South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 8

Item Ref. No. 43

ITEM NAME: "Kadlunga" house and garden wall

Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The house was built during the 1870s, probably by the owner, John Chewings. (The land was previously owned by the Burra Copper Co. and used as a staging-post for mule teams). The prominent South Australian, Sir Samuel Way owned the house 1876-1916. Having introduced shropshire sheep to S.A., he established "Kadlunga" as a stud farm.

The next owner, A.J. Melrose, had the house virtually rebuilt 1919-20, incorporating the original bluestone house, which now includes a number of interesting features from that era, as well as the sandstone additions.

The house stands in outstanding gardens. The stone garden wall was built by Italian prisoners of war during World War II.

LOCATION

Address

Town	Near Mintaro
Postcode	5415
Section	173
Hundred	Clare
County	Stanley
L.G.A.	Clare

S.H.P. Region 8
A.M.G. Ref. 6630-III
54 28650 624390

SUBJECT

2.1
4.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1869-84
1905-28
1929-present

REFERENCES

National Trust, 912;
Branson & Phillips, Clare and District Sketchbook, pp.26-7;
S.A. Archives, 1394, p.86;
Vivienne, Sunny S.A., pp.248-9

Verbal Ian Sanders, 1981
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature [ ]
Historical site [ ]
Historical Gdn. [ ]
BUILDING [X]
STRUCTURE [X]
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. Negative No.

Direction of view

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [X] Interim L. [ ]
Nominated [ ]
National Estate
Reg. [X] Proposed L. [ ]
National Trust
CL [X] RL [ ] File [ ]
Other
S.A. Highways Dept. [ ]
Instit. of Engineers [ ]

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State [X] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1981

115/D4/25.11.81

6630-10200
Kadlunga
Mintaro

KADLUNGA, MINTARO

In 1840 James Stein settled at Mount Horrocks after overlanding 5,000 sheep and cattle from Bathurst with a party which included Evelyn Sturt, brother of the explorer, Charles Sturt. Stein decided to squat on a large grazing area at the head of the Wakefield River and called his homestead and part of the property Kadlunga. The name was derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "sweet water".

Stein was a fine horseman and in 1841 was one of the promoters of the first race meeting held at Clare, before the township was laid out. At this time E. B. Gleeson's house and his shepherd's hut were the only buildings in the locality. James Stein was the first Master of the Hunt in the district and meets were held with all the traditional pomp and ceremony, although the quarry was the wild dog.

In 1846 Stein turned over the management of Kadlunga to John Jackson Oakden, nephew of the Colonial Treasurer, Osmond Gilles, and Oakden resided there until sections were purchased in 1855–56 by James Hamilton, manager of the English and Australian Copper Company. The farm was used as a resting place for the horses, bullocks, and mules engaged in hauling the ore from Burra to Port Wakefield.

John Chewings bought Kadlunga in 1871. He died on 20 April 1879, aged 62, and next year the estate was sold to the Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Sir Samuel Way, who installed Fred Weston as manager. Weston recommended the introduction of Shropshire sheep because of the high prices obtaining for its fine short wool.

In 1916 Alexander Melrose acquired Kadlunga. He added a balcony to the homestead. Each owner had provided some unique feature and Melrose was no exception. He imported the Percheron, an unusual breed of cart horse, of French origin. Kadlunga is now the only place in Australia where these are bred.

6630-10200
The Cyclopedia of
South Australia -
"Kadlunga"

The Right Honourable SIR SAMUEL JAMES WAY, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., etc. etc., is Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of the State, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, and Australasian Representative on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; besides which he holds a multitude of other offices in connection with various organizations. Sir Samuel, who is the eldest son of the Rev. James Way, was born at Portsmouth on April 11, 1836, and when his parents left England remained behind to complete his education, which, having been commenced at what is now known as Shebbear College, was being continued at Chatham under the care of the Rev. J. C. Means—a Unitarian minister of high literary and scholarly attainments. Mr. Means was anxious for his pupil to remain and graduate at the London University, but this could not be done. Home ties were too strong, and the son rejoined his family in Adelaide on March 6, 1853. The choice of a career was determined in favour of the legal profession by an opportunity to enter the office of Mr. J. C. Bagot being embraced, and a transfer afterwards effected to the larger office of Mr. A. Atkinson, to whom Mr. Way was articled in 1856. Here he had the management successively of the conveyancing and common law departments, and afterwards of the whole business. On March 23, 1861, he was admitted to the Bar, and, shortly afterwards, on the death of Mr. Atkinson, he became the head of the office which he had entered exactly seven years before. Opportunities came to Sir Samuel at several critical stages of his public life, which he was able to seize and profit by, invariably proving himself equal to the occasion. While a young lawyer he was engaged in several *causes célèbres*: the Moonta case, the Intrusion case (Regina *v.* Baker), and the amoval of Mr. Justice Boothby being among the number. From political life Mr. Way resolutely kept aloof until he had acquired an independent position; but in 1875 he felt that the time had come; he had received invitations from six other constituencies, and was returned to the House of Assembly as member for the District of Sturt. Shortly after the Parliament assembled the Ministry was defeated, and Mr. Way accepted the portfolio of Attorney-General in the Boucaut administration. The main business of the session was the "broad and comprehensive policy" which bore the name of the Premier. The purpose of the Assembly having been frustrated by the action of the Legislative Council, a special session was held, which, however, failed to overcome the opposition of the "Upper House." During the following recess Sir Samuel's parliamentary life came to an end, but though it was limited to less than a year he had proved himself to be a ready and effective debater, while he had also left his mark on the legislation of the State, especially in connection with the Education and the anti-Gaming Acts. Sir Richard Hanson, who was Chief Justice, died suddenly of heart failure in March, 1876, and the Attorney-General was pressed by

Hammer & Co., Adelaide.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR S. J. WAY, BART.

the Premier and other members of the Ministry to become his successor. To do so was to forfeit two-thirds of his annual income, and sacrifice brilliant prospects, both at the Bar and in Parliament; but the opportunity was unlikely to recur, and was accepted. His advancement had been extraordinarily rapid, for he had been five days less than fifteen years at the Bar, was under forty years of age, and the youngest Chief Justice but one in the British Dominions. Nevertheless, the appointment was universally approved, the general sentiments being thus expressed by *The Register* on the day when it was announced:—"At the present moment Mr. Way is the natural leader as well as the mere *ex officio* leader of the South Australian Bar. He has earned this proud position by sheer hard work and thorough devotion to his calling. He has recognized the old adage that the law is a jealous mistress, and will brook no divided or half-hearted fealty. He is generally looked upon as a thoroughly shrewd lawyer, well versed in the science of his profession, rapidly seizing the point of an argument, acute in discriminating between what is material and what is purely accidental, prompt to detect a sophistry, and far more apt to be swayed by principles than technicalities. In a word, he has many of the qualities that go to make an excellent judge." If the foregoing be regarded as a text the last thirty years of Sir Samuel's life may be described as an elaborate commentary upon it, establishing, confirming, amplifying, and illustrating it in every particular. The Chief Justice has not only justified the most sanguine anticipations it encouraged, and upheld the prestige of his high office, but enhanced his reputation as a lawyer and jurist, and obtained a recognition in England and America, as well as in the Southern World. The Australian *Review of Reviews*, in an article on the Supreme Court Bench of South Australia published in 1895, said:—"It is the justifiable boast of South Australians that they possess a judicial Bench which, both on the intellectual and the moral sides, worthily maintains the high standard which the British judiciary has given the world, and that in Chief Justice Way they have one of the ablest Judges in Her Majesty's dominions. The qualities which have so rapidly advanced Mr. Way may be summed up in five words: clearness of vision, courage, capability. To the man who has these comes opportunity. Mr. Way is first and foremost a lawyer. This he regards as the great business of his life, and to this the varied spheres of his marvellous activity are subordinated." Similar, if not stronger, testimony was borne by the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation* in 1899, which said the Chief Justice brought to the Bench "all the qualities of a sound and learned lawyer, added to industry that never flagged, and patience that was inexhaustible. As Chief Justice of the colony, Sir Samuel Way has gone on steadily from year to year increasing his reputation, and he is now acknowledged to be one of the

ablest constitutional lawyers in the colonies." These analyses scarcely do justice to His Honor's penetrative insight, his intuition in seizing essential facts and marshalling them in their true relations, the comprehensiveness of his grasp, and mastery of detail, which, together with the gift of luminous exposition, have made his more important judgments worthy to rank among the classics of British jurisprudence. With all, he has never forgotten that he is the servant of the public. Simplicity of procedure and dispatch are the ideals he has aimed at in the administration of justice. He was largely instrumental in procuring, in 1878, the adoption in South Australia of the English Judicature Acts, and actively supervised the rules of procedure, which have gone further than the English rules in preventing delay, and securing prompt relief for suitors. With the same objects in view he strongly advocated the extension of the Circuit Court system, and owing to his efforts the Northern Circuit Courts were established in 1881. He held the first of these, when complimentary banquets were tendered to him at Port Augusta and Gladstone. When the British Government, in 1896, determined to give effect to Lord Rosebery's Act of 1894 for strengthening the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the final Court of Appeal for the Colonies and India, by the appointment of representatives from Canada, South Africa, and Australasia, the colonies concerned were invited to nominate representatives. New South Wales submitted the name of its Senior Puisne Judge, Sir William Windeyer, whose nomination was supported by Queensland; but, largely through the efforts of Mr Kingston, Premier of South Australia, the four other Australian colonies and New Zealand agreed to nominate Chief Justice Way, who was accordingly appointed in 1897 by the Imperial Government. His Honour was sworn of the Privy Council on May 18 of that year, and took his seat on the following day, being the first colonial Judge to sit on that Board. He joined in hearing appeals from India, South Africa, Jamaica, Ceylon, Victoria, New South Wales, and the Consular Court at Shanghai. An appointment to the Judicial Committee does not carry with it any emolument; he travelled at his own charges, and while absent drew only half salary as Chief Justice, in order to provide a *locum tenens* at the Supreme Court Bench. Subsequently to the withdrawal of the Imperial troops in 1870 the dormant commission to administer the Government in the absence of the Governor had always been addressed to the Chief Justice, and in his absence to the other judges in order of seniority. Thus it happened that within a few months after His Honor had been elevated to the Bench he was called upon to discharge the further duty, through the removal of Sir Anthony Musgrave. Sir W. W. Cairns, the succeeding Governor, only retained his position for a few weeks, and the administration again fell into the hands of the Chief Justice, this time for a longer period, so that he had the unique experience of opening a session of and dissolving a Parliament of which he had been a member. Probably such a case is unparalleled in colonial history. Since that time His Honor has very frequently administered the affairs of the State, either as Administrator, Lieutenant-Governor, or Deputy-Governor, and always with success. At one time it was proposed that in the interests of public economy he should continue to fill both the viceregal and judicial offices, if not permanently, at least for a lengthened period. This proposal he strongly disapproved, as tending to weaken the connection with the mother country, and at length it was tacitly abandoned; but in 1902, on account of the state of the public finances, he spontaneously relinquished half the vice-regal salary to which he was entitled, and at the request of the Ministry his term of office was extended to within a fortnight of an entire year. In the aggregate, his nine Acting-Governorships have covered a period of between three and four years, and they have met with the expressed approval of successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, as well as of his fellow-citizens. What may be called the honorary services rendered by His Honour to the public have been both numerous and exceptionally important. For more than two years, from April, 1881, he performed the duties of Commissioner of Insolvency without salary, adding at least one working day a week to his other occupations, in order to enable the Government to give effect to its policy of transferring the business of the Court of Insolvency to the Supreme Court. The task, which had been declined by his colleagues, was voluntarily undertaken, and only relinquished when the extra strain it involved was injuring his health. In 1877 he presided over a Royal Commission on Tribunals of Commerce, the sittings of which extended over six months, and he drafted its report. At the earnest request of the Government, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Destitute Board, in 1883 he accepted the Presidency of a Commission to enquire into the administration of the Destitute Acts and Regulations. The object was to deal with the reiterated complaints of the Roman Catholics, and His Honour only yielded because no other Chairman could be found who commanded the confidence alike of the Catholics and the general public. "The sittings of the Commission," it has been written, "lasted two years and a half. In the prosecution of his enquiries the Chief Justice visited New South Wales and Victoria at his own charges, frequently worked twelve and fourteen hours a day, and for more than six months relinquished all social engagements and recreation of every kind. The final report, which he drafted, is one of the most elaborate State papers ever presented to the local Parliament, and besides finally settling the controversy between the Department and the Roman Catholics to the satisfaction of both disputants, was acknowledged, both in the colonies and in England, as a valuable and permanent contribution to the literature of the subjects with which it dealt." To these examples of devoted and gratuitous service many more might be added. While it may be invidious to discriminate, perhaps the greatest purely honorary services rendered by His Honor to the public has been in the cause of education, with which he has been intimately associated from the lowest to the highest grade. The Education Act of 1875, on which the primary-school system of the State is based was settled by himself as Attorney-General, having been drafted by the Premier, Mr. Boucaut, and was carried through the House of Assembly by the Hon. E. Ward, Minister of Education. When its provisions were being carried into effect, His Honour was instrumental in securing the services of the late Mr. J. A. Hartley, to whose zeal, energy, and capacity as an educationist and administrator the colony confessedly owes so

ıuch. With the University the 'hief Justice has been identified 'om the very first. He was a mem- er of the Association that was ɔrmed in 1872 to take advantage of ıe offer of £20,000 each by Sir W. V. Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, as a member of the first Council ıat was formed on the passing of ıe University Act, became Vice- hancellor in 1876, and in 1883 was ected Chancellor—an office which e has ever since continued to hold. he Chief Justice has indulged and ıltivated his literary and artistic ıstes to a degree that is surprising, ɔnsidering his busy and active life. 'is library contains more than 1,000 volumes, including many rare ibliographical treasures. He has ɔen a collector in various depart- ents, and his home at North Ade- ıide is a veritable museum, contain- ıg innumerable choice specimens of ıcient and modern art. Besides ving several valuable pictures to ıe Art Gallery he has aided rgely in the expenditure of funds, ɔtably Sir Thomas Elder's legacy of 25,000, and that of Dr. Morgan homas of nearly £40,000. Had is Honour yielded to his early in- ination for a country life, he would 'obably have been a successful far- er. The charming grounds at ontefiore, the ferneries and hot- ɔuses, show his love for horticul- re; the wild-birds on the lawns ıd in the aviaries indicate his fond- ss for animals. In Fremasonry e Chief Justice has not only held e highest position, but utilized it r the greatest service by his efforts bring about the union of the Craft Australia. In 1884 he was in- ılled as first Grand Master of the nited Grand Lodge of South Aus- alia, and excepting for the time ıen he withdrew in favour of Lord intore, he has held that office ever ıce. At the great Masonic ga- ering in the Albert Hall, London, 1897, he presented the Jubilee dress to Her Majesty from the 'and Lodges of South Australia, ɔw South Wales, Victoria, and ɔw Zealand to H.R.H. the Prince Wales, who at the same time con- rred on him the rank of Past 'and Warden of England. Sir ıuel has always manifested strong d sincere attachment to the ıurch of his fathers, which was a anch of the great Methodist mily, and the movement for unit- g that family in Australia had his ırm and powerful support. The ademic distinctions received by Sir Samuel Way have been numerous. The University of Oxford con- ferred on him the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa* in 1891, and that of Cambridge the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*, in 1897. The Univer- sity of Adelaide had previously (in 1892) conferred the *ad eundem* de- gree of LL.D. on its Chancellor; Queen's University, Kingston, paid him the same compliment in 1895, and it was repeated by the Univer- sity of Melbourne in 1901. The Chief Justice was offered the custo- mary judicial knighthood in 1887 and several subsequent years, but asked to be excused from accepting it, as he did also the distinction of K.C.M.G. in 1889. In 1890 he re- ceived the appointment of Lieuten- ant-Governor—the first occasion on which it was bestowed on a Chief Justice before his retirement; and in 1890 he received a baronetcy, the fourth which has been conferred in Australia, and the only one in this State. Most, if not all, of the be- nevolent and philanthropic organiza- tions of Adelaide have benefited by Sir Samuel Way's active interest and efficient help, but his name will be for ever associated with its widely known Children's Hospital. In connection with his brother-in-law, Dr. Campbell, he initiated the en- terprise; as Acting-Governor he laid its foundation-stone. He was Presi- dent from the beginning; and during his absence in 1897, in recognition of his long services, the original structure, to which others had been added, was styled "Way Buildings." Large numbers of illustrious visitors from other lands, as well as of Ade- laide citizens, have been entertained at "Montefiore," and charmed with its gracious hospitality, the excel- lence of its situation, and the beauty of its appointments and surround- ings. All it lacked as a home was supplied on His Honour's birthday in 1898, when he married Kathleen Gollan, widow of the late Dr. Blue. The event rendered its attractive- ness complete, and Lady Way has proved herself a worthy helpmate to her husband in the social and philanthropic interests he sustains.

~~The Honourable~~ JOHN HANNAH GORDON. Scotch par- entage, a Presbyterian up-bringing, and business experience conjointly provide any man with a valuable equipment at the outset for the work and responsibility of an active life. Mr. Justice Gordon had all ~~these, and, in addition, personal~~ qualities of a high order, which enabled him to make the best use of his advantages. He was born at Kilmalcolm, Scotland, on July 26, 1850, and when he was nine years of age his father, the Rev. James Gordon, came to South Australia to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Barker. From that town the family removed to Gawler, where the Rev. J. Gordon spent the remainder of his life. He was pastor of the Gawler Presby- terian Church for forty years, and died on June 19, 1905. The length of his pastorate was a testimony both to his ability as a minister and the esteem in which he was held. Mr. Justice Gordon's educa- tion was commenced at Mount Bar- ker under Mr. James Clezy, M.A., and completed at Gawler, under the tuition of the Rev. J. Leonard, M.A., and Mr. L. S. Burton. It was the desire of his father that he should follow in the parental foot- steps and become a Presbyterian clergyman. With this object in view he spent two years in the study of classics and theology, but his in- clinations did not lie in that direc- tion, and, the preparatory course being completed, he proceeded no further. Literary tastes, however, proficiency as a speaker, and the grace of diction and style were cul- tivated by means of the Literary Society connected with his father's Church, and contributions of both prose and verse to the Press. Mr. Gordon obtained business experi- ence at the offices of Messrs. W. Duffield & Co., of Gawler, where he was employed for six years, and afterwards at those of Messrs. Dunn and Co., Port Adelaide. The law, however, called him with a voice that would not be denied, and he became articled to Mr. J. J. Bon- nar, solicitor of Strathalbyn, study- ing in the same office as Mr. Louis von Doussa, who afterwards suc- ceeded him as Attorney-General. He was admitted to the Bar in 1876, and forthwith gave evidence of his skill as an advocate. The interest he took in public affairs was recognized by his being select- ed to the Mayoralty of the Corpor- ation; and the popularity he had won, not only by his ability as a lawyer, but by his unfailing kindness and charm of manner was still fur- ther attested when he was elected in 1888 to represent the Southern District in the Legislative Council.

Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia - "Kadlunga"

JOHN CHEWINGS

JOHN CHEWINGS, who played an important part in South Australia's pastoral pioneering, was the second son of Henry and Charlotte Chewings, and was born at North Petherton, Somerset, England, on September 27, 1816. He arrived in this Province on February 5, 1840, by the ship John, commanded by Captain South. A fellow passenger was the late George Hiles, who became associated with him in pastoral pursuits. For the first ten years after landing in South Australia Chewings was much on the roads engaged chiefly in carting timber with bullock teams from "The Tiers," in the Mount Lofty ranges; his headquarters were at Lynfield, Barossa. Hiles and Chewings were working together. Their earliest start at sheep farming was at Barossa during that time. About 1850 they took up land on the Ulooloo Creek, 30 miles north of the Burra, and formed Munjibbi station. Chewings had married at Lynfield, Sarah, second daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wall. After three or four years of partnership the station property was partitioned, Hiles retaining the Munjibbi homestead and the northern portion of the run, and Chewings keeping the southern portion, formed a new station on the Ulooloo Creek. Chewings' chosen locality bore the native name Ookoongooree, which for brevity he called Workongoree. The famous Booborowie and Canowie stations were situated to the west; Bradley and Stephens held Ulooloo station to the south, and William Dare owned Piltimittiappa on the east. Chewings, Hiles and Dare were always close friends.

John Chewings put his best energies into making Workongoree a success, and it prospered. There was not a great deal of good grass land near the homestead. The site was chosen on account of water being obtainable at a shallow depth in the creek. Mallee scrubs, on the eastern side, stretched for miles. Wild cattle bred in them, and at night they came out to the creek to water. Many bulls were in the wild mobs, ferocious brutes, that charged horses and men at sight. Sometimes they would find the milking cows, but it was next to impossible to yard them. Those wild bulls were the terror of the Chewings' children, who had to hunt up the milking cows nights and mornings, and when they sighted a bull ran home and got one of the men to come out and shoot it, a dangerous undertaking. Several animals were shot in this way. When the boys grew old enough they would plant themselves by one of the pads along which the wild cattle came to water on moonlight nights. After the mob had gone past the lads made some noise to startle them, and as the cattle ran back along the pad, they blazed into them right and left.

Five miles to the west of Workongoree homestead the land was more open and suitable for shepherding the sheep, which was the practice in those days. At first the mail track ran north from the Burra along the Ulooloo Creek, but the going was rough for vehicles, and the route was changed to run out west of the homestead, about five miles, and a change

of horses' station was fixed at the small outstation of Tanganga. From Tanganga the weekly mail coach ran north east towards Broken Hill, passing Gottlieb's Wells, Parnaroo, Paratoo, Teetulpa, and other stations en route. McCulloch, Williams, Elder and John Chewings owned these four stations respectively. Cobb & Co's five horse style of mail coach was in use, and the most celebrated whip on the road was Michael Terry. Successful operations at Workongoree led the owner to take up country eighty miles further north, where he formed Teetulpa station. This property Mr. Chewings brought to a high state of efficiency, and it paid him well under the skilful management of Ben Hiles. John Chewings, himself, never resided at Teetulpa. He lived at and managed Workongoree until he acquired the Kadlunga Estate near Mintaro, whither the whole family went to reside. In the early days Kadlunga was a depot owned and used by the Burra Burra Copper Company. The ore from the Burra Mines was packed on mules and conveyed to Port Wakefield for shipment. The Burra was the chief source of stores for Mr. Chewings' stations. The firm he dealt with mostly there was Samuel Drew & Co. As change was not easily obtainable Mr. Chewings established a credit with the Drews and drew orders on them. The station team took out stores from the Burra to Workongoree, or the carting was let to carters, whichever suited best. For several years the supplies for Teetulpa were carted by the station bullock dray and bullocks, and later by the station waggon and horse team. As time went on it became evident that it would be more profitable to fence in the runs. Accordingly Teetulpa was fenced and subdivided.

The history of both Ulooloo and Teetulpa is associated with gold rushes. Gold was discovered at Ulooloo in 1869. Before the plain stretching away to the eastward from the Ulooloo railway siding was ploughed up by wheat farmers it formed a fine catchment area in times of heavy rain, and frequently sent bank-high floods down the Ulooloo Creek, washing out large waterholes and sweeping bare the bars of slaty rocks that cross its deep and tortuous channel. One day a prospector found gold in the ledges. Soon a crowd of men assembled and tracked the gold from the main creek up a side creek for a mile or two, to where it ran under an alluvial flat on one side of this small tributary. The flat was soon riddled with prospectors' shafts. It was several feet down to the gold-bearing "wash." Dry blowers, shakers, and other modern devices for winning alluvial gold without the aid of water were unknown in those days, but are now reduced to a fine art. Fifty years ago the gold-bearing wash had to be carted to the bank of the main creek, where it was dumped in heaps, near to some waterhole or soakage. When the prospector had a large enough heap of wash, he put it through a "cradle." The main "rush," however, was soon over. A few prospectors hung to the field and found a living there for years afterwards, and strange to say, the source of the gold was never located. With the exception of supplying meat and stores to the prospectors, Mr. John Chewings took no active part in the rush, notwithstanding the fact that the locality was quite near Workongoree head station. The juvenile Chewings worked at the slate bars all the week, and on Sundays they made a spring cleaning of the diggers' cradles and, as a rule, found Sunday to be the best day in all the week—for gold. The diggers were good to them, and let them get what gold they could. Gold was found in several of the tributary creeks and gullies over a few square miles of country. No large nuggets were ever picked up. As a gold field, Ulooloo is now almost forgotten.

Teetulpa goldfield created far more of a stir. In October, 1885, Brady and Smith were sinking a dam, and one day Brady visited the site of the goldfield and found gold where the famous Brady's Gully wound its way from the round-topped, bare of timber, foothills of the Teetulpa Range, to the plain. On the discovery spot the signal—a red flag—was hoisted on a flagpole, to mark the position of the Reward Claim which Brady, in accordance with the Mining Act and Regulations, had allotted to him His ground proved to be infinitely poorer in gold than many other claims. Later on he was awarded a Government grant of £1,000 for the discovery. In time Goslin's Gully and Strawbridge's Gully were discovered and, like Brady's, proved to be rich in gold. The news of these discoveries spread like wild fire, and many thousands of people made their way to Teetulpa. Only a few of the great crowd, however, found rich claims More discovered a little gold only, and by far the greater number came away with a vast amount of experience, and poorer in pocket. While the gold lasted it was spent like water, and Teetulpa was a lively place. Daniel Browne, a prospector, and his mate, Taugney, had come from Broken Hill For some time they tried to find gold, but without success. At last they decided to pack up and return to the Barrier. They pulled down their tents and made ready to start in the morning. Browne was young and inexperienced as a prospector, but being loth to leave he wandered around, as he thought, for the last time, and as he did so, he looked down on two men who were handling rich gold specimens in a claim away out on its own on the edge of a piece of ground on which no one could find payable gold. Browne informed his mate of what he had seen, and they decided to peg on to this claim and have another try. Small luck attended them. Goslin's Gully broke out and Taugney suggested to Browne that Taugney should go to Goslin's Gully and try his luck there, Browne to remain and work and hold their claim on Windlass Hill. But Browne being young and impulsive, and lonely, away from the new excitement, unwisely left the claim and went over to Goslin's Gully, thus leaving the claim "jumpable." When Browne returned he found a youth had taken possession, and was legally the owner of the claim, had he known it. Browne, however, put on a bold face, demanded of the lad what he was doing and what right he had in his claim. His questioner being a mighty strong man, the youth, thinking discretion the better part of valor, withdrew. Not long after this Browne struck it rich in this same claim. Wishing to spring a surprise on his mate he placed the nuggets all around the bucket. When Taugney started to haul up the bucket he spotted the nuggets, thought hard for a minute, then let the bucket down gently, telling Browne to keep quiet. Being an old New Zealand prospector he had noted a bar of rock to run by the end of their claim, and he reasoned that over this bar no gold worth while could pass, and for this reason there was the barren spot on Windlass Hill. Before he drew the bucket up Taugney had pegged another claim, not on the end, but on the side of the one they were working. He had the wit to see that the gold lead must turn at right angles to its former course, which afterwards proved to be the case. The first claim was rich in gold, but the second was far richer.

John Chewings died at Kadlunga on April 26, 1879, aged 62, greatly regretted by all who knew him. Kadlunga was sold to the late Chief Justice Way, after whose death it became the property of John Melrose. When Mr. Chewings died the Teetulpa Station was taken over by his second son, George, who in turn sold it to Mr. Wade. There were nine children, six of whom were born at Workongoree. Two sons survive—Mr. George Chewings, at one time of Teetulpa Station, now of Invercargill, New Zealand, and Dr. Charles Chewings, of Glen Osmond, South Australia.

FILM 36 "KADLUNGA" HOUSE FROM SOUTH WEST MINTARO
NO 8 8-2-79