 1850s (?)

Brief description and history: The property on which 'Invercauld' is situated (Section 2717, Hd of Macclesfield) was granted to John Rankine on 23 May 1855, this probably resulting in the assertion that the house is associated with Rankine. (GRO 105/96) This is highly unlikely, however, since Rankine left South Australia in the same year as this land was granted to him. 'Invercauld' was most probably erected by Michael Ryan and his son, who leased the property for five years from 24 March 1856. 'Invercauld' was then leased by the Ryans from Michael O'Brian, the catholic priest who was responsible for helping many of the Irish immigrants who settled in and around Macclesfield. It was subsequently occupied by Patrick Doherty, Sarah Robinson and in 1896 it passed to John Passfield. 'Invercauld' subsequently changed hands many times in the 20th Century.

The wall materials are various, with daub infilled saplings to the room on the left of the main entrance and stone and pug mortar used elsewhere. The basic building which has now been greatly extended consists of three timber-framed rooms with massive adzed blackwood uprights exposed in walling and fireplace surrounds. The floor is of red gum.

Although the building has been painted and papered internally and rendered externally, the basic form of construction can be seen with the thickness of walls and the battering of chimney faces indicative of a fairly early date.

Integrity: The largest addition would be the Edwardian lean-to with large glazed areas overlooking the valley of the River Angas. The main facade features half-paned french doors and almost full length sliding sash windows. To the rear of the large chimney in the lounge a small bathroom exists, and a room formerly a kitchen and breakfast area, has been converted to a modern kitchen with updated facilities. Some fireplaces have been changed, but retain their size and position. The changes have been largely superficial. The building is in very good condition and well cared for. It is unthreatened.

References: Faull (1980), pp 60, 61. National Trust of SA Inventory Sheet. Stark (1979), p 119. Rate Assessment and Directories (See Appendix)

A.5.4.18 Two Scar Trees and Two Shelter Paintings—Two Scar Trees—Off Gemmells Road, east of Macclesfield—Grid Reference: Echunga 059 049 and 059 053

Two Shelter Paintings—Off Strathalbyn Road, south of Macclesfield, near Anthony Hill and near Gould Creek on Section 2729, Hundred of Macclesfield—Grid Reference: Echunga 063 005

It is interesting to note that according to the Macclesfield District Council Rate Assessments an Aboriginal Reserve existed on Section 2839 at least until 1879. It is not known whether the Reserve was used at this time. At best it was probably only a transit point for southern tribes en route to the Adelaide yearly rations.

It does point to a once numerous population. The surviving evidence of two scar trees and two shelter paintings in the vicinity of this section would appear to ascribe a certain significance to this locality for the aborigines of the area. Section 2839, now subdivided, was located immediately south of Section 2840 east of the extension of Cosgrove Road.

The scar trees are notable, although one is dead and now threatened due to erosion and possible collapse of the trunk. The shelter paintings are threatened by vandalism and the action of sheep.

References: Information from Mr A. Edmonds, Macclesfield

B.5.1.1 House (ruinous)—Long Valley Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 072 078

Brief description and history: This ruin is one of the few links with the part played by German immigrants in the development of the Macclesfield area. This building was originally the home of F.E.H.W. Krichauff, who was one of the three prominent botanists who emigrated from Schleswig-Holstein in 1847-1848. The building would appear to date from the 1850s, for on 4 April 1850 Krichauff was granted Section 2853, on which the building is situated.

The building of sandstone rubble has the typical German derived half-hipped roof and loft. The structure is in poor condition, with some walling collapsed.

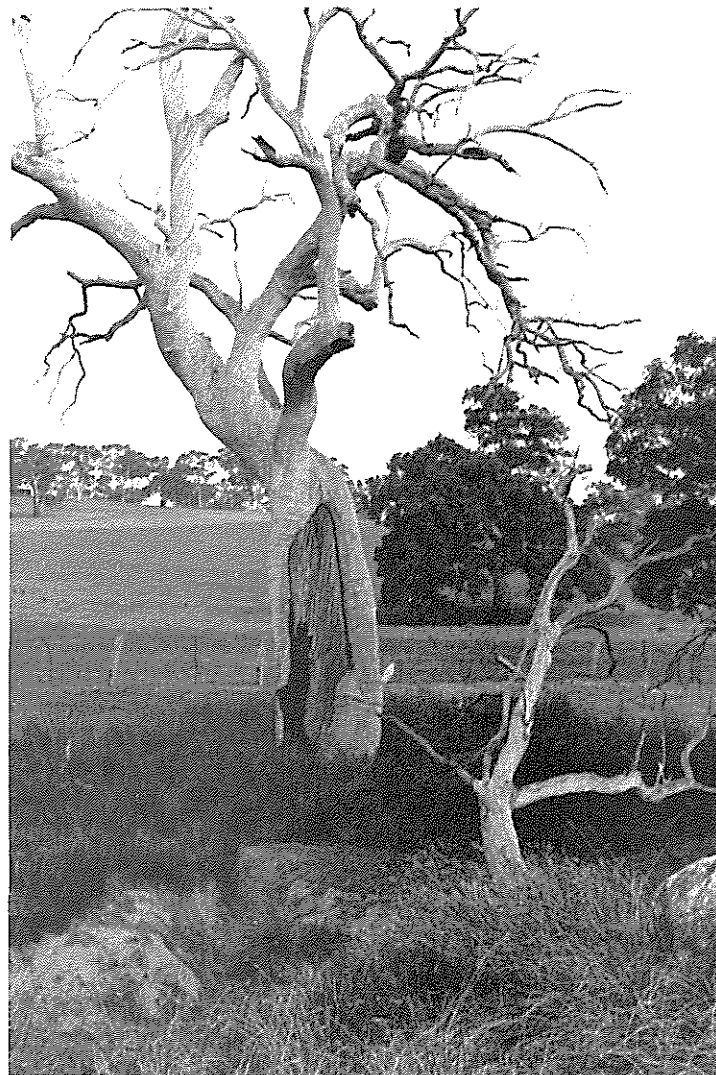
References: Land Titles Department, Historical Files, Vol 10, Fol 27. Faull (1980), pp 76, 77

B.5.1.2 Former Bugle Ranges School—Long Valley Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 071 085

Brief description and history: During 1862 £152/10/- was voted for a school building at Bugle Ranges. This building remains although it is now in poor repair.

It is constructed of freestone rubble with neatly executed detailing to openings, and now mutilated twelve-paned double-hung sash windows set beneath freestone flat arches. Glass has been smashed and the building now neglected, is decaying. An addition to the north is roofless.

References: Parliamentary Papers 1863/35



A.5.4.18 Scar Trees, off Gemmells Road, Macclesfield



B.5.1.3. House site of Krichauff Long Valley Road, Bugle Ranges

B.5.1.4 'Unalla', Bunnetts Road, Bugle Ranges



B.5.1.3 House sites of Krichauff and Fischer—Off Long Valley Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 071 074 and 075 082 respectively

Brief description and history: These sites are associated with three noted botanists. Muller, Krichauff and Fischer, who emigrated from Germany in 1847-1848. Krichauff and Fischer arrived in South Australia aboard the *Great Alfred*. Krichauff was granted Section 2853 and Muller purchased part of Section 2852. Muller subsequently sold twenty acres of this Section to D. L. T. Fischer on 5 February 1851.

The ruin of another Krichauff house has already been described, but a pile of bricks from an earlier (?) house survives beneath a large pine tree situated near the railway off Long Valley Road.

Fischer's house site is commemorated by a number of fruit trees and bulbs. A depression in the ground marks the site of house and cellar.

References: Information from Mr M. Pursell, Bugle Ranges. General Registry Office Memorials 90/27, 53/30

B.5.1.4 House, 'Unalla'—Bunnetts Road, Bugle Ranges

Brief description and history: The earliest part of this house is associated with Thomas Hall, who is noted in the 1865 Directory as a farmer of Bugle Ranges. By 1879 Hall owned 15 Sections—a large holding at this time.

The double-fronted freestone building has been extended to form a Victorian villa with typical gable and verandah.

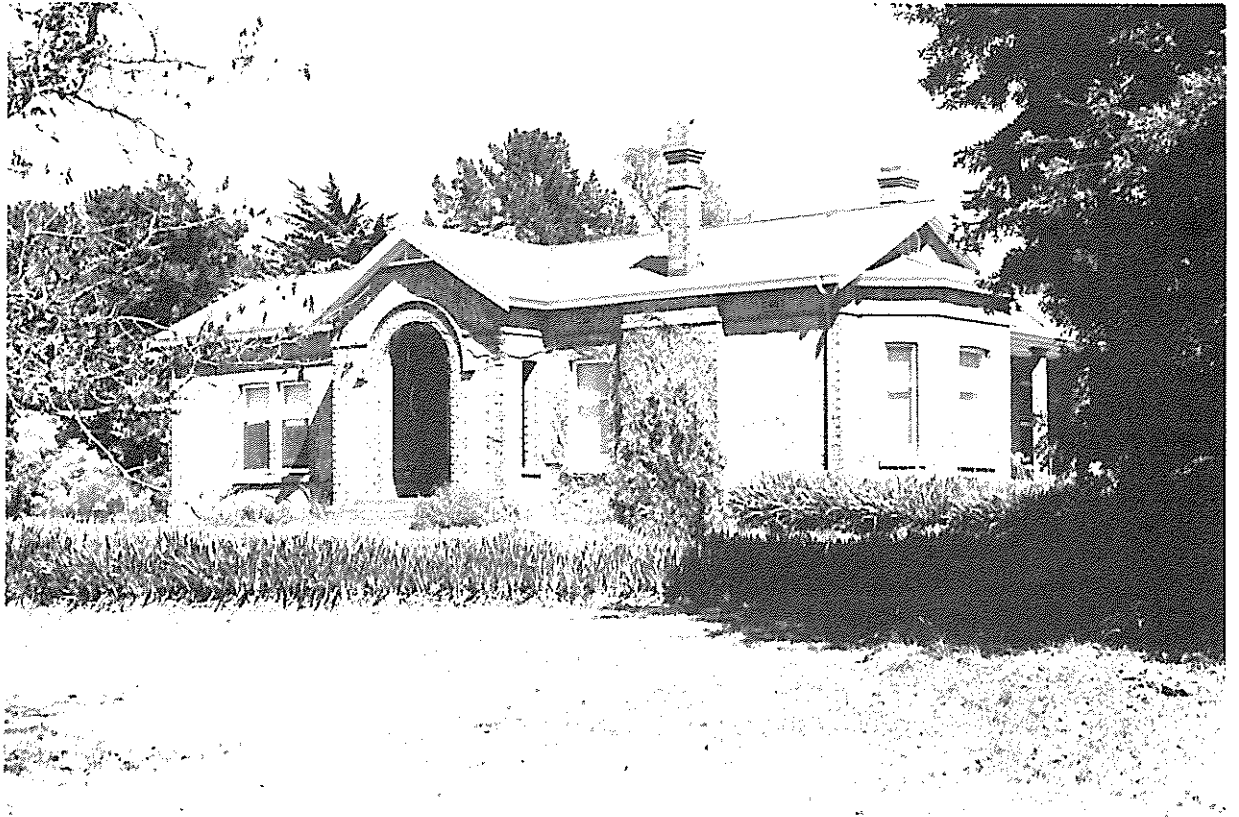
References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

B.5.1.5 Bridge—Bunnetts Road, Bugle Ranges

Brief description: This bridge has rubble abutments with large gum bearers and stringers, and would appear to be a relatively early structure.



B.5.1.5 Bridge, Bunnetts Road, Bugle Ranges



B.5.1.7 'Trenance', Bonython Road, Bugle Ranges

B.5.1.6 Gum Tree—Bugle Ranges Road, Bugle Ranges. Section 2812, Hundred of Macclesfield

Brief description: The tree is reputed to be a shelter tree associated with aborigines and early white settlers.

References: Information from Mr A. Edmonds, Macclesfield

B.5.1.7 House, 'Trenance'—Bonython Road, Bugle Ranges—Grid Reference: Echunga 057 098

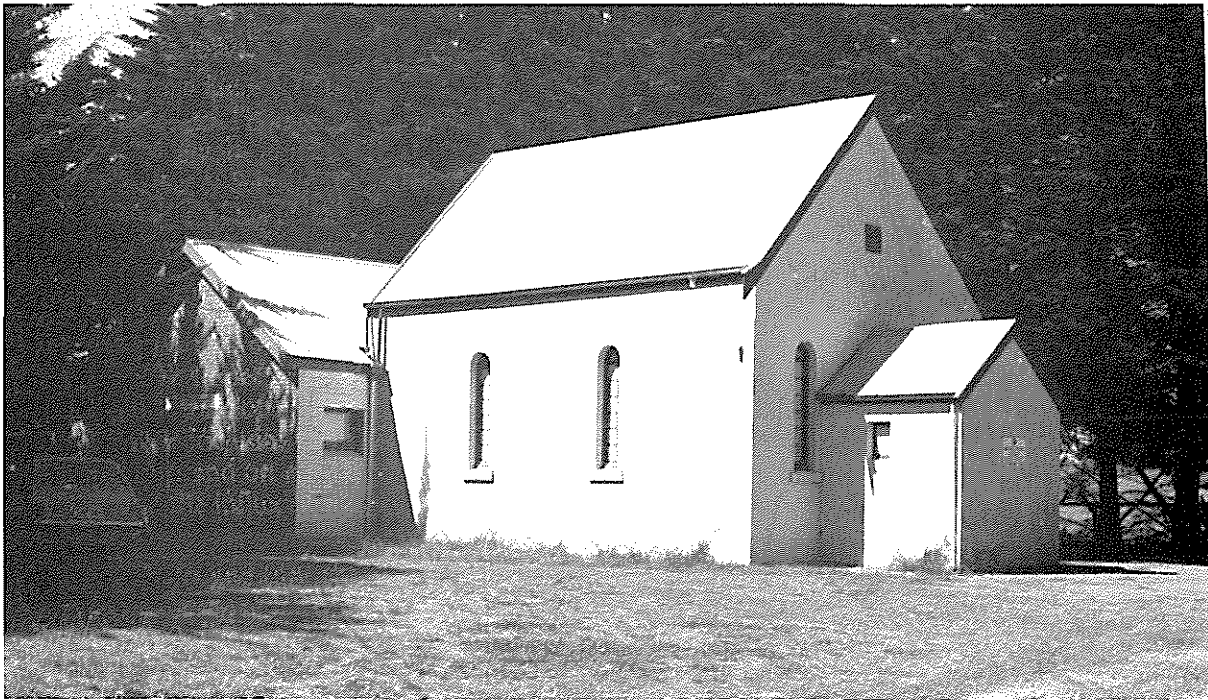
Brief description and history: 'Trenance' is the homestead of a large pastoral holding which has developed into an 'estate' in the 20th century. The enterprise stems from the actions of E. G. Bonython.

Formerly part of the 19th century Glenella and Lashbrooke estates, the property has been consolidated under the present owner. The 19th century basis of the homestead has now been almost completely surrounded by later additions, which have been consistently carried out in freestone with brick dressings.

References: Information from the present owner, Mr H. Bonython. Faull (1980) pp 63, 65

B.5.2.1 Flaxley Uniting Church—Main Road, Flaxley

Brief description and history: Built in 1874, the church (also used as a school) is simply constructed and detailed. The four windows to the main body of the church have semi-circular heads with slight Gothic detail to glazing bars and small paned windows. The church has been extended with a porch and rear vestry. It has also been rendered and painted. The date stone remains above the porch.



B.5.2.1 Uniting Church, Flaxley

B.5.2.2 House—White Road, near Flaxley—Grid Reference: Echunga 008 084

Brief description and history: This house was built and is still owned by the White family, whose orchards at Watergate were begun in 1907, after purchase of a portion of the Battunga estate from the Davenport family. The house, built in 1908, is substantially constructed and features detailed concrete verandah posts.

References: Faull (1980), p 133



B.5.2.2 House, White Road, Flaxley

B.5.2.3 House, 'Glenhurst'—Off Shobrook Road, near Flaxley—Grid Reference: Echunga 022 081

Brief description and history: The Rev. Samuel L. Harris established this property in 1852. Linked by the marriage of two of his children to the Austin and Davenport families, his land bounded Lashbrooke and Battunga, their respective estates. Harris is buried in the Davenport private cemetery.

Although the present house does not appear to be of early date, the original building has been extended and renovated in recent years.

References: Faull (1980), pp 215, 216

B.5.4.1 House and former shop—Lot 111, Venables Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: Charles Holloway, wheelwright, leased Lot 111 from the Davenport family in the 1840s and from 1856 William Wooding, butcher, leased the property for thirteen years. It is likely that Wooding was responsible for much of the house, although judging from recent renovations, the sections with brick-nog walling could well pre-date 1856.

Known locally as 'Yates' Cottage' or the 'old butcher's shop', the property was occupied in 1879 by James Anderson. John Webb purchased the building in 1884, followed by Herbert Yates in 1912. Recently damaged by a car accident, the building has been carefully refurbished by Leslie and Faye Hayward.

References: Faull (1980), p 191. General Registry Office Memorial 253/98. Cameron (1979), p 34

B.5.4.2 Mulberry Cottage and former Butcher's Shop—Pt Lot 89, Venables Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: These buildings are likely to be of relatively early date, possibly circa 1862, when the property was owned by Ernst Bollmeyer. By 1879 the property was owned by William Wooding. The buildings were used by a succession of butchers for over a quarter of a century.

References: Faull (1980), p 189. Cameron (1979), p 35

B.5.4.3 Former Wheelwright's Shop—Pt Lot 107, Venables Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: The 1879 Rate Assessments for Macclesfield show that H. Marker owned a shop and house on Lot 107. It seems that although the shop is still standing, the house fell into ruin and was removed some years later. Mrs B. Slack notes that the house now situated on Lot 107 was built by her ancestor, Mr J. Ross for Mr W. Robinson in the 1880s.

Heinrich Marker is listed as a wheelwright in 1855 and it is possible that he operated his wheelwright business from this shop.

The Rev. Christopher Grey's paper on 'A short history of St John's Church, Macclesfield, 1857-1957' suggests that the above-mentioned building may have been used for Church services prior to the erection of St John's Church of England in Luck Street in 1857.

References: Cameron (1979), p 39

B.5.4.4 House—Pt Lot 108, Venables Street, Macclesfield

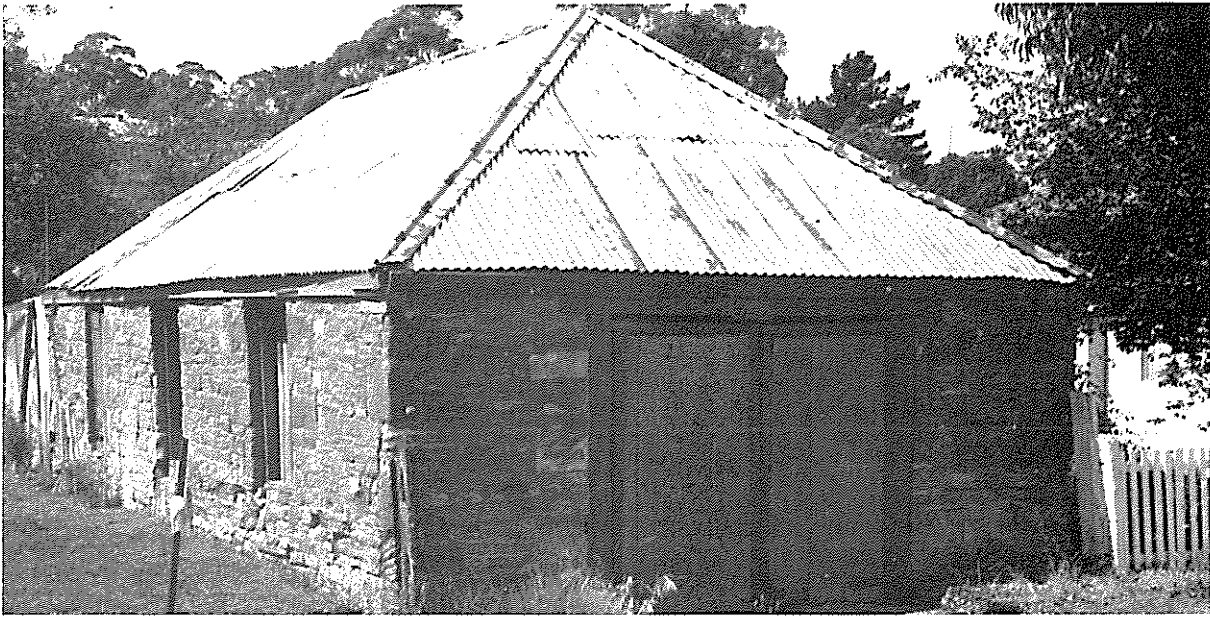
Brief description and history: The 1879 Rate Assessments for the District Council of Macclesfield reveal that Messrs Hogan, Keane and Yates all had an interest in Lot 108. Keane is mentioned as having a house and store located on this Lot. At any rate, it would appear that this freestone cottage fronting Venables Street dates from at least 1879.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

B.5.4.5 St John's Anglican Church—Lot 159, Venables Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: This building superseded the earlier building erected in Luck Street in 1857. This second St John's was built by S. H. and J. Ross in 1926 and was estimated to cost £685. Extensive use was made of Macclesfield marble for walling. The foundation stone was laid by Archdeacon Clampett on 20 March 1926 and the building was completed and dedicated on 14 November 1926.

References: Cameron (1979), p 30



B.5.4.3 Former Wheelwright's shop, Venables Street, Macclesfield

B.5.4.6 House (and former store)—Lot 134, Luck Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: The 1879 Rate Assessments reveal that this property was originally part of Stephen Robinson's blacksmith shop and later (in the 1890s) operated by Richard Tonkin as a store. Robinson purchased the property from the Davenport family on 22 December 1850 and it is likely that the original cottage dates from the 1850s.

This house is in poor condition, but is nevertheless an early part of Macclesfield, retaining small paned casement windows and shakes below the present corrugated galvanised iron roof cladding. Constructed of freestone, the walling to the house is now rendered. The openings are set under timber lintels. The adjoining shop-like addition would be of later date and is constructed of bluestone and freestone mix with brick quoins.

References: General Registry Office Memorial 186/28. Cameron (1979), p 45



B.5.4.6 House (and former store), Luck Street, Macclesfield

B.5.4.7 House—Pt Lot 133, Luck Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: This house is notable for its roof form and detailing. It appears to be associated with either J. O'Keefe or H. Dancker, both of whom owned portions of Lot 133 in 1879.

This double-fronted house retains twelve-paned double-hung sash windows and concave corrugated galvanised iron clad verandah. The house is constructed of freestone rubble with tooled squared quoins and blocked surrounds to openings. Heads to openings are spanned by arch bars. The northern chimney retains its freestone topping and the treatment of the ridge is unusual with its arched form in corrugated galvanised iron. There is a cellar under the northern room and the walling to the principal facade is now painted.

References: Rate Assessments (see Appendix)

B.5.4.8 House—Pt Lot 80, Cunliffe Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: The house appears to be associated with C. Keane and dates from at least 1879, when it was mentioned in the Assessment for that year.

Possibly built as the manse to the adjoining Uniting Church, this double-fronted house is constructed of freestone rubble with eight-paned casement windows and timber sills. The verandah is of later date and the chimney topping has been altered.

References: Rate Assessments (see Appendix)

B.5.4.9 Post Office—Pt Lot 89, Venables Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: In 1883 the site for the present Post Office was purchased and the building was probably built the following year, for in May 1885 a Savings Bank Agency was established here.

This building has a largely original external form (similar to a number of other provincial South Australian Post Offices) although recently the brick surrounds to openings have been mutilated to incorporate additional post boxes.

References: Cameron (1979), p 33

B.5.4.10 Brewery Ruin—Pt Lot 84, off Cunliffe Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: Macclesfield had a brewer (W. Miller) as early as 1851 and Henry Lewis, publican, had an interest in the land that the old brewery is built on from the early 1850s to 1868. It was probably in this period that the original stone brewery was constructed. The *Mount Barker Courier* of 6 November 1947 suggests that S. Coleman built the brewery and he was listed in the *South Australian Directories* as a brewer at Macclesfield in 1854.

In 1879 the Conigrave brothers, Benjamin and Henry, repaired the old building and made extensive additions. However, they then transferred ownership to Alexander Crooks in 1883. James Mott had it in 1885 and then William and Gustav Dancker purchased the Brewery in 1887.

In 1903 Jane Pratt Dancker transferred ownership to the Macclesfield Dairy Produce Company whose Directors were E. H. Smith, J. Webb and D. J. Gray. They converted the buildings to a butter and cheese factory which Samuel Davis bought in 1908. He worked it as two buildings, a large two-storey block built of local stone near the stream and then north of that a smaller stone and iron building in which the butter and cheese was made. The old brewery was no longer used when the Davis family transferred to their new dairy factory in 1937 and in the 1939 fire it was badly burnt.

Today the stone ruins are still visible on the banks of the Angas and Gus Davis has roofed the northern structure for use as a hay store.

References: Faull (1980), p 183



B.5.4.10 Brewery ruin, Cunliffe Street, Macclesfield

B.5.4.11 House—Flaxley Road, Macclesfield—Grid Reference: Echunga 017 078

Brief description and history: This house may in part have been an early Flaxley Post Office. This early section is at the rear, is two-storeyed and is built of rubble. The main body of the house is constructed of brick in the English bond.

References: Information from the present owner

B.5.4.12 Bridge—Sturt Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: This three-span bridge with timber stringers, masonry piers and abutments is structurally sound according to Cooke (1977). The bridge is notable for its large masonry components and 400 mm diameter timber sections. The structure would seem to be of relatively early date. Although burnt during the 1939 bushfire, the masonry components survived and it was soon after rebuilt.

References: Cooke (1977), p 3

B.5.4.13 Private Cemetery—Off Penna Road, east of Macclesfield

Brief description and history: Although the plan of Macclesfield provided for a cemetery, it was common in the 1840s for families to bury their dead on the property. This particular cemetery is a survivor from those times and two surviving headstones commemorate members of the Holthouse family. One is marked 1843 and another marks the grave of Harriet Holthouse who died 25 December 1843, aged six months.

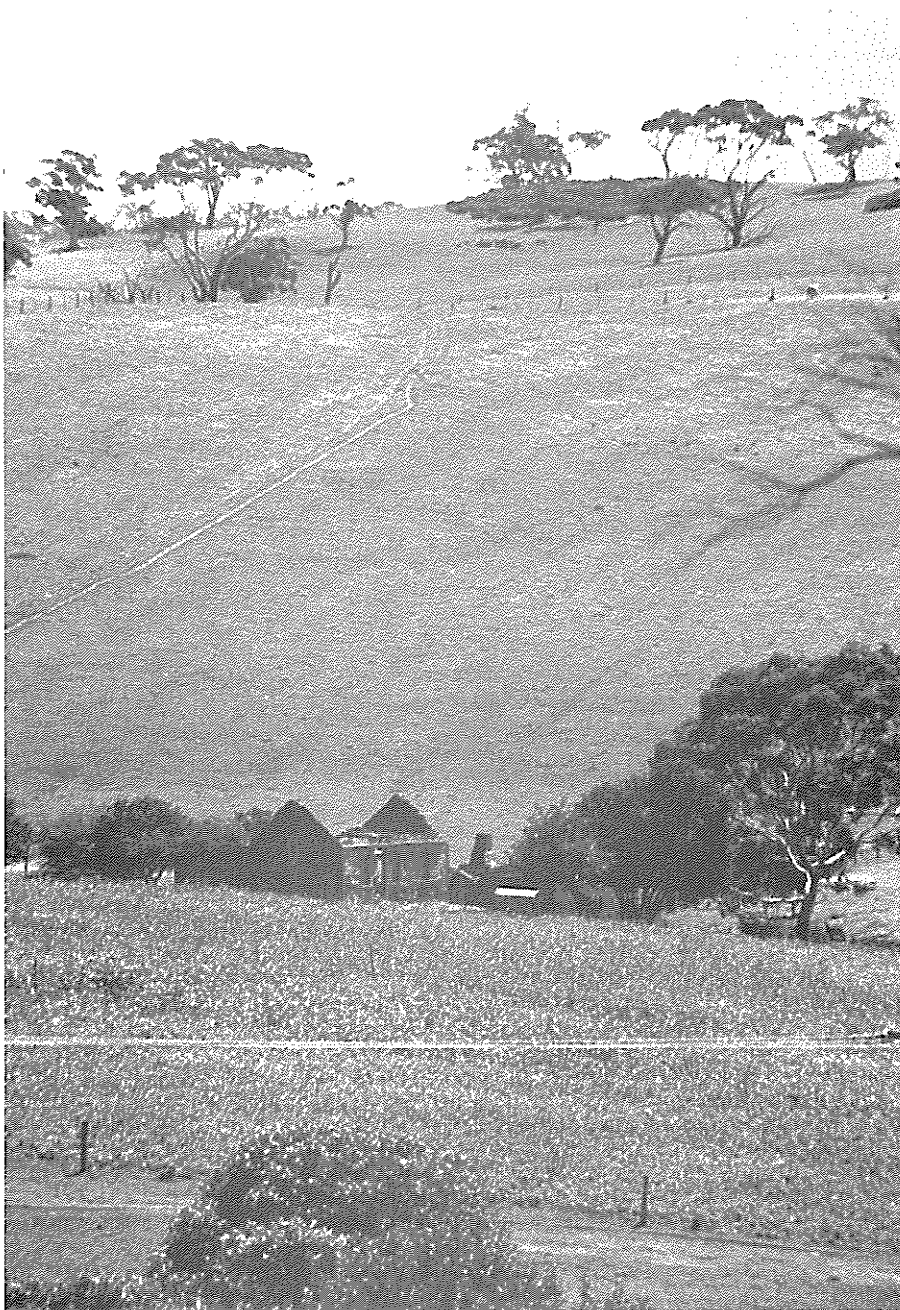
References: Faull (1980), p 38

B.5.4.14 House Ruin—Off Penna Road, north-east of Macclesfield.—Section 2816, Hundred of Macclesfield

Brief description and history: The property is associated with Thomas Yates who was a friend of George Davenport and one of Macclesfield's earliest settlers. Allen's 1844 Almanac describes Yates' holding in Macclesfield as $\frac{1}{4}$ acre garden and seventeen cattle. On 23 April 1849 Yates purchased Section 2816 on which Section the ruins are situated. The buildings would therefore appear to date from circa 1850.

The parallel lines made by Yates in the 1850s with a single furrow plough can still be distinguished on the property. The land is still owned by the Yates family.

References: General Registry office Memorial 452/87. Faull (1980), pp 67, 68



B.5.4.14 House ruin, Penna Road, Macclesfield



B.5.4.15 House, east of Macclesfield

B.5.4.15 House—East of Macclesfield— Section 2929, Hundred of Macclesfield—

Grid Reference: Echunga 035 055

Brief description and history: This house was built by Denis Murphy, its existence being due to the Irish immigration of the 1850s—a major influence in the development of Macclesfield.

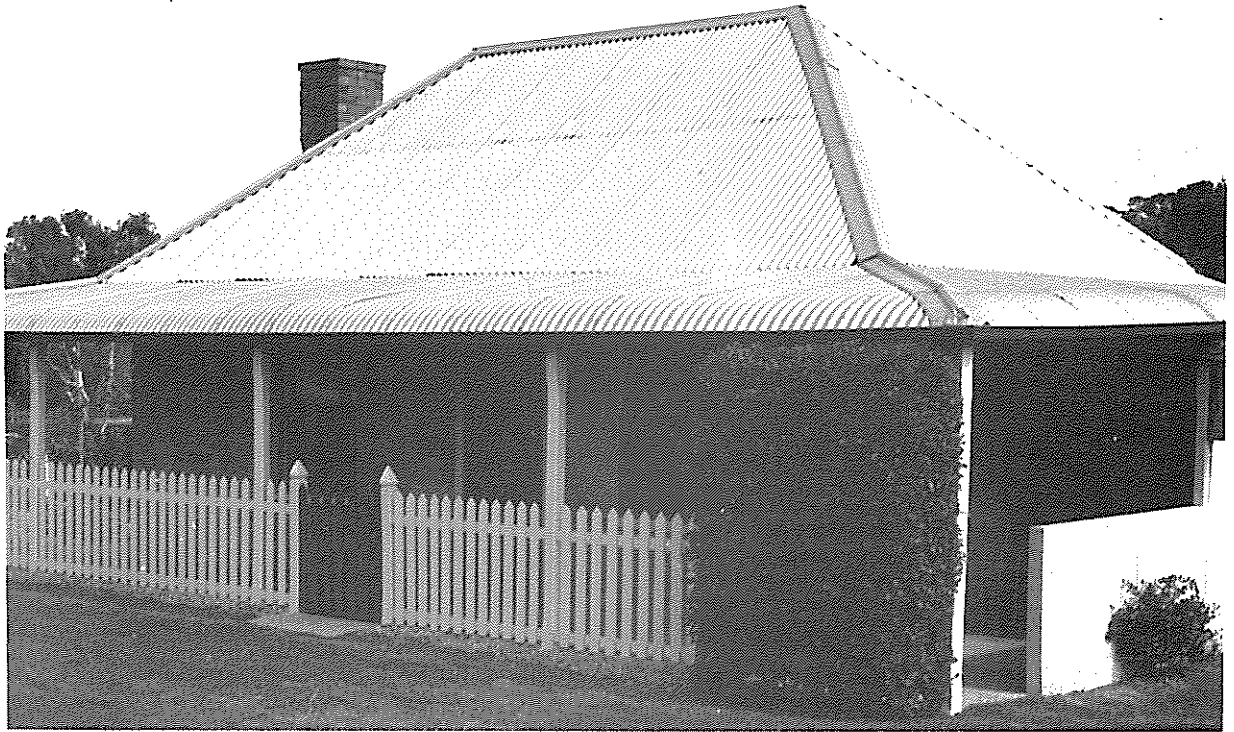
Murphy arrived from Ireland in 1858 and married in 1862. The house would presumably date from the 1860s, for by 1879 Murphy was noted in the Assessments as owning and occupying a house together with 100 acres of land.

References: Faull (1980), p 83. Rate Assessments (see Appendix)

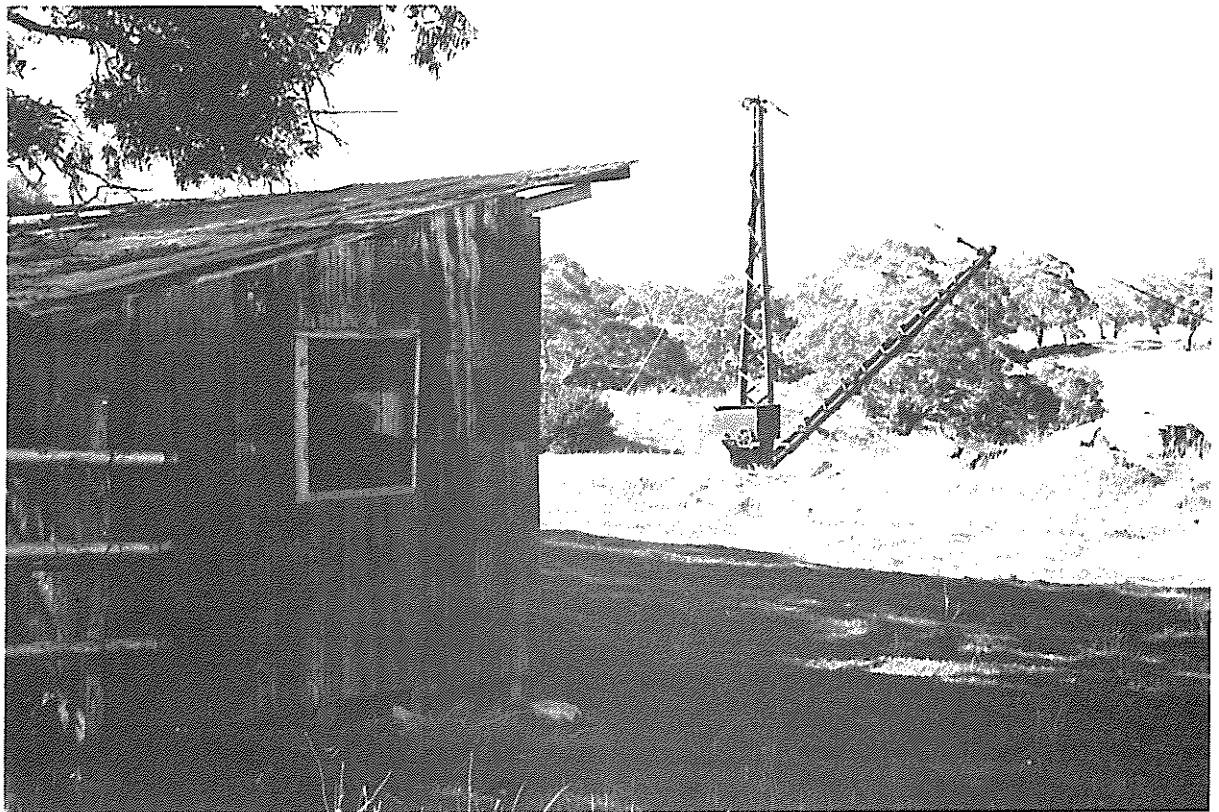
B.5.4.16 Fry Water Reserve—Near Intersection of Quarry Road and Greenhills Road, west of Macclesfield—Grid Reference: Echunga 009 075

Brief description: This water reserve was a watering place for bullocks; part of an early bullock track.

References: Information from Mr A. Edmonds and Mrs B. White, Macclesfield



B.5.4.17 Venables Street, Macclesfield



B.5.5.1 Quarry, Paris Creek Road, Paris Creek

B.5.4.17 House—Lot 95 Venables Street, Macclesfield

Brief description and history: The lot on which this building stands is associated with Richard Wallis, cordwainer (shoemaker) who bought the property on 2 September 1861. It is likely that the present building was erected at about this time. By 1864 the property was owned by Thomas Pilben.

Although the bull-nosed verandah would appear to be of later date and certain cosmetic alterations have been carried out, the siting of the building and its steeply pitched roof assign it with notable streetscape importance.

References: Faull (1980), p 193. Cameron (1979), p 44

B.5.5.1 Quarry—Paris Creek Road, Paris Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 994 012

Brief description and history: This marble quarry and crane are significant reminders of the role that the Macclesfield marble has had as a finishing material in building in South Australia. In 1858 a Mr Williams was reported to be working a marble quarry, while in 1866 J. Kellett sent several specimens of Macclesfield marble to the Melbourne Exhibition.*

The marble has supplied Morgan's and Laycock's Monumental works and has been prominently used in the State War Memorial, the Catholic Church at Strathalbyn and the Church of England and War Memorial in Macclesfield.

References: Faull (1980), pp 15,16

* This quarry was worked in conjunction with the quarry at Macclesfield (now on Davis' property)

B.5.5.2 Paris Creek Homestead—Paris Creek Road, Paris Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 019 005

Brief description and history: Formerly part of the Paris Creek estate owned by John and Thomas Bowman, the land on which the house is situated was purchased by Peter Peterson in 1891. The present house, erected by local builder Alexander Caldwell, was built soon afterwards. In 1906 the property was offered for closer settlement.

References: Faull (1980), pp 55, 56

REGION 5. Category C, Items and Sites of Interest

Bugle Ranges:

Archer Hill Cemetery. Off Long Valley Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 078 086

Methodist Church site. Long Valley Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 073 088

Store site (Milligan's). Pursell Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 071 082

House (Pursell). Grid Reference: Echunga 067 081

Bugle Ranges siding. Off Bonython Road

Bugle Ranges Hotel site. Grid Reference: Echunga 074 094

House (Hatchard). Grid Reference: Echunga 056 099

House site (Blanchard). Grid Reference: Echunga 043 096

House (Huppatz). Grid Reference: Echunga 048 092

House site (Wakefield ?). Bonython Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 064 097

House site. Bunnetts Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 097 098

House site (Cummins). Grid Reference: Echunga 051 082

Ruins (Tucker). Section 2691, Hundred of Macclesfield

House site beside railway line. Grid Reference: Echunga 073 070 (approx)

Site of sly grog shop. Grid Reference: Echunga 074 071 (approx)

Ruins (Wakefield). Section 2922, Hundred of Macclesfield

House sites of Anderson and Gauley (?) families. Section 2855, Hundred of Macclesfield

Flaxley:

Watergate, Primitive Methodist Church site. Grid Reference: Echunga 005 085 (approx)
House (ruinous). Grid Reference: Echunga 017 096
House (Edmonds). Section 2796, Hundred of Macclesfield

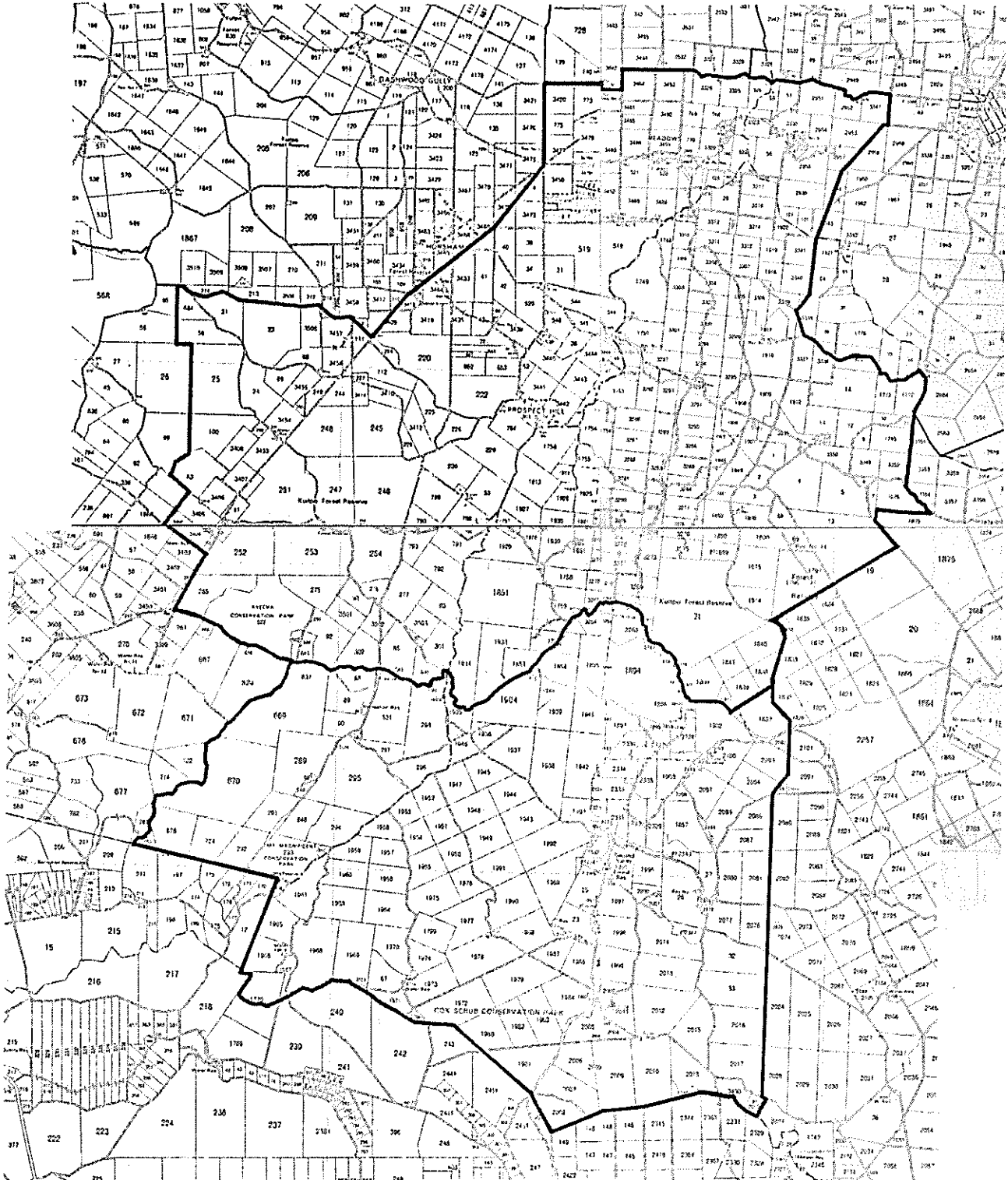
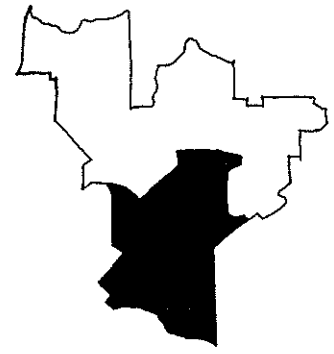
Macclesfield:

Site of charcoal burning activities. Retort Hill. Section 2951, Hundred of Macclesfield
War Memorial. Davenport Square
Site of Samuel Davenport's house. Lot 60
Site of water mill. Section 2834, Hundred of Macclesfield
House (Lemar). Sections 3341 and 3343, Hundreds of Kondoparinga and Macclesfield respectively. The latter Section being associated with the Paris Creek north Quarry
Pedestrian Bridge. Beside Roman Catholic Church. Off Venables Street
Bridge, original section only. Venables Street. Opposite Lot 94
Remains of Robinson's Blacksmith's shop. Lot 92
House. Top of Walker Street
House. Near intersection of Kingrose and Searle Streets
House (Smith). Grid Reference: Echunga 020 058
House (ruinous). Grid Reference: Echunga 035 068
House. Grid Reference: Echunga 017 056
House site. Grid Reference: Echunga 012 056
Houses, one timber-framed and one stone. Grid Reference: Echunga 005 065
House. Grid Reference: Echunga 024 069
House (Sutherland). Grid Reference: Echunga 024 073
House (Creek). Grid Reference: Echunga 988 053
Site of marble quarry. Section 40, Hundred of Macclesfield
Brickworks site and remains. Davis Road
House (Malone). Section 2819, Hundred of Macclesfield
House (Lovick). Grid Reference: Echunga 034 074
House (ruinous). Grid Reference: Echunga 031 060
Bowman's gardens. Section 2815, Hundred of Macclesfield
Ruin near Sabey's Nob. Section 2794, Hundred of Macclesfield
Baker's oven remains. Dyer's Gully. Section 2916, Hundred of Macclesfield
House (Eva Passfield). Grid Reference: Echunga 042 035
House site. Section 2751, Hundred of Macclesfield
House site (Nestor and Magin). Section 2817, Hundred of Macclesfield
House site (McGrath). Section 2833, Hundred of Macclesfield
Former house. Off Wirranilla Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 036 048
Stacey house site. Grid Reference: Echunga 048 037
House ruin (Hollamby). Section 2837, Hundred of Macclesfield

Paris Creek:

House. Grid Reference: Echunga 998 007
Hall. Grid Reference: Echunga 996 006
Former Post Office. Grid Reference: Echunga 991 007

REGIONS 6 & 7



Meadows and Ashbourne

Due to the consistent nature of Regions 6 and 7 and the impracticability of historical and geographical divisions within this section of the District Council area, both regions are treated here as one to enable a closer understanding of settlement and development of the area as a whole.

The section under consideration, surrounding the townships of Meadows and Ashbourne, would account for approximately one-third of the total District Council. Although the region is therefore large, it has had an uncomplicated and gradual development, consistent with the primarily agricultural nature of the area. In addition to the continuous agricultural use of land, the development of forestry since the turn of the century, previously mentioned in Region 3, has had a marked effect on the landscape to the south and west of Prospect Hill.

The Kuitpo Forests, with Mount Magnificent to the south, roughly form the western boundary of the region. Mount Observation marks a southern boundary and a north-south line to the east of Signal Flat Road roughly carried to Green Hills forms the eastern boundary, while the northern extremity is represented by Greenhill Road, Brookman Road and Wickham Hill Road.

In common with Regions 4 and 5, settlement of this area was also provided for by Special Surveys. The sections of land in the vicinity of the present township of Meadows were applied for as part of the Seventh Special Survey by Charles Flaxman, on 31 January 1839. 'Lying to the south and if required to the south-west also of the district of The Three Brothers.'^{10.1} Flaxman's application was for 4000 acres, for which he paid £2320, plus twenty-one land orders of £80 each. The original Survey, known as 'The Meadows', was irregularly shaped about Dashwood's Gully with the site of Meadows near an eastern boundary. The land was surveyed in 1840 by E. W. Cross. Sections 3486, 3491, 3487 (now Section 521) and 3490 (now Section 520), out of which the township was formed, were originally granted on 15 May 1841. Sections 3486 and 3491 (to the north of Mill Street), were granted to Charles Flaxman, while Section 3487 (immediately to the east of Nottage Road) was granted to Edward Little of Liverpool in England. Section 3490 (south of Mill Street) was granted to Thomas Stamford.

The sections of land in the vicinity of the present township of Ashbourne were applied for as part of the twenty-fifth Special Survey by John Morphett on 8 July 1839. '... extending generally to the south-east of the Survey called 'The Three Brothers' taken by J. B. Hack and to the eastward of the eastern boundary of "The Meadows Survey".'^{10.2} Morphett's application for forty-two sections of 3006 acres was coupled with an application by Col Patrick Vans Agnew of Barnbarrock in Scotland for 994 acres. The original survey known as 'Green Hills' contained the sites of the settlements of Bull Creek and Ashbourne and was surveyed by J. H. Burslem in January 1841. In 1853 Vans Agnew's equity in the survey was purchased from the executors of his estate by John Kirkham, Samuel Kirkham and their cousin Charles S. Keeling, who had all arrived in South Australia circa 1850 from England. In 1865 Sections 2337 and 2339, then in the possession of Charles Keeling were subdivided as the town of Ashbourne. The survey carried out by Decimus Woodgate included forty-two allotments, one of which was set aside as the site for a school (Allotment 40).

In 1866 the first allotments of the town of Ashbourne were sold. The earliest lots were purchased by James Close of Strathalbyn, Lots 9 and 11; William Gosling, licensed victualler, Lots 21, 22, 23, 31, 37 and 39; and by the District Council of Kondoparinga, Lot 40. Originally called Finnis Flat, after Lieut Col B. T. Finnis, the locality was, according to Cockburn, renamed Ashbourne by the Kirkham and Keeling families to commemorate their native parish in Derbyshire, England.^{10.3} Ashbourne was well enough established to rate description in *The South Australian Gazetteer* of 1866:

'Ashbourne, postal name Finnis Flat, is a postal township lately declared in the electoral district of Mt Barker . . . and under control of the District Council of Kondoparinga. It is situated on Bull's Creek, the Finnis Creek, and Steel's ranges lying near and to the south-west. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being the principal product. A copper mine the 'Great Bradford' lies on the Middle Finnis about 4¼ miles from the township. The nearest places are—Sandergrove 5 miles S-E; Giles Flat, 2 miles E; McHarg's Creek, 2

miles W; Meadows, 10 miles N; and Strathalbyn, 8 miles E; the communication being . . . with Adelaide 37½ miles N-W by Rounsevell's mail coach from Strathalbyn or by an occasional carrier's dray. Ashbourne has a post office and one hotel—the Green Man. The population of the township numbers about 30 persons—that of the flat about 200, mostly small farmers.^{10.4}

By this time, the majority of the Bull Creek Road, involving at least eight bridges and fifty culverts, had been completed. The opening of bridges across Bull Creek and the Finnis River in the vicinity of Ashbourne at about the time of the sale of blocks of land must have boosted confidence in the area. Although these bridges traversed the last major obstacles that had prevented the establishment of a permanent link between Goolwa and Adelaide, and despite Ashbourne being situated approximately mid-way between Meadows and Goolwa on the main road, prosperity did not come to the township, and by the early 1920s ownership of the town was effectively held by only three parties, with some eighteen lots held by H. R. Meyer. It is notable, however, that the early homes of the Kirkham and Keeling families, Cliff House, Nowillilla and Mayfield survive.

Ashbourne was established at a relatively late date when compared with Clarendon, Echunga and Macclesfield. In a similar way, the formal establishment of the township of Meadows resulted from the subdivision of land carried out only in 1859. Portions of Section 3491 had been purchased by William Pudney of Little Clacton, England; Christopher Giles (?); George Stone, farmer of Meadows; and William Hall, farmer of Green Hills. William Hall and George Stone subdivided their portions before 1859, when an allotment was sold to Walter Gadd, storekeeper of Meadows. Lots were subsequently sold from 1860-1879 to William Haddock, carpenter of Meadows; David Simpson, blacksmith of Meadows; Joseph Peacock of Adelaide; George Ellis, labourer of Meadows; William Ellis; Samuel Brown; William Carter, miller; Richard Scown; Frederick W. Vickery, miller; Decimus and Gertrude Woodgate; Charlotte Haddock; Jesse Catt, butcher; James and Peter Murrie, storekeepers; Thomas Jones; Jabez Carter; William Ellis, shoemaker; Helen Brown; George Seamond; Samuel Oakley; Eliza and Josiah Oakley.

Section 3486, which adjoins Section 3491 to the west, was gradually sold in portions from about 1867. The later town subdivision was on land originally granted to Charles Flaxman. In 1849 this section was held by Herman Conrad Stakemann, merchant, and in 1854 it was conveyed by George Peter Hammond of Noarlunga, farmer, to George Vickery.

Portions of this section were sold to the following: John S. Jones of Meadows, schoolmaster, 1867; the Church of England (the Trustees being G. Vickery, George F. Dashwood, Thomas Jones, Charles H. T. Connor, James Stone and Jesse Catt), 1869; Meadows Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, 1879; Mary Townshend, 1880; Tom B. Brooks of Meadows, shoemaker, 1882; and Thomas O'Loughin, farmer, 1889.

In 1884 George Vickery laid out an additional portion of Section 3486 as township allotments. This survey was carried out by F. M. Bee and some of the purchasers were: James Edwards, 1885; Aaron H. Lang of Mt Barker, blacksmith, 1886; and the Kondoparinga Butter Factory Company Ltd., 1889.^{10.5}

Although the formal establishment of the township dates from these subdivisions and subsequent sales of land, *The Register* of 7 November 1849 records moves to establish a township to the west of the present site of Meadows. Although the name of this proposed township, Horsham, still appears on maps of the area, little if anything survives of this initiative. A settlement did, however, exist prior to 1843, for *The South Australian* of 10th May 1842 mentions the establishment of a weekly mail conveyance between Adelaide and 'The Meadows'. In 1850 Thomas Jones was appointed postmaster and in 1853 the population of the district was sufficiently numerous to petition for a Council, the District Council of Kondoparinga. In 1856 support for a Public House resulted in W. Waters obtaining the first license of the Meadows Inn. In 1860 the licensed school at 'Kondoparinga' was administered by Isaac Prior (it is probable that a school at Meadows existed as early as July 1848).^{10.6}

The Almanacks indicate that at an early stage there were numbers of well-established settlers. *Bennett's Almanack* of 1842 records Robert Craigie as well as Stamford, Stuckey and Evelyn Sturt at 'The Meadows', and Robert Lang at Green Hills. By 1843 *Cotter* had extended the list to include Brown, Edwards, Hall, Johnson, Little, MacBeath, McHarg, Potter, Perkin, Burleigh (sic) and Tuckfield.

According to *Allen's Almanack* of 1844 one of the most well established holdings in the area was 'Bashan Farm' of T. H. Stanford (sic) and Robert Burley, with 43 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 1 acre oats, 1 acre potatoes, 1 acre peas, ½ acre garden, 100 cattle, 2 horses and 40 pigs. In 1846 Dutton recorded 'Messrs Stamford have a large farm and dairy . . . I have seen tons of cheese on their premises; they were farmers formerly in

Kent.^{10.7}

Robert Burley, individually important to the area, built his mill to deal with the then major product of the area—wheat. Burley, who arrived in South Australia in November 1838 on *The Rajasthan*, would have been one of the first settlers in the area, for his obituary of 9 December 1863 records that he had ‘resided in the Meadows since October 1840.’ He became a JP for a number of years and assisted in the first assessment of the area for the District Council of Kondoparinga. Burley’s mill subsequently became a timber sawmill run by George Vickery.

It is interesting to note that the region was still called ‘The Meadows’, but that at this time (1860s), ‘Edenbridge’ was also used as a name for the township.

‘... taking into consideration the great distance parties living in the Meadows had to travel in case of a lawsuit, the nearest Court House being twelve miles off, and the central position of Edenbridge on the main line of road from Adelaide to the Goolwa, it would be of great public advantage that a Court House and Police Station be erected at Edenbridge . . .’^{10.8}

An amendment was subsequently moved, however, that ‘Edenbridge’ be struck out, as it was not the proper name of the township, and that ‘Meadows’ be substituted.

In 1864 the main road via Happy Valley and Clarendon reached Meadows, many of the bridges on this line being constructed by George Prewett (mentioned in Region 3). This link and the opening up of the line through to Goolwa in 1866 led to some two decades of considerable growth in the township of Meadows. The Meadows Literary Institute was formed on 22 August 1864 and in the same year George Vickery raised the issue of a public schoolroom at a Council meeting. ‘Mr Vickery would in addition to giving an acre of land in the township for a public schoolroom give £10 in cash and £10 in labour . . . and invited Mr Dashwood and the meeting to endorse it. The only reply was a speedy clearing of the room.’^{10.9}

A schoolroom was not begun until 1867 when A. Sidler the only tenderer, of Dashwood Gully won the contract for the building. At this time Cobb & Co. took over from Goble’s conveyances and a local tannery had been established. Locally fired bricks were also produced from a number of pug holes in the area, ‘Potty’ Smith being an early brickmaker. Simpson’s cottage and the original sections of the Meadows Hotel are built of these early porous bricks.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows opened a branch at Meadows on 13 November 1867 and in early 1868 the township was noted to be making ‘a few strides in the march of improvement’. With buildings being erected and the road through Meadows completed, the township was described as comprising ‘. . . an Inn, two stores, blacksmith, butcher, tanyard, three shoemakers, a carpenter, steam silk-dressing flour mill, licensed surveyor, District schoolhouse, and licensed teacher, and two places of worship, Primitive and Methodist.’^{10.10}

Anglican services which had been held in the newly completed schoolroom, were soon housed in the new and substantial St George’s Church of England. In August 1869 the foundations had been dug and on 25 September 1869 the foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of Adelaide. The builders, Prewett and Fry obtained their stone from Holland’s quarry to the east of Meadows, a quarry which yielded the stone for a number of other structures in the township. St George’s was opened on 3 July 1870. A schoolhouse was completed in 1872, and in 1884 the Post Office removed from Murrie’s store to the present Post Office building which was opened by Sir Charles Todd. The first Post Office was in Gadd’s store (which also housed the first school). It was then transferred to Murrie’s store which had initially been run by J. G. Ramsay, the same J. G. Ramsay who later represented the Southern District in the Legislative Council and became a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

On 11 November 1880 the Oddfellows Hall was opened and in 1889 the Kondoparinga Butter Factory commenced operations, indicating a change in emphasis from the early days of grain based agriculture in the area. In 1895 recreation grounds were set aside and in 1910 a new school was begun. In 1914 an Institute was constructed and in 1938 a Co-operative Cheese Factory was erected, known as the Kondoparinga Dairyman’s Co-operative Association. At this time, a building designed for the South Australian Farmers’ Union was erected. It now serves as the Hall. Also in 1938 Meadows celebrated its centenary, Battunga Park was declared open, electricity came to Meadows and the main road was bituminised. Unfortunately the disastrous bushfire of January 1939 destroyed many buildings in the township and district.^{10.11}

A list of place names of local significance to the district which commemorate families, settlers, landmarks or events would include Survey Hill, Burslem Hill, Bull Knob, Reynell Hill, Cole Crossing, Lookout Hill, Dead Man’s Road, Tea Tree Road, Chinese Wall, Blackboys Knob, Devil’s Garden, Five Possum Knob and

Woodgate's Knob. Those localities of immediate consequence to this Survey would include Prospect Hill, Bull Creek, McHarg Hill, McHarg Creek, Spring Grove and Mount Ephraim, all of which are intimately associated with the efforts of the Methodist Church so active in the early days of South Australia.

As early as 1843 'The Meadows' was listed on the Wesleyans' circuit to be visited from Adelaide, and until 1855 Primitive Methodists met in a small hut on land owned by John Hill, the Wesleyan Methodists meeting in a crudely constructed building to the east of the cemetery on the hill south of Mill Street.

However, in the next six years no less than eight Methodist Chapels were erected in the area. The Meadows Primitive Methodist Chapel was opened on 6 May 1855, the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel began in 1856, the Mt Ephraim Chapel was built in 1857, the Finniss Flat Chapel opened in 1860, the Giles Flat Chapel began in 1861, the Spring Grove Chapel opened ca. 1861 and the Bull Creek and Underwood Primitive Methodist Chapels opened in 1861.^{10.12}

Only the Meadows Primitive Methodist Chapel of 1855 and the earliest Giles Flat Church near Ashbourne have no physical remains of their existence, while several additional churches have been erected since this time, superseding a number of buildings noted above.

In April 1873, at a meeting of Methodists, 'it was explained that it had been decided to amalgamate the congregation worshipping at Spring Grove and Mt Ephraim by building a large and commodious Chapel in a central position'^{10.13} This resulted in the building of the Prospect Hill Wesleyan Chapel, which still stands. The cemetery at Mt Ephraim is still carefully tended, while a plaque has been erected at the site of the Spring Grove Chapel. The Finniss Flat Church was superseded by the Ashbourne Methodist (now Uniting) Church, built in 1891, a cemetery remaining on the site of the Finniss Flat Church. The building which replaced the Giles Flat Chapel in 1890 remains ruinous on the Ashbourne-Strathalbyn Road, while the two original Methodist Churches have since disappeared. The cemetery on the hill on the outskirts of Meadows with its remarkable red gum 'headstones' marks the site of the Wesleyan Chapel.

The Underwood Chapel at McHarg Creek, so named because of the giant gum trees which overhung the original site, still exists although in 1901 the building was removed to its present location and a porch added. The stained glass windows have been removed to the Uniting Church in Meadows. The Bull Creek Chapel is therefore the oldest Methodist Chapel in this circuit on its original site.

Bull Creek, which 'helps to keep green the name of John Wrathall Bull, the author of some of the most interesting early recollections of South Australia',^{10.14} is situated on part of the Green Hills Survey, and was described as 'a considerable breadth of rich land, some of the best agricultural slopes in the Colony.'^{10.15} Bull, who used the area as a depasturing locality for stock, had been directed to the spot by a New South Wales convict by the name of Stone. However, he was soon displaced by Morphett's Green Hills Survey.

The extended gully through which the Bull Creek Road passes contains the rather dispersed agricultural settlement of Bull Creek, which in 1865 'boasted' a blacksmith, William Dawson; a mason, W. Shearer; and a shoemaker, William Wills. The Institute Hall was opened on 6 April 1885 by George Sissons, and the former Post Office and Shop opposite, now simply a residence, dates from the mid 1890s. The remains of the Bull Creek school, completed in April 1871 was converted to a house (destroyed Ash Wednesday 1983) and the ruins of a local Creamery remain.

McHarg Hill and McHarg Creek commemorate the McHarg family mentioned earlier in the Almanacks. John and Elizabeth McHarg and their six children from Wigtownshire, Scotland, arrived in South Australia aboard the *Lady Lilford* on 27 September 1839. As squatters they lived first on the eastern slopes of the hill subsequently known as McHarg Hill, above the site of the present settlement of Prospect Hill, later moving to McHarg Creek.^{10.16}

George Dunn settled at McHarg Creek in 1859 and built 'Stanley House' in 1861. At this time, the Underwood Church was also built by the same tradesmen. By 1865 John Adams, Horza Bodger, John Davis, Richard Scott and Samuel and Thomas Wills had joined George Dunn.

The area surrounding the site of the present township of Prospect Hill was settled by the McHarg, Luffman, Creber, Leonard, Morris, Jones, Harvey, Harper, Connor and Stamm families. James Harvey who had arrived in the *Buffalo* in 1836 and who is supposed to have burnt the first kiln of lime in South Australia, settled to the north-west of the site of Prospect Hill, on Sections 41 and 42.^{10.17} It was not until 1873, however, that the name 'Prospect Hill' came into use, at which time the Wesleyan Chapel was being built and G. T. Griggs' general store opened. In 1874 the first mails were conveyed between Prospect Hill and Meadows and G. T. Griggs commenced a spring cart service to and from Adelaide. Previously a flag tree had been used to signal the sighting of ships carrying immigrants, mail and goods. In 1877 a Primary School was begun and in

the 1880s gold was found at Blackwood Gully and along Blackfellows Creek, the Mount Monster mine being the most important in the area, a large tunnel remaining today. G. T. Griggs, storekeeper at Prospect Hill, was a gold buyer in the area, the gold being won from mainly alluvial deposits.

In addition to gold fossicking, settlers in the Meadows area were involved in the usual tasks of 'timber getting', wattle barking, charcoal burning, tobacco growing, vine cultivation, apple growing, and the agricultural pursuits, firstly of grain production and later dairying.

Sawmilling was an early activity of the Meadows region, due to the plentiful supply of red gum, and in 1870-1885 a mill was operated by the Michelmore family near their home, 'Gum View', mentioned in Region 3. As has been previously noted, William Durward established the first commercial forest plantation for the Woods and Forests Department in 1899 at Knott Hill. Durward, who came from Wirrabara, remained in charge of Kuitpo Forest as it became known, until his death in 1932. A sawmill was begun at the rear of the present Kuitpo Forest Headquarters in about 1917. The bulk of this timber, mainly stringybark, was cut as mining timber for the Broken Hill Proprietary Company. Immediately following the closure of this mill in about 1920 a private company known as South Australian Hardwoods Ltd., founded by Sir Douglas Mawson, established a mill adjacent to the Kuitpo Forest on Section 249. It was to this mill that the much vaunted Adelaide rail link through Peter's Creek was surveyed in the 1920s. The mill burnt down in 1928-1929 and the milling operations shifted to Wickham Hill to continue until 1938.

Between 1932 and 1936 a Government mill operated on Knott Hill, and a small private mill situated on Section 3480 was operated by the Wilson family. This mill was destroyed in the bushfires of 1939. The present mill, opposite Kuitpo Forest Headquarters, is the second one on this site, the first being burnt down in the 1960s.^{10,18}

A number of buildings in the immediate vicinity of the sawmills are distinctively walled in board and batten, for example, a number of sheds on Brookman Road and the former school buildings at the rear of the present Kuitpo Forest Headquarters.

The efforts of G. W. Cotton in relation to the passing of the Working Men's Blocks Act of 1885 has been previously mentioned. The Meadows area, in common with most regions in South Australia, suffered from wheat crop failures in the 1860s and 1870s, and drought and depression in the 1880s. Cotton's scheme, sanctioned to alleviate the plight of the unemployed in the 1880s, had its counterpart in the depression of the 1930s in South Australia. To the west of Meadows, near 'the Fingerboard', there is a close subdivision of some thirty lots. These lots were created in the subdivision of an area purchased by the Department of Industry in connection with the Unemployed Relief Scheme. The area was surveyed by A. T. Greenshields in 1934. Some four years prior to this, however, a private initiative, that of Kuitpo Colony, had been established by Samuel Forsyth.

During the height of the Great Depression, the Rev. Samuel Forsyth, Superintendent of the Adelaide Central Methodist Mission, set about enthusing the public to contribute to the establishment of a settlement which would give employment and purpose to single young men. His own farming background in Ireland, coupled with the desire to equip young men for jobs when they were offered, led to this idea of a training colony. Following donations of £1000 by Sir Langdon Bonython, Mr Barr Smith and an anonymous benefactor, the Colony was opened on 8 August 1930. Kuitpo Colony has figured in the rehabilitation of people from all walks of life for over fifty years, and in 1970 old railway carriages which had been used for accommodation were replaced by new buildings.

Although the natural landscape of this area has been greatly changed by afforestation schemes, the declaration of areas of primarily natural vegetation, such as the Kyeema Conservation Park, the Mount Magnificent Conservation Park and the Cox Scrub Conservation Park has significance to the Meadows region and the Mount Lofty Ranges as a whole. According to a report by the South Australian Department of Environment in which remnant vegetation and wetlands in the central and north-eastern Mount Lofty Ranges were surveyed, areas to the east of Ashbourne and land at Blackfellows Creek immediately west of the Mount Magnificent Conservation Park were noted as being of particular botanical significance. The report recommended consideration be made for their inclusion within the parks and reserves system. The fact that these areas ranked equal second and fourth in a survey of forty-one areas would indicate important natural resources in Region 7 in particular.

Region 7 also contains a Geological Monument of national interest. This glaciated rock surface at

'Kondoparinga' is a rare example of a true 'striated pavement', with grooves and shatter marks. It is the first of its type recorded in South Australia (where ice of the Permian age has marked sediments deposited in the same period).^{10.19}

To the south of the township of Meadows the area has been fortunate to largely resist the encroachment of 'hobby farms'. The large holdings appear to exhibit little evidence of man, with few buildings, minimal subdivisions and reinforcement of landscape features by additional planting, as well as the survival of natural vegetation. Much of the area which is part of the original Green Hills Special Survey still evokes the image presented somewhat picturesquely by an 1846 view of the area.

'The scenery generally is hilly, sometimes very steep, but expands to a flat of great extent, making the view truly noble at some points, where it embraces the magnificent and soft verdure of a park. The eye surveys a scene, worthy, even in its wild luxuriance to rank with the princely domains of this country.'^{10.20}

This building, the former Chapel at Kuitpo Colony, is of timber construction the form of which is largely peculiar to Kuitpo due to the proximity of local saw mills. At Kuitpo Colony this board and batten walling was complemented by more makeshift arrangements in order to house a large number of unemployed during the Great Depression.



Notes and References Regions 6 and 7

- 10.1 Perkins, (1939) p 131
- 10.2 *ibid* p 131
- 10.3 Cockburn, (1908) p 9
- 10.4 Whitworth, (1866) p 18
- 10.5 L.T.O. Historical Files, Vol. 5, Fol 43
- 10.6 Parliamentary Papers 1960/34. See also *Observer*, October 1870.
- 10.7 Dutton, (1846) p 160
- 10.8 *South Australian Register*, 28 April 1864
- 10.9 *ibid*
- 10.10 *Jones Newspaper Cuttings* 6 February 1868, p 59
- 10.11 *Mt Barker Courier*, 29 April 1948
- 10.12 Kelley, (1960) unpag
- 10.13 *Jones Newspaper Cuttings*, 30 April 1873, p 106
- 10.14 Cockburn, *op cit.* p 16
- 10.15 Dutton, *op cit.* p 161
- 10.16 Harvey & Connor, (1973) p 4
- 10.17 *ibid* p 24
- 10.18 Information from Messrs Blackwell, Wilson, Ramsdale and McEwin.
- 10.19 Geological Soc of Aust Inc (SA Div) File OM 18
- 10.20 Dutton, *op cit.* p 161

A.6.1.1 Culvert/Cattle Arch—Bull Creek Road, near Bull Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 965 974

Construction date: ca 1860 (Subsequently rebuilt?). *Original Owner:* Central Road Board

Brief description and history: This culvert dates from the roadworks programme which opened up this section of land south of Meadows in the Bull Creek region.

'... work on Bull's Creek Road was under way during 1859 and involved the building of fifty culverts and eight bridges.'

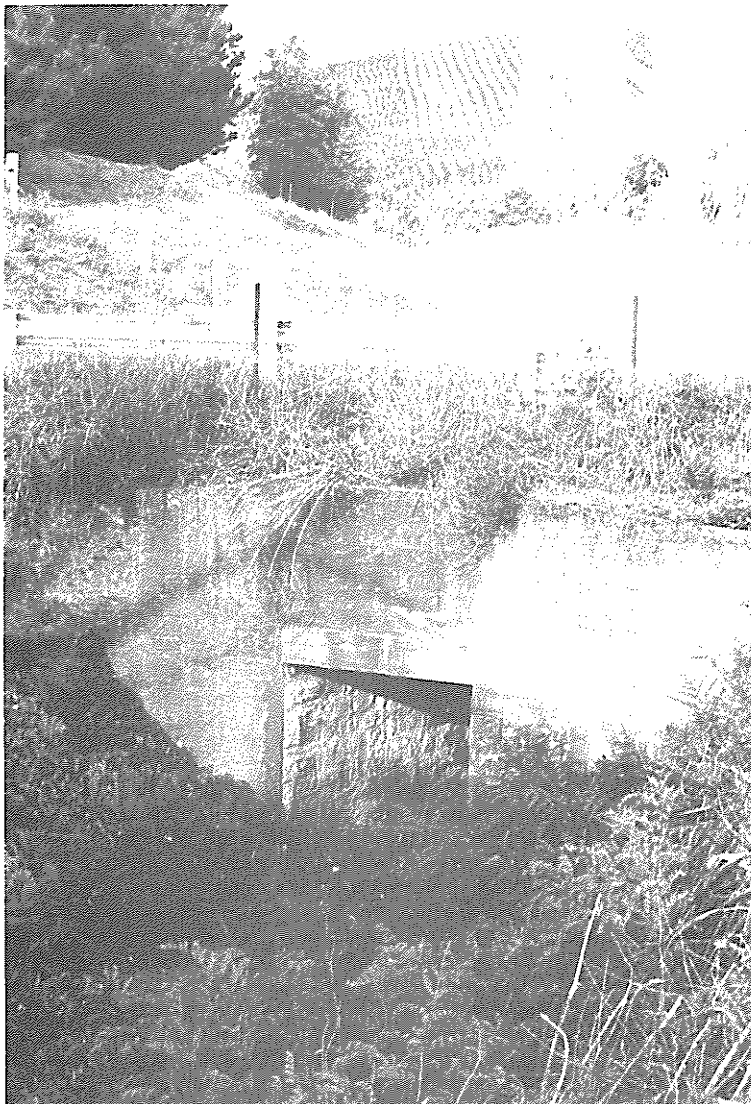
A contract was let to Wm Boswell of Nairne to build eight bridges and fifty culverts on the Bull Creek Road at a cost of £2 285/14/8, on 28 May 1859.

It is probable that this culvert, which seems to be the only one to retain its original stonework, would have been one of the fifty which span the many rivulets which run into the Bull Creek.

It is also probable that the dimensions of these culverts were chosen to allow the passage of livestock, since the road effectively isolated properties east of the road from watering points to the west.

Integrity: Although the well-detailed stonework to walling of the culvert appears original, the abutments have been cement rendered. Numerous other culverts, originally of similar construction, have been mutilated by enlargement and the incorporation of modern pipes in recent years. This example therefore, would appear threatened.

References: Information from Mr R. Clatworthy, Bull Creek. Jensen (1980), p 223. C.R.B. Contract Book S.A.A. GRG 39/15/3.



A.6.1.1 Culvert/Cattle Arch Bull Creek Road, Bull Creek



A.6.1.2 Former House Blake Road, Bull Creek

A.6.1.2 Former House—Off Blake Road, near Bull Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 989 992

Construction date: Probably before 1853 *Original Owner:* Joseph Blake

Brief description and history: In the earliest Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments to survive (1906), J. Blake is noted as occupying the section on which this former house is situated, Section 3335, Hundred of Kondoparinga. It is probable that because of the relatively early nature of the building's construction, it is associated with the settler, Joseph Blake, after whom the adjacent road is named. Blake was a signatory to the 1853 petition requesting the establishment of the Kondoparinga District Council, and in 1865 was described as a farmer of Bull's Creek.

By 1906 Blake owned and occupied six large sections.

The house, a notable survivor, is constructed of local rubble set in a mortar of locally burnt lime; charcoal specks are visible in the mortar. Lit by small casement windows set below timber lintels, the building appears largely original. There is a sizeable chimney, the hearth of which is spanned by a large timber beam. The chimney is topped in brick.

Integrity: The building appears relatively intact and reasonably weatherproof, although window glazing requires repair and replacement. An addition, also in stone, has been made to one end of the building and the simply hipped roof is clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The building is a notable example of vernacular building techniques.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.6.3.1(a) Headstone Stump, Kuitpo Forest

A.6.3.1 Heritage Items in Forest Reserves at Kuitpo

(a) Headstone Stump, Kuitpo Forest Section 220, Hundred of Kuitpo, 1948 Compartment 117

This red gum stump located by Mr S. Harvey is said to have provided one of the timber 'headstones' in the Wesleyan Methodist cemetery at Meadows

(b) Forester's House, Kuitpo Headquarters. Brookman Road, south-west of Meadows. Section 224, Hundred of Kuitpo

Constructed of freestone and red brick with a red gum slab annex at the rear, this building originally of four main rooms was built in 1894 and is associated with the well-known forester, William Durward, responsible for much of the early clearing and planting programmes.



A.6.3.1(b) Forester's House, Kuitpo Forest



A.6.3.1(c) Silvicultural Reserves, Kuitpo Forest

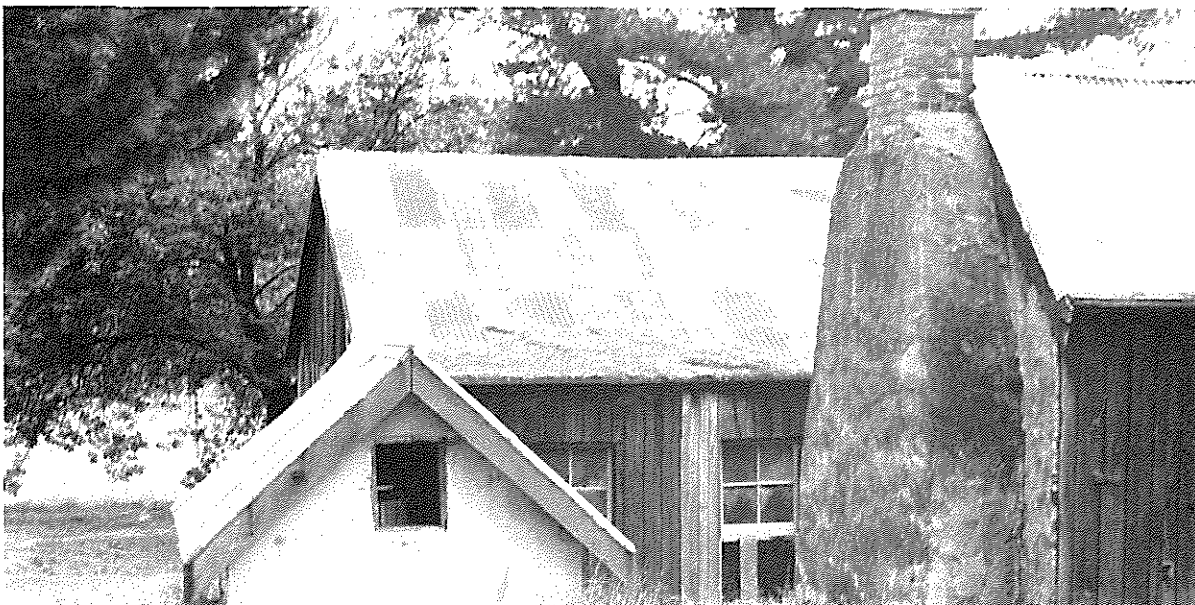
(c) Silvicultural Reserves, Kuitpo Forest

Details of plantations or sown forest representing very early experiments of forestry, or areas of sentimental interest to the Woods & Forests Department, are held by the Department. Some early stands of trial species include the 1899 Ironbarks at Knott Hill, the *Pinus Radiata* of 1900 at Kuitpo Headquarters, and the *Pinus Canariensis* of 1903, also at Kuitpo Headquarters.

(d) Former Survey Camp Buildings, Kuitpo Headquarters

This group consists of a dormitory/mess, cellar and kitchen. Formerly used by students of Adelaide High School as accommodation during Surveying Courses, the dormitory/mess is dated 1917 and the cellar 1918. The complex is associated with Sir Douglas Mawson, who taught here for a time when he owned the nearby property 'Harewood'.

The dormitory/mess is constructed of stringy bark board and batten with pine roofing timbers. The cellar is constructed of freestone rubble and the kitchen retains its cook room, stove and stone chimney. (The latter may pre-date the complex). These buildings were destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.



A.6.3.1(d) Former Survey Camp Buildings, Kuitpo Forest

(e) Bullock cueing bales. Section 220, Hundred of Kuitpo

Bullocks were used until relatively recently for the transportation of timber. These posts were used for placing cues (or shoes) on the bullocks. Consisting of four posts, as well as leg posts (notched), this stand was probably built at the turn of the century.

References: Information from Messrs S. Harvey, D. Ramsdale and G. Webster
Information from Mr G. Blackwell, Dept of Woods and Forests

A.6.4.1 Farm Complex, 'Stanley House'—McHarg Creek Road, McHarg Creek—

Grid Reference: Willunga 933 937

Construction date: 1860-61. *Original Owner:* George Dunn. *Builder:* Mr Nicol (?)

Brief description and history: In 1859 George Dunn settled at McHarg's Creek. In 1860-61 he built the present home, 'Stanley House'.

Dunn appears in the 1865 Directory as a farmer of McHarg's Creek, and in the 1906 Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments, the earliest to survive, G. Dunn is recorded as owning some twenty-nine large sections of land, much of which was occupied by L. E. & H. Dunn.

The building is reminiscent of a number of double fronted two-storeyed buildings at Willunga and Woodchester. Much of the material for the buildings was obtained on the property, including the 'bluestone' for walling, clay for hand-made bricks and blue gum timber.

The stonework is of high quality with what would appear to be sawn faces. However, in common with the stonework of a neighbouring bridge, the principal facade of 'Stanley House' is probably of exceptional quality rubble work. A newspaper article of January 1869 described the nature of such local stonework. 'The stone of which the bridge is to be built has so good a face that it has all the appearance of cut stone.'

Timber was pit-sawn on the property, a kiln was built nearby and bullocks were used to transport limestone from Woodchester, sand from Ashbourne and sandstone from Sandergrove. Willunga slate, together with butt jointed Cypress pine planking was used in flooring.

Iron bracing rods were introduced in 1918 following an earthquake and in 1939 the Welsh slate roof cladding was replaced by terra cotta tiles. Surrounds to openings are of well finished sandstone.



A.6.3.1(e) Bullock cueing bales, Kuitpo Forest

The complex, surrounded by a large rubble wall, comprises a number of substantially constructed outbuildings and a slab shed situated opposite 'Stanley House'. The walling of this slab shed is lined internally by saplings packed with daub. Timber shingles remain below the present roof cladding of corrugated galvanised iron.

Integrity: The complex is important as being illustrative of the range of buildings in a large 19th century farm. Almost village-like, the complex has an original appearance set in the gully beside the creek.

Some cracking is noticeable in the masonry buildings, and the slab shed is in poor repair. The complex would appear threatened by natural forces. The outbuildings were damaged, and the wattle and daub clad building was destroyed, as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.

References: Kelley (1960), unpag. Dadleff (1981), 1 sheet. Student proj Archi Dep U of A. Information from John S. Jones Newspaper cuttings p 72 (courtesy Mr Ellis). Rate Assessments and Directories (See Appendix)

A.6.4.2 Former Underwood Primitive Methodist Chapel—McHarg Creek Road, McHarg Creek—Grid

Reference: Willunga 938 939

Construction date: 1861 (1901—removed to present site). *Original Owner:* Wesleyan Methodist Church *Builder:* Mr Nicol

Brief description and history: When George Dunn built the present 'Stanley House' in 1861, it has been recorded that the same tradesmen then built a small chapel nearby (about a quarter of a mile nearer to Ashbourne than the present site of the church).

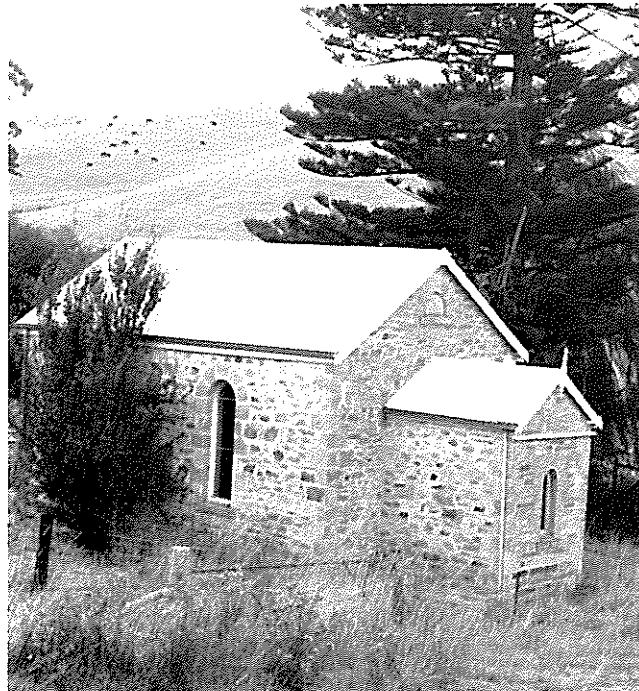
In 1901 the building was removed to its present site, and the porch was added. The cost of this project was £52/2/6. On the original site three large gum trees overhung the church, and because of this the builder, a Mr Nicol, suggested the name of the church—Underwood.

The stained glass windows from this building are preserved in the present Meadows Uniting Church.

The building, with its simple aspect, is constructed of roughly squared freestone line pointed with squared punch faced freestone quoins. Semi-circular heads to openings are formed of carefully shaped freestone voussoirs. The building is braced by iron ties.

Integrity: This former chapel, now only partially used as a store, appears to have been reasonably well maintained. It seems to be in sound condition, although probably threatened due to disuse.

References: Kelley (1960) unpag



A.6.4.2 Former Underwood
Primitive Methodist Chapel, McHarg Creek

A.6.4.3 Farm Complex, 'Waratah'—McHarg Creek Road, McHarg Creek—

Grid Reference: Willunga 946 949

Construction date: 1884. *Original Owner:* Dunn

Brief description and history: The present owners of this property have stated that this complex was built for a member of the Dunn family in 1884. The Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments, however, indicate that the complex was owned and occupied by J. Oakley.

While the house lacks any great intrinsic architectural merit, it is original and worthy of inclusion, due to its quality construction and setting. 'Waratah' is also one of the more noteworthy farm complexes in the Bull Creek area to date from the latter part of the 19th century.

The palm trees, picket fence and substantial outbuildings, stable and barn (including old threshing equipment) all contribute to the impression of originality.

The house is representative of a villa type comparatively rare in the Meadows District Council area. The residence is constructed of freestone with brick dressings, while the outbuildings are constructed of bluestone.

Integrity: The complex appears very original and in good order. The outbuildings were destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.

References: Information from Mr R. Clatworthy, Bull Creek. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.6.4.3 'Waratah' McHarg Creek Road, McHarg Creek



A.6.5.1 St George's Church of England, Meadows

A.6.5.1 St George's Church of England—Mawson Road, Meadows.—Lot 868

Construction date: 1869-1870. *Original Owner:* Church of England. *Architect:* J. (?) Haddock
Builder: Prewett & Fry (Masonry)

Brief description and history: Anglican church services were initially held at Meadows by C. G. Taplin of Macclesfield, in the schoolroom. In May 1869 there was 'talk of putting up a church' and on 25 September 1869 the Bishop of Adelaide, Augustus Short, laid the foundation stone of the church. The Trustees were Messrs Vickery, Dashwood, Connor, Stone, Jones and Catt. The ground was presented by George Vickery.

'The building is to be entirely of freestone from Mr Holland's quarry, Meadows, and will be 50' long, 25' wide and 18' high inside. The tower will be 10' x 10' and 20' high. The porch 8' x 8'. There are 19 buttresses and the building is to be Gothic. The architect is Mr John (?) Haddock, of Meadows; and the builders Messrs Fry and Prewett of Glengrove.'

The contractor for the iron roof was A. Sidler of Dashwood Gully. *The Register* of 24 May 1870 recorded: 'St George's Church is near completion externally. The roof is on and the windows in. The one at the west end is of coloured glass with a full length picture of a saint and other devices.'

On 3 July 1870 the church was opened by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. C. Goodenough Taplin.

A contemporary article described the interior of the church:

'The roof is covered with iron, and on the inside has a handsome appearance, the arches being ornamented with several drops, etc. The floor is of wood, the chancel being raised some ten inches, and ornamented with the usual chancel furniture. The east window is a very good one, having three lancet lights, and is otherwise beautified . . . There is a vestry ten feet square on the south, which at a future day it is intended to erect into a tower. On the north is a commodious porch, which greatly enhances the external appearance of the building. The seats are made of cedar, with carved Gothic tips, and are very massive. Two carved cedar desks take the place of reading-desk and antiquated pulpit, a boxed up pulpit in a warm climate being somewhat objectionable.'



A.6.5.2 RSL Hall (former Oddfellows Hall), Meadows

The church features tall lancet windows set between early English type Gothic inspired buttresses engaged in walling and set diagonally at extremities. Window openings have surrounds of smooth faced stone and shaped voussoirs form the pointed arches. The surround to the main entrance is treated similarly, the porch roof echoing the main body of the church, with a steeply corrugated galvanised iron clad roof and decorative bargeboards.

Integrity: The church appears unchanged, although walls are affected by salt damp and the walling surrounding the lancet window to the right hand side of the porch is showing signs of movement, with a voussoir cracked and displaced. It is threatened by natural forces.

References: *Southern Argus*, 30 April 1870, 9 July 1870, 21 April 1871. Information from John S. Jones Newspaper cuttings pp 73-76 (courtesy Mr Ellis), & pp 82, 83

A.6.5.2 Former Oddfellows Hall, Meadows—Mawson Road, Meadows—Lot 849

Construction date: 1880

Brief description and history: In May of 1880 E. (?) Ellis sought tenders for the erection of an Oddfellows Hall at Meadows.

The Southern Argus of 24 June 1880 recorded the laying of the foundation stone of the building and on 9 November 1880 the building was opened.

The building, which is prominently located in the township, became a central focus for many community activities including Council and ratepayer meetings.

The former Oddfellows Hall, now occupied by the RSL is constructed of roughly squared and broadly punch faced random coursed freestone. Openings have segmentally arched heads of shaped stone voussoirs and windows retain their twelve-paned double-hung sash frames.

Integrity: On the western face windows have been altered and the walling cement rendered. There is an unsightly addition at the rear in concrete block. The building, although in proximity with St George's Church of England, the old Council Chambers and the Institute (now the Council library) is visually isolated in its present setting.

References: Jensen (1980) p 697. *Southern Argus*, 24 June 1880, 11 Nov 1880

A.6.5.3 House—Mawson Road, Meadows—Pt Lot 5

Construction date: 1860s. *Original Owner:* David Simpson

Brief description and history: This house probably dates from after the subdivision of Section 3491 by William Hall in 1859. The section on which most of present-day Meadows is situated was sold off mainly between 1860 and 1879. One of the earliest purchasers was David Simpson (blacksmith), who on 30 October 1860 purchased an allotment.

The present house, associated with the remains of the 'smithy' shop adjacent, would appear to be of relatively early date, with a steeply pitched hipped roof. Essentially a double-fronted house it is constructed of brick in the Flemish bond. Windows retain their twelve-paned double-hung sash frames.

The roof is a prominent element in the townscape of Meadows when the town is approached from the east.

Integrity: Substantial additions have been made at the rear of the property and verandahs partially enclosed.

References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill and Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 43

A.6.5.4 House (and former shop)—Mawson Road, Meadows. Pt Section 3491—

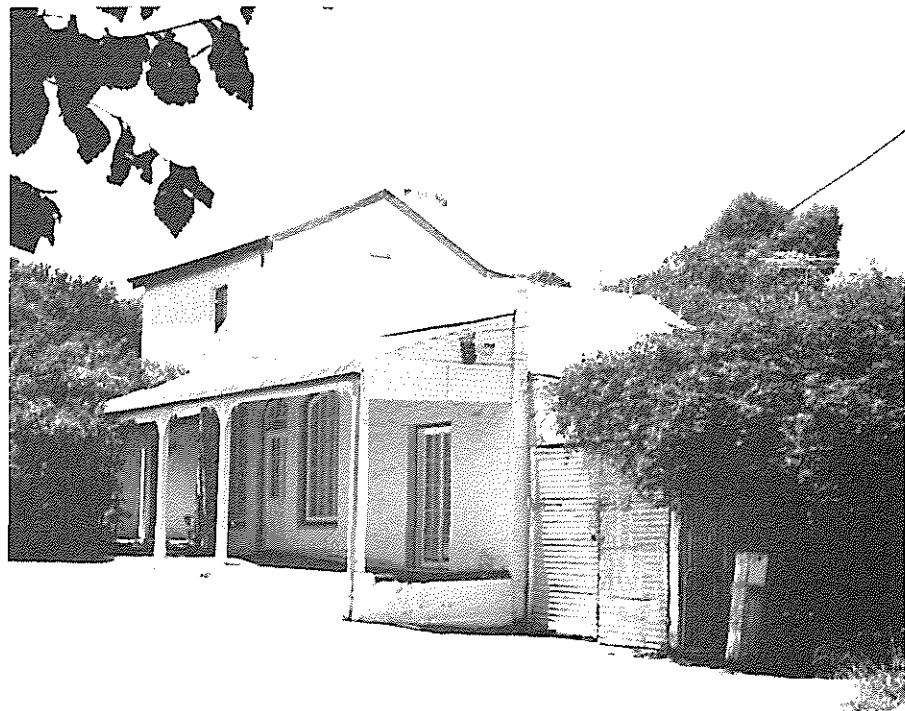
Grid Reference: Echunga 965 044

Construction date: ca. 1863 (?) *Original Owner:* James and Peter Murrie

Brief description and history: *The Mount Barker Courier* of 15 April 1948 states that 'In the first place the store was conducted by a Mr Gadd who later built a store on the new main road, which was opened by Mr J. G. Ramsay, who sold to Mr P. Murrie.'

It is unlikely that the building, the subject of this description, was associated with either Gadd or Ramsay, who had presumably operated the small store (now demolished), which had once been the school and Post Office. It is probable that this building dates from Hall's subdivision of Section 3491, of 1859, and the re-routing of the main road in the early 1860s. It has been noted that a portion of Section 3491, on which the building stands, was conveyed to James and Peter Murrie (storekeepers) in 1863.

The exact nature of the transaction noted above, which was carried out between Ramsay (later the Hon J. G. Ramsay who served five years as a Minister of the Crown) and Murrie remains unclear. It is certain, however, that the Ellis family took over the business from the Murrie family.



A.6.5.4 House (and former shop),
Mawson Road, Meadows

The shop and house may be the result of two stages of construction. The majority of the building is constructed of brick. The shop front with large twenty-paned shop front windows to either side of the twin-leaf door, under the rectangular fanlight, is constructed of brick in the English bond. The shop has a gabled parapet with brick strings and copings. The adjoining two-storeyed residence retains its twelve-paned double-hung sash windows with segmentally arched openings in gauged brick. The semi-circular heads to the main entrance and segmental arches to shop front openings are also of well detailed gauged brickwork. A bull-nosed verandah spans across the facade and retains slightly detailed cast iron spandrels.

Integrity: The building appears to be in good, largely original condition. It is a prominent element in the townscape of Meadows.

References: Mt Barker Courier, 15 April 1948. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 43

A.6.5.5 Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery (especially Red Gum Grave Markers)—Off Mill Street, Meadows—Pt Section 3490

Construction date: 1855 and after. *Original Owner:* Trustees in 1855, Messrs Hall, Vickery, Potter, C. & J. Thorpe, Burgess, Morphett, Hardy, Chapman, Gadd and the Rev. John Harcourt.

Brief description and history: Although the land on which the cemetery is situated was conveyed to the Trustees in 1855, the first burial would appear to be Richard Townshend of Green Hills, who was buried on 2 March 1866 (according to the Burials Register).

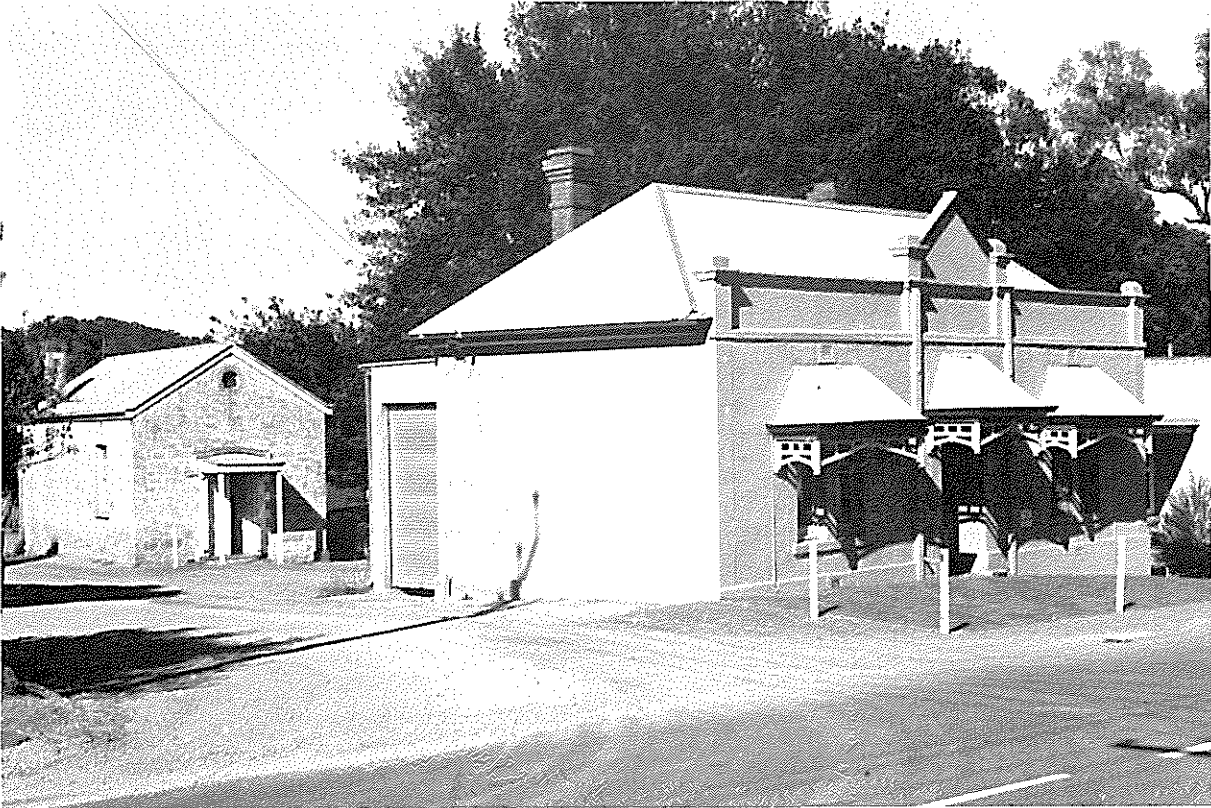
Methodist services at Meadows took place as early as 1843, a chapel in the centre of the cemetery being erected in 1856. By 1868 the cemetery and chapel surrounds must have still been rather austere, for *The Register* of 22 August 1868 records that 'Dr Schomburgk of the Botanic Gardens has very kindly presented the Curator of the Meadows Wesleyan cemetery with a selection of shrubs for planting amongst the graves. These will be a great improvement upon its present barren appearance.'

Another church was built in 1877 on a site more central to the township, but the cemetery remains, with a number of red gum headstones of great interest. Coarse saw marks are still visible on the grave markers of Lang, Milligan and Lockyer, dating from the 1880s to the early 20th century. The lettering is deeply incised, though crudely carried out and the markers are simply shaped. The markers which remain are only in fair condition, and threatened due to natural forces.

References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill and Mrs Kuchel, Meadows. Kelley (1960) unpag. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 43



A.6.5.5 Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, Mill Street, Meadows



A.6.5.6 Former Kondoparinga District Council Chambers, Mawson Road, Meadows

A.6.5.6 Former Kondoparinga District Council Chambers—At rear of present Meadows District Council Buildings. Mawson Road, Meadows

Construction date: 1893. *Original Owner:* Kondoparinga District Council.

Builder: Threadgold (A. Sidler prepared the plans and specifications of the building)

Brief description and history: According to the surviving minutes of the Kondoparinga District Council (1853-1935), Council held meetings in the Oddfellows Hall prior to the erection of these Chambers in 1893.

On 26 November 1892 a Public Meeting of ratepayers held in the Oddfellows Hall at Meadows discussed the question of building a District Council Chamber (about 35 ratepayers were present).

On 10 December 1892 Mr P. O'Loughlin moved that a Council Chamber be built and that Mr A. Sidler should prepare plans and specifications for the building.

On 14 January 1893 Mr Kirkham moved at a meeting of Council that Mr Threadgold's tender of £139 be accepted to build the new Chambers. (This was, incidentally, seconded by Mr Threadgold!)

On 11 March 1893 Council met for the first time in the new Council Chambers. In 1935 the Kondoparinga District Council amalgamated with the Echunga, Macclesfield and Clarendon District Councils to form the Meadows District Council.

Integrity: This simple stone building with brick dressings would appear largely original and in good condition. It is part of the central precinct of Meadows, comprising St George's Church of England, school house, Oddfellows Hall, school and sundry buildings of group merit.

References: SA Archives MRG 7/1/3. *Mt Barker Courier*, 6 May 1948

A.6.5.7 Slab Shed—Goolwa Road, east of Meadows—Grid Reference: Echunga 970 040

Construction date: Components of the structure date from ca 1857. *Original Owner:* Part owned by Wesleyan Methodist Church. Re-sited shed originally owned by M. Watson.

Brief description and history: It has been stated that some components of this slab shed were originally part of the Mount Ephraim Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which was built in 1857.

When the Spring Grove and Mount Ephraim Wesleyan congregations amalgamated to form the Prospect Hill Church, the split slabs and palings from the walls and roof of the Mount Ephraim Church were sold to the Watson family of Meadows, who used them in the construction of their house and sheds. Although the Mount Ephraim Church was described as very dilapidated when sold in 1873, all components of the shed, the subject of this description, appear substantial and in reasonable order.

The assertion by Kelley in *Meadows Methodism* that the shed used some of the Mount Ephraim material appears to be verified by the fact that the building concerned is situated on the boundary of Sections 771 and 3319. In 1906, according to the Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments, this property was owned and occupied by M. Watson.

Integrity: Although detailed inspection of this building has not been carried out, the shed would appear to be in sound condition, consisting of massive split timber slabs with a steeply pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron.

References: Kelley (1960), unpag. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

A.6.7.1 Prospect Hill Historical Museum.—Prospect Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 936 996

Construction date: 1872. *Original Owner:* G. T. Griggs. *Builder:* G. T. Griggs. *Previous Endorsements:* National Trust of SA Provisionally Classified.

Brief description and history: The land on which the Museum was built was originally taken up by Wm Luffman in 1856. In 1872 George Thomas Griggs purchased one acre of this land and built a 'pug' house, which forms the nucleus of the present range of buildings. A store and Post Office were opened in the building in 1874.

The building which has been a focal point for the community over many years is characterised by a steeply pitched roof (originally thatched), small casement windows with timber sills, red gum slab lintels over openings, red gum slab flooring laid directly on to the ground, and walling of mud reinforced by stubble.

In addition, there exists a two-storeyed barn, cellar, smokeroom and other sheds.

In the early 1920s stone additions were made to the north of the original building and the Post Office and store were transferred into the new section. The house was used as a residence until the 1960s, and then occupied as a Museum. The Post Office and store have been run by G. T. Griggs, 1874-1917, W. J. Griggs 1917-1953, and K. J. Griggs 1953-1974. The buildings are still owned by K. J. Griggs.

Integrity: Changes to the complex have been minimal, although hessian ceilings have been replaced by matchboard. The buildings are well cared for and unthreatened.

N.B. Outbuildings to the museum were largely destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires.

References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill. Harvey & Connor (1973) pp. 4, 8, 11-13. G.R.O. Memorial 217/262.

A.6.7.2 Scar Tree—Range Road, south of Prospect Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 938 988

Brief description and history: This tree, which is situated beside the road, shows a relatively small scar on its southern face. This may have been due to the action of aborigines taking bark for the manufacture of shields or carrying equipment. Alternatively, it has been suggested that the scar was due to early settlers taking bark for roofing.

The tree may be threatened due to its proximity to the road and subsequent road works.

Burnt as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires.

References: Information from Messrs Slade and Griggs, Prospect Hill.



A.6.7.1 Prospect Hill Historical Museum

A.6.7.3 House—Morris Road, north of Prospect Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 939 006

Construction date: 1860s (?) *Original Owner:* (?)

Brief description and history: This building is associated with Arthur and William Harper, who are mentioned in the 1865 Directory as situate at Reynell's Gully.

The dwelling is located on Part Section 35, Hundred of Kuitpo. The Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments of 1906 note a W. Harper as situate at Section 35.

The house is constructed of a type of wattle and daub, with roughly shaped saplings visible beneath barge boards and to the surrounds of openings.

Essentially now a two-roomed house with a lean-to at the rear, the building is no longer occupied. Its roof form with a gable at the chimney face and a hip opposite, is similar to the neighbouring original home of C. Gill.

Integrity: The building is threatened by neglect and disuse. Its integrity had been impaired by large additions at the rear, but these have since been demolished, reducing the structure to possibly its original size. The rear of the building needs to be 'made good' and weatherproofed. The interior has been largely stripped of any original character.

References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill. Rate Assessment and Directories (see Appendix)

A.6.7.4 House—Morris Road, north of Prospect Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 941 008

Construction date: 1880s (?) *Original Owner:* C. Gill

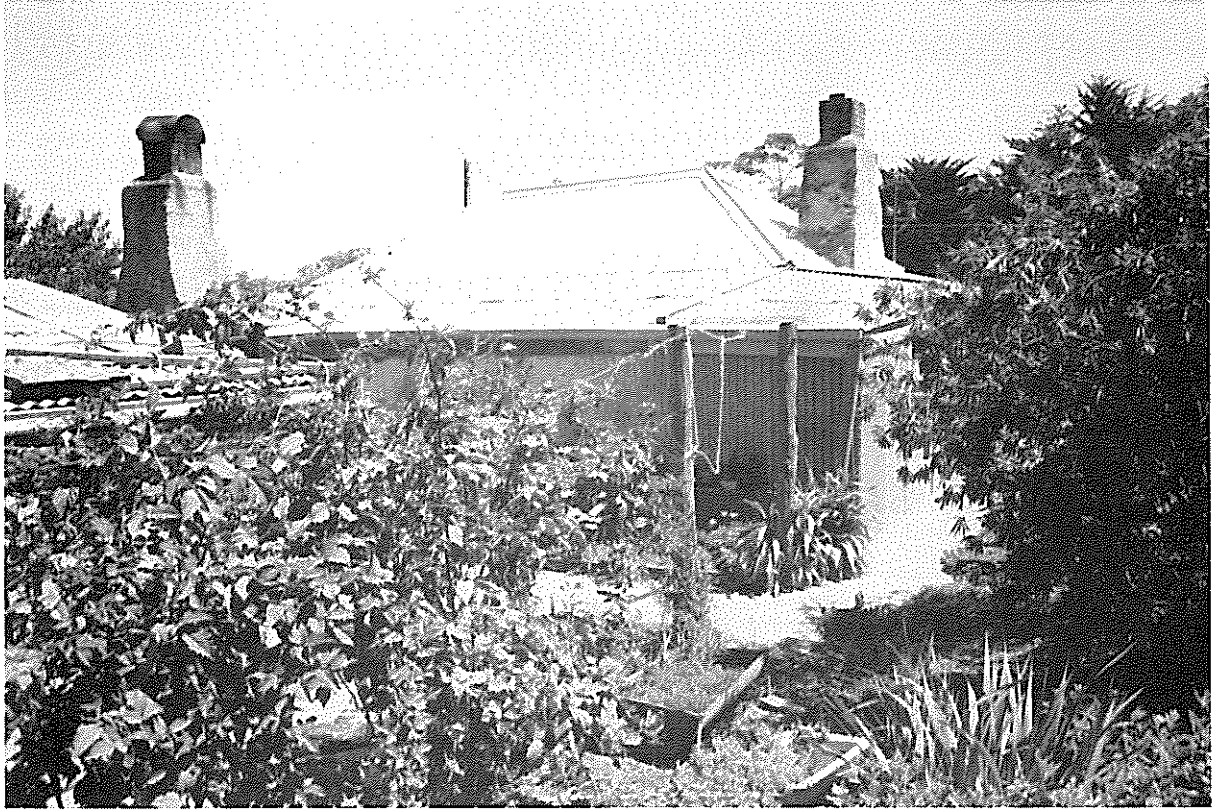
Brief description and history: Of similar form to the adjoining Harper house, this dwelling is constructed of a type of pug (possibly pise?).

The house is situated on Part Section 35, Hundred of Kuitpo, and according to the 1906 Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments a C. Gill occupied and owned a portion of this Section.

The building has a gabled chimney face and a large lean-to at the rear.

Integrity: The building has suffered due to the collapse of a large pug chimney, and a verandah has been enclosed. A detailed inspection has not been carried out. The house would appear to be threatened by natural forces.

References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.6.7.5 Morris Road, Prospect Hill

A.6.7.5 House—Morris Road, north of Prospect Hill—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 942 022

Construction date: 1870s (?) *Original Owner:* J. Morriss

Brief description and history: This simple double-fronted dwelling was supposedly built for James Morriss. Constructed of a type of cobbled pug, the building although now virtually completely encased, retains its original nucleus. The interior has been cosmetically altered but retains its casement windows below timber lintels.

It is a survivor of the early settlement of the Meadows area. The large prominent rubble chimneys are notable.

Integrity: The building is in a generally fair condition, although the chimneys are frail. Verandahs have been enclosed, the original core of two main rooms being almost encased.

The building requires maintenance, but appears generally unthreatened.

References: See A 6.7.4

**B.6.1.1 Former House, slab shed and post and rail fencing—Yates Road, Bull Creek
Section 3293, Hundred of Kondoparinga**

Brief description and history: The buildings represent the nucleus of the original Nicol holding. John and James Nicol are noted in the 1865 Directory. In the 1906 Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments J. Nicol is noted as occupying twenty Sections, including 3293.

The house is now vacant and decaying, and the slab shed is suffering from instability, having recently been braced.

References: Rate Assessments & Directories (see Appendix)



B.6.1.2 Bull Creek Hall

B.6.1.2 Bull Creek Hall—Goolwa Road, Bull Creek—Grid Reference: Echungs 968 988

Brief description and history: Constructed of sandstone rubble with brick quoins and surrounds to openings, the building is characterised by semi-circular headed openings of brick (not gauged; radiations are taken up in mortar width). The facade is constructed of roughly squared random coursed line pointed sandstone. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs H. Clatworthy, 26 January 1885. The principal face has cement render detail. Barges are slightly scalloped and a fireplace exists on the southern wall.

B.6.1.3 House (former Post Office and Store)—Goolwa Road, Bull Creek—

Grid Reference: Echunga 967 988

Brief description and history: Of bluestone rubble with brick quoins and surrounds to openings, this former Post Office and Store is one of only two buildings representing the heart of Bull Creek, which at one time numbered seventy houses. It retains its paned shop window and picket fence, and was built circa 1894.



B.6.1.4 (former Methodist Church), Bull Creek

B.6.1.4 (former Methodist Church)—Goolwa Road, Bull Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 966 975

Grid Reference: Echunga 966 975

Brief description and history: This building, the oldest Methodist Church remaining on its original site in this circuit, was built in 1860-1861.

Mr James Stone gave the land for the Church, the building cost £210, the foundation stone was laid at the end of 1860 by a Mrs Middlebank of Willunga and it was opened for worship on 21 July 1861.

The building, simply constructed of rubble with stucco dressings, has been unfortunately extended in brick. A small cemetery surrounds the building which is an important landscape feature on the Goolwa Road.

References: Kelley (1960), unpag

B.6.1.5 Farm Complex—Goolwa Road, Bull Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 972 005

Brief description and history: The complex, dating from circa 1870, is largely intact and original and is representative of the substantial farm buildings scattered along Bull Creek, the valley of which has significant landscape qualities.

The buildings were erected for the Clatworthy family, members of which still own the property. (In 1866 Solomon Clatworthy was noted as a farmer at Bull's Creek).

By 1906 the family, T., A., R., and J. Clatworthy occupied a large holding, which according to the Council Assessments, numbered some twenty Sections.

References: Rate Assessments & Directories (see Appendix)



B.6.1.6 House (former Bull Creek School), Goolwa Road, Bull Creek

B.6.1.6 House (former Bull Creek School)—Goolwa Road, Bull Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 967 983

Brief description and history: The Register of 5 August 1865 reported that a school at Bull Creek had been mooted, and by 22 December a day school had been established. In 1866 the teacher was P. A. Graham. In 1878 the school was transferred to the Council for Education and in 1881 the teacher was Jane Shepherd. The land reverted to private ownership in 1957 at which time the school was in a dilapidated condition.

The school building has now been converted for use as a house. Little remains of the earliest section of the building, but an addition probably of the 1880s appears largely intact. The house is a good example of compatible re-use of a previously ruined structure.

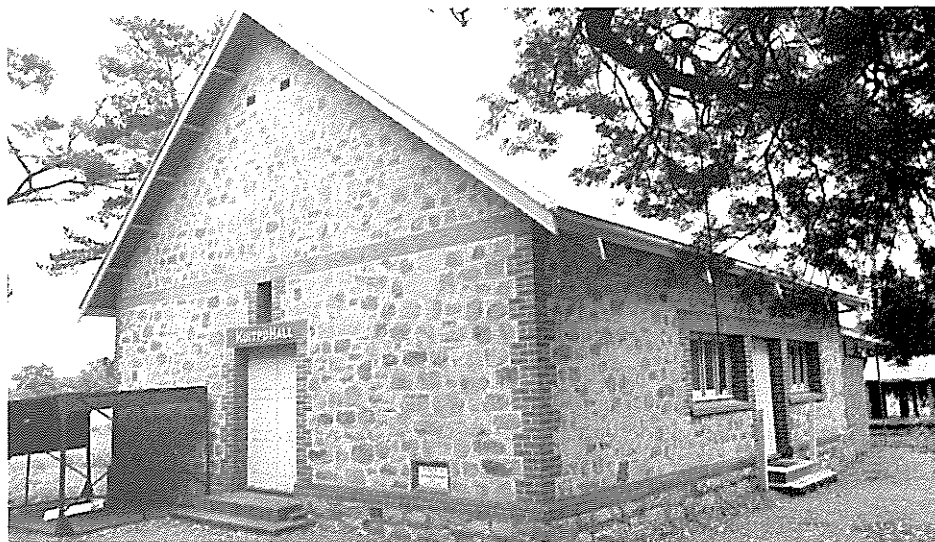
Destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires.

References: Information from the present owners. *South Australian Register*, 5 August 1865 and 22 December 1865

B.6.3.1 Kuitpo Hall—Corner of Willunga and Henty Roads, Kuitpo

Brief description and history: This building, situated on land given by the Brookman family, is constructed of sandstone with brick dressings. It was built in 1926, the foundation stone being laid on 13 February of that year by Sir George Brookman.

The building was used as a school and hall, and remains an important part of the dispersed Kuitpo settlement.



B.6.3.1 Kuitpo Hall, Kuitpo

B.6.3.2 Hut—Willunga Road, Kuitpo—Grid Reference: Willunga 876 965

Brief description and history: This building is of interest due to the localised nature of its construction.

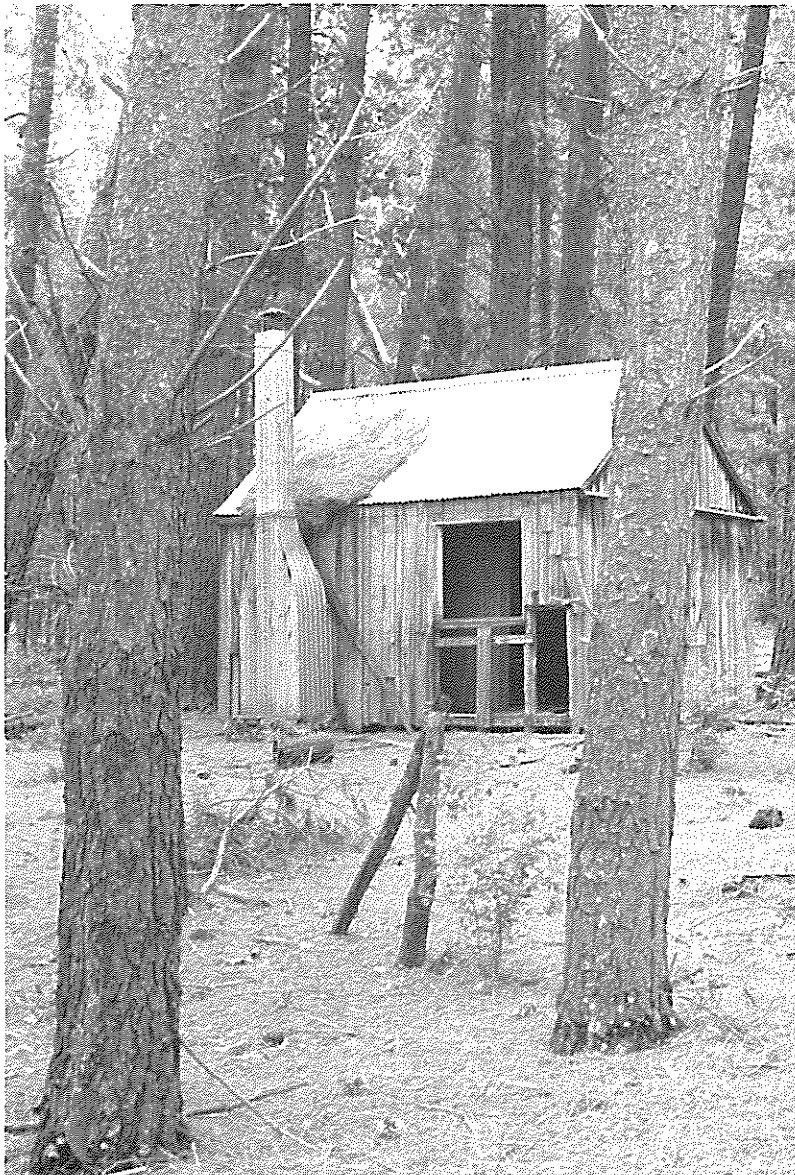
The system of timber framing used in conjunction with the board and batten cladding is peculiar to this area, due to the existence of local sawmills. This building, probably erected at about the time of the First World War, is of additional interest because of the chimney, the design of which has links with the earliest practices of the pioneers. Building was destroyed by fire Ash Wednesday 1983.

B.6.3.3 House 'Burbrook'—Willunga Road, Kuitpo—Grid Reference: Noarlunga 876 970

Brief description and history: This house is of interest due to its historical associations with the Brookman family, who with the Mawson family, were important in the 20th century development of the Meadows district.

Norman Brookman purchased the property in circa 1912. The original house was burnt down in the 1920s, the present house dating from that time. It was on this property that the district's trace element deficiency was discovered. It was subsequently the first to use superphosphate to enrich the soil.

References: Information from Mr G. McEwin, Woodside



B.6.3.2 Hut, Willunga Road, Kuitpo



B.6.4.1 Fernleigh McHarg Creek

B.6.4.1 House 'Fernleigh'—McHarg Creek Road, McHarg Creek—Grid Reference: Willunga 949 952

Brief description and history: The earliest part of this stone farm house dates from circa 1870, and was built and occupied by J. Oakley, whose descendants still own the property. A later gabled section appears to have been added in the 1890s.

References: Information from Mr R. Clatworthy, Bull Creek

B.6.5.1 House—Corner of Mawson Road and Flaxman Avenue, Meadows

Brief description and history: This house, supposedly an early home of the Brown family, is constructed of roughly squared random coursed freestone. The building is set below a steeply pitched corrugated galvanised iron clad roof. The bull-nosed verandah would be of later date. The asymmetrical facade retains its panelled door and twelve-paned double-hung sashes with timber lintels. Quoins and surrounds to openings are of large roughly squared freestone blocks.

References: Information from Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows

B.6.5.2 House—Off Greenhills Road, near Meadows—Grid Reference: Echunga 969 059

Brief description and history: The house is notable for its original and vernacular construction, consisting of a type of wattle-and-daub walling. The building with large external chimneys appears to be of relatively early date.

B.6.5.3 House—Lot 889, off Mill Street, Meadows

Brief description and history: This house appears largely intact and is constructed of roughly squared random coursed freestone, with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The roof, clad in corrugated galvanised iron, is steeply pitched and chimneys are topped in brick. A verandah of possibly later date with cast iron spandrels has been built across the main faces. Windows retain their twelve-paned double-hung sashes.

B.6.5.4 Former Institute—Mawson Road, Meadows

Brief description and history: The foundation stone of this building was laid by George Brookman on 31 January 1914. It is a simple double-fronted building with paired windows to either side of the main entrance under a pedimented parapet. Paired windows and entrance are set under unusual cantilevered sun hoods similar to those seen in Strathalbyn (see photograph part A.6.5.1).

B.6.5.5 House—near corner of Flaxman Avenue and Mill Street, Meadows

Brief description and history: At the rear of the house at the north-western corner of Flaxman Avenue and Mill Street is situated an early house (or portion thereof) the history of which is obscure. It consists of two rooms and has a steeply pitched roof. Stone walling has been rendered and it is reputed to have been the home of a Mr Gardener (?).

References: Information from Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows

B.6.5.6 House—Mill Street, Meadows

Brief description and history: This corrugated galvanised ironclad house of four rooms was once owned by Sam Smith, blacksmith. Set on stumps, its construction is unusual in Meadows. It is reputed to have been built circa 1910.

References: Information from Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows

B.6.5.7 House (formerly house of Schoolmaster)—Mawson Road, Meadows. Adjacent to the War Memorial

Brief description and history: This building, erected in 1876, was originally built as a Schoolmaster's residence (the original school, now demolished, was adjacent). Masonry was completed by Prewett, with carpentry being carried out by Sidler. This well detailed and constructed building appears in largely original order.

References: Information from Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows. *Observer*, 4 April 1876. *Mount Barker Courier*, 29 April, 1948, p2

B.6.5.8 School—Mawson Road, Meadows

Brief description and history: The basis of the present school building was begun in 1911, and consisted of a large room with lean-to on the western side to act as porch/shelter. Built of stone with brick dressings, the building was later extended.

References: Information from Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows

B.6.5.9 Manse—8 Kondoparinga Road, Meadows

Brief description and history: This building resulted from a re-arrangement of Methodist circuits in this area, necessitated by the Methodist Union which took place at the turn of the century. When Meadows became the head of a new circuit, the need was felt for a new manse, and work was begun.

The foundation stone was laid on 22 January 1900 by Mrs W. Ellis, and the opening ceremony took place on 30 April of that year. Thomas Hack was the architect and the builder was Mr Stanley.

References: Kelley (1960), unpag



B.6.5.5 House, corner Flaxman Avenue and Mill Street, Meadows

B.6.5.10 Store—7 Mawson Road, Meadows

Brief description and history: This store was erected circa 1903 by Strathalbyn builder Alexander Caldwell for Ernest Wright. Now a general store, the building was run as a bakery for some years by Wright. The baker's oven by A. C. Harley & Co. survives in the building, which was extended in the early 1940s.

References: Information from Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows

B.6.5.11 Battunga Gardens—Corner Mawson and Battunga Roads, Meadows

Brief description and history: This landscaped open space, important to the Meadows township, was opened on 28 November 1938.

References: *Mount Barker Courier*, 29 April 1948, p2

B.6.5.12 Pug Holes—At rear of 7 Mawson Road, Meadows

Brief description and history: Meadows had a brick kiln by the 1860s, the bricks being sun dried. It is probable that a local identity 'Potty Smith', was responsible for brickmaking which utilised material from these pug holes.

Two of the pug holes have been abandoned and one has been excavated for use as a dam.

References: *Mount Barker Courier*, 22 April 1948, p2. Harvey & Connor (1973), p 39



B.6.5.13 Poultry farmlets, Rowley Road, Meadows (demolished)

B.6.5.13 Poultry Farmlets—Rowley Road, south-west of Meadows

Brief description and history: These small corrugated galvanised iron clad buildings and the subdivision still seen on Lands Department maps date from the depression years. The area was surveyed by A. T. Greenshields in 1934, the subdivision being created on land purchased by the Minister of Industry in connection with the Unemployment Relief Scheme. The subdivision and remaining buildings are of considerable interest to the social history of the area.

(Similarly, people moved to the Echunga Road, where the old Queen Mine section became a hive of poultry farms. The subdivision was centred on Scottsburn Road.)

References: Whimpress (1975), p 152. Lands Title Department Historical Files, Vol 5, Fol 52

B.6.5.14 House (partially ruinous)—Off Kondoparinga Road, Meadows—Grid Reference: Echunga 969 072

Brief description and history: This building of early form, with hipped roof and paned windows, is constructed of freestone rubble and carefully shaped quoins and voussoirs to openings. It is reputed to have been the early home of Charles Masters, who arrived in South Australia in 1845 aboard the *Templar*.

The 1889 Echunga District Council Rate Assessments record a C. Masters as occupying Sections at Meadows Flats, including Section 3531, on which the house is situated. The Masters family occupied a large holding in this area.



B.6.5.15 Meadows Memorial Hall

The original section of the house appears structurally stable, but all timberwork is termite affected. Unfortunately part of the building (a later extension) is in ruinous condition.

(Another building associated with the Masters family is now owned, and has been extended by the Lees family on Section 3495, Hundred of Kuitpo.)

References: Rate Assessments & Directories (see Appendix). Whimpress (1975), p9. Information from Mesdames Male and Kuchel, Meadows

B.6.5.15 Meadows Memorial Hall (former SA Farmers' Union Factory)—Mawson Road, Meadows
Brief description and history: This building was designed in 1937 for the South Australian Farmers' Union by the noted Adelaide architectural practice of Garlick & Jackman. This brick building has some detailing of note and is of historical significance to the Meadows area.

References: Garlick & Jackman papers held by Jackman, Gooden, Scott & Swan Pty Ltd, Architects

B.6.5.16 House—Off Brookman Road, near Meadows—Grid Reference: 930 022

Brief description and history: This house is associated with James Harvey, who arrived in South Australia aboard the *Buffalo*. He is reputed to have been waiter to Governor Hindmarsh on the voyage from England. A wheelwright by trade, he settled in the Meadows district in the 1840s. He was associated with Section 42 from 1842, although this does not appear to be substantiated by early Directories or Almanacks.

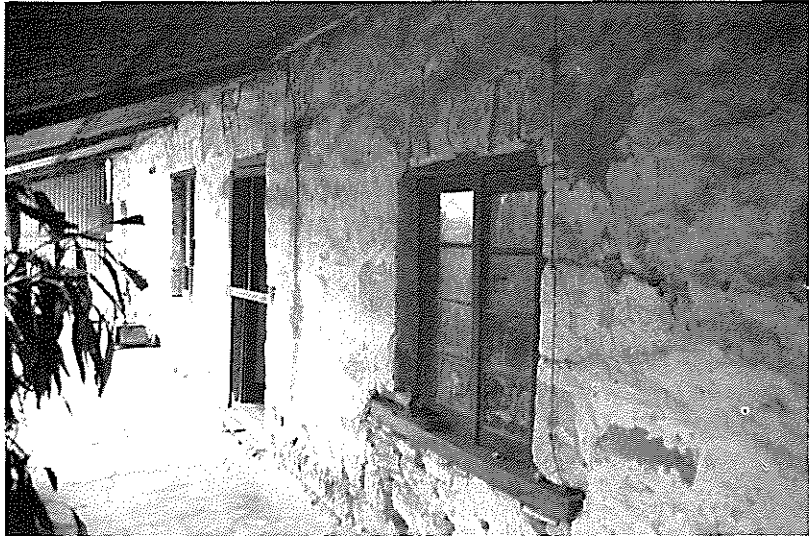
In 1866 James Harvey is mentioned as a farmer of Meadows, and although the early history is vague, it is certain that Harvey purchased Sections 41, 42, and 3433 from Joseph Sleep of Burra on 28 January 1859.

The earliest section of the house to survive is of salmon coloured red bricks, possibly some of the bricks from the pug holes noted earlier. This section was an addition to a pug house which has since been demolished. The brick section of the house has been re-roofed, partially rendered and has been severely attacked by salt damp.

References: Harvey & Connor (1973), p 24. General Registry Office Memorials 219/17 and 83-84/272



B.6.5.16 Detail of brickwork, Brookman Road, Meadows



B.6.6.1 Former House,
Paris Creek Road, Paris Creek

B.6.6.1 Former House—Paris Creek Road, Paris Creek—Grid Reference: Echunga 985 018

Brief description and history: The 1906 Kondoparinga District Council Rate Assessments note that the Section on which this building is situated was occupied and owned by B. Hoobin.

The house of early date is constructed of large sections of freestone rubble. The principal facade to the Paris Creek Road retains eight-paned casement windows with timber sills and lintels, as well as the exposed timber wall plate. Quoins are large and roughly squared. Stone heads to openings are shaped as stone voussoirs to act as relieving arches over timber lintels. The building is typical of early residences with its double hipped roof and valley gutter.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)

B.6.7.1 House (former school)—Prospect Road, Prospect Hill

Brief description and history: The former school building is of typical form with large double-hung sash windows and an attached residence. Constructed of roughly squared random coursed freestone with brick trim, the walling is now painted. It was the Primary School at Prospect Hill from 1880-1962. The main schoolhouse was erected at some time between 1877 and 1880.

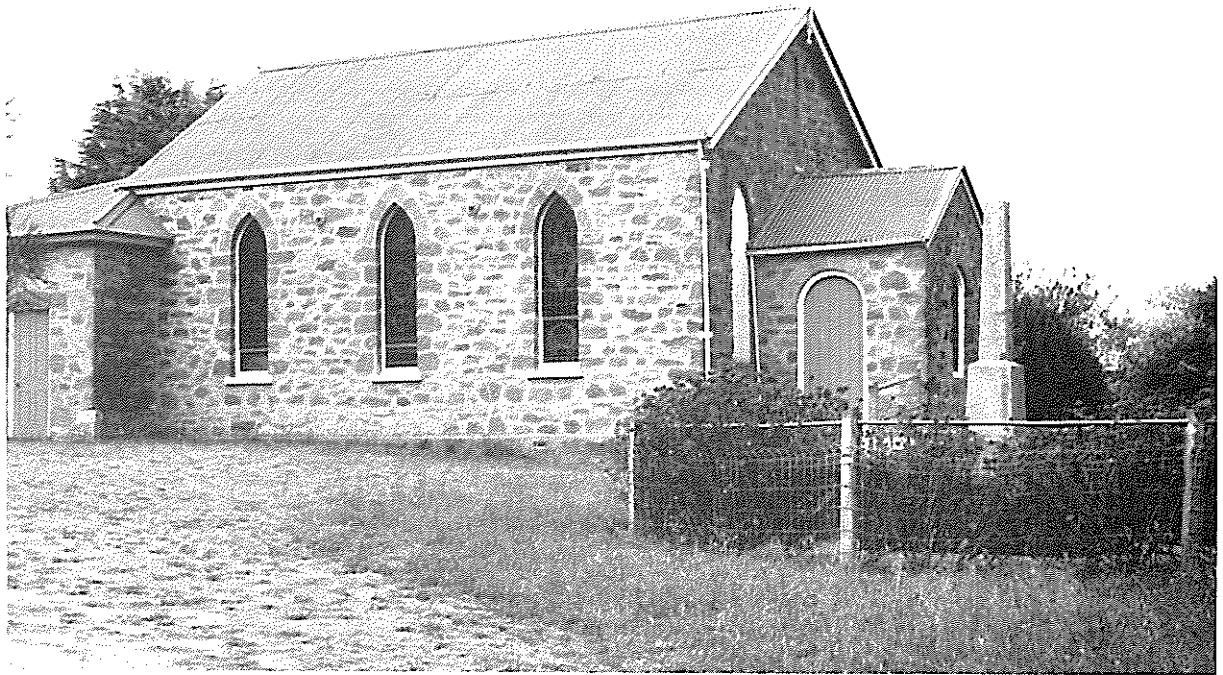
The large schoolroom addition to the face of the building appears to have been carried out in 1914.

Destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.

References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill



B.6.7.1 House (former school), Prospect Hill



B.6.7.2 Uniting Church (former Wesleyan Chapel), Prospect Hill

B.6.7.2 Uniting Church (former Wesleyan Chapel)—Prospect Hill Road, Prospect Hill

Brief description and history: This building was first mooted when a meeting was held in the Spring Grove Chapel on 28 April 1873. It was resolved that the new Chapel should replace the Mount Ephraim and Spring Grove Chapels, thus amalgamating the two congregations. The building was to be 50' × 20', with walls 14' high and 18" thick.

The builders were Messrs Sidler and Hewitt and the foundation stone was laid by Mrs John Carr on 26 September 1873.

In 1877 a ceiling was added, in 1882 a porch was erected and in 1903 the slate roof was replaced by corrugated galvanised iron cladding.

The pulpit used was originally from the Mount Ephraim Chapel, and the building was opened on 30 November 1873.

References: Kelley (1960), unpag

B.6.7.3 Flag Tree—Adjacent Prospect Hill Historical Museum, Prospect Hill

Brief description and history: In the Flag Tree Reserve stands the butt of an old gum tree, at the base of which is a cairn with plaque, which states that in the early years a flag pole attached to the tree was used in series with other 'flag trees' as a means of communication, particularly with regard to shipping, mail and goods.

N.B. Burnt as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.

References: Harvey & Connor (1973), p 5

B.6.7.4 Former Corroboree Ground—Harper Road, near Prospect Hill—

Grid Reference: Noarlunga 930 010

Brief description and history: This area of medium timbered land beside a creek immediately opposite the property 'Sherwood' may be of archaeological interest, since it was the site of a corroboree ground which was actively used until the 1860s.

References: Mr S. Harvey, Prospect Hill.



B.6.7.3 Flag tree, Prospect Hill

REGION 6 Category C items and Sites of Interest

Bull Creek:

Quarry. Off Paris Creek Road, top of the hill on the Hart property
House (Latter). Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 973 012
House (O'Loughlin). Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 975 014
Remains of Creamery. Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 967 984
House. Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 969 996
Farm Complex (Yates). Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 963 979
Site of vineyard associated with the Norris family. Off Goolwa Road
Grid Reference: Echunga 960 000 (approx.)
Woodcutter's cottage remains. Off Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 960 003
House. 'Elderberry House' (G. R. Stone originally). Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 963 971
House and shed. Top of Murrie Road. Section 3316, Hundred of Kondoparinga
House site (Scown), by old pear tree. Grid Reference: Echunga 974 038
House (Usher). Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 969 025
House ruin and associated stockyards. Off Nicol Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 963 026
House, 'Richley', associated with G. Blake. Grid Reference: Echunga 981 981
House (Sisson). Off Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Milang 954 962
Bridge. Off Yates Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 962 001

Horsham:

Bridge. Near Fingerboard Corner. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 940 045

Kuitpo:

Site of Blackwood Gully Goldfield. Sections 21, 23, 24, 213, 1867, 3507-3510, Hundred of Kuitpo
Glen Dhu goldworkings. Section 3501, Hundred of Willunga
Site of Timber mill (Mawson enterprise). Wickham Hill Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 885 011
Site of Timber mill and saw pits at rear of present Kuitpo Forest Headquarters. Also site of golf course
Mill site, also board and batten shed. Willunga Road. Section 249, Hundred of Kuitpo. Board and batten
shed destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires
Site of mill manager's house. Willunga Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 898 995
Youth Hostel. Willunga Road (destroyed Ash Wednesday 1983).
Stand of trees at 'Harewood'. Section 21, Hundred of Kuitpo

McHarg Creek:

House, 'Doulton', associated with Dunn family. Grid Reference: Willunga 945 950
Bridge, Tea Tree Road. Grid Reference: Willunga 943 956
Ruin, off McHarg Creek Road. Grid Reference: Willunga 943 954 Destroyed in 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires

Meadows:

House beside Chemist shop. Mawson Road
House site (Maidment). Section 3492, Hundred of Kuitpo
House site (Vickery), 'Pine Leigh'. Section 3478, Hundred of Kuitpo
Meadows War Memorial, Corner of Mill Street and Mawson Road
Earliest section of house on Lot 294, Mawson Road
House. 1 Mawson Road
House. 3 Mawson Road
House. 5 Mawson Road
Meadows Hotel. Mawson Road
House. Pearson Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 976 046
House Site. Pearson Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 972 046

Freestone quarry, marble quarry and site of a lime kiln, formerly on Pearson's property, off Pearson Road.

These quarries supplied much of the stone for Meadows buildings

House. End of Wattle Road. Grid Reference: Echunga 979 040

House. (associated with bootmaker). 3 Battunga Road

House. Rear of 5 Battunga Road

House. Lot 578, Battunga Road

Kondoparinga Butter Factory, Kondoparinga Road

Primitive Methodist Church site, Off extension of Mill Street

Grid Reference: Echunga 967 043 (approx.)

Nottage home and house site. Section 3489, Hundred of Kuitpo

House ruins (Tucker) and site of Meadows Gold Reefing Co., Nottage Road, near Rowley Hill

House site (Maguire). Near boundary of Sections 3325 and 526, Hundred of Kuitpo

House site. Section 3323, Hundreds of Kuitpo and Macclesfield.

Meadows Bridge (abutments only) Mawson Road

Site of original Show Pavilion. East of RSL Hall, near present Oval

Site of Burley's Flour mill, end of Flaxman Avenue, facing Mill Street

House. Mawson Road, last residence on left proceeding east along Mawson Road

House. 51 Mawson Road

General Store. 29 Mawson Road

House (formerly Hoffman), Mawson Road

Former Anglican Rectory, 17 Mawson Road

Butcher's shop, at rear of 23-25 Mawson Road

Top General Store, opposite Kondoparinga Road intersection

Meadows Uniting Church occupies site of second Meadows Wesleyan Church and contains stained glass from the Bull Creek and Underwood Churches.

Prospect Hill:

Site of Tobacco Barn. Pt Section 34, Hundred of Kuitpo. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 938 018

House (Creber). Pt Section 31, Hundred of Kuitpo. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 941 018

House Ruin (Harvey). Pt Section 764, Hundred of Kuitpo. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 931 990

Site of Spring Grove homestead (Jones). Grid Reference: Noarlunga 949 012

'China Wall', natural rock wall. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 946 976. (Beside Blackboy's Nob)

Cemetery and site of Mount Ephraim Wesleyan Church. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 952 997.

Burnt as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires.

Site of Spring Grove Wesleyan Church. Off Morris Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 941 019

House ruin. (Rogers). Off Range Road. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 929 979

Well, associated with Lockier family. Grid Reference: Noarlunga 933 988



A.7.1.1 House
(former Green Man Hotel),
Ashbourne

A.7.1.1 Former Green Man Hotel—Lot 39, Ashbourne. Corner of Roads to Goolwa and Strathalbyn
Construction date: ca. 1866. *Original Owner:* Wm. Gosling

Brief description and history: This building would appear to have its origins in the laying out of the town of Ashbourne, which was reported by John S. Jones, Meadows correspondent to *The Register*, on 2 October 1865.

'I see by a plan furnished me that Mr C. S. Keeling of Finnis Flat, has had a portion of his land surveyed into allotments (to form a township), varying from half an acre to three-and-a-half acres.'

The Hotels Index records that the Green Man (Hotel?) at Ashbourne was licensed by J. Thomson from 1866-1868. The building, the subject of this description, was leased from Wm. Gosling by J. Thomson in 1867, allotment 39 on which the building stands having been purchased by Gosling in 1866.

It is likely that the building was erected shortly after the purchase of land by Gosling. The building was leased to Robert Haines in 1869, who did not retain the license. Haines who is noted in *The Register* of 2 October 1865 as commencing 'a weekly conveyance from the Finnis to Adelaide, passing through the Meadows and Clarendon', established a store in the former hotel (presumably in 1869). Stable ruins are to be seen at the rear of the building.

Integrity: The building retains its original form with splayed corner (possible original entrance?), and hipped roof. Windows retain their twelve-paned double-hung sash frames, although walling has been rendered. At the base of walling stonework has been refaced. The building would appear unthreatened.

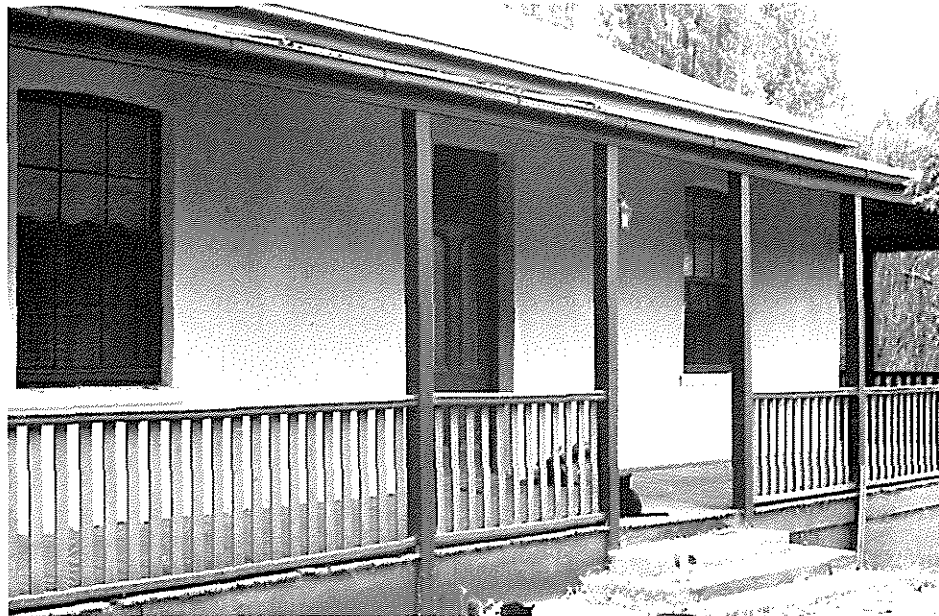
References: Information from Mr K. Griggs, Prospect Hill and Mr R. Clatworthy, Bull Creek. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files Vol 7, Fol 35. SA Archives Hotels Index. Whitworth (1866) p 18. *South Australian Register*, 2 Oct 1865

A.7.1.2 Farm Complex, 'Mayfield'—Goolwa Road, just south of Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 965 923
Construction date: Early 1860s (?). *Original Owner:* Charles Keeling

Brief description and history: This property 'Mayfield' was the home of Charles Keeling and named by him after a town in his native Derbyshire. The property would appear to date from the early 1860s, since the neighbouring bridge over Bull Creek was named after this property.

At the opening of the Mayfield and Finnis bridges, the following was said of early settlers, Messrs Kirkham and Keeling, recorded in *The Register* of 24 March 1866.

'Indeed it is only within a few months that the main track through Messrs Kirkham and Keeling's property, in these parts, has been defined. The public have been indebted to those gentlemen for permission to pass through their lands, and it will therefore be felt that the progress made upon the road must have the effect of putting all parties concerned on a better footing.' and 'Another matter upon which much was said related to Messrs Kirkham and Keeling, who have, as might be supposed, taken great interest in the conduct of these



A.7.1.3 'Nowillilla',
Goolwa Road, Ashbourne

works. As we are informed, it was understood that Miss Keeling was to open the Finnis Bridge; but at the last hour a change was made in this arrangement, and it was proposed that that young lady should christen the other erection, and style it the Mayfield Bridge, in compliment to the name conferred upon Mr Keeling's property.'

'Mayfield' is well constructed of bluestone with brick dressings, and a number of substantial outbuildings survive at the rear of the house. The complex is significant for its historical associations, as well as its contribution to the diffuse Bull Creek-Ashbourne area, which contains a number of large homesteads dating from the construction of the Bull Creek Road.

Integrity: The buildings are largely intact, and have an original appearance, being set in spacious grounds.

References: Information from Mr J. Kirkham, Ashbourne. *South Australian Register*, 24 March 1866

A.7.1.3 Farm Complex, 'Nowillilla'—Goolwa Road, south of Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 958 915

Construction date: Early 1850s (?). *Original Owner:* Samuel Kirkham

Brief description and history: Jensen states that 'Nowillilla', the aboriginal name for Finnis Flat, dates from 1843. However, Samuel Kirkham with whom the property is associated did not purchase land in this area until 1853, when John Kirkham, Samuel Kirkham and Chas. S. Keeling 'of the Finnis River' purchased all or parts of thirteen large sections of land from the original 1841 grantee, Colonel P. Vans Agnew, of Barnbarrock, Scotland. Although Kirkham could have leased or squatted on land before this date, it is unlikely that a major undertaking, such as this house, would have been initiated prior to the purchase of the land on which it is situated.

Nearby 'Cliff House' was in fact the original Kirkham home, and was erected before 'Nowillilla', soon after the Kirkham and Keeling families arrived in South Australia in 1850.

The land on which 'Nowillilla' is situated, Sections 2333 and 2331, was owned and occupied by M. E. Fox by 1906.

The house, which is built into the side of a hill overlooking the river flats, is two-storeyed to the east and single-storeyed to the west. Constructed of sandstone rubble, walling is now completely rendered. French doors open out on to the balcony and casements exist at the basement level. The barn adjacent is constructed of sandstone rubble with large roughly squared stone quoins.

Integrity: Several additions have been carried out on the single-storeyed western face of the building. The historical nucleus of the building survives largely intact.

References: Information from Mr J. Kirkham, Ashbourne. Jensen (1980), p 55. Lands Titles Dept Historical Files Vol 7, Fol 35. Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix)



A.7.1.4 'Kapoola', Goolwa Road, Ashbourne

A.7.1.4 House and Outbuilding, 'Kapoola'.—Goolwa Road, south of Ashbourne—

Grid Reference: Willunga 952 983

Construction date: 1890s (?). *Original Owner:* Wm. J. Maidment

Brief description and history: The present homestead was probably built after Wm. J. Maidment took over the property in 1876. C. Pitt purchased the property from Maidment in 1922.

The house is representative of a type common in suburban Adelaide, but relatively rare in the Meadows District Council area. It is characterised by a large bull-nosed return verandah, and is constructed of linepointed bluestone with brick dressings. There is a little stained glass. The slate-edged verandahs retain their encaustic tiles.

An outbuilding at the rear of the house is of particular interest, and it probably predates the house. It may date from the occupation of the property by Maylin Rogers, between 1853 and 1866, when he leased the property. This outbuilding consists of a blacksmith's forge and a section which includes what would appear to be an original baker's oven. Part of the building is of adzed slabs constructed in the horizontal drop-slot method.

Integrity: The house and outbuilding appear substantially intact, although in need of repair. The present owner intends to restore the buildings. Outbuildings damaged as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.

References: Information from Mr R. Clatworthy, Bull Creek. Lands Titles Dept. Historical Files Vol 7, Fol 35

A.7.1.5 Mayfield Bridge (over Bull Creek)—Goolwa Road, south of Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 961 918

Construction date: 1866. *Original Owner:* Central Road Board. *Builder:* William McNamee

Brief description and history: This segmentally arched bridge over Bull Creek is well detailed and largely constructed of sandstone with well detailed roughly punch-faced stone voussoirs. A pulvinated string exists over the arch, this being complemented by a moulded string below parapet coping.

The Register of 24 March 1866 carried the following description of the opening of this bridge and the neighbouring bridge over the Finniss River (which is now ruinous).

'The bridge over Bull's Creek has the abutments of the gritstone of the neighbourhood, with dressings of freestone, and a stone arch with a twenty-four-feet waterway spanning the stream, the naturally flat-bedded



A.7.1.5 Mayfield Bridge, Ashbourne

grit being made available for the purposes of the arch, which otherwise would have had to be all of dressed stone, as are the voussoirs, or ringstones, at each end. The quoins, string-course mouldings, and caps and coping to parapets are of dressed freestone. The foundations of this bridge (the site being an alluvial flat) were difficult and expensive to put in, and are on concrete. The whole of the works now brought to a close, including the small bridge, twelve feet span, near the Finnis, involve an expenditure of about £2700, and open this line of road (the Bull's Creek) for wheeled traffic to the Goolwa, a distance of fifty-three-and-a-half miles from Adelaide. The works thus successfully brought to a close were executed by Mr Robert Redman, of Port Elliot, contractor for the large bridge approaches; and Mr Wm. McNamee, of Adelaide, contractor for the stone-arched bridge and approaches. Mr Chas. Townshend Hargrave, the District Superintending Surveyor of Main Roads, was the Engineer; and Mr R. D. Sorrell, of North Adelaide, was Clerk of the Works.

The inhabitants, anxious not to be behind other districts in the demonstrations of their display, had invited out His Excellency, as well as several Ministers and members of Parliament, the Commissioners of the Central Road Board, and others to be present at the proceedings. Sir Dominick Daly, accompanied by the Chief Secretary and Inspector Hamilton, left Adelaide at an early hour, and breakfasted at the residence of Mr E. J. Peake, SM, at Clarendon, whence they proceeded to the Meadows.' and

'As we are informed, it was understood that Miss Keeling was to open the Finnis Bridge; but at the last hour a change was made in this arrangement, and it was proposed that that young lady should christen the other erection, and style it the Mayfield Bridge, in compliment to the name conferred upon Mr Keeling's property . . . this plan could not be carried out, and consequently the less pretentious bridge was left unchristened. We believe, however, that it is intended by the Surveyor to rectify this oversight by inscribing the words 'Mayfield Bridge' upon the stonework of the structure.'

Integrity: The bridge remains in remarkably good condition, one of the original bridges on this prominent main road, which also contains Horner's Bridge of 1866 (National Trust of SA Classified List and Registered item of National Estate).

Abutment piers have been damaged and a section of the parapets has been dubiously reconstructed. Some repairs have been carried out in cement. A freestone plaque (added later as noted above) contains the inscription 'Mayfield Bridge, 1866'. The plaque is badly weathered and virtually unreadable.

References: *South Australian Register*, 27 Jan 1866 and 24 March 1866

A.7.2.1 Blackfellows Creek Gold Diggings—Sections 291 and 292, Hundred of Kuitpo—

Grid References: Mount Monster Mine, Willunga 883 909. Alluvial Diggings, Willunga 885 907

Field discovered about 1 March 1887

Brief description and history: 'Blackfellows Creek Diggings were discovered about 1 March 1887. They are situated on Section No 292, and about half-a-mile above the junction of Blackfellows Creek and the River Finniss, on an alluvial flat on the creek. The sinking varies from 8 ft to 10 ft in depth, and is wet. The gold found was fine. There are wide alluvial flats, and a large extent of Crown lands available for prospecting purposes. An English company took up several leases here in order to conduct sluicing operations on a large scale. A dam was made and some two miles of fluming erected, but, owing to financial difficulties, operations ceased in 1897.'

Among the surviving remains of the diggings at Blackfellows Creek are several timbered shafts from the alluvial diggings, the site of the camp of the sluicing company, the 'bridge' to the Mount Monster mine (a fallen gum tree which was supposedly used as a bridge in the 1890s) and the Mount Monster mine itself.

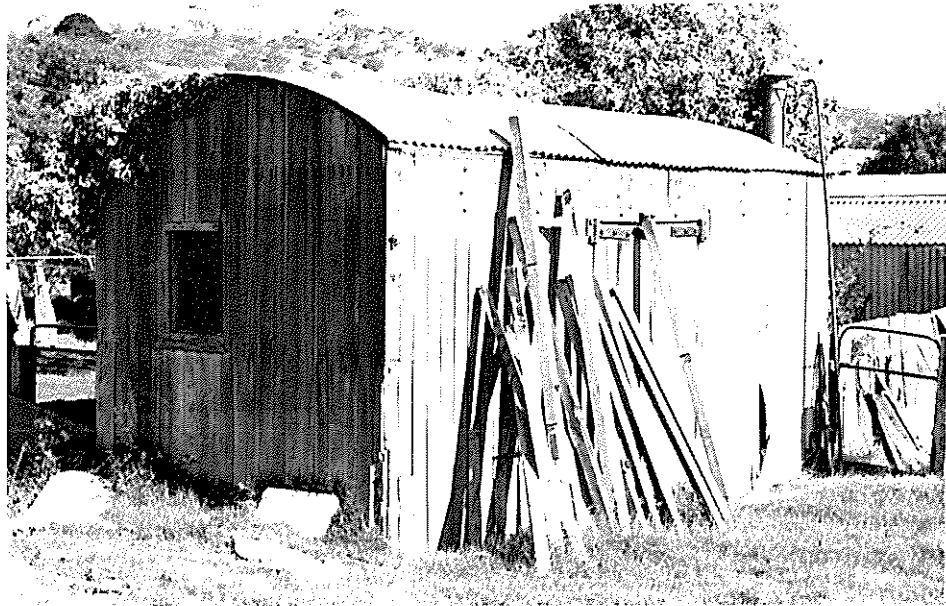
The remains of the mine consist of two adits or tunnels, and the foundations and dumps surviving from the magazine and battery.

One of the tunnels is now used as the water supply for the Kuitpo Colony. The pine trees in the clearing beside Blackfellows Creek were planted by the South Australian representatives of the English parent mining company which operated the sluicing works. Site, the pine trees and the 'bridge' burnt out as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.

References: Information from Mr R. Wells, Brown (1908), pp 228, 251



A.7.2.1 Fallen gum-tree 'bridge'
Blackfellows Creek Gold Diggings



A.7.2.2 Former part of
Kuitpo colony

A.7.2.2 Kuitpo Colony (Selected buildings)—Former Chapel—Grid Reference: Willunga 904 925. Former Post Office—Grid Reference: Willunga 903 926. Former Railway Carriage Accommodation—Grid Reference: Willunga 904 928
Construction date: 1930s

Brief description and history: These buildings date from the Depression of the 1930s. Because of the number of unemployed, and the plight of families, the Rev. Samuel Forsyth, Superintendent of the Adelaide Central Methodist Mission, set about creating a settlement which would equip single young men for employment in various fields of labour. Forsyth's ideal of a training colony was vocalised in 1930.

Sir Langdon Bonython and Mr Barr Smith donated £1 000 each and the Colony opened on 8 August 1930. In mid-winter and housed in tents, six men began clearing the scrub at Kuitpo. A timber dining room which formed the basis of No 1 Camp was built and a number of two-roomed huts were erected. By the time of the official opening fifteen men were in residence.

S. R. Gray was appointed manager of 'Kuitpo Colony', and in the first six months vegetables were planted and No 2 Camp was begun. In 1931 between seventy and eighty men were in residence and two hundred men had already been sent out to gainful employment.

Discarded railway carriages were used as accommodation in No 3 and No 4 Camps as the Colony grew. In 1934 Sir Langdon Bonython and Mr Barr Smith each subscribed an additional £500.

In 1939 the emphasis of the Colony shifted from training to reformatory purposes. In December 1945 Kuitpo Colony became an 'approved institution', and men on probation as well as alcoholics found their way to the Colony. In 1963 Kuitpo Colony was officially proclaimed a voluntary treatment centre, and a Government grant of £60 000 helped to rebuild the centre. In 1970 the first of the new masonry units was built and the old railway carriage accommodation removed.

The former Chapel and the Post Office are timber framed buildings, the Chapel being reminiscent of the board and batten structures in and around Kuitpo Forest. The former Chapel, now a Craft shop is in good condition with simple porch, brick chimney and small paned windows. The former Post Office is a weatherboard-clad structure moved from its original site. It is in only fair condition, isolated from the centre of No 1 Camp. The only railway carriage accommodation to remain is situated at the rear of a house diagonally opposite No 1 Camp. Originally a small goods carriage, the structure is timber framed and clad, with a segmentally arched corrugated galvanised iron clad roof.

The buildings are significant survivors of the only successful example of private initiative undertaken in South Australia to counter the effects of unemployment on single men, during the Great Depression.

Former Post Office and former Railway Carriage Accommodation destroyed as a result of the 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires.

References: Adelaide Central Methodist Mission pamphlet (n.d.) *The Advertiser*, 13 December 1980

A.7.3.1 Ruins of House and Outbuilding—Cole Crossing (west of Cox Scrub Conservation Park)—

Grid Reference: Willunga 916 881

Construction date: Probably ca 1880. *Original Owner:* Robert Martin Coles. *Builder:* Coles

Brief description and history: According to a descendant, this property was owned by Robert Martin Coles, and the structures were erected by him.

Coles' parents came to South Australia from England via Tasmania, and R. M. Coles took up this land on 8 September 1877. Miss Coles also stated that although R. M. Coles was a shearer by trade, he was also known for his work as a mason.

The high quality stone available in this area appears to have sawn faces and is not dissimilar to the stonework in the vicinity of McHarg Creek. This, combined with Coles' evident skill, produced the high quality and well detailed rubble walling seen today. Unfortunately the buildings were burnt out by bushfire in ca 1927.

The ruin of what appears to have been an outbuilding is extremely well constructed, with a pug mortar. Stone is almost 'dimensioned' and great care has been taken to 'chink in' individual stones. These ruins would appear highly significant purely because of the quality construction.

Integrity: The ruined structures, the house and the outbuilding, are threatened by man and natural forces. While the house retains only its chimney and base of walling, the outbuilding should be stabilised and its quality rubble walling preserved.

References: Information from Miss Coles, Nangkita



A.7.3.1 Ruins, Coles Crossing

B.7.1.1 Primary School—Strathalbyn Road, Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 967 925

This building, although altered, is an early building in the township of Ashbourne which was only subdivided and sold in 1865-1866.

Allotment 40 on which the building is situated was sold to the District Council of Kondoparinga in 1866, and transferred to the Minister Controlling Education in 1882. The building would appear to date from circa 1882.

References: National Trust of SA Registration No 312 (on File) Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 7, Fol 35

B.7.1.2 Uniting Church—Corner of Strathalbyn and Goolwa Roads, Ashbourne

The lot on which this building is situated was first purchased by W. J. Maidment in 1867. It was then sold to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Church; Nicholson, Barber, Maidment, Kirkham, C. Keeling, T. Keeling, Bradford, Howlett and Haines in 1891, at which time the building was erected.

The building is simply constructed of roughly squared random coursed bluestone, with stuccoed quoins and surrounds to pointed arch openings. The main body of the church is divided into three bays and the porch is similarly detailed. The interior is plain, with a simple matchboard ceiling, raked flooring and cedar fittings. This church replaced the original Finniss Flat Wesleyan Chapel 1860-1890. In 1859, on land which is now the Ashbourne Cemetery, Mrs John Kirkham laid the foundation stone of the Finniss Flat Chapel on land donated by her husband. The building was completed late that year. The last service at Finniss Flat took place on Sunday 14 June 1891, after which the services were transferred to Ashbourne.



B.7.1.2 Uniting Church, Ashbourne

B.7.1.3 House—Kirkham Road, Ashbourne

Brief description and history: This property is associated with Frances Payne, who purchased the land on which the house is situated in 1871, although the house may pre-date the purchase.

Constructed of sandstone rubble, the building retains its original form with gabled end walls and stone lean-tos. The house retains its half-paned casement windows to the double-fronted principal facade. Chimneys are topped in brick. Heads and sills to openings are of solid stone slabs. The house retains its originally detached kitchen, although this has since been linked to the main body of the house.

References: Lands Title Dept Historical Files Vol 7, Fol 35

B.7.1.4 Ruined Bridge—Goolwa Road, south of Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 956 908

Brief description and history: This structure dates from 1866 and was an important part of the opening up of the main line south to 'the Goolwa'. There is evidence that the structure described below collapsed, the timber ribs being replaced by the iron trusses seen today (which appear to have been fabricated by Hocker and Carson at Goolwa in 1868). Although the abutments and piers of the original structure survive, much of the structural decking has been incorporated into a reconstructed bridge at Bull's Creek.

The ruined bridge, the subject of this description, was built across the Finniss by Mr Redman and was opened on 22 March 1866. It was described in the *South Australian Register* of 24 March of that year. An extract follows:

'The bridge over the River Finniss has a waterway of seventy-five feet, with a rise of 1-10th the span. The abutments and wing walls are of a flat bedded greyish gritstone, square-jointed, with dressings of the beautiful cream-coloured freestone of McHarg's Creek. The roadway between the abutments is carried by four laminated timber ribs, built of Baltic deals, trenailed and bolted together, supporting roadway beams of the same timber, with a platform on top of two thicknesses of colonial wood laid diagonally. The ribs are tied and braced laterally by wrought-iron tie-rods, passing through cast-iron tubes inserted between the ribs, which latter rest in cast-iron shoes let into cut stone skewbacks in the abutments. There is a rise of about one in thirty-four along the north approach to the bridge, and one in 168 to the south. These approaches, of embanked earth, are protected from the floods the place is liable to by the dry rubble retaining walls, which confine them on each side. The wing walls of the bridge are vertical and slightly curved outwards from the abutments, and are surmounted by parapet walls with dressed strings and coping, and four pilasters and caps to each abutment'.

References: Cooke (1977), pp 102, 103.

B.7.1.5 Former House (ruinous)—Off Signal Flat Road, east of Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 969 917

Brief description and history: This building associated with the Allingham family is important since it readily reveals vernacular building techniques, with wattles (or lath work) and daub infill clearly exposed. Timber slabs have been used for walling and gable cladding. The chimney is typically massive with almost dry stone wall technique. It is topped in brick and the roof cladding is corrugated galvanised iron.

References: Information from Mr J. Kirkham, Ashbourne

B.7.1.6 House—Goolwa Road, south of Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 957 907

Brief description and history: This house is constructed of sandstone rubble, with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The windows are small six-paned casements with openings under single solid stone slabs. The chimney is topped in brick, which has been re-topped. A simple verandah spans the principal facade. Roof cladding is of corrugated galvanised iron.



B.7.1.4 Ruined Bridge, Goolwa Road, Ashbourne

B.7.1.5 Ruins, Signal Flat Road, Ashbourne



B.7.1.7 Bridge (over Balderson's Creek)—Goolwa Road, north of Ashbourne—Grid Reference: Milang 971 936

Brief description and history: This bridge would appear to date from 1866-1867, part of the original Goolwa line.

'The bridge and approach at Balderson's Creek are now completed. The bridge is a very pretty as well as substantial structure.'

Constructed of freestone, this single semi-circular vaulted bridge has rebuilt abutments and largely rebuilt parapet, which has been cement rendered. The arch to the eastern side of the bridge is original, but it has been extended by a concrete arch due to road widening.

References: *The Observer* , 2 February 1867

B.7.4.1 Ruin of House—Off Heysen Trail, beside Finnis River. North of Nangkita

Brief description and history: These ruins are associated with James (or John ?) Stone, and are situated at a traditional crossing point of the Finnis River. (The track to and from this water reserve can still be seen; the Heysen Trail following it in part).

The ruin may pre-date Stone's occupation of the property and may also be associated with Prankherd, Stuckey and Gardner, who owned/leased Sections 1966, 1967 and 1968 Hundred of Kondoparinga, on which the ruins are situated.

References: Rate Assessments and Directories (see Appendix). Lands Titles Dept Historical Files, Vol 7, Fol 43. Information from Mr Angus Stone, Yundi



B.7.1.7 Balderson Bridge, Goolwa Road, Ashbourne



B.7.4.1 Ruins, Finnis River, north of Nangkita

REGION 7 Category C, Items and Sites of Interest

Ashbourne:

House. 'The Cliff' (much altered). Off Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Milang 966 912

Building. Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Milang 961 952

House. (Oakley). Off Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Milang 953 953

House. 'Willowdale', originally associated with the Oakley family. Goolwa Road.

Grid Reference: Milang 961 948

House site. Goolwa Road. Grid Reference: Milang 970 932

Church ruin. Strathalbyn Road. Grid Reference: Milang 984 928

Ashbourne Cemetery and Wesleyan Church site. Grid Reference: Milang 967 915

Blackfellows Creek:

Stone Wall near Mount Magnificent Reserve. Grid Reference: Willunga 886 889 to 888 894 (approx)

Phosphate mine remains. Grid Reference: Willunga 886 902 (approx)

Site of Blackfellows Creek Cricket Club. Recreation Reserve. Grid Reference: Willunga 905 932

Site of Blackfellows Creek School. Grid Reference: Willunga 908 936.

Nangkita vicinity:

Stone wall. Grid Reference: Willunga 912 892 (approx)

Submission by the South Australian Ornithological Association to the Meadows District Council Heritage Survey

1.0 This submission has been prepared on behalf of the South Australian Ornithological Association in response to a request for information from Paul B. Stark, Heritage Consultant, to be included as part of the Meadows District Council Heritage Survey.

It aims to 'provide a list of sites etc. important to endangered species and significant bird colonies' within the Council area. The submission also recommends, where appropriate, action to safeguard environmentally sensitive sites and their bird populations.

The South Australian Ornithological Association has stated that due to a lack of data to hand concerning the distribution of birds and habitat refuges in the Council area, this submission should be only regarded as a preliminary overview. The Association has also noted that a significant opportunity exists to initiate a detailed Ornithological Survey of the area. Two particularly important tasks were identified:

- (1) To extract information from all existing data bases including knowledgeable individuals.
- (2) To record briefly the exceptional sites in the Meadows District Council Area.

In this way a valuable reference could be built up as the basis for future monitoring and research.

2.0 Rationale

The South Australian Ornithological Association in its consideration of the request has expressed concern for three groups of threatened or endangered birds. The most important groups would consist of those species peculiar to, and rare or endangered in the Mount Lofty Ranges (of which the Council area forms a considerable portion). Although the Association has not at this stage identified birds in this category, several species have been noted in the following two categories:

(1) Those sedentary or regularly migrating birds which are rare or threatened in the Ranges and which were historically rare or more abundant than at present.

(2) Those rare or threatened species which have invaded or increased in abundance historically.

A list of recorded sites for these species within the Council area has been compiled and measures for the additional safeguarding of the more sensitive sites have been included where necessary.

3.0 An Introduction to Bird Species in the Meadows District Council Area

The Meadows District Council Area receives a proportionately higher rainfall average than many other sections of the Mount Lofty Range. The area is therefore generally well-watered and was originally a largely timbered upland area isolated from similar regions in south-eastern Australia. The avifauna (or bird population) of the Ranges is significant as a western outlier of a larger and more diverse avifauna characteristic of the sclerophyll forest (*Eucalyptus obliqua*, etc.) of eastern Australia generally. To South Australia the birds of the forests and woodlands of the Mount Lofty Ranges are a fairly discrete and unique assemblage, the majority of which only reappear either in the South-East of South Australia or on Kangaroo Island. The avifauna of the Mount Lofty Ranges is therefore of considerable scientific interest due to its isolation and the resulting biogeographical and biosystematic questions that arise. The importance of such areas is reinforced by the discovery that a number of the isolated populations have become subspecifically distinct.¹ This, combined with the fact that the areas concerned are under threat primarily from clearance of trees, shrubs, etc., reveals the sensitivity of sites of already diminished populations.

Biologists have known for many years that isolated areas, or 'islands', support fewer bird species (or indeed any other groups of organisms); the smaller the island the fewer bird species, and if the area is reduced the rate of extinction increases until a new natural balance is achieved. For those species of birds fundamentally

restricted to forest areas, the Mount Lofty Range region has historically acted as a habitat island. With more than 90% of this original forest cleared, due to European settlement, it is likely that unless the importance of certain areas is recognized and protected, fewer and fewer species of birds will be able to maintain viable populations in this reduced 'island' habitat.

4.0 Significant Birds in the Mount Lofty Ranges

No species of bird is endemic to the Mount Lofty Ranges. Of the species regarded by Condon² as having subspecifically distinct isolates in this region, none are yet rare or threatened in the Range. (It is to be noted, however, that the systematics of South Australian birds are currently under review).

Three species listed as 'rare' in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972-1978 (8th Schedule) probably occurred in the Ranges historically, *viz.* the Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*), the Ground Parrot (*Pezoporus wallicus*), the Spotted Quail-thrush (*Cinclosoma punctatum*).

There is some doubt if this Cockatoo ever occurred in the Ranges regularly; it certainly does not now³. The Ground Parrot is extinct in the Ranges and possibly South Australia⁴. The Quail-thrush has only been seen twice within the Meadows District Council area in recent years, and grave doubts are held for its long term survival in the Mount Lofty Ranges and South Australia generally.

In addition there are a number of other species which give rise for concern. One species, White's Thrush (*Zoothera dauma*), listed in the ninth schedule of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972-1978 as 'threatened' is resident in the Council area. Unfortunately current legislation does not accurately reflect conservation priorities for endangered bird populations in South Australia. Hence ornithologists have recently identified additional species in the Mount Lofty Ranges, which for various reasons would seem to be threatened. Ford, in *A Bird Atlas of the Adelaide Region*,⁵ listed in 1977 the Brown Quail (*Coturnix australis*) the White-throated Warbler (*Gerygone olivacea*), the Southern Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malachurus*), the Painted Button-quail (*Turnix varia*), the Chestnut rumped Hylacola (*Sericornis pyrrhopygius*), the Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis*), and the Beautiful Firetail (*Emblema bellum*) as species with limited distribution and possibly threatened populations in the Ranges. In addition, Paton and Reid⁶ considered the Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo to be at risk as a breeding species.

In conclusion, the once plentiful species now seen as rare and endangered in the Mount Lofty Ranges are ranked below in order of 'significance':

- (1) Spotted Quail-thrush
- (2) Southern Emu-wren, Chestnut-rumped Hylacola, White's Thrush, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Beautiful Firetail and the Painted Button-quail.
- (3) Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo

The status of the Brown Quail and the White-throated Warbler must remain indeterminate to a degree, since it would seem that both species are believed to be rare (or at least rarely recorded) spring and summer visitors to the Ranges. To what degree these birds are vagrants to the Ranges, whether their numbers are decreasing or increasing, or even if they ever had regular breeding populations in the Ranges are questions which must remain unanswered at this stage.

5.0 List of Sites of Significant Species

5.1 Spotted Quail-thrush

Regularly encountered in the Mount Lofty Ranges near Adelaide last century and early this century, the numbers of the Spotted Quail-thrush have declined dramatically in the last fifty years to the point where the species is now considered most at risk of extinction in the Ranges⁷. Assessments of the status of this bird, however, are confused by its elusive and inconspicuous behaviour. Probably many field ornithologists repeatedly fail to detect it.

Early this century the Spotted Quail-thrush was recorded several times in the vicinity of Blackwood on the north-western edge of the Meadows District Council Area. It is probably doubtful if this species now occurs in this area. In the last decade only a handful of sightings have been made in the Ranges, two of which were made in the Council area. One sighting of an unknown number of birds was made by J. B. Cox in Cox Scrub Conservation Park, *ca* 1976-1977. On another occasion G. B. Ragless recorded one bird 4 km south-west of Cherry Gardens, at the end of Marshall Road. Two other relatively recent recordings have been made just outside the Council boundary at 'Sundews', in native vegetation near the Onkaparinga Gorge, and in scrub 4 km east-south-east of Ashbourne.

5.2 Southern Emu-wren

This sedentary species inhabits tall swamp and dense heath vegetation in the Ranges. It was seen on three occasions in the Ashbourne area in 1963 by B. Glover, four times in Cox Scrub Conservation Park between 1973 and 1977 by Black and Potter and in 1979 by members of the South Australian Ornithological Association.

Field Atlas of Australian Birds data (1977-1980) reveals records at Meadows, centred on 35°15'S 138°45'E.

5.3 White's Thrush

White's Thrush is a sedentary species inhabiting Woodland Forest areas including exotic pine plantations with dense shrub or small tree vegetation but open ground cover.

Recordings have been made by P. Paton, *ca.* 1969 in the Kyeema Conservation Park, at Coles' Crossing in the Cox Scrub Conservation Park in December 1977 by D. Potter and at Cherry Gardens on E. & W. S. land by G. Ragless, who noted regular breeding.

Field Atlas of Australian Birds data (1977-1980) reveals sightings in the Meadows and Mylor districts, centred on 35°15'S 138°45'E and 35°05'S 138°45'E.

5.4 Beautiful Firetail

The species is a sedentary inhabitant of dense heath whether or not there exists an overstorey of eucalypts.

It has been recorded at Ashbourne, Cherry Gardens, Coromandel East, Clarendon and in the Mount Magnificent Conservation Park. The bird has also been seen regularly in the Cox Scrub Conservation Park and Kyeema Conservation Park; the latter being confirmed as a breeding site.

5.5 Black-chinned Honeyeater

The Honeyeater, a resident of dry sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland, has been sighted at Happy Valley (1924, 1939, 1963, 1975, SAOA), at Clarendon (1974 and three recordings in 1975 by B. Glover) and at Cherry Gardens, where at least two pairs have been viewed by G.B. Ragless in the Spring of 1980. The Field Atlas of Australian Birds (1977-1980) also records sightings at Mylor and Meadows. At Clarendon breeding pairs were found, locations centred on 35°05'S 138°45'E; 35°15'S 138°45'E; and 35°05'S 138°35'E.

5.6 Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo

This species is under threat in the Adelaide region, due to the loss of its breeding habitat, large old stringybarks which have often been thoughtlessly felled.

The Cockatoo appears at Echunga, in the Kyeema Conservation Park, the Mount Magnificent Conservation Park and the Kuitpo State Forest. Four kilometres north-west of Mount Magnificent there is one of possibly only four breeding sites of this species in the southern Mount Lofty Ranges. G. B. Ragless suspects that at least four pairs bred at this site in 1978, location centred on 35°17'S 138°43'E.

5.7.1 Painted Button-quail

This little recorded species is at present of uncertain status in the Mount Lofty Ranges. It has been recorded in the Field Atlas of Australian Birds (1977-1980) near Meadows. G. B. Ragless considers that this species has suffered a similar marked decline to the Spotted Quail-thrush. Fifty years ago it was evidently numerous but the species is now rarely recorded in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

5.7.2 Brown Quail

There is no information on the location and extent of this species in the Meadows District Council Area.

5.7.3 White-throated Warbler

A rare spring and summer breeding visitor to the Mount Lofty Region. In the last decade or so the species has bred in the Happy Valley and Aldinga areas in successive years, but nowhere consistently for more than two or three years. A significant site would appear to be the region surrounding Happy Valley Reservoir.

6.0 Significant Sites for the Avifauna of the Meadows Region

Significant sites may be divided into water associated habitats and scrub habitats. A list of sites in the Meadows District Council Area follows with comments and/or recommendations as required.

6.1 Water Associated Habitats

6.1.1 The regions surrounding the Happy Valley and Mount Bold Reservoirs, including the scrub-clad catchment areas and the E. & W. S. controlled land between the Clarendon Weir and the Mount Bold Reservoir have been important to all the species mentioned in the previous section. Although public access is

prohibited to these tracts of land the clearance of natural vegetation and its replacement by pine plantations has resulted in the disappearance of many of the rarer species except for White's Thrush and Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (although breeding opportunities have been reduced for the latter species).

Re-forestation with pines has occurred in both catchment reserves, with a devastating effect on the avifauna of the surrounding areas. The Spotted Quail-thrush disappeared from the Happy Valley areas, as did the White-throated Warbler, which had migrated and bred there previously on a regular basis. The SAOA is concerned that birds of the Mount Lofty Ranges are generally adversely affected by pine re-forestation, especially with regard to the loss of breeding habitats.

6.1.2 All the major waterways of the Meadows region have been disturbed in some way over the years. The Onkaparinga, Sturt and Finniss Rivers, as well as the Meadows Creek and Bull Creek warrant separate studies as their value as a resource for the flora and fauna of the area is considerable.

Waterways and their associated vegetation provide areas of great aesthetic appeal, both visually and recreationally, especially where children are concerned. In times when open spaces are becoming increasingly restricted it seems essential that such natural areas remain to be utilised by nearby residents.

Despite the occurrence of numerous exotic species the vegetation to be found along such waterways often represents a scarce remnant of the original vegetation of the area. The importance of these strips, be they extremely narrow, should not be underestimated. They may connect small pockets of faunal refuge areas together or may in fact be the only habitat available to native species. The Adelaide plains illustrate what can occur if connections like this are removed. Only bird species which are able to travel large distances between discrete areas of habitat are able to use them. Small, secretive birds, for example fairy-wrens, treecreepers and robins have been lost on the Adelaide plains. The future of similar species in the Meadows district is in jeopardy unless measures are taken to preserve existing habitats and maintain corridors of vegetation between these areas.

While much planting of Australian 'native' species has occurred in both private residences and public places, these plants do not necessarily constitute suitable habitat for local fauna. Plants from other areas do not always provide vital food (including associated invertebrates) or shelter required by local vertebrate fauna. Therefore it is not only important to preserve the natural vegetation present but to ensure that plantings in these areas be of *local* 'native' plants.

6.1.3 The swamps which do occur in the Mount Lofty Ranges take on special significance due to their function as refuge and transit points. The swamp located between Meadows and Echunga in the vicinity of Section 3483 north of Meadows, although not perennial, has on a number of occasions held water until January. Under these conditions, this location has been a valuable refuge for waterfowl, eg. Little Pied Cormorant (bred in December 1979), Hardhead, Blue-billed Duck, Black Duck, Pink-eared Duck, Australian Shelduck, Chestnut and Grey Teal, Coot and Moorhen.

The swamp is favoured by the presence of River red gums and associated vegetation. The SAOA recommends that the swamp be preserved and possibly improved by fencing to prevent intrusion by stock.

6.2 Land Associated Habitats

6.2.1 The area covered by Section 308 and Part Sections 290, 303, 304, 305, 307, 332, 769, 772 and Water Reserve in the Hundred of Noarlunga is seen by the SAOA to be of great importance to the bird populations in the area. Its size and the fact that many of the rarer species have been breeding there endorse the high ranking which this area received in the Botanical Survey of Remnant Vegetation Wetlands in the Central and North-Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges by the Department of Environment. Of forty-one sites considered, this site was ranked number three. According to the report, this area, about 4 km south-west of Cherry Gardens, warrants particular consideration for incorporation within the Parks and Reserves system.

6.2.2 Kyeema Conservation Park

6.2.3 Mount Magnificent Conservation Park

6.2.4 Cox Scrub Conservation Park

6.2.5 Finniss Conservation Park

Although the above regions come under the jurisdiction of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, their value as refuges would be enhanced by 'buffering' of the Parks' boundaries by the planting of localised native vegetation on adjacent properties. Likewise high impact development should not be permitted adjacent to the Parks. Bird list for 6.2.2, 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 is to be found at the conclusion of this submission.

6.2.6 Woods & Forests Reserves, eg. Kuitpo State Forest

Several large and significant scrub areas are contained within the State Forests. One such site in the

Meadows District Council area, the Kuitpo Study site, thirty hectares of wet sclerophyll forest is adjacent to the Kyeema Conservation Park on part of Section 275, Hundred of Kuitpo. The SAOA is concerned that this area is under threat from activities within and adjacent. A bird list for the Kuitpo State Forest is to be found at the conclusion of this chapter.

6.2.7 Roadside Vegetation

More than 90% of the original sclerophyll forest of the Mount Lofty Ranges has been cleared (with subsequent loss of much of its avifauna). While the remaining areas are widely scattered and fragmented, significant stands of natural vegetation along roadways and in reserves have become significant vegetated corridors linking various habitats such as the Conservation Parks, Woods & Forests Land and E. & W. S. catchment areas. The SAOA is concerned that every effort should be made to retain trees, shrubs and understorey along all roadways and waterways, as well as encouraging such activities on adjoining properties.

Conclusion.

A number of sites outside the jurisdiction of the Council have been noted and although the emphasis of the submission has been placed on large areas and habitats for rare and endangered species, many other species could benefit from a maintenance programme resulting from a more detailed study of the whole area. Many small and fragile areas could be safeguarded through a consideration of Heritage Agreements, possible partial rate relief and a watch-dog-like approach by Council when considering developments likely to impair waterways and roadway vegetation. Changes in waterways from the introduction of pipes or channels, and the thoughtless dumping of rubbish or building rubble in creeks should be carefully monitored for the continued maintenance of the unique character that makes up the landscape of the Meadows region. Such considerations become highly important when it is realised that out of forty-one sites surveyed by the Department for the Environment throughout the Central and North-Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges, sixteen sites were noted within the Council region, the top four of which were given the highest rating in the whole Survey.

The protection and management of areas of natural significance in the Meadows region should be given high priority. The resources needed to maintain them in their natural state would be small in relation to the considerable benefits to be gained by doing so.

Bird Lists for Kyeema Conservation Park, Cox Scrub Conservation Park, Mount Magnificent Conservation Park and the Kuitpo Forest Area, provided by the SAOA.

Please note that the coding which follows each bird name is to be interpreted thus:

K = Kyeema Conservation Park; C = Cox Scrub Conservation Park; M = Mt Magnificent Conservation Park; Ko = Kuitpo Forest Area

White-faced Heron (<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>)	K, C
Pacific Black Duck (<i>Anas superciliosa</i>)	K, C
Maned Duck (<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>)	K
Black-shouldered Kite (<i>Elanus notatus</i>)	C
Whistling Kite (<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>)	C
Brown Goshawk (<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>)	C, M, Ko
Collared Sparrowhawk (<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>)	C
Wedge-tailed Eagle (<i>Aquila audax</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Ko
Brown Falcon (<i>Falco Berigora</i>)	C, Ko
Australian Kestrel (<i>Falco cenchroides</i>)	K, C
Stubble Quail (<i>Coturnix novaezelandiae</i>)	C
Black-tailed Native-hen (<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>)	C
Purple Swamphen (<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>)	C
Masked Lapwing (<i>Vanellus miles</i>)	C
Feral Pigeon (<i>Columba livia</i>)	K
Spotted Turtle-Dove (<i>Streptopelia Chinensis</i>)	K, C
Common Bronzewing (<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>)	K, M, Ko
Brush Bronzewing (<i>Phaps elegans</i>)	C

Crested Pigeon (<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>)	C
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>)	K, Ko
Galah (<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Little Corella (<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>)	Ko
Rainbow Lorikeet (<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>)	C, M, Ko
Musk Lorikeet (<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Purple-crowned Lorikeet (<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>)	C, Ko
Budgerigar (<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>)	C
'Adelaide Rosella' (<i>Platycercus elegans</i> X <i>flaveolus</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Red-rumped Parrot (<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>)	C, M, Ko
Elegant Parrot (<i>Neophema elegans</i>)	C, M, Ko
Fan-tailed Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus pyrrhophanus</i>)	C, M, Ko
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo (<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>)	C
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>)	M
Southern Boobook (<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>)	Ko
Barn Owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	C
Australian Owlet-nightjar (<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>)	Ko
White-throated Needletail (<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>)	Ko
Laughing Kookaburra (<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Rainbow Bee-eater (<i>Merops ornatus</i>)	C
Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>)	C
Welcome Swallow (<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>)	K, C, Ko
Tree Martin (<i>Ceropsis nigricans</i>)	C, M, Ko
Richard's Pipit (<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>)	C
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
White's Thrush (<i>Zoothera dauma</i>)	C, Ko
Blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>)	C, M, Ko
Scarlet Robin (<i>Petroica multicolor</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>)	C
Jacky Winter (<i>Microeca leucophaea</i>)	K, C
Crested Shrike-tit (<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>)	C, M
Golden Whistler (<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Rufous Whistler (<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Grey Shrike-thrush (<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Restless Flycatcher (<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>)	K, Ko
Grey Fantail (<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Willie Wagtail (<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>)	K, C, M
White-browed Babbler (<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>)	C
Little Grassbird (<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>)	C
Brown Songlark (<i>Cinclorhynchus cruralis</i>)	C
Superb Fairy-wren (<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Southern Emu-wren (<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>)	C
White-browed Scrubwren (<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>)	C, M, Ko
Chestnut-rumped Hylacola (<i>Sericornis pyrrhopygius</i>)	C, M, Ko
Brown Thornbill (<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Buff-rumped Thornbill (<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>)	K, C, M
Little Thornbill (<i>Acanthiza nana</i>)	C, M
Striated Thornbill (<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Varied Sittella (<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>)	C, M, Ko
White-throated Treecreeper (<i>Climacteris leucophaea</i>)	Ko, K, M
White-browed Treecreeper (<i>Climacteris affinis</i>)	K, M
Brown Treecreeper (<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>)	K
Red Wattlebird (<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>)	K, C, M, Ko

Little Wattlebird (<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>)	C, M
Noisy Miner (<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>)	K, C
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
White-plumed Honeyeater (<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>)	K
Brown-headed Honeyeater (<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
White-naped Honeyeater (<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Crescent Honeyeater (<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
New Holland Honeyeater (<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (<i>Phylidonyris melanops</i>)	C
Eastern Spinebill (<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
White-fronted Chat (<i>Ephthianura albifrons</i>)	C
Mistletoebird (<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>)	C, M, Ko
Spotted Pardalote (<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>) or	Ko (?)
Yellow-rumped Pardalote (<i>Pardalotus xanthopygus</i>)	Ko (?)
Striated Pardalote (<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>)	C, M, Ko
Silvereye (<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
European Goldfinch (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
European Greenfinch (<i>Carduelis chloris</i>)	K
House Sparrow (<i>Passer Domesticus</i>)	K, C
Red-browed Firetail (<i>Emblema temporalis</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Beautiful Firetail (<i>Emblema bellum</i>)	C, Ko
Diamond Firetail (<i>Emblema guttatum</i>)	C
Zebra Finch (<i>Poephila guttata</i>)	K
Common Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)	K, C, M
White-winged Chough (<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>)	K, Ko
Magpie-lark (<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>)	K, C, M
Dusky Woodswallow (<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Grey Butcherbird (<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>)	C
Black-backed Magpie (<i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i>)	Ko
White-backed Magpie (<i>Gymnorhina tibicen leuconota</i>)	K, C, M
Grey Currawong (<i>Strepera versicolor</i>)	K, C, M, Ko
Little Raven (<i>Corvus mellori</i>)	K, C, M, Ko

References:

- 1 Condon (1969), pp 77-80, 92, 101-102
- 2 ibid
- 3 Comment by S. A. Parker (SAOA)
- 4 Condon, op cit. p 64. See also Ford & Howe (1980)
- 5 Ford (1977)
- 6 Paton & Reid (1977), p 31
- 7 ibid. p 35

Considerations for the Alteration of Heritage Items and Areas of Visual Importance

In compiling the Inventory of Heritage Items of importance to the character and the development of the Meadows District Council area, special consideration was given to the following categories of Heritage significance.

1. Sites and buildings which have strong association with historic events and/or prominent people.
2. Buildings and structures worthy of note due to their intrinsic architectural or constructional significance.
3. Buildings and sites which demonstrate a particular way of life or custom.
4. Structures, buildings and sites which clearly display, or played an important part in technological innovation or achievement.
5. Areas of great visual importance, including landscape and groups of buildings: Scale, setting, relationship with open space, landform and vegetation all being significant.

This last category has particularly important implications for the maintenance of character within the Meadows region, for the setting of individually significant items is often made up of structures or buildings which are otherwise relatively undistinguished. However, because of their sympathetic scale and detailing they are visually supportive to others and are thus important in tying together the fragile town and streetscape so typical of the Meadows area.

While the State Government, through the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning, reviews applications concerning the integrity of items entered on the State Heritage Register, Local Government remains in many cases in the vanguard of those responsible for the protection and enhancement of items of Historic, Architectural, Social, Economic, Technological and Aesthetic importance.

Any alterations to the Cultural Significance of buildings, sites, etc. imply alterations to town and streetscapes. Alterations to these buildings and sites must be carefully monitored but so too must alterations to their settings, in order to maintain traditional visual 'grain and texture'. This process involves the greatest skill and care in order to avoid impairing the historical authenticity of items, notably buildings in towns or villages. In sum, buildings of intrinsic merit, buildings which go to make up their setting and buildings of broad townscape/streetscape/landscape merit are most at risk, due to their alteration or the insertion of new structures which have the potential to interrupt the visual correspondence which often exists between elements of much of the older building stock in historic settlements. Constant monitoring of these alterations should be seen as a normal part of development control within the planning process. It is an essential part of the maintenance and enhancement of the character of the Meadows region, and in particular the settlements of Clarendon, Echunga and Macclesfield.

The following notes attempt to indicate the types of considerations which are likely to be met, the level of decision making which is required and the degree of compromise which is acceptable. This material is the result of a number of sources, most notably the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS (a Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance) and the UK Department of Environment's Circular regarding Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (23/77 HMSO, UK).

Ideally any items of Heritage value should be simply maintained so that their existing virtues are held in as original a state as possible. Virtues are safeguarded by necessary works such as the rectification of structural defects in buildings and the rehabilitation of finishes; alien elements such as new services and finishes should only be introduced when they are essential for the continued use of that item. In short, any conservation work should only be carried out on the basis of archival documentation and not be reliant upon conjecture. A rule of thumb or over-zealous approach to Conservation measures has impaired the integrity of many structures of historical and architectural importance. Unfortunately precedent is an unreliable guide, as each aspect of Conservation work is likely to require a slightly different approach. Flexibility and compromise based on professionalism are required in order that in any project the most judicious balance may be struck between the expedient, the convenient and the essential.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO THE CONSIDERATION OF ALTERATIONS

The following principles can only hope to be a general guide since in the Meadows region the items of Heritage significance are diverse, ranging from items of great architectural interest, to vernacular structures and mining sites, their contexts ranging from suburban to rural and industrial groupings.

Alterations to external elevations.

Any alterations or repairs to external elevations should respect the existing materials and match them in texture, quality and colour. Artificial materials can be objectionable and every effort should be made to retain or re-use face brickwork, stonework, half-timbered walling or weatherboarding. Pug, pise, slab, and lath and daub walling should be carefully maintained and respected as they are important to an understanding of regional pioneer building techniques and vernacular construction.

Refacing of external walling with cement render, oil based paints or any other treatments which are irreversible should always be avoided. This is particularly so where gauged brickwork, ashlar facings, architectural details or any other decorative features are liable to be lost.

When repointing brickwork or stone, strong cement mortars and pointing unsympathetically struck should be avoided. It is essential that any new work or repair should integrate with the existing jointing, pointing and coursing. This is particularly important when rectifying the effects of salt damp by undersetting where the replaced sandstone, bluestone, or freestone should mirror the techniques of the existing walling. Stuccoed detailing such as surrounds to openings and quoins, as well as brick dressings, in particular polychrome work, should be carefully retained or faithfully reproduced.

Harsh abrasive cleaning of stone or brickwork should not be carried out. Cleaning should only be undertaken by specialised firms, as details can all too easily be blurred or obliterated by crude techniques. Authentic advice on the colouring of exteriors and verandahs is available (see *Colour Charts, Appendix II, Restoring Old Australian Houses and Buildings* (1975)), and close attention should be paid to signage and lettering in towns. Inscriptions, original signboards and old lettering should be enhanced. Foundation and date stones, commemorative or symbolic carvings and statuary are all part of the history of a building and should remain in situ. Old Gothic script should be avoided, as should the spelling of words such as 'olde' and 'shoppe' (see National Trust Technical Bulletin 2.1 *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c. 1850-1900*).

The external integrity of buildings should be retained as far as possible—just as stone and brick facades should not be painted or rendered indiscriminately, walling which has been traditionally limewashed or rendered should not be stripped to reveal rubble, brick or half-timbered framing, never intended to be seen or exposed to the weather.

Vernacular structures erected over a large time-span are particularly fragile. In the Echunga area, for example, lath and daub houses built in the 1920s are to be seen in the vicinity of pioneer structures of the 1840s and 1850s. The piecemeal development of these structures must be respected and where possible constructional techniques mirrored or enhanced in any alterations or additions. This is particularly true of outbuildings where the mark of the adze is often seen in carpentry.

Existing openings should not be widened or heightened out of proportion with an elevation, and gauged brick arches or stone voussoirs should be kept wherever possible or copied and their design repeated in any restoration. Exposed reinforced brick or concrete lintels should be avoided, especially in visually prominent areas.

Parapets, gables (especially with fretwork bargeboards), pediments, decorative eaves, cornices, finials and moulded string courses are essential to elevational proportioning. These elements, the 'very stuff' of Victoriana, should always be retained or copied.

Balconies, verandahs, porches, etc. are often part of the original design, and even where not originally intended usually form part of the building's history and are an important element of town form. In the Meadows region verandahs often extend from the roof line or break from a stone or brick string course. These verandahs should remain open whenever possible, thus emphasizing the massing of the building. The design of new porches and verandahs should be carefully assessed in terms of the composition of the existing building and its place in a particular street or townscape. Gate piers, gates, courtyards and other aspects of that item's curtilage (particularly in relation to Hotels), should be assessed in similar terms.

The organic development of buildings should be respected in the choice of conservation priorities and options. Late additions may have merit of their own and in general good quality later features should not be removed to 'restore' a building to an often artificially original form. The composition of buildings, in particular massing and symmetry, must be carefully considered in relation to new work, particularly in areas of high visual quality. Extensions shall be dealt with under 'new work'.

Fenestration

Windows and glazing bars should always be of appropriate design and respect the period, style and detailing of existing openings and where possible should be repeated in visually prominent new work. Glazing bar design, the method of opening, and the size of pane should resemble the original, or at least be in keeping with the period of the building. The twelve-paned, or six over six, double-hung sash window was commonly used in facades, while less expensive casements or pivot windows were often used in rear elevations. Special window types with 'Gothic' glazing bars or the near edge or half-paned glazed casements reminiscent of the Regency period are relatively rare, and therefore important.

Leaded and iron-framed windows are rare and usually connected with ecclesiastical buildings. They often hold examples of stained glass and require particular care, for original glass and glazing materials are obviously important and if their temporary removal is necessary, they should be reset where possible.

Louved or panelled shutters are important features which often are as much part of the original design as is attendant window surround ornamentation. Also of note are the blind-cases and canopies of pressed metal which shade windows.

Doors and Doorcases

Original doorways and doors, as well as hardware and ironmongery such as hinges and locks, can be of great interest, and should be retained. Domestic and public building door types vary a great deal. Their replacement or defacement is often entirely unnecessary and if their alteration is absolutely necessary it should be in keeping with the character of the building. Door furniture such as foot scrapers, letter boxes, in short the total ensemble, should be regarded as important, even if the doorway has become redundant.

Both doorcases and window openings are critical to the visual quality of buildings and the character of streetscapes. Any alteration to a building within a group means an alteration to that group, necessitating careful monitoring of changes in relation to the modulation and rhythm of facades in that street. Shop fronts are particularly important, being dominant elements, and while some consistency of detail and colouring is necessary, shop fronts of large businesses should not be allowed to run through several distinct elevations. In areas of high visual quality judicious planting, paving and street furniture can reinforce and enhance street rhythm and articulation.

Roofscape

The roof line is nearly always a dominant feature of a building, and is particularly so with regard to buildings of the Federation period with their complex asymmetrical silhouettes. The retention of original shape, pitch, cladding and ornament is most important. Each cladding appears to have particular idiosyncrasies, which if not faithfully copied, can mar the composition of the individual building and group. Slate roofs have wide metal ridge cappings, shingles have specially shaped boards for cappings and ridges, and Marseilles tiles are notable for their ridge decor and finials. Cast metal ridge work, widow's walks, spires, bell towers, etc. are usually of great streetscape importance. Chimney stacks, both formally and functionally important in any design, often form in the more vernacular structures major constructional elements with walling supported by massive chimneys. These can be valuable indicators of the date and importance of hidden sections of buildings.

Interiors

Interiors of great intrinsic significance are rare, but it is worthwhile noting that even interiors of no great merit, apart from their originality, are of great archival importance in relation to social history. Calico lining, lath and daub internal facing to slab buildings, fireplace surrounds of local timbers, adzed and pitsawn lintels and thresholds, as well as roof timbers of saplings all tell a story and should be valued. Internal hardware and ironmongery should likewise be safeguarded.

Every care should be taken to ensure that interior features of interest are not unnecessarily removed or inadvertently damaged, particularly when a building is standing vacant or is in the process of being conserved or renovated. This is particularly true of the interiors of churches and industrial buildings.

Outbuildings

Barns and stables, smithies, pigeon lofts, etc. are comparatively rare survivors of agricultural history and should be conserved. Many outbuildings in the Meadows District Council area have suffered from bushfire and neglect and often all that remains is a timber frame or stone wall. These are highly significant, however, to an understanding of pioneer regional building techniques and aspects of social history. Sometimes this timber framing has been demounted and erected elsewhere and often structures such as these, simply because of neglect, are more original than the residences with which they are associated.

Industrial Relics

The remains of engineering relics and the sites of mining activities require special conservation measures in order to maintain site integrity and the preservation of any surviving fragments.

Public Buildings

Often a change in demand for the service offered by the owners of such public buildings leads to a decline or increase in their importance. A change of use, enlargement or diminution of the space of the building should not impair the historical authenticity of that building. The change of use of the church at Kangarilla and the radical facade alterations at the Meadows Post Office are disasters which should have been averted. Likewise the demolition of buildings by the E. & W. S. Department *during the course of this Study* illustrates the insincerity of certain Government departments towards the Heritage of South Australia and the lack of community awareness with regard to conservation and its options.

In addition, the tombs, monuments and headstones of churchyards and cemeteries should be retained *in situ*. They are of importance to social history, are frequently of artistic interest, and their setting is often a major contributor to town and streetscape.

Bridges

A number of bridges of historical and constructional importance in the Meadows District Council have been noted during the course of this Survey. The originality of many of these structures is of great import, and should not be compromised by sewer pipes, ill designed lighting, cables or proximity of highway signage. Of particular importance are Horner's Bridge (Coromandel Valley) and Mayfield Bridge near Ashbourne. The former is endangered by high loads on this road and the approaches which endanger the historical structure. The integrity of the Mayfield Bridge has been impaired by pointing in cement. Repairs and alterations should be carried out in sympathy with the character and materials of the original structures. Often bridges are inscribed with either dates or initials: These should not be removed, or should at least be reset elsewhere on the structure, if removal is required.

New buildings and Additions

It is important that additions, either additions to a streetscape (or townscape), or individual items should not dominate in either scale, material or situation. Successful extensions require an intimate knowledge of the area and its building types together with a sensitive handling of scale and detail.

Traditional considerations in the evaluation of any building alteration or addition include:

1. Set back
2. Spacing and rhythm
3. Massing and scale
4. Height
5. Facade proportioning and directional emphasis,
6. Shape and silhouette
7. Disposition and proportioning of openings
8. Play of light and shade
9. Ration of solid to void
10. Materials
11. Colour

The essence of the foregoing was to emphasize simple building maintenance rather than radical changes and if any changes were to be effected, additions or alterations would only be made where absolutely necessary, and in sympathy with the class, type, period, style and detailing of that building. As such, the use of foreign verandah forms, 'iron lace' where there originally was none, metal columns in imitation of the Greek and Roman orders, imitation tiles and metal window frames play little part in the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance. Likewise, in the larger context of settlements, elements which are disruptive due to one or several of the considerations noted previously have little place in historically and visually important areas. Once again, the guidance for successful new work is to be found in the context or setting of items; the visual 'grain and texture' of significant streetscapes.

This notion is relatively new, for Brolin, in *Architecture in Context* (1980), advocates the use of abstraction and interpretation of elements common in the context/setting of that building, in order to create a common ground or linking agency between old and new. In the past the rigidity of architectural dogma, in particular, has mitigated against this 'eclectic' use of elements from previous periods, and styles and the discipline imposed by an established setting has often been regarded as too restrictive. However, Smith in *Syntax of*

Cities (1977) regards the setting of buildings as the pre-existent thread around which new structures can crystallise. It is essential to realise therefore, that precedent is once again an unreliable guide, due to the varying levels of visual correspondence which exist between old and new. The nature of the buildings comprising the 'quality' of that area and the level of cohesion which is often small in fragile streetscapes offer the start of an approach towards the design of new insertions into those streetscapes.

The Countryside Commission for Scotland has an approach to the assessment and design of alterations and new elements to the Scottish landscape which is similar to that advocated above. One of the Commission's major responsibilities is the promotion of good standards of development within the Countryside. In the case of old buildings it was realised that many required alteration, adaptation, and extension if they were to be viably retained. The problems with regard to new buildings ranged from their individual design to their integration with the landscape and other buildings. The approach by the Commission to promote guidelines for assessment and design was to:

1. Identify and describe that which constitutes traditional building character in Scotland.
2. Select (from 1) those elements of buildings and layout which determined regional or local characteristics within that tradition.
3. To derive principles (from 1 & 2) for the design, construction and siting of new buildings in the Scottish countryside.

This approach is a sophisticated one which recognises that there is no substitute for a penetrating sensitivity to the tone and character of place. It is envisaged that a similar project mounted in the Central Mount Lofty Ranges with the co-operation of a number of District Councils (including the District Council of Meadows) and the State Heritage Conservation Branch could be extremely valuable for the maintenance and enhancement of regional character.

Bibliography

Basic Historical Source Material to aid Researchers

Hotels Index SA Archives

This volume contains licensing details of South Australian Hotels until the year 1875.

Almanacks and Directories

Held in the SA Archives are particularly useful in tracing the locations of individuals, their occupations and often size of land holdings. Early volumes are, however, often incomplete as well as inaccurate with regard to spelling.

District Council Historical Records

Located in the Municipal Record Group of the SA Archives hold invaluable information in the way of Council Minutes and Rate Assessments which are additionally useful in the location of individuals (by Section number). The Council areas which largely amalgamated in 1935 to form the present Meadows District Council area comprised Clarendon, Echunga, Kondoparinga and Macclesfield District Councils.

General Registry Office

The GRO located in the Torrens Building in Victoria Square is part of the Lands Titles Office. It details the ownership of land parcels prior to the passing of the Real Property Act in 1857. The Memorial and Deposit Indexes are invaluable in this respect.

Historical Files

Held in the Lands Titles Office contain much information with regard to the development of settlements and regions through a detailed summary of early land ownership. Clarendon and environs is detailed in Vol 8/Folio 1; Coromandel Valley in 5/15; Kangarilla in 5/52; Echunga (one page only) 8/3; the Davenport Survey of the Macclesfield District is described in 1/25; Meadows in 5/43; and Ashbourne in 7/35.

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Appendices

The following section has been taken directly from Archival Rate Assessments and Directory information. As such, a number of names and locations appear misspelt. It is obvious that in the early Directories there are significant gaps in entries.

ALLEN'S 1844 ALMANACK

BLACKISTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD (Mount Barker)

Duffield, Walter, Echunga Springs, see Little Para
Everett, John, Echunga Springs
Godly, John, Echunga Springs
Hack, Barton, Echunga Springs, 25 cattle, 1 horse, 2 pigs
Hagen, Jacob, Echunga Springs, see Town
Haywood, J., Echunga Springs, 20 acres wheat, 1½ acres barley, 1 acre maize, 1 acre potatoes, 20 cattle, 1 pig
Kelleck, John, Echunga Springs, 20 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 4 acres oats, ½ acre maize, 1 acre potatoes, 10 cattle, 2 pigs
Philcox, F.
Rowland, William, Blackiston, 25 acres wheat, 6 acres barley, ½ acre potatoes, 1 acre maize, 4 acres potatoes, ½ acre pease, 10 cattle, 8 pigs

MACCLESFIELD AND ANGAS RIVER

Anderson, William, Water Gate
Anthony, William, Angas, 30 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 2 acres oats, 1 acre maize, 6 acres potatoes, 1700 ewes, 300 wethers, 6 cattle, 2 horses, 13 pigs
Cameron, Duncan, Middle Creek, 12 acres wheat, 130 sheep, 40 cattle, 24 goats
Cameron, Douglas, Cockatoo Valley
Castle, John, Macclesfield
Chandler, William, Watergate
Cook, Archibald, Toward Bank, 20 acres wheat, ½ acre barley, 5 acres maize, 1 acre potatoes, 18 cattle, 2 horses
Corder, Thomas, 9 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 2 acres maize, ½ acre garden, 30 cattle, 10 pigs
Davenport, Samuel, Macclesfield, 3 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 2 acres oats, 1000 ewes, 400 wethers, 100 cattle, 4 horses, 4 pigs
Davenport, Robert, Battunga, 28 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 1 acre oats, ½ acre potatoes, 2 acres garden, 1 acre fallow, 170 cattle, 4 horses
Deane, George, Watergate
Dermode, Michael, Echunga, 4 acres wheat, 15 cattle
Fisher, Joseph, Macclesfield, 1 acre wheat, ½ acre garden, 12 cattle, 1 pig
Hack, Stephen, Echunga Dairy, 20 acres wheat, 5 acres barley, 6 acres maize, 2 acres potatoes, 150 cattle, 6 horses, 10 pigs, 4 goats
Hall, J., 800 sheep, 20 cattle, 1 horse
Hall, George and Janeway, George, Cockatoo Valley, 20 acres wheat, 18 cattle, 1 pony
Hampton, Henry
Hobbs, William, Willow Bank, Angas, 20 acres wheat, 2 horses, 9 pigs
Howard, John, Watergate, 6 acres wheat, 6 cattle
Hewlett, C., Macclefield, 4 acres wheat, 19 cattle, 11 goats

Hughes, Walter Watson, Temple Bar, 80 acres wheat, 3 acres barley, 3 acres oats, 2 acres potatoes, 2 acres garden, 3000 ewes, 600 wethers, 112 cattle, 12 horses, 80 pigs
Jackson, S., Watergate, 40 acres wheat, ¼ acre garden, 36 cattle, 1 horse, 15 pigs
Lillycrapp, W., Macclesfield, 2½ acres wheat, ¼ acre garden, 14 cattle, 2 pigs
Limes, William, Angas, 3 acres wheat, 2 cattle
Macklin, W., Watergate, 18 acres wheat
Maidment, Charles, Macclesfield, 9 acres wheat, ¼ acre potatoes, 18 cattle, 7 pigs
Markon, Samuel, 12 acres wheat, 1½ acres barley, 1 acre maize, 1 acre potatoes, ¼ acre garden, 18 cattle, 1 horse, 1 pig
McArthur, Charles, 3½ acres wheat
McKenzie, Machlin, Macclesfield, Strathalbyn, 6 cattle
Mincham, William, Echunga Creek, 6 acres wheat
Potter, James, Watergate, 1 acre wheat, 10 cattle
Pettite, Frederick, Macclesfield
Rankine, John, Blackwood, 52 acres wheat, 7 acres barley, 4 acres oats, 2 acres garden, 4000 ewes, 500 wethers, 2000 lambs, 458 cattle, 25 horses, 33 pigs
Rodwell, C. B., Rocksprings, wheat, 6 acres, ½ acre garden, 1200 sheep, 30 cattle, 2 horses, 1 pig
Saunders, George, Echunga Creek, 12 acres wheat, 5 acres oats, 1 acre maize, ¾ acre potatoes, 60 cattle, 1 pony, 2 pigs
Simonds, James, Echunga Creek, 10 acres wheat, 3 acres barley, 3 acres oats, 1 acre potatoes, 2 cattle
Sparks, G., and Moseley, William, Beacham, 8 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 25 acres oats, 4 acres maize, ½ acre potatoes, ¼ acre garden, 15 cattle, 3 horses, 4 pigs
Stacey, James, Tool Flat, 40 acres wheat, 3 acres barley, 11 cattle
Stark, A., Angas, 60 acres wheat, ½ acre potatoes, ½ acre garden, 21 cattle, 1 horse, 6 pigs
Stirling, Edward and Charles, Angas, 5 acres wheat, 3 acres barley, 2 acres oats, 2 acres potatoes, 1550 ewes, 1000 wethers, 2 horses, 1 pig
Sutherland, Donald, Angas, 2 acres wheat, ¼ acre garden
Thorpe, Grant and McCartney, Echunga Creek, 8 acres wheat, ½ acre potatoes
Todd, Patrick, Corvendale, 4 acres wheat, ½ acre barley, 4 acres potatoes, ¼ acre garden, 1400 ewes, 300 wethers, 800 lambs, 2 horses, 3 pigs, 27 goats
Warland, William, Wheat-sheaf Inn, 9 acres wheat, 2 acres potatoes, 1 acre garden, 40 cattle, 3 pigs
Yates, Thomas, Macclesfield, ¼ acre garden, 17 cattle

GREEN HILLS AND FINNIS

Baker, Bull's Creek, 2½ acres wheat, 2 cattle
Bowman, John, and Harkness, John, Finnis, 40 cattle, 5 pigs
Bradford, John, Finnis, see south road, Sturt Grove
Dual, Thos., Hill Farm, 15 acres wheat, ½ acre garden, 6 cattle
Field & Baker, Messrs, Finnis Flat, 1000 cattle
Hall, Wm., Spring Side, 34 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, ¼ acre maize, 1½ acres potatoes, ¼ acre garden, 42 cattle, 5 pigs
Hunter, James, Finnis, 8 cattle

Johnson, J. S., Turkunga, 10 acres wheat, 1 acre oats, 3500 ewes, 1200 wethers, 300 lambs, 2 horses
 Latta Thomas, Bull's Creek, 2 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 1 acre potatoes, 56 cattle, 7 pigs
 Letts, George, Green Hills, 10 acres wheat, 3 sheep, 14 cattle, 6 goats
 McBean, John and Bishop, John, Green Hill, 20 acres wheat, 1 acre barley, 1 acre oats, 1 acre maize, 1 acre potatoes, 80 cattle
 McBeath, John Dunedin, 10 acres wheat, 3 sheep, 6 cattle
 McHarg, John, Bull's Creek, 500 ewes, 8 cattle
 Pritchard, William, Kingsbury, 28 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, ½ acre maize, 1½ acres potatoes, 40 cattle, 1 pony, 4 pigs
 Rankine, John, see Angas
 Reynell, Samuel, Bull's Creek, 1200 ewes, 1000 lambs
 Sabey, John, Finnis Flat, 16 cattle
 Scone, John, Cornwall Farm, 39 acres wheat, 7 acres barley, 4 acres oats, 1 acre potatoes, 1½ acres garden, 40 cattle, 1 horse, 25 pigs
 Tuckfield, Wm., Green Hill, 2 acres wheat, 2 cattle
 Wylie, Benjamin, Green Hill, ½ acre garden, 300 sheep, 14 cattle, 1 pig

HURTLE AND MORPHETT VALES

Boots, John, Happy Valley, 2 acres wheat
 Boyce, John, Surrey Vale, 3 acres wheat, 37 cattle, 1 pig
 Burgess, Edward & Morphett J., Carrington, 50 acres wheat, 10 acres barley, 1½ acres garden, 19 cattle, 1 pony, 30 pigs
 Chandler, Charles, Unbunga, 20 acres wheat, 3 acres potatoes, 2 acres garden, 20 cattle, 1 pony, 16 pigs
 Debus, Christian, Happy Valley, 50 acres wheat, 8 cattle, 1 horse
 Douglas, Henry, Grove Farm, 28 acres wheat, 6 acres barley, 4 acres maize, 17 cattle, 18 pigs
 Easton, Daniel, Happy Valley, 3 acres wheat, 1 acre barley, 3 cattle
 Edwards, Hurtle Vale, 8 acres wheat, 1 acre barley, 2 pigs
 Gay, Thomas, Hurtle, 11 acres wheat
 Goss, Henry, Happy Valley, 2 acres wheat, 3 pigs
 Hart, John, Surrey Ville, 10 acres wheat, 1 acre garden, 3 cattle
 Jones, John, Happy Valley, 1 cattle, 1 pig
 Mundy, Harvey, Happy Valley, ½ acre potatoes, 2½ acres garden
 Pedlar, James, Happy Valley
 Price, William, Hurtle Vale, 15 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 13 pigs
 Sheriff, William, 14 acres wheat, ½ acre barley, 5 cattle, 2 pigs
 Tapley, Thomas, Victoria Hotel, 45 acres wheat, 9 acres barley, 13 acres oats, ½ acre potatoes, 1 acre garden, 750 ewes, 250 wethers, 96 cattle, 3 horses, 8 pigs
 Tagget, N., Happy Valley, 10 acres wheat
 Tidy, Henry, 4 acres wheat, ½ acre barley, 6 pigs
 Teichelmann, Rev. C. G., Happy Valley, 5 acres wheat, 4 cattle, 3 horses
 *Turner, James & John, Thrush Grove, 38 acres wheat, 15 acres barley, 6 acres oats, 1 acre garden, 500 sheep, 6 cattle, 12 horses
 Ward, Patrick, Happy Valley, 8 acres wheat, 13 cattle
 Wauchope, Happy Valley
 Wright, John, Hurtle Vale, 10 acres wheat, 3 pigs

*Located on Section 655 near Morphett Vale, not on site of present Thrush Grove at Clarendon.

MEADOWS AND EYRE'S FLAT

Atkinson, John James, Meadows, 22 cattle
 Baker, George, Kangarilla, 28 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, ¼ acre potatoes, 68 cattle, 7 pigs
 Bateman, Peter, Eyre's Flat, 9 acres wheat

Beevor, Robert, Heathel Grange, 80 acres wheat, 1½ acres potatoes, 1½ acres garden, 6 cattle
 Bottrel, John, Scaldwell Farm, 27 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, ½ acre potatoes, ½ acre garden, 30 cattle, 4 pigs
 Brown, W. V., Wattle Dale, 10 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 1 acre garden, 50 cattle, 8 pigs
 Conway, Robert, 50 cattle, 1 horse
 Dashwood, G. F., R. N., Parkhurst, 20 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 4 acres oats, ¼ acre garden, 5 acres fallow, 40 cattle, 2 horses, 8 pigs
 Dick, James, Eyre's Flat, 25 cattle, 4 pigs
 Edmonds, W. B., Westwood, 42 acres wheat, 8 acres barley, 1 acre potatoes, 1 acre garden
 Grant, Alexander, Refuge, 4 acres wheat, 1 acre potatoes, 500 sheep, 2 horses
 Hart, Jacob, Meadows, 31 cattle, 1 pig
 Harris, Thomas, Eyre's Flat, 6 acres wheat, 4 cattle, 2 pigs
 Hensley, Charles and John, Eyre's Flat, 8 acres wheat, ¼ acre potatoes, 100 cattle, 1 horse, 20 pigs
 Kelly, John, Meadows, 39 cattle, 1 horse
 Jones, Thomas, Meadows, 9 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 1 acre oats, ½ acre garden, 16 cattle
 Laphorne, William
 Lillywhite, William Surrey Hill, 9 cattle, 1 pig
 Ludwig, A. E., Tally ho Lodge, 25 acres wheat, 5 acres potatoes, 1 acre tobacco, 11 horses
 Miles, Edward, and Elliott, William, Mount Misery, 7 acres wheat, ½ acre tobacco
 Miller, Robert, Annswood, 9 acres wheat, ¼ acre potatoes, 800 ewes, 600 wethers
 Morely, Thomas, Eyre's Flat, 40 acres wheat, 1 acre potatoes, 24 cattle, 2 pigs
 Oakely, Samuel, Meadows, 26 acres wheat, 2 acres maize, 18 cattle, 1 pig
 Paddicke, Henry and Pearn, William, Dashwood Farm, 10 acres wheat, ¼ acre maize, 6 cattle, 1 pig
 Plummer, Edward, Eyre's Flat
 Smart, William, Park Farm, 13 acres wheat, ½ acre barley, ½ acre potatoes
 Stanford, T. H., and Burley, Robert, Surrey Hill, Bashan Farm, 43 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 1 acre oats, 1 acre potatoes, 1 acre pease, ½ acre garden, 100 cattle, 2 horses, 40 pigs
 Stuckey, John, Meadows, 40 acres wheat, 3 acres barley, 6 cattle, 10 pigs
 Stone, George, Surrey Hill, ½ acre garden

UPPER STURT AND CHERRY GARDENS

Allen, Francis, 11 cattle, 1 pig
 Attrel, Daniel, 3 cattle, 2 pigs
 Bacon H., Herd's Hill, 40 acres wheat, ½ acre potatoes, 1 acre garden, 11 cattle, 1 pig
 Brain, Malachi, Coromandel Valley, 8 acres wheat, ½ acre garden, 16 cattle, 1 pig
 Broadbent, Luke, 4½ acres wheat, 7 cattle, 3 pigs, 3 goats
 Brown, Joseph, 6 cattle
 Brunskill, George, Glen Lother, 25 acres wheat, 3 acres melons, 1 sheep, 50 cattle, 1 horse, 9 pigs
 Chambers, Benjamin, Coromandel Valley, 20 acres wheat, 2 acres potatoes, 1 horse, 8 pigs
 Chambers, John, no return
 Field, Henry, 17 acres wheat, 4 acres barley, 2 acres potatoes, ½ acre garden, 6 cattle, 6 pigs
 Fooks, Government Farm, 18 cattle, 1 pig
 Flatman, H., Coromandel Valley, 5 acres wheat, 1 acre oats, ½ acre potatoes, 4 cattle, 4 pigs
 Gibbons, R., Spring Valley, 37 acres wheat, 12 acres barley, 1 acre oats, 4 cattle, 30 pigs
 Giles, H., 35 cattle, 2 pigs
 Gill, Samuel, Coromandel Valley, 15 acres wheat, 1 acre barley, ¼ acre garden, 21 cattle, 2 pigs

Gillard, J., Ilfracombe, 8 acres wheat, 1 acre barley, ¼ acre potatoes, 17 cattle, 17 pigs, 40 goats
 Grey, Charles, 2 acres wheat, 1 acre garden
 Hare, C. S., 1 acre wheat, ¼ acre garden, 45 cattle, 15 pigs, 1 goat
 Hare, Boothy, Mackreth & McKay, 32 acres wheat, 1½ acres barley
 Hill, W., 2 cattle, 2 pigs
 Humphrstone, James, 15 acres wheat, 2 acres barley, 1½ acres potatoes, 120 cattle, 12 pigs
 Jacobs, Isaac, 10 acres wheat, 1 acre potatoes, 12 cattle, 4 pigs
 Jordan, William, ¼ acre wheat, ¼ acre garden, 19 cattle, 1 pig
 Middleton, Joseph, 18 acres wheat, 1 acre potatoes, 10 cattle, 1 horse, 6 pigs
 Nicholl, John, 3 cattle, 2 pigs, 20 goats
 Pearce, James, 2 acres wheat, 3 cattle, 1 pig
 Pearce, John, 2 acres wheat
 Proctor, John, Greenend, 2 acres wheat, ¼ acre potatoes, 5 cattle, 1 pig
 Sprigg, Thomas, Glenville, 50 acres wheat, 3 acres barley, ½ acre potatoes, 4½ acres garden, 270 sheep, 100 cattle, 1 horse, 30 pigs
 Stewart, Alex, 2 acres wheat, ½ acre potatoes, 400 sheep, 10 cattle
 Waterman, William, 2 acres wheat
 Westcombe, John, 1 acre wheat, 12 cattle, 10 pigs
 Weymouth, John, 2 cattle, 1 pig
 White, John, Abbot-Hall, 18 acres wheat, 1 acre barley, 1 acre oats, 1 acre potatoes, ½ acre garden, 65 cattle, 1 horse, 9 pigs

COTTER'S 1844 ALMANACK

COUNTRY DIRECTORY

Ackland, James, sec 865, Alfracomb
 Anthony, John, section 3440, Meadows
 Baldock, J., section 8, Chalk Farm
 Baker, G. A. section 812, Kangaroo Hill
 Beacon, Henry, section 860, Sturt Vale
 Boots, John, Happy Valley
 Botterell, J., 877
 Bull, William, section 512, Hurtle Vale
 Casting, S., Euchunga Creek
 Chambers, Benjamin, 858
 Chittleborough, J., Hurtle Vale
 Cirder, Thomas, Echunga Lodge
 Coud, N., Dr Rankin's old Cattle Station
 Dashwood, G. F., section 960, Parkhurst
 Davenport, J., Macclesfield
 Davenport, R. & Deane, Barunga

Edwards, William, s. 491, No 2 Station
 Elliott, William, Meadows
 Field, Henry, section 783, Cherry Vale
 German Mission, sec 502, Happy Valley
 Gill, Samuel, section 863, Sturt Vale
 Gillard, Samuel, section 865, District B
 Goss, H., Happy Valley
 Gribble, J., section 518, Prospect Farm
 Grote, F., Grote's Park
 Hare, C. S., section 780, Cherry Gardens
 Hart, Jacob, section 3409, Meadows
 Hard, Jacob, section 3457, Meadows
 Hart, O'Halloran Hill
 Hayward, J., Three Brothers Survey
 Hack, Stephen, Three Brothers Survey
 Hagan, Jacob, Echunga
 Hooker, W., section 783, Cherry Gardens
 Jacobs, S., section 787

Jones, John, Happy Valley
 Jones & Hilpin, sec 3438, Meadows
 Kenar, H., section 2102, O'Halloran Hill
 Lavorn, James, section 3430
 Lemar, John, (?)
 Little Archibald (?)
 Malachi, sec 859, Sturt Vale
 Mardment (Maidment), C., Macclesfield
 Middleton, J., Sec 783, Cherry Vale
 Oakley, Samuel, section 5456, Meadows
 Okenden, O'Halloran Hill
 Rankine, J., Blackwood
 Simms, James, Euchunga Creek
 Thorpe, W., Echunga Creek
 Taggart, M., sec 491, No 2 Station
 Turner, J. & J., s. 655, Thrush Grove
 Wickham
 Warland, William, Wheat Sheaf

ALLEN'S 1849 ALMANACK

HUNDRED OF KUITPO

	No of Acres
Bertsoh, S.	27¼
Barthel, G.	48½
Bishop, J.	55
Baker, G.	320
Brown, W.	252
Brown, J.	80
Dashwood, G. F.	560
Dix, J.	168
Dirmody, M.	138
Ellis, G.	84
Fry, A.	200
Golder, F.	80
Hartmann, J. G.	48½
Hensley, J.	244
Hanetskie, N.	20
Jones, F.	80
Jaentch, C. E.	20
Kavenagh, E.	222
Ladyman, J.	83
Lubasch, G.	132
Liebelt, G.	74

Lang, J.G.	12
Michelmores, W.	99
Mincham, W.	56½
Marriage, R.	40
Nicol, S.	171
Purtell, P.	160
Rogers, W.	186
Rogers, J. W.	80
Rogers, M.	80
Sanders, G.	440
Sawert, G.	80
Steele, A.	84
Schumann, G.	10
Stanford & Burley	847
Steele, S.	40
Stanetskie, W.	20
Thiele, M.	4
Taylor, D.	320
Vickery, G.	604
Wickham, B.	320
Wittwer, F. W.	80

Wunelke, G. (Wundtke ?)	27¼
Yanke, S.	27¼

HUNDRED OF MACCLESFIELD

Austin, J. B.	494
Allman, J.	13
Appleton, H.	120
Anderson, T.	133
Anderson, W.	200
Alleyn, F.	80
Beushansen, G.	30
Burrow, R.	400
Bell, A.	216
Britton J.	34
Bohrn, G.	23¾
Bairstow, J.	40
Behrend, G.	4
Cleggett, F.	240
Cleggett, J.	100
Calleby, H.	40

EXTRACTS FROM DIRECTORY FOR 1865

DISTRICT OF CLARENDON

Alder, Thomas, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Appleton, Rd, lic school, Happy Valley
 Babington, Thomas, Clarendon
 Back, F., blacksmith, O'Halloran Hill
 Baker, Geo Allen, farmer, near Clarendon
 Barrett, Wm, carpenter, Happy Valley
 Barnett, Chas, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Battley, Elias, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Belton, Daniel, farmer, near Clarendon
 Bishop, James, vinegrower, Hurtle Vale
 Bond, Henry, farmer, Clarendon
 Bottrell, John, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Boothey, Joseph, Cherry Gardens
 Bradley, Isaac, farmer, Clarendon
 Brealey, John, farmer, Clarendon
 Brealey, Thomas, farmer, near Clarendon
 Broadbent, James, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Broadbent, John, postmaster
 Broadbent, Elijah, farmer
 Brook, John, farmer, Flagstaff Hill
 Brooks, Nathaniel, farmer, Hurtle Vale
 Brumby, William, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Buddle, John, farmer, Clarendon
 Burgess, Edward, farmer, Clarendon
 Carter, W. Ball, storekeeper, Happy Valley
 Caseley, Edward, Happy Valley
 Chalmers, George, O'Halloran Hill
 Chambers, Roland, farmer, Lower Sturt
 Chandler, Charles, farmer, Chandler's Hill
 Chapman, Jas Paul, farmer, Clarendon
 Chase, William, farmer, Clarendon
 Clarke, Charles, farmer, near Clarendon
 Coats, John, farmer, Upper Sturt
 Coleman, John, gardener, Happy Valley
 Cook, John, carrier, Clarendon
 Coventry, Murray, Happy Valley
 Cox, Richard, stationman, Kangarilla
 Cox, Thomas, Kangarilla
 Creaser, William, joiner, Clarendon
 Croker, William, splitter, Upper Sturt
 Crocker, John, Hurtle Vale
 Crisp, George, Clarendon
 Crossman, John, gardener, Coromandel
 Dailey, Thos, licensed school, Clarendon
 Dailey, Samuel, carpenter, Clarendon
 Davey, Joseph, farmer, Happy Valley
 Davies, J. E., storekeeper, Clarendon
 Daw Caleb, gardener, Coromandel Valley
 Deadman, Nicholas, farmer, nr Clarendon
 Dix, William, farmer, Clarendon
 Dobell, Frank, lic school, Coromandel Valley
 Donohoe, John, farmer, near Clarendon
 Donnell, John, contractor, Clarendon
 Donnell, W., licensed schl, Cherry Gardens
 Douglas, Henry, farmer, Happy Valley
 Durrant, James, farmer, near Clarendon
 Edwards, Frederick, farmer, Clarendon
 Edwards, Joseph, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Fairweather, Fredk, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Field, Henry, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Flatman, T., Cherry Gardens
 Fox, Thomas, storekeeper, Clarendon
 Fox, Richard, farmer, near Clarendon
 Franklin, Isaac, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Franklin, Luke, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Gardner, William, woodcarter, Sturt
 Gibbons, Richard, dairyman, Gibbon's Hill
 Grimes, James, farmer, Coromandel Valley
 Hales, Thomas, farmer, Happy Valley
 Hales, Wm, farmer, Windebank's Hill

Hamilton, Wm, farmer, Happy Valley
 Hardy, Joseph, District Clerk, Clarendon
 Hardy, Joseph, jun, farmer, Clarendon
 Hart, Seth, farmer, Clarendon
 Hambly, Wm, cordwainer, Clarendon
 Hawkes, Wm, farmer, near Clarendon
 Hawkes, Andrew, farmer, Clarendon
 Haynes, Thomas, farmer, Mount Bold
 Heyland, William, farmer, Chandler's Hill
 Hickman, Francis, farmer, Clarendon
 Hickman, William, farmer, Clarendon
 Hodge, William farmer, Coromandel
 Holland, Richard, Cherry Gardens Creek
 Horner, Nathaniel, farmer, Mount Bold
 Jacobs, Isaac, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Jacobs, Henry, farmer, near Clarendon
 James, John, carter, Clarendon
 Johnson, George, farmer, Clarendon
 Johnson, Amelia, Victoria Hotel, Tapley's Hill
 Kenihan, Hugh, farmer, Tapley's Hill
 Kelsey, Edward, vinegrower, Happy Valley
 Kernott, Edward, Dairyman, Coromandel
 King, Thomas, mason, Clarendon
 Klose, John Geo, farmer, Happy Valley
 Lafferty, William, farmer, near Clarendon
 Lambert, Richard, farmer, South Road
 Lattin, Philip, farmer, Chandler's Hill
 Lewes, Joseph, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Lewes, Robert, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Lee, William, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Mackerith, George, farmer, Scott's Creek
 McLean, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Lucas, Charles, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Maloney, Pat, stationman, Clarendon
 Matthews, Thomas, grazier, Coromandel
 Matthews, William, Chandler's Hill
 Mason George, farmer, Happy Valley
 Marriott, Jonathon, farmer, Clarendon
 Minchin, Michael, farmer, near Happy Valley
 Mildwater, George, farmer, Scott's Creek
 Minny, Issac, cordwainer, Clarendon
 Maurau, L. J., surgeon, Happy Valley
 Morphett, Richard, farmer, Clarendon
 Motherall, Wm Henry, medical practr, Clarendon
 Mundy, William, farmer, Clarendon
 Neville, H. T., Royal Oak, Clarendon
 Nicolle, William, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Norris, Joseph, farmer, Happy Valley
 Norris, John, farmer, Happy Valley
 Norton, Joseph, farmer, Coromandel
 Oakley, Samuel, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Oakley, Josiah, Eyre's Flat
 Owens Harry, farmer, Lower Sturt
 Partridge, Josiah, farmer, near Clarendon
 Painter, John, farmer, Onkaparinga River
 Painter, William, farmer, Onkaparinga River
 Paddock, Henry, blacksmith, Clarendon
 Paddock, James, gardener, Eyre's Flat
 Parker, Eliza, storekeeper, O'Halloran Hill
 Peake, Ed John, SM, Clarendon
 Pedlar, James, cordwainer, Happy Valley
 Pennington, William, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Phillips, Robert, farmer, near Clarendon
 Piggot, Richard, farmer, near Clarendon
 Piggot, Charles, farmer, near Clarendon
 Robertson, Alexander, Happy Valley
 Rose, James, farmer, Cherry Gardens Road
 Rose, James, Cherry Gardens Road
 Rose, Benjamin, farmer, Cherry Gardens Road
 Sampson, William, farmer, near Reynella
 Sauerbier, Christian, farmer, Happy Valley

Scutter, William, labourer, Clarendon
 Shepley, E., postmaster, Coromandel
 Sherriff, William, farmer, Coromandel
 Schultz, Christian, farmer, Tapley's Hill
 Sinclair, H., cordwainer, O'Halloran Hill
 Smart, William, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Smart, Walter, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Sprigg, Thos, farmer, Glenville near Clarendon
 Spicer, John, farmer, Clarendon
 Steer, Richard, farmer, near Clarendon
 Steer, William, farmer, near Clarendon
 Stilwell, William, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Strong, John, poundkeeper, Happy Valley
 Strong, John, jun, vinegr, Happy Valley
 Sturges, George, farmer, near Clarendon
 Tapley, James, farmer, Tapley's Hill
 Taylor, Robt, blacksmith, O'Halloran Hill
 Thredgold, W., sen, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Thredgold, Wm, Jun, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 Thredgold, Robert, farmer, near Clarendon
 Thomas, Thomas, O'Halloran Hill
 Thorpe, Charles, postmaster, Kangarilla
 Thorpe, John, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Toop, Abner, farmer, Wicham's Hill
 Tilbrook, John, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Tilbrook, Peter, Hurtle Vale
 Turner, Robert, farmer, Clarendon
 Tune, Stephen, farmer, Eyre's Flat
 Ussher, P. R. C., Wesleyan min, Clarendon
 Usher, G., cordwainer, Kangarilla
 Warren, John, farmer, Happy Valley
 Waite, William, butcher, Coromandel
 Weymouth, John, mason, Coromandel
 Whim, Richard, farmer, Coromandel
 Whyte, John, farmer, Cherry Gardens
 White, Phineas, butcher, Clarendon
 White, Josiah, mason, Clarendon
 Wilkinson, John, gardener, Happy Valley
 Wilson, Henry, farmer, Hurtle Vale
 Williams, John, grazier, Coromandel
 Williams, Jas, poundkeeper, Clarendon
 Windebank, Henry, farmer, Happy Valley
 Wisdom, J. Flagstaff Inn, South Road
 Wood, Frederick, cordwainer, Clarendon
 Wood, Samuel, Eyre's Flat
 Wright, William, stationman, O'Halloran Hill
 Young, T. farmer, Happy Valley

DISTRICT OF ECHUNGA

Ampt, Johann, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Atwell, Sam, eating house keeper, nr Crafers
 Atwell, H., farmer, Meadow's Flat
 Bailey, Geo, gardener, High St, Echunga
 Bertram, W., farmer, near Echunga
 Boehm, E. J., surgeon, Hahndorf
 Boon, John, farmer, Old Tiers near Crafers
 Brown, Joseph, farmer, Scott's Creek
 Burton, William, farmer, near Echunga
 Carter, Emily Hagen Arms, Echunga
 Carter, Jon, farmer, near Echunga
 Catchlove, Geo Hy, Bridge Inn, Echunga
 Chapman, David, farmer, near Echunga
 Chapman, Jesse, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Christoph, August, storekeeper, Hahndorf
 Clark, Robert, farmer, near Echunga
 Cook, Henry, blacksmith, Meadows
 Cooper, Samuel, farmer, Western Flat
 Cooper, Edward, butcher, Echunga
 Dolling, Godfried, butcher, Nixon's Creek
 Doussee, A. M., Storekeeper, Echunga
 Dunn, J & Co., Bridgewater Mills

Easther, William, sawyer, Hahndorf
 Edwards, W. K., farmer, Old Tiers nr Stirling
 Farrow, Edward, farmer, Meadows Flat
 Fiedler, Rev. A., Germ Prot min, Hahndorf
 Forrest, David, storekeeper, Echunga
 Gerbes, Christian, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Goble, James, Meadows Inn, Meadows
 Gould, Stph, Halfway House, Mt Barker Rd
 Golding, Steph, shoemaker, Meadows Road
 Grummett, A., contractor, Hahndorf
 Gurney, Cornelius, farmer, Meadows Flat
 Habich, F. C. H. W., farmer, Hahndorf
 Habich, L. G., blacksmith, Hahndorf
 Halliday, Jn, farmer, Old Tiers nr Crafers
 Hamlyn, Thomas, farmer, nr Echunga Gardens
 Hampton, Hy, farmer, near Echunga Diggings
 Hardiman, Richard, farmer, near Echunga
 Hawkins, R. D., Aldgate Hotel
 Heinrich, Fred Wm, Frederickstadt
 Herzog, Christn Fred, carpenter, Hahndorf
 Hewish, H., Bridgewater Hotel, Cox's Crk
 Hill, William, farmer, Scott's Creek
 Hill, Hy, shoemaker, Echunga
 Hogben, William, farmer, Meadows
 Howard, Wm, farmer, Old Tiers, near Crafers
 Hunt, F. R., farmer, Hahndorf
 Hutson, Charles, poundkeeper, Hahndorf
 Ide, Thomas, German Arms, Hahndorf
 Jeanch, Christian sen, butcher, Hahndorf
 Lee, John, farmer, Western Flat
 Leonard, Thomas, farmer, Meadows
 Lewis, Robert, blacksmith, Echunga
 Liebelt, Christopher, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Lloyd, Samuel, farmer, Meadows Road
 Lockett, John, wheelwright, Echunga
 Martin, Henry, wheelwright, Hahndorf
 Martin, Thomas, wheelwright, Echunga
 Masters, Charles, wheelwright, Meadows Road
 Miley, R. & R., storekeepers, Echunga
 Oliver, A., Crafer's Inn
 Paech, Geo Fred, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Paech, Gottlob, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Paech, John Christian, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Page, St, builder, Echunga
 Penrose, William, farmer, Echunga Creek
 Penrose, John, farmer, Echunga
 Pfening, Heinrich, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Plane, Thomas, farmer, Echunga Creek
 Redmond, Patrick, farmer, Echunga Creek
 Ruge, Johann Wilhelm, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Riddell, W., burcher, Echunga
 Rogers, T. W., sheepfarmer, Onkaparinga
 Rose, Thomas, storekeeper, Stirling
 Russell, Hy, Clerk Dist Council, Echunga
 Sanders, Geo John, farmer, near Echunga
 Sawyer, G. E., licensed school, Echunga
 Schach, Joh Gott, machinemaker, Hahndorf
 Schuberth, Christian, farmer, Hahndorf
 Scheutze, A. G., Union Hotel, Hahndorf
 Shipley, Thomas, farmer, Scott's Creek
 Shorney, George, clerk & agent, Cox's Crk
 Simons, James, farmer, Meadows Road
 Smith, Edward, farmer, near Crafers
 Smith, James, farmer, Meadows Road
 Sounemann, Henry, baker, Hahndorf
 Sparks, George, farmer, Echunga
 Starke, Ludwig, wheelwright, Hahndorf
 Standenmeyer, A., chemist, Hahndorf
 Stephens, James, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Stickwood, Henry, farmer, near Stirling
 Streimpel, Rev. C. F. A., Luth Past, Hahndorf
 Sweetapple, W. D., agent, Echunga

Thiele, Christian, farmer, Hahndorf
 Thiele, Frederick, farmer, Hahndorf
 Warland, W., Wheatsheaf Inn, Onkaparinga
 Watts, Ed., sheepfarmer, near Echunga
 Weindke, Godfried, farmer, Frederickstadt
 Wiese, Fredderick, blacksmith, Hahndorf
 Werth, John G., stonemason, Hahndorf
 Wittwer, Fred Wm, farmer, Mt Barker Road
 Wittwer, Fred Wm, jun, miller, Hahndorf

DISTRICT OF KONDOPARINGA

Adams, Jon Wm, sen, farmer, McHarg's Ck
 Adams, Henry, farmer, Greenhills
 Agar, George Henry, farmer, Paris's Creek
 Atkins, William, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Balderstone, Christopher, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Belton, John, farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Bignall, James, farmer, Meadows
 Bignall, George, farmer, Meadows
 Bilney, George, farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Blake, Joseph, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Bodger, Hazor, farmer, McHarg's Creek
 Bode, Joseph A., gentleman, Giles's Flat
 Bottrill, John, farmer, Kangarilla
 Bramford, Elijah, farmer, Glen Grove
 Broadfoot, Alexander, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Broderick, Timothy, farmer, Meadows
 Burley, Wm and Jas, millers, Meadows
 Carr, John, farmer, Glen Grove
 Carter, Joseph, farmer, Greenhills
 Carter, Wm, farmer, Meadows
 Catt, Jesse, butcher, Meadows
 Clatworthy, Solomon, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Clark, David, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Clements, John Thomas, farmer, Horse Gully
 Collier, Henry, farmer, Greenhills
 Collins, James, farmer, Glen Grove
 Conlin, James, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Conlin, Malachi, sen, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Conlin, Malachi, jun, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Conlin Martin, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Creber, John, farmer, Meadows Gully
 Cross, Robert, farmer, Meadows
 Crouch, George, farmer, Meadows
 Currie, William, farmer, Currie's Creek
 Dashwood, Geo F., SM, Dashwood's Gully
 Davis, John, farmer, McHarg's Creek
 Dawson, William, blacksmith, Bull's Creek
 Dix, Abraham, farmer, Kangarilla
 Dix, Edward, farmer, Kangarilla
 Donald, Thomas, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Dunn, George, farmer, McHarg's Creek
 Dunn, William, farmer, Meadows
 Durrick, Michael, farmer, Springs
 Earl, Charles, shoemaker, Meadows
 Fry, Geo, mason, Kangarilla
 Fry, William, mason, Glen Grove
 Gardener, John, farmer, Signal Flat
 Garwood, George, farmer, Paris's Creek
 Gerin, John, farmer, Springs
 Gerin, Michael, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Glen, John, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Goble, James, Meadows Inn, Meadows
 Golder, Thomas, farmer, Kangarilla
 Greig, William, farmer, Meadows
 Haddock, William, carpenter, Meadows
 Hall, William, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Hall, George, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Haines, Edwin, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Harper, Arthur, farmer, Reynell's Gully
 Harper, William, farmer, Reynell's Gully

Harvey, James, farmer, Meadows
 Hay, William, farmer, Meadows
 Haylock, Robert, farmer, Reynell's Hill
 Hill, James, farmer, Onkaparinga
 Hill, John, farmer, Meadows
 Hirrell, A., farmer, Meadows
 Hillier, Moses, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Hollomby, Robert, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Hollands, George, farmer, Greenhills
 Jones, John Samuel, lic school, Meadows
 Jones, Thomas, farmer, Meadows
 Keeling, Charles Staley, farmer, Finnis Flat
 Kidman, W., farmer, Greenhills
 Kirkham, John, farmer, Greenhills
 Kirkham, Samuel, farmer, Greenhills
 Kirkham, William, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Lang, John, farmer, Meadows
 Langford, George, farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Latta, William, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Lemar, W., farmer, Greenhills
 Leonard, Patrick, farmer, Meadows Gully
 Lucas, Charles, farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Lucas, Joseph, farmer, Kangarilla
 Luffman, William, gardener, Meadows
 Lymburner, Adam, farmer, Meadows
 Maidment, William, farmer, Finnis
 Macklin, Thomas, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Meader, W., farmer, Glen Grove
 McDonald, Christopher, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Michelmore, Charles, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Mills, William, farmer, Springs
 Morphett, George, farmer, Meadows
 Morris James, farmer, Meadows
 Murrie, J. & P., storekeepers, Meadows
 Myers, Frederick, farmer, Meadows
 Nicol, James, farmer, Meadows
 Nicol, John, farmer, Meadows
 Nottage, Charles, farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Nottage, John, farmer, Glen Grove
 Nottage, Thomas, farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Norris, Edward, farmer, Meadows
 Oakley, Thomas, farmer, Blackfellows' Creek
 Oakley, William, farmer, Currie's Creek
 O'Leary, Richard, farmer, Bull's Creek
 O'Loughlin, Michael, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Phillips, Ambrose, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Phipps, Thomas, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Prewitt, George, poundkeeper, Glen Grove
 Purtle, Patrick, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Robinson, William, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Rogers, Alfred, farmer, Finnis
 Rogers, Maylin John, farmer, County Boundary
 Rogers, Thos W., sheepfarmer, Onkaparinga
 Scott, Richard, farmer, McHarg's Creek
 Servante, Capt RN, Dashwood's Gully
 Shearer, W., mason, Bull's Creek
 Sidler, A., farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Simmons, John, blacksmith, Kangarilla
 Simpson, David, blacksmith, Meadows
 Smith, William, farmer, Dashwood's Gully
 Staples, George, farmer, Meadows
 Steer, George, farmer, Teatree Meadows
 Stone, James, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Stone, George, farmer, Meadows
 Squires, Thomas, farmer, Kangarilla
 Thomas, Elisha, storekeeper, Meadows
 Threadgold, Thomas, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Treloar, Henry, farmer, Greenhills
 Townsend, Richard, farmer, Meadows
 Vickery, George, sheepfarmer, Meadows
 Wearing, A., farmer, Coad's Creek
 Wheeler, John, farmer, Meadows

Wheeler, William, farmer, Meadows
 White, Charles Thomas, farmer, Bull's Creek
 Widowson, Thomas, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Wills, Samuel, farmer, McHarg's Creek
 Wills, Thomas, farmer, McHarg's Creek
 Wills, William, shoemaker, Bull's Creek
 Wines, James, farmer, Giles's Flat
 Woodgate, Decimus, lic surveyor, Meadows
 Wright, Henry, farmer, Greenhills
 Wright, David, farmer, Greenhills
 Wright, Thos, farmer, Bull's Creek

DISTRICT OF MACCLESFIELD

Abbott, S., farmer, Long Valley near Strathalbyn
 Abbott, Joseph, farmer, Long Valley near Strathalbyn
 Albert, Benjamin, gardener, Macclesfield
 Anders, Gottlieb, shoemaker, Bugle Ranges
 Anderson, William A., Farmer, Greenhills
 Anderson, Thos, sen, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Anderson, John, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Anderson, Thos, jun, farmer, Lashbrook, Bugle Ranges
 Atkinson, James, farmer, Long Valley
 Atkinson, John, farmer, Long Valley
 Austin, Rev. J. B., Con minister, Macclesfield
 Austin, Ed, dealer, Lashbrook
 Baldwin, Henry, carpenter, Western Flat
 Bartlett, Edward, Macclesfield
 Beeching, George, farmer, Macclesfield
 Belfourd, William, farmer, Carfax
 Bray, William, Strathalbyn
 Calaby Thomas, farmer, Strathalbyn
 Carruthers, Walter, farmer, Western Flat
 Castles, William, farmer, Long Valley
 Cobb, Elijah, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Coleman, John H., brewer, Venable St, Macclesfield
 Crane, G., Storekeeper, Bugle Ranges
 Considine, Andrews, farmer, Green's Place
 Crutchett, G. T., winegrower, Withall, Bugle Ranges
 Cumming, H. J., farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Dancker, Heinrich, storekeeper, Macclesfield
 Darley, John, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Darmody, M., farmer, Greenhills
 Davenport, Robt, JP, gentleman, Battunga
 Davis, Eli, farmer, Doctor's Creek
 Dixon, Hartley, storekeeper, Macclesfield
 Duffield, William, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Dogherty, Patrick, farmer, Green's Place
 Downs, William, farmer, Doctor's Creek
 Dunn, Thomas, contractor, Macclesfield
 Dyer, John, farmer, Stony Nob
 Edmunds, Mrs, farmer, near Macclesfield
 Elder, William, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Ellis, Samuel, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Enwright, James, Greenhills
 Fahey, Matilda, licensed school, Blackwood
 Fischer, D. T. L. gardener, Bugle Ranges
 Fleet, George, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Francke, M., miner, Macclesfield
 Freeman, W., butcher, Macclesfield
 Fry, Charles, farmer, Greenhills
 Gemmel, Thos, gentleman, Long Valley
 Gould, William, farmer, Brooks
 Grace, Charles, storekeeper, Macclesfield
 Graham, George, carpenter, Long Valley
 Gratwick, J., hawker, Macclesfield
 Hacket, James, storekeeper, Macclesfield
 Hall, Thomas, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Harris, William, farmer, Glenhurst
 Hattersley, John, chemist, Macclesfield
 Hunt, James, farmer, Brooks
 Horner, John, farmer, Davenport Gully
 Hobin, John, farmer, Tory Banks

Holloway, Chas, wheelwright, Macclesfield
 Jackson, J. G., vinegrower, Macclesfield
 Kilmartin, M., contractor, Greenhills
 Kinnair, John, farmer, Macclesfield
 Kepert, W., shoemaker, Macclesfield
 Krichauff, F. E. H., JP, agent, Bugle Ranges
 Lauchs, August, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Laurie, W. M., teacher, Macclesfield
 Lang, August, farmer, Greenhills
 Laidlaw, Thomas, engineer, Watergate
 Leedham, George P., sen, farmer, Watergate
 Leedham, George, jun, blacksmith, Macclesfield
 Lemar, William, farmer, Teatree
 Lemar, John T., farmer, Teatree
 Leonard, D., farmer, Templebar
 Lewis, Henry, Davenport Arms, Macclesfield
 Lines, Charles, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Lien, Mat, Macclesfield Hotel, Macclesfield
 Marker, sen, wheelwright, Macclesfield
 Miller, Robert, stationman, Carfax
 Mitchell, Jacob, carter, Bugle Ranges
 Mitchell, Joseph, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Mott, David, farmer, near Macclesfield
 Mott, James, farmer, Macclesfield
 Mott, Joseph, sen, farmer, Macclesfield
 Muller, August, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Murphy, Denis, farmer, Macclesfield
 Murphy, Mrs Ellen, Tory Banks
 Myren, J., mason, Macclesfield
 Natt, William, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Nestor, Thomas, sen, farmer, Howlet's Gully
 Nestor, Thomas, jun, farmer, near Macclesfield
 Neumann, F., vinegrower, Macclesfield
 Otto, Charles, licensed school, Bugle Ranges
 O'Connor, Mrs S., Macclesfield
 O'Laughlan, L., farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Passfield, Charles, farmer, Doctor's Creek
 Patterson, Alexander, farmer, near Macclesfield
 Patterson, George, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Pilben, Thomas, farmer, near Macclesfield
 Reid, Moses, farmer, Long Valley
 Riecken, J., farmer, near Macclesfield
 Reimers, J. H. W., farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Roberts, John, winegrower, Bugle Ranges
 Robinson, Stephen, blacksmith, Macclesfield
 Robinson, Robert, Greenhills
 Roberts, Phillip, farmer, Boundary
 Roebuck, George, winegrower, Bugle Ranges
 Rose, Reuben, farmer, Watergate
 Ryan, John, farmer, near Macclesfield
 Ryan, Michael, farmer, Macclesfield Creek
 Salmon, Manus, farmer, near Macclesfield
 Schedlich, C. G., Clerk Dis Council Macclesfield
 Schmidt, H., stationmaster, Macclesfield
 Sleep, Robert, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Stevens, Charles, farmer, Greenhills
 Sutter, Paul M., mail contractor, Macclesfield
 Taylor, Robert, farmer, Long Valley
 Thomas, Josiah, farmer, near Meadows
 Treloar, Henry H., farmer, Boundary
 Vaughton, Gay, teacher, Bugle Ranges
 Wade, Thomas, gardener, Macclesfield
 Wakefield, David, farmer, Scrubby Range
 Ward, Richard, carpenter, Macclesfield
 Warman, James, shoemaker, Macclesfield
 Webb, Henry, mason, near Macclesfield
 Wickham, John P., overseer, Bugle Ranges
 Wilkins, William, farmer, Bugle Ranges
 Williams, Joseph, gardener, Teatree
 Wright, John, poundkeeper, near Macclesfield
 Wooding, William, butcher, near Macclesfield
 Wood Samuel, shoemaker, near Macclesfield
 Yates, Thos, sen, farmer, Macclesfield Creek

EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL RATE ASSESSMENTS

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CLARENDON 1856		Occupier	Section Number
Occupier	Section Number	Hopkin, H.	493
Alder, T.	825, 839	Holder, J. M.	1048
Hayes	1100	Holder, E.	269, 271
Brookes, N.	514, 515	Hooker, J.	494
Bottrill, J.	875, 877, 1636	Heape	267, 276
Baker, G.	822, 823, 824	Heyland, W. P.	259
Burgess, E.	740, 741, 742, 749, 1020 (¾ Clarendon?)	Hillcoat	860, 1100, 1101, 1261
Bond, H.	Clarendon (Part) 764, 765, 1021	Hamilton, W.	12, 517
Babington, H.	1019	Hay, R.	77, 129
Burton, M.	770	Hickman, Wm, sen	Part 684, 685, 679
Broadbent, J.	780, 788	Hickman, Wm, jun	684
Broadbent, E.	786	Hunt, M.	70, 71
Broadbent, L.	786	Hunt, T.	864, 1035
Boothey, T.	779, 1641	Hart, T. (Store)	Clarendon
Barritt & (Noorish?)	24	Henderson, T.	518
Bilton, D.	747	Hay, R.	510, 902
Bodger, Horza (?)	685	Hillditch, J.	1019, Clarendon
Beck	456	Hart	687
Barnett, C.	871, 872	Hart, Seth	Part 686, 687
Brown	811	Jacobs, I.	787
Boyde, E.	494	Jourdan, H.	512
Brealey	678	Jessop, W.	1048, 1069
Chandler, W.	521, 558, 671, 677, 683	Kennihan, H.	74, 457, 458, 466, 467, 475, 2102, 2108
Cumming, P.	21, 22, 261, 262, 263, 861, 862, 895	Kernott	802, 859
Clerk, J.	28, 29, 68, 69, 79, 80, 81	King, J.	746, 811
Chalmers, J.	784, 789, 802, 858, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1375	King, T.	Allotment 494 (5 acres)
Chamberlain, J.	494	Kick, J.	Cottage
Chapman, W.	494, 501	Lewis, J.	782
Klose, J. G.	502	Lambert, R.	500
Coventry, M.	1048	Lucas, R.	1637
Cowell	Clarendon	Latter, P.	258
Chapman, J. P.	726, 1638	Littleton, F.	761, 762
Currie, W.	877	Lockier, W.	Clarendon
Chandler, J.	753	Lloyd, B. H.	781, 1056, 1639, 1640
Chase, E.	739	Morphett, R.	739, 800, Allotment
Clarke, J.	840	Morphett, J.	739, 800
Carter, E.	863	Morphett, R. & G.	Allotment Clarendon, 1639 (Hut & 2 acres)
Cocking, R. (Flagstaff Inn, etc)	122, 134	Morphett, Geo	Part of 800 (2 acres)
Coleman	1048	Mitchell, E.	Clarendon, 291, 749, 766, 767
Clarendon Vineyard (Mr Snell or Shill—name of owner unclear)	1020	Marriot, J.	688, 767
Campbell	1019, 501	Middleton, J.	778, 783
Crofts	501	Boothey, J.	779
Douglas, H.	516	Murray, A.	Part 1200
Dix, J.	290, 768, 769	Meadows, Jas	Part 783, 1080
Dicker, A.	696, 697	Mollier, J.	679
Dungey, T. (Sourbeer Owner)	799	Montgomery, R.	493
Davies, J.	Clarendon	Montgomery, A.	493
Dalu (Dalie?), T.	Clarendon	McFarlane	468
Derrick, J.	1059	McLane (McLean ?)	25
Edwards, W.	518	McKereth, G.	285, 775
Flatman, H.	265, 268	Mildwater, G.	286
Field, H.	783	Minchen, M.	899, 2107
Foy, R.	715, 727, 740	Mitchell, F.	808
Fairbairn, J.	493	Norton, J.	797
Gill, Mrs	863	Oakley, S.	841, 854, 870, 873, 876, 1634
Gregory, W.	1057	O'Halloran, Major	465, 474
Godson, W.	760, 1022	Pedlar, J.	493
Gooding, W.	1048	Painter, W.	821
Gibbons, R.	264, 793, 794, 795, 796	Partridge, J.	Part 269, 270, 271
Green, G.	1023	Phillips, R.	742, 749, 756, 757
Robins, L. D.	874	Piggott, R.	Clarendon, 1020
Glasson, W.	758	Paddock, H.	749, 764
Hales, T. & W.	260, 494	Noorish (?)	517
Hardy, J.	705, 706	Primmer, E. (?)	272
		Pearce, J.	489
		Pitman	26
		Poole, G.	123
		Piggott, C.	No entry

Pearce, H.	501	Winterbanks, H.	257
Reynell, J.	511	Wright, Wm	456
Rose, W.	23	Whyte, S.	456
Regan, W.	573	Wright, Thos	Clarendon
Rimsilor (?)	866	White, I.	686
Obens (?)	27	Waymouth, J.	860
Rankin, W.	494	Watts, Rev. Mr	863
Ray	Part 696, 697	Ward, T.	130, 2106
Robertson, A.	501	Woodgate, D.	750, 751, 752, 754, 755, 759
Spriggs (Misses ?)	675, 770, 771, 773, 774	White, J.	725, 735, 736, 807
Steer, R.	743, 744, 745, 812 (or 872), 826	Whin, R.	863
Stillwell, W.	813	Whinter (?)	860
Smart, W.	748, 763	Whitlock, C.	813
Sinclair, H.	½	Woods, S.	737, 738, 809
Strong, J.	1048	Winterbank, H.	494
Stone, T.	Clarendon 767	Warren, J.	494
Spriggs, J.	675	Young, T.	1048
Spencer, J.	705, 715 (706, 716 ?)	Young, H.	493, 503
Sourbier, C.	256, 278, 279, 280, 281, 476, 495, 504, 790, 792, 798	Young, J.	810
		Bishop, J.	501
Sharpe, G.	126	Daer (?), J.	501
Scutter	739	Potter	501
Shepley, E.	865	Baker	501
Hailstone, G.	1048	Davey, W.	459
Strong, J.	493	Parker	456
Scroope, H.	266	Boyce, W.	713
Spicer	824	Whyte, G.	284
Smith	Clarendon	Dicker, A.	686
Sheriff, W.	695, 703, 704, 714	Boothey, J.	288
Trimmer, W.	494	Dix, E., jun	Part 686, 687
Thorpe, J.	1635	Lethbridge	864
Turner, T.	1017	Williams, J.	Clarendon
Turner, R.	688	Winter (or Tennant)	518
Turner, J.	672	Nooske (?), A.	125
Thomson, W.	516	Weston	124
Taggart, M.	518	Brookmire, F.	127
Tapley, T.	72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 129	Biddle, J.	776
Threadgold, T.	674, 675, 687, 688	Fairweather	287
Usher, G.	72	Hightt, Thos	494
Whyte, J.	785, 1080	Sourbier, C.	791

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CLARENDON 1890

Index to Abbreviated Locations:

Ackland's Hill	AH	Happy Valley	HV
Baker's Gully	BG	Hurtle Vale	Ht V
Chandler's Hill	CH	Kangarilla	K
Cherry Gardens	CG	O'Halloran Hill	O'H H
Clarendon	Clndn	Tapley's Hill	TH
Coromandel Valley	CV	Wickham's Hill	WH
Darlington	Darl'to	Windebank Hill	Wbk H

Please note Scotch Creek is now termed Scott Creek.

OCCUPIER	OWNER	SECTION NUMBER	AREA
Alder, T.	Govt	201	BG
Appleton, R.	Appleton	494	HV
Alcock, E.	Alcock	432	HV
Ashenden, Wm	Ashenden	357	CG
Aldridge, G. H.	Aldridge	501	HV
Baker, A.	Baker	779	CG
Battley, E.	Battley	688	Clndn
Brumby, Wm	Brumby	779	CG
Bradley, I.	Bradley	766	Clndn
Brumby, J.	Brumby, Wm	779	CG
Buddle, John	Acreman & Co	696	Clndn
Buddle, Joseph	Acreman & Co	697	Clndn
Bottrell, S.	Bottrell	875, 877, 1639, 6 (?)	K
Baker	Fletcher, H. C.	824	BG
Brealey, S.	Matthews, Trustees	259	CH
Biddle, A.	Milne	813, 825, 839	BG
Brealey, J.	Jacobs, H.	352, 353, 358	CG
Bass, G.	Govt	319, 306	CG
Buddle, T.	Buddle	801	Clndn
Bilney, D.	Oakley, J.	874	K
Bosworth, R.	Bosworth	39, 40	WH
Broadbent, Henry	Broadbent, H.	783, 801	Clndn & CG
Broadbent, Henry	Broadbent, J.	347, 786	CG
Broadbent, Henry	Donnell, Wm	783	CG
Broadbent, E.	Broadbent, E.	786, 348	CG
Broadbent, A.	Donnell, Wm	743	CG

OCCUPIER	OWNER	SECTION NUMBER	AREA
Broadbent, Harry	Mrs Broadbent	788	CG
Bremner, D.	Bremner	683	CV
Brealey, R. W.	Fletcher, H. C.	823, 807	BG
Bryan, H.	Bryan	875	K
Wesleyan Trustees	Wesleyan Trustees	1020	Clndn
Brumby, G.	Ricks, C.	359	CG
Briant, H.	Briant	802	CV
Barnes, J.	Barnes	493	HV
Bonney, H.	Alcock, E.	477	HV
Bonney, H.	Elsegood, J.	259	Wbk H
Crocker, J.	Crocker	501	Ht V
Conlon, O.	Conlon	501	Mudtown
Coran, J.	Coran	456	O'H H
Coat, M.	Coat, J.	375	Upper Sturt
Coat, T.	Coat, J.	376	Upper Sturt
Coat, Wm H.	Coat, J.	407	Upper Sturt
Coat, C.	Coat, J.	376	Upper Sturt
Chapman, J.	Chapman	1639	Clndn
Cox, R.	Cox	875	K
Chapman, Mrs	Chapman, Mrs	687	Clndn
Clements, J.	Currie, Wm	1629, 1641, 1648	WH
Chase, G.	Chase	810	BG
Culver, J.	Culver	123	Darl'ton
Culver, J.	Culver	125, 126	Darl'ton
Clark, R.	Clark	258, 671	CH
Clark, R.	Clark	685	Clndn
Cullen, E.	Cullen	1012	CV
Crozier's Trustees		263, 861, 862, 895, 261, 21, 22, 23	CV
Coare, S.	Coare	801	Clndn
Cook, T.	Cook	863	CV
Coombs, A.	Shepley, E.	865	CV
Coleman, T.	Coleman	501	HV
Chapman, A. S.	Chapman	364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 408, 362, 363	Acklands Hill
Colmer, W.	Colmer	863	CV
Cox, J.	Sprigg, T.	773, 675	Glanville
Crawford, A.	Crawford	1048	HV
Caladonie (Caladonian), Wm	Caladonie	6	Hooks Farm
Collins, H.	Oakleys Trustees	870, 841, 874	K
Crane, J.	Crane	38	WH
Coleman, J.	Booths Trustees	494	HV
Cole, T.	Education Dept	801	Clndn
Cranbrook, A.	Mrs Milne	875	K
Cranbrook, A.	Thorpe, J.	875	K
Colyer, G.	Colyer	355	CG
Dix, Thomas	Dix	768, 769	Clndn
Davis, C.	Davis	456	O'H H
Deer, Wm	Mrs Coral	512	Ht V
Davey, J.	Davey	488	HV
Davey, T.	Davey	459, 275	HV
Dix, A.	Dix	290	Clndn
Dix, A.	Govt	305	Clndn
Dix, A.	Thorngate, J. B.	751	Clndn
Douglas, H.	Douglas	516, 501	HV
Deadman, N.	Deadman	758	Clndn
Durrant, J.	Durrant	760	Clndn
Dodson, G.	Dall, J. W.	184, 185, 186	near Mt Bold
Dix, E.	Dodson	770	Clndn
Donaldson, P.	Dix	688	Clndn
Dix, Wm	Donaldson	863	CV
Evans, T.	Squiers, G.	801	Clndn
Edwards, T.	Evans	405	Upper Sturt
Easton, C.	Edwards	800	Clndn
Flatman, H.	Gibson, J.	494	HV
Francis, Mrs	Flatman	265, 268	on Range
Farrell (?), J.	Francis, Mrs	501	Ht V
Franklen, L.	Farrell	1069	South Rd
Franklen, L.	Franklen	77	Darl'ton
Fletcher, H. C.	Jafferey, A.	79, 80, 81	Darl'ton
Fletcher, H. C.	Fletcher	816, 808, 821, 822, 1640	BG
Wright, T.	Govt	202	BG
Wright, T.	Wright	801	Clndn
Fox, E.	Fuller, W. G.	Lot 12, 801	Clndn
Gardner, J.	Fox, J.	273, 776, 777, 1057, 1639, 1640, 267	CG
Gardner, J.	Gardner	501	Ht V
Gardner, Wm	Wilkin, J.	501	Ht V
Gardner, Walter	Gardner	493	HV
Gibson, J.	Gardner	493	HV
Gibson, J.	Gibson	494	HV
Gillard, J.	Booths Estate	494	HV
Goodall, J.	Gillard	801, 1020	Clndn
	Goodall	489	Upper Sturt

OCCUPIER	OWNER	SECTION NUMBER	AREA
Gibbins, R.	Gibbins	493, 494, 495, 496, 264	Spring Vale
Glede, J.	Glede	501	Ht V
Gillies, J.	Gillies	1069	South Rd
Unoccupied	Glastonbury, I.	800	Cln dn
Hales, C.	Hales	494	HV
Hales, C.	Norris, J.	494	HV
Hill, Wm	Hill	283	Scot Cr
Harper, A.	Harper	705, 706	Cln dn
Harper, A.	Fletcher, H. C.	726, 737, 738, 727	Onkaparinga
Harper, G.	Fletcher	742, 1020	Cln dn
Harper, A.	Fletcher	740, 741	Cln dn
Haines, T.	Haines	761	nr Thorngate
Hilton, R.	Hilton	801	Cln dn
Hack, C.	Murrey, A.	1200	CV
Hawkes, W.	Hawkes	320	Cln dn
Haines, E.	Haines	875	K
Hall, J.	Shepley, E.	865	CV
Unoccupied	Scutter, J.	801	Cln dn
Hicks, G.	Dix, T.	768	Cln dn
Hicks, G.	Terry, A.	1080, 785	CG
Hicks, C.	Clark, R. C.	800	Cln dn
Heinrick	Stewarts Trustees	570	Reynella
Hutchinson, G. W.	Hutchinson	801	Cln dn
Hobbs, T.	Mildwater, G.	286	Scotch Cr
Hilton, A.	B. C. Trustees	801	Cln dn
Ingram, J.	SA Co	518	South Rd
Ingram, Wm	Sampson, R.	517, 574	Ht V
Jacobs, I.	Waterhouse, J. B.	587	CG
Jacobs, T.	Waterhouse, J. B.	587	CG
Jacobs, H.	Jacobs	291	Cln dn
Jacobs, H.	Jacobs	287, 353	CG
Jacobs, H.	Govt	292, 302, 231, 233	CG
Jacobs, H.	Thorngate, J. B.	751, 752	Thorngate
Jacobs, E.	Jacobs, H.	353	CG
Jafferey, A.	Mr Rymill Agent	28, 29, 68, 70, 71, 78, 80, 69	Flagstaff Hill
Jackson, A.	Jackson	1023	K
Jones, G.	Jones	6	Hook Farm
Jones, J.	Dall, J. W.	7	nr Cln dn
James, R.	Murray, A.	1200	CV
Joslin, H.	Westcomb, J.	407, 409	Upper Sturt
Kenney, M.	Kenney	675, 1639	Cln dn
Kelsey, Mrs	Kelsey, Mrs	1048	HV
Kenihan, M.	Kenihan	466 (467), 456, 475, 458, 2108, 74, 2106, 130, 457	HV
Kemble, T.	Murray, A.	1200	CV
Lewis, C.	Lewis, C.	782	CG
Lewis, J. A.	Lewis, C.	782	CG
Lawson, B.	Lawson	272	CH
Lawson, B.	Rymill Agent	672	CH
Laffarty, Wm	Laffarty	771, 332, 770	Cln dn
Lockier, S.	Lockier	875	K
Lloyd, B.	Lloyd	266, 1059, 1056, 781, 778, 715	CG
Lombardi, A.	Lombardi	372, 404	AH
Lambe, J.	Govt	(302, 231, 233), 300	CG
Murray, A.	Murray	1200	CV
Murray, A.	Murray	705, 704, 696, 714	nr Cln dn
McSourley, Mrs	McSourley, Mrs	700	nr Cln dn
Morphett, R.	Morphett	800	Cln dn
Morphett, L. A.	Morphett, R.	800	Cln dn
Morphett, H.	Morphett, H.	739, 800 (166 WH)	Cln dn
Morphett, H.	Govt	196, 197, 198	WH
Mason, G.	Mason, G.	513	Ht V
Mason, J.	Mason, G.	518	HV
Mason, J.	Lloyd's Estate	257	HV
Mason, J.	Spence, Agent	517	HV
Mason, H.	SA Co	16, 251, 558	HV
Mason, R.	Trustees	518	HV
Mariner, A.	Mariner	675, 771, 773, 774	Cln dn
Mackereth, J.	Mackereth	285	Scotch Cr
Mildwater, G.	Jacobs, H.	352	CG
Mitchell, Caleb	Mitchell, Caleb	770	Cln dn
Mitchell, Chas	Mitchell, Chas	6	Hooks Farm
Masters, E. J.	Masters	758	Cln dn
Morgan, Chas	Morgan	411	Upper Sturt
McNamara, M.	Croziars Trustees	282, 262, 261	CV
Mullins, A.	Mullins	494	HV
Mildwater, J.	Govt	229	Scotch Cr
Mair, Wm	Mair	677, 683, 684, 694	Cln dn
McGregor, J.	McGregor	1048	HV
Morphett, Wm A.	Hilton, R.	801, 765, 800, 753	Cln dn
Metcalf, J.	Booths Estate	494	HV
Monday, Wm	Clark, R. C.	865 (685?)	Cln dn
Millwood, J.	Millwood	27	Flagstaff H

OCCUPIER	OWNER	SECTION NUMBER	AREA
McLure, W. R.	Mildwater, J.	246	Scotch Cr
Unoccupied	Milne, Mrs	875	K
Minney, J.	Oakley's Trustees, Mrs	870 (3?), 841 (?), 874	K
Mableson, F.	Matthews, J. J. H.	860, 1261	CV
Mableson, F.	Matthews Trustees	1100, 1101, 343	CV
Norris, J.	Norris	275, 902, 24, 494	HV
Nicolle, T.	Thorngate, J. B.	755	Thorngate
Nicolle, J.	Nicolle	771	Clndn
Norris, H. G.	Norris	370, 371	AH
Unoccupied	Bank NSW	26	Flagstaff H
Oakley, S.	Oakley, S.	532, 570, 533, 569, 571	WH
Oakley, S.	Oakley, S.	1642, 1643, 1647	WH
Oakley, J.	Oakley, J.	167 (?), 854, 873, 874, 876, 1634	K
Osmond, J.	Osmond, J.	877	K
Osmond, H. J.	Osmond, H. J.	877, 871	K
O'Connor, Mrs	Fletcher, H. C.	749	Clndn
O'Connor, Mrs	O'Connor	801	Clndn
Osmond, Wm	Osmond	8, 761, 762, 767	Mt Bold
Partridge, Josiah	Partridge, Josiah	532, 570	Malvern
Partridge, James	Partridge, Josiah	259	CH
Paddick, Wm (Smithy)	Paddick, Wm	764, 801	Clndn
Paddick, R.	Paddick, R.	770, 772, 764, 13	nr Clndn
Paddick, J.	Paddick, J.	770	nr Clndn
Paddick, S.	Paddick, S.	813	BG
Parker, Mrs	Parker, Mrs	456, 458 (Store)	O'H H
Parsons, J.	Parsons	501	Mudtown
Power, Arthur	Fletcher, H. C.	747, 748	BG
Powell, Wm G.	Powell	678	Clndn
Pole, Wm	Pole	410	Upper Sturt
Potter, Wm	Potter	501	Ht V
Porter, T. S.	Porter	474, 465, 456	O'H H
Powell, J.	Powell, J.	1019	Clndn
Powell, S.	Powell, S.	800	Clndn
Powell, S.	Powell, S.	259	CH
Piggott, Mrs	Piggott, Mrs	713	nr Clndn
Piggott, Mrs	White	807, 725, 736, 735	nr Clndn
Piggott, J.	Piggott, Mrs	724	nr Clndn
Porter, J.	Govt	303, 304	nr Clndn
Powell, A.	Powell	1019	nr Clndn
Phelps, A.	Phelps	800	nr Clndn
Paddick, E.	Paddick	813	BG
Paddick, E.	Govt	827	BG
Potter, Joseph	Potter, Joseph	770	Clndn
Potter, James	Potter, James	1048	HV
Paine, H.	Fletcher, H. C.	743, 744	Clndn
Reardon, D.	Reardon	675, 259	Clndn
Reardon, D.	Sprigg, T. A.	773	Clndn
Regan, J.	Regan (Store)	1048, 500, 513	HV
Read, J.	Read	501	Ht V
Ricks, C.	Ricks	217	CG
Richards, J.	Richards	688	Clndn
Reynolds, J.	Douglas, H.	516	HV
Reynolds, J.	Hopkins Trustees	493	HV
Reece, G.	Peaks Trustees	801	Clndn
Reece, G.	Hilton, R. jun	801	Clndn
Rogers, Wm	Chambers, J.	345, 346, 349, 361, 374, 788, 789, 858, 1262, 1264, 1265, 785	CG
Sturgess, G.	Sturgess	688	Clndn
Strong, J.	Strong	493, 494	HV
Spencer, J.	Hutchinson	801	Clndn
Spencer, J.	Spencer, J.	716	Clndn
Spencer, Wm	Spencer, J.	706	Clndn
Steer, C.	Steer, C.	812, 826	BG
Steer, E.	Steer, E.	826, 840	BG
Steer, Wm	Steer, Wm	1022	BG
Steer, W. H.	Steer, W. H.	5, 758	BG
Steer, G.	Steer, G.	5	BG
Steer, J.	Fletcher, H. C.	764, 811	BG
Smart, H.	Smart, H.	9	BG
Smart, A.	Smart, A.	763	BG
Smart, J.	Smart, J.	763	BG
Smart, J.	Fletcher, H. C.	747	BG
Shipway, T.	Shipway	801 (Smithy)	Clndn
Shipway, T.	BC Trustees	801	Clndn
Shipway, T.	Fletcher, H. C.	749	Clndn
Squiers, F.	Squiers	801	Clndn
Stone, Mrs	Stone, Mrs	354	CG
Stone, W.	Stone, W.	288	CG
Stone, W.	Govt	289, 219, 301	CG
Schulz(?)	Schultz	501	Ht V
Sheidow, J.	Sheidow	863	CV
Smith, E.	Smith, E.	1048	HV
Sheidow, S.	Sprigg, T.	771, 773, 774	Clndn

OCCUPIER	OWNER	SECTION NUMBER	AREA
Sheidow, S.	Thorngate, J. B.	754, 759, 750	Thorngate
Shepley, Wm	Murrey, A.	1200	CV
Stephenson, R.	Stephenson	1035	CV
Scroop, H.	Scroop	360	CG
Scroop, J.	Pennington, W.	358	CG
Spencer, G. R.	Spencer	764, 765, 1021, 801	Clndn
Scroop, J.	Jacobs, H.	287	CG
Shepley, E.	Shepley	1035, 865, 866	CV
Shepley, E.	Mathews Trustees	1100, 369	CV
Scutter, Wm	Evans, T.	405	Upper Sturt
Stanaway, J.	Stanaway, J.	406	Upper Sturt
Smith, F.	Parsons, J.	501	Mudtown
Sourbier, C.	Sourbier	792, 256, 476, 495, 504, 276, 277, 280, 281, 278, 279	HV
Sourbier, C.	Hardy Agent	517, 512	HV
Sourbier, C.	Sourbier	790, 791, 798, 799, 78, 72, 503	HV
Sourbier, C.	Sourbier	676, 687, 686	Clndn
Sourbier, C.	Sourbier	722, 723, 730, 301, 717, 719, 720, 530, 724, 725, 726, 574, 1646, 1650, 260	WH
Sourbier, C.	Wickham, D.	568	WH
Sourbier, G.	Sourbier, C.	717, 720	WH
Sourbier, G.	Sourbier, C.	502	HV
Smith, E.	Rick, C.	217	CG
Strange, H.	Strange	218	CG
Smith, C.	Smith (vineyard)	688	Clndn
Threadgold, C.	Threadgold	875	K
Tapley, Ann	Tapley, Ann	139	TH
Tapley, Alfred	Tapley, Ann	129	TH
Tapley, Alfred	Tapley, Ann	75, 76	TH
Tear, P.	Tear (Smithy)	456, 2102	O'H H
Turner, J.	Turner	1017	CV
Tydeman, J.	Tapley, Mrs (Public House)	129, 77	TH
Torper (?), W. S.	Jacobs, H.	287	CG
Tunc, S.	Tunc	813, 875	BG
Thorpe, J. Wm	Thorpe	1639, 1635, 168, 1638	K
Thorpe, J. Wm	Govt	10	K
Thorpe, J. Wm	Stuckey, M.	142, 143	K
Thorpe, John	Thorpe, John (Store)	875	K
Thorpe, S.	Thorpe, S.	872, 875	K
Trott, J.	Trott	127, 129	TH
Tolley	Tolley	493	HV
Threadgold, R.	Clark, R. C.	679	Clndn
Tester, John	Tester, J.	801	Clndn
Tester, G.	Fletcher, H. C.	749	Clndn
Tester, John, jun	Tester, John, jun	688	Clndn
Tester, D.	Cox, R.	875	K
Tournagle (?), B.	Tournagle	493	HV
Tann, E.	Tann	764	Clndn
Threadgold, Mrs	Broadbent, Mrs	780, 788	CG
Tank, Mrs	Tank	474	South Rd
Thorpe, A.	Lockier, S.	1637	K
Vicary, Wm	Vicary	694	Clndn
Vawser	Wait, Wm	860	CV
Vartman, J. W.	Lewis, S.	122 (Public House)	Darl'ton
Wright, Wm	Wright	456	O'H H
Wright, E.	Wright Bros	775	CG
Wilkinson, J.	Wilkinson	501	Mudtown
Wait, Wm	Wait	860	CV
Winn, R.	Winn	796, 797, 802	CV
Winn, O.	Winn	867	CV
White, P.	White	800, 1019	Clndn
Wright, T.	Wright	801	Clndn
White, I.	White	800	Clndn
White, G.	White	756, 757	Mt Bold
White, G.	White	800	Clndn
Wescombe, T.	Wescombe	498	Upper Sturt
Weymouth, J.	Weymouth	860	CV
Weymouth, Mrs	Weymouth, J.	860	CV
Wilson, J.	Wilson	531, 715	WH
Wittaker, M.	Wittaker	516	HV
Wray, M.	Hilton, R.	801	Clndn
Woods, Wm	Woods	875	K
Whyte, J.	Whyte	2107, 899, 25	HV
Whyte, J.	Whyte	228	Scotch Cr
Whyte, J.	Whyte	295	Mt Bold
Wickham, D.	Wickham	717, 572	WH
White, G.	White	494	HV
Wallace, Mrs	Wallace	511, 512	Reynella
Webb, Mrs	Knox, Gwynne & Hargrave	307, 308, 318	CG
	Webb	501	Mudtown

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CLARENDON 1890
PERSONS SITUATE ON GOVERNMENT LAND

OCCUPIER	SECTION NUMBER	AREA			
Colmer, A.	697, 988	CV	Jones, H.	233	K
Cook, T.	429, 539	CV	Jones, G.	457	K
Campbell, W.	996	CV	Jones, E.	455, 456	K
Colmer, T.	429 (Part)	CV	Light, J.	62	CV
Caledonie, Wm	469, 472	K	McNamara, M.	154	CV
Carter, W.	16	K	McNamara, J.	106	CV
Caster, Mrs M.	15, 17	K	Main	97	K
Cloughton, J. C.	452, 453, 454	K	Mitchell, C.	12	K
Evans, T.	1281	Upper Sturt	Morley, W.	98	CV
French, G.	441	CV	Rowlands, W.	64	CV
Fuller, Robert	1361	CV	Shepley, E.	1361, 864 (Part)	CV
Golder, H.	358	K	Slater, Wm	1280	Upper Sturt
Hall, M.	451 (Part)	CV	Wise, R.	464, 465	K
Horner, H.	458	K	Wait, W.	59	CV
Holder, H.	463	K			

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ECHUNGA 1889
ECHUNGA WARD

Occupier	Lot Number
Anderson, T.	16, 84, 85, Echunga
Atkins, T.	51, 52, 53, 54, Echunga
Armstead	4, Echunga
Bertram, G.	19, 20, 21, 22, Echunga
Boyle, P.	83, Echunga
Burgoyne, Miss	28, Echunga
Ferne, J.	36, 37, 38 (Hagen Arms), 18, Echunga
Gratwick, W.	40, 41, 47, Echunga
Gardner, Jane	45, Part 46, Echunga
Jaensch, A.	42, Echunga
Jinkinson, A.	Part Lot
Jeffrey, S.	71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32
Lewis, R.	29, 30, 31, 32, Echunga
Latter, Mrs (sen)	4, Echunga
Lloyd, J.	61, Echunga
Martin, G.	63, Echunga
Masters, W.	64, Echunga
Mincham, E.	11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, Echunga
Masters, C.	27, Echunga
McGuire, J.	65, 66, Echunga
Plane, T.	43, Echunga
Page, S.	No's ?, Echunga
Russell, Mrs	38, 39, 40, Echunga
Sanders, Mrs H.	71, Echunga
Simcock, Mrs	1, Echunga
Wilstead, H.	Part Lot 42, Echunga, (Blacksmith 1889)
Smith, James, jun	Part Lot 42, Echunga, (Blacksmith 1890)

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ECHUNGA 1889
HAHNDORF WARD

Occupier	Section Number
Jaensch, C.	3849
Liebelt, A.	3894

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ECHUNGA 1889
ECHUNGA WARD

Occupier	Section Number
Anderson, T.	Part 3879
Birch, J.	4, 5, 6, Western Flat
Balfour, W.	8, nr Echunga
Bailey, J.	Part 3859, nr Echunga
Burton, J.	H. Echunga
Balls, G.	3709, Western Flat
Blaezer, C.	304, 441
Borrow & Haycraft	Part 3880
Cunningham, T.	171, 3706, 173, nr Echunga
Collingridge, W.	17, Echunga
Crane, G.	1, Echunga
Craegan, G.	444, 3870, nr Echunga
Day, Alfred	41, 49, Echunga
Day, Albert	385, (Little Bendigo)
Evans, R.	409, nr Echunga Diggings
Echunga Institute C/tee	¼ acre, Echunga
Foster, J.	3853 nr Echunga
Foster, J. L.	363, nr Echunga
Ferne, J.	3880, pt 35, 369, Echunga & near
Farrell, P.	3862
Farrell, J.	3865
Feder, W. H.	388, 405
Gollan, D. (Executors of)	330
Good, W.	400
Gibbs, J.	C. L.
Goyder, G. W.	3825, 3826, 165, Warrakilla
Hough, W.	3887, 91, 92, 93, 159, 160, 161, 162, 3888, C. L. 394, 393, 395
Hampton, H.	3894
Hall, R.	396, 397
Hughes, E. J.	389
Hallewell, T.	3703, 180, nr Echunga
Hall, T. W.	384
Hughes & Hearne	406
Johnston, W.	163, 417, nr Warrakilla
Keys, G.	3883, 3885, nr Echunga
Kavanagh, M. P. & Mrs S.	3863, 3864, 366, 367, 362, 364, 332, 356, 374, 392, 333, 3857, 371, 376, 377
Latter, J.	371, 174, nr Echunga
Leslie, A.	380
Loveland, T.	156

Liebelt, W. 401
 Low, Alex, Mrs 7, 10
 Liebelt, A. 3809
 Liebelt, F. & G. 3884, 3895, 3896, 3897
 Masters, J. & F. 3800, 3861, 3867
 McEwin, J. Part 3718, Western Flat
 Mincham, E. Part 3879, nr Echunga
 Martin, Mrs (?) 3876, 3868, nr Echunga
 Martin, R. 403, nr Echunga
 Morcome, J. Part 3716, 3715, Western Fl
 Oswald, R. Part 67, 70, 67, 68, (1 acre),
 Echunga
 Penrose, Will, Junr 616, nr Echunga
 Paech, G. Part 3723, Western Flat
 Penrose, Will, Senr Part 3875, nr Echunga
 Penrose, P. Part 3875, nr Echunga
 Penrose, C. 3872, nr Echunga
 Penrose, Mary Ann 365, 819, nr Echunga
 Plane, T. 3873, 357, 828, 391, 335, nr Jupiter
 Creek
 Parke, Eliza 3856, 334, nr Echunga & Jupiter
 Creek
 Pfennig, H., Senr 3816
 Pfennig, J. 3817 (Thousand acre Survey?)
 Pfennig, H. Junr 158, nr Echunga
 Paech, F. W. 370, nr Echunga
 Plane, E. G. 378, 404, 379, Onkaparinga R.
 3857, Queen Mine Block
 Riddle, W. 372, nr Echunga
 Riddle, D. Parts 3877, 3879, 83, nr Echunga
 Redmond, Mrs Part 3872 nr Echunga
 Redmond, Mrs 359, 360, nr Echunga
 Russell, Mrs Parts 67, 68, 69, 70, Echunga
 Redmond, Eliza Part 3872, nr Echunga
 Sandford, P. 402, nr Echunga Diggings
 Simons, John & James 3858, nr Echunga
 Smith, J. 3850, 3859, nr Echunga
 Sanders, Mrs S. (?) 3853, nr Echunga
 Schunke, G. 1, 2, 3704, 3705, 3706, nr Echunga
 Stevens, W. Parts 3869, 3866, nr Echunga
 Smith, Joseph & William 3833, nr Echunga
 Simons, R. H. Q. 9, nr Echunga
 Tooth, W. C. L.
 Thorne, Chas., Senr ? 1 Acre, Echunga
 Von Doussa, A. 3874, 602, 562, 410, nr Echunga
 Wolters, F. C. 355, Jupiter Creek Diggings
 Warland, & Von Doussa 383, nr Echunga, 818, 331, 328, nr
 Jupiter Ck
 Winspear, J. ? 1 acre, Echunga
 Woodgate, A. 3719, 3867, nr Echunga
 Warland, J. & Mrs 3854, 3855, Woodlands
 Woodgate, Mrs Alex Parsonage, Echunga
 Wandcke, W. 3708, Western Flat

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ECHUNGA 1889 JUPITER CREEK WARD

Occupier	Section Number
Adams, H.	? 25 acres, Green Hills
Babbage, J. (owner J. McTaggart)	Part 22, nr Mt Bold
Bailey, J. (owner Mrs Sanders)	3814, Three Brother Hills
Conlin, Martin, Michael, Malc'm	3919, 3839, 3871, Three Brother Hills
Conlin, Michael	3849, Three Brother Hills
Day, A.	337, Meadows Flats
Dawson, R.	3498, 3499, 3500, Jupiter Creek
Echunga Wattle Plantation Co	139, 140, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 326, 327, 325
English & Scottish Chartered Bank	3553, nr Green Hills
Gollan, Donald (Executors of Estate)	321, 322, 323, 817, 329, Jupiter Creek
Lloyd, S.	3534, Meadows Flats
Higgings, Mrs	3813, Three Brother Hills
Masters, C.	3824, 3530, 3531, nr Oaklands (?), 3494, 353, 339, 341, 342, 345, Meadows Flats 3459, Meadows Flats
Masters, J.	350, nr Three Brother Hills
Masters, F.	154, Meadows Flats
Masters, W.	3482, Green Hills
Maidment, G.	3532, Green Hills
McDonald, A.	3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, Green Hills
O'Loughlin, (J. N.?)	351, Green Hills
O'Loughlin, Thomas	338, Meadows Flats
Parke, Eliza	3324, 3329, nr Green Hills
Stevens, C.	3847, 3848, 3842, 344, 153, Meadows Road
Smith, J.	3482, 3483, 3484, Meadows Flats
Vickery, G.	324, Jupiter Creek
Wehlack, G.	342, Meadows Road
Wehlack & Plane	175, 176, 340, Newstead Pk
Warland & Von Doussa	Part 313, 314, 137, 138, 141, 4175, 4176, 4172, 4174, Meadows Flats
Wright Bros	

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KONDOPARINGA 1906

DASHWOOD GULLY WARD

Occupier	Owner	Section Number
Ashby	Government	308, 309, 170, 306, 310, 381, 382
Blythman	McTaggart	1633
Bilney	Bilney	794, 800, 799
Bottrill	Bottrill	806, 1088
Branford	Branford	794, 956
Bryant	Bryant	215, 216
Collins, W.	Collins, W.	815
Collins, S.	Collins, S.	955
Collins, A.	Collins, A.	954
Considine	Government	21, 23
Connor	Connor	1924, 1926
Dowling	Threadgold Estate	954, 962
Dashwood	Dashwood	960
Fotheringhame	Fotheringhame	4170, 4174, 4173, 4166, 4172, 4171, 4178, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 39, 40, 34, 137, 141, 4170, 4176, 312, 311, 313, 320, 4162, 4177, 4163 960, 961, 4167, 1, 2, 3, 121, 119, 128, 129, (130, 132, 133, 134, 122, 123, 124, 125, 3426, 3422, 3433 Govt owned)
Fotheringhame	Dashwood	957-959
Field, H.	Field	956, 794, 118
Giles, H.	Giles	

Golder, James	Golder	19, 94, 20
Golder, John	Golder	796
Golder, Thomas	Golder	720
Jones, M.	Govt	13, 14
Grimwood, Wm	Govt	354, 399, 479
Jackson, C.	Jackson	69
Jackson, M.	Govt	4, 111
Jackson, A.	Govt	24
Jones, N.	Jones	3419
Henty, M.	Govt	25
Lockier, S.	Govt	132, 143, 807
Lockier, W.	Govt	795
Lony, R.	Govt	56
Main, S.	Main	14
McTaggart, J.	McTaggart	959, 958, 4168, 113, 114, 115, 116, 815, 955, 956, 802, 798, 120, 126, 127, 204, 205, 206, 22, 1633, 4164, 4165
Michelmores, C. A.	Michelmores	3475, 3212, 41, 43, 54, 3409, 3433, 3426, 3456, 3457, 3472, 3473, 3455, 3458, 3459, 3504, 249, 3415, 68, 3503, 3472
Morphett, H.	Morphett	955, 956
Morphett, R.	Morphett	794
Mutton, T.	Mutton	797
Nicolle, W.	McTaggart, J.	958
Nicolle, H.	Prewitt, G.	955
Oakley, T.	Oakley	1645
Oakley, G.	Govt	144
Oakley, W.	Oakley	1644
Oakley, W.	Oakley	1645
Oakley, J.	Oakley, W.	1644-45
Osmond, Wm	Osmond	8, 762
Osmond, Wm	Osmond	305
Parsons, J. W.	Donner's Estate (?)	955
Potter, H.	Govt	211
Potter, O.	Govt	3411, 131
Rowley, G.	Oakley, J.	1641, 1648, 1649
Sidler	Sidler	804
Sidler	Govt	117, 200
Sidler, C.	Govt	3462, 3463
Smith, W.	Smith	4169
Stevens, A.	Michelmores, T.	3508, 3509, 1867, 3510, 210, 212, 213, 208, 214, 3506, 3507
Stinson, J.	Threadgold Estate	954
Thorpe, Al.	Thorpe	954, 955
Thorpe, G.	Thorpe	915, 955
Thorpe, J. W.	Thorpe	133, 134, 3461, 3422, 3464, 3465
Tester, D.	Tester	954
Wright, T.	Nicolls Estate	954
Wright, J.	Threadgold	954
Wright, W.	Threadgold	962

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KONDOPARINGA 1906 MEADOWS WARD

Occupier	Owner	Section Number
Brook, T. B.	Brooks	3486
Bruckman, W.	Wade, H.	771
Brown (?), H.	Brown	3491
Brown, A. F.	Brown	773, 3481
Creber, J.	Creber	31
Catt, J.	Catt	3491, 3320
Edwards, J.	Edwards	3486
Ellis, G.	Ellis	768, 769, 770, 3491, 135, 136, 3449, 3451, 3491
Ellis, W.	Ellis	3486
Ellis, M.	Ellis	3485, 3420, 3481, 775, 774, 773, 3477, 3479, 3480
Ellis, S.	Ellis, W.	3491
Ellis, E.	Ellis, W.	3491
Ellis, A.	Ellis, A.	3480
Fry, E. (?)	Fry, E. (?)	3323
Haddock, C.	Haddock	3491
Hewitt, T.	Hewitt	3314
Kondoparinga Butter Factory		3486, 3338, 3226
Lang, R.	Catt, J.	3491
Lang, J.	Ellis, G.	3491
Lemar, W.	Lemar	3341
Maidment, G.	Maidment	3471, 3492, 3475, 229
Maidment, E.	Govt	230, 3485
Maidment, E.	Mrs Rojers	53
McDonald	Hall, A.	3491
Milligan, W.	Milligan	3480

Moore, A.	Moore	3491
Moore, W.	Moore	3486
Morey (?), Jas	Morey	31
Morey, John	Tucker	33
Nottage, C.	Nottage	777, 3486, 3421, 3476
Nottage, W.	Nottage	778, 3489, 772, 1749
O'Loughlin, E.	O'Loughlin	3487
Oakley, S.	Oakley	28, 35, 29, 30, 3445
Ollson	Ollson	3480
Pearson, W.	Pearson	3320, 766, 2321
Phillips, W.	Smith, A.	3491, 3319
Rojers, R.	Rojers	31
Rojers, H.	Rojers	31
Simpson, J.	Simpson, J.	3491
Starm		28
Stokes	Moore	3486
Smith, A.	(Donners ?)	776, 3452, 100, 105, 107, 3480
Smith, S.	Smith	3491
Townshend, May	Townshend	3486
Thorne, H.	Thorne	3480
Tucker, W.	Tucker	33, 32
Usher, G.	Usher	3310, 3313, 1917, 1923, 1748, 3319
Usher, B.	Usher, G.	3307, 3312, 1919, 3309
Vickey (-ery?) A.	Vickey (?)	3491
Vickey (-ery?) H.	Vickey (?)	3491
Vickey (-ery?) F.	Vickey (?)	3477, 3478, 3480, 773, 774, 3485
Wade, V.	Wade	3481, 3490, 3486
Wade, A.	Wade	3480
Wade, Henry	Wade	3315, 765
Wade, Harrold	Wade	3479, 3480
Watson, M.	Watson	3318, 3319, 771
Watson, Mrs	Watson	3315
Watson, G.	Watson	3318
Watson, S.	Watson	3450
Wright, A.	Wright	3480
Wright, F.	Wright	3316, 3317, 1922
Wright, A.	Wright	3474
Wright, E.	Wright	3480
Stenson, J.	Moore, W.	3486

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KONDOPARINGA 1906

UPPER BULLS CREEK WARD

Occupier	Owner	Section Number
Adams, A. H.	Adams	3308, 3311
Arthur, T.	Malone, D.	1847, 1848
Arthur, W.	Arthur, W. J.	1920
Arthur, W.J.	Arthur, W. J.	1776
Bartlett, A.	Bartlett	3319, 1909
Bartlett, L.	Bartlett	1910
Bartlett, R.	Bartlett	1921
Blake, H.	Govt	1781
Blake, J.	Blake, J.	3335, 1850, 3276, 1912, 3294, 3277
Bignall, J.	Bignall	35, 38
Broadbent	Broadbent	52
Bradford	Mills, W.	1795, 3351
Clatworthy, T.	Clatworthy	3301 ? (Bulls Creek)
Clatworthy, A.	Clatworthy	3298
Clatworthy, R.	Clatworthy	3301, 3297, 1750, 3296, 1749
Clatworthy, J.	Clatworthy	3288, 3292, 1905, 1906, 3293, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3304, 1748, 3309, 3310, 3303 (?)
Connor	Connor	35
Enright, T.	Enright	3349
Ellis, A.	Ellis	3268
Garwood, A.	Garwood	3351
Griggs, B.	Griggs, G. T.	3441
Griggs, G. T.	Griggs, G. T.	51, 223, 303, 221
Gorge (?) Emily		11
Gill, C.	Gill, C.	35
Harper, W.	Harper, W.	3439, 44, 35, 52, 3444, 103, 104, 109, 110, 217
Harvey, T.	Harvey	41, 42
Hoobin, (?), B.	Hoobin (?)	3305, 3306, 3340, 1918, 1911
Lovelock, J.	Stone, J.	3284, 3283
Mason, A. E.	Taylor's Estate	11, 12
Murphy, J.	Govt	3338
Nicol, J.	Nicol	3297, 1913, 3440, 36, 46, 47, 2444, 788, 37, 3444, 3292, 3293, 1751, 1757, 1927, 1929
Clatworthy	Nicol	2443, 1928, 1752, 1753
O'Loughlin, T.	O'Loughlin	3285
O'Loughlin, P.	O'Loughlin	3286

O'Loughlin, M.	O'Loughlin	3305, 3299, 3302
O'Loughlin, E.	O'Loughlin	3303, 3305, 3299, 3302
Phillips, J.	Phillips	3350
Phillips, A.	Phillips	1908, 3291, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3294
Pike, J.	Pike	3442, 48, 49, 50, 1755, 1756
Peterson, P.	Peterson	1774, 1775, 1777, 1778-1780
Schmidt, C. A.	Govt	3336, 3337
Schmidt, H.	Manning, J.	1772, 1773, 14
Stone, J.	Stone	1850, 1889, 3283, 3276, 3277, 3275, 3278, 1837
Stone, W. J.		3284
Usher, J.	Clatworthy, J.	3300, 3295, 3299
Usher, G.	Usher	3281, 1755
Usher, T.	Usher	3282, 3287, 1754
Usher, F. (?)	Usher	1754, 3282
Wills, T.	Wills	3268

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KONDOPARINGA 1906

LOWER BULLS CREEK WARD

Occupier	Owner	Section Number
Anderson, J.	Carp	788
Arthur, W.	Collins	3272, 3273
Bell, C., G. (Jnr), & G.	Govt	248, 228, 244, 245, 246, 247, 3414, 225, 226, 251, 3410, 253, 252, 254, 276, 63, 66, 67, 3407, 3453, 3406, 250, 100, 3408, 3454, 1934
Blake, G.	Blake	1849, 1907, 2
Blades	Bode	1823, 1831, 1841, 1900
Conner, J. (?)	Conner	789
Connor, M.	Oakley, J.	791
Dixon, T.	Govt	254, 89, 90, 297
Dunn, L.	Dunn, G.	1852, 1854, 1904, 1944, 1935, 1948, 1943, 1947, 1895, 1938, 1939, 1936, 1894
Dunn, L.	Dunn, G.	1853, 1851, 1759
Dunn, E. & H.	Dunn, G.	1940, 1937, 1945, 1946-47, 1933
Bevis, A.		8
Harvey, J.	Harvey	764
Marshall, J.	Dunn, G.	1851, 1759, 218, 219, 3417, 3418, 3414
Mitchell, E.	Mitchell	3501, 3502, 93, 91, 85
Oakley, M.	Oakley	780
Oakley, J.	Oakley	781, 300, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1799, 276, 779, 3262, 301, 27, 86, 790, 791, 792, 793, 3502, 277, (302—Govt)
Oakley, W. H.	Oakley, W. J.	3264, 3265, 3270, 88
Oakley, J.	Oakley, J.	1931, 3264, 3265, 3270, 1758, 295, 1759
O'Donnell, M.	O'Donnell, M.	3269
Rogers, A.	Rogers	53
Sisson, J.	Sisson	3271
Sisson, H.	Sisson	1838, 1839, 1840, 1901
Struckey, M.	Struckey	9, 10
Stone, W. M.	Stone	3279, 3272, 1931
Stone, G.	Stone	1925, 3280, 3283, 3278, 3279

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KONDOPARINGA 1906

FINNISS WARD

Occupier	Owner	Section Number
Arbon, A.	Kirkham	2337
Allingham, S.	Allingham	1827, 2097, 2094, 2095, 2098
J., Geo, J.		1836, 1834, 1835, (20?), 2096, 1827, 2089, 2090
Carter, W. M.	Mrs Rogers	2347
Carter, J.	Mrs Fox	1916
Carter, A.	Carter, A.	2337
Clark, D.	Clark	2257, 1924, 2092, 2101, 2102
Cox, E.	Cox	2107, 1954, 1955, 1979, 1987, 1999, 2002, 1990, 1991, 1950, 1951, 1988, 296, 298, 299, 1952, 1953
Cox, W. H.	Kirkham, J.	1833, 1832, 1972, 1979, 1980, 1984, 1983, 1981, 2082, 2086, 289, 1982
Cox A.	Govt	1813
Coles, R.		1978, 1970, 1968, 1969
Fox, M. E.	Fox	1897, 2307, 2333, 2334, 2336, 1441, 2330, 1916, 1938, 1939, 1942, 2331, 1993
Haines, E.	Govt	1998, 2000, 2001, 1995, 1997, 2014
Haines, G.	Govt	2088, 2078-2080, 2081, 2087
Hurrell		1855, 1856, 2343, 2344, 2347
Haines, R.	Haines	2337, 2093, 2337
Haines, J.	Payne	7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18
Holme, D.	Holme	2009
Kirkham, Tom (?)	Kirkham	2338, 2339, 2335, 2334, 2337, 2339, 2330, 2331, 2332, 1902, 1903, 1899, 2099, 1829, 1825, 1826, 1830, 2335, 1824, 1828, 2100
Kirkham, J.	Kirkham	2343, 2329, 2330, 1857, 1996, 1876
Kirkham, R.		3262, 3269, 1846, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 3268, 3274, 1889, 1858, 1896, 1898, 2337, 1810, 1811, 1816

Maidment, G.	Maidment	2332, 2341, 2342, 2345, 1992, 1986, 1989, 2331
Payne, F.		2337
Rojers, E.	Rojers	2257, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1915
Rojers, E.	Rojers	2091, (15?)
Stone, W.	Stone	1965, 1960, 1770, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1966, 293
Stone, G.	Stone	1967, 1968, 1957, 1958
Stone, J.	Stone	294, 1963
Stone, H.	Stone	294
Stone, J.	Stone	3266
Stacy, W. J. S.	Govt	2004, 1978, 2011, 2010, 2012, 2022, 2013, 2005, 2006, 2044, 2007

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MACCLESFIELD 1879

Occupier	Owner	Lot Number
Austin, J. B.	Austin	103, 104, 105, 118, 119, 120, 9, 10
Anderson, J.	Davenport, R.	110, 111, 112, 113 (butcher)
Albert, B.	Albert	72, 73, 74
Bryan, J.	Davenport, R.	70, 71
Carey, B.	Davenport, S.	41, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 60, 15
Carey, B.	Carey, B.	68, 31, 32
Coleman, S.	Yates, T.	108
Choat, T.	Coleman	69
Clark, A.	Ward, R.	83
Casey, Wm	Clark	93
Cumins, J.	Casey	33, 48
Considine, A.	Cumins, J.	94
Chesser, J.	Considine	83, 90, 91 (Davenport Arms Hotel)
Dancker, H.	Stone, J.	75
Davenport, S.	Davenport, S.	109, 114, 133, 138, 132, 139
Dennahy, J.	Yates, T.	100, 101, 102, 121, 122, 123 (unimproved)
Daily, M.	Daily	107
Davenport, R.	Davenport, R.	79, 80
Edwards, W.	Davenport, R.	92, 106, 62, 157, 158 (unimproved)
Guinnesssey, P.	Leedham, G.	99 (blacksmith)
Gooch, A.	Guinnesssey	25, 26, 27, 39, 40
Goble, J.	Gooch	110 (¼ acre—blacksmith)
Hogan, T.	Robinson, S.	89 (¼ acre)
Hooben, J.	Hogan	108 (¼ acre)
Kane, M.	Hooben	63
Kane, P.	Kane, P.	87
Kane, P.	Kane, P.	61, 52
Keane, C.	Davenport, S.	3, 4, 13, 14, 19, 20
Keane, P.	Keane, C.	76, 77, 98, 80-stone house
Landseer, Bryan and Dunk	Keane, P.	108 (house & store)
Leary, M.	Leary	83, 84, 85, 86, 90(Macclesfield Brewery Spring)
Leonard, D.	Fry, H.	31, 34, 48
Luckes Estate	Wm Milne, Agent	2?
Leedham, G.	Johnston, J.	46, 51, 62, 116, 130, 131, 140, 141
McNamara, P.	Ryan, P.	All unimproved allotments
McNamara, P.	Ryan, P.	114
McNamara	Johnston	44, 45
Mott, J.	Mott, W.	45
Marker, H.	Marker	109, 110, 113 (Macclesfield Hotel)
McMahon, T.	McMahon	49
McNamara, M.	McNamara	78, 107
O'Maley, M.	O'Maley, M.	11, 52, 12, 25, 30, 35, 36, 28, 26
O'Maley, P.	O'Maley, P.	66 ?
O'Brien, J.	O'Brien	37, 38, 50, 41, 42
O'Halloran, F.	O'Halloran	152, 154
O'Keefe, J.	O'Keefe	33
O'Grady, M.	O'Grady	153, 155
Pilben, S.	Pilben	133, 115
Robinson, S.	Davenport, R.	64
Ross, J.	Robinson, S.	94, 95
Tierney, J.	Neumann, F.	98
Vaughan, M.	Tierney	134, 136, 137, 92 (Smith's Shop)
Wooding, Wm	Vaughan	149, 150, 151
Wright, J.	Wooding	28
Webb, H. & J.	Wright	68 ? (½ acre)
Ward, R.	Webb	89 (butcher shop & house)
Yates, T.	Ward	69
Webb H.	Yates	94, 97
	Davenport	55, 56, 57, 58
		82, 89 (¼ acre)
		21, 22

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MACCLESFIELD 1879

Occupier	Owner	Section Number
Austin, J. B.	Austin	2809
Austin, E.	Austin, J. B.	2803, 2806, 2805, 2981, 2978, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2829, 2808, 2809, 2807, 2823, 2854, 2855, 2975

Austin, E.	Austin, E.	2801, 2802, 2812, 2813, 2850, 2921, 2834, 2928, 2851, 2800, 2856
Austin, E.	Dunn, J.	2924, 2996, 2995
Austin, E.	Shipway, (I. or J.?)	2793
Anderson, Mrs & Sons	Robinson	2953, 2954
Anderson, Wm	Sharp	3351
Anderson, T.	Anderson	2855
Abbott, J.	Davenport, R.	2828
Allen, E.	Abbott	2807, 2866
Baldwin, H.	Allen	2952
Bowman Bros	Prankard, P. D.	2895, 3714, 60, 80
Balfour, W.	Bowman Bros	3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3358, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1952, 1968, 1969, 2972
Butler, J.	Saunders, H.	3712
Bishop, J. L.	Butler	2980
Burkett, J.	Ellis, S.	2790, 2793, 2791, 3014, 3015
Carey, J.	Hughes, W.	3500, 3501, 2948, 3694
Corcoran, T.	Hughes, W.	3494
Corcoran, P.	Corcoran, T.	2819
Crick, J.	Corcoran, P.	2819
Casey, Wm	Crick	2826
Cumins, J.	Leedham, G.	2824
Cumins, J.	Cumins, J.	2811
Cumins, J.	Davenport, R.	?
Cumins, J.	Wright	2958, 2959
Castles, Wm	Cox, T.	2957
Cummings, J. H.	Castles	2796, 2813, 2869, 2870, 1428, 1196, 2669, 2695, 2703, 2702, 2721, 2724, 2868
Calaby, Janet	Cummings	2861
Casey, P.	Calaby, Janet	2862, 2863, 2868
Casey, E.	Casey, P.	2826
Cosgrave, T.	Casey, E.	2826
Crane, G.	Cosgrave	2728
Campion	Crane	2861 (Store)
Danke, C.	Campion	2960, 3329, 3339
Drechsler, A.	Danke	2716
Downs, Wm	Drechsler	2871
HM Aboriginal Reserve	Downs	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004
Davis, E.	Davis	2839
Dixon, R.	Dixon	2840, 2702, 2830, 2834, 2701
Duffield, W.	Duffield	2875
Dancker, H.	Dancker	2952
Darmody, J.	Darmody	3332, 3334
Darmody, J.	O'Brien, D.	2946
Doherty, P.	Doherty	2717, 2853
Dillon, T.	Webb, H., jun	2819 (½ Acre)
Davenport, E.	Davenport, R.	3508, 3509, 3512, 3513, 3514
Davenport, R.	Davenport, R.	3507, 3511, 3519, 3516, 3517, 2713, 3499, 3515, 3503, 3504, 3506, 2741, 3500, 2734, 2939, 2720, 3359, 2977, 3510, 1950, 3508
Ellis, T.	Ellis, S.	2698, 2841, 2840
Edmunds, C. W.	Edmunds, L.	2796
Edwards, W.	Davenport, R.	2835
Flynn, Daniel	Stirling, E.	2814, 2819, 2846, 2884, 2815, 2840, 2816
Fischer, Wm	Fischer, Wm	1449, 2852
Fischer, T.	Krichauff, H.	2852, 2853, 2855, 2446
Fischer, L.	Fischer, L.	2852
Franker, M.	Mott, Wm	2798
Frahm, G.	Frahm	2860
Fry, H.	Fry	3350, 3502, 2950, 3330, 2961, 1334, 1333, 3332, 3334, 3323
Guinnessy, P.	Stirling, E.	2820
Grady, M.	Grady, M.	203, 300
Goldstone, S. A.	Goldstone	3520
Gemmell, T.	Gemmell	2804, 1202, 2812, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818
Graham, G.	Graham	2867, 1195, 2723, 1428
Grady, Mrs L.	Grady	2653, 2646
Gates, J.	Gates	2859
Gratwick, Wm	Gratwick	2798
Gordon, A.	Considine, M.	2658, 2663, 2648
Graham, T.	Graham	2634, 2639, 2682, 2635, 2637, 2638, 2647, 2646, 2679, 2686, 2681, 2683, 2687, 2688, 2716, 2329, 2723, 2726, 2727, 2729
Graham, E.	Graham, T.	2656
Hall, Mrs	Hall	2844, 2845
Hall, J. C.	Darling, J.	2872, 2209
Hall, T.	Hall	2870, 2873, 1411, 2874, 2867, 1404, 1409, 1413, 3001, 2860, 1400, 3000, 2871, 1405, 1408
Hunghu, Wm	Mott, D.	2798
Hogan, Mrs P.	Webb, H.	2819
Harris, W. H.	Harris, W. H.	2795

Harris, Rev. S. L.	Harris, Rev. S. L.	2795
Harris, Miss H. E.	Harris, Miss H. E.	2795, 2797
Hollomby, H.	Hollomby	2873, 2838
Jordan, J.	Jordan	2738, 2806
Jordan, J.	Davenport, S.	2912
Kane, P.	Ellis, S.	2791
Kelly, Austin	Mott, A.	3496
Kelly, Austin	Luckes Estate	2820
Klaebsh, J.	Klaebsh	2829, 2862, 2869, 2858
Leedham, G. P.	Leedham	2944, 2945, 3495, 2943
Lemar, T.	Lemar, T.	3343
Lemar, Wm	Lemar, Wm	3343
Lemar, J. T.	Lemar, J. T.	3342, 3343
Leary, Michael	Murphy, D.	2927
Lacey, E.	Lacey	2210
Leonard, D.	Fry, H.	2(?)
Lovick, J.	Lovick	2819
Lahiff, P.	Lahiff, P.	2646
Locket, P.	Prankard, P. D.	2992
Moore, J.	Leonard	3348
Milligan, J.	Milligan	2832
McLellan	McLellan	2816
Mott, J.	Mott, J.	2798
Mott, J.	Mott, W.	2798
McKenzie, Wm	McKenzie	2806
McGann, J.	Hughes, W. W.	3501
Murphy, D.	Murphy	2929, 2216, 2829
McMahon, T.	McMahon	3494
McCaul, J.	McCaul	2852, 3203
McGrath, G.	Luckes Estate	2818, 2819
McNamara, M.	McNamara	2912
Magin, E.	Magin	2830
Malone, M.	Malone	3694
McCord, J.	Marchant, W. L.	2800
Marchant, W. L.	Marchant	2799, 2804, 1194, 2802, 2803, 2798
Nestor, T.	Nestor	2817, 3016
Nestor, T.	Luckes Estate	2821
O'Maley, M.	O'Maley, M.	2937
O'Maley, J.	O'Maley, J.	2912
O'Maley, J.	Hart	3792
O'Conner, J.	O'Conner, J.	2928
O'Conner, S.	O'Conner, S.	2826
O'Brien, P.	Davidson, Miss	2874
O'Brien, J.	Gordon, G.	2826
O'Loughlin, L.	Austin, E.	2830
O'Keefe, J.	O'Keefe	2833
Pilben, S.	Pilben	2718
Passfield, H.	Passfield, H.	2836, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024
	Dyer, J.	2916
Ramsay, J. G.	Davidson, Miss	2872, 2873
Robinson, R.	Robinson	2664, 2684, 1973, 1974, 1972, 2655, 1953, 1954, 1955
	Riecken	2827, 3358, 3359
Riecken, J.	Ryan	2826
Ryan, J.	Webb, H.	2819
Ross, J.	Roberts	2875
Roberts, J.	Young, C. B.	3347
Ryan, P.	Prankard, P. D.	2989, 2990, 2981
Ryan, P.	Fry, H.	3323
Robinson, Wm	Rose, R.	2940
Sparks, Mrs	Salmon	3317, 3321, 3322, 2971
Salmon, M.	Stevens, C.	2941, 2942, 3329, 2819
Stevens, C.	Boucaut, H.	2843, 2847
Schmidt, H.	Stevens, J.	3324
Stevens, J.	Stone, M.	2836
Stone, M.	Sabey	2794, 2877
Sabey, J.	Sleep	2861, 2852, 2655
Sleep, R.	Davenport, R.	3507, 2973, 2974
Stubbs, J.	Smith, C. F.	2977
Sedunary, J.	Smith, C. F.	2977
Smith, E.	Drechsler, A.	2811
Scipolt, A.	Selway	2719
Selway, W. H.	William Milne, Agent	1204, 1427, 1421, 1412, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1446, 1203, 1199, 1444, 1445, 1205, 2692, 2693, 2694
Stirling Estate	Gemmell, T.	2871, 1420, 1425
Stirling Estate	Taylor	2861, 2640, 2740
Mrs Taylor	Wilkins, W.	2859 (½ Acre)
Thorne, J.	Walsh	2635, 2636, 2682
Walsh, E.	Tierney	3494
Tierney, J.	Salmon, Miss	3344
White, P.	Wyatt	3497
Wyatt, Wm	Mott, A.	2798
Wyatt, Wm		

Wade, T.	Davenport, R.	2823
Webb, H.	Davenport, R.	3352, 3357
Wakefield, Wm	Wakefield, Wm	2848, 2924, 2690, 2847, 2691
Wakefield, D.	Wakefield, D.	2926, 2848, 2689, 2697, 2925
Woodland, H.	Woodland	2210
Wilkins, Wm	Wilkins	2859
Walker, E.	Walker	2979
Wallace, J.	Austin, E.	2864
Webber, H. & T.	Webber	1403
Waters, W. H.	Waters	2210
Waters, W. H.	Wright Bros	2208
Wiese, F.	Wiese	2923, 2925
Yates, T.	Yates, T.	2811, 2816, 2834, 3018
Young, C. B.	Young	1959
Yates, E.	Yates, E.	2859

Inventory of inhabitants of the Meadows District Council area according to the Memorials of ratable inhabitants in the four District Councils of Echunga, Clarendon, Macclesfield and Kondoparinga. (List as per Government Gazette, 1853. Various names would appear to be duplicated and the spelling of many is dubious.)

ECHUNGA

Francis R. Hunt	Gotfried Wonkie (?)	William Masters	W. Heinrich
John Hayward	W. M. Hutchinson	James Newton	Joseph Smith
Thomas Bett	Thomas Morton	Michael McComack	Edmond Watts
Jacob Hagen	Thomas Adamson	William Hill	Gottfried Dolling
Jesse Chapman	Joseph Mott	George Martin	Georg Paech
Jas S. Watson	Richard Miley	William Masters	H. Lehmkuhl
C. Jaentsch, sen	Dudley Kavahagh	Joseph Collingridge	C. G. Boehm
C. Jaentsch, jun	Sam Billingham	Robert Adamson	J. G. Habich
Christopher Liebelt	George Sanders	William Adamson	H. C. Jaentsch
John G. Liebelt	John Cloag	John Belton	Friedrich Harzog
John G. Paech	Joseph Latter	Wm Wyatt	J. Stade
John Wm Theil	Richard Hardiman	Cornelius Gurney	F. W. Wittwer
Frederick Theil	William Russell	James Poole	S. Thiele
John G. Paech	John Rundle	George Sparks	J. A. Thiel
Fred Wundersitz	Henry Hampton	Frederick Provis	G. J. Paech
John F. Hicth (?)	Thomas Pledst	Richard Watkins	G. Riebe
John F. Paech, sen	John Adamson	Charles Yates	Christian Herett
Gottlieb Leidader	James Lloyd	Francis Pool	T. G. Seelander
George Paech	Henry Warland	J. B. Hack	G. Schumann
Peter L. Shinkel	Thomas Dalton	Alfred Hill	J. C. Thiele
John A. Paech	Thomas Luscombe	Samuel Steele	Johan G. Hermer
Hendrich Habich	John Murley	S. Bulen	Frederick Weiss
John Paech, sen	Jonathon Winspear	E. Joyce	Gottlob Schach
Johan Boem	Robert Leevis	C. Bond	G. Lubusch (?)
Christian Paech	Charles Earl	T. Ampt	S. Schubert
Gotlieb Jaentsch	John Earl	F. Scheel	C. Jansch
John Ampt	William Gratwick	Carl Rodert	G. Johaetze
Fred Schultz	George Bailey	G. Hartman	Edwin Watts

CLARENDON

T. O'Halloran	Pheneas White	Thos Wright	Samuel Oakley
R. Montgomery	John Broadbent	W. V. Brown	Edward Mitchell
James Biddle	Charles Piggott	E. Burgess	Richard Piggott
J. White	Daniel Belton	Charles Thorpe	Joseph Hardy
S. Wood	Joshua Darley	H. Bond	John Bottrell
John Thorpe	John Coleman	William Steer	W. H. Hamilton
Charles Whitlock	James Meadows	J. Steer	Thomas Hales
George A. Baker	Elijah Broadbent	J. E. Davis	J. Hooker
Thomas Aulder	Joseph Lewis	G. F. Dashwood	Humphrey Hopkin
William Stillwell	Luke Broadbent	Bannister Booth	Richard Fox
Henry Paddock (?)	George Mackereth	Thomas Boothey	George Crisp
James Paddock (?)	Robert Turner	Joseph Boothey	Elijah Branford
Charles Muller	James Windebank	J. P. Chapman	John Pallant
Jeremiah Morphett	William Hailes	Henry Field	W. Hickman
James Dix	James Chamberling	Thomas Young	John Gambling
Thomas Golder	S. M. Hart	Robert Phillips	Harger Boyder
Richard Steer	Thomas Dailey	Thomas Redin	William Hickman
Isaac Jacobs	Jonathon Marriot	Joseph Middleton	Thomas Threadgold
Thomas Stone	Joseph Lucas	George Morphett	T. Babbington
Michael Trichey	Charles Nottage	Robert Morphett	Decimus Woodgate
Andrew Steele	Thomas Nottage	Richard Morphett	John Whyte
Martin Mugown (?)	Abel Dicker	William Currie	

MACCLESFIELD

Samuel L. Harris	F. Fischer	William McKinzie	H. Barnett
S. A. Jackson	James Panter	F. Kruger	W. Kepert
William Gould	Reuben Rose	James Enright	C. Sutter
Stephen Robinson	John Kobert	Henry Webb	H. Holtzmann
Charles Mordment (?)	Edwin Chaplin	A. Beck	H. Warker
Henry Saltmarch	Thomas Hart	Matthew Linn, jun	H. Schmidt
F. Krichauff	Robert Davenport	Samuel Ellis	Samuel Wood
S. Reiher	Christian Gerbes	W. A. Anderson	L. Kepert
Friedrich Bruhms	Theodor Schroeder	W. Macklin	Benjamin Albert
Matthew Linn	John Ryan	William Chandler	Charles Holloway
J. B. Austin	William Kimber	Henry Linn	S. Durbidge
Jacob Hagen	Thomas Edoords (?)	Wm Edmonds	G. Ludham, sen
John Wright	Carl G. Schedlich	George Leedham	Edward Steer
Joseph A. Hill	Heinrich Stein	F. J. H. Mueller	Samuel Coleman
John T. Scown	G. Neumann	Thomas Baker	James Smith
H. I. Cumming	David Wakefield	Stephen Robinson	John Ryan
James Hackett	William Wakefield	Heinrich Dancker	F. Neumann
Fred Walten	Paul Huttmann	Wilhelm Wagner	A. Wakefield
Michael Sweeny	John Cummins	Andrew Altewall	Henry Lewis

KONDOPARINGA

Duncan Cameron	William Pearson	Charles Michelmore	Stephen Joyce
John Glen	George Vickery	William Hay	James Allen
George Ellis	Thomas Jones	William Luffman	James Sloan
James Haps	Chas Thos Scown	Isabella Nicol	Robert Latta
Fras Boger	Richard Scown	George Staples	William Latta
Robert Hollamby	John Kirkham	John Swan	Thomas Latta
John Wheeler	George Hollands	Patrick Purtel	Robert Burley
George Stone	George Langford	Malocke Colan	Edward Norris
Joseph Blake	James Sutton	James Colan	Richard M. Scott
Ambrose Phillips	James N. Sutton	M. Colan	John Bradford
Thomas Scown	Saul Hickmatt	Samuel Kirkham	James McDonald
William Hall	Henry Hickmatt	George Randall	Donald McDonald
James Saner	John Benny	Nicholas Coad	Henry R. Cock
H. Treloar, jun	John Hill	H. Goldfinch, jun	Joshua Hammill
Daniel Haggarty	John Bishop	William Noye	Thomas Stephens
William Water	William Michelmore	Archibald Simpson	James Stone

It is likely that the M., J. and M. Colan referred to above are in fact Malachi and James Conlan of Green Hills. Section 3266, containing eighty-one acres was conveyed to Malachi Conlan in 1853.

DETAILS OF ECHUNGA SUBDIVISION AND SALE OF LOTS

PART SECTIONS 3876 AND 3879, HUNDRED OF KUITPO

GRO

269/9 Land grant to Jacob Hagen of Sections 3876 and 3879, date 17/9/1847.

198/20 Conveyance of land by Jacob Hagen as site for Anglican Church, 13/2/1850.

Details of Lots and respective payment to Jacob Hagen:

137/25	James Harris, £10, Lots 5, 6, 10/9/1850.	44/52	John and Robert Adamson, Lease of Lot 36 (Hagen Arms?).
106/26	Henry Scott, £5, Lot 4, 8/10/1850.	45/52	Phoeby Hagen, £2.10.0, Lot 43, 21/5/1853.
316/28	Joseph Chisley, £5, Lot 16, 12/12/1850.	163/52	Charles Dutch, £5, Lot 67, 19/5/1853.
395/28	Thomas Earl, £10, Lots 38, 39, 13/1/1849.	15/59	George Bailey, £20, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 30/5/1853.
83/30	William Hill, £5, Lot 28, 2/1851.	16/59	James Newton, £15, Lots 70 & C, 30/5/1853.
232/31	Robert Lewis, £15, Lots 29, 30, 31, 12/3/1851 (blacksmith)	17/59	Emanuel Mead, £13, Lots B & C & 2, 12/11/1853.
39/38	James Newton, £4, Lot 64, 18/10/1851.	298/59	Wm McCormack, £25, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 30/5/1853.
40/38	Joseph Collingridge, £5, Lot 17, 3/12/1851.	136/56	Wm Mincham, £5, Lot 23, 28/1/1854.
41/38	Henry Middleton, £11, Lots 27, 56, 57, 18/10/1851.	44/68	Amelia Sayers, £14.15.0, Lots 41, 41½, 49, 30/5/1853.
42/38	George Sparks, £5, Lot 37, 3/12/1851.	382/92	Wm Gratwick, £8.15.0, Lots 34 & Part 35 & 36, 30/5/1853.
193/38	William Cooper, £2.10.0, Lot 44, 13/12/1851.	383/95	Grace Jeffrey, £17.10.0, Lots 78, 79, 80, 28/1/1854.
194/38	Jonathon Winspear, £6.10.0, Lot 65, 13/12/1851.	281/68	Agreement to let premises and Lots 34, 50 and 35 by Wm Gratwick to Colonial Secretary Boyle Travers Finniss, 16/5/1854.
195/38	Thomas Adamson, £5, Lot 52, 13/12/1851.	163/117	John Adamson (Lic victualler), £100, Part Lot 36, 25/3/1857. Conveyance of Hagen Arms (?).
196/38	William Adamson, £5, Lot 51, 13/12/1851.	252/122	John Powell, £5, Lot 1, 25/1/1854.
367/38	Thomas Plester, £5, Lot 33, 27/12/1851.	114/124	Wm Gratwick, £4, Lot 50, 10/8/1857.
368/38	John Marley, £6.10.0, Lot 66, 27/12/1851.	44/159	Wm Mincham, £65, Lots 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 26, 13/10/1859.
206/42	Thomas Humphrey, £19, Lots 40, 53, 54, 55, 2/8/1852.	180/180	Jacob Hagen of Ropley House in the County of Hampshire in England, Lot L, to Richard Miley, George Sanders, William Dean Sweetapple, Henry Hill, Thomas Morton, James Smith, George Henry Catchlove, Trustees of the Echunga School, 25/11/1861.
60/45	Cornelius Gurney, £25, Lots 46, 15, 29/9/1852. (Next to double allotment sold to Francis Pool.)	145/214	Emanuel Solomon and James Grosse appointed managers of property, 25/8/1865, after death of Hagen's former agent, George Sanders, Lots 22, 23, 30, 31.
61/45	James Gough Pool, £20, Lots 81, 82, 29/9/1852.	146/261	Michael Murnane, £5, Lot 69, 25/5/1853.
96/47	Adolph Grummet, £5, Lot 42, 22/1/1853.	157/344	William May, £10, Lot 71, 15/12/1868.
97/47	Frederick Gardner, £5, Lots 44, 45, 22/1/1853.		
98/47	Henry Blabey, £10, Lots 58, 59, 60, 20/1/1853.		
99/47	George Martin, £15, Lots 61, 62, 63, 22/1/1853.		
358/47	Charles Earl, £5, Lot 18, 8/2/1853.		
359/47	James Lloyd, £5.5.0, Lot 68, 8/2/1853.		
475/49	Elizabeth Willingham Dalton, Lot 3, 21/12/1852.		

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