

Title: Colonists,
Copper and Corn -
Clare, 1850

the south-western horizon appeared to part, and a of sea, illusive in the highest degree, seemed to them, the hills forming the headlands or promontories on each side, and standing out boldly into the water. After a while the two headlands disappeared, and the space heretofore occupied by them became an expanse of water; while the central hill arose in complete isolation, forming an island. This illusion remained till we had turned considerably north-west round other hills. On the plain crossing from the river was a large drove of horses—more than a hundred, as we counted, of all colours—grazing, or trying to graze, and all belonging, we understood, to Mr Chambers.⁵ Joining the proper Clare road, we crossed Robinson's Range to his station on the Hill River, which here, like the others we had seen, consisted merely of a few water-holes. A ridge which we noticed was called 'The Camel's Hump'. At this station, Mr Robinson⁶ had about 1500 sheep. The country now rapidly improved in appearance: the ranges and the lower hills were clothed with wood, chiefly peppermint, gum, and casuarina (shea-oak), and here and there were some really fine trees. The landscape continued to undulate agreeably, while we traversed some beautiful glades and more woodland scenery of the same character, till we arrived at a descent overlooking Mr Gleeson's⁷ farm; and thence skirting the base of the hills, on one of which appeared the half-finished structure of a Gothic church, we stopped in the village of Clare. On this road, as on others, we noticed the very frequent occurrence of whirlwinds throwing up and twirling round their (sometimes) dense columns of dust. We mention them here, because at various distances, sometimes very great, and often in several directions, on other roads or well-beaten tracks, we could see the same curious effects of the hot and cold currents of air in a number of places at once.

⁵ ? John Chambers.

⁶ William Robinson (1814-89), pioneer pastoralist, Hill River Station. Head station 20 miles north-north-east of Clare, on Hill and Broughton Rivers. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. II, pp. 256-7.

⁷ Edward Burton Gleeson (c.1802-70), pioneer pastoralist, special Magistrate and postmaster. Laid out the township of Clare. Homestead, 'Inchquin'. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 86-7; *The Village of Beaumont*, J. B. Cleland, R.G.S.S.A., vol. I.

1850 *

Clare,⁸ in Stanley County, and in the Hundred of Clare, is a village laid out chiefly on land belonging to Mr Gleeson, and to whom it is indebted for its foundation. In addition to the buildings which form the village, which altogether contains not less than fifty tenements and a population of more than two-hundred persons. Mr Gleeson is the chief proprietor here, and holds 540 acres of land. He had planted a garden with fruit trees and vines, which would have been productive but for the nature of the season. He is chiefly a grower of hay, and does not raise more wheat than is necessary for his own family consumption. Clare is situated on the little River Hutt, which is just now no better than a blind creek, as the landlord of the Clare inn termed it. This river and the Hill, as we observed, rise from the ranges beyond Robinson's, run west, then turn north, and empty themselves into the Broughton. Clare has an Episcopal Church,⁹ the one we mentioned on the hill, near the village from the Burra, in course of erection; the design is Gothic, and the edifice will perhaps contain two hundred persons; but it is not far advanced, and there seems a want of funds, or energy, or something to complete it. There are several Roman Catholic families in the place, chiefly Irish; but Mr Gleeson stated that his countrymen did not predominate among the population. We did not question Nolan,¹⁰ our host, as to his tenets, but we found the well-known, and among the Romanists well-respected *Garden of the Soul* in our bedroom. There is a Roman Catholic Chapel in the village, and a cottage is used by the Wesleyans for their worship. There are likewise good police-barracks and a Local Court. Mr Gleeson is postmaster as well as Magistrate. The village supports a store called the Waterloo Store, and two others, and of course a blacksmith, a shoemaker, and a tailor. This quiet and rather rural spot has two inns, one at each end of the village. The nearest to Penwortham, kept by Dodson,¹¹ is probably the better. The Clare Inn, at the entrance from the Burra, is kept by Nolan, it is undergoing very considerable alterations and improvements, which it

⁸ Clare, 86 miles north of Adelaide, named after County Clare, Ireland.

⁹ St Barnabas, 1851. The first stone was laid by the donor of the land on which it was built, E. B. Gleeson (c.1802-70).

¹⁰ Mortimer Nolan.

¹¹ Joseph Dodgson.

certainly required to make it comfortable; even as a remote country inn. There is good building stone produced in a quarry opposite the inn, on land belonging to Nolan. The soil, which in some parts here is black loam, is well adapted to cultivation of all sorts, and, in favourable seasons, for the growth of potatoes. Land was in request, being readily bought up on every occasion. The water is excellent. Near Clare are the Emu Plains, and the mine 'of that ilk'; but we were informed that it was, or was to be, abandoned as hopeless; and an individual standing by added, 'because it cannot afford a penn'orth of copper, or any other available product'. This gave us for an instant a disagreeable twinge, as we have some shares in it.

From Clare to Penwortham,¹² the survey increases the beauty at every step. The wood assumes an appearance of consequence, and the white and red gum-trees are seen of a fine large size, and of handsome forms, interspersed occasionally with the shea-oak. The hills are now beautifully timbered on each side, and the road the whole way along is romantically pleasing. About four miles from Clare is 'Woodlands', the residence of Mr J. Jacob,¹³ who has a good house and garden, which is reached by a turning on the right of the road towards Penwortham, along a diamond flat, and up an opening in the range. Mr Jacob has also a considerable farm on the opposite slopes of the Penwortham road, where a large quantity of corn appears to be raised. In two more miles we reached Penwortham, the prettiest village we have seen on our route, and decidedly there is in it the prettiest and best-planned little parsonage house we have ever seen in this colony, well and substantially executed. We are bound to compliment the incumbent, Mr Bagshaw,¹⁴ by adding that he was his own architect. He accompanied us to view the new church building close by, also, we understood of his own design. It was not in a very forward state, but delays had arisen from circumstances beyond control. The site originally intended was on land belonging to

¹² Clare—Penwortham, five miles.

¹³ John Jacob (1816-1910), pastoralist. 'Woodlands', Penwortham. Built a stone house, roofed with palings. See: *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. I, pp. 138-9.

¹⁴ Rev. John Charles Bagshaw, MA (1818-). Later he went to New Zealand.

the late Mr Horrocks,¹⁵ whose affairs unfortunately being in the deep pit of Chancery, no title could be made, and the situation was abandoned. Mr and Mrs A. Horrocks¹⁶ reside here in what we thought a very rural looking spot. At Penwortham the fine stately growth of timber is remarkable, and the trees attain a size not often seen in any of these northern districts, of which we consider Clare, Penwortham, and their vicinity the gems. Even the shea-oak is more flourishing here than elsewhere, at any considerable distance, and the wood is finely distributed on the hills. This village at present does not appear to contain more than a few houses, with a scanty and scattered population, to which, however, that of Watervale from its proximity may be added as affording a congregation for the little church, which we understood could accommodate 150 persons. There is an inn in the village, formerly kept by Bleechmore,¹⁷ now by Stuart. We did not avail ourselves of it, but undoubtedly were not prepossessed by its outside. We saw the cattle in this neighbourhood looking in excellent condition, and the land, as at Clare, was in request, purchased being looked for continually. Having congratulated our reverend friend on his recent marriage, and having partaken of his wine and bride-cake, we left 'Penwortham the Pretty', as our friend Hailes¹⁸ would call it, for Watervale, the country continuing to be of a very pleasing character.

¹⁵ St Mark's, Penwortham, is the oldest church north of Gawler. Founded by John Ainsworth Horrocks (1818-46), who gave the land. Designed by the Government Architect, Mr Stuckey. Cost £351. When the church was opened there were only six seats, and the windows were of calico. The bell-turret and porch were added 1855. By 1931 the parsonage was in ruins. Originally built in 1850, at a cost of £558. A Government Grant of £150 was given towards both buildings. See: *Adelaide Church Guardian*, December 1931; p. 11.

John Ainsworth Horrocks (1818-46), pioneer and explorer, 'Hope Farm', Penwortham. See: *John Ainsworth Horrocks, Pioneer Settler and Explorer*, G. C. Morphet; *The Story of the Flinders Ranges*, H. Mincham; *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, R. Cockburn, vol. II, pp. 14-5.

¹⁶ Arthur Ainsworth Horrocks (1819-72), pastoralist. See: *Representative Men of South Australia*, G. E. Loyau, p. 135.

¹⁷ Henry J. Bleechmore, victualler and postmaster, Watervale.

¹⁸ Nathaniel Hailes (1802-79), auctioneer, author of *Timothy Short's Journal of Passing Events*, under the pen-name of Timothy Short. See: *Notable Men of South Australia*, G. E. Loyau, p. 204; *The Press in South Australia, 1836-50*, G. H. Pitt.

or Waterloo. The surrounding country is undulating with ranges of hills to the E. and W. respectively, and several low hills to the N. The formation is of ironstone and clay-slate. The population is small and scattered.

CHOONBEINGULA STATION (*W. district*) lies 50 miles N.W. of the township of Flinders; occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANPIE.

CHOWILLA RUN (*N.E. district*.) (See BOOKMARK.) There is an aboriginal station at this place.

CHOY PONDS (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a string of waterholes lying in the neighbourhood of Willunga, and surrounded by good agricultural land, mostly taken up by small settlers.

CHUCKA BEND (*Co. Albert*) is the name given to a small tract of purchased land on the E. bank of the Murray river, in the hundred of Morphet, and about 30 miles N. of Wellington.

CLAPHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying near Mitcham, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners. See also MITCHAM.

CLARE, 33° 50' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long. (*Co. Stanley*.) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of Clare, and under the control of the Clare district council. It is situated on the main road, *via* Auburn and Watervale from Gawler and Kapunda to the pastoral district lying to the S.E. of Port Augusta, and leading to that port, and on the Hutt river, a S. tributary of the Broughton run. Clare has a telegraph station, a post and money order office, branches of the English, Scottish, and Australasian Chartered, and National banks, and the South Australian insurance company, a large flour mill, a machine manufactory, a court-house, and a large and commodious town-hall, the property of a company, an English and a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels. There is a local court and Foresters' court. It has several well-built stores and shops, and 4 hotels—the Travellers' rest, Northern, Bradley's, and Clare. There are several suburban residences on the prettily wooded hills to the W. of the township, and to the N. of it is Inchiquin, the residence of E. B. Gleeson, Esq., who was one of the first settlers in the locality, and who laid out the township. The nearest places are Penwortham, 8 miles; Watervale, 11 miles; Leasingham, 12 miles; and Auburn, 18 miles—all in a S. direction; the communication being by Rounsevell's daily mail coaches. With Adelaide, 93 miles S., the communication is by the same line of coaches to Kapunda, and thence by rail. The resident magistrates are A. E. Davis, E. B. Gleeson, and J. W. Gleeson, Esqs. The township of Clare lies on a flat and under a range of well-wooded hills, in a rich farming district, where large quantities of wheat are grown, the country to the N. being taken up by sheep and cattle runs. The hills surrounding the neighbourhood are of moderate height. The main ridges, consist of blue, grey, and brown arenaceous slates, shale, sandstone, and quartz rock.

CLARE (*Co. Stanley*) is a district council in the electoral district of Stanley. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being M. C. H. Webb, of Windsor Lodge, Clare, and 4 councillors. The population numbers 2593 persons; the area is 108 square miles, or 69,120 acres; land under cultivation, 11,028 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 481.

CLARE (*Co. Stanley*) is a central hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of purchased land, of which much is under cultivation. The townships of Clare and Penwortham are in this hundred, and the main road to the N. runs through it.

CLARENDON, 35° 10' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long. (*Co. Adelaide*.) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control of the district council of Clarendon. It is situated on the Onkaparinga river, 18 miles S.E. of Adelaide, in the midst of a fine agricultural district, where wheat, peas, and potatoes are largely grown. Considerable tracts of country are also used for the depasturage of cattle, and the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine have for a considerable period attracted a large share of attention, and are rapidly progressing. The principal wine manufactory and distillery is Mr. Peake's, and there are several other smaller ones. At Cherry gardens, distant about 4 miles N.E., and at Scott's creek, 5 miles distant, are copper mines, there being also strong indications of copper at Mount Bold, to the E., and at several other places in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Kangarilla, 4 miles S.E., and Cherry gardens, 4 miles N.E., the communication being with the latter place by horse and private conveyance, and the

mails being carried on horseback, and with the former by weekly conveyance. With Adelaide 18 miles N. there is communication by three conveyances, viz., Cook's thrice a-week, Fox's twice a-week, and Goble's once a-week. Clarendon has a post and money order office, a public pound, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company, a licensed school, and one hotel—the Royal Oak. The resident magistrate is E. J. Peake, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is mountainous, with fine agricultural valleys and undulating flats, well grassed and highly timbered. The population numbers about 200 persons. The geological formation is of green talcose and chloritic slates, with quartz in their interstratified laminae, similar in appearance and general mineral character to the metamorphic green chloritic slates of Anglesey. To the S. of Clarendon the presence of tertiary rocks is indicated by the deep sandy soil, thickly covered with epacris, prickly acacia, dwarf Banksia, coarse grass, and other scrubby deposits. Adjoining this township is the celebrated Clarendon vineyard, situated at an elevation of from 700 to 800 feet above the level of the sea, and having a splendid view of the Onkaparinga river. The vineyard is on the summit and slope of a hill, and is thickly planted with choice vines, comprising the Pedro Ximenes, Palo-mino-blanco, Temprana, Doradilla, Mantua, Castellano, Verdeilho, Gouais, Reising, and Tokay of the white variety, and Molar Negro, Ferastes-Colaro, Schiraz, Malbec, Carbonet, Mataro, Carignan, Grenache, and Morastel of the red. The wine made from this vineyard is very delicate, and is dry, spiritous, and bright. The wine cellar is a two-storeyed building, the lower cellar having an area of 62 feet by 23 feet, and capable of containing 10,000 gallons of wine. The wine is made in the upper storey, and the wine presses and cellar arrangements are excellent.

CLARENDON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral districts of Noarlunga and Mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Jas. Morphet Tapley, of Tapley's hill, and a councillor. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £8562 5s.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £415 11s.; total receipts, £815 7s. 7d.; office expenses and salaries, £126 6s. 7d.; expended on public works, £612 10s. 11d. The population numbers 1599 persons. The area is 48 square miles, or 30,720 acres; land under cultivation, 2983 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 348.

CLARKE'S CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a mountain stream found by Hack, in 1857, in the Gawler ranges, to the S.E. of lake Gairdner. The country is now taken up for pastoral purposes.

CLAY GULLY, or **MUNTA WURTA** (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a small tract of land lying in a valley on the E. side of Yorke's peninsula, and adapted to agricultural development. A small stream of good water flows down the gully into the gulf of St. Vincent during and for some time after rainy seasons.

CLAYTON, 35° 33' S. lat., 139° E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh*.) is a postal township in the electoral district of Mount Barker, hundred of Alexandrina, and under the control of the Alexandrina district council. It lies on the Goolwa or lower Murray river, near Rankine's crossing from Hindmarsh island to the main land, the Finniss river running to the N.W. into the Goolwa, and lake Alexandrina being 2 miles N.E. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being grown in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Goolwa, 8 miles W., and Milang, 8 miles N.E.; with which places there are no regular means of communication. With Adelaide, 55 miles N.W., there are no regular means of communication, the usual route being by horse or dray to port Elliot, 16 miles, or Strathalbyn, about the same distance, and thence by Rounsevell's coach. The nearest hotels are at Milang and Goolwa. Clayton has a public pound. The resident magistrate is J. Rankine, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is low and flat. The geological formation is of limestone. The population of the township numbers 6 persons only, although there is a considerable farming population in the neighbourhood.

CLAYTON RIVER (*Flinders district*.) is the name of a stream rising in the S. slope of the Yarra hill, and flowing in a W.N.W. direction for about 40 miles, until it falls into the S.E. end of lake Eyre.

CLIFTON (*Co. Adelaide*.) is a small agricultural hamlet lying to the E. of Burnside, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners.

CLINTON (*Co. Daly*) is a S.E. hundred of the county lying in the N.W. head of the gulf of St. Vincent, and containing the township of Clinton, and a small quantity of purchased land surrounding it. The bulk of the hundred consists of pastoral country.



FILM 31 "HOPE COTTAGE", 11 WRIGHT ST
NO 10

CLARE
31-1-79





FILM 31 "HOPE COTTAGE", 11 WRIGHT ST
NO 10

CLARE
31-1-79



FILM 31
NO 9

"HOPE COTTAGE" 11 WRIGHT ST,
FROM SOUTH WEST

CLARE
31-1-79