

**Office, former 1860 post office****Place no.: 1027**

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**Address** 33 Hutchinson St, Mount Barker

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Two-storey building constructed of All original masonry, including stone walls, dressings, detailing, porch, plinth and chimneys; hipped cgi roof, timber frames to openings, all original timber doors, and timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This is an outstanding building which is significant for its high integrity, its fine design by prominent colonial architect GE Hamilton, its outstanding construction, its significant associations with the early development of Mount Barker and as a significant landmark on Gawler Street.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being one of the least-altered and most representative mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century post offices in the State, and providing authentic representation of the early development of the Postmaster General's Department.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being an uncommon surviving example of an intact and little-altered mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century post and telegraph office with attached residence.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, namely a Colonial post office.*
- (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 its little-altered external form and construction, and its well-preserved architectural design by AE Hamilton.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

**Office, former 1860 post office****Place no.: 1027****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

Every inhabited town in South Australia acquired its own post office soon after establishment, but it was only South Australia's most important towns which were provided with such an outstanding two-storey structure as was constructed in Mount Barker in 1860. The quality and scale of the building is directly related to the significance of Mount Barker at the time of construction, and from the appearance of the building, it is apparent that Mount Barker was indeed one of the Colony's major towns around 1860. By this date, the town already contained 4 hotels, several churches, dozens of shops and businesses, important industries including Dunn's mill, and several hundred houses and cottages.

Mount Barker's fine new post and telegraph office was constructed by the Post Master General's Department in 1860 to designs by AE Hamilton. Additions were made to the building in 1875, and in 1914, a new post office was constructed next door, at which time the old post office became the postmaster's residence. The 1860 post office was sold into private ownership in 1983, and has since been used mostly as an office. This building is one of Mount Barker most outstanding historical landmarks. It also retains a high integrity and has significant representative qualities of the Colony's earliest post & telegraph offices and associations with the early development of the Post Master General's Department.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

Because the former Crown Hotel retains its original form and has been so little altered since it was first constructed in 1860, it is now an uncommon surviving intact example of a Colonial post office & residence.

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

This building was Mount Barker's post office from 1860 to 1914, when a new post office was constructed next door. The original post office was then used as a dwelling, and no major alterations or additions were carried out on the building during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Because it has been so little altered, the former post & telegraph office is an outstanding representative of a Colonial post office building. The high integrity provides outstanding interpretative qualities and reveals authentic information about the construction and appearance of Colonial post office buildings. It is also notable for its design by prominent Colonial architect AE Hamilton.

**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 former post and telegraph office is notable for its high integrity and the fact that it retains its original 1860 form and detailing. The authentic qualities of the building demonstrate Colonial post office design and construction to an extent that is rarely found in South Australia today, given that most of our surviving early post offices have been much altered and added to during over a century of development. The major feature of the building is its elegant symmetrical design and Classical detailing, with cambered-arch-topped openings, multi-paned double-hung sash windows and central entry porch with semi-circular-arch entry and fan-lighted door.

**Office, former 1860 post office****Place no.: 1027****REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7541.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, Vol 2 SH6 pp 245-7.
- Heritage Online 2003, *Gawler Street Conservation Management Plan*, MB48.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, p 69.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp 291.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 13 January 1911.
- National Trust 2001, *Then and Now, Photographic Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of SA (Mount Barker branch) photographic collection.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- State Heritage Branch, file 10512.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)



*View down Gawler Street in 1860 as telegraph poles are being erected. Post & telegraph office to LHS.  
Photo courtesy of National Trust of SA (Mount Barker Branch), photo no. 289*

**Office, former 1860 post office****Place no.: 1027****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	33 Hutchinson St, Mount Barker
<b>Description</b>	Two-storey office building
<b>Significant fabric</b>	All original masonry, including stone walls, dressings, detailing, porch, plinth and chimneys; hipped cgi roof, timber frames to openings, all original timber doors, and timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows.
<b>Condition</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 10, Section , Hundred of Macclesfield CT 5514-372
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Office
<b>Original Use</b>	Post & telegraph office, and attached residence
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1860
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 80
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	10512
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S251</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S2:251</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area MBA</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2003, <i>Gawler Street Conservation Management Plan</i>, MB48</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S12</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 7541</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\MB ex Gawler St\MB Hutch 33#
<b>Map Reference</b>	MBA 6.5
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Office, former 1860 post office**

**Place no.: 1027**



*33 Hutchinson St from SW (showing 1914 post office to rear), 2002*



*Side of 33 Hutchinson Street, 2002*



*Side of 33 Hutchinson Street, 2002*

**Court House****Place no.: 1028**

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**Address** 37 Hutchinson St, Mount Barker

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Single-storey court house constructed of random coursed stone with squared coursed stone pilasters to corners and a hipped cgi roof. Features include porch with semi-circular arch entry, parapet, plinth, corncing, coursing, timber-framed openings and semi-circular-headed windows with glazing bars.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This is one of the best-preserved examples of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century court house in South Australia and has significant associations with the early development of law & order in Mount Barker and the State, as well as displaying 1860s detailing and construction.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, having significant associations with the early development of law and order in the State, and especially with the town of Mount Barker.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding surviving example of a mid-1860s court house with a high integrity and significant interpretative qualities.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, displaying a relatively little-altered example of 1860s institutional design and high quality construction.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.



*Court house W, 2002*

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**Court House****Place no.: 1028**

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

Law and order was an early priority for Mount Barker, as demonstrated by the history of the town's earliest buildings. One of the first police stations in South Australia was constructed in one of its earliest towns. In 1840, the year of its establishment, a police station was erected on what was to become the main commercial street of Mount Barker. The town's next major building was the steam flour mill on Cameron Street in 1844. Also during the 1840s, a two-storey court house was constructed in Cameron Street, near the mill and first hotel (Gloag's). By 1853, the original courthouse was in need of repairs and plans were made to construct a new court house on Hutchinson Street. This was constructed in 1865, initially by contractors PJ Pike & D Ellison of Woodside, and then completed by Burgess & Watts of Mount Barker. The supervisor of works was Job Spender, and the building cost £680. The original court house was then demolished in 1875. The 1865 court house in Hutchinson Street played a vital role in the ongoing development of Mount Barker and its greater district.

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

The is an outstanding example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century court house which has a high integrity and provides significant interpretative information about the original design, construction and use of this building type.

**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 Mount Barker court house demonstrates a high level of construction and outstanding design. The design, with its symmetry and solid Classical detailing, is typical of court houses and institutional buildings of the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Mount Barker example survives as an outstanding exemplar of this style because of its outstanding integrity. The building has also been exceptionally well constructed with fine stonework and stucco detailing.

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**REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7551.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, Vol 2 SH6 pp 245-7.
- Heritage Online 2003, *Gawler Street Conservation Management Plan*, MB59.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, p 64.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 293.
- Local History Centre, photographic collection.
- National Trust 2001, *Then and Now, Photographic Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of SA (Mount Barker branch) photographic collection.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- State Heritage Branch, file 11723.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)

**Court House****Place no.: 1028****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	37 Hutchinson St, Mount Barker
<b>Description</b>	Single-storey court house
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls and all stone dressings and rendered detailing (including porch, cornicing and coursing), semi-circular-topped windows with glazing bars, hipped cgi roof.
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot , Section 4473, Hundred of Macclesfield CT 5591/894
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Court House
<b>Original Use</b>	Court House
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1865
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 83
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	11723
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S251</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S2:251</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area MBA</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2003, <i>Gawler Street Conservation Management Plan</i>, MB59</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S7</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 7551</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\MB ex Gawler St\MB Hutch 37#
<b>Map Reference</b>	MBA 6.5
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Court House**

**Place no.: 1028**



*Court house from SW, 2002*



*NW corner of court house, 2002*

**Nixon's Windmill****Place no.: 1150**

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**Address** Nixon Rd, nr Mount Barker

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Tall tapering windmill with circular footprint constructed of local random coursed rubble with timber-framed openings with timber door and timber-framed window. [The sails which were destroyed in 1890 then reconstructed in the 1950s are currently missing, as is the timber-framed domed top].

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This was South Australia's first substantial flour mill, is now the oldest-surviving mill in the State, and is the only known example of a surviving windmill on the State Heritage Register. It has profound associations with the early establishment of flour milling in Australia, an industry which combined with grain production and alongside wool and copper, formed the backbone of the South Australian economy for over 60 years. The building itself is unique and demonstrates early construction techniques and transplanted windmill design.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, being the earliest surviving flour mill, and representing significant aspects of the early agricultural industry in South Australia.
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance*, being the oldest surviving flour mill in the State, and the only intact early stone windmill.
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance*, being the most significant windmill building in the State.
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics*, namely the transplanted European design of an 1842 windmill, and the well-preserved construction methods using local materials.

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

## Nixon's Windmill

Place no.: 1150

### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

For the first 70 years, South Australia's three major export products were copper, wool and grain. The grain industry was the first to make a significant impact on the landscape of Australia, with tracts of land being cleared for planting, and a number of associated farm buildings being scattered throughout the landscape. The Adelaide Hills attracted most of the first early agricultural farmers, and it was there that the State's first mill was constructed in 1841. This was John Dunn's temporary structure at Hay Valley near Nairne. Within a year, construction had started on a more permanent stone structure, this time between Hahndorf and Mount Barker. This mill was established by FR Nixon who had arrived in South Australia in 1838, worked as surveyor for William Light and surveyed the town of Mount Barker. The mill had commenced operation by 1843, and processed grain from all over South Australia. Within its first decade of operation, the mill had already made a significant impact on the prosperity and landscape of the surrounding area where the race to clear and plough land was on. In 1851, flour produced by the windmill won first prize at the London Exhibition, and this International exposure also encouraged a number of farmers to migrate to South Australia in the 1850s.

Despite its success, the mill did not remain in Nixon's ownership for long. In 1844, it was bought by Walter Patterson, who then sold it to FW Wittwer in 1853. Wittwer established his own much larger stone mill in Hahndorf in 1864, and in the same year ceased milling at Nixon's old windmill. At this time, he transferred the mill stones to his new mill at Hahndorf. The windmill remained disused and its sails were destroyed by a bushfire in 1890. In 1928, AE Braendler gave the mill to Council. The sails were reconstructed by members of the Apex club in 1956, but have since been removed. This mill survives as an evocative reminder of the earliest agricultural development in the State.

The mill is also a notable local landmark, and was a well-known location for travellers along the Old Mount Barker Road. The hill on which the building stood became known as Windmill Hill, and the place was documented as the location of an Aboriginal battle in 1846.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This is a rare surviving example of an early South Australian windmill, and is also of exceptional significance as the State's oldest surviving flour mill.

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

This is the best surviving windmill building in the State and is an outstanding representative of an early Australian flour mill. There were several timber windmills constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but few substantial stone windmills were constructed, and the example at Mount Barker is the oldest and most intact surviving example.

**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.*

This early windmill demonstrates the design techniques which had been used for centuries in Europe, and which were first experimented with in Australian agricultural regions. However, it was the water-powered mill which became most common for milling in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and this early windmill near Mount Barker is significant as one of the only circular stone windmills surviving in Australia. It also demonstrates the quality of stone construction which was able to be achieved within only seven years of first settlement.

**Nixon's Windmill****Place no.: 1150****REFERENCES**

- *Advertiser*, 1 March 1979.
- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. RNE7539.
- Berry, D W & S H Gilbert 1981, *Pioneer Building Techniques in South Australia*.
- *Chronicle*, 23 March 1933.
- Dunn, John [ed. A Stuart] 1991, *A Millers Tale: the memoirs of John Dunn of Mount Barker*.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, S2:251.
- Griffin, T and M McCaskill [eds] 1986, *Atlas of South Australia*, p 19.
- Hallack, EH 1892, *Our Townships, Farms & Homesteads, Southern Districts of SA*, WK Thomas & Co.
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- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*.
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- *Mount Barker Courier*, 12, 24 & 31 December 1986.
- National Trust of South Australia 2001, *Then and Now, Photographic Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of South Australia (Mount Barker branch), photographic collection.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list.
- *Register*, 6 November 1928.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- Smith, Russell 1999, *Curiosities of South Australia 2*, pp 11-14.
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- Yelland, E M [ed.] 1983, *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the colony of South Australia 1850-51*.
- Young, G et al 1981, *Hahndorf Volumes 1 & 2*, p 137.



*Nixon's Windmill, 2004*

**Nixon's Windmill****Place no.: 1150****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Nixon Rd, nr Mount Barker
<b>Description</b>	Stone windmill
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls, surviving timber detailing including internal floor and ceilings, and timber-framed openings with timber door and timber-framed window. [The sails which were destroyed in 1890 then reconstructed in the 1950s are currently missing, as is the timber-framed domed top. It is recommended that these be reinstated].
<b>Condition</b>	Very poor
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot , Section 3810, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5397-582
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Disused
<b>Original Use</b>	Wind-powered flour mill
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1842-43
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 80
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	10497
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S251</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S2:251</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2003, <i>Gawler Street Conservation Management Plan</i>,</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S5</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, RNE7539</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Classified list</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\MB ex Gawler St\MB Nixon mill#
<b>Map Reference</b>	West 1.3
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Nixon's Windmill**

**Place no.: 1150**



*Nixon's Windmill in 1970*  
Courtesy of: Smith, Russell 1999, *Curiosities of South Australia* 2, p 12.



*Nixon's Windmill, 2004*

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**House, former Burnbank School****Place no.: 1176**

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**Address** lot 20 Springs Rd, Mt Barker Springs

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Single-storey building constructed of random coursed rubble with stone dressings and cgi gable roofs. Features include shaped stones in flat arches with keystones above openings, stone coping to gables, timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows, timber shutters and rendered chimney.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This is an outstanding example of a Colonial school building in the district and indeed the State, and demonstrates the way in which early settlers transplanted the design of many of their buildings from the mother country, in this case England. The quality of the construction and its high integrity also contribute to its outstanding interpretative qualities.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, especially the early development of education.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding surviving example of an 1860s school building.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, demonstrating a transported English design and high quality of construction.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

**House, former Burnbank School****Place no.: 1176****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

The area around the base of the Mount was settled from the earliest days of the district, with land first being advertised in 1839. Within the first few decades, there was a large number of scattered farms at Mount Barker Springs, and by 1862, they gathered together to construct a fine new school building. The land was donated by John Frame, and the building was designed by Mr Shackelford, who was also the first schoolmaster. The school was constructed and paid for by the local residents of the time. Those who attended the school paid fees to cover the costs. One of the most notable students of the school was Sir Langden Bonython. Other early settlers who attended the school included Bain, Cleggett, Combe, Frame, Grant, Hall, Hender, Lang, Madigan, Miller, Patterson, Pearce, Peters, Rundle & Venning. The school was closed in 1910, after nearly 50 years in operation. The building was then used as a community centre and weaving centre until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was converted to a house. The fact that it was little used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has contributed to its high integrity and ability to provide significant interpretative information about the early development and appearance of schools in South Australia.

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

This early school has a high integrity, which together with its physical qualities make it an outstanding surviving example of a Colonial school building in the State. The quality of the construction and the fact that it has been externally so little altered also contribute to its 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.*

This early school has an evocative design which demonstrates the way in which early settlers transplanted the design of many of their buildings from the mother country, in this case England. The quality of the construction and its high integrity also combine to provide important information about the history and importance of South Australia's earliest schools.

**REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7580.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, S 2:251.
- Hallack, EH 1892, *Our Townships, Farms & Homesteads, Southern Districts of SA*, WK Thomas & Co.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S15.
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- *Mount Barker Courier*.
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- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
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- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)

**House, former Burnbank School****Place no.: 1176****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	lot 20 Springs Rd, Mt Barker Springs
<b>Description</b>	Stone school building with attached residence
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls and dressings, cgi gable roofs, flat arches with keystones above openings, stone coping to gables, timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows, timber shutters and rendered chimney
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot , Section 87, Hundred of Macclesfield CT 5216-530
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House
<b>Original Use</b>	School & residence
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1862
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 95
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	13936
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S251</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S2:251</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S15</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 7580</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\MB Springs\MBS Burnbank school#
<b>Map Reference</b>	East 1.4
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**House, former Burnbank School**

**Place no.: 1176**



*former Burnbank School, 2003*

**former Albert Mill****Place no.: 1223**

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**Address** 4 Junction St, Nairne

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Mill: four-storey building constructed of local stone with dressed-stone quoins and shaped stone voussoirs (flat arch) over openings and a gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings, multi-paned timber casements, timber doors, & a lancet window within gables.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

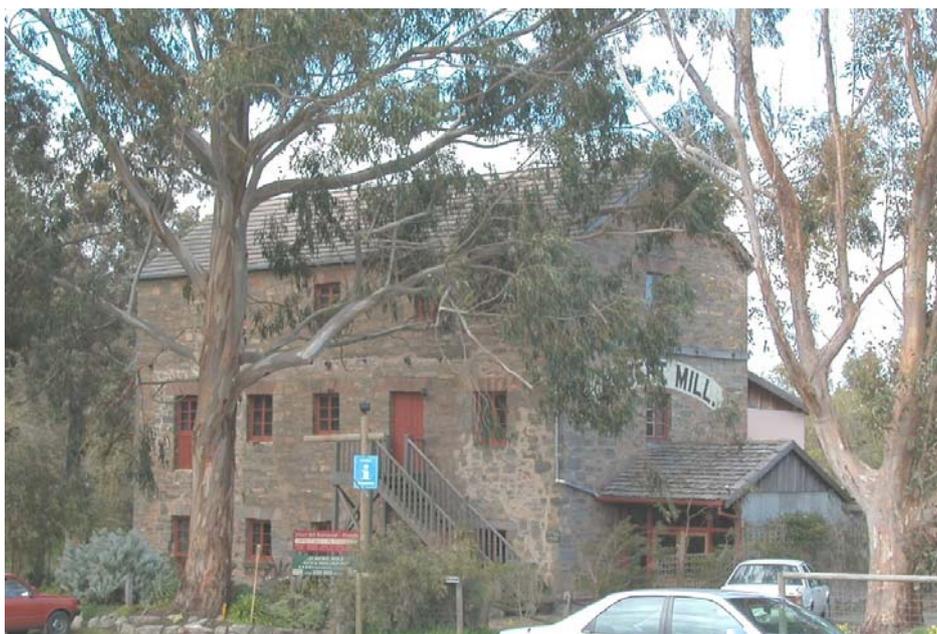
This is one of the oldest steam-powered flour mills in the State and has significant associations with the early development of flour milling in Australia, an industry which combined with grain production and alongside wool and copper, formed the backbone of the South Australian economy for over 60 years. The building demonstrates early construction techniques and mill design.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being one of South Australia's oldest surviving steam mills, and representing significant aspects of the early development of South Australia's agricultural industry.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding surviving example of a substantial stone steam flour mill.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, namely the early design and construction of one of the State's earliest flour mills.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.



*former Albert Mill, 2004*

**former Albert Mill****Place no.: 1223****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

For the first 70 years, South Australia's three major export products were copper, wool and grain. The grain industry was the first to make a significant impact on the landscape of Australia, with tracts of land being cleared for planting, and a number of associated farm buildings being scattered through the landscape. The Adelaide Hills attracted most of the first early agricultural farmers, and it was near the Colonby's first official township, Nairne, that the State's first mill was constructed in 1841. This was Dunn's timber-constructed flour mill at Hay Valley. Subsequent mills in the area were erected at Windmill Hill (Nixon's windmill, 1842), Mount Barker (1844) and Nairne (by 1854, probably 'Johnson's Mill' at c53 Princes Highway).

Nairne's most substantial mill building was constructed in 1857 by Thomas Stoddart, who named it the Albert Mill. This mill proved successful, and in 1864, it was purchased by John Dunn, South Australia's most significant miller of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Dunn's milling operations had begun with his Hay Valley mill in 1841, then his significant steam mill in Mount Barker (1844), followed by his establishment of the Bridgewater mill (1859). His company John Dunn & Co, of which his sons William and John were partners along with William Hill & George Shorney, soon became the largest milling company in the colony. They purchased mills throughout the colony including at Nairne, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Wilmington, Quorn & Port Broughton.

Dunn & Co. owned the Albert Mill at Nairne for over 30 years until after Dunn's death in 1894. The mill then changed hands again twice, and was eventually closed in 1906. After being disused for many years, it was converted to a residence in the 1970s, and is now a restaurant and bed & breakfast establishment. The Albert Mill survives as one of the most significant intact flour mills from the 1850s and has significant associations with the development of milling, and the work of Dunn & Co.

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

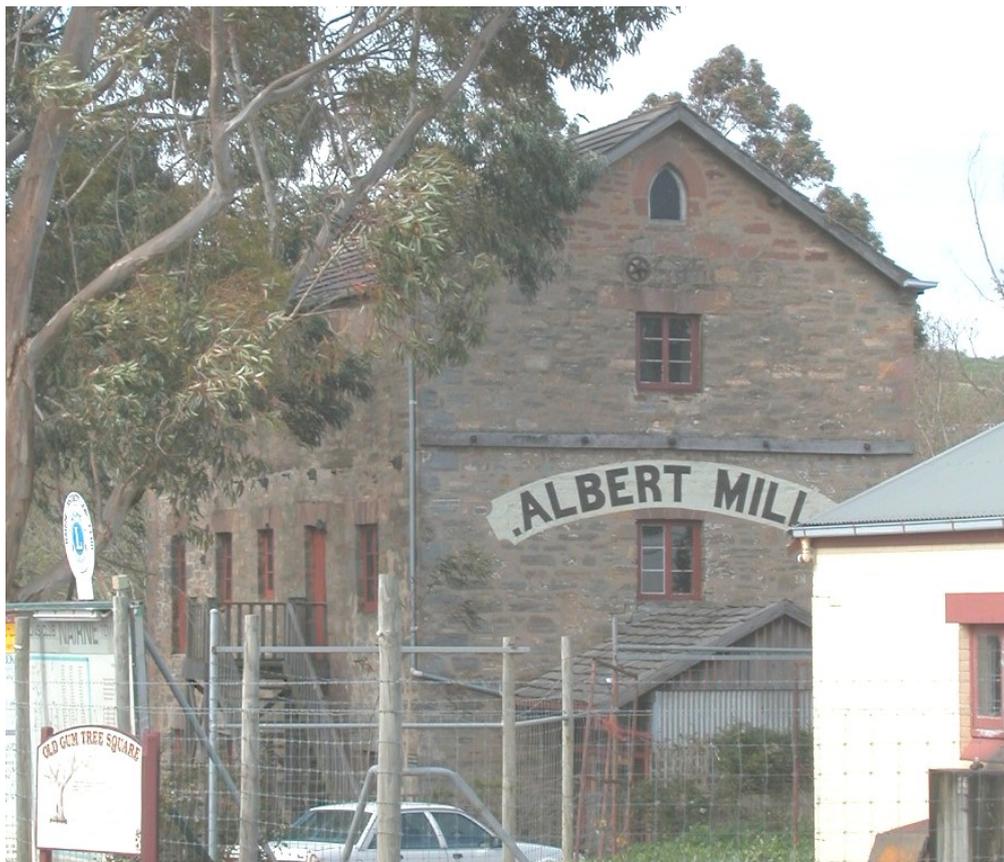
This is one of the oldest surviving steam flour mills in the State and is an outstanding representative of an early Australian mill building. The mill has a relatively high integrity, and as such offers significant interpretative qualities to complement its outstanding historical significance

**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.*

This is a well constructed early building which demonstrates the typical design characteristics of South Australia's earliest steam flour mills. The quality of its stonework and detailing also demonstrates just how significant early flour mills were in the context of the early agricultural and industrial development of the colony.

**former Albert Mill****Place no.: 1223****REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7544.
- Dunn, John [ed. A Stuart] 1991, *A Millers Tale: the memoirs of John Dunn of Mount Barker*.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, S3:364.
- Griffin, T and M McCaskill [eds] 1986, *Atlas of South Australia*, p 19.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S237.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 59.
- Kwan, Elizabeth 1979, *Living in South Australia*, p 62.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Mills AR 1984, *Fixed to the wind: a history of the pioneer flour miller and Wesleyan: John Dunn of Mount Barker*.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 10 December 1886, p 4.
- National Trust of South Australia 2001, *Then and Now, Photographic Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of South Australia (Mount Barker branch), photographic collection.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list.
- State Heritage Branch, file 10820.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)
- Yelland, E M [ed.] 1983, *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the colony of South Australia 1850-51*.



*former Albert Mill, 2004*

**former Albert Mill****Place no.: 1223****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	4 Junction St, Nairne
<b>Description</b>	Stone flour mill
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Mill: four-storey building constructed of local stone with dressed-stone quoins and shaped stone voussoirs (flat arch) over openings and gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings, multi-paned timber casements, timber doors, & a lancet window within gables.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 5202, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 4256-393 5448-538
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Restaurant / bed & breakfast
<b>Original Use</b>	Steam flour mill
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1863
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 83
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	10820
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S3:364</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area NAA</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S237</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 7544</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Classified list</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Nairne\NA Junction Mill#
<b>Map Reference</b>	NAA 6.6
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**District Hotel, fr Nairne Arms****Place no.: 1263**

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**Address** 77 Princes Hwy, Nairne

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Two-storey hotel constructed of high-quality ashlar stonework to front with stone dressings including flat-arch stone voussoirs, random stone to side and rear walls, and a hipped cgi roof. The symmetrical front has seven openings to each storey, with the lower storey having a central wider window comprising a 16-paned double-hung sash, flanked by two doors. The rest of the windows are timber-framed 12-paned double-hung sashes. Other features include a hipped o-gee cgi verandah on timber posts, and red-brick chimneys. Internally, the cellars are of special significance because of their associations with the former police station.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This is an outstanding example of an 1850s hotel building which demonstrates particularly-fine stone construction and has significant associations with the early development of hotels, police stations and the town of Nairne.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, providing significant information about the early development of hotels, police station and the town of Nairne.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, namely an outstanding example of an 1850s hotel and a significant representative of an early non-purpose-built police station.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, retaining a high integrity, being an outstanding representative of 1850s hotel design, and displaying outstanding ashlar stone construction.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

**District Hotel, fr Nairne Arms****Place no.: 1263**

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

Nairne was the first town to be registered in South Australia (1839), and its first hotel was the Nairne Arms, which was first licensed by Mary Ann Stoddart in January 1840. The town's second hotel was the District Hotel, which was constructed in 1851. The first licensee was James Trewartha, yet only a year after it was opened, the District Hotel license was taken over by Daniel Gillett, publican of the Nairne Arms. At that time, the nearby Nairne Arms was closed (now only a wall remains).

The 1851 District Hotel was a substantial stone structure which was also used as a police station for several decades until the current purpose-built police station was constructed in 1883. The District Hotel housed the police office, holding cells and trooper's residence. This is a rare surviving documented example of a non-purpose-built police station, and evidence of this former use can be seen in the cellars of the hotel. The hotel has significant associations with the early development of hotels in the State, the early establishment of law and order in important towns, and provides evidence of the development of the significant early town of Nairne.

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

Being an excellent surviving example of a two-storey hotel building of the early 1850s and the cellars having additional representative qualities as a surviving example of a non-purpose-built mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century police station including cells and police residence.

**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 hotel retains a high integrity, is an outstanding representative of 1850s hotel design, and displays an outstanding quality of ashlar stone construction. Although many mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century hotels survive in the State, few have been as little altered as the District Hotel at Nairne. The original high quality design and construction of the building is clearly demonstrated by the surviving fabric.

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**District Hotel, fr Nairne Arms****Place no.: 1263**

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**HISTORY**

The District Hotel was briefly known as the Dunstan hotel in the early 1970s.

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**REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7543.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, S3:373.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L236.
- Hoad, J L 1999, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836–1984*, pp 135-6 & 304.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 33.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- *Mount Barker Courier*.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 427.
- *Register*, 25 January 1840.
- State Heritage Branch, file 10509.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)

**District Hotel, fr Nairne Arms****Place no.: 1263****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	77 Princes Hwy, Nairne
<b>Description</b>	Two-storey stone hotel building
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Ashlar stone work, stone walls and detailing including flat-arch stone voussoirs, hipped cgi roof. Symmetrical front with seven openings to each storey, with the lower storey having a central wider window comprising a 16-paned double-hung sash, flanked by two doors. The rest of the windows are timber-framed 12-paned double-hung sashes. Other significant features include hipped o-gee cgi verandah on timber posts, and red-brick chimneys. Internally, the cellars are of special significant because of their associations with the former police station.
<b>Condition</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot , Section 5200, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5133-59
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Hotel
<b>Original Use</b>	Hotel
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1840
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 80
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	10509
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S3:373</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area NAA</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, L236</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 7543</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 427</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Nairne\NA Princes 77#
<b>Map Reference</b>	NAA 6.6
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**District Hotel, fr Nairne Arms**

**Place no.: 1263**



*District Hotel, fr Nairne Arms, 2004*



*detail of stonework to District Hotel, 2004*

**Upstairs, downstairs - house, shop & fence****Place no.: 1280**

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**Address** 105-107 Princes Hwy, Nairne

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Two-storey house constructed of coursed cut-stone blocks with stone dressings and a hipped cgi roof. Features include cambered arches with stone voussoirs over openings, timber-framed openings, central timber front door with multi-paned fanlight, timber-framed double-hung sash windows (one with original multi-panes), timber shutters to upper level, substantial red-brick chimneys to two-storey front section, and a single-storey skillion-roofed extension with two brick chimneys to rear. The attached shop is a single-storey stone building with stone dressings and a hipped cgi roof. Features include symmetrical shop-front with central door (inset) flanked by timber-framed shop windows, parapet wall with projecting coursing above concave verandah on timber posts, and a stone cellar underneath. Also, stone fence to side of house.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This 1870 house and shop is a vital element of South Australia's most significant early tanning complex which includes not only the original tannery and first residence, but also the later shop and house which demonstrate the early success of the tannery. The shop and house are also fine examples of their respective types, have high integrity and display excellent design and construction.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, especially because of its close associations with one of South Australia's most significant tanning businesses and its contribution to a unique early industrial complex (comprising tannery, original cottage, house & shop).*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, the house and shop are fine examples of 1870 buildings of their type, but are particularly significant for their interpretative qualities and their contribution to the unique Timmins tanning complex comprising tannery, original cottage, house & shop.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, displaying a fine design and outstanding stone construction.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

**Upstairs, downstairs - house, shop & fence****Place no.: 1280****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

This house & shop form part of a highly significant early group of buildings associated with early tanner Henry Timmins. The most significant elements of this group are Timmins' tannery, his original cottage (Bigmore Cottage at 107 Princes Highway) and the house & shop now known as Upstairs, downstairs.

South Australia's first tannery to be established outside of Adelaide was erected by Henry Timmins at Nairne in the early 1850s. Timmins arrived in Nairne in 1851, soon afterwards establishing and constructing a tannery on the banks of the Nairne Creek. There are differing references as to when Timmins operated his tannery in Nairne. Several date his tanning operations as 1851–1877, but it is not clear exactly when the current stone building was constructed. He purchased the land from Albert Elder and George Tinline in 1854, and the construction methods indicate that it was likely to have been constructed in the early to mid 1850s. At about the same time, Timmins also constructed a sturdy stone cottage in front of the tannery and adjacent to the main road. Jensen refers to Timmins as opening a second tannery in Nairne in 1868. It is not clear where this was located. Timmins also constructed a larger cottage at no. 103 soon after purchasing the land in 1859. He then lived at no. 103 until his large new house in front of the tannery was completed. Timmins' business had proved so successful, that in 1870, he commissioned Spence Bros to construct a fine two-storey shop & residence adjacent to the main street in front of his tannery. Jensen speculates that this house may have been designed by Edmund Wright. If this was indeed so, it serves to illustrate how successful Timmins had become since first establishing his tannery. Timmins continued to operate his tannery until 1877 when he leased the property to JA Tiggemann & CCT Pflaum. The property was eventually sold out of the Timmins family in 1957, when it was taken over by the Chapmans. The house and shop are of special significance for their associations with Timmins' tanning business, and the early industrial, commercial and residential development of South Australia. It is also significant for its interrelationship with the early development of Nairne, South Australia's first town outside of Adelaide.

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

This possibly architecturally-designed and certainly well-constructed shop and house have an exceptional integrity and are outstanding representatives of 1870s residential and commercial construction. Their interpretative values are also outstanding, especially when considered in conjunction with the other major elements of the significant group, namely the tannery and Timmins' original cottage at no. 107. (The cottage at no. 103 also has close associations with the group, but has been much more altered)

**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 house in particular displays an outstanding quality of design and craftsmanship, being a fine representative of a two-storey symmetrical house with simple classical styling and exceptional stonework. The shop is also an outstanding representative of a typical shop building of the period.

**Upstairs, downstairs - house, shop & fence****Place no.: 1280****REFERENCES**

- Gardiner, F 1997, Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register, S3:376.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S251.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 163.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 3193.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- State Heritage Branch, file 13941.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)

*Upstairs, downstairs - house & shop, 2004**Entrance to cellar, 2004**House & side wall / stonework detail, 2004*

**Upstairs, downstairs – house, shop & fence****Place no.: 1280****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	105-107 Princes Hwy, Nairne
<b>Description</b>	Two-storey house with adjacent single-storey shop, cellar and single-storey addition to rear.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	House: stone walls with stone dressings, hipped cgi roof, stone voussoirs over openings, timber-framed openings, central timber front door with multi-paned fanlight, timber-framed double-hung sash windows (one with original multi-panes), timber shutters to upper level, substantial red-brick chimneys to two-storey front section, and a single-storey skillion-roofed extension with two brick chimneys to rear. Shop: stone walls and dressings, hipped cgi roof, symmetrical shop-front with central door (inset) flanked by timber-framed shop windows, parapet wall with projecting coursing above concave verandah on timber posts, and stone cellar. Original stone fence adjacent house.
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 5, Section 5201, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5245-720
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House & shop
<b>Original Use</b>	House & shop
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1870
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 94
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	13941
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S3:376</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area NAA</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 3193</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Nairne\NA Princes 105#
<b>Map Reference</b>	NAA 6.6
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Upstairs, downstairs - house, shop & fence**

**Place no.: 1280**



*Upstairs,downstairs - shop & house, 2004*



*Upstairs, downstairs – rear of house & shop, 2004*

**Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge)****Place no.: 1312****Address** McIntyre Ford Rd, nr Nairne**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Remains of 1856 bridge adjacent to road comprising six substantial stone piers of approximately 4 metres high and each set 6 metres apart. Piers are constructed of random rubble with coursed freestone facing and square-profile sockets for original timber girders. Some timber beams still survive in situ at the eastern end of the bridge.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

Dawes Bridge is a significant and rare surviving example of an original 1850s stone and timber bridge which provides important information about the changing route of one of South Australia's most significant road, the Princes Highway.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, providing significant information about significant early road routes in South Australia, and early bridge construction.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being a rare surviving example of an original stone and timber bridge.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, namely a 1850s stone and timber bridge.*
- (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 demonstrating the quality of stonework of significant early bridges, and the way in which timbers were used for construction.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.



*View towards Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge), 2004*

**Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge)****Place no.: 1312****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

This bridge is located on what was once the main road from Adelaide to Melbourne via Wellington, now the Princes Highway. The ford at which the original main road crossed Scott's creek cause many problems for travellers, and in 1855, the Colonial Architect approved P Landers plan for a bridge at the crossing. The bridge was constructed by Councillor John Hillman, who was also a farmer and completed the work after harvest! The cost of the bridge was £1,350 and it was opened in 1856. It was named Dawes Bridge in honour of the Council Chairman of the time. This was a significant early bridge along what was one of South Australia's most important roads, and its location on what is now a little-used dirt road provides important information about the early development and subsequent changes in roads and trade-routes through the Adelaide Hills.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This is a rare surviving example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone and timber bridge, particularly because it has not been modernised in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and still retains some of its original timbers.

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

Stone and timber bridges rarely surviving from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, or if they do, it is usually only the stonework which survives underneath a newer steel or concrete bridge. In the case of the bridge on McIntyre Ford Road, the main road to Wellington and Melbourne was eventually re-routed, so the bridge was not modernised and upgraded in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but left as a monument on the side of what has become a little-used dirt road. Although it is ruined, because it has been so little altered it still retains a high integrity. For this reason, it is an outstanding surviving example of a stone and timber bridge which reveals significant information about the typical construction techniques of Colonial bridges.

**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 majority of 19<sup>th</sup>-century bridges constructed in the hills consisted of stone abutments and pillars with timber girders between them. However, bridges which are still in use have been updated with steel and timber, and Dawes bridge is now a rare surviving example of this sort of bridge and provides a good demonstration of the quality of stonework and the way in which timbers were used for construction.

**REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 19108.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, L271.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 145.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, p 100.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, & *Register*, 17 June 1856.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- State Heritage Branch, file 14597.

**Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge)****Place no.: 1312****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	McIntyre Ford Rd, nr Nairne
<b>Description</b>	Remains of stone and timber bridge
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone work to piers, sockets and surviving timber beams.
<b>Condition</b>	Very poor
<b>Land Description</b>	Hundred of Kanmantoo Road reserve, adj CT 5413-25
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Monument
<b>Original Use</b>	Road bridge
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1855
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 93
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	14597
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, L271</li><li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 19108</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\nr Nairne\NA McIntyre bridge#
<b>Map Reference</b>	East 1.4
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope



*Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge), 2004*

**Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge)**

**Place no.: 1312**



*Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge), 2004*



*Detail of timbers at Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge), 2004*



*View towards Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge), 2004*

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**The Valleys****Place no.: 1315**

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**Address** lot 2 Peggy Buxton Rd, nr Nairne

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Two-storey house constructed of [rendered] stone with shaped stone voussoirs over openings (flat-arches) and cruciform cgi gable roof. Features include return verandahs with timber posts, timber-framed openings with timber doors, casement windows, double-hung sash windows, decorative ventilators to gables and red-brick chimneys. Auxiliary buildings dating from the mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century include former chapel, post office, winery, stables and other outbuildings. These are constructed of stone [mostly rendered] with cgi roofs (mostly gable) and timber-framed openings, timber doors and windows. The estate also has a significant entry comprising stone posts with stone coping, balls-caps and stone-wall fencing.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

The Valleys was remarkable as one of the earliest Great English-style estates and for its associations with Matthew Smillie, founder of South Australia's first registered town. The surviving buildings are among the oldest in the State and have significant associations with the early pattern of settlement, and demonstrate the way in which design, layout and construction copied English traditions in the first years of settlement.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being one of the earliest significant estates in the Adelaide Hills.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being an uncommon surviving example of a self-contained English-style manorial estate.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being significant surviving example of an early country estate with outstanding historical and interpretative qualities.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, demonstrating early English design and construction techniques.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely Matthew Smillie.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

## The Valleys

Place no.: 1315

### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

The Valleys was constructed by significant early colonist Matthew Smillie. Most notably, Smillie founded South Australia's first registered town, Nairne. In 1839, he purchased sections 5201-03 from a Special Survey of 4,000 acres, and by 23 November of the same year he had advertised town allotments for sale in the *Register*. He constructed a mud and brick homestead at the Valleys in 1840, and this became the centre of a significant English-style manorial estate which included its own post office, Primitive Methodist Chapel, winery as well as the usual farm buildings, and an c1844 large two-storey house. This type of English-style self-contained estate was an uncommon yet very significant feature of the early development of South Australia, and can also be found in the Clare Valley (Bungaree & Pewsey Vale) and near Flaxley (Battunga).

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This is an uncommon surviving example of a very early 'self-contained' manorial estate which included chapel, post office, winery and farm buildings as well as the homestead.

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

This is an outstanding surviving example of an early 'self-contained' manorial estate, and includes an outstanding example of an 1840s homestead.

**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 design and functions of the homestead and other buildings demonstrate the way of life of some of South Australia's wealthier early settlers, and the individual designs of the buildings provide significant information about the English stylistic details which were often used for some of our earliest buildings. The buildings also display fine examples of early construction techniques and use of materials.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

The Valleys was constructed by significant early colonist Matthew Smillie. Most notably, Smillie founded South Australia's first registered town, Nairne. In 1839, he purchased sections 5201-03 from a Special Survey of 4,000 acres, and by 23 November of the same year he had advertised town allotments for sale in the *Register*. He established a notable country estate at the Valleys in 1840, and was also involved with public affairs, being one of the first three Aldermen for the City of Adelaide (1840) and Chairman of the Trustees of the Great Eastern Road (Princes Highway). Smillie's early death in 1847 cut short his public career in South Australia, but in eight short years, he had already achieved a notable amount.

## The Valleys

Place no.: 1315

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### REFERENCES

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- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings.*
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*Entrance to the Valleys, 2004*

**The Valleys****Place no.: 1315****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	lot 2 Peggy Buxton Rd, nr Nairne
<b>Description</b>	House, 19 <sup>th</sup> -century stone outbuildings and barns (including former chapel, post office and winery) and stone entrance.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Two-storey house constructed of [rendered] stone with shaped stone voussoirs over openings (flat-arches) and cruciform cgi gable roof. Features include return verandahs with timber posts, timber-framed openings with timber doors, casement windows, double-hung sash windows, decorative tri-segmental ventilators to gables and red-brick chimneys. Auxiliary buildings are constructed of stone [mostly rendered] with cgi roofs (mostly gable) and timber-framed openings, timber doors and windows. The estate also has a significant entry comprising stone posts with stone coping, balls-caps and stone-wall fencing
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot , Section 1888, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5106-203
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House, farm buildings, outbuildings & entrance
<b>Original Use</b>	House, chapel, post office, winery, stables, farm buildings and entrance
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1840, 1844
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 95
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	13940
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S3:367</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S265</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\nr Nairne\NA Peggy Buxton Valleys#
<b>Map Reference</b>	North 1.2
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**The Valleys**

**Place no.: 1315**



*House at the Valleys, 2004*



*Auxiliary buildings at the Valleys, 2004*



*Stables, etc at the Valleys, 2004*



*The Valleys, 2004*

**Elmdale – house, kitchen & bakehouse****Place no.: 1316****Address**

Pulleine Rd, nr Nairne

**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Two-storey residence with walls constructed of early hand-made bricks with stone sections to rear, [rendered upper-storey], and a hipped timber-shingle roof [covered with cgi]. Front elevation has a central panelled door flanked by timber-framed multi-paned casement windows, with three similar casements above. Other details include a concave cgi verandah on timber posts, a timber door to side wall at upper level, and red-brick chimneys. To the rear is a separate stone kitchen with attached bakehouse, both with cgi roofs and red-brick chimneys.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This early homestead complex demonstrates the settlement habit and earliest way of life of our first settlers, and the way in which they transplanted many ideas and traditions from their birthplaces. It has an outstanding integrity which contribute to its interpretative qualities as one of the oldest two-storey houses in the State. It is also a significant representative of early English-style design, early construction methods, and the way in which home-made bricks were made using local clay and primitive tools.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being one of the earliest two-storey residences in the State.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being a rare surviving example of an intact and little-altered early 1840s two-storey residence.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding surviving example of an 1840s two-storey residence.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, displaying English-style design, early construction, and incorporating some of the State's earliest hand-made bricks.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

**Elmdale – house, kitchen & bakehouse****Place no.: 1316****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

This house appears to have been built in 1841, and was certainly constructed in the 1840s. After the 1840 'Blakiston', this is probably the oldest two-storey building in the district. Its construction is attributed to George Mills, who arrived in the district in 1841 and commenced grain growing on this land near Nairne. His first dwelling was a sod hut, but he soon constructed a larger house which is now known as Elmdale. This was constructed using hand-made bricks made from clay on the property. To the rear of the house, he also constructed a separate kitchen with attached bakehouse. Mills became the registered owner of this property in 1851, and continued there until his death in 1903. In addition to his farming, Mills also managed a grain store on the corner of Pulleine and Woodside Road. This two-storey house with outbuildings is significant because it demonstrates the earliest way of life of our first settlers, and the way in which they transplanted many ideas and traditions from their birthplaces.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This is a rare surviving example of a two-storey 1840s residence. It has been little altered and retains much information about the way of life and residential style and construction of the first decade of settlement. Such outstanding interpretative qualities are now rarely found in 1840s houses, especially in the earliest two-storey dwellings.

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

This is an outstanding surviving example of a two-storey 1840s residence. Because it has been relatively little altered, it still retains many of its original features, especially its external design and construction.

**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.*

This house is constructed using hand-made local bricks which are probably the oldest in the district and among the oldest in the State. The place reveals information about the earliest brick-making techniques in the State as well as the earliest methods of design and construction. The design of the house is evocative of two-storey English houses of the Regency period, and the design, proportions and construction combine to form a unique residence which was clearly constructed within the first few years of settlement (c1841).

**REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7583.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, S3:378.
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- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
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- State Heritage Branch, file 13942.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)

**Elmdale – house, kitchen & bakehouse****Place no.: 1316****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Pulleine Rd, nr Nairne
<b>Description</b>	Two-storey house with separate kitchen and bakehouse
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Walls of stone and hand-made bricks [excluding render to upper storey], hipped timber-shingle roof, central panelled door, timber-framed multi-paned casement windows, concave cgi verandah on timber posts, a timber door to side wall at upper level, and red-brick chimneys. To the rear is a separate stone kitchen with attached bakehouse, both with cgi roofs and red-brick chimneys.
<b>Condition</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 2, Section 5301, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5511-986
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House and outbuildings
<b>Original Use</b>	House and farm buildings
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1841–51
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 94
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	13942
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S3:378</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S238</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 7583</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 2352</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Nairne\NA Pulleine Elmdale#
<b>Map Reference</b>	West 1.3
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Elmdale – house, kitchen & bakehouse**

**Place no.: 1316**



*Elmdale, 2004*



*Elmdale, 2004*

**Elmdale – house, kitchen & bakehouse**

**Place no.: 1316**



*Elmdale, 2004*



*Kitchen and bakehouse to rear Elmdale, 2004*

## Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well Place: 1329

**Address** lot 11 Paechtown Rd, Paechtown

### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

**House** is a three level loft-house with stone basement (cellars) and an upper structure of half-timbered frame with hand-made red-brick infill and a half-hipped timber-shingle roof. Roof continues to a raked shingle verandah on timber posts. Features include timber-framed openings with timber doors and casements, loft windows and symmetrical red-brick chimneys. **Barn** is a substantial timber-framed structure with hand-made red-brick infill and a cgi gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings & timber doors and windows. [Later additions have been added during conversion to house] **Outbuilding** is a timber-framed structure with timber cladding, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings and timber casement windows and doors. **Well** is a stone underground shaft topped by a low stone wall.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This complex makes a vital contribution to the unique Paechtown settlement, demonstrates the early German settlement of the area, displays traditional German design and construction, and is a significant exemplar of the traditional German Conservation ethic.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, namely the distinctive German traditions of the Paechtown area.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, displaying uncommon examples of half-timbering, red-brick nogging, timber-shingle roofing, and timber-cladding to outbuilding.*
- (c) *it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history, providing significant information about the impact of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century German immigration and of the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding German farm complex including excellent examples of half-timbered house and barn design & construction.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, namely half-timbered and timber-frame construction with distinctly German design and use of materials.*

### RECOMMENDATION

The former JC Paech barn is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register, and the rest of the significant complex, namely the fr JC Paech house, outbuilding and well, are recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register as part of the above place.

## Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well Place: 1329

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

The Paech family made a significant impact on the landscape of Hahndorf. Not only did several members settle and construct buildings in the town of Hahndorf, but others founded the settlements of Friedrichstadt and Paechtown. Friedrichstadt came first, with Johann Friedrich Paech having purchased 13 sections of land in 1846, and establishing his own farm at 'Friedrichstadt'. In 1853, he sold part of his holding including section 3916 to Johann Christian Paech jr, and it was Christian who subsequently established Paechtown and constructed the buildings which are the subject of this report. In the same year, Christian subdivided and sold part of his land to other members of his family, including block 9 & 13 to Johann Gottlob Paech who constructed the neighbouring Paech Cottage. Meanwhile Christian (JC) Paech commenced constructing his own buildings, first a 'cottage'. This was possibly the existing timber-framed outbuilding with timber cladding (between House and former barn), as it is a similar example to the original timber cottages at 7 & 15 Victoria Street Hahndorf. The house and former barn were subsequently constructed at about the same time, and have similar construction to each other - namely a half-timbered frame with red-brick nogging. The house also retains a timber-shingle roof.

Paechtown is a unique settlement comprising a group of early German half-timbered and timber-framed houses and barns. Although most of the buildings in the settlement were badly damaged by fire in the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires, most of the significant structures have now been restored. JC Paech's complex makes an outstanding contribution to the heritage of Paechtown. The aesthetic qualities of the buildings and their representative German design and construction compliments their historical significance and provides important information about German traditions and the development of South Australia's German heritage.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This traditional German farm complex displays uncommon examples of half-timbered construction with red-brick nogging, timber-shingle roofing, and early timber-cladding to the original timber-framed cottage.

**Criterion (c)** *it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.*

The history and vicissitudes of the significant German farm complex are closely connected with two significant events in this State, firstly the massive influx of German migrants to the Hahndorf area during the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century, and secondly the devastating impact of the 1983 Ash Wednesday fires. Both events had a profound influence on the South Australian landscape, especially in the Hahndorf and Paechtown areas. Paechtown was very badly damaged by the 1983 fires, and most of the buildings needed substantial work before they were again habitable. However, the dedication and craftsmanship of the builders was outstanding in both periods.

It is important also to remember that, whilst the English and Australian standard of Conservation prefers that heritage is 'authentic' and that only original fabric is of heritage significance, the German traditions are to reconstruct after devastation and to renew buildings as required. It is a tradition at which they excel. Many of Germany's historic buildings have been replaced stone by stone over the centuries, just as we humans renew ourselves one cell at a time. However, it has been done so masterfully and has been such an entrenched part of the culture that few would question the quality or authenticity of the results. From Augsburg Cathedral to the Mediæval town of Nürnberg, the buildings provide a strong sense of tradition, despite having little fabric surviving

## Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well Place: 1329

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE, *cont.*

#### **Criterion (c), *cont.***

from 600 years ago. Thus the rescue and reconstruction of the damaged buildings at Paechtown was carried out in true German tradition. The work has been done so well, that the majority of the fabric, including walls, roof and windows appear original, and the inclusion of various charred timbers provides testimony of the history of original fabric. The current building is a credit to both the original builders and the 1983 restorers, and provides a significant record of the distinctive German history and traditions of the unique Paechtown area.

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

This is an outstanding surviving example of an early German farm complex, including large loft-house, substantial barn, outbuilding/original cottage and a stone well. All the buildings are excellent representatives of their original pioneering German design and construction techniques and have 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 house and former barn both display outstanding examples of half-timbered frame construction with early brick nogging. The outbuilding is an excellent example of timber-framed construction with timber cladding. The house also displays the typical pioneer roof cladding of timber-shingles. All of the buildings are significant representatives of typical German design, with the simple early cottage having been improved on by the complex half-timbered structures of the barn and house. The house displays a three-level design including stone cellars and a loft under the roof. The barn was originally a complex combination of spaces, although conversion to a house has altered original interior. Nevertheless, the external integrity and interpretative qualities of the buildings remains high, despite the various restorations and alterations.

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### REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7537.
- Butler, Reg 1989, *A College in the Wattles: Hahndorf & its Academy*.
- Berry, D W & S H Gilbert 1981, *Pioneer Building Techniques in South Australia*.
- Cox, Philip & J Freeland 1980, *Rude Timber Buildings in Australia*.
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- Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
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- Young, G et al 1981, *Hahndorf Volumes 1 & 2*, Australian Heritage Commission.

## Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well Place: 1329

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### SITE RECORD

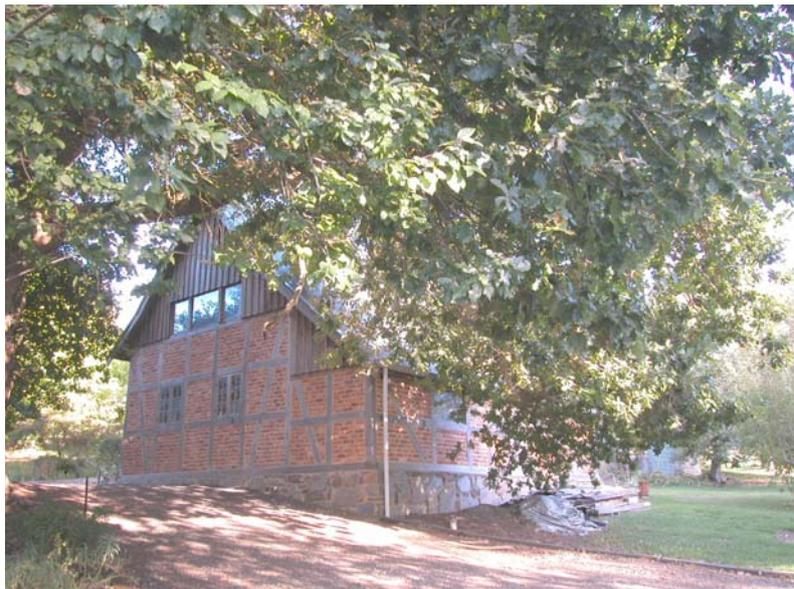
<b>Location</b>	lot 11 Paechtown Rd, Paechtown
<b>Description</b>	Three-level half-timbered loft-house, timber outbuilding, fr timber-framed barn & stone well
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<p><b>House:</b> three level loft-house with stone basement (cellars) and upper structure of half-timbered frame with hand-made red-brick infill and a half-hipped timber-shingle roof, raked shingle verandah with timber posts, timber-framed openings, timber doors and casements, loft windows and symmetrical red-brick chimneys.</p> <p><b>Barn:</b> timber-framed structure with hand-made red-brick infill, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings, timber doors and windows [excluding 20<sup>th</sup>-century additions]. <b>Outbuilding:</b> timber-framed structure with timber cladding, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings and timber casement windows &amp; doors. <b>Well</b> is a stone underground shaft topped by low stone wall.</p>
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 3912, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5401-564
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House, outbuilding & house
<b>Original Use</b>	House, cottage/outbuilding & barn
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1853, 1983
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 80
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	10494
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S250</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area PAZ</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S275</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, Report no. 7537</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Classified list</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Paechtown\PA Paechtown bn#1-4 & Hs3#1-6
<b>Map Reference</b>	PAZ 8.18
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well**

**Place: 1329**



*fr JC Paech Barn with house to rear left, 2004*



*House, fr JC Paech Barn, 2004*



*Well near fr JC Paech Barn, 2004*



*Detail of fr JC Paech Barn, 2004*

**Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well**

**Place: 1329**



*fr JC Paech House, 2004*



*fr JC Paech House, 2004*



*fr JC Paech House, 2004*



*fr JC Paech House, 2004*

**Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well**

**Place: 1329**



*House, outbuilding and side of fr barn, fr JC Paech House, cottage & barn, 2004*



*House & outbuilding, fr JC House & cottage, 2004*

**Paech Cottage, fr JG Paech house & bake-oven****Place no.: 1330**

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**Address** lot 57 Paechtown Rd, Paechtown

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

**House** is a three level loft-house with stone basement (cellars) and an upper structure of half-timbered frame with hand-made red-brick infill and a half-hipped timber-shingle roof. Roof continues to a raked shingle verandah on timber posts. Features include timber-framed openings with timber doors and casements, loft windows and symmetrical red-brick chimneys. Attached **bake-oven** is a stone and brick oven and chimney with an unusual 'beehive' form.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This is an outstanding surviving example of an early German half-timbered house and bake-oven and makes a vital contribution to the unique Paechtown settlement. It also demonstrates the early German settlement of the area and displays traditional German design and construction as well as uncommon examples of half-timbered construction and timber-shingle roofing.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, namely the distinctive German traditions of the Paechtown area.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, displaying uncommon examples of half-timbering, red-brick nogging & timber-shingle roofing.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century German half-timbered house.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, namely half-timbered construction with distinctly German design and use of materials.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

Paech Cottage, the former JG Paech house & bake-oven, are recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

**Paech Cottage, fr JG Paech house & bake-oven****Place no.: 1330****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

The Paech family made a significant impact on the landscape of Hahndorf. Not only did several members settle and construct buildings in the town of Hahndorf, but others founded the settlements of Friedrichstadt and Paechtown. Friedrichstadt came first, with Johann Friedrich Paech having purchased 13 sections of land in 1846, and establishing his own farm at 'Friedrichstadt'. In 1853, he sold part of his holding including section 3916 to Johann Christian Paech jr. Christian then subdivided part of his land, and sold some to other members of his family, thereby establishing a settlement at 'Paechtown'. At this time (1853), Johann Gottlob Paech purchased blocks 9 & 13 on which he constructed his house with attached bake-oven (now Paech Cottage). JG Paech constructed a traditional German house on his land, based on the 18<sup>th</sup> century 'Flurkuchen' or 'through-kitchen' design where the kitchen was also a passage.

Paechtown is a unique settlement comprising a group of early German half-timbered and timber-framed houses and barns. Although most of the buildings in the settlement were badly damaged by fire in the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires, most of the significant structures have now been restored. The building which has been least altered is Paech Cottage. This significant early building is also a vital entry point to the significant Paechtown settlement, providing an immediate sense of arrival and evoking a sense of the German heritage of the settlement. The aesthetic quality of the house and its representative German design and construction complements its historical significance and provides important information about German traditions and the early development of South Australia's German heritage.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This traditional German house displays uncommon examples of half-timbered construction with red-brick nogging and timber-shingle roofing. The bake-house is also an uncommon example of 'beehive' construction.

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

This is an outstanding surviving example of an early German loft-house and is an excellent representative of pioneering German design and construction techniques with 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 house displays outstanding examples of half-timbered frame construction with early brick nogging and the typical pioneer roof cladding of timber-shingles. It is a significant representative of typical German design, displaying a three-level plan including stone cellars and a loft under the roof, and a typical German half-hipped roof form. The bake-oven also displays early German design and construction of bake-ovens. Both the house and the bake-oven have high integrity and outstanding interpretative qualities.

**Paech Cottage, fr JG Paech house & bake-oven****Place no.: 1330****REFERENCES**

- Butler, Reg 1989, *A College in the Wattles: Hahndorf & its Academy*.
- Berry, D W & S H Gilbert 1981, *Pioneer Building Techniques in South Australia*.
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*Paech Cottage, 2004*

**Paech Cottage, fr JG Paech house & bake-oven****Place no.: 1330****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	lot 57 Paechtown Rd, Paechtown
<b>Description</b>	Three-level loft-house with attached bake-oven
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Three level loft-house with stone basement (cellars) and upper structure of half-timbered frame with hand-made red-brick infill and a half-hipped timber-shingle roof, raked shingle verandah with timber posts, timber-framed openings, timber doors and casements, loft windows, symmetrical red-brick chimneys & bake-oven comprising stone and brick oven and chimney with unusual 'beehive' form.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 3915, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5416-343
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House
<b>Original Use</b>	House & bake-oven
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1853
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 80
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	10496
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li><li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area PAZ</li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S274</li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, Classified list</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Paechtown\PA Paechtown Paech#
<b>Map Reference</b>	PAZ 8.18
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Paech Cottage, fr JG Paech house & bake-oven**

**Place no.: 1330**



*Front of Paech Cottage, 2004*



*Detail of front of Paech Cottage, 2004*

**Paech Cottage, fr JG Paech house & bake-oven**

**Place no.: 1330**



*Side of Paech Cottage, 2004*



*Bake-oven at Paech Cottage, 2004*

**Prospect Hill Museum, former shop****Place no.: 1357**

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**Address** lot 5 Griggs Avenue, Prospect Hill

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

House and shop, detached kitchen/bakery/smokehouse/cellar, former butcher's barn, former smithy, school, shepherd's hut and tree-trunk drinking trough. **Original cottage** walls are constructed of pug (mixture of mud & straw) timber-frame of roof showing evidence of former thatch covering, now clad in cgi. The **shop** is rendered with a hipped cgi roof and some use of timber slabs for partition walls. The **kitchen** includes a bakery, with attached smokehouse and cellar, constructed of stone with cgi roof and red-brick chimneys. The **barn** is constructed of coursed local pink-stone blocks with stone dressings, timber lintels and parapet cgi gable roof. The **smithy** has a wall of timber-framing with pug infill, some stone walling, and timber-framing with cgi cladding including skillion roof. All buildings have timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed windows including shop window to former store. Other significant buildings at the site include the old Meadows **school**, a timber-framed galvanised-iron clad building with gable roof; and the former **shepherd's hut**, constructed of timber slabs with the cgi gable roof and central entry. There is also a timber **watering-trough** made out of the hollowed trunk of a tree, and now tilted at one end.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

The Prospect Hill Museum is an outstanding pioneering group which reveals significant evidence of pioneering lifestyles and construction methods. The original cottage and shop have close associations with the early development of Prospect Hill and the Griggs family. The cottage demonstrates pioneering construction methods (pug walls and evidence of a thatched roof); the shop timber-slab partitions; the smithy half-timbering with pug infill; the shepherd's hut slab walling, simple evocative design and curled iron at entrance; and the trough, crude but practical early watering-trough design. The museum complex as a whole provides outstanding interpretative qualities for all of the various buildings.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, the cottage and store being the nucleus of the settlement of Prospect Hill, having been continuously occupied by the family who founded the settlement, and providing significant information about the way of life of South Australia's rural pioneers; and the museum complex as a whole having high interpretative qualities.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, particularly the pug walls and evidence of thatched roofing, and the design and layout of each of the structures, the design and construction of the shepherd's hut, the construction of the smithy, and the construction of the trough.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.

**Prospect Hill Museum, former shop****Place no.: 1357****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

This museum complex is significant on many levels. Griggs' original cottage, former post office and store, smithy, butchery and kitchen/bakehouse/smokehouse/cellar reveal much about the life-style of pioneer settlers in rural locations where self-sufficiency was necessary. It also reminds us that it was not only the German settlers who constructed such a variety of domestic buildings, performing a number of roles from the one property including commerce, manufacturing of fine foods, blacksmithing and farming. The Prospect Hill complex is an excellent example of an early British complex of this time.

The Prospect Hill Museum, post office and house have been continuously owned by the Griggs family since 1872. In 1872, George T Griggs bought one acre of section 51 from William Luffman on which he constructed his original pug house. In subsequent decades, the Griggs family established a general store and post office (1874), butcher, smithy, bakery and smokehouse. The original shop & house now forms the heart of a small settlement which has a strong community spirit (see section 8.19), and offers considerable interpretative opportunities, being now part of a local museum complex.

This museum also includes three other notable surviving structures, each with their own historical significance and interpretative qualities. The 'Old Meadows school' was constructed at Meadows in 1893, and must be one of the smallest surviving school rooms in the State. The c1850s shepherd's hut was formerly located at Gum View and is a rare surviving example of a pioneering timber shepherd's hut which reveals much about the very basic and confined living conditions our early shepherds were expected to endure. The tree-trunk watering trough is an evocative structure which provides information of the practical constructions of early rural settlers.

**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.*

Although not constructed until the 1870s, Griggs' fr cottage and store complex survives as an outstanding example of early construction methods, being constructed with mud and straw walls & red gum joinery including floors, lintels & doors. The structure of the original thatch roof survives under the current corrugated-iron roof, and there is also some use of timber slabs for partitions. These are all significant 'primitive' building materials which rarely survive.

Griggs' smithy is also an outstanding surviving example of typical pioneer construction methods, having a wall of exposed timber frame with pug infill as well as stone walls and some timber-framed cgi-clad walls. The design of the kitchen with bakehouse, smokehouse and cellar is also of significance and provides important evidence of the design and layout of these early buildings, and the way in which rural settlers constructed multi-purpose buildings to facilitate self-sufficiency and produce a variety of saleable commodities. The tiny shepherd's hut (originally at Gum View) which is now part of the museum complex is an outstanding surviving example of a pioneer shepherd's hut, displaying an extremely simple design and a rarely surviving use of materials, especially the rolled cgi over the entrance, and the use of timber-slab walling.

**Prospect Hill Museum, former shop****Place no.: 1357****REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 16570.
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*Prospect Hill Museum, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, fr shop with barn to rear, 2004*

**Prospect Hill Museum, former shop****Place no.: 1357****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	lot 5 Griggs Avenue, Prospect Hill
<b>Description</b>	former cottage, fr store & post office, fr kitchen/smokehouse, barn, smithy, fr school, fr shepherd's hut & trough
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<b>Original cottage</b> pug walls, timber-framed cgi-clad roof, timber-framed openings, rendered projecting chimney. <b>Shop</b> including rendered walls, hipped cgi roof and timber-slab partitions. <b>Kitchen</b> including stone walls cgi roof and red-brick chimneys. <b>Barn:</b> stone walls and dressings, timber lintels and parapet cgi gable roof. <b>Smithy:</b> timber-framed wall with pug infill, stone walling, and timber-framing with cgi cladding including skillion roof. All above buildings have timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed windows including shop window to former store. <b>School:</b> timber-framed galvanised-iron-clad walls, gable roof & timber-framed openings. <b>Shepherd's hut:</b> timber-slab walls, cgi gable roof and central timber door. <b>Watering-trough</b> including hollow trunk and timber stand.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 51, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5348-889
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Museum complex
<b>Original Use</b>	Cottage, store & post office, outbuildings, barn, smithy. Also school & shepherd's hut imported from their original locations.
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1872
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 84
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	12598
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area PHZ</li> <li>• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, A 6.7.1</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, Report no. 16570</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, file 1776</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Prospect Hill\PH Griggs museum#1-14
<b>Map Reference</b>	PHZ 8.19
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Prospect Hill Museum, former shop**

**Place no.: 1357**



*Prospect Hill Museum, front of fr shop showing slab walling, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, verandah of fr shop, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, barn, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, rear, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, rear, 2004*

**Prospect Hill Museum, former shop**

**Place no.: 1357**



*Prospect Hill Museum, former smithy, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, former smithy, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, former Old Meadows School, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, former Old Meadows School, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, trunk watering trough, 2004*



*Prospect Hill Museum, fr Gum View shepherd's hut*

**Eden Park - house & stables (2-storey)****Place no.: 1398****Address** Sn 2894 Paech Rd, Wistow**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Two-storey stone building with rendered Italianate dressings and a symmetrical façade with central three-storey tower. Features include cambered arches over openings, red-brick chimneys, hipped roof [partly C20 tiles] and timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The coachhouse and stables is a two-storey stone buildings with cgi gable roof, red-brick dressings and chimney, and timber-framed openings with timber windows and doors.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This impressive mansion has significant associations with the work of the Salvation Army, is an outstanding example of an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century children's home and provides evidence of the development of social institutions in the State. It also provides evidence of the rise to prosperity of one of Mount Barker's most successful early industrialists and owner of one of the State most important foundries

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, providing evidence of the rise to prosperity of one of Mount Barker's most successful early industrialists and owner of one of the State's most important foundries, and having significant associations of the work of the Salvation Army in this State.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding example of a children's home.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely the Salvation Army.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for retention in the State Heritage Register.



*Eden Park – house & barn, 2004*

**Eden Park - house & stables (2-storey)****Place no.: 1398****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

This substantial house was constructed by JG Ramsay in c1880s and is a fine example of a late Victorian mansion with associated coach-house. It provides evidence of the rise to success of one of Mount Barker's most significant early industrialists. Ramsay arrived in Mount Barker in 1856 where he founded a smithy and then a foundry on Pridmore Terrace. His business flourished as he became renowned for his production of quality agricultural machinery, and he eventually extended his foundry to become one of the most significant in the State. A significant local politician, he served on the local Council until entering Parliament in 1870, and held ministerial posts in several cabinets while on the Legislative Council. By the 1880s he was a prosperous and notable man and able to construct the substantial and stylish mansion at 'Eden Park' near Wistow. He lived here until his death in 1905. However, probably the most notable historical associations the property has is with the Salvation Army, who owned it for close to 100 years. During this period, the Eden Park Home was closely associated with the development of social work and institutions in the State. This association is discussed in further detail under criterion (g) below.

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

Namely having housed one of the most impressive and historically-significant boys' homes to have been established in South Australia.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

The Salvation Army has special historical associations with South Australia. William Booth established the Salvation Army in London in 1878, and within two years, the first Australian lay preachers were converting Adelaideans. By 1881, the first ministerial couple had arrived from England and the first 'Salvation Army Barracks' had been completed in Morphett Street, Light Square – the first in Australia. The Salvation Army was not only a religious denomination but also a significant social-work organisation. They established hostels for the homeless and provided the poor with a range of support, from food and clothing to shelter. One of their most notable projects was the acquisition of the substantial mansion and surrounding property 'Eden Park'. In 1905, this was purchased from the estate of JG Ramsay by donations from the people of Mount Barker. The Army subsequently converted the existing buildings to create a residential Special School called the 'Eden Park Home'. This provided accommodation and schooling for 8-12 year-old boys who were emotionally disturbed through neglect or abuse, particularly those with alcoholic parents. The Eden Park Home was one of the first and most significant institutions of its kind in Australia. The Army also constructed a large stone school building and a nearby residence at Eden Park in the early 20th century.

**Eden Park - house & stables (2-storey)****Place no.: 1398****REFERENCES**

- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, L2:188.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, Mount Barker District Heritage Survey, S40.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 773.
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- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
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*Eden Park - house, 1994*

**Eden Park - house & stables (2-storey)****Place no.: 1398****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Sn 2894 Paech Rd, Wistow
<b>Description</b>	Mansion and two-storey coachhouse / stable
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Two-storey stone building with rendered Italianate dressings and a symmetrical façade with central three-storey tower. Features include cambered arches over openings, red-brick chimneys, hipped roof [partly C20 tiles] and timber-framed openings with timber doors and timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The coachhouse and stables is a two-storey stone buildings with cgi gable roof, red-brick dressings and chimney, and timber-framed openings with timber windows and doors.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 2894, Hundred of Strathalbyn CT 5626-443
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House & outbuilding
<b>Original Use</b>	House & stable
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	c1870s (stables), c1880s (house)
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 96
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	14786
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S253</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, L2:188</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S40</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 3198</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Wistow\WI Wellington Eden Park#
<b>Map Reference</b>	West 1.3
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Eden Park - house & stables (2-storey)**

**Place no.: 1398**



*Eden Park - house, 2004*



*Eden Park – stables & coach-house, 2004*

### 4.3 Existing SHPs recommended for removal from the SHR

The following places are recommended for removal from the State Heritage Register:

Item	St No	Street	Town	Place name	CT	Pope rec
372	69	Mt Barker Rd	<b>Hahndorf</b>	German Arms Hotel	5207-172	SD
1082	11-13	Morphett St	<b>Mount Barker</b>	Attached Cottages	5357-611	SD
1257	62	Princes Hwy	<b>Nairne</b>	Crooked Billett, fr hotel	5554-577	SD

**German Arms Hotel****Place no.: 372**

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**Address** 69 Mt Barker Rd, Hahndorf

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Two-storey stone hotel building with rendered dressings, half-gabled cgi roof, cgi-roofed balcony with timber posts, timber-framed openings with multi-paned double-hung sash windows, & red-brick chimneys.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

The German Arms hotel makes a significant contribution to the history of Hahndorf and is a place of local heritage significance.

**Relevant Criteria**

Nil, see discussion below.

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for **removal from the State Heritage Register**, and for **inclusion in the Local Heritage Register** (see section 7).

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

Hahndorf is one of South Australia's most significant towns, particularly because of the high integrity of its exceptional German heritage. The majority of the town's most significant development, and the character which defines that significance, are the places which display pioneering German design and construction. The town's first hotel was the 1839 German Arms, located at 80 Mount Barker Rd. This building was burnt down in 1861, and by 1864, a new German Arms Inn had been constructed across the road at the current site. The second German Arms was then substantially reconstructed later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are two other hotel buildings in Hahndorf, namely the former Australian Arms (1854 – rare example of a half-timbered hotel) and the Hahndorf Inn (1863 - high integrity and quality of design). The current German Arms is indeed a fine late-19<sup>th</sup>-century hotel building, yet it does not make an outstanding contribution to Hahndorf's unique character, and does not display the high level of cultural associations which make Hahndorf such a significant part of South Australia's history.

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

This is a very good example of a c1880s building, but there are many other hotel buildings of a similar period which are better examples. Thus, this hotel is considered to be of high local significance rather than one of the best in the State.

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**German Arms Hotel****Place no.: 372**

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**HISTORY**

This German Arms Hotel was constructed by Robert Hunt in 1864. Hunt had purchased the land from Joseph Remfrey in 1853. The building has been much altered and now incorporates two separate buildings, both of which were joined across a lane by Noel Duffield.

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**REFERENCES**

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- Butler, Reg 1992, *From Byways to Highways ~ Hahndorf's Changing Streetscape*.
- DC Mt Barker, Hahndorf file.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 89–98.
- Fox, AL 2002, *Hahndorf: a journey through the village and its history*.
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- Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
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- Young, G et al 1981, *Hahndorf Volumes 1 & 2*, Australian Heritage Commission.

**German Arms Hotel****Place no.: 372****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	69 Mt Barker Rd, Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	Two-storey hotel
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls with rendered dressings, half-gabled cgi roof, cgi-roofed balcony with timber posts, timber-framed openings with multi-paned double-hung sash windows, & red-brick chimneys.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 4234, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5207-172
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Hotel
<b>Original Use</b>	Hotel
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1864 (some fabric), late C19
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 86
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	13140
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S249</li><li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the existing Hahndorf State Heritage Area</li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, L113</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Hahndorf\HN MBRd 69
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**German Arms Hotel**

**Place no.: 372**



*German Arms Hotel, 2003*



*German Arms Hotel, view from rear, 2003*

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**Attached Cottages****Place no.: 967**

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**Address** 11-13 Morphett St, Mount Barker

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Single-storey row of attached cottages constructed of rendered random coursed stone with a cgi [originally timber-shingle] gable roof with skillion section to rear. Features include timber-framed openings with timber doors and multi-paned double-hung sash windows, timber shutters and red-brick chimneys.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This late-19<sup>th</sup>-century row of attached cottages makes an outstanding contribution to an understanding of the history of Mount Barker, demonstrates the way of life of the early workers in the town and shows construction techniques typical of workers accommodation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Relevant Criteria**

Nil. See analysis below.

**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

This row of cottages has significant associations with the development of the town of Mount Barker and in particular it demonstrates the need for workers' accommodation during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is an historical theme of significance to the District of Mount Barker, rather than of special significance to the State.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This is one of many examples of attached housing in South Australia, and is of significance in the context of the town of Mount Barker, rather than in the context of the whole State.

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

There are several examples of attached workers' housing already included in the State Heritage Register which are better examples of this building class.

**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.*

This building is constructed using typical local building techniques and is an important local example, rather than being of significance in the context of the State.

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for **removal from the State Heritage Register**, and for **inclusion in the Local Heritage Register**.

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**Attached Cottages****Place no.: 967**

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**HISTORY**

This row of attached cottages was constructed for local workers in c1880s. Prior to the stone cottages being built, there was a significant row of slab huts on the site known as Bug Alley. According to Bob Schmidt, Mount Barker's very first graveyard was located on this site, although no physical evidence survives to link this information to the current stone buildings apart from their original nickname 'Resurrection Row'. The cottages were owned by the Schmidt family for a number of years.

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- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, S2:251.
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- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- *Mount Barker Courier*.
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- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- Oral history: Bob Schmidt



*Attached Cottages, 2004*

**Attached Cottages****Place no.: 967****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	11-13 Morphett St, Mount Barker
<b>Description</b>	Row of attached cottages
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls of original row of four two-roomed cottages, cgi gable roof with skillion section to rear, red-brick chimneys, timber-framed openings with timber doors & windows.
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 51, Section 4477, Hundred of Macclesfield CT 5357-611
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential/business
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential (four cottages for local workers)
<b>State Heritage Status/File</b>	SHR 1992, File 14433
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, <b>S251</b></li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area <b>MBDZ</b></li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, <b>S2:251</b></li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, <b>L45</b></li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\MB ex Gawler St\MB Morphett 11-13 cotts
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**fr Crooked Billett hotel****Place no.: 1257****Address** 62 Princes Hwy, Nairne**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Single-storey rendered stone building with hipped cgi roof and concave verandahs on timber posts. Features include timber-framed openings, timber shop windows, timber doors and timber-framed windows, and red-brick chimneys.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This is an important historical building in the town of Nairne, having been the town's second hotel and used for Council Meetings. However, it is a place of local heritage significance and is not an outstanding place in the context of the State's heritage.

**Relevant Criteria**

Nil, see discussion below.

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for **removal from the State Heritage Register**, and for **inclusion in the Local Heritage Register** (see section 7).

**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

The building was licensed as the Crooked Billet Hotel from 1851 until the license was transferred to the Millers' Arms next door in 1860. Since then it has been used as a residence. The assembly rooms to the rear of the former hotel were also used for Council meetings. This building is of special significance to the local community, but does not demonstrate its historical associations to an outstanding degree.

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

In the context of State Heritage, the former Crooked Billet Hotel is neither an outstanding hotel building nor an outstanding house.

**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 former Crooked Billet Hotel is a good example of early construction methods, but is not outstanding in the context of the State.

**REFERENCES**

- Gardiner, F 1997, Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register, pp 370-73.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S248.
- Hoad, J L 1999, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, p 288.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 3190.
- State Heritage Branch, file 13943.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)

**fr Crooked Billett hotel****Place no.: 1257****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	62 Princes Hwy, Nairne
<b>Description</b>	House
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls, cgi roof and verandah, timber-framed openings & red-brick chimneys.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 5200, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5554-577
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House
<b>Original Use</b>	House & hotel
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1850
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 93
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	13943
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S252</li> <li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, S3:370</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area NAA</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S248</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, NTR3190</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Nairne\NA Princes 62
<b>Map Reference</b>	NAA 6.6
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**fr Crooked Billett hotel**

**Place no.: 1257**



*fr Crooked Billett hotel, 2004*



*fr Crooked Billett Assembly Room (Council Chamber), 2004*

#### 4.4 Existing SHPs recommended for changed registration in the SHR

It is recommended that the following two separate SHPs:

Item	St No	Street	Town	Place name	CT	Pope rec
123		Callington Rd	<b>Callington</b>	former powder magazine, Bremer Mine	5352-569 5262-610	SC
124		Callington Rd	<b>Callington</b>	former settling tanks, Bremer Mine	5352-569 5262-610	SC

Are **altered** to become one entry:

Item	St No	Street	Town	Place name	CT	Pope rec
125		Callington Rd	<b>Callington</b>	Bremer Mine - powder magazine & settling tanks	5352-569 5262-610	SN

**Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank****Place no.: 125**

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**Address** Callington Rd, Callington

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

**Powder magazine:** Circular building with stone walls and a rounded conical stone roof lined with concrete render. Features include timber door-frame and internal ceiling timbers (see SHB drawing for dimensions and detail).

**Settling tank:** the large round tank has a 72 foot diameter and is divided into four quadrants by 1m walls constructed of schist, and the floor and walls are sealed with concrete render. The tank stands about 1 metre above ground level (see SHB drawing).

**Statement of Heritage Value**

The Bremer mine complex comprises the most significant surviving group of mine buildings in the Mount Barker District, an area rich in early mining heritage. The settling tank and powder magazine in particular have high integrity and are rare and outstanding representatives of their building type, as well as displaying design and construction techniques of this sort of mine building.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being associated with the significant Bremer mine and town of Callington, and the powder magazine also representing a building type which was much more widely used during the Colonial period*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, both being rare surviving examples of an intact settling tank and powder magazine at a mine site.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, both retaining high integrity and being excellent representatives of their respective building types.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, both demonstrating the design and construction techniques typical of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings of their type and being significant surviving examples of the same.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

These two adjacent and associated structures are currently included as separate places on the State Heritage Register. It is recommended that they are both retained on the State Heritage Register, and that they are both included as one place on the Register.

**Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank****Place no.: 125****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Criterion (a)** *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.*

Mining is one of South Australia's most significant industries. While it is the romance of gold which attracts the imagination, historically, it is copper mining which has formed the backbone of South Australia's early economic development. Copper, grain and wool were the three major export products of the State until the 1920s, and each industry made a significant impact on the historical landscape and heritage of South Australia. 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.

Thousands of pounds were spent on the construction of powder magazines during the first few decades of settlement. There were several in the centre of Adelaide town, several particularly large examples at Port Adelaide, as well as many others throughout the Colony. They were used to store munitions for defence, law enforcement, road building, dam building, quarrying, and of course mining. Relatively few of these once important building types survive, and the surviving magazine at the Bremer Mine is a significant reminder of this part of our history.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

Due to their relatively intact state, the powder magazine and settling tank are both rare surviving examples of these types of auxiliary mine buildings. There is only one other powder magazine associated with mining on the State Heritage Register, namely the one in Burra.

In the context of powder magazines in any location, there are several other examples of this building type which are not associated with mines. For example there is a powder magazine at the Willunga Quarry, one at the Yatala prison, and several associated with military sites. However, given the much larger number of magazines which were constructed during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there are only relatively few which survive intact today. Thus, the magazine at Bremer Mine is an uncommon surviving example of a once much more prevalent building type.

The buildings are also disused and little maintained, and the mine site is currently for sale. This means that the buildings at the Bremer mine are potentially endangered.

**Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank****Place no.: 125****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE, cont.**

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

This is an outstanding surviving example of both a powder magazine and a settling tank. Few examples survive of this building type, and none survive in better condition than the two constructions at the Bremer Mine.

**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.*

Both the round powder magazine and settling tank retain a high integrity and demonstrate the original design and construction techniques which were typically used for buildings of this type in the 1850s and 60s. The powder magazine in particular demonstrates an outstanding degree of aesthetic and technical accomplishment (see photo and sketch below).

**HISTORY**

The powder magazine or 'munitions bunker' was constructed in 1860 or 61, and the 'engine pool' or settling tank in the 1850s [Jensen 225] or 1863 [SHB file 10501]. The other ruins which survive at the site include the walls of the c1874 crusher engine-house and its round chimney of the same year, and part of the original pumping engine-house (c1857).

**REFERENCES**

- Austin 1863, *Mines of South Australia*.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*.
- Drexel, John 1952, *Mining in South Australia: a pictorial history*.
- Griffin, T and M McCaskill [eds] 1986, *Atlas of South Australia*, p 18 [photo].
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, pp 26-7, S220 & S223.
- <http://members.ozemail.com.au/~fliranre/bremer>
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp 135 & 225.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, V 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- Mills, AR 1981, *Kungna Tuko: a history of Kanmantoo*, Kanmantoo Progress Association.
- Mills, AR nd, *Callington Through 150 Years*.
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- Mortlock Library of South Australiana, photographs B61487-90.
- *Mount Barker Courier*.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 434 & 2543.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
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- [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)

**Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank****Place no.: 125****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Callington Rd, Callington
<b>Description</b>	Stone and concrete powder magazine, with adjacent stone (schist) and concrete settling tank.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Powder magazine: stone and concrete walls and rounded conical roof, internal timbers and timber-framed door opening. Settling tank: schist and concrete walls and floor
<b>Condition</b>	Poor / vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 14, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5352-569 & 5262-610
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Disused
<b>Original Use</b>	Powder magazine (munitions bunker) and settling tank
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	SHR 80
<b>State Heritage File Nos</b>	10499 & 10501
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, S248</li> <li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area CAA</li> <li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S220 &amp; S223</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, RNE7530</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, NTC434 &amp; NTC2543</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\CA Bremer magazine# or settling tank#
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank**

**Place no.: 125**



*Bremer Mine – powder magazine with settling tank (right) & crusher engine house ruin & chimney (rear left), 2003*



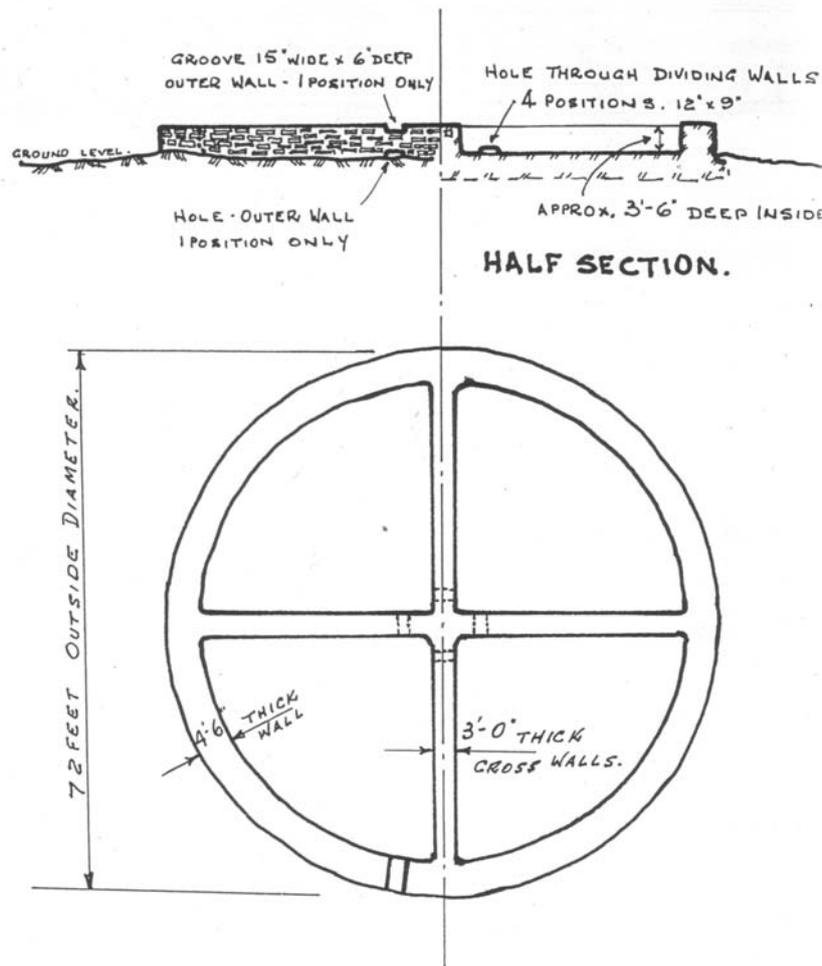
*Bremer Mine – settling tank (left) and powder magazine, 2003*

**Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank**

**Place no.: 125**



Bremer Mine – settling tank, 2003



**SETTLING TANK  
BREMER MINE  
CALLINGTON STH. AUST.**

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION: SCHIST.  
 INNER LINING: CEMENT RENDERED  
 OUTER SURFACE: UNDRESSED SCHIST  
 FLOOR: COVERED WITH DEBRIS  
 CONDITION: Nov 1982. ALMOST INTACT. FEW TOP STONES  
 DISPLACED- SOME INNER LINING SPALLED OFF  
 SURFACE OF EXTERNAL WALLS WIND ERODED.

J.E. CONNELL.  
10.11.82.

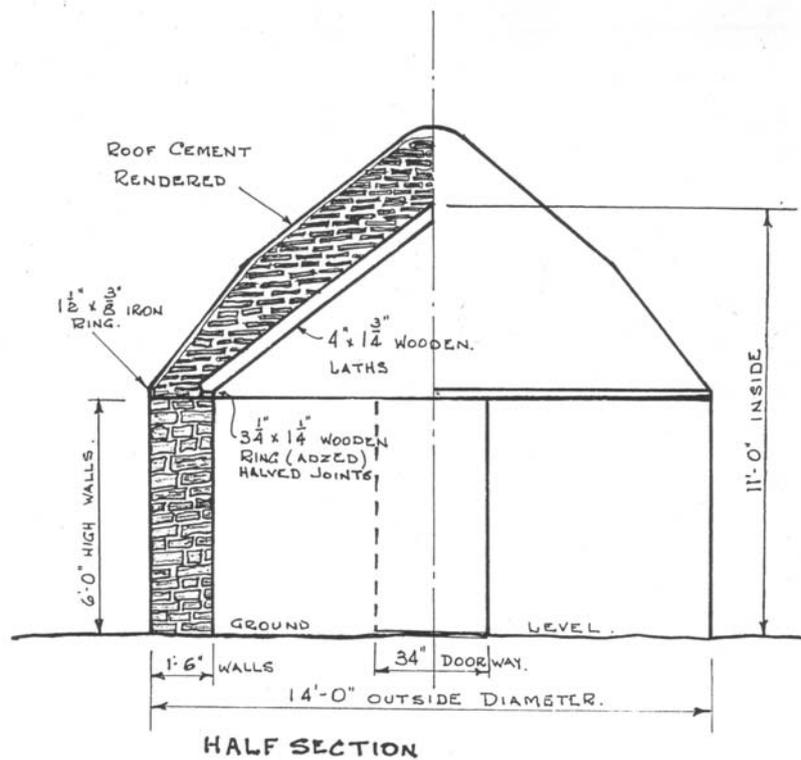
Bremer Mine – sketch of settling tank by J Connell, 1982 [SHB file 10501]

**Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank**

**Place no.: 125**



*Bremer Mine – powder magazine, 2003*



**EXPLOSIVES MAGAZINE**

**BREMER MINE**

**CALLINGTON SOUTH AUST.**

MATERIAL STONE.

CONDITION NOV. 1982 STONEMWORK - VERY GOOD

WOOD IN CEILING - VERY GOOD. DOOR FRAME MISSING.

J.E. CONNELL.

*Bremer Mine – sketch of settling tank by J Connell, 1982 [SHB file 10499]*

## 5 RECOMMENDATIONS: STATE HERITAGE PLACES

### 5.1 State Heritage Recommendations

The following places in the District Council of Mount Barker have been recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register.

	St No	Street	Town	Place name	CT	Pope rec
23	lot 10	Princes Hwy	<b>Blakiston</b>	Blakiston - house & cottage	5406-428	SR
34		Archer Hill Rd	<b>Bugle Ranges</b>	Slab Hut (von Müller) & House	134-7+ 211-66 5881-851	SR
140		Montefiore St	<b>Callington</b>	fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls	5402-154, 5402-156	SR
262		Concannon / Sands	<b>nr Echunga</b>	fr Hack's house	4106-207 5510-591	SR
294	lot 757	Strathalbyn Rd	<b>nr Flaxley</b>	Battunga - house, chapel, barns & entrance	5865-254	SR
308	18	Church St	<b>Hahndorf</b>	St Michael's Lutheran Church & Cemetery	4127-215	SR
331	20	Mt Barker Rd	<b>Hahndorf</b>	fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures	5087-292	SR
376	73	Mt Barker Rd	<b>Hahndorf</b>	Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed	5627-372	SR
427	P/S 3909	Darby Rd, Friedrichstadt	<b>nr Hahndorf</b>	fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns	5085-934	SR
428		Darby Rd / Liebelt Summer Track, Friedrichstadt	<b>nr Hahndorf</b>	Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns	5494-892	SR
431		Mount Barker Rd	<b>nr Hahndorf</b>	Taminga Park - fr tannery, mill & residence	5860-669	SR
440		Shady Grove Rd	<b>nr Hahndorf</b>	Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery	250-175	SR
482	Lot 31,33	Mine Rd (off)	<b>Kanmantoo</b>	Kanmantoo homestead & winery (aka Holmesdale)	4218-614 5890-231	SR
513		Mine Rd / Back Callington Rd	<b>nr Kanmantoo</b>	Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, former Paringa Mine	5448-108	SR
668	35	Venables St	<b>Macclesfield</b>	fr Dancker store & residences, Greensleeves Gallery	5505-531	SR
1065	13-17	Mann St	<b>Mount Barker</b>	Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence	5201-481 & 5831-730	SR
1281		Princes Hwy	<b>Nairne</b>	Bigmore Cottage & fence (Timmins)	5777-293	SR
1290	2	Thomas St	<b>Nairne</b>	former tannery	5777-294	SR

The following Register Assessment Reports describe the places proposed for entry in the State Heritage Register.

## Blakiston, house & cottage

Place no.: 23

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**Address** lot 10 Princes Highway, Blakiston

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

Two-storey house: the lower storey being constructed of [rendered] stone, and the upper using the timber panels of two Manning houses. The house has a cgi gable roof with a two-storey verandah to front with timber posts, iron lacework and timber-board ceiling. Features include timber-framed openings and timber casement windows (original Manning windows being multi-paned), timber doors, and [rendered] chimney. Internal fittings of significance include timber-board panelling, Manning windows and timber-board ceilings and floors. The detached cottage to the rear of the house is constructed of red-bricks with a cgi gable roof, timber framed openings, timber panelled door, timber multi-paned casement windows and a red-brick chimney.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This is one of the earliest houses in the Mount Barker District, has significant associations with Captain Davison, founder of the settlement of Blakiston, and is an outstanding example of early Colonial construction methods using prefabricated Manning houses and imported timber.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being one of the earliest houses in the Mount barker district, and having close associations with Captain Francis Davison and the foundation of the Blakiston settlement.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, partially comprising two of only six known surviving examples of Manning houses in South Australia.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, retaining substantial sections of original timber detailing and windows from the pre-fabricated Manning houses.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, being constructed by Captain Francis Davison, an important early pioneer of South Australia.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## Blakiston, house & cottage

Place no.: 23

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Captain Francis Davison was one of South Australia's earliest colonists and made a significant impact on the early landscape and development of the Mount Barker district. Arriving in South Australia in 1839, he had taken up his land near Mount Barker in 1840 and soon erected his two pre-fabricated houses. He then developed a significant estate which he called 'Blakiston', a name which was later used by the adjoining settlement. By 1848, Davison had constructed a more substantial homestead using the original pre-fabricated Manning components in the upper storey. He also busied himself by establishing and developing several important pastoral holdings, by establishing the first rural Church of England in the Colony (St James, Blakiston - 1846), and by holding office as a local Magistrate and Commissioner of Roads.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This is significant as one of South Australia's oldest surviving residences, and for incorporating two of the six known Manning houses to survive in the State. Manning houses are significant as a type of residence which was pre-fabricated in a British English factory in the 1830s, then shipped to the colonies with some of the wealthier early settlers. There are only 8 known examples of Manning houses surviving in Australia, six of which are in South Australia. Because of their small scale, fine detailing and timber construction, the surviving examples are especially precious.

**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 surviving timber detailing to the exterior and interior of the upper storey of Blakiston House is of special significance as it demonstrates the original timber detailing of Manning houses. English carpenter John Manning first constructed these portable houses in 1828. Some of Australia's most significant early pioneers commissioned houses from him, including Governor Philip, Captain William Lonsdale and John Barton Hack. Manning's pre-fabricated timber houses played a special role in the early settlement of South Australia as over 20 Manning houses were brought to South Australia between 1837 & 1841. The two Manning houses incorporated in to the house at Blakiston are two of the few surviving examples of this significant imported building type. The way in which the Manning house panels have been incorporated into the 1840s structure including local stonework and other imported timbers also provides insight into the building techniques and unique opportunistic designs employed by some of our earliest leading settlers.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

Captain Francis 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 in what is now Blakiston. There he constructed a stone and timber homestead using the walls of the Manning Houses as the upper storey. He named his property Blakiston after his family's estate in Durham. Davison was a significant early landowner who not only founded the settlement of Blakiston and was instrumental in the construction of the Colony's first rural Church of England there, but was also significant as a pastoralist and local magistrate. He acted as Chairman of the local Board of Road Commissioners and established several other properties in South Australia.

## Blakiston, house & cottage

Place no.: 23

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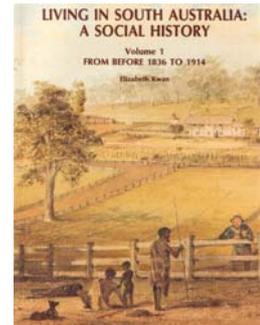
### HISTORY

The cottage to the rear of the house was constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century for the Davison's workman John Guy. The Blakiston property was sold out of the Davison family in 1867, since when it has had a succession of owners. It is currently owned by Robert and Juliet Clampett, prize-winning stock-owners. Robert was formerly Mayor of Adelaide.

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### REFERENCES

- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S235.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp 56 & 225.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- Martin, V 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*, pp 1-28 (**historic photographs pp 6-7**).
- *Mount Barker Courier*.
- National Trust of South Australia, NTC982.
- Oral history: R & J Clampett.



- Kwan, E 1979, *Living in South Australia*, front cover reproduces Gill's 1848 painting of Blakiston.



*Blakiston, house (front), 2004*

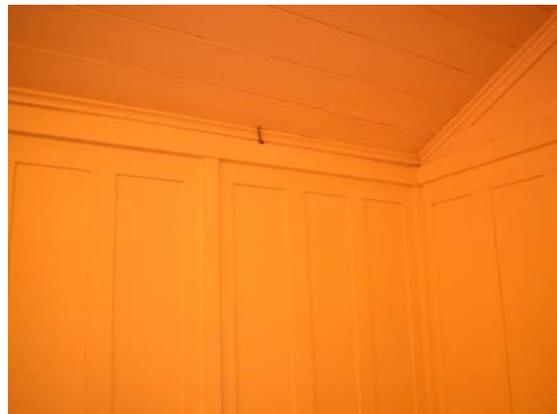
## Blakiston, house & cottage

Place no.: 23

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### SITE RECORD

<b>Location</b>	lot 10 Princes Highway, Blakiston
<b>Description</b>	Two-storey house & single-storey cottage
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<p>House: stone walls; original Manning house panels including all timber detailing, internal panelling and casement windows; cgi gable roof and raked verandah; timber verandah posts with panelled ceiling [excluding later iron lace]; red-brick chimney; and timber-framed openings including casement windows &amp; timber-panelled doors.</p> <p>Cottage: stone and brick walls; cgi gable roof; red-brick chimney; and timber-framed openings including casement windows &amp; timber doors.</p>
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 4435, Hundred of xx CT 5406-428
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House & cottage
<b>Original Use</b>	House & cottage
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area <b>BLZ</b></li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, <b>S235</b></li><li>• Register of the National Estate, <b>RNE7548</b></li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, <b>NTC982</b></li></ul>
<b>Photograph Files</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Blakiston\Blakiston hs
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope



*Blakiston, internal details of upper storey (Manning house), 2004*

**Blakiston, house & cottage**

**Place no.: 23**



*Blakiston, house (front), 2004*



*Blakiston, house (side), 2004*



*Blakiston, house (rear), 2004*



*Blakiston, house (verandah ceiling), 2004*



*Blakiston, cottage (front), 2004*



*Blakiston, cottage (detail), 2004*

## Slab hut (von Müller) & house

Place no.: 34

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**Address** Archer Hill Rd, Bugle Ranges

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

The original hut is a single-storey two-roomed structure with vertical timber-slab walls with northern elevation comprising stone wall and fireplace with brick chimney. Additional external details include cgi gable roof (formerly thatch), & timber-framed openings with timber-framed window and timber door. Significant internal details include original timber partition wall and door, stone fireplace with substantial timber lintel, timber floors and ceilings. The timbers have all been hand-hewn, with evidence of adzing marks in the ceiling timbers. The c1850s house is rendered with timber-framed openings, four-panelled timber doors and multi-paned timber-framed casements, with similar timber floors and ceilings, red-brick chimneys and a cgi roof.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This is one of the most intact surviving examples of a pioneering timber-slab cottage to survive in the State. The hut has unique interpretative qualities and a high level of demonstration of early construction techniques. It also has significant associations with notable Internationally-renowned scientist Ferdinand von Müller, who constructed the hut in 1849. The adjacent c1850s cottage also has significant associations with the history of the hut and Bugle Ranges, and displays pioneering construction techniques.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, the hut and cottage having significant associations with the early development of Bugle Ranges, and the hut also being associated with the early work of Ferdinand von Müller.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being a timber-slab building with surviving internal details of unique quality.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being the best surviving example of a pioneer timber-slab hut including original features and fittings.*
- (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 hut displaying excellent examples of timber-slab walling and internal detailing, and the cottage and hut both displaying early timber floor, ceiling and window construction.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely Baron Ferdinand von Müller.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## Slab hut (von Müller) & house

Place no.: 34

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Dr Ferdinand JH von Müller arrived in South Australia in 1847 where he first worked for a pharmacist in Hindley Street. With the support of Davenport and in association with fellow botanists Krichauff and Fisher, Müller established himself as a farmer near Mount Barker. By 1849, the three botanists had taken up adjoining land at Bugle Ranges, Müller's being an eight-hectare property. The timber-slab hut in which he and his sister first lived was constructed in early 1849.

Müller only remained in Bugle Ranges for four years. By 1853, Müller had moved to Victoria to take up a public service position from which he would launch a distinguished scientific career. Meanwhile, the property which he had established in 1849 was further developed. During the 1850s, a more substantial cottage was constructed near the original hut. This cottage made similar use of local red-gum for floors and ceilings, and is closely linked to the first cottage in terms of its history and use of materials. The original hut was then used as the external kitchen for the new cottage for over 100 years. The cottage and hut are of special significance for their associations with the pioneering development of Bugle Ranges, and for their associations with significant early scientists von Müller and Krichauff (the latter of whom owned the property from 1851 to 1871).

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

This is a rare surviving example of an intact timber-slab residence which includes many of its original internal features and fittings in addition to its relatively well-preserved external structure. Despite the construction of the larger cottage near the hut soon within only a few years of the construction of the former, the hut did not become disused & ruinous as have so many similar pioneer huts. Instead it remained in continuous use as a kitchen until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. This contributed to the retention of the original fabric, yet the building was also used with relatively little intervention. This fortuitous combination of historical use and conservation have combined to create a rare place. The former Müller's hut with its internal detailing and exceptional interpretative qualities is the most intact example of a pioneer timber slab cottage in the district, a quality which contributes to its uniqueness.

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

This is the best surviving example of a timber-slab dwelling in the Mount Barker district, and is also one of the best surviving examples in Australia. It demonstrates design and construction which was once relatively common, but now rarely survives with such a high integrity. The authenticity of the building provides significant information about its early history and construction, and as such has exceptional 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.*

This is an outstanding example of a pioneer timber-slab hut which demonstrates the typical construction techniques of the period, including much internal detail which is usually lost or significantly altered. The construction of the upright timber-slab walls uses hand-hewn timbers, as do the ceiling and abutting floor timbers. The fireplace is a substantial stone structure with timber lintel and externally-projecting chimney. The internal partition also survives, indicating the tiny space in which the first settlers used to sleep.

**Slab hut (von Müller) & house****Place no.: 34**

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE*****Criterion (e), cont.***

Other surviving indications of the Germanic pioneer way of life and construction methods include the visible adze marks on the smoke-blackened ceiling timbers, visible mortice and tenon joints along the ceiling and wall conjunctions, doors which open against the wall ('European' rather than English custom), drying hooks above the fire-place, and an early tree-trunk chopping block. The 1850s rendered house adjacent to the original hut also displays significant early construction techniques, including similar surviving ceiling and floor timbers, and timber-framed multi-paned casement windows.

***Criterion (g)*** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

Baron Ferdinand JH von Müller was one of Australia's most significant 19<sup>th</sup>-century scientists, earning himself an international reputation and an impressive list of honours. He was head of the Melbourne Botanic Garden for many years, and noted for his work in exploration (Australian Alps, Leichhardt search party, etc.), salmon introduction, the development of forestry, and many other scientific achievements (consult references). Müller's work extended beyond the shores of Australia, and he received honours including Knight of the Order of St Michael & George (1879), Knight Commander of the Order of Portugal & Isabella of Spain, and Baron of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg (1886). He has also been commemorated by the naming of a river, glacier and various mountains in Central Australia, New Zealand, Europe and South America. Most of his fame emerged after he had left South Australia in 1853, yet his early establishment and development as an experimental scientist in South Australia and his associations with Bugle Ranges are also of significance, particularly his surviving hut on his former property. He also donated the land for the Bugle Ranges School.

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**Slab hut (von Müller) & house**

**Place no.: 34**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Archer Hill Rd, Bugle Ranges
<b>Description</b>	Timber-slab hut and adjacent rendered cottage
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Hut: timber-slab walls and a stone wall and fireplace with brick chimney to northern end. Additional external details include cgi gable roof (formerly thatch), & timber-framed openings with timber-framed window and timber door. Significant internal details include original timber partition wall and door, stone fireplace with substantial timber lintel, timber floors and ceilings. The timbers have all been hand-hewn, with evidence of adzing marks in the ceiling timbers. The c1850s house is rendered with timber-framed openings, timber doors and multi-paned casements, similar timber floors and ceilings, red-brick chimneys and a cgi roof.
<b>Condition</b>	Vulnerable to poor
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot , Section , Hundred of Strathalbyn CT 134-7+ 211-66
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Cottage & outbuilding
<b>Original Use</b>	Cottage & hut
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, A 5.1.6</li> <li>• Register of the National Estate, file 6612</li> <li>• National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 2001</li> </ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Bugle Ranges\BU Archer Hill Muller
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Slab hut (von Müller) & house**

**Place no.: 34**

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*View of fr Ferdinand von Müller's hut, 2004*



*fr Ferdinand von Müller's hut, 2004*

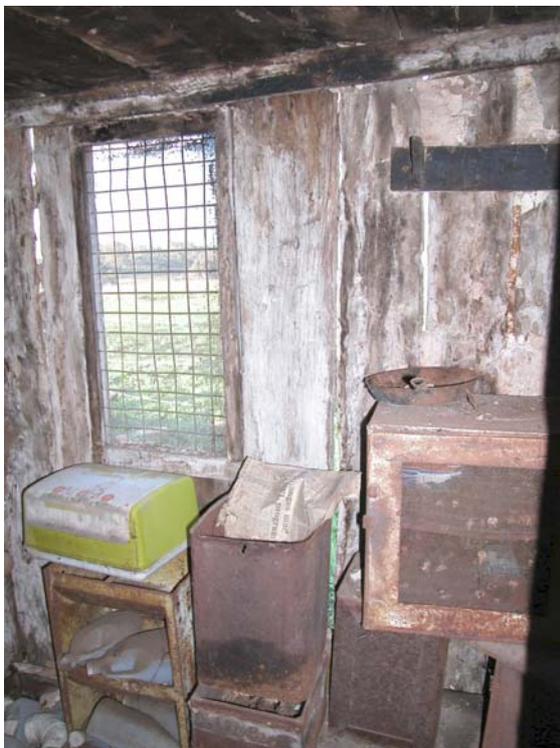
**Slab hut (von Müller) & house**

**Place no.: 34**

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*fr Ferdinand von Müller's s hut, wall & chimney 2004*



*fr Ferdinand von Müller's hut, 2004*



*fr Ferdinand von Müller's hut, 2004*

**Slab hut (von Müller) & house**

**Place no.: 34**

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*fr Ferdinand von Müller's hut, walls & ceiling, 2004*



*fr Ferdinand von Müller's hut, fireplace, 2004*



*House adjacent to von Müller's Cottage, 2004*



*House adjacent to von Müller's Cottage, 2004*

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

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**Address**                      14 Montefiore St, Callington

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**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-19<sup>th</sup>-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 19<sup>th</sup> century, and clearly displays its early construction techniques.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.



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

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

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**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 19<sup>th</sup>-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 19<sup>th</sup>-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 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings were little altered during the 20<sup>th</sup>-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.

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**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.

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

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	14 Montefiore St, Callington
<b>Description</b>	Former store & residence (1898), cottage (c1850 store), store-room, stables & boundary walls
<b>Significant fabric</b>	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.
<b>Condition</b>	Very poor (c1850 shop)
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 120, Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5402-154, 5402-156
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Shop & residence, store-room, stables & wall
<b>Original Use</b>	Residence, outbuildings and wall
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	c1850, 1898
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area <b>CAA</b></li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S216</li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 3162</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Callington\CA Mont 14 Phillips#1-6.jpg
<b>Map Reference</b>	CAA 6.2
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

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

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*fr c1850 Phillips store, 2004*



*fr c1850 Phillips store & wall, 2004*

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

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*detail of fr c1850 Phillips store, 2004*



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



**fr Hack's house****Place no.: 262****Address**

Concannon / Sands Rd, nr Echunga

**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Description**

Stone walls including stone dressings, timber-framed openings, roof timbers and cgi cladding, and remnants of timber windows and doors. There are also some original stones in nearby piles.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

The development of Hack's house at Echunga has profound associations with the earliest development of South Australia. The house also provides a rare glimpse of the colony's earliest construction methods and design, and is closely associated with John Barton Hack, one of South Australia's most notable pioneers and entrepreneurs.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a)** *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being the oldest surviving house from the earliest period of settlement in the Adelaide Hills, having significant associations with one of South Australia's most significant early pastoralists and settlers, JB Hack, and being closely associated with the original survey and settlement of the Echunga area.*
- (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being a rare surviving example of an 1839 house including original imported French doors.*
- (e)** *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, being the oldest surviving stone house to the east of the Mt Lofty Ranges, and displaying the earliest stone construction and design, including surviving imported French doors (remnants).*
- (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely John Barton Hack.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

**fr Hack's house****Place no.: 262****ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE****Criterion (a)** *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.*

John Barton Hack (1805-84) was one of South Australia's most significant and enterprising original colonists, and his many achievements are summarised in the discussion for criterion (e) below. Hack was a successful leather-manufacturer in Sussex, and became interested in travelling to South Australia as a 'committed' colonist when he heard of the prospects there. He prepared himself well, bringing two pre-fabricated Manning houses, and collecting a useful amount of livestock and farming implements en route, as well as employees including a professional stonemason from Tasmania. Within months of arriving in South Australia, Hack had become involved with dozens of different enterprises, making a material contribution in many different fields of the colony's early development. He is attributed with the colony's first fruit garden and vineyard, and was one of the first settlers in the Adelaide Hills.

One of his 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 recognised the quality of the land in the Mount Barker area, and immediately applied for a special survey to be carried out so that he could purchase the land. He was already squatting on the land before its survey, and while he was arranging finance with the Australasian Bank, he naively invited his bank manager and two of his friends to see his Mt Barker Station. These three immediately lodged survey papers for the same land, and officially purchased the survey just days before Hack did. Thus, South Australia's first Special Survey could have been purchased by Hack. As it was, he quickly applied for the Echunga Survey, which he was able to purchase on 23 January 1839. Before his official purchase, he already knew his future property well. On 1 September 1838, Stephen Hack described his older brother's proposed Echunga estate in a letter to his mother: 'Our yards and huts will be in the centre of this valley under the shade of five or six large gums, elevated about 10 feet above the level of a fine pond which is ten yards from the door.'

In early 1839, he set his Tasmanian stonemason to the task of constructing a residence and set about establishing his estate of Echunga Gardens. It was located two miles SW of the future town of Echunga, alongside the Echunga Creek. By 1840 he had enclosed 400 acres from the 'Three Brothers' Survey. On 24 December 1840 he was granted section 3863, and his property also included sections 3864-5. During 1840, he constructed a larger two-storied timber house on his property, (which was occupied by his brother Stephen from 1842). He also constructed several other buildings, spending a total of £17,000 on improvements. By this time, his property was recognised as being a showpiece of exceptional grace. By 1841, Hack's fortunes had suffered a reversal, and in the following year, the whole colony was in a serious recession. Finally in 1843, Hack was forced into bankruptcy, after which most of his properties and businesses were sold. He retained some property at Echunga, and in 1844 was described in Allen's *Almanack* as being 'situated at Echunga with 25 cattle, one horse and two pigs.' He soon re-established himself as a notable colonial businessman, moving on to Kapunda, the Victorian goldfields and the Coorong. His many business exploits (which are summarised below) soon took him away from the Echunga area, and in 1846 his Echunga Gardens property was transferred to Edward Kavanagh, in whose family it remains to this day.

The rise and fall of Hack's fortunes and his early establishment and development of his property at Echunga Gardens have a profound relationship with the early development of South Australia. He established his property before the land had even been officially surveyed, he was a catalyst for the colony's first Special Survey and purchased the second, he constructed the first stone house in the Mount Lofty Ranges, he set a benchmark for the creation of fine country estates,

**fr Hack's house****Place no.: 262****Criterion (a), cont**

and his fortunes waned with those of the colony in the early 1840s. He was early to succeed and quick to fail. However, he was a natural entrepreneur who soon bounced back, just as the colony did. And it was mining which played a big part in his renewed fortunes. His contribution to the early development of South Australia and the Echunga district are manifold. It is unfortunate that the stone ruin of his first house is all the buildings which survive from his original estate. However, it is remarkable that this building has survived, and that it still demonstrates its early associations with Hack and his imported Tasmanian builder. Fortunately for posterity, the house survives as a crucial reminder of one of South Australia's greatest early stories.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

As the earliest stone house in the Mount Lofty Ranges, this house has unique and irreplaceable qualities which are also endangered by long-term disuse and deterioration. It also displays a colonial design using French doors which is not commonly found in South Australia.

**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.*

This is considered to be the oldest stone building in the Mount Lofty Ranges, and as such it provides unique information about the very earliest methods of stone construction used in South Australia's rural properties. It also reveals vital information about the designs of some of the State's earliest cottages, and is of particular interest because of its unusual design and its use of French doors. These French doors appear to have been imported as they are more finely constructed than was possible in late 1830s South Australia. The design of the house is more typical of Tasmanian tradition than early South Australia and provides a visual link between the earlier colony and the new one. The use of the French doors also provides evidence of the work of Hack's Tasmanian builder who constructed his Echunga residence.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

John Barton Hack (1805-84) was one of South Australia's most significant and enterprising original colonists. A prosperous English leather manufacturer, he arrived in the colony in February 1837 aboard the *Isabella*, bringing with him his wife, six children, 21-year-old brother Stephen, and two Manning houses. In Tasmania, en route, they also purchased several horses, a team of 10 bullocks, bullock wagon, dray, plough, seed wheat, poultry and goats. He also hired and brought with him some workers from Tasmania, including a stonemason and 'bushman'. He established one house at Glenelg and another on North Terrace in Adelaide (on the site of the railway station). He later moved the Glenelg Manning house to North Terrace to create a larger house. Meanwhile he soon became involved with a large range of enterprises in the infant colony.

By 1837, Hack had planted vines and established a garden in North Adelaide between Melbourne & Stanley Streets. This was arguably the first garden in Adelaide (Robert Haldane claims that Hack's garden was established before Allan McLean turned the first sod at Reedbeds in April or May 1837. Hack is recognised as one of the State's earliest vignerons. He subdivided it in 1840 and it was called Chichester Gardens and included East & West Pallant St. His influence on the development of North Adelaide is commemorated by the naming of Barton Terrace. He also had a property in Hindley St by July 1839, described as an early house and stables. Hack was also involved in public works and manufacturing. He built a bridge over the Torrens in 1837. He was also commissioned to cut the canal between the old and new ports in July 1837 without public tender, and the subsequent cost and dissatisfaction with the project ensured the future use of public tender process for construction projects. He was also running a whaling boat 'The Hero'.

**fr Hack's house****Place no.: 262*****Criterion (g), cont***

He was a timber importer and owned timberyards. Hack was also one of the earliest brick-makers in the Colony, and was recorded as making bricks on public land by 1839.

Not only involved with business and financial ventures, he was also renowned for his generosity and public-spiritedness. He was instrumental in the construction of the first school of the School Society, opened in May 1838. He was the founding chairman of the Agric & Horticultural Society, who first met in the courthouse in Nov 1839. He also donated money for a hospital in 1840, and was a generous benefactor to Society of Friends (Quakers). He donated the land on Pennington Terrace for their first Meeting House, and designed and commissioned this special Manning House to be sent to Adelaide. This meeting house was erected in 1840 and is a rare survivor of this early period of development in South Australia.

Hack also had a profound influence on the early exploration, survey and settlement of the Adelaide Hills, in particular being the first person to construct a stone house to the east of the Mount Lofty Range. His achievements and influence on the Adelaide Hills, and in particular the Echunga area, are summarised in the discussion of criterion (a) above.

After his bankruptcy in 1843, most of his properties and businesses were sold. He retained some property at Echunga, and in 1844 was described in Allen's *Almanack* as being 'situated at Echunga with 25 cattle, one horse and two pigs.' He soon re-established himself as a notable colonial businessman. From 1843 onwards he organised teams carting ore from Kapunda to Port Adelaide. He also took a party to the Victorian goldfields where he was successful, then established a dairy property on the Coorong. He returned to Adelaide in 1863, became general accountant to the railways in 1870, and was appointed chief accountant to the railways in 1879. He died in Semaphore in 1883.

Despite his profound early influence on the colony, there are few surviving structures and places which commemorate his significance. The most notable places which survive to remind us of his significance are 'Barton' Terrace in North Adelaide, 'Hack' St, Mt Barker, the Friend's Meeting House on Pennington Terrace North Adelaide, Mount Hack near Echunga, the secluded stone remains of the original Hack's bridge, and most evocatively, the ruins of his early stone house at Echunga Gardens.



*fr Hack's house at time of re-thatching, 1890*  
 Photograph from Whimpress, J 1975, *Echunga 1839-1939*, p 14.

**fr Hack's house****Place no.: 262****HISTORY**

One of Hack's early employees was W Warland, who constructed the Wheatsheaf Inn nr Mylor in 1842.

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*Photograph of original painting [date unknown]: Hack's House 'Echunga Gardens'.*

The larger building to the right is probably the timber house he constructed as his second residence. Directly to the left of that is the smaller stone building which was his original residence and later used as a dairy.

Only the stone building survives.

*Courtesy of Mortlock Library EC Concannon Hack# B30076*

**fr Hack's house****Place no.: 262****SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Concannon / Sands, nr Echunga
<b>Description</b>	Ruined house
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls including stone dressings, timber-framed openings, roof timbers and cgi cladding, and some remnant timber windows and doors. Also recovered original stones in nearby piles.
<b>Condition</b>	Very poor
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 3863, Hundred of Kuitpo CTs 4106-207 & 5510-59
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Ruined outbuilding
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1839
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, A 4.2.6</li><li>• Register of the National Estate, Report no. 6634</li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list 811</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\nr Echunga\EC Concannon Hack#1-7.jpg
<b>Map Reference</b>	West 1.3
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**fr Hack's house**

**Place no.: 262**



*fr Hack's House, c1980*  
from Stark, Paul 1983, *Meadows Heritage*, p 140



*fr Hack's house 2004, side showing original location of early French doors & corner stonework*

**fr Hack's house**

**Place no.: 262**



*fr Hack's house 2004, xx side showing original surviving timbers & stonework*



*fr Hack's house 2004, xx corner showing detailing and timberwork of early door and window*

**fr Hack's house**

**Place no.: 262**



*detail of fr Hack's house, 2004*



*fr Hack's house, 2004 – detail of original timber French doors (removed from original location)*

## Battunga - house, chapel, barns & entrance

Place no.: 294

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**Address** lot 757 Strathalbyn Rd, nr Flaxley

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

Large single-storey house with cellars constructed of substantial blocks of coursed local stone with a hipped [tiled] roof (front section) and double-gabled roof with coping (rear section), timber-framed openings with timber doors, French doors and sash windows, and red-brick chimneys. The chapel/school is a red-brick building with a cgi gable roof, a lancet window topped by brick voussoirs to gable end, and timber door and casement windows to side. The timber and stone barn includes stone walls and timber-slab walls with hipped cgi roof and timber-framed openings. The smaller stone barn has stone dressings and a cgi gable roof. The entrance to this estate comprises stone fence-posts and walls flanked by cast iron fencing.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This is one of the Adelaide Hills' most significant pioneer estates, displays early construction methods, and is closely associated with the significant South Australians Robert Davenport and Professor William Lowrie.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, the Battunga estate has played a significant role in the development of the Flaxley and Macclesfield areas, especially in terms of its agricultural production and its associations with the early cultural, economic and political development of the area.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an excellent surviving example of an early estate including 1847 homestead, private chapel, barns & cemetery.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, displaying fine examples of early stonework and brickwork, as well as surviving timber shingle roof on the chapel, and timber-slab wall in the large barn.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely Robert Davenport and Professor William Lowrie.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.



*Battunga entrance, 2004*



*Battunga – stone barn, 2004*

**Battunga – house, chapel, barns & entrance****Place no.: 294**

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

Battunga is one of the Adelaide Hills' most significant early estates. After the 'Davenport' Special Survey 33 was completed in 1839-40, Samuel Davenport settled in and established the town of Macclesfield, and his older brother Robert established a property which he called Battunga. Robert purchased the land from George Deane in April 1843, and lived in the existing c1842 timber cottage until his own homestead was completed in 1847. The house was constructed of stone quarried from the property. An avenue of trees was planted along the driveway in 1847, and the house was enlarged in 1850. Robert Davenport was a significant local 'squire' who served on the Legislative Council for three years. By 1880, he had purchased over a dozen sections of land to create a major estate. Not far from the house, he constructed a private chapel which was also used as a school building for many years. There was also a private cemetery at Battunga, and it is there that Robert and his wife Dorothea are buried. The Battunga property remained in the Davenport family until 1914 when it was purchased by Professor William Lowrie. Lowrie was appointed Principal of Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1887, and later became the South Australian Director of Agriculture. He was able to carry out much important research at Battunga, including work on the use of super-phosphate on South Australian farms, and specialised sheep-breeding of pure-bred Border Leicesters. Thus the Battunga estate has long been associated with significant farming practises, as well as with the earliest development of the Flaxley area.

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

This is an outstanding example of a pioneering estate which includes an 1847 stone house, an c1850s chapel and two early barns. There were a number of prominent early settlers who established large estates in South Australia in the 1840s, but apart from Bungaree and Pewsey Vale in the mid-North, there are few surviving examples of estates where private chapels and cemeteries were also established. The stone & iron entrance, stone hay barn and stone and timber-slab barn also make a vital contribution to the completeness of the estate. Due to its distance from the house, the cemetery has not been included in this recommendation.

**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 stone homestead with its underground cellars provides an excellent example of stone construction methods of the 1840s, while the c1850s red-brick chapel demonstrates significant early construction techniques, especially the surviving timber-shingle roof and fine brickwork around the lancet window. Other representative examples of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular construction include the timber-slab walls in the large barn, the early design and construction of the smaller stone barn, and stone and cast iron front entrance.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

The Battunga estate has been associated with two significant South Australians, Robert Davenport & Professor William Lowrie. Davenport was an important pioneer who established and developed a significant estate at Battunga, and was involved in local politics including serving on the Legislative Council for three years. Lowrie was appointed Principal of Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1887, and later became the South Australian Director of Agriculture. He was able to carry out much important research at Battunga, including work on the use of super-phosphate on South Australian farms, and specialised sheep-breeding of pure-bred Border Leicesters.

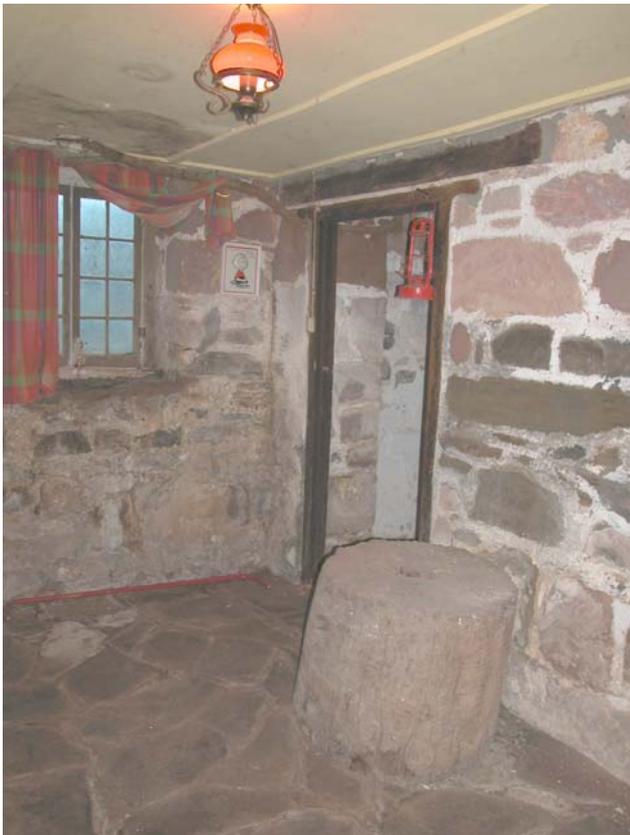
## Battunga – house, chapel, barns & entrance

Place no.: 294

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Battunga – cellar interior, 2004



Battunga – cellar interior, 2004

## Battunga - house, chapel, barns & entrance

Place no.: 294

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### SITE RECORD

<b>Location</b>	lot 757 Strathalbyn Rd, nr Flaxley
<b>Description</b>	Stone house with cellar, former chapel (brick), stone and timber-framed barn, stone hay barn, and stone & cast-iron property entrance.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	House: stone walls including fireplaces, hipped roof-form [excluding tiles], timber-framed windows and timber doors, red-brick chimney. Former chapel: brick walls, timber-shingle roof, timber-framed doors and windows, including lancet windows. Barn: stone and timber-slab walls, cgi roof. Hay barn: stone walls and cgi roof. Entrance: stone walls and fence posts, cast-iron fencing.
<b>Condition</b>	Stone and timber-slab barns are vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5865-254
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House, outbuildings & entrance
<b>Original Use</b>	House, chapel, barns & entrance
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, A 5.2.1</li><li>• Veenstra, Paul c1995, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i> [Report files], Item 8/08</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Flaxley\FL Strath Battunga
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope / Claire Booth



*Battunga – stone & timber barn, 2004*



*Battunga – barn interior showing timber-slab wall*

**Battunga - house, chapel, barns & entrance**

**Place no.: 294**

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*Battunga – side of house, 2004*



*Battunga, 2004*

**Battunga - house, chapel, barns & entrance**

**Place no.: 294**

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*Battunga chapel, 2004*



*Fossilised stone used for detailing adjacent house window, Battunga, 2004*

## St Michael's Church & Cemetery

Place no.: 308

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**Address** 18 Church St, Hahndorf

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

Stone church building with rendered dressings, a vestry to rear & porch to front, all with cgi gable roofs; also an off-centre spired-tower to front. Features include lancet windows and timber detailing to gable ends including bargeboards and finials. Interior features include a gallery with timber-lancet detailing across front; timber altar, pulpit, hymn board & pews; ceiling including finely-detailed circular ventilator sockets. The cemetery has been confined to a small circle within the car park, and includes some surviving 19<sup>th</sup>-century and early-20<sup>th</sup>-century gravestones & railings.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This outstanding Lutheran Church building was constructed by the followers of Pastor Fritzsche in 1857-8 on the site of Hahndorf's first church, and is the place of worship for Australia's oldest Lutheran congregation.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being the home of Australia's oldest Lutheran congregation and being constructed on the site of Hahndorf's first church, St Michael's has significant associations with the special cultural and religious development of Hahndorf.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding example of a Lutheran church building.*
- (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 high quality of the external design and internal detailing make this an outstanding representative of Lutheran church design.*
- (f) *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it, being the constructed on the site of Hahndorf's first 1840 church, and housing Australia's oldest Lutheran congregation.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## St Michael's Church & Cemetery

Place no.: 308

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Hahndorf is a town of outstanding significance within the context of the history of South Australia, and indeed the whole of Australia. Hahndorf is of outstanding significance because of its profound associations with the first German settlers and their culture and religion. Settlers first arrived here in 1839, and by 1840 they had constructed their first Lutheran church of mud-bricks on the site of St Michael's current church. Services have been held on this site continuously since then, with the current church building being constructed around the original church in 1859. Thus, St Michael's church has close associations with the development of Hahndorf's special cultural and religious identity, and demonstrates that significant heritage to the many people who live in or visit the town.

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

This is an outstanding example of a Lutheran Church in South Australia, both in terms of its special cultural heritage and associations with the State's most significant early German township; and the way in which the building demonstrates its heritage by its distinctive design, outstanding construction, and fine internal detailing.

**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.*

This is a well-designed Lutheran church with later features (including porch and tower) which complement the original stone structure and an outstanding internal integrity. Detailing such as the gallery and timber altar, pulpit and pews contribute to the authentic atmosphere of the interior of this significant Lutheran church. The external design and internal detailing of the church combine to create an outstanding representative of an Australian Lutheran church.

**Criterion (f)** *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.*

There has been a Lutheran church on this site since 1840, the current stone building having been constructed around the original 1840 mud-brick building in 1859. Services have been held continuously on this site since 1840, therefore St Michael's can claim to have the longest-running Lutheran congregation in Australia.

## St Michael's Church & Cemetery

Place no.: 308

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### HISTORY

Lutheran services were first held in this locale in 1839, and a mud church was erected in 1840. The construction of the current church commenced in 1857 (around the original mud church) and was completed in 1858. The tower was added in 1938 as a centenary memorial to the Lutheran pioneers of 1838 and the founding of the church in 1839.

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St Michael's Church, 2004

**St Michael's Church & Cemetery****Place no.: 308**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	18 Church St, Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	Church & cemetery
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<p>Church exterior: stone walls including church, vestry, tower (including spire) &amp; porch; rendered dressings; cgi gable roof; timber detailing including bargeboards &amp; finials; lancet windows.</p> <p>Church interior: gallery including timber-lancet detailing across front; timber altar, pulpit, hymn board &amp; pews; ceiling including finely-detailed circular ventilator sockets.</p> <p>Cemetery: surviving 19<sup>th</sup>-century gravestones &amp; railings</p>
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 30 pt, Section 253, Hundred of 253 CT 4127-215
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Church & cemetery
<b>Original Use</b>	Church & cemetery
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in existing Hahndorf State Heritage Area</li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, <b>S133</b></li><li>• Register of the National Estate, <b>7520</b></li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, <b>NTC</b></li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\HN Church ch
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**St Michael's Church & Cemetery**

**Place no.: 308**

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*St Michael's Church from rear, 2004*



*St Michael's Church, detail of tower, 2004 – note hand-forged iron crosses*



*St Michael's Church, detail of ceiling, 2004*



*St Michael's Cemetery, 2004*

**St Michael's Church & Cemetery**

**Place no.: 308**

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*St Michael's Church, interior view of altar, 2004*



*St Michael's Church, interior showing gallery, 2004*

## fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331

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**Address** 20 Mt Barker Rd, Hahndorf

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

**House:** rendered stone with cgi roof and timber-framed openings, timber door and red-brick chimneys. Timber-framed cgi-clad extension to rear. **Original cottage:** stone construction with stone dressings, timber-framed openings and some timber detailing, cgi roof over original roof, red-brick chimney. Features also include some lathe and plaster walling and ceiling, original stone flags to ground, and some timber slabs. **Barn** constructed using upright timber slabs with timber-slab doors and a cgi gable roof, and attached slab WC. Internal features include adzed timber partitions and loft, and original external timber ladder. **Kitchen & bake-oven:** Bake-oven (still in use) has a tunnel design of red-brick on a stone base with rubble and mud insulation layer and red-brick surround and chimney. Attached to bake-oven is a timber-slab kitchen and smokehouse, including original red brick stove with copper. Other structures of interest include timber-slab **pig sty**es, remains of goat pens and chicken pens, and a stone-lined **well** with stone surround above ground.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This is the most significant surviving farm group on the Hahndorf main street, and one of only two complete farm groups left in the town which is the most intact German settlement in Australia. It displays early German vernacular design and construction techniques, including pioneer stonework and uncommon examples of timber-slab construction and a tunnel-shaped bake-oven.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being the best surviving example of a farm group on the Hahndorf main street, and having special associations with the early development of Hahndorf, and in particular with the original 'hufe' farmlet subdivisions.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, especially the uncommon design of the bake-oven and timber-slab construction of the barn.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being the best surviving example of a German farm-group in the significant town of Hahndorf.*
- (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 the design of the tunnel shaped stone and brick bake-oven, the stone and timber construction of the former cottage, and the timber-slab construction of the barn.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## **fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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### **ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

Hahndorf is a town of outstanding significance within the context of the history of South Australia, and indeed the whole of Australia. The town's exceptional and distinctive German heritage demonstrates its profound associations with the first German settlers and their culture and religion. After Klemzig (which retains very little evidence of its German heritage), Hahndorf was the earliest town to be settled by the Germanic migrants. These migrants came from parts of Eastern Germany & Poland and settled in the Hahndorf area from 1839. The buildings they constructed there in the first few decades of settlement generally employed distinctively Germanic construction methods. The best surviving examples of these early German constructions are of special significance to the history of the State, especially because of the way they provide evidence of the German settlement of the Hahndorf area; demonstrate the German way of life and construction methods; and contribute to the strong heritage character of a town which is one of South Australia's most significant tourist attractions.

The first subdivision of the town comprised a U-shaped set of allotments with St Michael's Lutheran church at its centre, and the eastern side of the main street as its base. Of the 54 original allotments, 52 had already been developed and contained huts or pise dwellings by 1840. The original allotments of 'hufe' were large enough for the settlers to have a house, shop and small farmlet so that, in typical German style, they could be self-sufficient. The lots stretched from the river to the main street, and those on section 4004 were specifically intended for cultivation. Many of Hahndorf's original allotments are now subdivided, and only one complete group of farm buildings now survives along the main street of Hahndorf. This is the 1839 farm group originally owned by the Schmidts (aka Rodert's farm). The original cottage was established by the Schmidt family on the wheat field which was allotted to Widow Schmidt in 1839. Subsequent farm buildings included a barn, bake-oven with adjacent 'smokehouse' & kitchen, pigsty and animal pens and a well. The lots were subdivided in 1853, at which time the original cottage was adjacent to the new border. 'The later residence was built adjacent to the street in 1854 for Ludwig Starke (wheelwright and developer). When he went bankrupt the mason Friedrich Franz, who may have been the original builder became the owner in 1858.' Bought by Gottlieb Fischer (gardener) in 1874, they arrived in SA in 1838. 'Conservation work in 1992 revealed that there had been a flur kuche behind the double doors before the Fischer family removed the fireplace and bake-oven in 1874 and covered the Deutsch biscuit ceilings with matchboard. They also raised the walls of the rear lean-to to make the area into a dining room and added a corrugated iron lean-to for use as a kitchen and bedroom. A single brick bedroom had also been added to the original structure. The Fischers were "upwardly mobile" and constructed a Victorian garden at the side complete with palm tree. Vestiges of the original farm plantings survive in the hawthorn hedge and fruit trees, including pear tree near the well which the settlers planted to "keep the water sweet". The farm came into the Rodert family when Natalie Fischer married Julius Carl Rodert in 1901.' [Anni Luur Fox]

'The farm shows how a rural allotment developed from being the widow Schmidt's wheat-field in 1839 to a humble pioneer farm complex arranged in the style of the Prussian homeland. In comparison the later residence of 1854 shows evidence of some prosperity having been built by a tradesman. The modifications of 1874 show attempts at assimilation into a British way of life with removal of the flur kuche and decoration of a parlour and dining room in the style of the period. (I have kept samples of the layers of wallpaper).' [Anni Luur Fox] This largely-intact farm complex provides a significant insight into the settlement pattern and traditional farming methods of Hahndorf's first settlers. The whole complex contributes a high level of authenticity to the strong Hahndorf character.

## fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331

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**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

The barn at Schmidt's farm is a relatively uncommon surviving example of a once common construction method, namely the use of timber slabs. The stone and brick bake-oven employs an uncommon tunnel design. In the context of the heritage of Hahndorf, the Schmidt farm complex has also become a rare surviving example of a group of pioneering farm buildings on an original allotment within the township.

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

The Schmidt farm is a farm group of outstanding significance because of its distinctly German character and its status as the last surviving farm group on the main street of Australia's most significant German town. The grouping and layout of the farm group is also of great significance, and several of the individual buildings are also outstanding representatives of their class, especially the timber barn and the external stone & brick bake-oven.

**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 farm complex employs a number of different pioneering techniques, with the most exceptional constructions being the timber-slab barn and the tunnel design of the stone and brick bake-oven, and the surviving timber, daub walls and ceiling of original cottage. The cottage also displays early stone construction methods.

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**fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	20 Mt Barker Rd, Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	Rendered house; original stone, timber & lathe cottage; stone & brick bake-oven with attached timber-slab kitchen/smokehouse and brick stove; timber-slab barn with attached slab WC; slab pig sty; timber-framed pens & shed; & stone well.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<b>Farmhouses:</b> stone walls, timber slab and lathe-and-plaster walls and ceilings, cgi roofs, stone floors, red-brick chimneys and timber-framed openings including windows and doors. <b>Barn:</b> timber slab walls including timber doors and cgi roof, internal timbers including loft, hand-adzed slab partition walls and original timber ladder. Also attached slab WC. <b>Kitchen &amp; oven:</b> Stone and brick bake-oven, timber-slab smokehouse and kitchen structure, and brick stove. <b>Pig styes:</b> timber-slab structure and cgi roof. <b>Well:</b> stone lining and superstructure. <b>Other fabric:</b> timber framed shed and original paving stones adjacent original farmhouse.
<b>Condition</b>	Former cottage is in very poor condition but has been stabilised. Other farm buildings are vulnerable.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 4004, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 5087-292
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House/artist's studio, outbuilding, barn & bake-oven
<b>Original Use</b>	House, cottage, barn & bake-oven
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1839, 1854
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	N82 X95
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	11630
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the existing Hahndorf State Heritage Area</li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S142</li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Hahndorf\HN MBRd 20#
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope / Claire Booth

**fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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*Schmidt farm – original farmhouse, 2004*



*Schmidt farmhouse – exterior detail*



*Schmidt farm – internal detail of original farmhouse, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – original farmhouse, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – original farmhouse, 2004*

**fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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*Schmidt farm – original farmhouse with edge of kitchen to LHS, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – original farmhouse, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – original farmhouse, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – exterior of slab kitchen, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – kitchen/smokehouse & bake-oven*

**fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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*Schmidt farm - bake-oven, 2004*



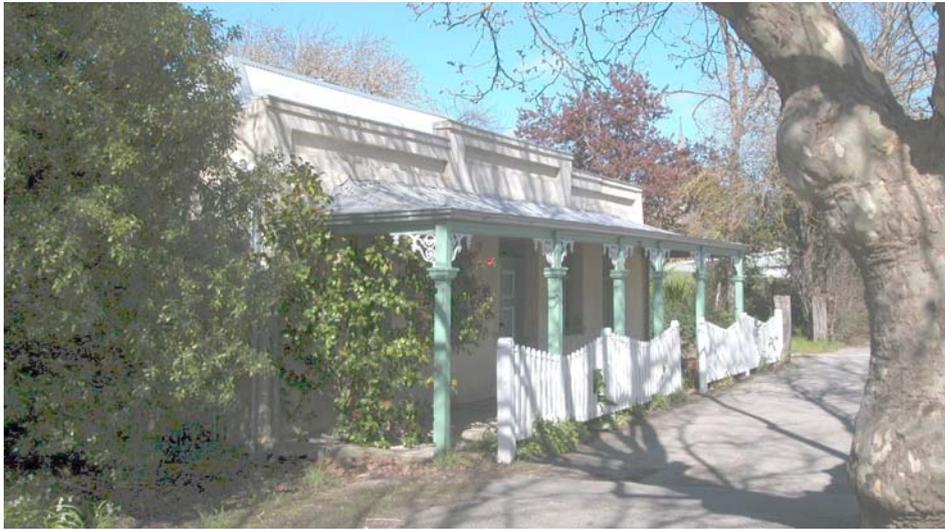
*Schmidt farm – interior of kitchen/smokehouse showing oven and stove to LHS, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – detail of stove and kitchen interior*

**fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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*Schmidt farm – 1854 house, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – view from main street, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – rear of house, 2004*

**fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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*Schmidt farm - barn, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – detail of barn, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – internal detail of barn, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – internal detail of barn, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – slab WC adjacent barn*

**fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures Place: 331**

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*Schmidt farm - barn, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – timber-slab pig sty, 2004*



*Schmidt farm – top of stone well, 2004*

## Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed

Place no.: 376

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**Address** 73 Mt Barker Rd, Hahndorf

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

**1880 smithy and workshop:** stone building with a parapet cgi gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings, cambered arches over large multi-paned casement windows, timber doors, a raked verandah and a substantial gable-roofed workshop to rear (Including timber-framed multi-paned tilt window to loft) with skillion lean-to behind. **c1846-55 smithy & cart-shed** are both timber-framed structures with timber-slab cladding, timber-framed openings, timber fittings and cgi gable roofs.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

Haebich's smithy complex makes a vital contribution to the interpretation of Australia's most significant German town. It is also a rare surviving example of blacksmith's complex which includes the original timber smithy as well as the later stone building and demonstrates uncommonly-surviving pioneer construction techniques, including timber-slab cladding. It is a significant cultural landmark in Hahndorf with close associations with the work of notable Australian artist Hans Heysen, having appeared in more of his artworks than any other building in Hahndorf.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being a vital part of one of the most significant pioneer business complexes in South Australia's most significant early German settlement, and displaying important information about the early way of life of the pioneering blacksmiths. It also has significant associations with the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century work of Sir Hans Heysen.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, including a rare surviving example of a pioneering timber smithy, and uncommon surviving examples of timber-slab construction.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding example of an early blacksmith's workshop and associated buildings.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely, the artistic work of Sir Hans Heysen.*

#### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

**Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed****Place no.: 376**

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

Hahndorf is a town of outstanding significance within the context of the history of South Australia, and indeed the whole of Australia. The town's exceptional and distinctive German heritage demonstrates its profound associations with the first German settlers and their culture and religion. After Klemzig (which retains very little evidence of its German heritage), Hahndorf was the earliest town to be settled by the Germanic migrants. These migrants came from parts of Eastern Germany & Poland and settled in the Hahndorf area from 1839. The buildings they constructed there in the first few decades of settlement generally employed distinctively Germanic construction methods. The best surviving examples of these early German constructions are of special significance to the history of the State, especially because of the way they provide evidence of the German settlement of the Hahndorf area, demonstrate the German way of life and construction methods, and contribute to the strong heritage character of a town which is one of Australia's most significant tourist attractions.

The first subdivision of the town comprised a U-shaped set of allotments with St Michael's Lutheran church at its centre, and the eastern side of the main street as its base. Of the 54 original allotments, 52 had already been developed and contained huts or pise dwellings by 1840. The western side of the main street was not subdivided until 1849, when the land was purchased by Kanmantoo mine captain Joseph Remfrey who then surveyed it and sold off individual allotments during the next few years. A significant early resident of the western side of the street was Johann Georg Haebich. Haebich arrived in South Australia on the *Patel* in 1846, and soon afterwards he arrived in Hahndorf where he established a smithy. In 1850, he purchased lot 25 from Remfrey, and it is there that he constructed his residences over the next few years. Meanwhile he purchased the land adjacent to his house on which his smithy had been established in 1855. Haebich's first smithy was a timber structure with timber frame and timber-slab walling. In 1880, he was able to construct a larger stone smithy closer to the Main Rd. The original smithy building was then retained as an outbuilding, as was the timber cart-shed. The cart-shed was used to house the funeral biers for many years. Haebich's smithy was still in use for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and between 1908 & 1912, it was the subject of a series of artworks (charcoals, sketches & watercolours) completed by notable Australian artist Hans Heysen.

The original Haebich complex included JG Haebich's first cottages, bake-oven (now gone), tank, wheel-circle and later half-timbered house (75 Mt Barker Rd); **1880 smithy & workshop, original smithy & cart-shed**, (73 Mt Barker Rd); shed; & the cottage of JG Haebich's sons 'Boys' cottage' (71 Main Street). See Young 2:308 for a plan of the Haebich complex. The above places in bold are included in this State Heritage recommendation report, the residential complex at 75 Main St is currently entered in the State Heritage Register, and William Haebich's cottage has been recommended for the Local Heritage Register.

The Haebich smithy complex makes a significant contribution to the heritage and interpretation of the town of Hahndorf, a town which contains the most significant group of pioneering German development to be found anywhere in Australia. The earlier timber structures to the rear of the smithy also make a significant contribution to the interpretation of the former history of the site, and the typical way of life and business development of the pioneering German settlers.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

Haebich's original timber smithy is a rare surviving example of a pioneer timber blacksmith's shop. It also displays timber construction techniques which were once prolific, but are now uncommonly found in South Australia.

## Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed

Place no.: 376

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

The Haebich smithy complex is an excellent surviving example of a group of early buildings associated with a successful blacksmith's business. It includes two timber-framed buildings (including the original smithy) of timber construction and slab cladding, which are relatively uncommon surviving examples of such structures and enhance the significance of the complex. This is a surviving blacksmith complex of rare quality, including both the original and later smithy buildings, and associated outbuildings. The adjacent Haebich residential complex (currently entered in State Heritage Register) also enhances and extends the significance and interpretative value of this site.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

Haebich's smithy was the subject of a number of watercolours and charcoals by significant Australian artist Hans Heysen. Hans Heysen (1877–1968, Knight Bachelor 1959) is one of Australia's greatest painters. Many commentators consider him to be the first Australian artist to truly capture the unique Australian landscape and light-scape. He also created many significant works featuring tradesmen and labourers at work and natural studies of people and animals 'going about their daily business'. These works reflected Heysen's belief in the nobility of traditional labour and the rural lifestyle.

Heysen's two main sources of inspiration were the Flinders Ranges and the Hahndorf environs. Heysen arrived in South Australia in 1884 at the age of seven. Although spending his first few decades in the town of Adelaide, he first visited Hahndorf in 1890, where he became fascinated with the cultural heritage and landscape of the town and its environs. After his marriage in 1904, he lived initially with his parents-in-law in Hurtle Square until he established his own home in 1908. At this time, he and Sallie chose to settle in Hahndorf where they lived in a small cottage in Billygoat Lane (now Victoria St) until 1912, when they purchased 'the Cedars' (near Hahndorf).

While living in Hahndorf between 1908-12, Heysen painted and sketched many studies of the interior of Haebich's smithy, many of which also show the blacksmith at work. Haebich's smithy appears in more works of Heysen's art than any other building in Hahndorf.

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  - [www.ngv.vic.gov.au/collection/australia/painting/h/heysen\\_h/education\\_kit.html](http://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/collection/australia/painting/h/heysen_h/education_kit.html)
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**Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed****Place no.: 376**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	73 Mt Barker Rd, Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	Stone smithy with attached workshop, detached mid C19 timber smithy and separate timber cart-house.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<b>1880 smithy and workshop:</b> stone walls and parapet coping, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings, cambered arches over large multi-paned casement windows, timber doors, raked verandah, attached gable-roofed workshop with timber-framed multi-paned tilt window to loft. <b>c1846-55 smithy &amp; cart-shed</b> timber-framed walls with timber-slab cladding, timber-framed openings, timber fittings and cgi gable roof
<b>Condition</b>	Outbuildings are in poor condition
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 4235, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5627-372
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Shop & outbuildings
<b>Original Use</b>	Blacksmith's shop, cart-shed, 1880 smithy and workshop
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	c1846-55, 1880
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the existing Hahndorf State Heritage Area</li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, L123</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Hahndorf\HN MBRd 73#1-5.jpg
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed**

**Place no.: 376**



*Haebich's 1880 smithy, 2004*



*Front of Haebich's smithy*



*Detail of workshop ceiling*



*Side of Haebich's smithy showing attached workshop to rear, and cart-shed in distance*

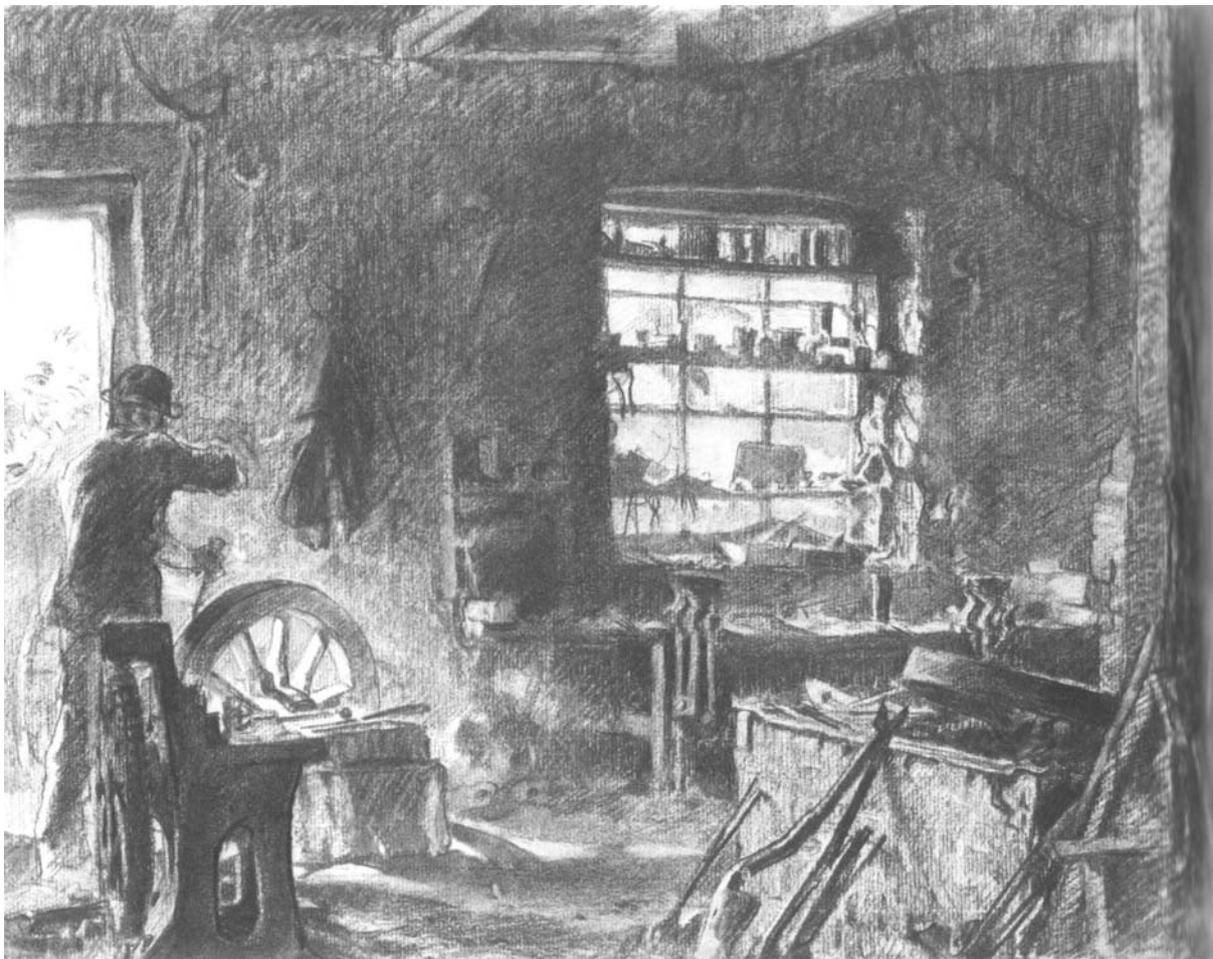


*Rear of smithy/workshop*

**Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed**

**Place no.: 376**

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*Hans Heysen: Charcoal showing interior of Haebich's smithy, 1912 [Private collection]*



*Interior of Haebich's smithy, 2004*

**Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed**

**Place no.: 376**

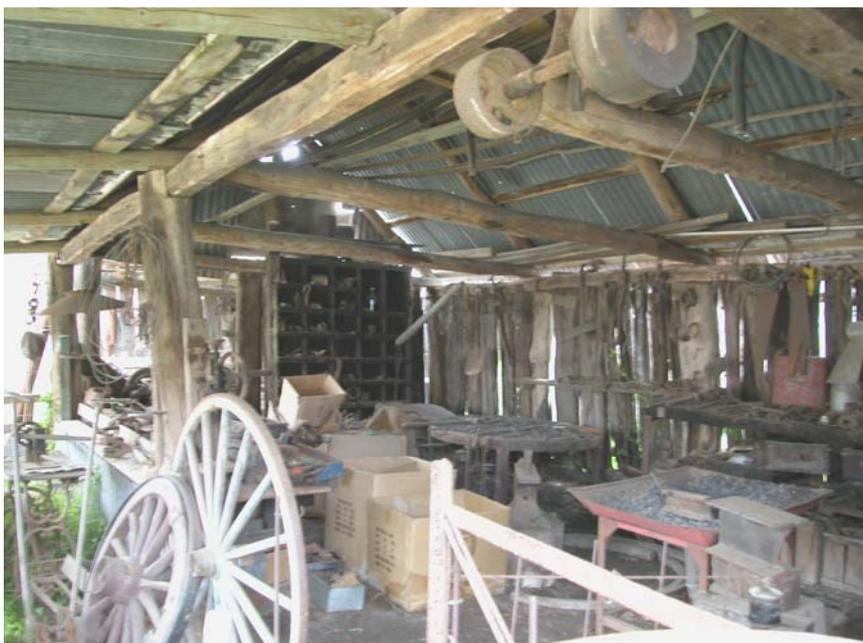
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*Original Haebich's smithy, 2004*



*Rear of original Haebich's smithy, 2004*



*Interior of original Haebich's smithy, 2004*

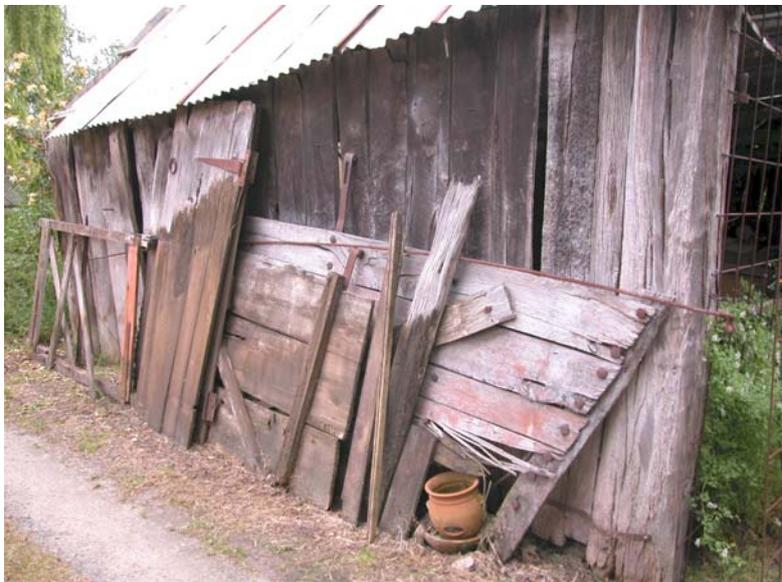
**Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed**

**Place no.: 376**

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*Haebich's cart-shed, with 1870 stone smithy in background, 2004*



*Haebich's cart-shed, 2004*



*Cart-shed interior including funeral bier, 2004*

**fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns**

**Place no.: 427**

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**Address** P/S 3909 Darby Rd, Friedrichstadt, nr Hahndorf

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

**Description**

**House:** three-level construction comprising coursed random rubble basement with brick upper walls tied with substantial timbers. [Exterior has been rendered]. Features include a half-hipped cgi-covered timber-shingle roof, painted red-brick chimneys, timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows [some have been replaced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century]. Internal features include a loft with unusual smokehouse and dowelled jointing. [A separate dining and service building has been built alongside the house]. **Barn 1:** Timber-framed structure on a stone and brick base with vertical slab-clad walls, timber-framed openings and timber doors, and a cgi gable roof. **Barn 2:** Timber-framed structure with some timber-slab cladding and some cgi cladding and open sections, with a cgi gable roof. **Dairy:** Two-level stone building with red-brick dressings, timber lintels, timber-framed openings and doors, and a relatively shallow-pitched cgi gable roof.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

JF Paech's 1840s property at Friedrichstadt is not only one of the oldest farm complexes in the district, it is also of outstanding representative significance as the earliest farm in the Friedrichstadt and Paechtown area, and as the forerunner of the later similar constructions in the Hahndorf environs. It also has significant associations with founding pioneer of the area JF Paech, and includes several buildings which display outstanding design and construction, especially barn1, which is probably the best-surviving example of a timber-slab barn in the district.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being the earliest farm complex in the Friedrichstadt/Paechtown area and associated with the original establishment of that area.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, displaying relatively uncommon early construction techniques (timber-shingles and slabs) and a rare loft smoke-house.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding representative of a pioneer German farm complex, and including a barn of exceptional quality.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, displaying early German design techniques, and several significant construction methods including timber trusses, use of timber shingles for roofing and timber slabs.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely JF Paech, Hahndorf founding settler, founder of Friedrichstadt and original landowner of Paechtown.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

**fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns**

**Place no.: 427**

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

The Hahndorf district is an area of outstanding significance within the context of the history of South Australia, and indeed the whole of Australia. The town's exceptional and distinctive German heritage demonstrates its profound associations with the first German settlers and their culture and religion. After Klemzig (which retains very little evidence of its German heritage), Hahndorf was the earliest town to be settled by the Germanic migrants. These migrants came from parts of Eastern Germany & Poland and settled in the Hahndorf area from 1839. The domestic, farm and business buildings they constructed there in the first few decades of settlement generally employed distinctively Germanic construction methods. The best surviving examples of these early German constructions are of special significance to the history of the State, especially because of the way they provide evidence of the German settlement of the Hahndorf area, contribute to its strong heritage character, and demonstrate the German way of life and construction methods. The settlers arrived in Hahndorf in 1839, and by the following year, 52 of the original 54 allotments had already been developed and contained huts or pise dwellings.

One of these original Hahndorf settlers was Johann Friedrich Paech, who was allotted land in the town in 1839, and soon established his first residence. However, he was soon to purchase a larger property and found his own settlement. Some of the Hahndorf settlers settled near Verdun, while others moved on to Lobethal or the Barossa. Paech decided to move in the other direction, and was instrumental in establishing two distinct settlements: Friedrichstadt and then Paechtown.

In 1846, JF Paech purchased 13 sections of land between Hahndorf and Echunga. He called his property Friedrichstadt (after either himself or the emperor), and in the following decades sold off some parts of the property to other like-minded settlers (apparently he would only sell to those who were followers of Pastor Kavel). Paechtown was subsequently founded in 1853 when he sold part of his property to Johann Christian Paech jr. On the original Friedrichstadt, Paech constructed a three-level loft-house with cellar (of the type which would later appear in Paechtown), several timber barns, and various other farm buildings including a stone dairy. The complex is of considerable representative significance as the earliest surviving farm complex on the western side of Hahndorf, and for its close associations with founding pioneer JF Paech.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

JF Paech's house is the earliest farmhouse in the Friedrichstadt area and includes a rare example of smokehouse within a loft, and an uncommon surviving example of a timber-shingle roof. The timber barns are also uncommon surviving examples of timber-slab construction. Both the use of slabs for walling and shingles for roofing were common pioneer materials, yet are now relatively uncommon.

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

This is an outstanding early farm complex, especially because of its associations with JF Paech and the foundation of one of Hahndorf's first satellite settlements, and because of the quality of several of the buildings, especially barn1, which is probably the finest surviving example of a timber-slab building in the district, and is certainly an outstanding example of its type.

**fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns**

**Place no.: 427**

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**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.*

There are several farm complexes in the Hahndorf area which demonstrate an outstanding quality of construction and design. The reason why JF Paech's farm complex is special is because it is the earliest of the pioneer German farm complexes in the Friedrichstadt/Paechtown area, and therefore represents an important prototype in terms of its design and construction. The house is a three-level loft-house with cellar, similar in design and layout to those subsequently constructed in the Friedrichstadt/Paechtown area. Distinctive individual features of the house include a smokehouse built into the loft, a timber-shingle roof, and substantial continuing timbers tying together the walls of the house. Barn1 demonstrates an outstanding level of timber-slab construction and is in fact one of the best-preserved examples of this form of construction in the district. The stone and brick dairy and second timber barn are both notable surviving examples of their respective construction methods.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

This farm complex was constructed by JF Paech, who is a significant figure in the early history of the Hahndorf area. He was instrumental in the foundation of two of Hahndorf's early satellite settlements, and although neither Friedrichstadt nor Paechtown ever developed actual townships, they remain as distinctive German farming settlements of outstanding cultural significance and interpretative value.

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**fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns****Place no.: 427**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Darby Rd, Friedrichstadt, nr Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	House, timber barn1, barn2 & dairy
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<b>House:</b> stone, brick and timber walls, cgi & shingle half-gable roof, timber-framed openings, surviving original windows and doors, chimneys, loft smokehouse and timber doweling. <b>Barn 1:</b> Timber-framed structure on a stone and brick base with vertical slab-clad walls, timber-framed openings and timber doors, and cgi gable roof. <b>Barn 2:</b> Timber-framed structure, timber-slab cladding & cgi gable roof. <b>Dairy:</b> Two-level stone building with red-brick dressings, timber lintels, timber-framed openings and doors, and shallow-pitched cgi gable roof.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 3909, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5085 934
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House & outbuildings
<b>Original Use</b>	House, barns and dairy
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	c1846
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Register of the National Estate, Report no. 7556</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\nr Hahndorf\HN Haines JF Paech#1-8.jpg
<b>Map Reference</b>	West 1.3
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns**

**Place no.: 427**

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*JF Paech house, 2004*



*JF Paech house, 2004*



*JF Paech's house & dairy, 2004*

**fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns**

**Place no.: 427**

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*fr JF Paech dairy, 2004*



*fr JF Paech house & barn1, 2004*



*fr JF Paech barn2, 2004*

**fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns**

**Place no.: 427**

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*JF Paech's slab barn 1, 2004*



*JF Paech's slab barn2, 2004*

## Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns

Place no.: 428

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### Address

Darby Rd / Liebelt Summer Track, Friedrichstadt, nr Hahndorf

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## ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

### Description

**House:** three-level constructed with a stone coursed rubble basement and timber-framed upper walls with red-brick nogging. Features include a half-hipped cgi-covered timber-shingle roof, substantial stone buttresses to basement, symmetrical red-brick chimneys, timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows. Internal features include a loft with timber dowelled joints. [Several modifications and additions have been made to the house during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the addition of a front loft window]. **Stable:** Substantial two-level stone building with timber lintels, timber-framed openings and doors, and a steeply-pitched cgi gable roof with dormer loft window. **Barn 1:** Substantial timber-framed structure comprising a complex roof structure and a cgi gable roof. Some sections of the frame have stone infill, with most being clad by cgi. Features include internal timber partitions and platform, timber-framed openings and timber doors. **Barn 2:** Half-timbered structure on a stone base with red-brick nogging and a cgi gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings and timber doors. **Estate entrance:** Low stone walls flanking entrance with moulded stone coping to top and stone fence-posts.

### Statement of Heritage Value

The Oakside Park Stud is one of the best-preserved pioneer German farm complexes in the Hahndorf area, has intimate connections with the neighbouring JF Paech property, and reveals important information about the early way of life and farming practices of the early German settlers, and displays several rare and outstanding types of design and construction.

### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being one of the best-preserved pioneer German farm complexes in the Hahndorf area with important associations with the early foundation of Friedrichstadt, and revealing important information about the early way of life and farming practices of the early German settlers.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, displaying uncommon examples of half-timbered construction, an exceptionally large timber-framed barn, shingle roofing, and farm buildings with built-in accommodation.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding pioneering German farm complex with a particularly fine barn interior.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, particularly half-timbering, large-scale timber-framing, three-level house design and use of timber-shingle roofing.*

## RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns

Place no.: 428

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Friedrichstadt was established by JF Paech in 1846 as a farming settlement off-shoot of Hahndorf. He first established his own house and farm buildings, then in c1848, he and his son constructed a second house and set of farm buildings on part of his land adjacent to his first house. This property was previously called Clovershed and is now Oakside. The first building constructed at this early farm appears to have been the substantial timber-framed barn. Similar to the smaller Schneemilch barn at 23 Victoria Street Hahndorf, this barn includes a platform which may have been used as an early residential part of the barn, and was subsequently used for threshing and bagging. The stone stable also includes a small residential section, which may also have been lived in by members of the family until the large new three-level house was completed. The house was constructed to a similar design to several other examples in Paechtown and the Hahndorf area, using half-timbering with red-brick nogging with stone cellar beneath and loft above. Other significant buildings at the farm complex include a later half-timbered barn with red-brick nogging. The whole farm complex is a significant survival from the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century German pioneers and provides insight into the way of life and development of farming of the earliest German settlers.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

There are several features of this farm complex which are now relatively uncommon. These include the house's timber-shingle roof & pegged joinery; the use of half-timbered frames with red-brick infill for the house and barn2; stone buttressing to house basement, and the exceptionally-large timber-frame construction of barn1.

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

The barn in particular is an outstanding example of a substantial timber-framed barn including some stone infill, and the use of timber partitions and platforms. The early timber and brick house is also an outstanding example of a half-timbered wall structure with red-brick nogging. Together with the brick & timber barn and substantial stone stable with built in ostler's quarters, the whole is a pioneer German farm complex of outstanding significance.

**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 timber-framed barn with former residential section is of particular structural interest, being an exceptional example of a substantial timber-framed barn. Parts of the barn also have stone infill, with most merely being clad with cgi. The house and half-timbered & brick barn also display significant pioneering German techniques, especially the use of half-timbering with red-brick infill. In addition, the house displays a typical and significant local house design with its three levels including loft and stone basement and two symmetrical chimneys, and also includes an original timber-shingle roof and pegged joinery within the loft.

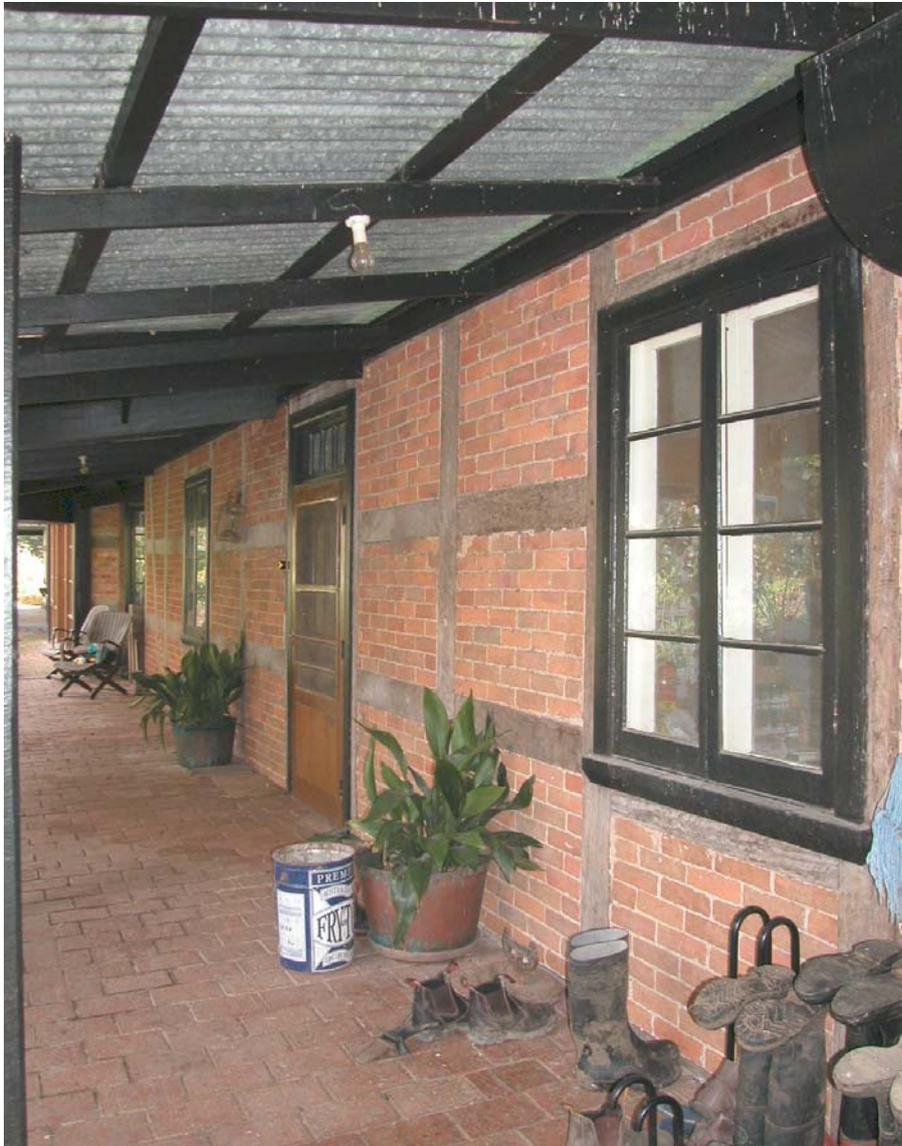
**Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns**

**Place no.: 428**

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**REFERENCES**

- Australian Heritage Commission, *Register of the National Estate*, Report no. 7558.
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  - Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 89-98.
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  - Schubert, David 1985, *Kavel's People, from Prussia to South Australia*.
  - Schubert, J C 1964, *Lutheran Pioneers in Australia, the emigration, landing and establishment*.
  - Whimpress, Jack 1975, *Echunga 1839–1939*.
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*Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, 2004*

**Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns****Place no.: 428**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Darby Rd / Liebelt Summer Track, Friedrichstadt, nr Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	House, stable, timber-framed barn, half-timbered barn & entrance walls.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<b>House:</b> stone rubble basement and buttressing, timber-framed upper walls with red-brick nogging, half-hipped cgi-covered timber-shingle roof, symmetrical red-brick chimneys, timber-framed openings with timber doors and windows, loft with timber dowelled joints. <b>Stable:</b> Stone walls, timber lintels, timber-framed openings and doors, and a steeply-pitched cgi gable roof with dormer loft window. <b>Barn 1:</b> Substantial timber-framed structure, cgi gable roof, surviving stone infill, cgi cladding, internal timber partitions and platform, timber-framed openings, & timber doors. <b>Barn 2:</b> Half-timbered structure on stone base with red-brick nogging, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings and timber doors. <b>Entrance:</b> Low stone walls flanking entrance with moulded stone coping to top and stone fence-posts.
<b>Condition</b>	Stable is vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 1, Section 3908, Hundred of Kuitpo CT 5494-892
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Farm complex
<b>Original Use</b>	Farm complex
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1848
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hignett &amp; Co. 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S159</li><li>• Veenstra, Paul c1995, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i> [Report files], Item 1/02</li><li>• Register of the National Estate, report no. 7558</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Hahndorf\HN Darby Oakside#1-16.jpg
<b>Map Reference</b>	West 1.3
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

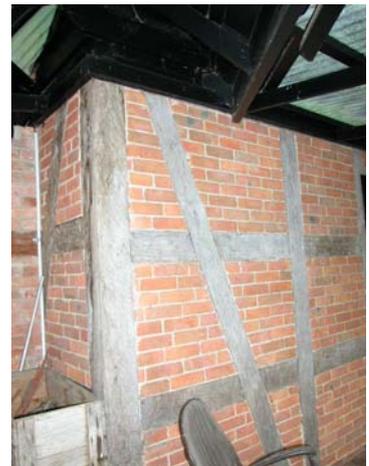
**Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns**

**Place no.: 428**

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*Oakside Park Stud, detail of fr Paech house, 2004*



*fr Paech house, 2004 - note detail showing original hand-adzed timber frame with brick infill*



*Oakside Park Stud, basement detail of fr Paech house, 2004 – note substantial stone buttresses*

**Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns**

**Place no.: 428**



*Oakside Park Stud, fr stable, 2004, RH photo shows ostler's quarters*



*Oakside Park Stud, front elevation of house showing later alterations*



*Entrance to Oakside – note walls*

Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns

Place no.: 428



*Oakside Park Stud, timber & brick barn (barn2), 2004*



*Oakside Park Stud, interior of timber-framed barn (barn1), 2004*



*Oakside Park Stud, interior of timber-framed barn1 showing original residential section, 2004*

## Taminga Park - fr Storch tannery, mill & residence

Place no.: 431

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**Address** Mount Barker Rd, nr Hahndorf

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

**Former tannery:** Substantial two-level building constructed of stone with timber lintels over larger openings, and red-brick surrounds to smaller ventilation holes. The building has a cgi gable roof, and timber-framed openings with timber doors. **House:** Constructed of coursed stone blocks with rendered dressings and a hipped cgi roof. Features include a concave cgi return verandah with timber posts and railings, timber-framed openings with large multi-paned casement windows & timber doors, and painted red-brick chimneys with upper coursing. **Barn:** Constructed of stone with red-brick dressings, a cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings and timber doors.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

The former Storch tannery complex is a rare surviving mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century tannery which represents the early industrial endeavours and family businesses of the pioneering German settlers, the development of the Hahndorf area, the rise and fall of the tanning and bark milling industry in South Australia, and the importance of the wattle stripping and bark milling industry throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being associated with the early industrial development of Hahndorf, and with the rise and fall of the tanning and bark-milling industries in this State.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being a rare surviving intact example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century tannery.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, both as a tannery and wattle-bark mill.*
- (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 house in particular demonstrating fine stone construction techniques, and the tannery and barn being important representatives of industrial design and construction in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## Taminga Park - fr Storch tannery, mill & residence

Place no.: 431

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Tanning was one of the earliest industries in South Australia. As early as 1839, complaints were made that a tannery on the bank of the Torrens was polluting the drinking water (Jensen 18). Mr Bean established a tanning office on King William Street in the mid 1840s. In 1875, there were 30 people employed by the tanning industry within the Adelaide square mile (Jensen 446). Other early tanneries were established in the Thebarton, Bowden & Hindmarsh areas. There were also tanneries in several of the State's major towns, including Nairne, Hahndorf, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Birdwood, Kapunda (1872), Port MacDonnell et al. The significant Mount Barker tannery on Cameron Street was rebuilt twice after fires and was eventually demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The first tannery to be established south of Adelaide was Henry Timmins' 1851 tannery at Nairne. The next Hills tannery was established by Heinrich Storch at Hahndorf in 1853. Storch and his family arrived in South Australia in 1849 on the *Emmy*. They settled in Hahndorf in 1853, at which time they established their first tannery halfway up windmill hill on the road which local still refer to as 'Tanner's'. Storch's son Hermann was one of Boehm's first students at the Academy in 1854. After 5 years, excessive pollution of the Hahndorf Creek caused the Storchs to move to the current site near the point where the main road crosses the Onkaparinga River between Hahndorf and Verdun. In 1858, Storch constructed the current tannery building and a stone residence which became known as 'Ivy Home'. The Storchs established a significant local property and business which included not only the tannery, but also an apple and pear orchard, and production of garlic and vegetable seeds.

After Heinrich's death, the tannery business was taken over by his sons Hermann (aka Carl) and Albert. The elder, Carl Samuel Hermann Storch (1848–1939) inherited the house and land at Ivy Home, and was also responsible for the 'official' subdivision and establishment of the town of Grünthal (now Verdun) in 1875. He and his brother Albert ran the tannery together. Other Storchs who also worked at the tannery included Hermann's son Heinrich (RAH) and Albert's son Arthur. Because of pollution issues, the Storch's converted the tannery to a wattle-bark mill. This was used for processing the wattle to create tannin for use in the tanning industry.

'Wattle bark exports began in 1844 (see various copies of the Register which published regular returns). Stripping and gum gathering was a valuable means of income for local families, particularly during times of economic depression. The leather industry employed many full and part time workers which included the wattle strippers, gum pickers, the people who prepared and boiled the hides, the leather craftsmen producing shoes and other products for sale. This tannery has links with Wittwer's mill in Main St which became a bone and bark crushing mill when the grain industry declined in the region.' (Anni Luur Fox)

The Storch wattle-bark mill was a successful business which exported to South Africa and Germany. It remained a significant local industry until at least 1939, and during the 1930s in particular, was a vital sustaining industry for a much wider area. Many struggling South Australians painstakingly stripped wattles then carted them to the Storch mill to earn enough to help sustain them through the depression. Thus the former Storch tannery complex represents the early industrial endeavours of the pioneering German settlers, the nature of German family businesses, the development of the Hahndorf / Verdun area, the rise and fall of the tanning and bark milling industry in South Australia, and the importance of the wattle-bark milling industry during the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, especially the depressions. It is also associated with the subdivision and first official registration of the township of Verdun.

## Taminga Park - fr Storch tannery, mill & residence

Place no.: 431

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**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

Tanning was one of South Australia's earliest industries and there were many tanneries established throughout the State. However, there are now very few 19<sup>th</sup>-century tanneries surviving in South Australia and this example near Hahndorf Nairne is a rare survivor of this significant building type.

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

Despite the significance of the tanning industry to the history and development of several parts of South Australia, there are currently no tanneries listed on the State Heritage Register. Very few examples of this class of buildings even survive in the State. The tanneries at Nairne and Hahndorf are two of the few surviving examples of 19<sup>th</sup>-century tanneries, and are also the best surviving examples to be located in any of the references below.

**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 house is a particularly fine example of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone construction, including large stone blocks being used for external walls, a symmetrical design and fine detailing including large casements and a concave verandah. The tannery and barn are also excellent representatives of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone construction and display design characteristics typical of industrial buildings of the period. The tannery in particular demonstrates important information about the design of tanneries during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

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### History

Hermann and Albert Storch married two Paech sisters. Albert and his wife lived in a gracious house 'Hillview' above the Hahndorf Creek. Another member of the Storch family built the large house and stables at 155 Mount Barker Road.

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- Fox, AL 2002, *Hahndorf: a journey through the village and its history*.
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- Young, G et al 1981, *Hahndorf Volumes 1 & 2*, esp. p 2:283.

## Taminga Park - fr Storch tannery, mill & residence

Place no.: 431

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### SITE RECORD

<b>Location</b>	Mount Barker Rd, nr Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	former tannery, house & barn
<b>Significant fabric</b>	<b>Former tannery:</b> Stone with timber lintels, and red-brick surrounds to smaller ventilation holes, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings & timber doors. <b>House:</b> stone walls, hipped cgi roof, concave cgi return verandah with timber posts and railings, timber-framed openings with large multi-paned casement windows & timber doors, and painted red-brick chimneys with upper coursing. <b>Barn:</b> Stone walls with brick dressings, cgi gable roof, timber-framed openings and timber doors.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 3816, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 5860-669
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Residence & outbuildings
<b>Original Use</b>	Tannery & residence (later adding wattle-bark mill)
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	1858
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	Nil
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\nr Hahndorf\HN MBRd Taminga#1-3.jpg
<b>Map Reference</b>	West 1.3
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Taminga Park - fr Storch tannery, mill & residence**

**Place no.: 431**

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*Taminga Park - fr tannery & wattle-bark mill, 2004*



*Taminga Park - fr tannery, 2004*

**Taminga Park - fr Storch tannery, mill & residence**

**Place no.: 431**

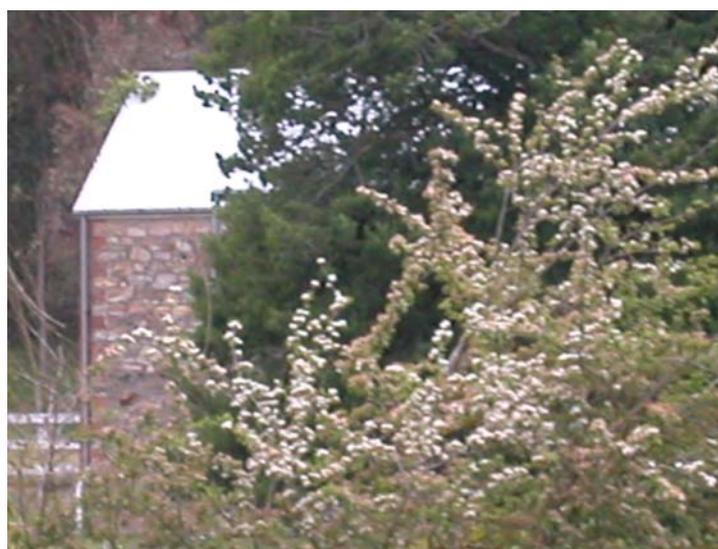
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*Taminga Park - fr Storch residence, 2004*



*Taminga Park - fr tannery & wattle-bark mill, 2004*



*Taminga Park – barn, 2004*

## Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery

Place no.: 440

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**Address** Shady Grove Rd, nr Hahndorf

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

Single-storey chapel constructed of sandstone [rendered] with brick dressings and a hipped cgi roof. Features include finely-detailed timber-framed multi-paned pointed-arch windows, timber door, original internal furniture and fittings and a red-brick chimney. The cemetery includes cast-iron boundary markers, railings and some low stone walls with coping.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

The Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel is a well-preserved non-conformist chapel which has been little altered. It is of special significance as the only surviving 19<sup>th</sup>-century building associated with the Unitarian church. As such, it demonstrates the special religious diversity typical of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century South Australia and reveals significant information about the history, development and usage of Unitarian chapels in particular. It also has significant associations with the development of religious and political thought during the 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century, and reveals insight into the beliefs of several significant South Australian thinkers, including Catherine Helen Spence.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, having special associations with the particular religious and political development of 19<sup>th</sup> century South Australia and in particular demonstrating the practices and development of the Unitarian church.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, retaining high integrity and being the only surviving example of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century Unitarian chapel in the State.*
- (f) *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it, being one of only two places of worship used by the Unitarians in South Australia and having long associations with the Unitarian congregation.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery

Place no.: 440

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

One of the most significant themes in South Australia's history, and one of the historical features which defines the state's difference is its religious diversity. The colony's principles of religious freedom and tolerance led to a greater number of protestants settling in South Australia, and a corresponding large number of chapels and churches of many different denominations being built. One of the important early church organisations to appear in South Australia were the Unitarians. Although a relatively small denomination (only two churches were constructed in SA in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) the Unitarians influenced the thought of colonial society. A prominent member of the church was Catherine Helen Spence, whose 1850 conversion to Unitarianism had a profound influence on her life and thought.

The Unitarians were founded in England in 1773 by Theosophus Lindsay, who based the denomination on Socinian beliefs. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the denomination was a denial of the Trinity, and the belief in one God. To the Unitarians, Jesus' role is as a significant leader rather than the Son of God. Most importantly, the denomination believed in Freedom of Enquiry and relished free discussion of religious and political ideas [see Whitehead for further information].

It was not until 1813 that Unitarians were allowed to practise freely in England, and as early as 1844, the denomination was first mentioned in South Australian newspapers [Pike]. The first Unitarian minister arrived in SA in 1855 and a fine church with octagonal tower was constructed on Wakefield Street in 1857 (demolished 1973, the new church was constructed in Norwood). The only other Unitarian Church to be built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the small chapel at Shady Grove near Hahndorf. This was constructed in 1865 and has remained relatively little altered. It is still used for services once a month, with most members of the congregation being descendants of the original founders.

This Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel is of outstanding significance to the State, as it is both a well preserved building and the only surviving example of a Unitarian chapel in the State. As such, it demonstrates the significant and distinctive religious development of South Australia as well as being associated with advancement in thought and tolerance during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The cemetery also has similar significant associations and commemorates many early Unitarians and local residents.

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

Being an outstanding surviving example of a Unitarian Chapel, and the only one to survive from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Criterion (f)** *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.*

Being the oldest surviving Unitarian Church in South Australia, and having special spiritual associations for the Unitarian congregation in this State.

## Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery

Place no.: 440

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### HISTORY

This chapel was constructed in 1865 and is still used as Unitarian chapel (once a month) as well as being used as a place of retreat (there is an associated late 20<sup>th</sup> century dormitory building nearby). The cemetery contains the graves of many of the founding families of the area as well as other local residents.

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### REFERENCES

- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S154.
- Local History Centre, heritage files & photographs.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3176.
- Oral history: Gary Goddard, Unitarian minister.
- Pike, Douglas 1957, *Paradise of Dissent ~ South Australia 1829-1857*.
- Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide ~ City of Churches*, pp 209-10.



*Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel, 2004*

## Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery

Place no.: 440

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### SITE RECORD

<b>Location</b>	Shady Grove Rd, nr Hahndorf
<b>Description</b>	Single-storey, two-bay, rendered stone chapel & nearby cemetery
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Church: stone walls, red-brick chimney, timber-framed openings, timber door & window frames, original internal fittings (timberwork and fireplace). Cemetery: stone & brick walling, cast-iron railings, marble and stone memorials (late 19 <sup>th</sup> & early 20 <sup>th</sup> century).
<b>Condition</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Section Pt2967, Hundred of Macclesfield CT 250-175
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Church / meeting house & retreat
<b>Original Use</b>	Church / meeting house
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, <b>S154</b></li><li>• Register of the National Estate, <b>RNE7553</b></li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, <b>NTC3176</b></li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Hahndorf\HN Shady Grove chapel
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery**

**Place no.: 440**

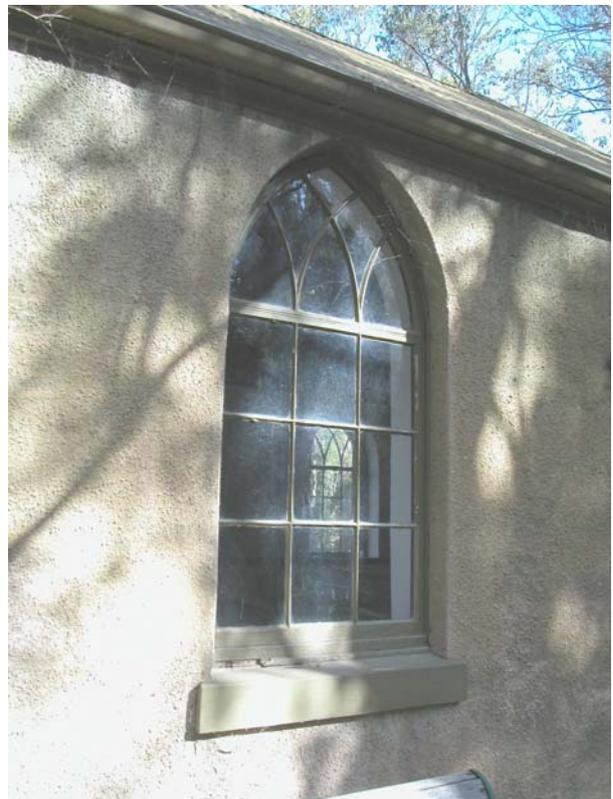
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*Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel, 2004*



*Door, Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel, 2004*



*Window, Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel, 2004*

**Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery**

**Place no.: 440**

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*Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel, 2004  
interior showing coat rack & pews*



*Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel, 2004,  
interior showing pulpit*



*Shady Grove Unitarian Cemetery, 2004*

## **Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale) Place no.: 482**

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**Address** Lot 31,33 Mine Rd (off), Kanmantoo

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### **ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

#### **Description**

This complex includes a house (incorporating original cottage), outbuildings, cellar, cottage (David Unaipon) & stone winery buildings.

#### **Statement of Heritage Value**

This homestead and winery complex has an outstanding quality and integrity and is closely associated with the development of the Kanmantoo area, the viticultural development of the State, with CB Young and his family, and prominent Australian David Unaipon.

#### **Relevant Criteria**

- (a)** *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.* The history and development of this complex and the people associated with it (especially the Young family and David Unaipon) are closely involved with the development of the greater Kanmantoo area, and with the themes of pioneering surveying, viticultural development, and political service.
- (d)** *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance,* being a homestead and winery complex of an exceptional quality and integrity.
- (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance,* namely pioneering surveyor, property agent, agriculturalist, pastoralist & politician CB Young, politician & businessman HD Young, local politician and landowner Nora Young, and significant Australian visionary and inventor David Unaipon.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale) Place no.: 482

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

This homestead and winery complex has close associations with the survey and establishment of the Kanmantoo area, and with its agricultural and industrial development. CB Young purchased this property in 1857 after completing a survey of the whole area for the Britannia Mining Company. Young used an existing cottage (associated with Kanmantoo Mine Captain William Tonkin) as the centre of his property Holmesdale, and soon established a substantial vineyard here. Many buildings were added to the property over the following decades, including winery buildings and extensions to the house and various domestic & agricultural outbuildings. One of the most significant constructions was the small cottage which was built for David Unaipon in the late 1880s. The history and development of this complex and the people associated with it (especially the Young family and David Unaipon) are closely involved with the development of the greater Kanmantoo area, and with the themes of pioneering surveying, viticultural development and political service in South Australia.

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

This is a particularly fine group of homestead and winery buildings which is well-constructed of local stone and retains a high integrity. There is a consistency in the design and construction of these buildings which creates a coherent and integrated complex. Each of the buildings makes a significant contribution to this complex as well as expressing its own use and history. Because the complex has been developed and added to using similar materials and simple functional design ethic, the complex remains an outstanding representative of both a homestead complex and a winery complex.

**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

This house & winery complex is closely linked with three significant members of the Young family, CB Young, HD Young and Nora Young. It was also the home of significant indigenous Australian David Unaipon. **Charles Burney Young** was an important pioneering surveyor who was commissioned by the Britannia Mining Company to map the Kanmantoo area. He established his own property at Kanmantoo in 1856-57, where he developed a vineyard and later a winery. By 1866, Young had 25 acres of vines which later increased to 40 acres. When the local population dwindled in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Young negotiated an agreement with the local school to use students for harvesting. Not only did these students get to miss lessons, but at the end of the harvest they received their pay and a grand celebratory picnic and sport's day was held. This tradition continued for many decades. Young gradually established several other important pastoral properties, including a large station near Port Pirie, Mount Templeton station, and others (Mills 83). He was also on the Legislative Council from 1878-80 and was involved with several early committees including the Government Education Board and was founding Secretary of the Aborigines Friends' Association. He was closely associated with the Point McLeay mission, and in 1887, he visited the mission and brought back a 16-year-old Aboriginal boy named Gnunaitponi (**David Unaipon**). A small room was constructed for David Unaipon on a hill near the Kanmantoo homestead, and he lived there for many years. According to Mills (p 83), Unaipon was recorded as a resident and employee of the Youngs in 1920 (see below for further biographical information).

After CB Young's death in 1904, the Kanmantoo property was taken over by his son Harry (**HD Young**). In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Harry extended the cellars and increased the landholdings of the property. In addition to his successful management of the cellars, he was closely involved with politics and local sporting ventures. In 1914 he was elected as local Member (Murray) to the

## Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale) Place no.: 482

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### **Criterion (g), cont**

House of Assembly, where he served for 15 years until moving to the Legislative Council for a further 15 years. He also established the Kanmantoo racing stables which produced several Oakbank winners. With regard to winemaking, HD Young also achieved success, especially with the St George's Claret. In 1944, Harry Young died and the property passed to his only child Nora, who had been assisting with the running of the property for some time. From 1946-1956, **Nora Young** was a Councillor on the Mount Barker District Council. She died without issue in 1976, after which the property was sold out of the Young family.

**David Unaipon** is a figure of outstanding significance to Australia's history. An eloquent indication of his significance is his portrait on our \$50 note. The following biography is a quote from: [www.rba.gov.au/CurrencyNotes/NotesInCirculation/bio\\_david\\_unaipon.html](http://www.rba.gov.au/CurrencyNotes/NotesInCirculation/bio_david_unaipon.html)

### **David Unaipon (1872–1967)**

Writer, public speaker and inventor. David Unaipon made significant contributions to science and literature, and to improvements in the conditions of Aboriginal people. A Ngarrindjeri man, Unaipon was born at the Point McLeay Mission, on the Lower Murray in South Australia, on 28 September 1872, the fourth of nine children of the evangelist James Ngunaitponi and his wife Nymbulda, both of whom were Yaraldi speakers. Unaipon received his initial education at the Point McLeay Mission School and as a teenager demonstrated a thirst for knowledge, particularly in philosophy, science and music. An avid reader, he was obsessed with scientific works and inventions and, with no advanced education in mathematics, he researched many engineering problems and devised a number of his own inventions. In 1909 he patented an improved handpiece for sheep-shearing. Other inventions included a centrifugal motor, a multi-radial wheel and mechanical propulsion device; he was unable, however, to get financial backing to develop his ideas. He gained a reputation at the time of being 'Australia's Leonardo' for his promotion of scientific ideas.

As early as 1914, Unaipon anticipated the helicopter, applying the principle of the boomerang. His search for the secret of perpetual motion lasted throughout his life. Unaipon, who married Katherine Carter (nee Sumner), a Tangani woman from The Coorong in January 1902, was prominent in public life as a spokesman for Aboriginal people. He was often called upon to participate in royal commissions and inquiries into Aboriginal issues. In 1928–29 he assisted the Bleakley inquiry into Aboriginal welfare. In 1934, he urged the Commonwealth to assume responsibility for Aboriginal affairs and proposed that an independent board replace South Australia's Chief Protector of Aborigines. As an employee of the Aborigines' Friends' Association for many years, he travelled widely and became well known through south-eastern Australia. While on his travels, Unaipon lectured on his ideas, preached sermons and spoke about Aboriginal legends and customs. He also spoke of the need for 'sympathetic co-operation' between whites and blacks, and for equal rights for both black and white Australians. Unaipon became the first Aboriginal writer to be published.

His earliest published works include an article entitled "Aboriginals: Their Traditions and Customs" in the Sydney Daily Telegraph (2 August 1924), "The Story of the Mungingee" in The Home magazine (February 1925), and a fifteen page booklet entitled Native Legends (published in 1929). His articles in the Sydney Daily Telegraph were said to have been written in a prose that showed the influence of Milton, whose poetry he memorised, and Bunyan. His writings were included in Myths and Legends of the Australian Aborigines (London, 1930). Other articles, poetry and legends were published throughout his life. The hand-written manuscript of his small book on Aboriginal Legends, which is reflected in the \$50 note, survives in the Mitchell Library in Sydney. Unaipon was awarded a Coronation Medal in 1953. He died on 7 February 1967 and was buried in Point McLeay cemetery. In 1985, he posthumously won the FAW Patricia Weickhardt Award for Aboriginal writers. He was also honoured in 1988 by the establishment of an annual national David Unaipon Award for unpublished Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander writers, and an annual Unaipon lecture in Adelaide.

## Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale) Place no.: 482

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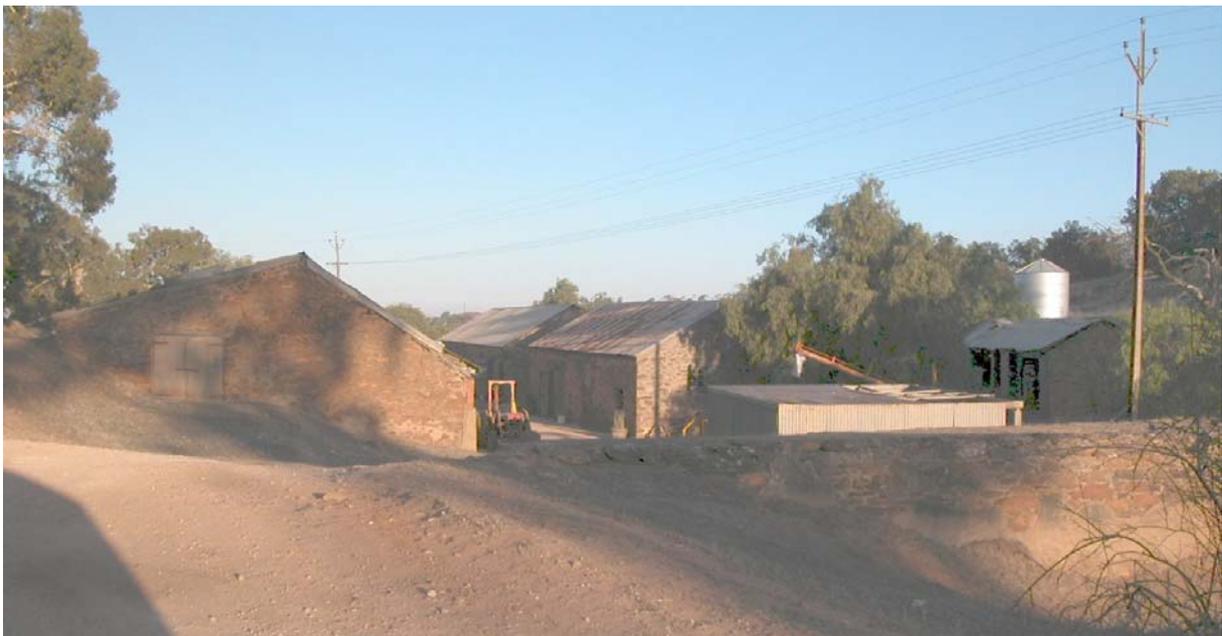
### HISTORY

The property of Holmesdale was established by Charles Burney Young in 1856. Young was an important pioneering surveyor who was commissioned by the Britannia Mining Company to map the Kanmantoo area. After his survey, he chose a small cottage in a hidden valley to form the heart of Holmesdale. The cottage is believed to have been previously occupied by William Tonkin, Captain of the Kanmantoo Mine (Mills 80). In 1857, Young officially purchased this property and immediately established a vineyard there. In the following year, he also purchased land in Kanmantoo South where he planted more vines. (see above for further discussion of his life). After CB Young's death in 1904, the Kanmantoo property was taken over by his son Harry. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Harry extended the cellars and increased the landholdings of the property. In 1944, Harry Young died and the property passed to his only child Nora, who had been assisting with the running of the property for some time. The vineyards and stables had been closed during the late 1930s. She died without issue in 1976, after which the property was sold out of the Young family. Vineyards have now been replanted at Kanmantoo homestead and the old winery buildings are still in use.

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- [www.rba.gov.au/CurrencyNotes/NotesInCirculation/bio\\_david\\_unaipon.html](http://www.rba.gov.au/CurrencyNotes/NotesInCirculation/bio_david_unaipon.html)



*Kanmantoo Winery, 2004*

## Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale) Place no.: 482

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### SITE RECORD

<b>Location</b>	Lot 31,33 Mine Rd (off), Kanmantoo
<b>Description</b>	Homestead & winery complex including house (incorporating original Holmesdale cottage), outbuildings, cellar, underground tank, cottage (David Unaipon) & stone winery buildings.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	All significant buildings are constructed of local stone with stone or brick dressings and cgi gable roofs. Features include timber-framed openings, sash windows, timber doors, red-brick chimneys and timber bargeboards (to house). There are also some significant stone walls near winery.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 2001, Hundred of Kanmantoo CTs 4218-614 & 5890-231
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	House & winery complex
<b>Original Use</b>	House & winery complex
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, <b>S214</b></li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Kanmantoo\Mine winery
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale) Place no.: 482**

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*Kanmantoo Winery, 2004*

**Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale) Place no.: 482**



*Kanmantoo Homestead (from rear) showing tank and side of dairy*



*Unaipon Cottage at Kanmantoo Homestead*



*Dairy at Kanmantoo Homestead*



*Outbuilding at Kanmantoo Homestead*



*Outbuilding at Kanmantoo Winery*

**Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, fr Paringa Mine**

**Place no.: 513**

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**Address**

Mine Rd / Back Callington Rd, nr Kanmantoo

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

**Description**

Substantial square smelter building with adjacent ruined walls constructed of local stone with a stone external flue ('creeping chimney') which follows the contours of the hills to a stone stack with circular profile.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

The Paringa smelter complex has significant associations with the 1870s development of the Paringa copper mine. It includes an uncommon and endangered 'creeping chimney' which displays distinctive design and a high level of technical accomplishment. The complex also retains a high integrity, having been disused for over 120 years.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being a significant surviving relic of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century development of copper mining and smelting in the Kanmantoo/Callington area.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being an uncommon surviving example of an external flue and being endangered by disuse and previous vandalism.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, being a copper smelting complex which displays both an outstanding design and a considerable technical accomplishment in terms of the construction of the creeping chimney.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

## Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, fr Paringa Mine

Place no.: 513

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Mining is one of South Australia's most significant industries. While it is the romance of gold which attracts the imagination, historically, it is copper mining which has formed the backbone of South Australia's economic development. Copper, grain and wool were the three major export products of the State until the 1920s, and each industry made a significant impact on the historical landscape and heritage of South Australia. Although never producing anywhere near the volume of copper found in the Yorke Peninsula's 'Copper Triangle', the 'Little Cornwall' region around

Callington and Kanmantoo was certainly one of South Australia's most significant copper mining regions during the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Not only were significant mine workings constructed, but also several towns, most notably Callington and Kanmantoo. The major mines in the district during the 1840s were the Bremer, Kanmantoo & Paringa mines. The Paringa Mine was established in 1845 and produced 800 tonnes of ore by 1848. The smelter is a significant surviving complex which represents the importance of the Paringa mine during the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Of the many mines which flourished within this region, few buildings now survive to represent this significant story. The most significant surviving mining structures in the Kanmantoo /Callington area are the surviving stone buildings at the Bremer mine (Callington), the chimney and ruins at the Aclare Silver Mine, and the ruined copper smelter, flue and chimney at Paringa. This latter site is of particular significance as it is the best surviving example of smelter buildings in the region, a district where there were originally several smelters,

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

Copper mining and its associated industries have played a significant role in the history of South Australia (see references below for further analysis), and this is an uncommon example of a smelter complex because of the surviving external flue ('creeping chimney') which carried fumes from the smelting house along the contours of the hill to the stack further up the hill. There are also surviving external flues at Tungkillo and Wheal Ellen, although these are somewhat different in design and appearance. The smelter complex is also endangered, as it has been disused since 1880 and its remote location contributes to its vulnerability. The external flue was also repeatedly damaged during the World Wars when it was used for target practise

**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.*

This complex retains a high integrity because it has been disused since 1880. Despite the ravages of time and military vandalism, this semi-ruined stone complex remains an excellent representative of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century copper smelter and chimney. In particular, it demonstrates the typical construction techniques used for these mining structures during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It provides a relatively well-preserved example of a smelter house with external flue, significant in terms of the design as well as the technical accomplishment of a stone 'chimney' which climbs along the contours of a hillside.

## Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, fr Paringa Mine

Place no.: 513

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### HISTORY

The Callington and Kanmantoo area is one of the five most significant copper mining districts in the State (along with Little Cornwall (Yorke Peninsula), Burra, Kapunda & Blinman). It was also one of the earliest districts to develop a successful copper industry, producing much of its ore during the 1840s and prompting the early establishment of several important townships. The major mines in the district during the 1840s were the Bremer, Kanmantoo & Paringa mines. The Paringa Mine was established in 1845 and produced 800 tonnes of ore by 1848. After an initial burst of activity in the 1840s, the Paringa mine was reopened in the 1870s. The smelter was constructed in 1873 by Peter Lewis. The Paringa smelter operated until 1880. The mine opened again briefly in around 1910. The significant creeping chimney was used for target practise during the World Wars. The smelter is a significant surviving complex which represents the importance of the Paringa mine during the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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*Chimney stack & creeping chimney, former Paringa Mine, 2004*

**Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, fr Paringa Mine**

**Place no.: 513**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Mine Rd / Back Callington Rd, nr Kanmantoo
<b>Description</b>	Smelter building with creeping chimney leading up hill to circular stack.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone smelter building & adjacent stone walls, stone creeping chimney and stone stack.
<b>Condition</b>	Very poor
<b>Land Description</b>	Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5448-108
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Disused smelter and chimney
<b>Original Use</b>	Smelter and chimney
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	Nil
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	Nil
<b>Other Assessments</b>	Nil
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\KA Mine Paringa
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, fr Paringa Mine**

**Place no.: 513**

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*Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, former Paringa Mine, 2004*



*Smelter building at base of hill, former Paringa Mine, 2004*

**fr Dancker shop & residences, Greensleeves Gallery**

**Place no.: 668**

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**Address** 35 Venables St, Macclesfield

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

**Description**

Two-storey residence with a façade of squared freestone with cut stone quoins and voussoirs, and a hipped slate roof. Attached to SW is a single-storey former shop with similar stone construction and dressings and a hipped cgi roof and hipped cgi concave verandah. Features of both attached buildings include timber-framed openings with multi-paned double-hung sash or fixed shop windows. The two-storey section also includes an asymmetrical recessed front door with arched opening and fanlight over the door, and to the rear is a timber balcony with cgi roof accessed by timber-framed French doors.

To the rear, the attached original cottage is a single-storeyed rendered building with a cgi gable roof. Features include timber lintels over openings, timber casement windows with timber sills, original ceiling lining and original roof under cgi.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

The former Dancker's store provides a physical and historical focal point for the town of Macclesfield, being the town's oldest two-storey building and the most prominent commercial building from its early development. It also demonstrates outstanding design and construction.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being a building which marks a highpoint in the development of Macclesfield, one of the Colony's earliest towns and a place which showed significant development in the 1840s and 50s.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, being an early 1850s building which exemplifies the refined Georgian design commonly used for important buildings of the period, and which demonstrates a high level of stone workmanship both at the time of construction and at the time of restoration.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

### **ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

For a few decades in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Macclesfield was one of South Australia's most significant country towns. It was one of the Adelaide Hills' earliest towns, being established in 1841, only two years after the first town (Nairne) was surveyed outside Adelaide. Macclesfield's most significant period of development was during the 1850s when the town provided services for passing miners and travellers as well as local farmers. During the 1840s and 50s, two hotels, several shops, a brewery and three churches were established in the town. However, the town did not flourish to the extent that was expected due to its location away from major transport routes and eventually away from the railway. Thus the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century heyday of the town created its strong character and has been well preserved due to the relatively small amount of later development.

When Dancker constructed his residence and store in the early 1850s, he set a standard for development in the town based on the optimism created by its early establishment and apparent continuing success. This standard was also approached by later substantial buildings such as the Macclesfield Hotel (1854), the Catholic church (1867), and the fine classical Institute (designed by his son in 1880). However, it is Dancker's residence and shop which epitomise the grace and confidence of Macclesfield's early (and short-lived) phase of 'boom' development.

**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.*

This is one of the most outstanding shop and residence complexes in the district of Mount Barker and is indicative of why the town of Macclesfield retains such an outstanding character. It is one of the key aesthetic elements in the town of Macclesfield. Constructed of local stone, the building displays an outstanding level of artistry and workmanship. This is demonstrated by the way in which the stones have been cut and laid for the walls and dressings, especially the finely shaped voussoirs over the front door embrasure. The variety of different hues of stone used combine to create walls of exceptional aesthetic quality when combined with the formal design of the façade. Apart from the asymmetric placement of the front entrance, the two-storey residence has a Georgian design with parapet hiding a slate roof and multi-paned sash windows surmounted by cambered stone arches. The single-storey shop also displays high quality stonework and a simple Classical design, and the cottage to the rear of the two-storey section is a fine example of early construction techniques and materials.

**fr Dancker shop & residences, Greensleeves Gallery**

**Place no.: 668**

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**HISTORY**

The land on which the Gallery stands was purchased by Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm Dancker on 31 January 1851 for £5. Dancker established a store here in the early 1850s as well as constructing a cottage for himself setback from the street front. As he and the store prospered, he was able to construct a fine two-storey stone residence and attached single-storey store adjacent to the street. In 1943, the estate passed out of the Dancker family, and in 1947 was purchased by Cyril Symmons, garage proprietor. He converted the store to a garage. In 1973, the property was purchased by artists Leslie and Faye Hayward who restored the buildings and reconstructed the front wall of the store. The building was then used as an art gallery and was thereafter known as Greensleeves Gallery.

The builder of this store, Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm Dancker, should not be confused with the architect Frederick William Dancker. The latter was the son of the former and was an important SA architect in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. FW Dancker established a firm in 1880, and went into partnership with his son Eric in 1913. HFW Dancker died in 1899. The architect FW Dancker built the Institute in Macclesfield (1880) and carried out renovations to Davenport's cottage at the same time. He also constructed St Paul's Lutheran Church in Hahndorf, Adare at Victor Harbor and many significant buildings at Broken Hill.

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*Greensleeves Gallery, house and former store from SW, 2003*

**fr Dancker shop & residences, Greensleeves Gallery**

**Place no.: 668**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	Venables St, Macclesfield
<b>Description</b>	Two-storey stone residence with attached single-storey stone shop to south and an attached single-storey cottage to rear (NE)
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls of residence, cottage & shop, slate and cgi roofs, verandahs with timber posts, all timber openings including doors and windows, & original roof and ceiling to cottage.
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 2824, Hundred of Macclesfield CT 5505-531
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Residence, gallery & outbuilding
<b>Original Use</b>	Residence, store & original cottage
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	N79 X99
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	10455
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area MAA</li><li>• Stark, P 1983, <i>Meadows Heritage Survey</i>, A 5.4.2</li><li>• Register of the National Estate, RNE6616</li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, NTC1773</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Macclesfield\MA Venables 35#1-6
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**fr Dancker shop & residences, Greensleeves Gallery**

**Place no.: 668**

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*Greensleeves Gallery, 2003*



*Greensleeves Gallery, former residence showing single-storey original cottage to rear, 2004*

**fr Dancker shop & residences, Greensleeves Gallery**

**Place no.: 668**

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*Greensleeves Gallery showing link between residence (L) & former store (R), 2003*



*Greensleeves Gallery, former Dancker's' store, 2004*

## Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence

Place no.: 1065

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**Address** 13-17 Mann St, Mount Barker

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

Original 1851 chapel constructed of coursed stone blocks with stone dressings, lancet windows and a cgi gable roof. Features include circular window within a front parapeted gable which is surmounted by a small belfry, and a red-brick chimney to side. There is also a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century two-storey stone addition to rear of chapel with timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows & timber doors.

The 1884 Dunn Memorial Church is constructed of random coursed bluestone with rendered dressings and a cgi gable roof. The church contains some fine Early English detailing, including single and grouped lancets, roses, drip-moulds and a decorated porch. A significant feature is the central front tower which is topped with a stone-roofed spire. The interior of the church also retains a high integrity with its timber pews and detailing, timber pulpit, significant organ and wall-mounted memorials.

The bell tower is constructed of red-brick with render 'Early English' detailing and a tiled gable roof with timber bargeboards and louvres. The fencing includes stone walls with stone coping and cast-iron infill.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This is an outstanding church group in Mount Barker which has vital associations with the early religious and social development of the town.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, having vital associations with the early development of Mount Barker, with the work of John Dunn, and with South Australia's special early religious development.*
- (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, with the 1884 church displaying an outstanding level of design and construction which suitably reflects its historical significance.*
- (f) *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it, having been a significant place of worship for 151 years, and being associated with the religious development of Mount Barker since the town's first service in 1842.*
- (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, namely John Dunn.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

**Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence****Place no.: 1065**

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

The town of Mount Barker was one of South Australia's earliest towns and has also proved one of the State's most prosperous and significant towns throughout the last 140 years. One of the major contributing factors to the town's early outstanding success was the work of John Dunn, the man who constructed the town's first mill, the first store on Gawler Street, residences for himself and many of his workers, and several of the town's early churches. Dunn assisted with the construction of the first Wesleyan chapel in 1851, and paid for the entire construction of the 1884 church building (over £4,000) in what was described by the *Mount Barker Courier* as 'the largest individual donation which has been conferred on a religious denomination in this colony'. Not only is this significant church complex inextricably linked to the notable John Dunn and the early prosperity of the town of Mount Barker, but it demonstrates the early development of the Wesleyan church in South Australia and is associated with the early development of the Primitive Methodists. In a colony noted for its religious diversity and the prominence of 'dissenting' denominations, the early religious development of Mount Barker and in particular the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches is closely linked to the earliest religious activity of these two denominations within South Australia. Mount Barker residents who later joined the Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian churches first held a service under a creek-side River Red Gum in 1842. The presiding minister was Presbyterian, but the service was intended to be multi-denominational. In the mid 1840s, Methodists met in Dunn's cottage and mill, and during the following decades a variety of timber huts and stone chapels were constructed for their use on Hutchinson and Mann Streets. Thus the Mount Barker Methodists were among the first Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists to establish churches in the Colony. Also, because of the significance of the town and the early establishment of the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches, Mount Barker became the natural centre of the preaching circuits for both denominations.

**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 1884 church in particular retains a high integrity and is an outstanding surviving example of a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century Wesleyan church. This church is a notable landmark in the town of Mount Barker, with its prominent feature being the central tower with stone-roofed spire. Other significant features include the Early English detailing to the front and side elevations and the surviving internal detailing. The whole design and construction of the building is of an outstanding quality which suitably reflects the exceptional historical significance of this church group.

**Criterion (f)** *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.*

Mount Barker's first religious service was held under a large River Red Gum alongside the creek in 1842. Although presided over by a Presbyterian minister, it was intended to be a multi-denominational service and was also attended by Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Both of these groups of Methodists, including prominent member John Dunn, also contributed to the construction of the town's first stone church (now the Presbyterian church). The Methodists joined together to build their first timber chapel on Mann Street (current site), then a better quality timber chapel on Hutchinson Street (site of former PM chapel). Finally in 1850, they commenced construction of a stone church on Mann Street (completed 1851). The new stone Wesleyan church was built adjacent to the 1851 chapel in 1884, and the later church has continued as a place of worship to this day. The Wesleyans have been associated with the early religious development of Mount Barker for 160 years, and the church complex on Mann Street has strong spiritual associations with the Wesleyans, Methodists and Uniting Church members who have worshipped there during that period.

## Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence

Place no.: 1065

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**Criterion (g)** *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

John Dunn (1802-1894) was the most influential figure in Mount Barker for over 50 years. He also made a significant impact on the development of South Australia during the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Mount Barker, he founded the town's first flour mill in 1844.

Dunn arrived in South Australia in 1840, already an experienced miller able to establish and manage mills for himself and the South Australian Company. Those who purchased the first Special Survey (Finniss, Dutton and the MacFarlanes) realised that a successful flour mill would greatly enhance the prosperity of their new town of Mount Barker, so they presented Dunn with one and half acres of town land in 1844. Within the same year, Dunn had constructed and commenced production in a substantial stone mill on Cameron Street in Mount Barker. Dunn resided in a timber hut until his own stone cottage was constructed in 1848. Both the mill and stone cottage are currently included in the State Heritage Register.

Dunn put his Mount Barker land to good use. He established several workers' cottages and alms houses (including 'Salem Cottages' on Druids Avenue); and Gawler Street's first general store (now 'Home'). He purchased several sections of land between the mill and Littlehampton on which he established 'Dunn's Run' and his 1864 mansion 'the Laurels'. He also helped to establish several of the town's churches by donating money to buy land and for endowments. He had particularly close connections to the Methodists, with the first Primitive Methodist services being held in his hut near the mill. The mill itself was also used as a place of worship in the early days, being one of the town's most solid and spacious buildings during the 1840s. In 1847, the 'Union church' was constructed with help from Dunn, although on completion it was claimed by the Presbyterians. The Methodists met in two different timber buildings until construction commenced on a stone Methodist church in 1850 and it was opened in the following year. Dunn assisted with the construction of this chapel. Although nominally a Wesleyan chapel, the building was also used by the Primitive Methodists until they constructed their own building in 1863.

Meanwhile Dunn was becoming an increasingly successful and influential man. In 1859, he constructed the significant flour mill at Bridgewater. His company John Dunn & Co, of which his sons William and John were partners along with William Hill & George Shorney, soon became the largest milling company in the colony. They purchased mills throughout the colony including at Nairne, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Wilmington, Quorn & Port Broughton. John Dunn himself also served in the House of Assembly from 1857-1868, and on the Legislative Council from 1869-1877.

As testimony to his success, Dunn was able to make his most generous donation to his hometown of Mount Barker. This was to be the town's grandest church with a tower which soared above the Mount Barker skyline. The total cost of the building, including organ, pews and a boundary wall, was over £4,000. After its completion in 1884, Dunn gave the church building to the Wesleyans of Mount Barker in an act which the *Mount Barker Courier* described as 'the largest individual donation which has been conferred on a religious denomination in this colony'. In honour of this munificence, the church is now known as the Dunn Memorial Church.

## Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence

Place no.: 1065

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### History

The success and early establishment of Methodism in Mount Barker is closely linked to cooperation between the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The pioneering church-goers of Mount Barker were energetic church builders who constructed several different buildings within the first few decades of settlement. At first, the Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists combined to erect a red-gum slab hut near the site of the current Dunn Memorial Church. The Primitive Methodists then erected a better-quality slab hut in Hutchinson Street, which they shared with the Wesleyans.

The town's first stone church which was started in 1846 and completed by January 1847 was originally planned to be multi-denominational, however, the Presbyterians were quick to stake their claim on the completed building, and the two strands of Methodists set about constructing their own stone chapel. The first permanent building constructed by the Mount Barker Methodists was the chapel on Mann Street (now the Methodist Church Hall). This was completed in 1851, and the first service was taken by a Primitive Methodist minister. The impetus for the construction of this church was the appointment of Rev. Joseph Dare in 1850, and he and John Dunn worked together to quarry the stone and construct the building in 1851 (the stone used was a soft, durable local stone from Wistow). After the Primitive Methodists constructed their own stone church on Hutchinson Street (c1863), the Mann Street chapel was used exclusively by the Wesleyans.

During the next few decades, the Wesleyans required a larger church, and a fine large church was constructed in 1884. This church cost £3,500, was designed by James Hill and constructed by Vye & Warburton. On 16 September 1884, 1840s pioneer John Dunn opened the new church with the following speech (as quoted in the *Mount Barker Courier* of 19 September 1884):

. . . The first [stone] church built in Mount Barker was a company affair in which all denominations joined, but by the shrewdness of the Scotchmen the building passed over to the Presbyterians as soon as it was finished. Mount Barker was a private township and two reserves (each of two acres) were set aside, one for government buildings, and one for church purposes. When the 'company' church was finished it was found that only Presbyterians and Anglicans were recognised, and so those denominations put the reserve in half while the Scotchmen took the one with the building on.

Being turned out of this church they had helped to build, the Wesleyans had to set to work to build another. Mr Dunn was rather irate over this loophole in the Real Property Act and determined that the Methodists would have a suitable place of worship, so gave them the land on which to begin 'building' a stone church of their own. Being turned out of this church the Wesleyans had to set to work and build another, and many persons offered their services in quarrying, carting and other works, but, as it turned out, they were all too busy to give their services when the time came. The upshot of it was that the whole of the work fell on himself and Mr Joseph Dare (afterwards Rev. Dr Dare) who achieved a world-wide reputation in the Wesleyan Church. Mr Dare took tools and got out the stone, and he (Mr Dunn) supplied the teams for carting. So the church was erected . . .

After the large church was opened, the original church became the hall and Sunday School. In 1900, when the Methodists amalgamated, the Primitive Methodists from Hutchinson Street also rejoined the Mann Street congregation. A bell-tower was constructed in 1928 as a gift to the church, and the church hall was extended in the 1960s and 70s. The 1884 church was renovated in 1958. In 1977, the Dunn Memorial Methodist Church became a member of the Uniting Church in Australia.

## Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence

Place no.: 1065

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### REFERENCES

- Dunn, John [ed. A Stuart] 1991, *A Millers Tale: the memoirs of John Dunn of Mount Barker*, Waterwheel Books, Kingswood.
- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, Vol 2, pp 172-4.
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- *Mount Barker Courier*: 7 March 1884 p 3e; 12 September 1884 p 2g; 19 September 1884 p 3b; 20 June 1924 p 2f; 21 November 1924 p 2f.
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- National Trust 1992, *Mount Barker Heritage Walk [pamphlet]*, items 28-29.
- National Trust 2001, *Then and Now, Photographic Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of SA (Mount Barker branch) photographic collection.
- Notes: Sarah Laurence, Tom Dyster, Mount Barker Heritage & Environment Committee.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.



*Dunn Memorial Church, hall & belltower from NW, 2002*

## Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence

Place no.: 1065

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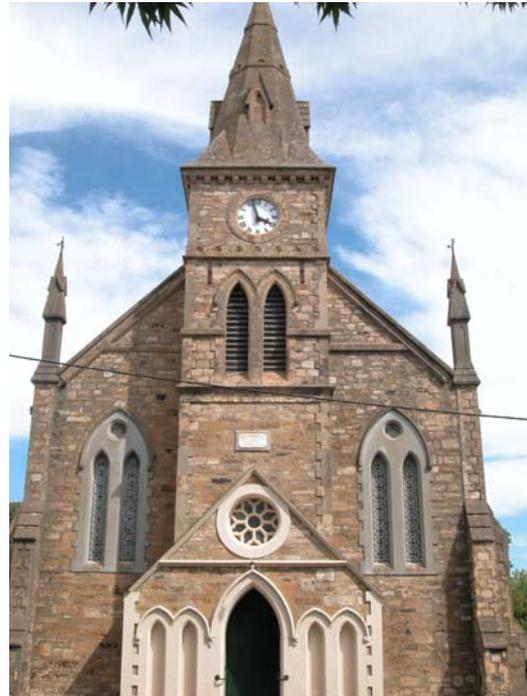
### SITE RECORD

<b>Location</b>	13-17 Mann St, Mount Barker
<b>Description</b>	Stone 1851 church with two-storey addition to rear, large stone 1884 church with spired tower, freestanding brick and timber 1928 bell tower and stone perimeter walling and cast-iron fencing.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	All original masonry walls and detailing (two churches and 19 <sup>th</sup> -century additions), cgi gable roofs, stone spire, timber frames to openings, and original timber-framed windows and timber doors. Brick & timber belltower & stone walls & cast-iron fencing. Internal features to 1884 church including timber pulpit, pews, also organ & memorials.
<b>Land Description</b>	Lots 189 & 190, Section 955, Hundred of 955 CT 5201-481 & 5831-730
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Church, hall & bell-tower
<b>Original Use</b>	Church, church (original) & bell-tower
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	N87 X96 N02
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	13937
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, <b>L 2:172-179</b></li><li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area <b>MBA</b></li><li>• Heritage Online 2003, <i>Gawler Street Conservation Management Plan</i>, <b>MB75</b></li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, <b>S17</b></li><li>• Register of the National Estate, <b>RNE7582</b></li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, <b>NTR634</b></li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\MB ex Gawler St\Mann 13
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

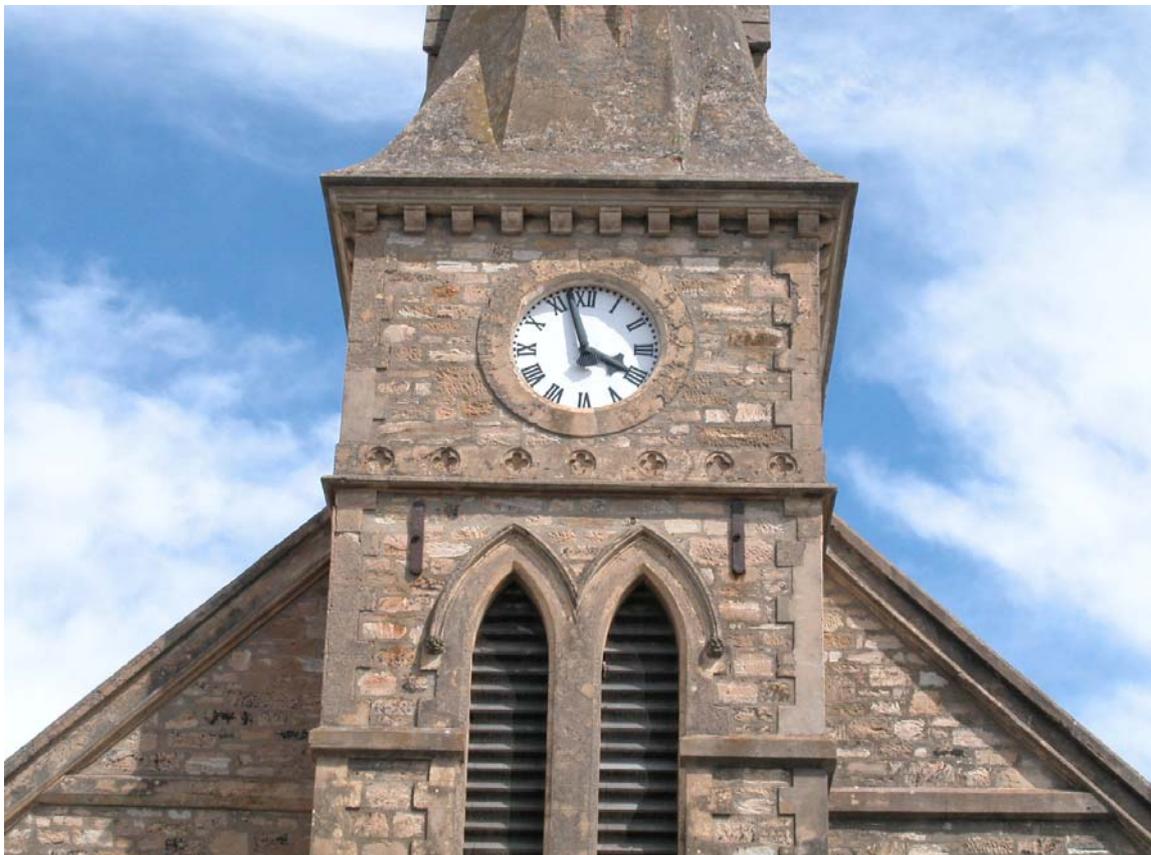
**Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence**

**Place no.: 1065**

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*Dunn Memorial Church, 2002*



*Dunn Memorial Church, 2002*

**Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence**

**Place no.: 1065**



*Two churches, 2002*



*Uniting Church hall (1851 chapel), 2002*



*Uniting Church belltower, 2002*



*Rear of Uniting Church hall, 2002*



*Rear of Uniting Church hall, 2002*

## Bigmore Cottage & fence (Timmins)

Place no.: 1281

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Address 107 Princes Hwy, Nairne

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

#### Description

Single-storey symmetrical cottage of c1851 constructed of non-coursed random stone with stone dressings, timber lintels and a hipped cgi roof with stone skillion-roofed extension to rear. Features include timber-framed openings, timber door, timber casements and a red-brick chimney. There is also a fine early timber post-and-rail fence along the front boundary of the property.

#### Statement of Heritage Value

This original c1851 cottage is a vital element of South Australia's most significant early tanning complex which includes not only the original tannery and this first residence, but also the later shop and house which demonstrate the early success of the tannery. The cottage has a high integrity and is an outstanding example of a pioneer stone cottage displaying original construction methods and detailing.

#### Relevant Criteria

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, especially because of its close associations with one of South Australia's most significant tanning businesses and its contribution to a unique early industrial complex (comprising tannery, original cottage, house & shop).*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding example of an 1850s cottage with a high integrity and significant associations with the unique Timmins tanning complex.*
- (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 cottage displaying a high integrity and an outstanding example of early construction methods, and the fence being a significant surviving timber post-and-rail fence.*

### RECOMMENDATION

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

Note: the cottage is a significant component of the unique group of early buildings associated with tanner Henry Timmins. The most significant elements of this group are Timmins' tannery, his original cottage (Bigmore Cottage at 107 Princes Highway) and the house & shop now known as Upstairs, downstairs. The latter is currently included in the State Heritage Register, and the cottage & tannery have both been recommended for the same by this survey.

## Bigmore Cottage & fence (Timmins)

Place no.: 1281

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

This early cottage forms part of a highly significant early group of buildings associated with early tanner Henry Timmins. The most significant elements of this group are Timmins' tannery, his original cottage (now known as Bigmore Cottage) and the house & shop at 105-7 (now known as Upstairs, downstairs).

South Australia's first tannery to be established outside of Adelaide was erected by Henry Timmins at Nairne in the early 1850s. Timmins arrived in Nairne in 1851, soon afterwards establishing and constructing a tannery on the banks of the Nairne Creek. There are differing references as to when Timmins operated his tannery in Nairne. Several date his tanning operations as 1851–1877, but it is not clear exactly when the current stone building was constructed. He purchased the land from Albert Elder and George Tinline in 1854, and the construction methods indicate that it was likely to have been constructed in the early to mid 1850s. At the same time, Timmins also constructed a sturdy stone cottage in front of the tannery and adjacent to the main road. Jensen refers to Timmins as opening a second tannery in Nairne in 1868. It is not clear where this was located. Timmins also constructed a larger cottage at no. 103 soon after purchasing the land in 1859. He then lived at no. 103 until his large new house in front of the tannery was completed. Timmins' business had proved so successful, that in 1870, he commissioned Spence Bros to construct a fine two-storey shop & residence adjacent to the main street in front of his tannery. Jensen speculates that this house may have been designed by Edmund Wright. If this was indeed so, it serves to illustrate how successful Timmins had become since first establishing his tannery. Timmins continued to operate his tannery until 1877 when he leased the property to JA Tiggemann & CCT Pflaum. Some time in the 1870s, the Bigmore family took over the lease of Timmins' first cottage, which is now known as Bigmore Cottage. The whole property was eventually sold out of the Timmins family in 1957, when it was taken over by the Chapmans. The cottage was then separated from the former Timmins house and tannery in 1967.

This c1851 cottage is of special significance for its associations with Timmins' tanning business, and the early industrial and residential development of South Australia. Although Timmins did not himself live here for more than about eight years, it was constructed at the same time as his tannery, and employs similar detailing and stonework. Because it has also been so little altered, it retains outstanding interpretative qualities which make it a vital part of this unique surviving example of an intact mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century tanning precinct.

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

The most common type of building to be constructed in 19<sup>th</sup>-century South Australia was the cottage. The most commonly surviving examples are stone cottages, of which many hundreds survive from the 1850s. However, because they are so prolific, there are relatively few which have been included in the State Heritage Register. The majority of the dwellings represented there are either grand mansions or unusual rows of workers' cottages. There are also some dwellings which have significant associations, such as Dunn first mill cottage at Mount Barker. The cottage at 107 Princes Highway Nairne is an outstanding representative of its type for two reasons. Firstly it is a vital element of South Australia's most significant early tanning complex (which also includes the original tannery and the later house and shop), and secondly, it has a high integrity and displays original construction methods and detailing of the period which contributes to its interpretative qualities.

## Bigmore Cottage & fence (Timmins)

Place no.: 1281

**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 cottage is an outstanding example of pioneer stone construction with typical early detailing including timber lintels and casement windows. The quality of construction is enhanced by the high integrity of the cottage, and the whole survives as an excellent representative of these early construction methods which offers outstanding interpretative qualities. The timber fence post-and-rail fence is significant and rare surviving example of an early fence type and makes an important contribution to the quality of the place.

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### REFERENCES

- Gardiner, F 1997, Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register, L3:345, also p 3:376.
- Hignett & Co. 1983, *Mount Barker District Heritage Survey*, S251.
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- Martin, Vivien S 1982, *Mostly Mount Barker*.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3193.
- Schmidt, Bob 1983, *Mountain upon the Plain, A History of Mount Barker and its Surroundings*.
- State Heritage Branch, file 13941 & 16482.
- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)



*View of Bigmore Cottage showing timber fence, 2004*

## Bigmore Cottage & fence (Timmins)

Place no.: 1281

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### SITE RECORD

<b>Location</b>	107 Princes Hwy, Nairne
<b>Description</b>	Single-storey cottage
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls and dressings, timber lintels, hipped and skillion cgi roofs, timber-framed openings, timber door, timber casements and red-brick chimney, and timber post-and-rail fence along front boundary
<b>Condition</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Lot 6, Section 5201, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5777-293
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Residence
<b>Original Use</b>	Residence
<b>Date (approximate)</b>	c1851
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	L02
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	16482
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, L261</li><li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, L3:345</li><li>• Heritage Online 2004, Mount <i>Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Heritage Area NAA</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Nairne\NA Princes 109#
<b>Map Reference</b>	NAA 6.6
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**Bigmore Cottage & fence (Timmins)**

**Place no.: 1281**

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*Bigmore Cottage, 2004*



*Detail of Bigmore Cottage, 2004*

**former tannery**

**Place no.: 1290**

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**Address**                      2 Thomas St, Nairne

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

**Description**

Three-level building constructed of random rubble with stone dressings and a cgi gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings with multi-paned timber-framed tall casement windows with substantial timber lintels.

**Statement of Heritage Value**

This is significant as a rare surviving example of a tannery building which is also the oldest surviving example in the State. It retains a high integrity and has significant associations with smallgoods manufacturers Jacobs and Chapman.

**Relevant Criteria**

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, having significant associations with the early development of tanning in the Colony, as well with the early development in smallgoods production of Jacobs and Chapman.*
- (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, being one of the only tannery buildings to survive in South Australia.*
- (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance, being an outstanding surviving example of a tannery.*

**RECOMMENDATION**

This place is recommended for inclusion in the State Heritage Register.

Note: the tannery forms the historical focus for the highly significant group of early buildings associated with tanner Henry Timmins. The most significant elements of this group are Timmins' tannery, his original cottage (Bigmore Cottage at 107 Princes Highway) and the house & shop now known as Upstairs, downstairs. The latter is currently included in the State Heritage Register, and the cottage & tannery have both been recommended for the same by this survey.

**former tannery****Place no.: 1290**

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**ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

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

Tanning was one of the earliest industries in South Australia. As early as 1839, complaints were made that a tannery on the bank of the Torrens was polluting the drinking water (Jensen 18). Mr Bean established a tanning office on King William Street in the mid 1840s. In 1875, there were 30 people employed by the tanning industry within the Adelaide square mile (Jensen 446). Other early tanneries were established in the Thebarton, Bowden & Hindmarsh areas. There were also tanneries in several of the State's major towns, including Nairne, Hahndorf, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Birdwood, Kapunda (1872), Port MacDonnell et al. The significant Mount Barker tannery on Cameron Street was rebuilt twice after fires and was eventually demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The first tannery to be established south of Adelaide was Henry Timmins' tannery at Nairne (Hignett). Timmins arrived in Nairne in 1851, soon afterwards establishing and constructing a tannery on the banks of the Nairne Creek. There are differing references as to when Timmins operated his tannery in Nairne. Several date his tanning operations as 1851–1877, but it is not clear exactly when the current stone building was constructed. He purchased the land from Albert Elder and George Tinline in 1854, and the construction methods indicate that it was likely to have been constructed in the early to mid 1850s. At about the same time, Timmins also constructed a sturdy stone cottage in front of the tannery and adjacent to the main road. Jensen refers to Timmins as opening a second tannery in Nairne in 1868. It is not clear where this was located. Timmins also constructed a larger cottage at no. 103 soon after purchasing the land in 1859. He then lived at no. 103 until his large new house at 107 was completed. Timmins' business had proved so successful, that in 1870, he commissioned Spence Bros to construct a fine two-storey shop & residence adjacent to the main street in front of his tannery ('Upstairs Downstairs' - currently entered in the State Heritage Register). Jensen speculates that this house may have been designed by Edmund Wright. If this was indeed so, it serves to illustrate how successful Timmins had become since first establishing his tannery. Timmins continued to operate his tannery until 1877 when he leased the property to JA Tiggemann & CCT Pflaum. By the 1880s, the property was being used by smallgoods manufacturers W Jacobs and George Chapman. In 1899, Chapman moved his bacon and smallgoods factory to larger premises on the corner of Princes Highway and Sydney Road, and Chapman's has since become a household name for meat products. Thus the old tannery building in Thomas Street has significant associations with two important branches of the livestock industry and demonstrates two of Nairne's (and South Australia's) most significant industries.

**Criterion (b)** *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

Tanning was one of South Australia's earliest industries and there were many tanneries established throughout the State. However, there are now very few 19<sup>th</sup>-century tanneries surviving in South Australia and this example at Nairne is a rare survivor of this significant building type.

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

Despite the significance of the tanning industry to the history and development of several parts of South Australia, there are currently no tanneries listed on the State Heritage Register. Very few examples of this class of buildings even survive in the State. The Nairne Tannery is one of the few surviving examples of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century tannery, and is also the best surviving example to be located in any of the references below. The building was used as an industrial building during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, initially as a tannery (1851-1880s) and then as a bacon factory until the current Chapmans factory was established in 1899. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building was disused for

**former tannery**

**Place no.: 1290**

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## ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

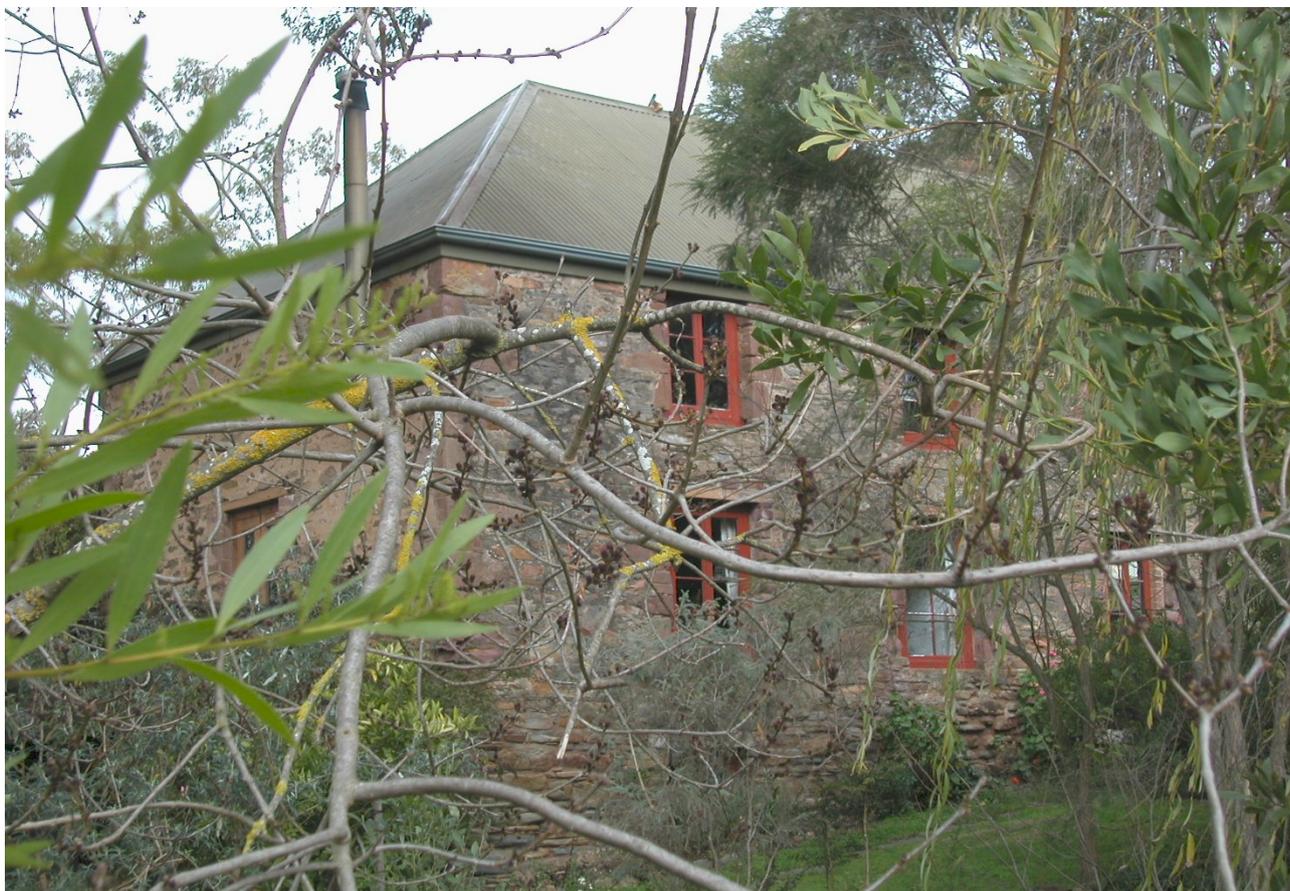
### Criterion (d), cont.

some time until its conversion to its current use a residence. Because the building was not much further developed during its period as a bacon factory, it has been relatively little altered and still reflects the original form and construction of the old tannery building. Thus the building remains an outstanding representative of a tannery building.

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## REFERENCES

- Gardiner, F 1997, *Interim Mount Barker & Nairne Townships Heritage Register*, pp 360-2.
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- [www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi](http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi), [www.slsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au), [www.southaustralianhistory.com.au](http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au)



*former tannery, 2004*

**former tannery**

**Place no.: 1290**

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**SITE RECORD**

<b>Location</b>	2 Thomas St, Nairne
<b>Description</b>	Three-level stone building adjacent creek.
<b>Significant fabric</b>	Stone walls & dressings, cgi roof and timber-framed openings including casement windows.
<b>Condition</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Land Description</b>	Section 5201, Hundred of Kanmantoo CT 5943-523
<b>Local Government Area</b>	District Council of Mount Barker
<b>Current Use</b>	Residence
<b>Original Use</b>	Tannery
<b>State Heritage Status</b>	L02
<b>State Heritage File No.</b>	16486
<b>Other Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• District Council of Mount Barker 2002, L261</li><li>• Gardiner, F 1997, <i>Interim Mount Barker &amp; Nairne Townships Heritage Register</i>, L3:359</li><li>• Heritage Online 2004, <i>Mount Barker Heritage Survey</i>, included in the proposed Nairne State Heritage Area</li><li>• Hignett &amp; Co 1983, <i>Mount Barker District Heritage Survey</i>, S251</li><li>• National Trust of South Australia, Walk, NTR3193</li></ul>
<b>Photograph File</b>	Mt Barker Heritage Survey\MBHS Photos\Nairne\NA Thomas tannery#2-4
<b>Report by</b>	Anna Pope

**former tannery**

**Place no.: 1290**

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*former tannery, 2004*



*former tannery, 2004*

## 6 INDEX TO STATE HERITAGE PLACES & RECOMMENDATIONS

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Gray's Inn, hotel + former shop, residence & barn	Place no.: 957	185
former tinsmith's residence	Place no.: 964	190
BankSA	Place no.: 966	195
Police station, stables & cells	Place no.: 977	198
former Undertakers Shop	Place no.: 979	203
RSL Hall, former Crown Hotel & wall	Place no.: 1025	207
Office, former 1860 post office	Place no.: 1027	211
Court House	Place no.: 1028	216
Nixon's Windmill	Place no.: 1150	220
House, former Burnbank School	Place no.: 1176	225
former Albert Mill	Place no.: 1223	229
District Hotel, fr Nairne Arms	Place no.: 1263	233
Upstairs, downstairs - house, shop & fence	Place no.: 1280	238
Dawes Bridge (Scott's Creek Bridge)	Place no.: 1312	243
The Valleys	Place no.: 1315	247
Elmdale – house, kitchen & bakehouse	Place no.: 1316	252
Houses & shed - fr JC Paech house, barn cottage & well	Place: 1329	257

Paech Cottage, fr JG Paech house & bake-oven	Place no.: 1330	264
Prospect Hill Museum, former shop	Place no.: 1357	270
Eden Park - house & stables (2-storey)	Place no.: 1398	276
German Arms Hotel	Place no.: 372	282
Attached Cottages	Place no.: 967	286
fr Crooked Billett hotel	Place no.: 1257	289
Bremer Mine – powder magazine & settling tank	Place no.: 125	293
Blakiston, house & cottage	Place no.: 23	301
Slab hut (von Müller) & house	Place no.: 34	306
fr Phillips store, store & residence, cellar, barn & walls	Place no.: 140	313
fr Hack's house	Place no.: 262	319
Battunga - house, chapel, barns & entrance	Place no.: 294	328
St Michael's Church & Cemetery	Place no.: 308	334
fr Schmidt farm - houses, barn, oven, well & slab structures	Place: 331	340
Haebich's smithy, original smithy & cart-shed	Place no.: 376	350
fr JF Paech house, dairy & slab barns	Place no.: 427	358
Oakside Park Stud, fr Paech house, stable & barns	Place no.: 428	365
Taminga Park - fr Storch tannery, mill & residence	Place no.: 431	372
Shady Grove Unitarian Chapel & cemetery	Place no.: 440	378
Kanmantoo homestead & winery complex (Holmesdale)	Place no.: 482	384
Smelter, creeping chimney & stack, fr Paringa Mine	Place no.: 513	391
fr Dancker shop & residences, Greensleeves Gallery	Place no.: 668	396
Dunn Memorial Church, hall, belltower & fence	Place no.: 1065	402
Bigmore Cottage & fence (Timmins)	Place no.: 1281	410
former tannery	Place no.: 1290	415