

The District Council of Mount Barker



DC MOUNT BARKER HERITAGE SURVEY Part 3: Local Heritage Recommendations: Biggs Flat to Hahndorf



Heritage Online
Anna Pope & Claire Booth

DC MOUNT BARKER HERITAGE SURVEY (2004)

Part 1 ~ Heritage Analysis, Zones & Inventory

Part 2 ~ State Heritage Recommendations

Part 3 ~ Local Heritage Recommendations: Biggs Flat to Hahndorf

Part 4 ~ Local Heritage Recommendations: Harrogate to Meadows

Part 5 ~ Local Heritage Recommendations: Mount Barker to Wistow

Commissioned by:

The District Council of Mount Barker

Authors:

Anna Pope

Claire Booth

Front cover photographs (all taken 2003-04):

- Reservoir at Chapel Hill Goldfields, nr Echunga
- St Mary's Anglican Cemetery, Echunga
- Barn at Faversham, Norris Rd, nr Blakiston
- Slab barn at Pursell Farm, Pursell Rd, Bugle Ranges
- fr Wittwer mill, Mount Barker Road, Hahndorf
- The Brae, fr copper smelter, Dawesley
- fr school, Mount Barker Road, Hahndorf

PART 3 ~ Local Heritage Recommendations: Biggs Flat to Hahndorf

CONTENTS

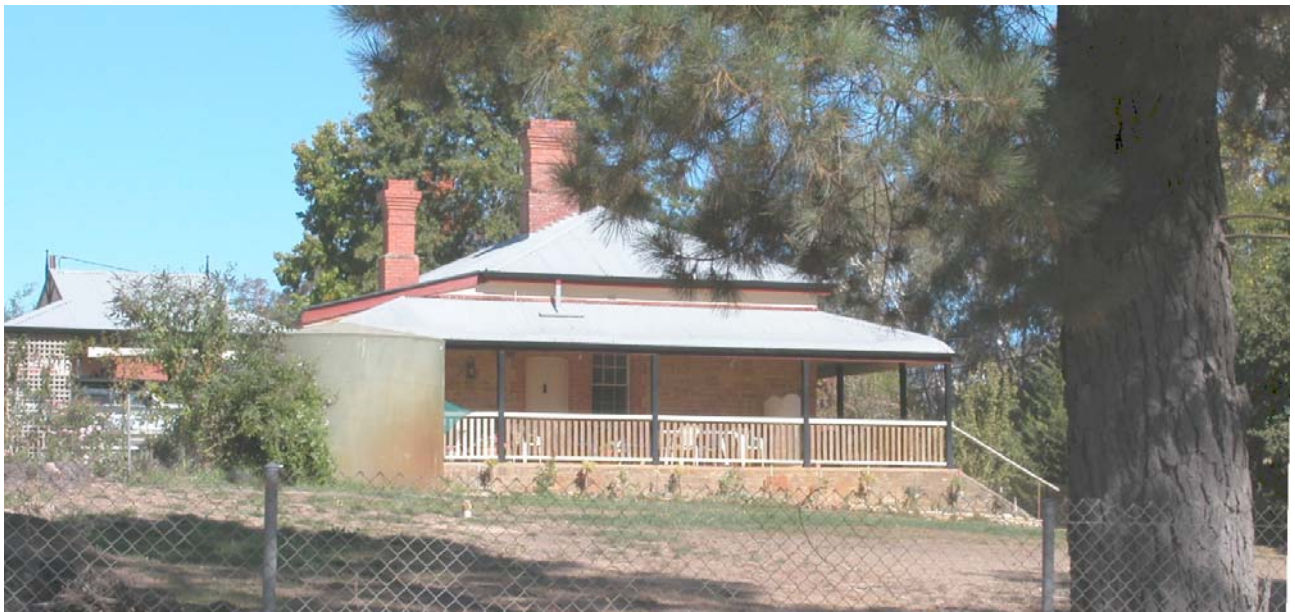
House, fr Biggs Flat / Echunga Goldfields School	Place no.: 4	1
Warrakilla, fr Wheatsheaf Inn	Place no.: 6	3
Acorn Cottage	Place no.: 17	8
Blakiston Dairy Factory	Place no.: 18	10
Blakiston Hall & outbuildings	Place no.: 19	12
Dalebank - house & outbuilding	Place no.: 21	14
Cottage	Place no.: 22	16
St James School & Glebe land	Place no.: 26	18
Barn, Fireworks Nursery	Place no.: 28	20
Glen View, house, stable & farm buildings	Place no.: 29	22
Faversham, house & barn	Place no.: 30	25
Wynyard, Dwelling	Place no.: 31	28
Bugle Ranges Cemetery	Place no.: 35	30
Trenance, Dwelling (former gallery)	Place no.: 37	32
Trenance - barn	Place no.: 38	34
Glenella, Dwelling, barn & garden	Place no.: 43	36
Stone bridge	Place no.: 45	38
Well & windmill	Place no.: 46	40
Baker's Cottage	Place no.: 47	42
Cottage adj Baker's Cottage	Place no.: 48	44
Lashbrooke - Dwelling, barn & remains of cemetery	Place no.: 49	46
Shelter Tree	Place no.: 50	49
Stone & timber bridge	Place no.: 52	51
Unalla, Dwelling	Place no.: 53	54
Pursell farm - Dwelling, slab barn & stone shed	Place no.: 56	56
Cattle ramp	Place no.: 58	59
fr Bugle Ranges School	Place no.: 60	61
House	Place no.: 61	63
Klaebesch farmhouse & barns	Place no.: 68	65
Culvert / Cattle Arch	Place no.: 83	68
Bull Creek Hall	Place no.: 84	70
House, former post office & store	Place no.: 85	72
Farm house, cottage & stone barn	Place no.: 86	74
Farmhouse 970 022	Place no.: 89	76
House & Farm Complex	Place no.: 91	78
House & Farm Complex	Place no.: 91	80
House, fr barn 970 996	Place no.: 92	82
Slab barn	Place no.: 110	84
House & outbuildings, fr row of railway cottages	Place no.: 117	86
Station master's cottage & water tower	Place no.: 118	89
St Peter's Lutheran Church	Place no.: 119	92
Bremer Mine - chimney, engine house & ruins	Place no.: 126	95
Miners' Row Cottages & ruined outbuilding	Place no.: 130	99
Callington Hotel, outbuildings & walls	Place no.: 132	102
Barn, formerly Neptune Depot and Jaensch garage	Place no.: 133	105
Cottage, fr miners' cottage	Place no.: 134	107
Shop, former Gehrike's Butcher	Place no.: 135	109
Shop & residence & stables (MacKay)	Place no.: 137	111
Miners' cottage, fr bank & library	Place no.: 138	113
House (Rainsford), fr shop & residence, fr bank	Place no.: 139	115
fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls	Place no.: 140	117
Garage, fr Tavistock Hotel (1859-81)	Place no.: 141	123
House, former bakery & residence	Place no.: 142	125
House, 21 Montefiore St	Place no.: 143	127
House, fr shop & residence (Barnett)	Place no.: 144	129
fr post office	Place no.: 145	131

Cottage & bake-oven, 27 Murray St	Place no.: 149	133
Cottage & bake-oven, 29 Murray St	Place no.: 150	135
House, fr Primitive Methodist Chapel &	Place no.: 151	137
House, fr Primitive Methodist Chapel &	Place no.: 151	138
Primary School	Place no.: 153	140
Cottage & tank	Place no.: 154	142
House, fr Lutheran manse	Place no.: 168	144
Rivers Cottage, barn, cellar, stone walls & bakers oven	Place no.: 169	146
Springbank homestead, fr Staughton Village	Place no.: 171	149
Allambie - two houses, cottage, barn & stone outbuildings	Place: 177	152
Crofton - house & farm buildings (Hair)	Place no.: 181	155
Farm Complex	Place no.: 185	158
former bacon factory	Place no.: 191	161
former creamery	Place no.: 192	163
The Brae, fr copper smelters - house, barns & tank	Place no.: 193	166
former Dawesley School	Place no.: 194	169
House, fr cheese factory office & residence	Place no.: 198	171
fr Watts Cottage & bakery	Place no.: 199	173
House, dairy & gum tree	Place no.: 202	176
Cottage	Place no.: 203	179
Post office & residence	Place no.: 204	181
Barn, SE of Harrogate Rd	Place no.: 207	183
Doiran Park - house, cottage, sheds & walls	Place no.: 212	185
Mills Well barn, fr Native Valley coach station, fr creamery	Place no.: 213	187
fr Native Valley Wesleyan Chapel	Place no.: 214	189
former Institute	Place no.: 218	191
Shop & residence	Place no.: 221	194
fr Coaching Station	Place no.: 222	196
Echunga Deli	Place no.: 224	198
fr Daws' Butcher shop & hitching post	Place no.: 225	200
Echunga Uniting Church & graves, fr New Church	Place no.: 230	202
House, 42 Adelaide Rd	Place no.: 233	204
Echunga Primary School	Place no.: 235	206
Hagen Arms Hotel	Place no.: 236	208
St Mary's Anglican Church & cemetery	Place no.: 239	211
former school & house	Place no.: 240	214
former Police Station, cells, stables & walls	Place no.: 242	217
House, 1 Marianna St	Place no.: 244	220
Echunga Cemetery & surrounds	Place no.: 251	222
House 992 115	Place no.: 253	224
fr Hayward farm complex - house, dairy & baker's oven	Place no.: 256	226
fr miners' cottage	Place no.: 261	229
fr Hack's house	Place no.: 262	231
Farmhouse & outbuildings, nr Liebelt Rd	Place no.: 264	242
Cottage	Place no.: 267	245
Cottage & fr miner's hut (989 154)	Place no.: 268	247
House & barn	Place no.: 272	249
Woodlands	Place no.: 281	251
Braendlerstadt - house, fr house, bake-oven & slab sheds	Place: 286	253
Newnham	Place no.: 287	255
Flaxley Uniting Church, fr Methodist	Place no.: 289	257
House, fr Flaxley PO	Place no.: 291	259
Monmouth Farm	Place no.: 292	261
Glenhurst	Place no.: 293	263
Carfax, house & well	Place no.: 296	265
Watergate House	Place no.: 297	267
St Michael's Lutheran school	Place no.: 306	271
fr Obst House	Place no.: 309	273
fr Stempel House	Place no.: 310	275
House, 35 Church St	Place no.: 312	277
House, fr Kramm general store	Place no.: 313	279

House	Place no.: 314	281
St Paul's Anglican Church	Place no.: 318	283
House & well, original Free German Protestant church	Place no.: 321	285
fr Gutwasser House	Place no.: 322	288
fr Niewandt House	Place no.: 323	290
St Paul's Lutheran Manse	Place no.: 327	292
Kaesler's workshop, barn & well; fr Wiese smithy	Place no.: 328	294
fr Kaesler Residence	Place no.: 329	297
HS Martins residence, store & shed	Place no.: 330	299
Rose Cottage, fr W Wiese Residence	Place no.: 333	301
HS Martin's wheelwright's shop	Place no.: 334	303
Shop, fr CH Martin residence	Place no.: 337	305
Shops, fr Fiedler residence	Place no.: 339	307
fr Humpsch shoemaker's shop	Place no.: 340	309
House & barn, fr Drogemuellers residence & butchers shop	Place: 341	311
fr Borchers house & workshop	Place no.: 343	313
fr Borchers Smithy	Place no.: 344	315
Ancient Earth, fr Bom residence	Place no.: 354	317
Bom's Monumental Marble Works	Place no.: 356	319
fr Jaeschke shop-house	Place no.: 360	321
fr Linke shop-house	Place no.: 362	323
Post Office	Place no.: 363	325
Banksa & outbuilding, fr house & school	Place no.: 367	327
Chinese restaurant	Place no.: 368	330
Hahndorf Gallery, fr Lutheran School	Place no.: 369	332
fr ANZ Bank	Place no.: 370	335
German Arms Hotel	Place no.: 372	337
Haebich 'boys' cottage'	Place no.: 374	340
fr Sonnemann's shop, bakery & stables	Place no.: 375	343
Tineriba Tribal Gallery, fr Thiele shop-house & outbuildings	Place: 381	346
Shop-house	Place no.: 382	349
German Village Shop, fr Paech's store	Place no.: 383	351
Britannia Antiques	Place no.: 388	353
Grain loft	Place no.: 389	355
Montrose building, fr gold-stamping office building	Place no.: 391	358
Hahndorf Old Mill & Restaurant, fr Wittwer Mill	Place no.: 392	361
fr Thiele pioneer hut & pair of shops	Place no.: 393	364
Barn	Place no.: 396	367
House	Place no.: 397	369
House, 121 Mt Barker Rd	Place no.: 401	371
fr Liebelt Cottage	Place no.: 402	373
fr Storch house & stable	Place no.: 403	375
fr Lubasch cottage	Place no.: 405	378
'Sacred oak', Hahndorf Nursing Home	Place no.: 406	380
Dueball's house	Place no.: 416	382
Louise Flierl Mission Museum, fr St Paul's Church	Place no.: 417	384
Avenue of English Oaks	Place no.: 418	387
Mooney farmhouse, barn, shed & slab outbuilding	Place no.: 419	389
House & cottage	Place no.: 420	392
Glenmona, 3-level house, cottage & barn (aka Glendarra)	Place no.: 423	394
Hahndorf cemetery	Place no.: 424	397
House, fr Friedrichstadt Barn	Place no.: 425	399
Cottage & slab barn	Place no.: 434	401
Willow cottage, fr Wittwer house	Place no.: 436	403
Harben Vale - fr Hirte house, outbuilding & shed	Place no.: 441	405
Rebensberg winery	Place no.: 442	408

House, fr Biggs Flat / Echunga Goldfields School**Place no.: 4**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register		
Significant fabric	Walls of roughly squared, random-coursed, dressed sandstone with red-brick dressings & chimneys, stone parapet, hipped cgi roof, and timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows.		
Address	Lot 46 Aldgate/Strathalbyn Rd, Biggs Flat		
Land Description	Section 680, Hundred of Kuitpo		
Certificate of Title	CT 5462-898		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i> , B411		
Map Reference	West 1.3		
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\Biggs school#.jpg		



House, fr Biggs Flat / Echunga Goldfields School, 2004

House, fr Biggs Flat / Echunga Goldfields School**Place no.: 4**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1882**Current Use** House**Original Use** School

The Echunga district was one of the earliest and most significant gold-mining areas in South Australia, and led to the influx of large numbers of miners and associated tradespeople during the late 19th century. One of the buildings which survives to represent this is the former Echunga Goldfields school at Biggs Flat. This was constructed in c1882, and served as the local school until its closure in May 1930. The students then moved to the Echunga Consolidated School on 28 May 1939, and the former Echunga Goldfields & Biggs Flat school then became a private residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former school has significant associations with the mining development at Echunga Goldfields and late-19th-century increase in population in the Biggs Flat area, and played an important part in the lives of local residents for over 45 years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the local mining development and late-19th-century increase in population in the Biggs Flat area.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have attended the school.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 4.1.1.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Warrakilla, fr Wheatsheaf Inn**Place no.: 6**

Recommendation	L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register		
Significant fabric	Original 1842 hotel constructed of tuck-pointed river pebbles with hipped cgi roof and timber-framed openings. 1882 mansion is constructed using sandstone (façade), coursed bluestone (rear) with rendered red-brick dressing with Italianate detailing, red-brick chimneys, timber-framed openings, timber doors and timber-framed double-hung sash windows.		
Address	Lot 203 Aldgate/Strathalbyn Rd, Biggs Flat		
Land Description	Section 551, Hundred of Kuitpo		
Certificate of Title	CT 5868-541		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, A441• National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 1505		
Map Reference	West 1.3		
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\Biggs Warrakilla#.jpg		

*Warrakilla, fr Wheatsheaf Inn, 2004*

Warrakilla, fr Wheatsheaf Inn**Place no.: 6****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1842, 1880**Current Use** House**Original Use** Hotel, then house

One of the earliest hotels in the Adelaide Hills was established by William Warland in 1842. Warland arrived in the colony in 1839 (aboard the *Singapore*), and was immediately hired by significant early colonist and entrepreneur John Barton Hack. Another of Hack's employees, Tom Davis, discovered the Onkaparinga River while searching for two horses in 1837. Subsequently, Hack led an expedition to Mount Barker which claimed to comprise the first white men to cross the Onkaparinga River and ascend Mount Barker. Hack established one of the colony's finest estates near Echunga in 1838-39, however, by 1842 his fortunes were in decline. It was in this year that Warland set up on his own, establishing the Wheatsheaf Inn beside a popular early crossing of the Onkaparinga River.

Warland's hotel was constructed on section 3825 from the Three Brothers Special Survey. Warland was licensee of the hotel for many years during the 1840s, 50s and 60s, and his son William was licensee in 1867. The hotel was then run by five different licensees until its license lapsed in 1878. In 1879, the building and land was purchased by George Woodroffe Goyder CMG. Goyder (1826-1898) was Surveyor General of South Australia from 1861 to 1893. He played a significant role in the development of agriculture in the Colony by identifying the good agricultural lands and providing a basis for future subdivision and settlement of its rural areas. After the severe drought of 1864-65, Goyder was chosen to survey the drought-stricken pastoral areas. The result of his analysis was the 'Line of Rainfall' now known as 'Goyder's line', a line which prophetically and accurately reflects the frontier of successful farming in the State. Goyder is thereby remembered as one of South Australia's most influential surveyors. The year after he purchased the former Wheatsheaf Inn, Goyder commissioned Daniel Garlick to make substantial additions to his new 'Warrakilla' property. Work commenced in 1880, and the resulting mansion became part of a gracious estate, famous throughout the hills. Goyder then lived there until his death in 1898. The property was badly damaged in the 1983 bushfires, and has since been carefully restored.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This notable landmark between Mylor and Echunga has significant associations with the earliest development of this part of the Hills, is one of the earliest surviving hotels in the Hills, displays pioneer stonework (pebbles) and fine architecturally-designed Itallianate mansion design, and has significant associations with influential surveyor George Goyder & notable architect Daniel Garlick.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a)** *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the earliest period of settlement in the hills, the early development of a service route through Mylor to Echunga, and with the later establishment of Goyder's renowned estate 'Warrakilla'.
- (d)** *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying pioneering stone construction (1842 Inn) and fine architecturally-designed Itallianate detailing (1880 Garlick house).
- (e)** *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely influential South Australian surveyor George Goyder and significant 19th-century architect Daniel Garlick.
- (f)** *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a substantial residence adjacent to the main road between Mylor and Biggs Flat.

Warrakilla, fr Wheatsheaf Inn**Place no.: 6****REFERENCES**

- *Advertiser*, 19 February 1983, 23 March 1986 & 11 June 1988.
- Hoad, J L 1999, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836–1984*, pp 505-6.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*, pp 25–42.
- Martin, Robert [ed.] 2002, *Views from the Hills – Essays in the History of the Adelaide Hills*, pp 121–154.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 20 January 1987, 4 May 1988 & 16 October 1991.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 1505.
- Pike, Douglas 1957, *Paradise of Dissent ~ South Australia 1829-1857*.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 4.4.1.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.



Warrakilla from the road, 2004



Warrakilla from the road, early 1990s [Veenstra]

The Oaks - house & fencing**Place no.: 16****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
House constructed of coursed local stone with painted dressings, a hipped cgi roof, return verandah, painted red-brick chimneys with moulded coursing, timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed double-hung sash windows. Fencing includes timber post-and-rails fencing, stone and cast-iron fencing and hedging.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 50 Alston Rd, Blakiston
Section (DP15533), Hundred of Onkaparinga
CT 5687-914

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
• Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area BLZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

BLZ 8.4
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Alston Oaks#.jpg



The Oaks - house & fencing, 2004

The Oaks - house & fencing**Place no.: 16**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1860s-70s
Current Use House & fence
Original Use House & fence

Blakiston is one of the most historically significant localities in the district. It contains what is certainly one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district, namely Blakiston House (constructed in the 1840s using materials from two Manning houses which would have been prefabricated before Davison left for Australia in 1839). The settlement also contains the State's earliest rural Anglican church (St James' church of 1846), as well as the associated cemetery and manse. Another important early community building is the former school (now ruined). Buildings associated with the industrial development of the settlement include the former winery and the dairy factory. There are also several notable residences apart from Blakiston House, especially Blakiston Hall and outbuildings, and The Oaks. The township was officially designated in 1862, yet has never become densely populated. The Oaks was constructed by John Hill in c1860s or 70s.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This fine house is associated with the 19th-century development of Blakiston and displays excellent local examples of house design and construction, as well as outstanding surviving examples of early fencing methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the 19th-century development of Blakiston.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an excellent example of 19th-century house construction and design, and including outstanding examples of stone and timber fencing.*
-

REFERENCES

- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, esp. p 29.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Acorn Cottage**Place no.: 17****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone walls with painted dressings, painted red-brick chimney, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors and casement windows.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 96 Alston Rd, Blakiston
Section 4437, Hundred of Onkaparinga
CT 5373-17

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area BLZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

BLZ 8.4
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Alston Acorn.jpg



Acorn Cottage, 2004

Acorn Cottage

Place no.: 17

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1840s-50s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage

Blakiston is one of the most historically significant localities in the district. It contains what is certainly one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district, namely Blakiston House (constructed in the 1840s using materials from two Manning houses which would have been prefabricated before Davison left for Australia in 1839). The settlement also contains the State's earliest rural Anglican church (St James' church of 1846), as well as the associated cemetery and manse. Another important early community building is the former 1848 school (now ruined). There are also several 1840s cottages in the town, including one at Blakiston House, one behind Dalebank and one opposite the Oaks. The latter is now known as Acorn Cottage and is one of the oldest surviving workers' cottages in Blakiston.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Apart from the cottage at Blakiston House, this is the earliest workers' cottage in Blakiston, and has significant associations with the early way-of-life and development of the area, and displays early construction methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the pioneer development of Blakiston.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the way of life of the workers in the pioneer period.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying pioneer construction and design methods, including stone construction and early timber casements.*

REFERENCES

- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Blakiston Dairy Factory**Place no.: 18****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of random sandstone with red-brick dressings, a cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows, and a large cellar & raised loading bay.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 1, Blakiston Rd, Blakiston
 Lot 1, Section 4424, Hundred of Onkaparinga
 CT 5183-65

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area BLZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

BLZ 8.4
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Blakiston butter factory#.jpg



Blakiston Dairy Factory, 2004

Blakiston Dairy Factory**Place no.: 18**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) 1892
Current Use House
Original Use Dairy factory

Blakiston is one of the most historically significant localities in the district. It contains what is certainly one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district, namely Blakiston House (constructed in the 1840s using materials from two Manning houses which would have been prefabricated before Davison left for Australia in 1839). The settlement also contains the State's earliest rural Anglican church (St James' church of 1846), as well as the associated cemetery and manse. During the latter part of the 19th-century, dairy farming flourished in the Blakiston area. This resulted in the construction of the Blakiston Dairy Factory in 1892. The land on which the factory was constructed was first owned by Captain Davison, then subdivided by Thomas Donahue in 1888. A local cooperative formed to organise the construction, which was carried out by Mr A Caldwell of Strathalbyn for £554. The completed factory was then opened by Mr Barr Smith on 6 December 1892. The original directors of the factory were Chairman H Stephenson, Mr Cornelius, Mr Clezy (Nairne), Mr HA Monks & Mr J Ryder. During the 1920s, the factory was purchased by AMSCOL. It was closed in 1965, after which it was converted to a residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the best surviving examples of a 19th-century dairy factory in the Adelaide Hills, and has significant associations with the farming and industrial development of the Blakiston area. It also demonstrates local materials and construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the farming and industrial development of the Blakiston area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, particularly the way in which dairy farming flourished in the Blakiston area.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those associated with the factory between 1892 and the 1960s*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, especially local stone construction.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 4/06.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Blakiston Hall & outbuildings**Place no.: 19****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Stone walls, hipped cgi roofs, concave cgi verandah, original chimneys, timber-framed-openings with timber doors and timber-framed windows.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 100, Princes Hwy, Littlehampton
 Section 4430, Hundred of Macclesfield
 CT 5852-549

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area BLZ
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 4/09

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

BLZ 8.4
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Blak Hall#/Hall ob.jpg



Blakiston Hall, 2004



Outbuildings at Blakiston Hall, 2004

Blakiston Hall & outbuildings**Place no.: 19****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1848
Current Use House & outbuildings
Original Use House & cottage

Blakiston is one of the most historically significant localities in the district. It contains what is certainly one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district (Blakiston House) and the State's earliest rural Anglican church (St James' church of 1846). Another important early community building is the former school (now ruined). There are also several notable residences apart from Blakiston House, especially Blakiston Hall and outbuildings. This was constructed by significant early settler Benjamin Gray in 1848. In 1849 he purchased land on which he was a joint founder of the town of Littlehampton in 1851. Gray was a surveyor, designer, builder and brewer who was responsible for the design and construction of St James' church at Blakiston. He also brewed beer and kept cellars in his home Blakiston Hall, and later established the Littlehampton Brewery with RF Hunt (1850). Benjamin Gray ran the Littlehampton brewery on his own from 1852 until he sold it to Johnston's in 1878. He also constructed the notable Gray's Inn in Mount Barker (1855). Gray is buried in the St James' cemetery and his grave was recently the subject of an award-winning restoration. After Benjamin's death, Blakiston Hall was owned by his son Guildford E Gray. GE Gray became a renowned brewer, operating a number of breweries throughout the State (and in NSW) between 1867 & 1906. He died at Blakiston in 1906. The original Gray house is of particular significance for its close associations with Benjamin & GE Gray and their lives and achievements.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest properties in Blakiston and has significant associations with the early development of the settlement, and with significant local builder, brewer, surveyor and landowner Benjamin Gray. It also displays early design and construction, and is a notable local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the earliest period of development of Blakiston.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, having been constructed for and by significant local builder Benjamin Gray (who also built St James' Church), and being an excellent example of local design and construction methods.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Benjamin Gray, significant local brewer, builder, surveyor and landowner.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a notable house on the main road between Nairne and Littlehampton.

REFERENCES

- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- Shueard Hallett & D Tuckwell, *Brewers and Aerated Water Manufacturers in South Australia 1836-1936*, pp 77, 217 & 259.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 4/09
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Dalebank - house & outbuilding**Place no.: 21****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone walls with brick dressings, cgi roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys, & cgi verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 53 Dalebank Ct, Blakiston
Section 4435, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5822-758

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

BLZ 8.4
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Dalebank
Dbk#.jpg



Dalebank - house & outbuilding, 2004

Dalebank - house & outbuilding**Place no.: 21****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1880s-90s**Current Use** House & outbuilding**Original Use** House & outbuilding

Blakiston is one of the most historically significant localities in the district. It contains what is certainly one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district, namely Blakiston House (constructed in the 1840s using materials from two Manning houses which would have been prefabricated before Davison left for Australia in 1839). The settlement also contains the State's earliest rural Anglican church (St James' church of 1846), as well as the associated cemetery and manse. Another important early community building is the former school (now ruined). Buildings associated with the industrial development of the settlement include the former winery and the dairy factory. There are also several notable residences apart from Blakiston House, especially Blakiston Hall and outbuildings, The Oaks & Dalebank. The township was officially designated in 1862, yet has never become densely populated. Dalebank was constructed by LT Cowan in the late 19th century. Cowan established an important local Jersey stud and dairy farm at Blakiston, and also constructed one of the settlements most prominent houses.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This residence has significant associations with the late-19th-century development of Blakiston and is a fine representative of the design and construction methods of the period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the late-19th-century development of Blakiston.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, this is a well-constructed example of a late-19th-century stone and brick house including original outbuilding.*

REFERENCES

- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 29.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Cottage**Place no.: 22****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone walls with red-brick dressings, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed multi-paned casement windows, and red-brick chimneys.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 54 Joseph Rd, Blakiston
Section 4435, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5822-759

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area BLZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

BLZ 8.4
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\Bl Joseph cott#.jpg



Joseph Rd Cottage, 2004

Cottage**Place no.: 22**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage

Blakiston is one of the most historically significant localities in the district. It contains what is certainly one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district, namely Blakiston House (constructed in the 1840s using materials from two Manning houses which would have been prefabricated before Davison left for Australia in 1839). The settlement also contains the State's earliest rural Anglican church (St James' church of 1846), as well as the associated cemetery and manse. Another important early community building is the former 1848 school (now ruined). There are also several mid-19th-century cottages in the settlement, including one at Blakiston House, one behind Dalebank, one opposite the Oaks and this one off Joseph Road and near Dalebank. The latter has been altered in the 20th-century, but still displays its original design and construction.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early Blakiston cottage was constructed in the mid 19th century and displays design and construction methods of the period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, have significant associations with the mid-19th-century development of the area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a good representative of local design and construction methods of the mid 19th century.*
-

REFERENCES

- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 29.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

St James School & Glebe land**Place no.: 26**

Recommendation	L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Stone walls with cut-stone dressings including lancet voussoirs around openings, cgi gable roof, and surviving timber-frames to openings, surviving timber detailing, and metal ties & braces.
Condition	Very poor
Address	Lots 201-203 Fulford Tce, Littlehampton
Land Description	Section 5003, Hundred of Macclesfield
Certificate of Title	CT 5143-736, 5143-737, 5143-738
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area BLZ Register of the National Estate, Report 7562 National Trust of South Australia, RNE7562, Recorded list 1369 Veenstra, c1995, Item 4/02
Map Reference	BLZ 8.4
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Princes school#.jpg

*St James School, 2004*

St James School & Glebe land**Place no.: 26****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1848
Current Use Ruin
Original Use School

Blakiston is one of the most historically significant localities in the district. It contains what is certainly one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district (Blakiston House) as well as the State's earliest rural Anglican church (St James' church of 1846) with its associated cemetery and manse. Another important early community building is the former school (now ruined). This was also one of the earliest schools in the district, and was certainly the first school in the Blakiston area. It was constructed in 1848 on 20 acres of Glebe land provided by the Crown for St James church. The school was closed in 20th century, and is now disused and semi-ruinous.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving schools in South Australia and is the earliest in the area. It also has significant associations with the early establishment and importance of the settlement of Blakiston and the St James' church, is an excellent representative of early construction methods, displays early ecclesiastical school design, and played an important part in the lives of an extended local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the oldest surviving school buildings in South Australia and having significant associations with the early establishment and importance of the settlement of Blakiston and the St James' church
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who attended the school.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being relatively little-altered, and displaying early ecclesiastical school design and typical early stone construction methods.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a notable building located on Glebe land adjacent to the main road between Littlehampton and Nairne.

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7562.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S234.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of South Australia 2001, *Then and Now, Photographic Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 1369.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 4/02
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Barn, Fireworks Nursery**Place no.: 28****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Substantial barn constructed of local stone with cgi gable roof and timber-framed openings.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 7 Howard Crescent, nr Blakiston
Section 4421, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5643-577

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

West 1.3
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Howard
Fireworks Nursery#.jpg



Barn, Fireworks Nursery, 2004

Barn, Fireworks Nursery**Place no.: 28**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** Barn**Original Use** Barn

Farmers settled in this area from 1839, with several significant farming properties being established during the next few decades. The substantial stone barn at the Fireworks nursery was constructed during the second half of the 19th century, and represents the farming development of the period.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 19th-century barn has significant associations with the farming development of the period, and demonstrates mid-19th-century construction methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

ad

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the late-19th-century farming development of the area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating late-19th-century barn construction methods.*

REFERENCES

- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Glen View, house, stable & farm buildings**Place no.: 29****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Stone walls with timber lintels & red-brick dressings, cgi hipped and gable roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows (including dormers), red-brick chimneys, stone cellar beneath early cottage, and cgi verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 23 Nitschke Rd, Littlehampton
 Section 4421, Hundred of Macclesfield
 CT 5219-378

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
 • Veenstra, c1995, Item 4/08

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

West 1.3
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Nitschke Glen View#1-3.jpg



Glen View, house, stable & farm buildings, 2004

Glen View, house, stable & farm buildings**Place no.: 29****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850**Current Use** House, barn & outbuilding**Original Use** House, barn and cottage

The property at section 4421 was purchased by Johann Carl Nitschke in 1850. One of South Australia's early German pioneers, Carl Nitschke arrived on board the *Zebra*, and later married Anna Elizabeth Seidel. A stonemason by trade, Nitschke was prolific local builder who constructed his own house, cottage with cellar and barn on 4421, as well as dozens of other buildings in the Hahndorf and Barossa Valley areas. A prominent local figure, he also served on the Mount Barker Council. The property remains in the Nitschke family to this day, and the importance of the family is recorded in the naming of Nitschke Road.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This c1850 farm group has significant associations with the early farming development of the area, with the significant Nitschke family. It also displays early construction methods and represents German stone design and construction of significant local builder Carl Nitschke.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

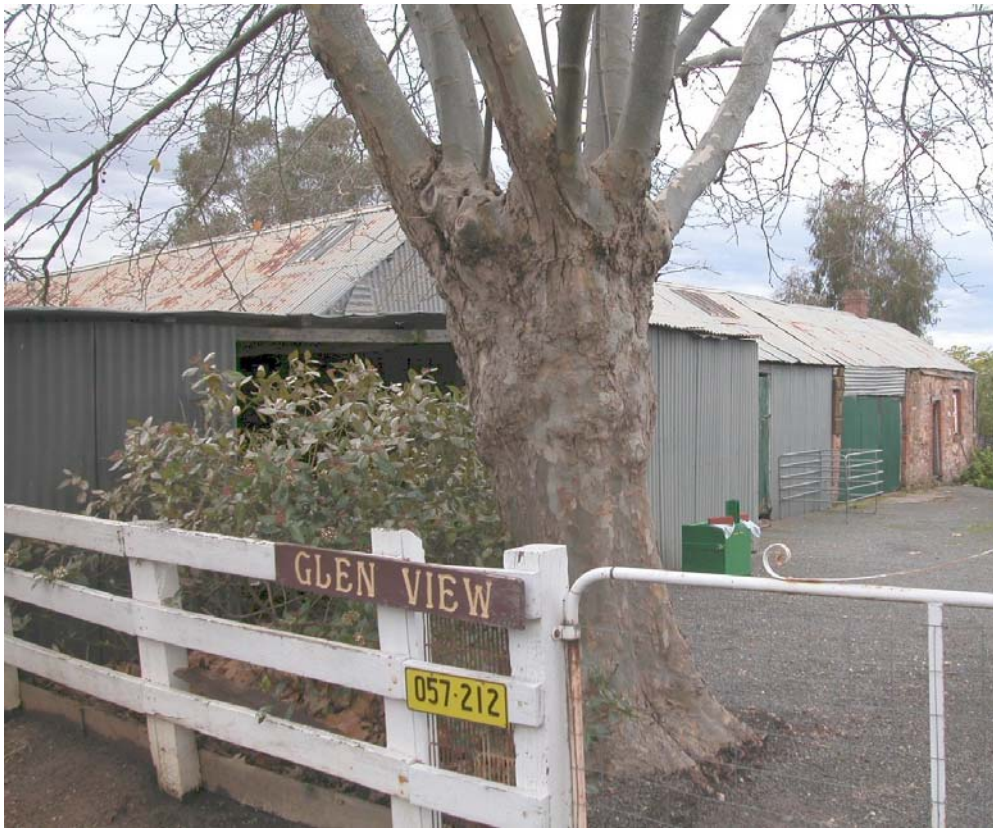
- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, especially the pioneering farm development of this area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, the early cottage, house and outbuildings displaying important information about the way of life of the pioneering farmers in this area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being excellent examples of German stone construction and being associated with significant pioneer builder Carl Nitschke.*

REFERENCES

- Butler, Reg 1989, *A College in the Wattles*, pp 22, 211, 221, 391, 401, 430 & 503.
- Butler, Reginald G 1976, *Christian Friedrich Seidel 1798-1976: from Schloin to Schönthal*.
- Butler, Reginald G c1983, *Portrait of a pioneer family 1838-1971 – FW Nitschke and his descendents*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- Schubert, David 1985, *Kavel's People, from Prussia to South Australia*.
- Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 4/08
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au
- Young, G et al 1981, *Hahndorf Volumes 1 & 2*, Australian Heritage Commission.

Glen View, house, stable & farm buildings

Place no.: 29



Row of farm buildings at Glen View – note living quarters to RH end, 2004



Barn at Glen View, 2004

Faversham, house & barn**Place no.: 30****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone cottage with cut-stone dressings, cgi gable roof continuing to raked verandah on timber posts and skillion-roofed stone extension to rear, [painted] red-brick chimneys, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed multi-paned casement windows. Three-level barn/dairy has stone walls with red-brick dressings and free-stone extension, timber lintels over openings, cgi gable roof with skillion to extension, timber-framed openings including timber door and loft window, and timber detailing including stairs to entrance and bargeboards.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 50 Nitschke Rd , Littlehampton
Section 4418, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5255-796

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

West 1.3
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Norris
Faversham#1-3.jpg



Faversham, house & barn, 2004

Faversham, house & barn**Place no.: 30****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1850s, 1879**Current Use** Farmhouse and barn**Original Use** House and accommodation / outbuilding

The Blakiston area was opened up for settlement in 1839, and during the 1840s and 50s became an important Adelaide Hills farming area. At Faversham, the original stone cottage with multi-paned casement windows was constructed in the 1850s, with the two level barn having been constructed in 1879.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century settler's cottage and later stone barn which has important associations with the 19th-century development of the area, and displays construction techniques of the period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the 19th-century development of the area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century settler's cottage and later stone barn which displays the design and construction techniques of the period.*

REFERENCES

- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- Verbal: Karen Gaborit.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au



Faversham, house & barn, 2004

Faversham, house & barn

Place no.: 30



Faversham, three-level barn (note cellar window), 2004

Wynyard, Dwelling**Place no.: 31****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls of local freestone with rendered and painted moulded dressings, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, bay windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi concave return verandah with posts, brackets and railings.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 7 Wynyard Ave, Littlehampton
Section 4436, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5214-172

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

West 1.3
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\BL Princes
Wynyard.jpg



Wynyard, fr 1883 rectory, 2004

Wynyard, Dwelling**Place no.: 31**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** 1883**Current Use** House**Original Use** House (& Rectory)

St James' Anglican Church at Blakiston is the second-oldest Anglican church in South Australia, and was the first Anglican church to be built outside of Adelaide. It was established by the person who also established the settlement of Blakiston: Captain Francis Davison. Davison purchased his Blakiston land from England then travelled out to South Australia aboard the *Cleveland* in 1839. Davison came prepared with a land order he had purchased in England and two pre-fabricated Manning houses. In 1840, he selected a property which he named Blakiston after his family's estate in Durham. In 1846, Davison founded the St James Church of England near his Blakiston House. The foundation stone for the church was laid by Elizabeth Davison, wife of Francis. The building was constructed by local surveyor and brewer Benjamin Gray, was consecrated by Bishop Short and the first rector was Rev. James Pollitt. A stone rectory was constructed next to the church at the same time. This served as the home of the incumbent for several decades. However, in 1883, the then rector constructed and moved to a different house, which served as the rectory until the end of his incumbency. In 1883, the rector of St James was Rev John Gower. Gower married Davison's daughter Elizabeth, and in 1883 he built a new house on the eighty-acre section 4436 which he acquired from his father-in-law. This house was named Wynyard after a Davison home in Thorpe-Thewles, County Durham. John Gower died in 1915, and Wynyard remained as a Gower family home until it was sold to W Robertson in 1940. The original land has been subdivided and the house remains in private ownership.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Wynyard has significant associations with the late 19th-century of the area, in particular with the lives of the pioneering Davison family, the historical development of St James' Anglican church. It is a fine example of 1880s design and construction and displaying local stonework, and has significant associations with John Gower, Rector of St James', and Elizabeth Davison, daughter of Blakiston's founding pioneer.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the late 19th-century of the area, in particular with the lives of the pioneering Davison family, and the historical development of St James' Anglican church.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine example of 1880s design and construction and displaying local stonework.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely John Gower, Rector of St James', and Elizabeth Davison, daughter of Blakiston's founding pioneer.*

REFERENCES

- Hignett & Co. 1983, Mount Barker District Heritage Survey, L232.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, pp 27-8.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Bugle Ranges Cemetery**Place no.: 35**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Late 19 th -century and early 20 th -century gravestones including marble stones, cast-iron railings and stone fencing and bases.	
Condition	Vulnerable	
Address	Archer Hill Rd, Bugle Ranges	
Land Description	Section 83, Hundred of Strathalbyn	
Certificate of Title	CT 5755-680	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, C p199 	
Map Reference	South 1.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Archer Hill cem#.jpg	

*Bugle Ranges Cemetery, 2004*

Bugle Ranges Cemetery

Place no.: 35

HISTORY

Date (approximate) 1891
Current Use Disused cemetery
Original Use Cemetery

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. The cemetery was established in the late 19th century by a group of local families including the McCalls, Sleeps & Shepleys. The first burial took place in 1891, and the cemetery was gazetted on 7 March 1940, with the last burial taking place three years later. The cemetery is now in the 'care and control' of the District Council of Mount Barker.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This cemetery has significant associations with the development of Bugle Ranges and has close associations with several residents, especially those people with family members buried there.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the development of Bugle Ranges, and commemorating some of the people who have lived there.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those whose family members have been buried in the cemetery.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 199.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, C p199.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Trenance, Dwelling (former gallery)**Place no.: 37****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone walls with red-brick dressings, porch with decorative drip-moulds over arched entrance, red-brick coursing, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows & red-brick chimneys.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 11 Bugle Range Rd, Bugle Ranges
Section 2856, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5866-988

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
• Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, B 5.1.7

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference**

South 1.5

Photo filename

Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bonython
Trenance#.jpg



Trenance (former gallery), 2004

Trenance, Dwelling (former gallery)**Place no.: 37****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** early 1900s**Current Use** House**Original Use** House

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. The largest-scale house to be established in the locality was 'Trenance', a large stone mansion which was constructed in the early 20th century. The land was originally part of the Glenella and Lashbrooke estates, and was subdivided in 1898, with the Trenance land being purchased by Peter Peterson in 1901. By 1914, Peterson had constructed the large stone mansion of Trenance. This property was purchased by Eric Glennie Bonython in 1935, and it then remained in the Bonython family for the rest of the century, during part of which period it was used as an art gallery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one the most distinguished dwellings in the Bugles Ranges area, is an important local landmark, and is a fine representative of early-20th-century design and construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the development of Bugle Ranges.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine representative of early-20th-century design and construction
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a substantial house located on one of the main roads through Bugle Ranges.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, pp 180-81.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 5.1.7.
- Verbal: Betty White
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Trenance - barn**Place no.: 38**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Stone walls with red-brick dressings and timber lintels, cgi gable roof, red-brick chimney, and timber-framed openings with timber door and timber-framed casement window.	
Condition	Vulnerable	
Address	Lot 53 Bugle Range Rd, Bugle Ranges	
Land Description	Section 2856, Hundred of Macclesfield	
Certificate of Title	CT 5866-989	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, B 5.1.7 	
Map Reference	South 1.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bonython Trenance barn#.jpg	

*Trenance - barn, 2004*

Trenance - barn**Place no.: 38****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 19th-century**Current Use** Barn**Original Use** Barn

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. The largest-scale house to be established in the locality was 'Trenance', a large stone mansion which was constructed in the early 20th century. The land was originally part of the Glenella and Lashbrooke estates, and was subdivided in 1898, with the Trenance land being purchased by Peter Peterson in 1901. By 1914, Peterson had constructed the large stone mansion of Trenance. The property also included a stone and brick barn with attached residential section. This property was purchased by Eric Glennie Bonython in 1935, and it then remained in the Bonython family for the rest of the century

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a fine example of a stone and brick barn with attached residential section, and has significant associations with the Trenance estate and the development of Bugle Ranges.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

ad

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the Trenance estate and the development of Bugle Ranges.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, showing the way in which farm buildings were often combined with residential sections.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine example of a stone and brick barn with attached residential section.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, pp 180-81.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 5.1.7.
- Verbal: Betty White
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Glenella, Dwelling, barn & garden**Place no.: 43****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 House: [rendered] stone walls, hipped roof [excluding later tiles], timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows, [painted] red-brick chimneys. Barn: stone walls with red-brick dressings, timber lintels, cgi gable roof and timber-framed openings.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 5 Stamps Rd, Bugle Ranges
 Section 2803, 2804, Hundred of Macclesfield
 CT 5710-878

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

- Nil
- Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, A512
 - Veenstra, c1995, Item 8/11

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bugle Range Glenella#1 & BU Bugle Range Glenella#2.jpg

*Glenella, house, barn & garden, 2004**Glenella, house, barn & garden, 2004*

Glenella, Dwelling, barn & garden**Place no.: 43**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** 1860s–70s, 1901**Current Use** House & barn**Original Use** House & barn

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. One of the significant historic houses at Bugle Ranges is Glenella on part section 2804. This land was part of the 477-acre property comprising 7 different sections which was granted to Frederick and Mary Ann Harrison in 1850. It was subsequently owned by Edward Austin, second son of Rev JB Austin of Lashbrooke. Edward Austin established a fine two-storey stone house at Glenella in the 1860s to 70s. The property was purchased by TR Bowman in 1881. In 1900, the house was badly damaged by bush-fire, after which the upper storey was removed and the lower storey renovated. The property was purchased by Peter Peterson in 1901, and then remained in the Peterson family until the mid 1950s.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of Bugle Ranges' historic homes and includes a barn displaying typical local construction methods, and a fine exotic garden.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the development of Bugle Ranges.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, including a barn displaying typical local construction methods and a fine exotic garden.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*, pp 21-41.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 171-3.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 5.1.2.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 8/11
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Stone bridge**Place no.: 45**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Bridge with 3 metre span comprising a pair of abutments constructed of cut stone with picked-stone quoins, between which runs timber stringers now covered by bitumen road.	
Address	Bugle Range Rd, Bugle Ranges	
Land Description	Road Reserve, Hundred of Macclesfield	
Certificate of Title	CT - Road Reserve	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, A 5.1.3• Veenstra, c1995, Item 8/16	
Map Reference	South 1.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bugle Range bridge#.jpg	

*Stone bridge, 2004*

Stone bridge**Place no.: 45**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) 1886
Current Use Bridge
Original Use Bridge

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. Three years after the official registration of the township, a new road was constructed between Macclesfield and the Bugle Ranges railway siding. At this time, two bridges were also constructed along the Bugle Ranges Road. The stone bridge survives in fair condition.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This significant early bridge has significant associations with the advent of the railway, improvement in transport routes and the development of the Bugle Ranges area. It also displays 19th-century stone bridge construction and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the advent of the railway, improvement in transport routes and the development of the Bugle Ranges area*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the bridge.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying late-19th-century stone bridge construction methods.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 179.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 5.1.3.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 8/16
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Well & windmill**Place no.: 46****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone-lined well (19th-century) with adjacent metal windmill (20th-century).

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 10 Bugle Range Rd, Bugle Ranges
Sections 2800, 2801, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5396-945

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
• Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, A 5.1.3
• Veenstra, c1995, Item 8/16

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bugle
Range well#.jpg



Well & windmill, 2004

Well & windmill**Place no.: 46****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1846 or 1886
Current Use Well and windmill
Original Use Well and windmill

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. In c1846, the Samuel Davenport constructed a well on section 2800 or 2801. This is possibly the well which now survives between the two bridges which were built in 1886. Therefore, it is either significant for its associations with the pioneer settlement of the area, or it is significant for its associations with the advent of the railway and improvement in transport routes in the 1880s. Either way, it has significant associations with the 19th-century development of Bugle Ranges.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This well has significant associations with the 19th-century development of Bugle Ranges, and demonstrates 19th-century well construction. The windmill also has important associations with the well, and provides a marker for the well.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

ad

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the 19th-century development of Bugle Ranges.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, the well demonstrates 19th-century stone well construction, while the windmill provides a significant marker for the well.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 179.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 5.1.3.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 8/16
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Baker's Cottage**Place no.: 47**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	[Painted] cottage with hipped cgi roof, [painted] chimneys, timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows.

Address	Lot 2 Bugle Range Rd, Macclesfield
Land Description	Section 2912, Hundred of Macclesfield
Certificate of Title	CT 5934-872

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		

Map Reference	South 1.5
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bugle Range Baker#.jpg



Baker's Cottage, 2004

Baker's Cottage**Place no.: 47**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1863
Current Use Cottage
Original Use Cottage

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. One of the early German cottages to be constructed in Bugle Ranges is now known as Baker's Cottage. In 1862, a 7-acre part of section 2912 was purchased from Samuel Davenport by Carl Gustav Schedlich. Soon afterwards, Schedlich constructed a cottage. He then sold this cottage to John O'Mailey in 1872. In 1905 it was purchased by Mary Baker, who then owned it until 1921. It is from this period that it gets its name 'Baker's cottage'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good surviving example of a mid-19th-century German cottage which has significant associations with the early development of Bugle Ranges.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the mid-19th-century development of Bugle Ranges.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine example of a mid-19th-century German cottage displaying typical local design and construction.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 94.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Cottage adj Baker's Cottage**Place no.: 48****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of random local stone with large cut-stone dressings, timber lintels, cgi roof and timber-framed openings, timber doors and timber casement windows.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 1 Bugle Range Rd, Macclesfield
Section 2819, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 5934-871

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bugle
Range cottage#.jpg



Cottage adj Baker's Cottage, 2004

Cottage adj Baker's Cottage**Place no.: 48**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. One of the mid-19th-century cottages to be constructed in Bugle Ranges is located next to Baker's Cottage. This was constructed in c1860s and is a good surviving example of the period.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent surviving example of a mid-19th-century workers' cottage which displays pioneer stone construction methods and typical use of local materials.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations the mid-19th-century development of Bugle Ranges.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying pioneer stone construction methods and typical use of local materials*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Lashbrooke - Dwelling, barn & remains of cemetery**Place no.: 49****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Stone walls with red-brick dressings, hipped cgi roof (house) and curved cgi roof (barn), timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, & red-brick chimneys. Cemetery: surviving gravestones and railings.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 12, Yates Lane, Macclesfield
 Section 2807, 2808, Hundred of Macclesfield
 CT 5254-451

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

- Nil
- Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, A 5.1.1
 - Veenstra, c1995, Item 8/12

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bugle Range Lashbrooke#1-4.jpg



Lashbrooke - house, barn & remains of cemetery, 2004

Lashbrooke - Dwelling, barn & remains of cemetery**Place no.: 49****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** late 1840s, c1900**Current Use** House, barn & disused cemetery**Original Use** House, barn & cemetery

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch, M Pursell & Rev JB Austin. One of the first to arrive in the area was Rev John Baptist Austin. Austin was a Congregational minister who arrived in South Australia in 1844, obtained land from Frederick Harrison via agent AL Elder, then established himself at Bugle Ranges. He established the Congregation Chapel at Macclesfield as well as preaching places at Bugle Ranges, Echunga, Mount Barker and Strathalbyn. His first timber slab hut was soon replaced by the current stone house (by the late 1840s). In 1881, Lashbrooke was sold to TR Bowman, who then increased the size of the estate from just under 1,000 acres to nearly two and a half thousand. In c1900, the large barn with half-round roof was constructed.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The house, barn and cemetery all have important associations with the development of Bugle Ranges and with significant local personalities Rev JB Austin and TR Bowman. The house and barn also display fine examples of local construction methods and design (of their respective periods).

RELEVANT CRITERIA

ade

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, this is the oldest large estate in the Bugle Ranges area and has vital associations with the early development of the district.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, the house displays pioneering building techniques and design, while the barn is an outstanding example of stone barn construction with its unusual round roof.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Rev JB Austin, founder of the Congregational Church at Macclesfield and the great Lashbrooke estate; and significant pastoralist TR Bowman.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*, pp 41-42 et al.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 162.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 5.1.1.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 8/12
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Lashbrooke - house, barn & remains of cemetery

Place no.: 49



Barn at Lashbrooke, 2004



Barn at Lashbrooke, 2004



Lashbrooke - remains of cemetery, 2004

Shelter Tree**Place no.: 50****Recommendation
Significant fabric
Condition**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Substantial River Red Gum with large hollow section in trunk.
Vulnerable

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Bugle Range Rd / Yates Lane, Bugle Ranges
Section 2812, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 2502-173

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
• Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, B 5.1.6

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bugle
Range tree#.jpg

*Shelter Tree, 2004*

Shelter Tree**Place no.: 50**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** pre European Settlement**Current Use** Tree (monument)**Original Use** Shelter tree / occasional residence

Because the Aboriginal people only rarely constructed any permanent structures, shelter trees and scar trees are one of the few surviving physical manifestations of Aboriginal heritage which survive in South Australia.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the best examples of a shelter tree in the district. The tree dates from before European settlement, and its use as a shelter tree has significant associations with the Aboriginal and colonial heritage of the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the Aboriginal and colonial heritage of the district.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, namely the way in which large hollowed trees were often used as early shelter and residences.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a free-standing substantial mature river red gum with an imposing presence.
 - (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area*, being a tree which has lived since before European settlement and is one of the best examples of a shelter tree in the district.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 175.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 5.1.6.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Stone & timber bridge**Place no.: 52**

Recommendation	L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Stone rubble abutments (some cut) with span comprising timber trunk beams (bearers) and timber-plank stringers above.	
Condition	Poor	
Address	Bunnett Rd, Bugle Ranges	
Land Description	Hundred of Strathalbyn	
Certificate of Title	CT Road Reserve	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i> , B 5.1.5	
Map Reference	South 1.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bunnett bridge#.jpg	

*stone & timber bridge, 2004*

Stone & timber bridge**Place no.: 52**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) C19
Current Use Bridge
Original Use Bridge

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch & M Pursell. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. However, during the mid-to-late 19th century, several important bridges were constructed in the area, to facilitate transport through the ranges. The oldest surviving is the example at Bunnetts Road, which appears to have been constructed in the mid 19th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the best-preserved example of a 19th-century stone and timber bridge in the district and one of the best in South Australia. It is rare because it retains most of its original timber construction and is a fine example of early bridge construction methods. It also has significant associations with the early development of the Bugle Ranges area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of the Bugle Ranges area.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the bridge.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being the best-preserved example of a 19th-century stone and timber bridge in the district and one of the best in the State, and displaying early timber construction methods..*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 205.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 5.1.5.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

stone & timber bridge

Place no.: 52



stone & timber bridge, 2004



stone & timber bridge, 2004

Unalla, Dwelling**Place no.: 53****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Stone walls [partly painted], hipped cgi roofs, raked verandah on timber posts, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, & [painted] red-brick chimneys.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 3 & 4 Bunnett Rd, Bugle Ranges
 Section 2874, Hundred of Strathalbyn
 CT 5530-733

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
 • Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, B 5.1.4

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Bunnett
 Unalla#.jpg

*Unalla, 2004*

Unalla, Dwelling

Place no.: 53

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1860s, c1886**Current Use** House**Original Use** House

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch & M Pursell. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. One of the early farmers to settle in the area was Thomas Hall, who was granted part section 2870 in 1850. In c1860, he constructed the first stone house at his property Unalla. After his death in 1884, the property was inherited by his wife Elizabeth, who then sold it to Charles Rischbeith in 1885. A large new house was then added to the original house, but the debts incurred from this forced Rischbeith to transfer the property to J Jefferis and H Turner in 1886. The property has since has many different owners.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 19th-century property has important associations with the 19th-century development of Bugle Ranges and displays the construction methods and design of the time.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having important associations with the 19th-century development of Bugle Ranges.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying residential construction methods of the 1860s and 1880s.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, pp 204-6.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 5.1.4.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Pursell farm - Dwelling, slab barn & stone shed**Place no.: 56****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Slab barn with timber frame, timber-slab cladding, cgi gable roof and timber-framed openings and slab door. Stone shed or dairy/cellar comprising large cut stone walls (local pink stone), a cgi gable roof and timber-framed openings. House with stone walls, red-brick dressings, timber detailing, hipped and gable cgi roofs, red-brick chimneys and timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 86 Pursell Rd, Bugle Ranges
 Section 2921, Hundred of Macclesfield
 CT 5403-408

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, Rec.: C, p 199

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Pursell
 Pursell#1-4.jpg



Slab barn at Pursell farm, 2004

Pursell farm - Dwelling, slab barn & stone shed**Place no.: 56****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** House, barn and shed**Original Use** House, barn and shed

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with significant early landowners including FEHW Krichauff, Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch & M Pursell. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. M Pursell settled on section 2921 in the mid 19th century, where he established Pursell farm on the road which has been named to commemorate the Pursell family and their contribution to the history of the area.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The slab barn at Pursell farm is one of the best surviving examples of a timber-slab barn in the district, and indeed in South Australia. The stone shed (dairy/cellar) is also an outstanding example of local stonework. The whole farm complex has significant associations with the early farming development of the Bugle Ranges area and displays the way of life of the early farmers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, has significant associations with the early farming development of the Bugle Ranges area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, this outstanding farm complex displays the way of life of the early farmers
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*. The slab barn at Pursell farm is one of the best surviving examples of a timber-slab barn in the district, and indeed in South Australia. The stone shed (dairy or cellar?) is also an outstanding example of local stonework. The house also displays early construction methods.

REFERENCES

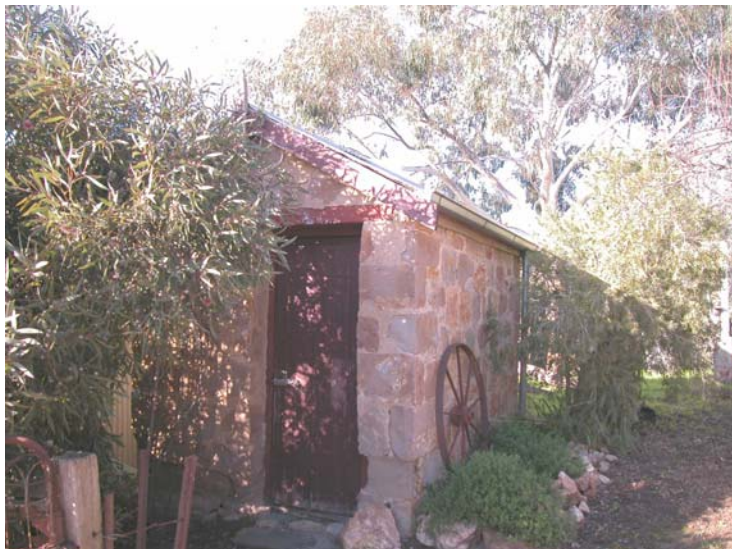
- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 185.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, C199.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Pursell farm - house, slab barn & stone shed

Place no.: 56



Slab barn at Pursell farm, 2004



Stone shed at Pursell farm, 2004



Pursell farmhouse, 2004

Cattle ramp**Place no.: 58****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Timber trunk uprights with timber frame, timber plank ramp, and timber corral railings

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Pursell Rd, Bugle Ranges
Section xx, Hundred of
CT 5318-989

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Pursell
cattle ramp#.jpg



Cattle ramp, 2004

Cattle ramp**Place no.: 58**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** early to mid 20th century**Current Use** Cattle ramp**Original Use** Cattle ramp

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch & M Pursell. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. The major industry in this area has remained farming, with cattle being an important local product. Several farms throughout the district have constructed cattle ramps to facilitate movement of their beasts, and this example on Pursell Road is an outstanding representative example of this important local type of structure.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the best example of a timber cattle ramp in the district and as such, has significant representative qualities. It also has important associations with the history and farming development of Bugle Ranges.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having important associations with the farming development of the Bugle Ranges area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being an outstanding example of a timber cattle ramp, which shows the typical way in which cattle could be loaded onto trucks.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding representative of a timber cattle ramp.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

fr Bugle Ranges School**Place no.: 60**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register		
Significant fabric	School building constructed of freestone rubble with good quality stone detailing including flat arches over openings, parapet gables with coping, projecting sills, cgi gable roof, red-brick chimney, timber-framed openings, timber doors and timber-framed, multi-paned, double-hung sash windows.		
Condition	Very poor		
Address	Lot 52 Wistow - Strathalbyn Rd, Bugle Ranges		
Land Description	Section 2861, Hundred of Macclesfield		
Certificate of Title	CT 5474-875		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i> , B 5.1.2		
Map Reference	South 1.5		
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Strath school#.jpg		

*fr Bugle Ranges School, 2004*

fr Bugle Ranges School**Place no.: 60****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1862**Current Use** Disused ruin**Original Use** School with attached residence

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch & M Pursell. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The school building was constructed for £152-10-0 on land donated by Ferdinand von Mueller. The land had originally been granted to Samuel Davenport in 1849, and was then purchased by Dr Mueller in 1850. At that time, the land was occupied by Fritz Fischer. In 1862, Mueller made an application for half-an-acre of land in the NE corner of section 2852 should be conveyed to the District Council of Macclesfield on trust, and used for the erection of a 'public schoolhouse'. The new stone building included a school room with attached teacher's accommodation. The Bugle Ranges township was not officially laid out until 1883, and development at Bugle Ranges remained sparse. The school was closed in 1909, and in 1965, the school property was sold into private ownership.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest public schools in the district, and has significant associations with the early development of Bugle Ranges. It also demonstrates early school design and construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being one of the oldest public schools in the district, and having significant associations with the early development of Bugle Ranges.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the school.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating early school design and construction.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, pp 191-2.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 5.1.2.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House**Place no.: 61**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Stone walls with rendered dressings, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, original chimneys, cgi verandah with timber posts and red-brick addition. Vulnerable	
Condition		
Address	Strathalbyn Rd, Bugle Ranges	
Land Description	Section , Hundred of Macclesfield	
Certificate of Title	CT 5959-423	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	
Map Reference	South 1.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Strath Bugle#.jpg	

*House, 2004*

House**Place no.: 61**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** 1852**Current Use** Residence**Original Use** House (possibly original hotel)

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebisch & M Pursell. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, and the town's first hotel was opened in the following year. The Bugle Inn was established by FB Rumbell, and was first licensed on 31 March 1852. Several other licensees managed the hotel in the following few years, including Robert and Maria Sleep. Maria Sleep was the last licensee of the hotel, running it from 1858 until early 1859. Thereafter, it became a residence. Thus the hotel was already closed by the time the school was established in 1862, and was a distant memory at the time the township of Bugle Ranges was laid out in 1883. The 'town' remained relatively sparsely developed, and no other hotel was ever established there. The hotel was partly demolished in the late-19th-century, including the removal of the slate roof and some of the stone walls. The house at CT 5959-423 has the appearance of an early hotel or commercial building, with several doors opening to the front, and location not far from the main road. This house may have been the original Bugle Inn.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early residence (and possible former hotel) has significant associations with the early development of Bugle Ranges, and displays typical early construction methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Bugle Ranges.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying typical early construction methods of the area.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Hoad, J L 1999, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836–1984*, p 80.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Klaebsch farmhouse & barns

Place no.: 68

**Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Loft-house includes original cottage to rear, rendered walls with stone and timber detailing; cgi gable roof; timber lintels; timber-framed openings with timber doors, loft door & timber-framed, multi-paned, double-hung sash windows; [painted] red-brick chimneys; and hipped cgi verandah with timber posts. Barns constructed of stone and timber-frame with cgi cladding, cgi gable roofs, timber-framed openings and timber door.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Strathalbyn Rd, opp Bunnett Rd, Bugle Ranges
Lot 35, Section 2862, Hundred of Macclesfield
CT 4118-747

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
• Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, A 5.1.4

HSA file no. Nil

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Strath
Klaebsch#1-4.jpg



Klaebsch farmhouse, 2004

Klaebesch farmhouse & barns**Place no.: 68****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1855, 1858
Current Use Outbuilding (former house) & barns
Original Use House & barns

The locality of Bugle Ranges was established in the mid-19th-century on land which was first granted to the Davenport family. The area was reputedly named after the bullock 'Bugle' who frequently roamed in the Ranges. Parts of this land were subsequently purchased by several German and British farmers, with a large holding being purchased by FEHW Krichauff and then further subdivided and sold. Other significant early landowners in the area included Ferdinand von Müller, Fritz Fischer, JC Klaebesch & M Pursell. The Bugle Ranges post office was established in 1851, the Bugle Inn in 1852, and the school was opened in 1862. The township was laid out in 1883, although development remained sparse. The Klaebesch farm was established in the 1850s on land which was granted to Robert Davenport in 1850, transferred to HC Baumgartel & GHA Laubs in 1863. In 1866, the land was purchased by Johann Heinrich Klaebesch, who had already occupied the land for over a decade. He had constructed a single-roomed cottage in 1855, and a larger loft-house in 1858. The property has since continued in the Klaebesch family.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early farm complex has significant associations with the pioneer development of Bugle Ranges, and with one of the area's oldest families, the Klaebesch family, and demonstrates pioneer way of life, design and construction methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, this early farm complex has significant associations with the pioneer development of Bugle Ranges, and with one of the area's oldest families, the Klaebesch family.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, showing the way in which early German farmers constructed and used their farms.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying mid-19th-century German design and construction techniques.

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker: folder Bugle Ranges A 271.
- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*, p 201.
- Oral history: Lois Klaebesch.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 5.1.4.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Klaebesch farmhouse & barns

Place no.: 68



Barn at Klaebesch farm, 2004



Barns at Klaebesch farm, 2004



Barns at Klaebesch farm, 2004

Culvert / Cattle Arch**Place no.: 83**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Stone-walled and -lined culvert including stone arch [excluding later concrete walling].	
Condition	Poor	
Address	Goolwa Rd, Bull Creek	
Land Description	Hundred of Kuitpo	
Certificate of Title	CT Road Reserve	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i> , A611	
Map Reference	South 1.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Goolwa culvert#.jpg	

*Culvert / Cattle Arch, 2004*

Culvert / Cattle Arch**Place no.: 83**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1866
Current Use Disused tunnel
Original Use Cattle underpass

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural thrashing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. The main road through the settlement was constructed in 1866, at which time two important bridges were constructed. These were opened by Governor Daly early in 1866, and the opening was reported in the Register on 27 January & 24 March of that year. Probably at about this time, several cattle arches were also constructed under the road, so that farmers could readily move their animals from one side of the road to the other.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is significant as one of the only surviving examples of a stone cattle arch and has important associations with the farming heritage of the Bull Creek area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early farming history and development of transport routes in the Bull Creek area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the way in which animals were often moved across roads during the 20th century.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the cattle arch.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying typical design and construction of early cattle arches.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1990, *Macclesfield & Surrounds: A Title Search from alienation to current*.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 6.1.1.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Bull Creek Hall

Place no.: 84
**Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone walls with finely-detailed red-brick dressings including round arches over openings, cgi gable roof with timber eaves boards, skillion-roofed stone extension with red-brick chimney, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows with multi-paned semi-circular fanlights.

Condition

Vulnerable

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Goolwa Rd, Bull Creek
Section , Hundred of Kuitpo
CT xx

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
• Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, B 6.1.2

HSA file no. Nil

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Goolwa
Hall#.jpg



Bull Creek Hall, 2004

Bull Creek Hall**Place no.: 84**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** 1885**Current Use** Hall**Original Use** Hall

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural thrashing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. The main road through the settlement was constructed in 1866, at which time two important bridges were constructed. These were opened by Governor Daly early in 1866, and the opening was reported in the Register on 27 January & 24 March of that year. The Bull Creek Hall was constructed on a site overlooking the main road in 1885.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Bull Creek Hall is a significant community building which is associated with the 19th-century development of Bull Creek, and has played an important role in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the 19th-century community development of Bull Creek.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the hall.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine example of a late-19th-century community hall.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a freestanding hall situated on a site overlooking the main road through Bull Creek.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 6.1.2.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, former post office & store**Place no.: 85****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Stone walls with red-brick dressings, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors, multi-paned shop window & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Goolwa Rd, Bull Creek
Section , Hundred of Kuitpo
CT xx

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
• Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, B 6.1.3

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Goolwa fr
PO#.jpg



House, former post office & store, 2004

House, former post office & store**Place no.: 85**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1894**Current Use** House**Original Use** Post office & residence

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural thrashing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). The main road through the settlement was constructed in 1866, at which time two important bridges were constructed. These were opened by Governor Daly early in 1866, and the opening was reported in the Register on 27 January & 24 March of that year. The Bull Creek post office was opened in c1863. This became the 'centre' of the settlement, and when the village hall was constructed in 1885, the site was directly across the road from and overlooking the post office. The current post office and residence was constructed in c1894. This post office building served the community for 80 years before finally closing in 1973. The building is now a private residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This post office is a notable local landmark which was a significant community focus for 80 years, and has significant associations with the development and history of Bull Creek.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having close associations with the development of Bull Creek, especially its commercial and community history.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the post office.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a large building located adjacent to the main road through Bull Creek.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 6.1.3.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Farm house, cottage & stone barn**Place no.: 86****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register

This farm complex includes the original c1850s cottage, the later larger farmhouse, and a stone barn. Significant fabric of house and cottage includes stone walls with red-brick dressings and timber detailing, hipped cgi roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys, and concave cgi return verandah with timber posts. Barn is a stone building with red-brick dressings, cgi gable roofs, timber-framed openings with timber door & timber-framed windows.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 52 Goolwa Rd, Bull Creek
Section 3298, Hundred of Kuitpo
CT 5283-671

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil
Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Goolwa fm
9367.jpg



Farm 9367 - house, cottage & stone barn, 2004

Farm house, cottage & stone barn**Place no.: 86**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1850s-60s**Current Use** Residence, outbuilding and barn**Original Use** Cottage, house and barn

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural thrashing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. The main road through the settlement was constructed in 1866, at which time two important bridges were constructed. These were opened by Governor Daly early in 1866, and the opening was reported in the Register on 27 January & 24 March of that year. One of the early farms to be established during the first few decades of settlement at Bull Creek was this property just off the main road. The earliest building was the small cottage, which dates from c1850s or 60s. A larger stone and brick house was built adjacent later in the 19th century. Another early structure at the farm in the stone and brick barn, which also dates from the mid 19th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century farm complex which demonstrates typical local design, construction and way of life, and has important associations with the early farming development of the Bull Creek area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, demonstrating the early farming development of the Bull Creek area.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, the original cottage, then later house, combined with the barn provide important information about the way of life and process of settlement of the early farmers in the area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating farm design and construction techniques from the mid and late 19th century.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- National Trust of South Australia, AP.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Farmhouse 970 022**Place no.: 89**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Stone walls with stone dressings (front) and red-brick dressings (rear), cgi gable roof with skillion addition to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, & red-brick chimneys.	
Condition	Very poor	
Address	Goolwa Rd, Bull Creek	
Land Description	Section , Hundred of Kuitpo	
Certificate of Title	CT 5391-401	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	
Map Reference	South 1.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Goolwa hs 970 022.jpg	

*Farmhouse 970 022, 2004*

Farmhouse 970 022**Place no.: 89**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1850s
Current Use Disused farmhouse
Original Use Farmhouse

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural thrashing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. The main road through the settlement was constructed in 1866, at which time two important bridges were constructed. These were opened by Governor Daly early in 1866, and the opening was reported in the Register on 27 January & 24 March of that year. One of the early farms to be established during the first few decades of settlement at Bull Creek was this farm just off the main road. The only surviving building is the former farmhouse, which dates from c1850s or 60s.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century farmhouse which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques, and has important associations with the early farming development of the Bull Creek area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of the Bull Creek area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of mid-19th-century stone farmhouse construction, and having been little altered since the 19th century.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House & Farm Complex**Place no.: 91**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Two-level stone house with hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows including to cellar, & red-brick chimneys.
Condition	Very poor
Address	Nicol Rd (off), Bull Creek
Land Description	Section 1751&1752, Hundred of Kuitpo
Certificate of Title	CT 5752-54
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<div style="text-align: right;">HSA file no. Nil</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, Rec. C, p 236
Map Reference	South 1.5
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Nicol hs#.jpg



House (semi-ruin) & site of stockyards, 2004

House & Farm Complex**Place no.: 91**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) mid C19
Current Use Disused farmhouse
Original Use Farmhouse

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural threshing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. The main road through the settlement was constructed in 1866, at which time two important bridges were constructed. These were opened by Governor Daly early in 1866, and the opening was reported in the Register on 27 January & 24 March of that year. One of the early farms to be established during the first few decades of settlement at Bull Creek was this property on Nicol Road. Established in the c1850s, the property originally included stockyards and several outbuildings. The original farmhouse is now disused, and the other structures are gone.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century farmhouse which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques, and has important associations with the early farming development of the Bull Creek area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of the Bull Creek area.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the typical way of life of pioneering farmers in the area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of mid-19th-century stone farmhouse construction, and having been little altered since the 19th century.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, p C236.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House & Farm Complex**Place no.: 91****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Extended house constructed of local stone with finely-detailed brickwork to openings (including voussoirs of bricks on edge over cambered arches), cgi gable roof with parallel gable roof to rear and skillion-roofed stone section to LHS, red-brick chimneys, and timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows. There are two doors with fanlights to the front of the house, and a board door with timber lintel to the skillion addition, which also has cut-stone dressings. This may have been an early smithy.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Nicol Rd, Bull Creek
 Section 1751, 1752, Hundred of Kuitpo
 CT 5752-54

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, Rec. C, p 236

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

South 1.5
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Goolwa 969
 996.jpg



House 969 996, 2004

House & Farm Complex**Place no.: 91****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** House**Original Use** Pair of attached residences, or possibly a hotel or commercial building with attached smithy

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural threshing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. The current post office building was constructed in the 1890s, and it is not clear where the original post office was located. The subject building of this report, the house with rapid number 969 996, employs construction methods of the 1850s, and has an unusual design. This design, with a symmetrical pair of relatively grand entrances to the main Georgian-style building, and an attached early stone building (possibly 1840s) with timber lintels, stone dressings and a board door suggest that the building may have been intended as a hotel or guesthouse, with an attached smithy or stable. However, there is no record of any licensed hotel having ever existed at Bulls Creek. It may also have been designed as a pair of cottages with attached stable or outbuilding, however, its proximity to the main road does suggest some sort of commercial use. It may also have been used as a coaching station.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of an early 'Georgian' building in the district, displays a rare quality of design and construction, and has significant associations with the pioneer period of development in Bull Creek.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the pioneer period of development in Bull Creek.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying an outstanding quality of stone and brick construction and being an outstanding surviving example of early design and use of local materials.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, Rec C, p 236.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, fr barn 970 996**Place no.: 92**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Stone walls with red-brick dressings, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, & a stone skillion-roofed extension.

Address	Goolwa Rd, Bull Creek
Land Description	Section , Hundred of Kuitpo
Certificate of Title	CT xx

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Map Reference	South 1.5
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Goolwa fr barn#.jpg



House, fr barn 970 996, 2004

House, fr barn 970 996**Place no.: 92**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** House**Original Use** Barn

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural thrashing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. The current post office building was constructed in the 1890s, and it is not clear where the original post office was located. The subject building of this report, the former barn with rapid number 970 996 was probably originally associated with the opposite house (rapid number 969 996). The barn was constructed in c1860s, and has been converted to a residence in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good example of local construction methods and use of materials, and has close associations with the early farming development of Bulls Creek.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having important associations with the early farming development of Bulls Creek.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying typical farm building local construction methods.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Slab barn**Place no.: 110**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Timber-framed barn with upright timber-slab cladding and a cgi roof
Condition	hipped at one end. Vulnerable

Address	Nicol Rd, Bull Creek
Land Description	Section , Hundred of Kuitpo
Certificate of Title	CT 5752-54

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Map Reference	South 1.5
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bull Creek\BC Nicol slab shed.jpg

*Slab barn, 2004*

Slab barn**Place no.: 110**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** mid 19th century**Current Use** Barn**Original Use** Barn

Bull Creek was named after John W Bull, significant early colonist who arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in the Macclesfield / Bull Creek area. Bull is also renowned for having challenged Ridley as inventor of the agricultural thrashing and stripping machine. Most of the land at Bull Creek was first granted to WG Field and Alfred Barker, then later sold on to pioneer farmers. The creek valley remained an essentially rural settlement with farms being scattered along the main road through the valley, and no official township plan ever being lodged. However, there were several community buildings established along the main road, namely a Methodist chapel (1860), a school (1865), and a hall (1885). There was also a post office at Bull Creek, which operated for 110 years from c1863–1973. Many of the earliest building in the district were constructed of locally hewn timber, with the first huts and many early barns being constructed of timber-slabs. An excellent surviving example of this once prolific construction method survives at the farm on Nicol Road.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the best surviving examples of a timber-shingle barn, a construction method which was once prolific throughout the State. This barn is also particularly associated with the first period of settlement in South Australia, and represents pioneering construction methods and the early development of Bull Creek.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early development of Bull Creek.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the early way of life and types of construction created by the earliest pioneers in the colony.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding surviving example of a timber-shingle barn, a construction method which was once prolific throughout the State.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim [ed.] 1980, *Macclesfield, reflections along the Angas*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 402.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 54.
- National Trust of South Australia, CB.
- *Register*, 27 Jan & 24 March 1866.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House & outbuildings, fr row of railway cottages**Place no.: 117****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls of local stone with red-brick dressings including cambered arches over openings, hipped cgi roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, & red-brick chimneys. Outbuildings are stone with red-brick dressings, raked cgi roofs and timber-framed openings.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 1 Back Callington Rd, Callington
Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
CT 5240-662

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA railway cotts#1-4.jpg



House, fr row of railway cottages, 2004

House & outbuildings, fr row of railway cottages**Place no.: 117****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1886**Current Use** House, outbuildings and garage**Original Use** Row of cottages, two detached WCs, timber cottage & barn

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s when the first and second pumps were installed by the Worthing Company under Alfred Hallett's supervision, as well as sundry other mining structures such as the significant powder magazine and settling tank. During this period (the 1850s-60s), Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Another major event was the arrival of the railway in 1886. The Adelaide to Nairne railway was opened in 1883, but the stretch to Callington took a further three years to build and was considered the most expensive stretch of railway in Australia. This row of railways cottages, with associated outbuildings was constructed in the late 1880s or 1890s. It was converted to a single house in the late 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former row of cottages has significant associations with the development of Callington, especially with the advent of the railway. The buildings also display a variety of significant local building techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the late 19th-century development of Callington, especially the advent of the railways.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the way in which early railway workers were accommodated and revealing aspects of their typical way of life, especially the way in which they shared WCs and other amenities with neighbouring residents..
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, the cottages and former WCs displaying late 19th-century local stone and brick construction, and the timber cottage and barn displaying uncommon local examples of later timber framing and slab cladding.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the advent of the railways in Callington in 1886.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, fr row of railway cottages

Place no.: 117



House, fr row of railway cottages, 2004



Stone WC in foreground with timber and cgi barn to rear & timber cottage on LH edge, 2004



Timber cottage, 2004

Station master's cottage & water tower**Place no.: 118**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	[Rendered] stone and brick walls, cgi gable and skillion roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, [painted] red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts. Water tower is an early-20 th -century concrete structure.	
Condition	Poor	
Address	Lot 5 Princes Hwy, Callington	
Land Description	Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo	
Certificate of Title	CT 5407-488	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/06 	
Map Reference	CAA 6.2	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA railway hs#.jpg	

*Station master's cottage & water tower, 2004*

Station master's cottage & water tower**Place no.: 118****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1886**Current Use** Residence**Original Use** Residence

Callington is one of South Australia's earliest mining towns, and is particularly significant because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s when the first and second pumps were installed by the Worthing Company under Alfred Hallett's supervision, as well as sundry other mining structures such as the significant powder magazine and settling tank. During this period (the 1850s-60s), Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Another major event was the arrival of the railway in 1886. The Adelaide to Nairne railway was opened in 1883, but the stretch to Callington took a further three years to build and was considered the most expensive stretch of railway in Australia. The station master's residence was constructed in c1886, and the concrete water tower probably dates from the early 20th century. Both structures have significant associations with the railway heritage of Callington, especially as the station building and other structures have now gone.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The residence is of special significance as the best-surviving and least-altered example of a railway building in Callington, and the residence and tower have significant associations with Callington's railway heritage.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the development of transport in the area, especially the advent of the railways in 1886. The tower also has important associations with Callington's railway heritage.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of a 1880s station master's residence.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the advent of the railways in 1886.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/06
- Written information: Harry Seager.

- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

St Peter's Lutheran Church**Place no.: 119****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
[Rendered] stone church building with parapet, some coursing and projecting dressings, cruciform plan, cgi gable roofs with central spired cupola, stone coped parapet to entrance end with similar porch, lancet windows including blind lancet around name stone, timber-framed openings including timber doors and windows, and 'S'-braces.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

22 Murray St, Callington
Lot 665, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
CT 5780-508

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, Rec. S
- Register of the National Estate, Report 7518
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 436
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/05

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Baker Murray
Luth ch#.jpg



St Peter's Lutheran Church, 2004

St Peter's Lutheran Church**Place no.: 119****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1864
Current Use Church
Original Use Church

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and German & Cornish miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named & laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining & smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s & 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) & a police station (1867). The distinctively-designed Lutheran church which was constructed in 1864 is one of the 'gems' of Callington. One of the two main cultural groups to settle in Callington, the Germans arrived in Kanmantoo from the Hartz district of Austria. The first reference of them mining the area was in 1847 when they were working for the South Australian Company at 'Bremer No. 4'. Pastor Teichelmann held services in the PM chapel and then Mr Sommer's house until 1864, when Pastor Fiedler arrived. The church was constructed later that year, with the foundation stone being laid on 18 July 1864. The building was dedicated on 20 November 1864. Original founding families of the church were Jaensch, Wirth, Werner, Kuchel & Samuel. Another early minister was Pastor Koschade, and a manse was also built near the river in the late 19th century. The 1864 church was altered several times in its history, with the porch being added in 1880, shingle roof replaced by cgi in 1884, and a new altar & pulpit being added in 1890. The church retains its 19th-century character & has significant cultural & religious associations.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding South Australian example of a mid-19th-century Lutheran church which demonstrates an unusual cruciform design and a high level of construction. It also has close associations with the cultural development of significant South Australian town Callington, especially its notable German heritage.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early cultural and religious development of Callington, especially the German heritage.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being a manifestation of the significant German heritage which helped to create the town of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the church.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century Lutheran church which demonstrates a high-level of design & construction.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a striking free-standing building on a central corner in Callington.*

St Peter's Lutheran Church**Place no.: 119****REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7518.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S225.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, p 47.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 436.
- Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/05
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au



St Peter's Lutheran Church, 2004

Bremer Mine - chimney, engine house & ruins**Place no.: 126**

Recommendation	L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Stone ruins including all surviving stonework, and some timber frames to openings, timber lintels and timber detailing.
Condition	Very poor
Address	Lot 11 Callington Rd, Callington
Land Description	Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5352-569
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Hignett & Co. 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S223 Register of the National Estate, Report 7530 Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/01
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Bremer mine#1-6.jpg



Entrance to Bremer Mine with 1874 chimney &, engine house in distance, 2004



Bremer Mine - 1874 engine house, 2004

Bremer Mine - chimney, engine house & ruins**Place no.: 126****HISTORY****Date (approximate)**

Mine site 1847, ruin 1857, chimney & engine house 1874

Current Use

Disused mine buildings – ruins of 1857 engine pump house and larger 1874 engine house with chimney

Original Use

Mine buildings – 1857 engine pump house, larger 1874 engine house with chimney

The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847, copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). By 1848, a large influx of miners and associated infrastructure formed the basis of the settlement of Bremer. The town was first surveyed in 1849, but was not named Callington until 1851 and was officially registered as such in 1856. The optimism caused by the first year of mining at Bremer led to the establishment of Australia's first copper smelter by the end of 1848 (Thomas' Bremer smelter in Callington, now demolished). Initially, the high water table meant that only surface mining could take place at Bremer. The mine became idle in the 1850s until 1856, when it was purchased by the Worthing Mining Company who installed Alfred Hallett as manager. By 1857, Worthing had installed a 40 inch pumping engine in a stone pump house at the Bremer Mine. A ruined wall of this original mine building still survives near North Terrace. In 1859, a larger 60 inch engine was installed at the site in a new stone engine-house. This was a significant Cornish beam engine. Later stone mine buildings included a stone powder magazine of c1861, and a settling tank or precipitation tank of c1863. The other stone structures at the mine are the crusher engine house and chimney which date from 1874, two years after the mine was taken over by the Bremer Mining Company. The settling tank and powder magazine are the most outstanding surviving structures at the Bremer Mine. The other structures have been recommended for the local heritage register. The whole site has also been recommended for inclusion in the proposed Callington State Heritage Area.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The surviving buildings at the Bremer Mine are all of vital importance to the township of Callington, and are significant surviving mine buildings in the context of South Australia (two of which are included in the State Heritage Register). Those mine buildings which are not on the SHR are of outstanding local significance, and are especially significant as a visual reminder of the districts significant mining heritage, and demonstrate mine building construction techniques. The chimney in particular is also a notable local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having vital associations with the establishment and 19th-century development of Callington.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being the catalyst for Callington's most influential lifestyle, that of the mining town.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have worked at or profited from mining at Callington.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying design and construction techniques of 19th-century mine buildings.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the discovery and mining of copper alongside the Bremer River.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, the chimney in particular being a notable local landmark.*

Bremer Mine - chimney, engine house & ruins**Place no.: 126****REFERENCES**

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7530.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S223.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Mortlock Library of South Australiana, photograph Bxx.
- *Mount Barker Courier*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- State Heritage Branch, files 10499 & 10501.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/01
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au



Bremer Mine – 1874 chimney & engine house, 2004

Bremer Mine - chimney, engine house & ruins

Place no.: 126



Bremer Mine – 1874 chimney & engine house, 2004



Bremer Mine – 1874 chimney & engine house, 2004



Bremer Mine – ruins of 1857 engine pumphouse, 2004

Miners' Row Cottages & ruined outbuilding**Place no.: 130****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
[Rendered] stone walls with parapet gables and bricks-on-end flat arches over some openings, cgi gable and skillion roofs, substantial stone and red-brick chimneys & timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows. The outbuilding / neighbouring ruin is constructed of local stone with stone and some brick dressings.

Condition

Vulnerable

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

27 Hannam St, Callington
Lots 27 & 28, Pt section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
CT 5846-312

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/09

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Hannam 2 cott#1-3.jpg

*Miners' Row Cottages, 2004*

Miners' Row Cottages & ruined outbuilding**Place no.: 130****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1847**Current Use** Cottage & outbuilding**Original Use** Cottages & outbuilding

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. One of the best examples of an early miners' cottage, and the least-altered example within the proposed State Heritage Area, is this cottage at 2 Hannam St. It is also believed to be the oldest surviving building in the town, and was reputedly the residence of Queen Monarto around 1900.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer miners' cottage which demonstrates the earliest local design & construction techniques. It is of special value because of its high integrity, and because it is probably the oldest surviving building in Callington. It also has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, and may have associations with Queen Monarto, a prominent local Aboriginal woman of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a)** *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having special associations with the early development of the significant mining town of Callington.*
- (b)** *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers.*
- (d)** *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer miners' cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

Miners' Row Cottages & ruined outbuilding**Place no.: 130****REFERENCES**

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Oral history: Susan Benham-Page.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/09.
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au



Rear of miners' cottages, 1998

Photo taken by Harry Seager, featuring owner Gale Pickens



Stone ruin neighbouring Hannam Rd miners' cottages, 2004

Callington Hotel, outbuildings & walls**Place no.: 132****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
[Rendered and painted] stone walls with rendered dressings and parapets, hipped cgi roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows & red-brick chimneys. Stone boundary walls including curved wall. Stone walls of outbuildings and former stables, also cgi roofs and timber-framed openings.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

2 Montefiore St, Callington
Lot 19, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
CT 5392-303

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L229
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/11

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 02 Call Hotel#1-4.jpg



Callington Hotel, 2004

Callington Hotel, outbuildings & walls**Place no.: 132****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1850**Current Use** Hotel, outbuildings & walls**Original Use** Hotel, stables, outbuilding & walls

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). The earliest of these significant commercial buildings was the Callington Arms Inn, which opened on 26 March 1850. The first licensee was Thomas Lean. The name was changed to the Callington Inn in 1854, then became the Callington Hotel in 1886. It was also briefly known as the Miners' Arms Hotel (1886–89). The building is now also known as the Dog & Ute, and retains early stables, outbuilding and boundary walls.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest buildings in Callington and has significant associations with the early commercial development of the town. It also provides outstanding examples of early construction techniques, and is a significant local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early commercial development of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially hotel patrons.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century hotel with walls and outbuildings which demonstrate local design & construction techniques.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being located on a prominent corner of Callington overlooking the river.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L229.
- Hoad, J L 1999, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836–1984*, p 87.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Mortlock Library of South Australiana, photograph Bxx.
- Oral history: Michael Colligan & Susan Benham-Page.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/11
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Callington Hotel, outbuildings & walls

Place no.: 132



Callington Hotel - former stable block, 2004



Callington Hotel - outbuildings with boundary wall in background, 2004



Callington Hotel – front and side boundary wall showing curve at LHS, 2004

Barn, formerly Neptune Depot and Jaensch garage**Place no.: 133**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Stone walls with stone dressings, hipped cgi roof and timber-framed openings.
Condition	Vulnerable
Address	32-36 Montefiore St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 386, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5803-693
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/13
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 03#.jpg



fr Neptune Depot & Jaensch garage (Spinks' barn), 2004

Barn, formerly Neptune Depot and Jaensch garage**Place no.: 133****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1850s
Current Use Barn (Spinks)
Original Use fr garage, fr depot

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest shops, cottages & outbuildings which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. One of the best examples of an early stone barn is the former Spinks barn at 3 Montefiore Street.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer barn which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques and has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns. It is also significant for its former uses as a garage and fuel depot, and was probably also used as an early wheelwrights, smithy or similar.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the garage.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century barn which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/13
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Cottage, fr miners' cottage**Place no.: 134****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of local stone with stone dressings, cgi-clad timber-shingle gable roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows [front windows replaced], red-brick chimney, and raked cgi verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

5 Montefiore St, Callington
 Lot 92, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5306-523

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
 • Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/14

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 05#.jpg



Seager Cottage, fr miners' cottage, 2004

Cottage, fr miners' cottage**Place no.: 134****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. Seager Cottage at 5 Montefiore St is an important surviving example of an early miners' cottage. Despite some alterations (windows in particular), it retains the original timber shingle roof and original design and stone construction.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an important surviving example of a mid-19th-century pioneer miners' cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques, especially original shingle roof and stonework. It also has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of Callington, especially its mining history.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the pioneering miners at Callington.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good surviving example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques, especially surviving timber shingle roofing and original stonework.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/14
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Shop, former Gehrike's Butcher**Place no.: 135**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of local stone with rendered dressings, parallel hipped cgi roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys, and concave cgi verandah with timber posts.
Address	6 Montefiore St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 20, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5811-126
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/12
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 06 Gehricke#.jpg



fr Gehrike's Butcher Shop, 2004

Shop, former Gehrike's Butcher**Place no.: 135****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1850s
Current Use House
Original Use Shop & residence

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. One of the best examples of an early shop in the town is the former Gehricke's butcher's shop at 6 Montefiore St. This was constructed in the c1850s and was used as a shop with attached residence for several decades. It was converted to a house in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer shop & residence which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer shop and residence which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/12
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Shop & residence & stables (MacKay)**Place no.: 137**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts. Stable has stone walls, cgi roof and timber-framed openings.
Address	9 Montefiore St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 2, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5248-56
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/16
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 09#.jpg

*Shop & residence (MacKay)*

Shop & residence & stables (MacKay)**Place no.: 137****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** House & outbuilding**Original Use** Shop & residence with detached stables

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages and shops which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. One of the best examples of an early shop complex is located at 9 Montefiore Street.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer shop & residence, and stables which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer shop/residence & stables which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, .
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/16
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Miners' cottage, fr bank & library**Place no.: 138**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of [rendered] local stone, cgi gable roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows (some modernised), [rendered] red-brick chimneys, and later cgi concave verandah with timber posts.
Address	11 Montefiore St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 34, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5547-968
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/17
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 11.jpg

*Miners' cottage, fr bank, 2004*

Miners' cottage, fr library**Place no.: 138****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage, also former bank

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. A good example of an early miners' cottage is the building at the corner of Bridge and Montefiore St, no 11. Although the front windows were altered in the 20th century, and a verandah added, the buildings retains its original form and construction. It has been used as a bank building, as a library (early 20th century) and as an aircraft spotting centre during WW2. The bricks which were used to establish compass bearings survive in front of the building. This early cottage also features in the 1990s films 'Golden Fiddles' and 'The Battlers'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good example of a mid-19th-century pioneer miners' cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early mining development and 20th-century history of Callington.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a)** *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the history and development of Callington.*
- (c)** *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the library / bank / aircraft-spotting centre.*
- (d)** *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying typical early design of miners' cottages, as well as early construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/17
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House (Rainsford), fr shop & residence, fr bank**Place no.: 139****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of [painted] local stone with red-brick dressings including coursing to ornamental parapet gable with flanking pillars, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors, and timber-framed windows including shop windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi concave verandah with timber posts and timber detailing.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

10-12 Montefiore St, Callington
 Lot 46 & 91, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5363-939, 5413-776

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
 • Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/15

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 12#.jpg



House (Rainsford), fr shop & residence, fr bank, 2004

House (Rainsford), fr shop & residence, fr bank**Place no.: 139****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** House**Original Use** Shop / bank & residence

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. An excellent surviving example of a mid-19th-century shop and one-time bank survives at 12 Montefiore St. This building was converted to a house in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century shop / bank & residence which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early commercial development and previous prosperity of Callington.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early commercial development of Callington.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the shop or bank.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer shop and residence which demonstrates local design & construction techniques.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/15
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls Place no.: 140

Address 14 Montefiore St, Callington

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**Description**

The **c1850 store & residence** is constructed of stone with timber lintels and hipped cgi roof. Features include timber-framed openings and a stone chimney. To the front of the store is a limestone boundary **wall** which connects to the mid-19th-century section at the rear of the 1898 shop. The **1898 shop** faces onto Montefiore Street and is constructed of stone with red-brick dressings and a hipped cgi roof. Features include early section to rear with timber lintels and timber-framed openings, shop windows to front, timber-framed openings to front, and a concave cgi verandah with timber posts. The **store-room** to rear is a stone building with cgi gable roof and timber-framed openings. The **stable** is also constructed of stone with a cgi gable roof and timber-framed openings.

Statement of Heritage Value

Callington is a rare surviving example of a place where the mine buildings are within the town itself, and the Phillips store complex is an outstanding surviving group which demonstrates the early commercial development of the town, and in particular the success of early Cornish miner Billy Phillips. Because the complex has been so little altered, it also retain a high integrity and clearly displays early construction methods.

Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being an outstanding early representative of the early commercial history of Callington, and in particular the early success of miner Billy Phillips, and the history of Cornish pioneers in South Australia.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding commercial complex which strongly represents the early commercial development of mining settlements.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, especially because it has been little altered since the 19th century, and clearly displays its early construction techniques.*

RECOMMENDATION

This place was recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register. However, the State Heritage Branch has advised it should be considered for local heritage listing. The criteria for local heritage listing is provided in the following Section of the Development Act:

***SECTION 23(4) DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1993 CRITERIA**

A development plan may designate a place as a place of local heritage value if:-

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area; or
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area; or
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents; or
- (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area; or

- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event; or
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

The place is recommended for listing as a local heritage place for the following reasons:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area; being a significant commercial building associated with the mining township of Callington from the mid nineteenth century; This is an outstanding example of a 19th-century shop complex, which includes the original c1850 shop and residence, the early storeroom, stable and earlier rear section of later shop, and then the 1898 shop itself. The complex also includes early limestone boundary walling which increases the coherence and quality of the complex. The 19th-century buildings were little altered during the 20th-century and provide outstanding interpretative qualities.
- (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area; in that the construction methods and materials utilised are reflective of pioneer building techniques of the mid to latter part of the nineteenth century. In particular, the use of local stone provides an 'organic' quality of building appearance compatible with the surrounding landscape and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality, namely Billy Phillips, an early resident/miner and business man of Callington township.
- (f)

It is recommended that the building be listed as a local heritage place according to the above criteria (a) (d) (e)

Significant fabric Stone walls to all stores, residences, outbuildings and fences, timber lintels, stone or red-brick dressings, chimneys, cgi roofs, timber-framed windows and doors, & shop windows.



fr 1898 Phillips store with wall and original store to rear, 2004

fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls Place no.: 140**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

Criterion (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.*

Billy Phillips was one of South Australia's early mining success stories, and is of particular significance because of the way his success is still demonstrated by the complex of buildings which he constructed in Callington. Phillips was one of the earliest miners to settle in Callington, arriving there in the late 1840s. By about 1850 he had made enough money to construct his first shop and residence on Murray Street in Callington. This shop was an important 19th-century commercial building in Callington, and by 1898, Phillips had prospered enough to construct a fine new shop building facing onto Montefiore Street at the front of his property. Along with the Callington Hotel, the Phillips store complex survives as the most significant commercial complex in Callington. It is of outstanding representative significance as it tells an evocative early story. The surviving fabric provides evidence of the earliest commercial construction in this significant mining town, and of the progress made by the successful miner who established it.

Criterion (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.*

This is an outstanding example of a 19th-century shop complex, which includes the original c1850 shop and residence, the early storeroom, stable and earlier rear section of later shop, and then the 1898 shop itself. The complex also includes early limestone boundary walling which increases the coherence and quality of the complex. The 19th-century buildings were little altered during the 20th-century and provide outstanding interpretative qualities.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The original store building in particular is an outstanding surviving example of early stone construction techniques in the Callington area. Because the building has been so little altered and is unrendered, the early stone construction can be seen clearly. Also the timber lintels, stone chimney and associated wall, store-room and stables all indicate the early construction and development of this significant shop complex.

HISTORY

Billy Phillips was not only a Cornish miner and storekeeper, he was also a mine proprietor and known for being a staunch and generous member of the Wesleyan church.

REFERENCES

- Hignett & Co. 1983, Mount Barker District Heritage Survey, S216.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, p 57.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 3162.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au
- ?

fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls Place no.: 140**SITE RECORD**

Location	14 Montefiore St, Callington
Description	Former store & residence (1898), cottage (c1850 store), store-room, stables & boundary walls
Significant fabric	Stone walls to all stores, residences, outbuildings and fences, timber lintels, stone or red-brick dressings, chimneys, cgi roofs, timber-framed windows and doors, & shop windows.
Condition	Very poor (c1850 shop)
Land Description	Lot 91, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT: 5402-156
Local Government Area	District Council of Mount Barker
Current Use	Shop & residence, store-room, stables & wall
Original Use	Residence, outbuildings and wall
Date (approximate)	c1850, 1898
State Heritage Status	Nil
State Heritage File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA • Hignett & Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S216 • National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 3162
Photograph File	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 14 Phillips#1-6.jpg
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Report by	Anna Pope

fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls Place no.: 140



fr c1850 Phillips store, 2004



fr c1850 Phillips store & wall, 2004

fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls Place no.: 140



detail of fr c1850 Phillips store, 2004



detail of fr c1850 Phillips store with store-room to rear, 2004

Garage, fr Tavistock Hotel (1859-81)**Place no.: 141**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	[Rendered] building with some surviving original stonework, original timber lintels, some timber detailing including to openings and cgi gable roof. [20 th -century parapeted façade is not included in the significant fabric].
Address	34-36 Murray St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 101, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5754-865
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p style="text-align: right;">HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/? Hignett & Co. 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, L228
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 17 Tav#.jpg

*Garage, fr Tavistock Hotel (1859-81), 2004*

Garage, fr Tavistock Hotel (1859-81)**Place no.: 141****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1859
Current Use Garage
Original Use Hotel

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. The town's second hotel, the Tavistock, was first licensed in 1859, 9 years after the Callington Inn was opened. The first licensee was Charles Kingston, with subsequent licensees being Thomas Hall, John Bradshaw, James Shakes, George Schunke, Edward Chapman and finally James Blight. The Tavistock served Callington for over two decades, during the most prosperous years of the mines. However, it closed in 1881, and has since been used as an outbuilding and then garage. The building has been much altered since its original construction, and only some of the original fabric now survives.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former hotel has important associations with the development of Callington, especially with the rise and fall of its prosperity and mining success between the late 1850s and early 1880s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a)** *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington, especially with the rise and fall of its prosperity and mining success between the late 1850s and early 1880s.*
- (c)** *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who used the hotel during its 22 years.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L228.
- Hoad, J L 1999, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, p 442.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/?
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, former bakery & residence**Place no.: 142****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of [painted] local stone with red-brick dressings including coursing and parapet gable, hipped (shop) and gable (residence) cgi roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys, and later cgi verandahs with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

19 Montefiore St, Callington
Lot 358,40 , Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
CT 5780-609, 5817-433

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/19

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 19#.jpg



House, former bakery & residence (Marshman), 2004

House, former bakery & residence**Place no.: 142****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1850s, c1870s**Current Use** House**Original Use** Shop & residence

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages and shops which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. A good example of an early miners' cottage on the main street is the residence adjacent to the former bakery. This appears to have been constructed in the 1850s, while the shop closer to the road appears later, probably 1870s. Due to the commercial decline of the town, the shop was converted to a dwelling by the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century cottage with later 19th-century attached shop which demonstrates local design & construction techniques and has important associations with the 19th-century development of Callington.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the bakery.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage with later attached shop which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/19
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, 21 Montefiore St**Place no.: 143**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of [painted] local stone with red-brick dressings, cgi gable and skillion roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts.

Address	21 Montefiore St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 39, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5417-761

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA	

Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 21.jpg

*House, 2004*

House, 21 Montefiore St**Place no.: 143****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1850s
Current Use Cottage
Original Use Cottage

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. One of the best examples of an early miners' cottage within the heart of Callington is the cottage at 21 Montefiore St.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century miners' cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, fr shop & residence (Barnett)**Place no.: 144**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts.
Address	23 Montefiore St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 38, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5832-386
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/20
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 23.jpg

*House, fr shop & residence (Barnett), 2004*

House, fr shop & residence (Barnett)**Place no.: 144****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. One of the best examples of an early miners' cottage within the heart of Callington is the cottage at 23 Montefiore St. Part of this cottage was also used as a shop for some time, although it had become a residence by the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century miners' cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/20
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

fr post office**Place no.: 145**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Single-storey timber-framed building with cgi cladding and a cgi gable roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, and cgi bullnose verandah with timber posts.
Address	24 Murray St, Callington
Land Description	Lot 91, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5306-109
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/23 Hignett & Co. 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, L227
Map Reference	CAA 6.2
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Murray 24 PO.jpg

*fr post office, 2004*

fr post office**Place no.: 145****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1911**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Post office and general store

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. Callington did not get its first purpose-built post office until 1911. This was also one of the town's only timber-framed buildings, and served as a general store and telegraph station as well as a post office. The building was closed and converted to a residence in the late 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good example of a simple early 20th-century post office and store building which demonstrates design of the period, and has important associations with the early-20th-century commercial development of Callington.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early-20th-century commercial development of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the post office and store.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L227.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/23
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Cottage & bake-oven, 27 Murray St**Place no.: 149**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of [rendered] local stone with red-brick dressings, hipped cgi roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys including bake-oven and chimney to rear, and cgi o-gee verandah with timber posts and cast-iron brackets [excluding infill].	
Address	27 Murray St, Callington	
Land Description	Lot 227,21,22,23, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo	
Certificate of Title	CT 5832-84	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA	
Map Reference	CAA 6.2	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Murray 27#.jpg	

*Cottage & bake-oven, 2004*

Cottage & bake-oven, 27 Murray St**Place no.: 149****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1850s
Current Use Cottage
Original Use Cottage

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. Those cottages which date from the first two decades of Callington's history reveal significant information about the cultural heritage and way of life of the early pioneers. The two adjacent cottages on Murray Street (nos 27 and 29) both retain their original bake-ovens and provide important information about life in early Callington.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage and bake-oven which demonstrates local design & construction techniques of the period and has important associations with the early development of Callington.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers, including the importance of being able to bake their own bread.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage including bake-oven which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Cottage & bake-oven, 29 Murray St**Place no.: 150****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of [rendered] local stone with red-brick dressings, hipped [tile-profile zincalume] roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys including bake-oven and chimney to rear, and cgi verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

29 Murray St, Callington
 Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5219-124

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Murray 29.jpg



Cottage & bake-oven, 2004

Cottage & bake-oven, 29 Murray St**Place no.: 150**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) 1850s
Current Use Cottage
Original Use Cottage

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. Those cottages which date from the first two decades of Callington's history reveal significant information about the cultural heritage and way of life of the early pioneers. The two adjacent cottages on Murray Street (nos 27 and 29) both retain their original bake-ovens and provide important information about life in early Callington.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage and bake-oven which demonstrates local design & construction techniques of the period and has important associations with the early development of Callington.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers, including the importance of being able to bake their own bread.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage including bake-oven which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, fr Primitive Methodist Chapel & remnant wall to rear

Place no.: 151

Recommendation Significant fabric

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of [painted] local sandstone rubble with rendered dressings with parapet gables and belfry to front, cgi gable roof to church and porch, large skillion-roofed stone vestry to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed multi-paned lancets [some windows have been replaced], and stone porch to front. Also detached remains of stone walls to rear.

Address Land Description Certificate of Title

41 Murray St, Callington
Lot 50,2 Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
CT 5280-195, 5274-183

State Heritage Status Other Assessments

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/21
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S217

Map Reference Photo filename

CAA 6.2
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Murray 39 UC#.jpg



fr Primitive Methodist Chapel, 2004

House, fr Primitive Methodist Chapel & remnant wall to rear

Place no.: 151

HISTORY

Date (approximate)	1862
Current Use	House and ruined outbuilding
Original Use	Chapel and school

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, a public school (1858) and three churches (1850/62 (PM), 1851 (Wesleyan) & 1864 (Lutheran)). The Primitive Methodists constructed Callington's first church in 1850. Of the two main cultural groups in the early mining town, the Cornish and Germans, it was the former who were quickest to build their first church. This building was also used as an early school, and was used for services by other denominations such as the Lutherans. In 1862, the current church building was constructed by the Primitive Methodists to replace their original smaller building. A vestry was added to the rear of the new church in 1869, and this was used as the town school until the new school was built in 1878. The 1862 PM church later became the town's Methodist Church in 1900, and then Uniting church in 1977. It was finally closed in 1994, and has since been converted to a residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century Methodist chapel which demonstrates typical church design & local construction techniques. It also has significant associations with the early religious, cultural and educational development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early religious, cultural and educational development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers, and in particular the alacrity with which the early Cornish miners' constructed their first place of worship, indicating the significance of religion in their lives.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the church.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century Methodist chapel which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a prominent building overlooking the bridge, river and principal entrance to Callington.

fr Primitive Methodist Chapel & remnant to rear**Place no.: 151****REFERENCES**

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S217.
- Hunt, Arnold 1985, *This Side of Heaven, A History of Methodism in South Australia*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp xx.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Mills, AR c1994, *Callington Uniting Church*, [typed unpublished manuscript].
- Pope, Anna 2004, *Chronological Inventory of South Australian Churches* [unpublished].
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/21
- Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide ~ City of Churches*.
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au



Callington Uniting Church, Anna Pope 1989

Primary School**Place no.: 153****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings; cgi gable roof with timber detailing to gable including decorative bracing, spandrels and finial (school); hipped cgi roof (fr residence) with skillion section to rear; timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows; red-brick chimneys; and cgi verandahs with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

23-29 North Tce, Callington
 Lot 3 & 4, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5505-683

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/07
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S224

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA North
 school#.jpg

*Primary School, 2004*

Primary School**Place no.: 153****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1878
Current Use Primary school
Original Use Primary school

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Callington's first public school was licensed in 1858, and was conducted in the 1850 Primitive Methodist church. By 1869, the school had moved to the large new vestry attached to the 1862 Primitive Methodist chapel. Then in 1878, a fine new £635 school and attached residence was constructed on North Rd. This was during a period of optimistic expansion in Callington and followed the 1874 construction of a new chimney and engine house at the Bremer mine, and the opening of the Erskine bridge in the same year; and heralded the arrival of the railway in 1886. The school has played a significant role on the development of the town and its people, and continues in its original role to this day.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of an 1870s school and attached residence which demonstrates good quality design & local construction. It also has important associations with the history and development of Callington, and has played a significant role in the lives of many of its residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the cultural and educational development of Callington.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the school.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a late-19th-century school building which demonstrates quality design & use of local materials.*

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7564.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S224.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 435.
- Oral history: Michael Colligan, Susan Benham-Page.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/07
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Cottage & tank**Place no.: 154****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of local stone with stone dressings, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, stone and red-brick chimney, and later cgi verandah with timber posts. Also large stone-walled water-tank to rear.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

32-36 North Tce, Callington
Lot 248, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
CT 5803-690

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/24

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA North 36#.jpg



Cottage (Spinks), 2004

Cottage & tank**Place no.: 154****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). Later major events were the construction of a new chimney and engine house at Bremer mine in 1874, the opening of the Erskine bridge in 1874, and the arrival of the railway in 1886. However, it is the earliest miners' cottages which are most evocative of the pioneer period of the mining town and are of special significance to the district's heritage. One of the best examples of an early miners' cottage is Spinks' Cottage, near the corner of North Tce and Montefiore Street and in a key location overlooking the river. This cottage has been remarkably little altered and retains its original form and construction.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer miners' cottage which has a remarkably high integrity and demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important significant associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of Callington.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer miners' cottage with a remarkably high integrity and demonstrating typical local design & construction techniques.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary 1858-1983*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/24
- Written information: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, fr Lutheran manse**Place no.: 168****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings including coursing, hipped [zincalume tile-profile metal-sheeting] roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys, and verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

2 6 Riverview Dr, Callington
 Lots 35, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5747-297

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/26

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Riverview
 04#.jpg



House, fr Lutheran manse, 2004

House, fr Lutheran manse**Place no.: 168****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1860s, 1895**Current Use** House**Original Use** House

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and German & Cornish miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named & laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining & smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s & 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) & a police station (1867). The distinctively-designed Lutheran church which was constructed in 1864 is one of the 'gems' of Callington. One of the two main cultural groups to settle in Callington, the Germans arrived in Kanmantoo from the Hartz district of Austria. The first reference of them mining the area was in 1847 when they were working for the South Australian Company at 'Bremer No. 4'. Pastor Teichelmann held services in the PM chapel and then Mr Sommer's house until 1864, when Pastor Fiedler arrived. The church was constructed later that year. Another early minister was Pastor Koschade.

During the late 1860s or early 1870s, a Lutheran manse was constructed nearer the river. The manse was extended in 1895. This building was also used briefly as a post office during the 1960s, but has now reverted to being a residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is 19th-century Lutheran manse has significant associations with the cultural and religious development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the development of Callington, especially its religious development.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of a c1870 house which demonstrates local design & construction in this period.

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7518.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S225.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, p 47.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 436.
- Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/26
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Rivers Cottage, barn, cellar, stone walls & bakers oven Place no.: 169**Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings, cgi gable roofs with skillion section to rear of house, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed casement and double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts. House has attached bake-house. Other significant structures include stone cellar with cgi gable roof and timber-framed openings, stone barn and stone walls.
 Vulnerable

Condition**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

39 Hannam St, Callington
 Lot 36, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5498-510

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

- Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA
 - Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/10
 - Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L230

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

CAA 6.2
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Riverview
 08#.jpg



Rivers Cottage showing cellar to rear, 2004

Rivers Cottage, barn, cellar, stone walls & bakers oven Place no.: 169

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1850s

Current Use House and outbuildings

Original Use House, barn, cellar, bake-oven and walls

Callington is one of South Australia's most significant mining towns, particularly because it retains historic mine buildings within the town boundary. Copper was first discovered near the Bremer River in 1847, and miners soon flocked to the area. In 1848, Australia's first smelter was established at Bremer, and the town of Callington was officially named and laid out in c1856. A healthy infrastructure grew in Callington to support the mining and smelting industries, especially along Montefiore St. The mine was reopened with fresh enthusiasm in the late 1850s and 60s, during which period Callington became a significant local town with two hotels (1850 & 1859), several stores, smithies, two banks, three churches (1850/62, 1851 & 1864), a public school (1858) and a police station (1867). One of the most significant residential complexes to be established during the 1850s was this early German group of buildings on the corner of Riverview and Hannam Streets. This complex not only includes an early cottage and bake-oven, but also a barn, cellar and walled yard. The complex is associated with the early German heritage of the area. Several parts of the complex are now disused and in a state of disrepair.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century residential group which retains several significant early auxiliary buildings and demonstrates rare surviving local examples of the design & construction techniques of these buildings. The complex also has significant associations with the early cultural history and development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early cultural development of Callington.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers, especially the early German settlers and small farmers.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century residential group which retains several significant early auxiliary buildings and demonstrates rare surviving local examples of the design & construction techniques of these buildings.

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L230.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 61.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Oral history: Susan Benham Page.
- Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/10
- Written information & photographs: Harry Seager.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Rivers Cottage, barn, cellar, stone walls & bakers oven Place no.: 169



Rivers Cottage from front with bake-oven to RHS, 2004



Rivers Cottage showing bake- oven, 2004



Rivers Cottage, barn and walls to rear, 2004

Springbank homestead, fr Staughton Village**Place no.: 171**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Both cottages have walls constructed of local stone rubble with stone dressings, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors, and substantial stone chimneys.	
Condition	Very poor	
Address	Lot 1 South Eastern Fwy, (Back Callington Rd), nr Callington	
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo	
Certificate of Title	CT 5552-579	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/08	
Map Reference	East 1.4	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Staughton#1-4.jpg	



Springbank homestead, fr Staughton Village, 2000
Photograph taken by Steve Bottroff

Springbank homestead, fr Staughton Village**Place no.: 171****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1850s
Current Use Disused cottages & ruins
Original Use Miners cottages

Miners flocked to the district from the time of the first mineral discoveries in the 1840s. The Mount Barker Mineral Survey was undertaken in 1845, and in the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened. The Bremer mine was discovered in c1847, and by 1848 the country's first smelter was established there. The Bremer mine settlement became the town of Callington. Other mining town were also established within the district near the copper mines or Aclare silver-lead mine. These included Kanmantoo, Staughton, St Ives, Springfields, Tavistock, & later Harrowgate & Dawesley. These had plans which paid homage to Light's plan of Adelaide and many allotments were sold speculatively (Mills Kungna 30). However, several of the towns declined and barely survived the decline of the local mining industry, the closure of many of the mines and the centralisation of services. The village of Staughton was included on the plan of 1856, but was never officially laid out. Several stone buildings were constructed in the vicinity, including miners' cottages and associated outbuildings. Two cottages now remain, as well as some stone ruins. This is all that is left to mark the site of this early mining town. The stone buildings and ruins are now part of the Springbank homestead complex.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

These building are all that survives of the early mining village of Staughton, and have significant associations with the mining heritage and development of the district. They also demonstrate typical early design and construction of miners' cottages.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the mining village of Staughton and the distinctive early mining history of the Callington area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early miners in the district.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being outstanding examples of mid-19th-century miners' cottages which demonstrate typical local design & construction techniques.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the establishment and decline of the local mining village of Staughton.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 293.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Selby, J [ed.] 1987, *South Australia's Mining Heritage*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/08.
- Written report & photographs: Steve Bottroff 2000
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Springbank homestead, fr Staughton Village

Place no.: 171



side of miners' cottage1, fr Staughton Village, 2000
Photograph taken by Steve Bottroff



Miners' cottage2, fr Staughton Village, 2000
Photograph taken by Steve Bottroff



Miners' cottage2, fr Staughton Village, 2000
Photograph taken by Steve Bottroff

Allambie - two houses, cottage, barn & stone outbuildings Place: 177**Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Original cottage: Walls constructed of [painted] local stone with cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed casement windows & red-brick chimneys. **Later house,** Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings, hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts. **Shearing shed,** Two-level building constructed of local stone and mud with parapet gables, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows. **Shearers' quarters,** walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings and parapet gable, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed casement windows, & red-brick chimney. **Cellars** have stone walls, cgi gable roofs and timber-framed openings. Other buildings have stone walls.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 21 Back Callington Rd (off), St Ives
 Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5479-352

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/04
 • Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L221

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

East 1.4
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Back Call Allambie#1-4.jpg



View of Allambie from freeway showing original cottage to LHS, later house centre with shearers' quarters behind. Shearing shed is 'red' building to right of house with other outbuildings to RHS
 1998 [Photograph by Dick Mills]

Allambie - two houses, cottage, barn & stone outbuildings Place: 177

HISTORY

Date (approximate) 1847

Current Use Two houses & farm buildings

Original Use Two houses, cottage & farm buildings

The Callington district was settled by miners and farmers, some of whom were both. The two main cultural groups who settled in the area were the Cornish and the Germans. One of the German settlers who originally moved to Hartley, then subsequently took up land nearer Callington was Wilhelm Werner. Werner purchased land including lot 21 of section 2001 in 1847, and there he established one of the earliest sheep stations in the Callington area. His first residence was a two-roomed cottage which he later extended to create a larger house. Then a second house was built nearby. Other buildings included a shearing shed, shearers' quarters (cottage), two cellars for storage of meat and vegetables, and various other barns and outbuildings including an earth toilet. The 'Allambie' farm has generally been well-maintained and is one of the most significant historic properties in the Callington area.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Allambie is was one of the earliest farms in the Callington area and has significant associations with the early development of the district. It also has significant associations with the pioneer Werner family, includes excellent representatives of a number of different mid-19th-century buildings, displays early design and typical local construction techniques, and is a notable local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the earliest farms in the Callington area and having significant associations with the early development of the district.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the way of life of one of the significant pioneer properties in the Callington area.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, comprising a number of different types of farm and residential buildings, all of which are good examples of early design and local construction methods.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Werner family, original settlers in this area and significant pioneering local farmers.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a notable farm group adjacent to the major road through the area, the SE freeway.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & Denis Marfleet 1988, *Australia's Earliest Mining Era: South Australia 1841-1851*.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L221.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/04
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Allambie - two houses, cottage, barn & stone outbuildings **Place: 177**



Allambie – shearing shed, 2004



Original cottage at Allambie, 2004



Later homestead at Allambie, 2004



Cottage (shearers' quarters), 2004



Sheds at Allambie, 2004

Crofton - house & farm buildings (Hair)**Place no.: 181****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 19th-century buildings all have walls constructed of local stone with some timber lintels, cgi roofs, timber-framed openings. Also original timber detailing including timber sections to barns and early cottage. Also stone threshing floor.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Plantation Rd, Kanmantoo
 Lot 203, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
 CT 5198-972

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area -
 • Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L204

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

East 1.4
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Plantation
 Crofton#1-7.jpg



former stable at Crofton, 2004



Original cottage at Crofton, 2004



Shed at Crofton

Crofton - house & farm buildings**Place no.: 181**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1861**Current Use** Farm buildings**Original Use** Cottage, smithy, barn and sheds

The Callington district was settled by miners and farmers, some of whom were both. One of the earliest settlers in the area was Thomas Hair, who together with Hosking, purchased land near Callington in 1856. Initially living in a shepherd's hut, Hair had constructed a cottage by 1861. The Hairs constructed a number of early stone buildings at Crofton, including a large shearing shed and two old stone buildings with no windows, probably used for storage. The farm ran livestock and grew grain, with Hair constructing his own circular stone threshing floor (see historic sketch on following page) and making a threshing pin. The property soon became a significant local estate, with its own fine bridge and own Crofton school. Hair's eldest son had an early store in Kanmantoo in 1885. Crofton survives as one of the most significant historic properties in the Callington area.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer farm complex which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques, and retains a high integrity. It also has important associations with the early development of the Callington area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of the Callington area.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneering farmers.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer farm complex which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques, especially use of local stone and mud for construction.*
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the Hair family, significant local farmers and businesspeople for several generations.*
-

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L204.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, pp 49, 53 & 54.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Crofton - house & farm buildings

Place no.: 181



Drawing of stone threshing floor at Crofton
From: Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, p 54.



Barn at Crofton, 2004



Stone shed at Crofton, 2004

Farm Complex**Place no.: 185**

Recommendation	L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Stone walls with cut stone dressings including some parapet gables, cgi gable roofs with skillion section to rear (house), timber-framed openings with timber doors & surviving timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts
Condition	Very poor
Address	Government Rd, Kanmantoo
Land Description	Lot 10, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo
Certificate of Title	CT 5156-905
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area - Veenstra, c1995, Item 7/25
Map Reference	East 1.4
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Princes Gehricke#1-5.jpg



Gehricke's farm – farmhouse with barn and wall to rear, 2000 [photo taken by Steve Bottroff]



Gehricke's farm, 2004 – barns and stone tank, 2000 [photo taken by Steve Bottroff]

Farm Complex**Place no.: 185**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) late 1840s
Current Use Disused farmhouse and farm buildings
Original Use Farmhouse, barns, stone tank & walls

The Callington district was settled by miners and farmers, some of whom were both. The two main cultural groups who settled in the area were the Cornish and the Germans. One of the earliest German settlers in the area was George Gehricke. A miner from the Harz mountains, he came out to South Australia to work as a miner in the Paringa Mine. Eventually his engineering abilities won him a job managing the machinery in the pump-house. After the closure of the mine, Gehricke established a farm near Callington. Before 1850, he married Doretta Viertelhausen. The farm was transferred to the Wegners in the 20th century. The buildings are now disused.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer farm complex which demonstrates typical early German stone construction and design. It also has important associations with the early development of Callington, one of South Australia's most significant mining towns.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early farming development of the Callington area.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Callington pioneers showing the cultural diversity of the area via the evidence of German heritage and the associations with a former local miner changing to farming.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century farm complex which demonstrates typical early German stone construction and farm building design.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Gehricke family, one of the earliest families to farm in the area.
-

REFERENCES

- Butler, Reg 1989, *A College in the Wattles: Hahndorf & its Academy*, p 269.
- DC Mt Barker, Callington file.
- Historical research, Steve Bottroff (photographs).
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*.
- Mills, AR 1983, *Where Copper Lay Now Children Play: Callington Primary School 125th Anniversary*.
- Mills, AR c1995, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
- Oral history: Esther Mills, James Sexton & Barb Wilkinson.
- Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 7/25.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Farm Complex

Place no.: 185



Gehricke's farmhouse, 2000 [photo taken by Steve Bottroff]



Gehricke's farm, 2000 [photo taken by Steve Bottroff]



*Gehricke's farm with barn1 in foreground, house to LHS & barn2 to RHS,
2000 [photo taken by Steve Bottroff]*

former bacon factory**Place no.: 191****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of local stone with local 'Watts'-brick dressings, cgi gable roof with skillion section to side, timber-framed openings including rounded arch over loft window, multi-paned dormer windows, timber doors & timber-framed windows.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

4-6 Bower St, Dawesley
Lot 92, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
CT 5890-776

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
• Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

DAZ 8.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Bower
bacon#.jpg



former bacon factory, 2004

former bacon factory**Place no.: 191****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1860s
Current Use House
Original Use Bacon factory

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there. This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. This bacon factory was one of the three significant industrial buildings to be constructed in Dawesley, and played a significant role in the early growth and economic development of the town, including providing meat processing for local farmers, thereby boosting the local livestock industry. It was converted to a house in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This bacon factory was one of the three significant industrial buildings to be constructed in Dawesley, and played a significant role in the early growth and economic development of the town, also providing processing for local farmers. The building also demonstrates an early industrial design & demonstrates typical local construction techniques using local materials, especially stone and the distinctive 'Watt's bricks'.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early industrial development of Dawesley.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Dawesley pioneers.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have been associated with the bacon factory.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a significant example of a mid-19th-century bacon factory which demonstrates local industrial design & construction techniques using significant local materials such as stone and the distinctive Watts' bricks.

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's SA gazetteer & road guide*, p 65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

former creamery**Place no.: 192****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of local stone with some local 'slag-brick' dressings (generated by copper smelters) with upper-window cambered-arch dressings of Watts' bricks, a pyramidal roof [excluding later zincalume tile-profile cladding], timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, and projecting stone and slag-brick chimney with Watt's-brick stack.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

3 Bower St, Dawesley
Lot 204,205, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
CT 5755-241

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
• Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

DAZ 8.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Bower creamery#.jpg



former creamery, 2004

former creamery**Place no.: 192****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** House**Original Use** Creamery / cheese factory

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there.

This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. This creamery and cheese factory was one of the three significant industrial buildings to be constructed in Dawesley, and played a significant role in the early growth and economic development of the town, especially as processing place for local dairy produce for local farmers, thereby boosting the local livestock industry. It was converted to a house in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of an early creamery in the district which displays a unique design and construction techniques peculiar to its location, using slag-bricks and Watt's bricks from neighbouring industries as well as local stone. It also has important associations with the early development of Dawesley and its immediate area, having played a significant role in the early growth and economic development of the town, and having provided a processing place for local dairy produce for local farmers, thereby boosting the local livestock industry.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early industrial development of Dawesley.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early settlers in the Dawesley area.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have been associated with the creamery and cheese factory.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of an early creamery in the district which also displays a unique design and construction techniques peculiar to its location, using slag-bricks and Watt's bricks from neighbouring industries.*

former creamery**Place no.: 192**

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide*, p 65.
 - DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
 - Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
 - Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
 - Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
 - Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
 - Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
 - Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.
 - www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au
-



detail of former creamery, 2004

The Brae, fr copper smelters - house, barns & tank**Place no.: 193****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
House & attached outbuilding, large barn (barn1), long barn (barn2) and separate outbuilding, and stone tank. Walls constructed of blocks of local stone including some use of 'cinder-blocks' and Watt's bricks, cgi gable roof, barn1 with skillion section to side, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, and brick chimney to office. Stone tank is circular and constructed of local stone.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Lot 21 Princes Hwy, Dawesley
Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
CT 5817-657

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

DAZ 8.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Bremer
smelter#1-4.jpg



Stone barn at The Brae, fr copper smelters, 2004

The Brae, fr copper smelters - house, barns & tank**Place no.: 193****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1855**Current Use** House, barns and tank**Original Use** Smelter buildings including office & rainwater tank

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there. It was known as the Scott's Creek Copper Smelters.

This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. The original smelting works provided employment for local residents for many decades, but was converted to a residential and farming complex after the decline of the local copper industry in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former smelting works was the first building in Dawesley, and was the catalyst for the establishment of the town. For these reasons, and for its close associations with the mining development of the district, it is the most significant surviving complex in the Dawesley area. It played a crucial role in the early growth and economic development of the town, provided a place of work for local residents, and produced local building materials. It also demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, providing the catalyst for the establishment of the town of Dawesley and having unique associations with mining development of the district, and the early growth and economic development of the town.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early workers at Dawesley.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have been associated with the smelters.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding and rare-surviving example of a mid-19th-century smelter complex which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

The Brae, fr copper smelters - house, barns & tank**Place no.: 193****RELEVANT CRITERIA, cont.**

- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the establishment of the town of Dawesley in 1857.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a significant group of building located in a valley alongside the main road past Dawesley.

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (orig. publisher 1866), Whitworth, RP [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's SA gazetteer & road guide*, p 65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR c1990, *The Valley of the Chapels*, [typed unpublished manuscript].
- Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, p 4.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au



The Brae, fr copper smelters, house, stone barns & stone water tank, 2004



Stone barn & outbuilding at The Brae, 2004



Stone barn at The Brae, 2004

former Dawesley School**Place no.: 194****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of [rendered] local stone with brick dressings, hipped cgi roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, and [rendered] red-brick chimneys.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

2-4 Donald St, Dawesley
Lot 19,20, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
CT 5305-371

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
• Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

DAZ 8.5
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Donald 02#.jpg



former Dawesley School, 2004

former Dawesley School**Place no.: 194**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** House**Original Use** School

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there.

This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. The school at Dawesley was constructed by the 1860s, and provided education for the locals for many decades. It was converted to a residence in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former Dawesley School has important associations with the early development of Dawesley and has played an important role in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Dawesley, especially its educational development.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the school.*

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide*, p 65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, fr cheese factory office & residence**Place no.: 198**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of [painted] local stone with cgi gable roof with skillion section and hipped-roofed building to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, red-brick chimneys, and later cgi bull-nose verandah with timber posts.
Address	12 Donald St, Dawesley
Land Description	Lot 15, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
Certificate of Title	CT 5187-40
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ
Map Reference	DAZ 8.5
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Donald 12 fact office.jpg

*House, fr cheese factory office, 2004*

House, fr cheese factory office & residence**Place no.: 198****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1850s
Current Use House
Original Use Cottage & office

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there. This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. One of the cottages which dates from this early period of development in Dawesley is this cottage at 12 Donald St. This building was not only an early residence, but it was also associated with the Dawesley Creamery / Cheese Factory for some time, and part of the complex was used as an office. The buildings have been used as residences since the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century cottage and office which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Dawesley, a significant early industrial and residential town in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of Dawesley.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early settlers at Dawesley.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's SA gazetteer*, p 65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.

fr Watts Cottage & bakery**Place no.: 199**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of local stone [partly rendered] with some brick dressings around openings and timber lintels over some openings, hipped cgi roof (cottage) and cgi gable roof (dairy), timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed casement windows, and brick chimneys.	
Address	27 Donald St, Dawesley	
Land Description	Lot 300, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5745-200	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ 	
Map Reference	DAZ 8.5	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Donald 19#1-3.jpg	

*fr Watts Cottage & bakery, 2004*

fr Watts Cottage & bakery**Place no.: 199****HISTORY**

Date (approximate)	c1850s
Current Use	Cottage & outbuilding
Original Use	Cottage & bakery

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there.

This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. One of the cottages which dates from this early period of development in Dawesley is this cottage at 19 Donald St. For many years, this was the residence of the Watts family, who established and ran a significant local brickworks nearby. Watt's brickworks were founded by John Watts in 1857. John Watts (1812-1895), his wife Nancy and infant son John Avery arrived in South Australia on the Coromandel in 1836. He settled at Hindmarsh, where he worked as a tailor and tanner and brickmaker, producing some of the area's first bricks by 1839. He moved to Nairne in 1857, establishing a brickworks near the railway precinct in Nairne. In 1863, he moved to Hutchinson Rd (now Harrogate Rd) where he established the brickworks which are the subject of this report. In 1882, John senior then moved to Littlehampton with his sons John Avery and Luke, and grandson Joe, where they established a brickmaking business on Hallett Rd. At this time, John the elder's son Joseph Samuel remained as manager of the brickworks at Hutchinson Rd (Harrogate Rd). The last bricks were burnt in 1983, and the business was finally sold out of the Watts family in 1985. The room to the rear of the cottage was formerly used as a bakery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century cottage and bakery which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Dawesley, and with the significant local brick-making Watts family.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Dawesley.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, the house and bakery demonstrating the typical way of life of the early settlers at Dawesley.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage and bakery which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

fr Watts Cottage & bakery**Place no.: 199****RELEVANT CRITERIA**

- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Watts family, significant local Brickmakers.

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide: containing the most recent & accurate information as to every place in the colony.*
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo.*
- Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons.*
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au



fr Watt's Cottage (LHS) & bakery, 2004



Detail of former Watt's Cottage, 2004

House, dairy & gum tree**Place no.: 202****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 House: walls constructed of local stone with local Watts'-brick dressings, hipped cgi roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, [painted] red-brick chimneys, and later continuous cgi verandah [Excluding later infill and additions]. Dairy: walls constructed of local stone with local-brick dressings, cgi gable roof with timber bargeboards, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows. Tree: mature eucalypt beside gate.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

37 Donald St, Dawesley
 Lot 91 & 93, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
 CT 5402-352, 5402-353

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

DAZ 8.5
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Donald 35c#1-2.jpg



House (free-stone), dairy & gum tree, 2004

House, dairy & gum tree**Place no.: 202****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1850s
Current Use House, outbuilding and tree
Original Use Cottage, dairy and tree

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there.

This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. One of the cottages which dates from this early period of development in Dawesley is this cottage and dairy at c35 Donald St.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century cottage and dairy which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Dawesley, a significant early industrial and residential town in the district. The tree makes a significant contribution to the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Dawesley.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early settlers at Dawesley.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage and dairy which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques, and a tree with high aesthetic merit.*
- (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area, having been part of the cottage and dairy complex for over 150 years.*

House, dairy & gum tree**Place no.: 202**

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide: containing the most recent & accurate information as to every place in the colony.*
 - DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
 - Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
 - Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
 - Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
 - Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
 - Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
 - Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.
 - www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au
-



Tree outside c35 Donald Street, 2004



House at c35 Donald St, 2004

Cottage**Place no.: 203**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of [rendered] local stone, hipped cgi roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows, brick chimneys, and continuous cgi verandah with timber posts.
Address	4 Hawthorn Rd, Dawesley
Land Description	Lot 662, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
Certificate of Title	CT 5786-241
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	HSA file no. Nil <ul style="list-style-type: none">Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ
Map Reference	DAZ 8.5
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Hawthorn 8#.jpg



Cottage (rendered, multi-paned windows), 2004

Cottage**Place no.: 203****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1850s**Current Use** Cottage**Original Use** Cottage

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there.

This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. One of the cottages which dates from this early period of development in Dawesley is this cottage at 8 Hawthorn Rd, probably the earliest cottage in the town.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early development of Dawesley, a significant early industrial and residential town in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Dawesley.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early settlers at Dawesley.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century pioneer cottage which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide: containing the most recent & accurate information as to every place in the colony.*
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Post office & residence**Place no.: 204**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings, cgi gable roof with skillion section to side and parapet front-facing gable with Watts'-brick coping, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, [painted] red-brick chimneys, and cgi bull-nose verandahs with timber posts.
Address	2 Princes Hwy, Dawesley
Land Description	Lot 36, Section 4414, Hundred of Onkaparinga
Certificate of Title	CT 5802-956
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	HSA file no. Nil <ul style="list-style-type: none">Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area DAZ
Map Reference	DAZ 8.5
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Princes PO.jpg



post office & residence, cnr Smyth Rd, 2004

Post office & residence, cnr Smyth Rd**Place no.: 204****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) c1860s
Current Use House
Original Use Shop & residence

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and a town was created around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there. This town was laid out in 1857 by William Bower Dawes. Dawes was a miller and solicitor, and later a manager of the Kanmantoo mine. The first allotments of his new town of 'Dawesley' were sold from the District Hotel at Nairne on 4 May 1857. The land was described as follows: 'It is on [this] section that the new smelting works have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable.' By the 1860s, the town included over a dozen residences (some now gone), a post office and general store, a school and a bacon factory and creamery. The town provided services and accommodation for the smelters as well as the local farming industry. The post office was the commercial focal point for the town for many decades. It was converted to a residence in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century post office & residence which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early commercial development of Dawesley, a significant early industrial & residential town in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a)** *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* having significant associations with the early commercial development of Dawesley.
- (c)** *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* especially those who have used the post office and store.
- (d)** *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century post office which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.
- (f)** *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being the only prominent Dawesley building located on the main road past Dawesley.

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide*, p65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Oral history: Esther Mills & xx.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Barn, SE of Harrogate Rd**Place no.: 207**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Large barn constructed of local stone with cgi gable roof with skillion section to side, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows.

Address	Lot 1 Sawpit Gully Road, Dawesley
Land Description	Section 5317, Hundred of Onkaparinga
Certificate of Title	CT 5118-208

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area -	

Map Reference	East 1.4
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\xx.jpg

Barn, SE of Harrogate Rd, 2004

Barn, SE of Harrogate Rd (stone c gable roof)**Place no.: 207****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** Barn**Original Use** Barn

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers who initially relied on Nairne and Kanmantoo for their local services, then after Dawesley was founded in 1857, were able to use the post office and school there. One of the early farms in this area was established on the land of CT 5118-208 in the mid 19th-century. The surviving stone barn from this period is a significant surviving example of an early farm building in the Dawesley area.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century barn which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has important associations with the early farming development of the Dawesley area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early farming development of the Dawesley area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early farmers in the Dawesley area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century barn which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a substantial barn overlooking the main road between Dawesley and Kanmantoo.*

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide*, p 65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR c1990, *The Valley of the Chapels*, [typed unpublished manuscript].
- Oral history: Esther Mills.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Doiran Park - house, cottage, sheds & walls**Place no.: 212**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register	
Significant fabric	House and cottage both have walls constructed of local stone with [rendered] dressings, cgi gable roofs with skillion sections to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys [some painted]. Also surviving 19 th -century fabric from other farm buildings, especially stone walls.	
Address	Princes Hwy, nr Dawesley (E)	
Land Description	Section , Hundred of Onkaparinga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5802-118	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area - 	
Map Reference	East 1.4	
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Princes Doiran.jpg	



Doiran Park - house, cottage, sheds & walls, 2004

Doiran Park - house, cottage, sheds & walls**Place no.: 212****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1860s**Current Use** Two house & sheds**Original Use** House, cottage & sheds

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers who initially relied on Nairne and Kanmantoo for their local services, then after Dawesley was founded in 1857, were able to use the post office and school there. Doiran Park is one of the earliest farms in this area, and was established in the mid 19th-century. The cottage was constructed first, then later a house. There are also several other farmbuildings, parts of which date from the 19th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century farm group which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques and has significant associations with the early farming development of the Dawesley area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early farming development of the Dawesley area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early farmers in the Dawesley area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century farm complex which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide*, p 65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR c1990, *The Valley of the Chapels*, [typed unpublished manuscript].
- Oral history: Esther Mills.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Mills Well barn, fr Native Valley coach station, fr creamery **Place no.: 213**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings including cambered arches over openings, [Colorbond] gable roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows.
Condition	Vulnerable
Address	Military Rd, Kanmantoo
Land Description	Lot 50 & 51, Section 5336 & 5331, Hundred of Onkaparinga
Certificate of Title	CT 5835-153
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<div>HSA file no. Nil</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area -
Map Reference	East 1.4
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Princes coach#.jpg



Mills Well barn, fr Native Valley coach station, fr creamery, 2004

Mills Well barn, fr Native Valley coach station, fr creamery Place no.: 213

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c late 1850s

Current Use Residence

Original Use Coaching station, then creamery

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The town of Dawesley was founded as a by-product of this significant mining industry. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). Smelters were established at Bremer and Paringa, but by the mid-1850s, another smelter was needed. This was established on Scott's Creek in c1855–56, and the town of Dawesley was created in 1857 around the smelter to provide residences and services for the workers there. During this period, there was substantial traffic through this area, both because of the mining and because of the large influx of inhabitants to the area. In the late 1850s, a regular coach service was established which stopped at this coaching station on the corner Military Rd. This building was later used as a local creamery, and is now used as a residence or outbuilding.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century coaching station which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques and has significant associations with the early development of the Dawesley area, the development of horse-drawn transport through the district, and the development of the dairy industry.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of the Dawesley area, and the development of horse-drawn transport through the district and the dairy industry.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the pioneering settlers in the Dawesley and their need for horse-drawn transport.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the coach station or creamery.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century coach station which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being located on an important corner on the main road between Dawesley and Kanmantoo.

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's SA gazetteer*, p 65.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR c1990, *The Valley of the Chapels*, [typed unpublished manuscript].
- Oral history: Esther Mills.
- Watts & Sons c1985, *JS Watts & Sons*, Nairne, SA.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

fr Native Valley Wesleyan Chapel**Place no.: 214**

Recommendation	L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Significant fabric	Walls constructed of local stone with substantial pink-stone blocks used for dressings and a later red-brick-brick 'chancel', cgi gable roof with hip to 'chancel', timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed lancet windows.
Address	Lot 1 Princes Hwy, Dawesley
Land Description	Section 5316, Hundred of Onkaparinga
Certificate of Title	CT 5313-513
State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<p>HSA file no. Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area -
Map Reference	East 1.4
Photo filename	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Dawesley\DA Princes Native Valley chapel.jpg

*fr Native Valley Wesleyan Chapel, 2004*

fr Native Valley Wesleyan Chapel**Place no.: 214****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1863
Current Use House
Original Use Chapel

The first settlers in this area were graziers and farmers, yet it was mining which provided a backbone for the local economy for the second half of the 19th century. The Kanmantoo / Callington district was one of the most significant copper mining areas in South Australia and became the subject of the Mount Barker Mineral Survey in 1845. In the following year the Paringa and Kanmantoo mines were opened, and in about 1847 copper was also discovered by the Bremer River (Callington). One of the copper mines in the Kanmantoo area was Wheal Elizabeth, and many of the miners from there settled in the area which was known as Native Valley. There was also a coaching station at Native Valley, but the only community building to be constructed in Native Valley was a Wesleyan Chapel. This was constructed in 1863, although the opening initially had to be postponed due to rain. The majority of the congregation were workers from the Wheal Elizabeth copper mine, one mile to the south of the chapel. This chapel was converted to a house in the 20th century.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an important example of a mid-19th-century chapel which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques. It also has significant associations with the early development of the Native Valley area and with the Wheal Elizabeth copper mine.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of the Native Valley area and with the Wheal Elizabeth copper mine.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early Cornish miners at Wheal Elizabeth, and their need for a local place of worship.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the chapel.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of mid-19th-century stonework.*

REFERENCES

- Bailliere FF (original publisher 1866), Whitworth, Robert P [ed.] 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer & road guide*, p 65.
- DC Mt Barker, district heritage file 'Mt Barker'.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 93.
- Martin, Vivian 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, p 20.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR c1990, *The Valley of the Chapels*, [typed unpublished manuscript], p 10.
- Oral history: Esther Mills.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

former Institute**Place no.: 218****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of [painted] local stone with rendered dressings including half-round arches over front-facing openings and parapet with moulded coursing, cgi gable roof with hip section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows. [Significant fabric does not include inappropriate 20th-century façade, modern parapet, verandah and coverings to front and sides].

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

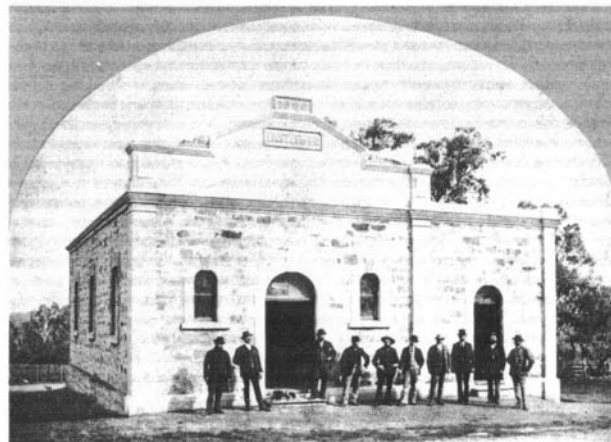
1 Adelaide Rd (cr High), Echunga
 Lot 100, Section 3876, Hundred of Kuitpo
 CT 5894-249

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

- Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ
 - Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, Rec. C, p 153

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide 01#1-2.jpg



Believed to be first institute committee. G. McDonald photo.

former Institute, c1879. [From Whimpress, Jack, Echunga. p 79]



former Institute, 2004

former Institute**Place no.: 218****HISTORY**

Date (approximate)	1879
Current Use	Engineering business
Original Use	Institute

The land on which the town of Echunga now stands (sections 3876 & 3879) was granted to Joseph Hagen in 1847. The Echunga Inn was established in 1848, and Hagen then subdivided part of his land to form the town of Echunga in 1849. Echunga's oldest surviving building is St Mary's Anglican church which was constructed on a hill overlooking the town in 1850. In the same year, the town's first post office was constructed, and several other commercial buildings were then constructed along the main street within the next decade. These included The former Daws' butcher shop (1853), the Bridge Hotel (1857), the current Hagen Arms Hotel (1857) and the coaching station (c1860). There were also several residences constructed during this period when Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). In 1879, a fine new Institute was built on a key corner of Echunga. This large hall became the usual home of the Echunga District Council.

From 1853, the Echunga District Council met in the Hagen Arms Hotel. The Council included the Echunga, Hahndorf (where one side of the main street was in the Echunga Council area) and Crafers Wards. During 1865, the Echunga Council also met in the German Arms Hotel at Hahndorf. After the Echunga Institute was constructed in 1879, it became the usual home of Council, although they occasionally met in other venues such as the Halfway House Hotel at Stirling East (early 1880s). In 1883, the Crafers Ward was severed from the Echunga District Council. The three wards were then known as Echunga, Hahndorf and Jupiter Creek. In 1933, the Echunga District Council became part of the Meadows District Council, and Hahndorf joined Mount Barker. By 1935, the Meadows Council included Echunga, Macclesfield, Kondoparinga and Clarendon. From 1933, the Echunga Institute building reverted to use as a community hall. The historic Echunga Institute was converted to a garage in the mid 20th century, then to an electronics workshop. The original façade has been much altered.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early Institute building has significant associations with the cultural development of Echunga, and in particular with the Echunga District Council. It is also an important local landmark, and has played an important role in the lives of the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a)** *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the development of Echunga, and in particular with the Echunga District Council.*
- (c)** *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the Institute or Council Chamber.*
- (f)** *it is a notable landmark in the area, being located on a significant corner of the main street.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Echunga file.
- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, C153.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*, p 79.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Gate pier, trough & well**Place no.: 220**

View of trough, well & Bridge Hotel (RHS) with Hagen Arms in distance, c1870s
Photograph courtesy of Mortlock Library of South Australiana: B19427



View of trough, well & Bridge Hotel (RHS) with Hagen Arms in distance, c1930s after demolition of upper storey, the stonework and proportions of openings match the original 1857 building, although the roof and chimney have been altered and the parapet has been removed.

Photograph courtesy of Mortlock Library of South Australiana: B55143

Shop & residence**Place no.: 221****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Timber-framed building with pressed-metal cladding, hipped cgi roof with gablets, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, and cgi verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

8-10 Adelaide Rd, Echunga
 Lot 441 & 442, Section 3879, Hundred of Kuitpo
 CT 5206-104

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide 06#.jpg



Shop & residence, 2004

Shop & residence**Place no.: 221**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** early C20**Current Use** House**Original Use** Shop & residence

The land on which the town of Echunga now stands (sections 3876 & 3879) was granted to Joseph Hagen in 1847. The Echunga Inn was established in 1848, and Hagen then subdivided part of his land to form the town of Echunga in 1849. Echunga's oldest surviving building is St Mary's Anglican church which was constructed on a hill overlooking the town in 1850. In the same year, the town's first post office was constructed, and several other commercial buildings were then constructed along the main street within the next decade. These included The former Daws' butcher shop (1853), the current Hagen Arms Hotel (1857) and the coaching station (c1860). There were also several residences constructed during this period when Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). Further commercial development occurred in the town in the late 19th century and early 20th century, including the construction of this timber-framed shop and residence on the corner of Adelaide Road and West Street. It was also used by the CWA during the 20th century, and is now a residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good local example of a shop and residence which has important associations with the town's 20th-century development and which demonstrates the timber-framed construction which is a distinctive feature of the heritage of Echunga.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early-20th-century development of Echunga.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop of CWA premises.*

REFERENCES

- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

fr Coaching Station**Place no.: 222****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Buildings constructed of coursed local stone with stone and red-brick dressings, parapet walls to stable and coach station, with the latter having a rare curved roofline and projecting coping. Hipped and skillion cgi roofs, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, rendered red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandahs with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

7 Adelaide Rd, Echunga
Lot 456, Section 3879, Hundred of Kuitpo
CT 5107-285

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ
- Veenstra, c1995, Item 3/01
- Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, A 4.2.3

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide
07 coach.jpg



fr Coaching Station, 2004

fr Coaching Station**Place no.: 222****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** 1860**Current Use** House & outbuildings**Original Use** Coaching station, residence & stables

The town of Echunga was established in 1849, after Joseph Hagen subdivided part of his sections 3876 & 3879. During the 1850s and 60s, Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). The coaching station near the Bridge Hotel was an important focal point of the town. Before the advent of the railways, this was the place where coaches could stop and drop off or collect goods and passengers, including locally-mined gold. The Coaching station was established in 1860 by W Rounsevell, the founder of one of Australia's most significant early transport companies. Although converted to a residential complex in the 20th century, this distinctive building complex survives as one of the key heritage places on Echunga's main street.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding and rare surviving example of a mid-19th-century coaching station, and displays fine design and high quality construction methods and use of local materials. It also has significant associations with the early development of the district, in particular the establishment of regular horse-drawn transport services, is associated with the significant early coach service of W Rounsevell, and is a key building in the main street of Echunga.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Echunga, and with the establishment of a regular coaching service through the district.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Echunga pioneers, and their early need for horse-drawn transport.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the coaching services.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding and rare surviving example of a mid-19th-century coaching station with associated buildings, and demonstrates a high quality of design and construction, in particular an unusual curved parapet to street elevation. It also displays fine local stonework.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely W Rounsevell, the founder of one of Australia's most significant early transport companies.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a key group of buildings on the main street of Echunga.*

REFERENCES

- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*, p 103
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, A 4.2.3.
- Veenstra, Paul c1995, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey* [Report files], Item 3/01.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Echunga Deli**Place no.: 224****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of local stone with hipped cgi roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, and later cgi verandah with timber posts [excluding 20th-century additions).

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

13 Adelaide Rd, Echunga
Lot 453, Section 3879, Hundred of Kuitpo
CT 5231-502

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide
13#.jpg



Echunga Deli, 2004

Echunga Deli**Place no.: 224**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) c1860
Current Use Shop & residence
Original Use Shop & residence

The land on which the town of Echunga now stands (sections 3876 & 3879) was granted to Joseph Hagen in 1847. The Echunga Inn was established in 1848, and Hagen then subdivided part of his land to form the town of Echunga in 1849. Echunga's oldest surviving building is St Mary's Anglican church which was constructed on a hill overlooking the town in 1850. In the same year, the town's first post office was constructed, and several other commercial buildings were then constructed along the main street within the next decade. These included The former Daws' butcher shop (1853), the current Hagen Arms Hotel (1857) and the coaching station (c1860). There were also several residences constructed during this period when Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). This shop and residence was constructed by the 1860s, when it appeared in a photograph of Echunga's main street (see Whimpress 79). The building is currently used as a local Deli.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an important example of a mid-to-late 19th-century shop and residence which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques and has important associations with the early development of Echunga.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Echunga.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Echunga file.
- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

fr Daws' Butcher shop & hitching post**Place no.: 225****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L* ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of coursed blocks of local stone with continued stonework to corners and red-brick dressings around windows. Also a [Colorbond] gable roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed double-hung sash windows, stone chimney, and iron ties, curved metal sun-hoods with braces over windows. Hitching post is a c140-year-old timber post.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

14 Adelaide Rd, Echunga
 Lot 439, Section 3879, Hundred of Kuitpo
 CT 5503-88

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ
- Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, B 4.2.4

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide
 14 Daws#.jpg



fr Daws' Butcher shop & fence (1853), 2004

fr Daws' Butcher shop & hitching post**Place no.: 225****HISTORY****Date (approximate)** c1853, hitching post c1860s**Current Use** House**Original Use** House / shop & residence

The land on which the town of Echunga now stands (sections 3876 & 3879) was granted to Joseph Hagen in 1847. The Echunga Inn was established in 1848, and Hagen then subdivided part of his land to form the town of Echunga in 1849. Echunga's oldest surviving building is St Mary's Anglican church which was constructed on a hill overlooking the town in 1850. In the same year, the town's first post office was constructed, and several other commercial buildings were then constructed along the main street within the next decade. These included Daws' butcher's shop (1853), the Bridge Hotel (1857), the current Hagen Arms Hotel (1857) and the coaching station (c1860). There were also several residences constructed during this period when Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). As the oldest surviving commercial building in the town, the Daws' butcher shop provides significant insight's into the town's earliest period of development. The property was purchased from Hagen by Richard Miley on 27 May 1853. Miley was a storekeeper who constructed a shop and residence with cellars in c1853. He was also a trustee for the new Wesleyan Methodist church when it was constructed in 1856. By 1884, Miley's shop was being used as a butcher shop by AC Daws, prominent local butcher. Daws later moved to Mount Barker where he established a significant two-storey butcher's shop on Gawler Street. Meanwhile, this early Echunga building has spent much of its life as a house, including substantial cellars.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is probably the oldest surviving commercial building in Echunga, and as such, provides significant insight's into the town's earliest period of development. It is also an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century butcher's shop and residence. (including original cellars). which demonstrates high quality local design & construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a)** *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Echunga.*
- (b)** *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the Echunga pioneers, and the way in which meat was stored and prepared.*
- (c)** *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially patrons of the shop.*
- (d)** *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century butcher's shop and residence including original cellars which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Echunga file.
- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*, pp 69 & 121.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 13 November 1985.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 4.2.4.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Echunga Uniting Church & graves, fr New Church**Place no.: 230****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings, cgi gable roof with gabled porch to front, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed lancet windows, red-brick buttresses with capping, and timber detailing to gable ends. Surviving gravestones to rear.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

32 Adelaide Rd, Echunga
Lot 10, Section 3879, Hundred of Kuitpo
CT 5937-496

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ
- Stark, P 1983, *Meadows Heritage Survey*, B 4.2.3, C153

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide 32.jpg



Echunga Uniting Church & graves, fr New Church, 2004

Echunga Uniting Church & graves, fr New Church**Place no.: 230****HISTORY**

Date (approximate) 1884, 1856
Current Use Church and graveyard
Original Use Chapel and cemetery

The land on which the town of Echunga now stands (sections 3876 & 3879) was granted to Joseph Hagen in 1847. The Echunga Inn was established in 1848, and Hagen then subdivided part of his land to form the town of Echunga in 1849. Echunga's oldest surviving building is St Mary's Anglican church which was constructed on a hill overlooking the town in 1850. In the same year, the town's first post office was constructed, and several other commercial buildings were then constructed along the main street within the next decade. There were also several residences constructed during this period when Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). The town's 2nd church was constructed on the main street in 1856. This was a Wesleyan chapel, which was opened on 26 August 1856 and provided a burial ground for its members from that date. The earliest identifiable burial was in 1861, with the last being in 1912. By the 1880s, the congregation had outgrown the original chapel building, and a large new chapel was constructed closer to the main street in 1884. However, the new church was no longer owned by the Wesleyans, but was constructed by the 'Methodist New Church'. This was a rare branch of Methodism which is possibly peculiar to Echunga and is not mentioned in the church histories cited below. This church joined the Methodist Union in 1900, then became a member of the Uniting Church in 1977. The original 1856 Wesleyan chapel was demolished in 1935, at which time the stone was used to construct the new hall behind the second church.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of a late-19th-century church which demonstrates typical design & local construction techniques, and has important associations with the 19th-century religious development of Echunga. It also has unique associations with the complex and schismatic development of Methodism in South Australia.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the 19th-century development of Echunga.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the church.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an excellent example of a late-19th-century chapel which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a substantial building adjacent to the main street through Echunga.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Echunga file.
- Hunt, Arnold 1985, *This Side of Heaven, A History of Methodism in South Australia*.
- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*, pp 63, 119
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, B 4.2.3, C153.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*, p 48.
- Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide ~ City of Churches*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

House, 42 Adelaide Rd**Place no.: 233****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
 Walls constructed of local stone with stone and red-brick dressings, hipped cgi roof with skillion section to rear, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows including double-hung sashes and French doors, red-brick chimneys, and cgi verandah with timber posts.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

42 Adelaide Rd, Echunga
 Lot 748, Section 3882, Hundred of Kuitpo
 CT 5120-839

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
 • Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
 Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide 42#.jpg



House, 42 Adelaide Rd, 2004

House, 42 Adelaide Rd**Place no.: 233**

HISTORY**Date (approximate)** c1870s**Current Use** House**Original Use** House

The land on which the town of Echunga now stands (sections 3876 & 3879) was granted to Joseph Hagen in 1847. The Echunga Inn was established in 1848, and Hagen then subdivided part of his land to form the town of Echunga in 1849. Echunga's oldest surviving building is St Mary's Anglican church which was constructed on a hill overlooking the town in 1850. In the same year, the town's first post office was constructed, and several other commercial buildings were then constructed along the main street within the next decade. These included The former Daws' butcher shop (1853), the current Hagen Arms Hotel (1857) and the coaching station (c1860). There were also several residences constructed during this period when Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). During the 1870s, a stone house was constructed at 42 Adelaide Rd. This is now one of the oldest surviving houses in the Echunga township.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good example of a c1870s house which demonstrates typical local design & construction techniques and has important associations with the 19th-century development of Echunga.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having important associations with the 19th-century development of Echunga.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying typical late-19th-century design & construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au

Echunga Primary School**Place no.: 235****Recommendation
Significant fabric**

L ~ Recommended for inclusion in the local heritage register
Walls constructed of red bricks with half-hipped cgi roof, timber-framed openings with timber doors & timber-framed windows, and projecting red-brick chimneys.

**Address
Land Description
Certificate of Title**

Adelaide Rd, Echunga
Section 540, Hundred of Kuitpo
CT CR 5758-34

**State Heritage Status
Other Assessments**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Heritage Online 2004, *Mount Barker Heritage Survey*, included in the proposed Echunga Historic (Conservation) Zone ECZ

**Map Reference
Photo filename**

ECZ 8.6
Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Echunga Biggs\EC Adelaide
56c.jpg



Echunga Primary School, 2004

Echunga Primary School**Place no.: 235**

HISTORY

Date (approximate) 1929
Current Use School
Original Use School

The land on which the town of Echunga now stands (sections 3876 & 3879) was granted to Joseph Hagen in 1847. The Echunga Inn was established in 1848, and Hagen then subdivided part of his land to form the town of Echunga in 1849. Echunga's oldest surviving building is St Mary's Anglican church which was constructed on a hill overlooking the town in 1850. In the same year, the town's first post office was constructed, and several other commercial and residential buildings were then constructed along the main street within the next decade, in which period Echunga became an important local service centre for local gold mines (Chapel Hill, Jupiter Creek, etc). In 1855, WH Humphage was running a government school in a dilapidated building and requested assistance. School closed, and then reopened in 1858 when a new teacher was allocated by Department of Education in 1858. (Whimpress 72). The original school was demolished in 1861 and replaced with the current building in 1862. This building was located close to the Anglican church and was built by public subscription and subsidised by the government. In 1919 it was used as a temporary hospital during the influenza epidemic. In 1929, a new school building was built on larger grounds at the end of the main street. This red-brick building was constructed by Lloyd Milton, and was opened on Valentine's Day 1929 by Hon M McIntosh (Minister for Education). This 'Echunga Consolidated School' has played an important role in the lives of its local community and its 50th anniversary was marked by the unveiling of a plaque by its original builder.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of an early 20th-century school which demonstrates typical design & construction of the period and has significant associations with the educational development of Echunga.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the educational development of Echunga.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the school.*

REFERENCES

- DC Mt Barker, Echunga file.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- McEwin, G G 1992, *Echunga & Surrounds: A Title Search*.
- Manning, Geoffrey H 1990, *Manning's place names of South Australia*, p 103.
- Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
- www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi, www.slsa.sa.gov.au, www.southaustralianhistory.com.au