HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This property is associated with the pastoral pioneers of the district. It was originally taken up by the South Australian Company in 1843. Because stocking requirements were not met it passed to Duncan McFarlane, thence to Donald Gallan, John Malcolm and in 1874 the Bowman Brothers. At this time it was part of the Campbell House Estate.

The homestead at Campbell Park was built by Thomas Bowman prior to 1881. In that year it was visited by the royal princes Albert and George who spent two nights there and engaged in a kangaroo shoot thereabouts. The homestead is substantially built commanding a view over Lake Albert to Meningie. It remains in very good condition. The associated station buildings are some distance from the main house. A feature of the house is a lookout built above an enclosed courtyard at the rear.

REFERENCES

Charles Irwin - Homesteads ... (p. 33 note 4)

Verbal: Judith Woolston & Wilf Myer, 1983

Archival photographs (A. Cliff Collection, Meningie Area School)

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 754 Negative No. 13
Direction of view to NW
**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

**ITEM NAME:** Campbell Park Woolshed Ruins and Outbuildings

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The Campbell Park Station was established during the late 'seventies by Thomas Bowman. The prosperity of the station is evident from the substantial homestead, woolshed ruins and large collection of outbuildings. The Woolshed Ruins and outbuildings are removed from the homestead and are located near the shore of Lake Albert. The arrangement of these outbuildings near the lake reflects the significance of the lake in the pastoral economy of the region, and underscores the comparative advantage of water transport over that of land transport. The buildings were constructed primarily of local materials.

**REFERENCES**

Charles Irwin - Homesteads ... (p. 33 note 4)

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. 754 Negative No. 11
Direction of view to SE

**LOCATION**

Address Campbell Park Road
Town
Postcode
Section 617
Hundred Baker
County
L.G.A. Meningie
S.H.P. Region 5
A.M.G. Ref. 6727-IV
54 34050 605430

**SUBJECT**

2.2
4.1

**PERIOD**

State
Study Area
1853-1880

**TYPE OF ITEM**

LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1983
PROJECT
HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 5
Item Ref. No. 42a
L.G.A. Meningie

Film No. 754
Negative No. 10
Direction of view to S
In tracing the history of the deceased pastoral pioneers the name of Bowman crops up almost as a refrain, the four brothers, Edmund, John, Thomas, and William, having played a prominent and very creditable part in the early development of our great staple industry. It is not practicable to deal with each one's career separately. For many years, at any rate, their interests were almost identical, and in a sketch of the family which the late Mr. T. R. Bowman furnished to "Our Pastoral Industry," fifteen years ago, the common use of the expressions "we" and "our people" denotes the corporate relationship that existed. The late Mr. Edmund Bowman's life is, therefore, selected for notice as typical and representative of a worthy family, he having been the eldest of the four brothers, the first to arrive in South Australia, and the first to die. Their father, John Bowman, left his English farm in the hands of an agent in 1829 to come to Tasmania with his family. The original intention was to settle in Western Australia, but navigation was not in those days the comparatively easy matter it is now, and after having been buffeted about on the high seas for six months the ship made Van Diemen's Land, as it was then called, and all the passengers decided to remain there. Sheep farming and agriculture were tried by the Bowman family for nine years in different parts of the island, and then the bigger spaces of Australia attracted attention. In 1838 Edmund Bowman came to Adelaide, but first had to endure the peril of shipwreck, the "Parsees" being piled up on Troubridge Shoals, with the result that he lost everything he had. He put in a couple of months with a survey party in the Encounter Bay district, and then returned to Tasmania. In 1839 he was back in Adelaide with a few sheep and horses, and for one of the latter he got £100 from the Government. Edmund fixed his camp at Islington, where the railway workshops now stand, and which was then a well wooded locality. On the strength of his reports the whole family decided to settle in South Australia, except that two daughters were left at school in Hobart. A frame house of four rooms was brought over and erected at Islington, and soon afterwards Edmund bought a section at Enfield. John and William Bowman preceded the rest of the family with a consignment of sheep from Tasmania in a vessel of 136 tons, called the "Lady Emma." Those two brothers were only 13 and 11 years old respectively, and they had the full responsibility of looking after the sheep, as the man in charge "turned careless." They
EDMUND, JOHN, THOMAS AND WILLIAM BOWMAN

watered them out of bottles, and when the stock were put ashore a little north of Largs Bay several were killed by wild dogs. The sheep were kept on the plains north of Salington for some time, and a pise and brick house was built at Enfield where, according to an early work on South Australia, Edmund Bowman and T. Magarly were the resident magistrates. As the sheep increased the greater part of the flock was removed to Wilunga and kept there for two or three years. Afterwards the Bowmans ran their sheep in the vicinity of Dry Creek and towards the hills, a favorite watering place being at the Torrens, where Beefaces is now located. Scab and wild dogs were very bad, and some wool was sold for only 1d. a pound. The sheep had to be shepherded by day, and at times fire sticks were hurled at them to keep them from the sheep. For years the Bowman brothers washed their own sheep, and during the rush to the Victorian diggings, when South Australia's population was considerably thinned, Edmund, John, and William shored 7,000 of their own flock. They drove their own bullocks, built their huts, cut the battens and boards for their woolsheds, sank their wells, and did a lot of boring for water on Wero·cata and Crystal Brook runs. They also made miles of "basket" yards out of the small mallce scrub for lambing purposes—high enough to keep out the wild dogs. The scab was eradicated about the year 1847, but was re-introduced from stray sheep in 1853. Thereupon the Bowmans constructed a dip and draining pens out of clay and bricks. Before shearing they always washed their sheep in the rivers, putting each flock through twice in the one day. The year they went to Crystal Brook they washed, shore, and dipped 35,000 sheep in six weeks. The Patent Copper Company got all the Wero·cata run south of the gulf roads re·sumed for the use of the company's bullocks, which, however, would not stop on the land, and the area was handed back to the Bowmans. The Crystal Brook run was purchased from Messrs. Younghusband & Co. It then comprised 600 square miles of country, and was stocked with 25,000 sheep, 2,400 head of cattle, and about 200 horses. Extensive improvements were made, and the number of sheep carried was increased to 62,000. The old rent and assessment were £514 3/4, and Goyder's valuation was £3,420 per annum, excluding improvements valued at £6,876, according to the "South Australian Gazetteer" for 1867. Periodical droughts carried off 15,000 sheep at one time, and 10,000 at another. In the day of small things the Bowmans took a hand at carting copper ore from the Burra to Port Adelaide, with back loading in the shape of station requirements. Who will deny that they were justly entitled to the prosperity that came their way? The story of their pastoral achievements is an inspiration to all who may read it.

Edmund Bowman met his death in a tragic fashion on August 14, 1860. He was passing from the woolshed to the house near Port Wakefield, and had to cross a creek by means of two rough logs without handrails. The height of the crossing was 6 ft. from the water which was flowing 4 ft. deep at the time. A woman saw Mr. Bowman fall, but before she could summon help life was extinct. It is supposed that his foot slipped, and that in falling his head struck something and rendered him unconscious. The body was recovered about 60 yards from the crossing, and was brought to Enfield for interment. Many tributes to his grand qualities were published at the time, of which the following is typical:—"There are perhaps few men whose loss would have been more deeply regretted, for during a long residence in the colony he had preserved a very high character, and was much esteemed for his sterling qualities and his simple, unostentatious charity." The secretary of the South Australian Bush Mission (Mr. C. Smidley) wrote:—"Truly it was a pleasant thing to ask aid for a good object from our departed friend. His genial smile, his hearty help, and liberal hand made his gifts worth the double." Two hundred people on foot followed Mr. Bowman's remains to the vault. The Central Road Board, of which Mr. Bowman was a member, recorded a special minute of deep regret at the instance of the chairman, Mr. A. Hallett. At the time of his death Mr. Bowman was a director of the Union Bank. He was only 48 years of age, and left a family of six.
SCOTLAND lost a good son and South Australia gained one of its best pioneers when Donald Gollan migrated in 1839. He was born near Inverness on January 11, 1815, and was brought up on his father's farm. He was married in 1838, and with his bride came out to Adelaide when officially the province was only three years old. Soon afterwards Mr. Gollan settled at Strathalbyn, and he became one of the most influential men in the south, mainly on account of his high sense of honor, his adherence to truth, and his delicacy and politeness towards those with whom he had dealings.

A southern newspaper credited him with the distinction of having named Strathalbyn, but the claim was quite without foundation. That honor was one which belonged to the Rankine family. At any rate, there is no disputing the fact that Mr. Gollan, in conjunction with Mr. William Rogers, of Sand­ergrove, built the first house in Strathalbyn on the site where the Terminus Hotel now stands. Later he opened the house as an hotel, and continued the business until 1852. He had driven the first mail coach from Adelaide to Strathalbyn, and he built the first flour mill in the latter town. There his name is perpetuated by Gollan Crescent and Gollan Street, and also by the curiously christened Gol-Col-Hoop bridge over the River Angas. Messrs. Gollan, Colman & Hooper were the three leading identities who secured the erection of that structure, and the residents showed their gratitude by bestowing the name indicated, which has never fallen into disuse.

After quitting the hotel business, Mr. Gollan, with his wife, took a trip to the land of his birth, and upon returning to South Australia entered upon pastoral pursuits. The Rev. Canon Poole says in his published reminiscences:—"I fancy somehow that old Donald Gollan was a man that, like Dogberry, had 'losses,' but like that famous character 'had everything comfort­able about him.' I only surmise this, for I was too young to be taken into his confidence even if, canny Scot as he was, he had any disposition to do so." Another writer said that Mr. Gollan was too open-handed to ever be a rich man. Without detracting in any way from his well-founded reputation for generosity, one would be nearer the mark in saying that the periodical reverses suffered by this grand old man of the south were due
largely to his lack of power to concentrate. Some of the choicest squatter properties in South Australia passed through his hands, but he was essentially a rover, and a man of half a dozen places and considerable property in little places. After this type of life it is difficult to fix with certainty the chronological order of his pastoral ventures, but one is probably that at Campbell House, on the lakes, was his first pastoral love. With the financial backing of Mr. R. Barr Smith he took over the lease of Campbell House from Duncan McFarlane, one of the founders of Mount Barker. It was then a cattle run. He tried unsuccessfully to pass over the lease to the father of Mr. G. G. Hacket, of Narrung, and then, against his wish, was compelled by legislation to purchase the property in the auction room. Subsequently he sold it to the Malcolm's, whose connection with the Lakes country will furnish the next pastoral pioneer sketch. Narrung station, known originally as the Squares Hole, was also forced into the auction room, and a memorable battle raged over the purchase between Messrs. Baker and Gollan, with the result that the handsome price, for those days, of £5 an acre was paid by the well-remembered legislator. Mr. Gollan then secured and bred a good type sheep. In those days, and about the year 1874 it was sold to Mr. W. L. C. McFarlane for £333 acres of freehold, and some of the sections were enclosed with a two-mile stone wall. At the same auction sale Mr. Farr unsuccessfully offered on Mr. Gollan's behalf 3,833 acres of freehold in the Hundred of Burdett, with a frontage of seven miles to the east side of the Murray, four miles north of Thompson's Crossing. The head station was built in substantial fashion on section 159, and the stock yards were quite new. Four hundred cattle and 1,600 sheep were depastured. Another property which was temporarily in Mr. Gollan's occupation was that known as Bininct's Look-out, in the Tatiara country on the road to Bordertown from Wellington. This covered 14 square miles, which was held for rent and assessment amounting to only £7 per annum. Still another title proposition was a seven-mile block near Maria Creek, while on freehold land and country leased from the Education Council in the scrub to the west of London Mr. Gollan depastured 6,000 sheep. His operations also extended more deeply into the south-east. Muraribinna was taken up in the early forties by Thomas Wood and George Kendall. Later Mr. Gollan held it, and sold to Messrs. Hutchison and Dunn, who saw it cut up for closer settlement. The published obituary said of him:—

"He was universally loved and respected for his good qualities; and kindness of heart and disposition; always ready to say a good word for or to any one, and ever seeking the welfare of others. Perhaps the best title one could give him was that of a thorough christian gentleman, one who did not talk much about religion, but who lived it and manifested its power in his daily life. It will not be saying too much when we assert that he scarcely had an enemy, and that to know him intimately was to admire and respect him."

Lady Way, wife of Chief Justice Way, was a niece of Donald Gollan, and lived with him and his wife for many years. He brought her father out to South Australia, Mr. James Bell, an ex-Mayor of Strathalbyn, was a namesake, and they corresponded for a long time. When the Murray River Crossings Select Committee was appointed in 1884, one of the principal witnesses examined was Donald Gollan. He had become so inured to pioneering conditions that, in his evidence before this Committee, he opposed the proposal to erect a bridge over the Murray. He had known the crossing at Wellington for years before the present Gollan Bridge was built, and declared that the punt would be sufficient for stock crossing requirements for years to come. Much depended on the condition of the fences and on the drovers with the stock and the assistance they gave the punt men, who were very capable in procuring the animals from getting into the reeds and swamps. Mr. Gollan went on to say that it was possible to cross 10,000 head each year, and he had taken as many as 75 head of cattle in the punt at one time, all of which was going over two years old. Wellington was a station once well-known by the name of Thompson's Crossing, because at the latter place he had had to pull the punt over the reeds in the same manner as when the punt was passing across the eastern side of the river although Messrs. J. & A. Cooke, the lessees of the country in the immediate vicinity of the punt, had been very liberal, and had refrained from impounding trespassing stock that had got out of hand. Mr. Gollan, together with Messrs. Baker, Davenport and Boord, subscribed money for the purpose of adding to the yard accommodation for stock at the punt. He said he had known four hours and two inches thick, which secured the punt, to be snapped by the weight of cattle rushing on to it, and together with the accommodation from the Lacepede Bay district to Ballarat for marketing, and the provision at Wellington was sufficient for years to come. Perhaps the best title one could give him was that of a thorough christian gentleman, one who did not talk much about religion, but who lived it and manifested its power in his daily life. It will not be saying too much when we assert that he scarcely had an enemy, and that to know him intimately was to admire and respect him."
PULTENEY, John and Neil Malcolm were closely identified with the early colonization of South Australia, and it is not the fault of the writer that more is not known about the last named two, the original owners of Poltalloch Station and very early owners of Campbell House. Sir Pulteney Malcolm was behind the scenes in London when South Australia was being erected into a province. He introduced Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., to Lord Glenelg (Secretary of State for the Colonies) when the naval hero was anxiously seeking appointment as our first Governor, and gave him “the very best character, both publicly and privately.” Hindmarsh did not forget him when the original thoroughfares of Adelaide were being named, and that is how we have Pulteney Street in our Municipal nomenclature. Evidently a man of considerable influence, Sir Pulteney Malcolm promised Robert Gouger that the official party should make the voyage to South Australia “in a King’s ship,” and the choice of H.M.S. Buffalo followed in due course. “As a great favour” he gave Gouger “a favourite shepherd dog” to take to the antipodes with him. On August 80, 1839, Neil Malcolm paid £4,000 in England for a special survey of 4,000 acres on Lake Albert at Point Malcolm, John Malcolm being associated with him in the venture. They named it Poltalloch after their valuable estate in Argyllshire, Scotland, part of which, by the way, was once rented as a farm by Lachlan McTaggart, father of John McTaggart, the founder of the well-known Wooltana Station in the Far North. The idea of the Malcolms was to establish some Scottish peasantry in closer settlement, but when the time came to leave home the Highlanders backed out, although that fact did not discourage their more shrewd and far-seeing patrons. They appointed Sir Samuel Davenport their agent in South Australia, and it is unfortunate that nobody appears to have taken advantage of that gentleman’s knowledge to place on record interesting historical details of the Malcolms’ early connection with South Australia. The opportunity has gone for ever.

The present owner of the Poltalloch estate in Argyllshire is Sir Ian Malcolm, who claims John and Neil Malcolm as his grandfather and great uncle respectively. He had a distinguished Parliamentary career, and is the author of half a dozen works on various subjects. He married a daughter of Lady de Bathe, better known in history as Mrs. Langtry, “the Jersey Lily.” Taking a pot shot, the writer communicated with Sir Ian Malcolm, and received the following courteous letter, dated January 9, 1925:- “I am very much obliged for your kindly and interesting letter of Nov. 17, 1924. I have delayed replying to it whilst searching for information which might be of use to you regarding the property once held by my grandfather in South Australia. This research, however, is not yet concluded, as it involves delving into old papers held by various lawyers and my estate office at
Polaltalloch—a process which is not yet completed. This letter, therefore, is only an ad interim answer to your application, in order that you may be in a position to receive the benefit of the purchaser; and should you choose to accept it, it is at your disposal, and you are at liberty to purchase at the terms and conditions as you choose, I may be able, although I doubt it, to send you portraits of Neil and John Malcolm; but I do not at the moment know where to lay my hands upon them. Pray believe me, with kind regards and apologies for my delay, which this letter may explain. Yours very faithfully, Ian Malcolm, of Polaltalloch." This letter promised, but 12 months went by without another letter arriving from Scotland. A polite reminder was dispatched, but it remained unanswered. The writer communicated with the editor of the "Oban Times," Argyllshire, who had written to the "Adelaide Mercury," South Australian Government Journal, saying that no foot the notice that appeared subsequently about John McIntyre, a pioneer pastoralist of the South East. The Scottish editor got into touch with Sir Ian Malcolm, who replied to him: "I have found it impossible, after considerable search, to learn anything of the early history of John and Neil Malcolm, my grandfather and great uncle. But in Australia, the fact that they both went there as young men, bought the ranches as a respectable speculation, and also for the purpose of emigrating labour from the West Highlands to those properties. Having bought and sold, their visits there were few and far between, and I believe they disposed of them in the early sixties, but of this I am not quite sure." The writer attended much patient research at this end of the world.

As time went on the Malcolm interests in the Lakes were purchased by Messrs. John T. R. Bowman and re-transfer the properties. By 1859 two bullocks, "fatted on the grass of the Murray," were sent to the Adelaide Royal Show, and gained first and second prizes, one beast weighing 1,470 lbs. and the other 1,154 lbs. At one time sheep were also tried, and it is claimed that some of the best sheep in South Australia had originated from a line of 50 ewes purchased by John Malcolm from the well-known Butterly-Bates family, and the cattle always commanded the highest prices in the Adelaide market because of their splendid beef qualities. In 1859 two bullocks, "fatted on the grass of the Murray," were sent to the Adelaide Royal Show, and gained first and second prizes, one beast weighing 1,470 lbs. and the other 1,154 lbs. 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DUNCAN McFARLANE

By the close of the year 1841 Duncan McFarlane shared with G. A. Anstey the distinction of being the largest individual stockholder in South Australia, being the owner of 10,000 sheep. He was of no relation to the Wellington Lodge clan. For three years the writer has held the notes now released in the hope that a portrait of this very interesting old-timer would come to light, but the disappointment seems final and definite. Small wonder, because Duncan McFarlane has been in his grave for 70 years, and few people now living have even so much as heard of him. Yet he grazed his sheep over and helped to lay out what is now the important town of Mount Barker. Mr. McFarlane, Captain John Finnis, and Mr. W. Hampden Dutton were the fortunate successful applicants in 1838 for the Mount Barker special survey of 20,000 acres, and forestalled John Barton Hack just in the nick of time. The last-named was chagrined over his failure. He left it on record that Osmond Gilles, first Colonial Treasurer, jubilantly told him that he had lost his chance. Hack accused Gilles of having an interest in the Mount Barker special survey, and of giving a receipt for the purchase money before the full amount had been paid. However, an indignant protest to Governor Gawler proved futile.

John Dunn, Senr., in his reminiscences published by the “Mount Barker Courier,” says that Duncan McFarlane was originally a sheep farmer in New South Wales, and he and his two partners stocked their country with sheep and cattle brought from Sydney. He adds: “I believe Thomas Walker, who died in Sydney worth £1,500,000, supplied Dutton and McFarlane with the money and stock for the survey, but subsequently foreclosed on the land, and those who purchased it from the syndicate had to get their deeds from him.” Prior to that each of the three partners had given Mr. Dunn half an acre of land on which he built his first mill. The latter concludes: “When I arrived Mr. McFarlane had his sheep and cattle station here, and his homestead was on the water’s edge (Onkaparinga). He sold his flocks passed away to the Tatiara country the season I came to Mount Barker.” Before that happened, however, Mr. McFarlane became a man of great influence in the district. Governor Grey spent a night with him in April, 1844, on his way to the South-East with his expedition. The first religious service held in Mount Barker was conducted by a Presbyterian clergyman (Rev. R. Hamling), who preached to Mr. McFarlane’s employees under a large gum tree, and later had the use of the sheep farmer’s ornate barn for a similar purpose.

From the first Mr. McFarlane showed great enterprise in his pastoral operations. He imported 1,000 head of cattle from Sydney overland, and early in 1839 the brig “David Worton” landed at Port Adelaide for him 1,100 ewes of a very superior type from the Port Phillip district, only one being lost on the voyage. The same vessel was chartered for another venture of the same kind. She left Hold-
fast Bay, in ballast, on March 16, 1938, with Mr. McFarlane on board. A strong south-west breeze increased, the vessel missed stays, and was wrecked at the mouth of the River Onkaparinga at 3 o'clock on a Sunday morning. There we have been the re-creation of the name Witton Head in the locality indicated. All hands were saved, and the behaviour of the master of the vessel (Capt. Wright) and his crew was spoken of in the highest terms by Mr. McFarlane. In 1841 the latter's improvements at Mount Barker were described as "a handsome pise dwelling, servants' huts and stock yards."

The village of Hahndorf (now Ambleside) was established on "a distant part" of Mr. McFarlane's Mount Barker estate, where many German migrants were induced to settle. They paid £7 an acre for their land and up to £10 a head for their cows. J. W. Bull, in his "History of the Pioneer Settlers," says that "in the early days, when the Germans were "taken in" by Mr. McFarlane, who also supplied the first sheep that grazed at Hahndorf, the deception and trickery that were not just one, because J. C. Liebelt, one of the old "Zebra" migrants, interviewed in after life, said that the Teutons who abled from their earnings, to pay for the land and stock, and also to refund the passage money that had been advanced by George Fife Angas. J. D. Jaenschke, another of the pioneer settlers, testified to Mr. McFarlane's rigid honesty and princely generosity." Bull says that the German community at Hahndorf contracted to shear Mr. McFarlane's sheep, and he thus describes the operation: "The shearsers were principally young women, who were waited on by men of the village, who, when caught, were led and caught the sheep to the shearer. The sheep was carefully laid on its side. The young woman, without shoes and stockings, was seated on a piece of thing a string tied to one of her great toes, and the other end was then tied to a hind foot of the sheep. The girl's leg was then stretched out to extend the legs of the sheep. Her knee or left hand was pressed on the neck or shoulder of the animal, which was then left to her charge, and she commenced her clipping work, most carefully avoiding any snips of the skin. The number shorn by one never exceeded 20 a day. At first I was inclined to laugh, but I was soon pleased to see how tenderly the sheep were handled. The wool was not taken off very close. The whole party worked with a will, and the amount they earned went towards the payment of their land; as Mr. D. McFarlane, the owner of the sheep, was one of the original proprietors who sold the land to them." John Dunn gives a different version as to the early career of Mr. McFarlane. He says: "Shearing time was a grand field day for the Germans in those early years. They would go off in great bands—men, women and girls together. The young people especially hated the season with joy, for all they made on those trips went into their own pockets, whereas for the rest of the year all wages belonged to the parents until the children reached a good age... I knew of a respected sheep farmer owning a station on the Bremer who chose his wife from a batch of handsome German girls because of her experience with the shears."

In addition to stock breeding, Mr. McFarlane conducted extensive agricultural operations. Mr. Dunn helped John Ridley to build his first reaper, which Mr. McFarlane used at Mount Barker in a fine crop gathered in January, 1844. The old farmer says: "No mails were carried in those days, and even after I had settled in Mount Barker we only got one small bag a fortnight, and sometimes had to be content with nothing but a Government Gazette for Mr. Duncan McFarlane, who was then the only justice of the peace in the south." Mr. McFarlane and his two partners laid out the township of Mount Barker, and to-day their names are perpetuated by McFarlane Terrace, Dutton Place, and Finniss Terrace.

After leaving the Mount Barker district, Duncan McFarlane took out 60 square miles of country at Lake Albert, paying 15/ a mile for it. The writer is indebted to Mr. G. C. Hacket, of Narrung, for the following notes: "The original owners or lessees of Narrung, including Campbell House, were the South Australian Company. The lease provided stockings conditions, which were not carried out. The result was that Duncan McFarlane decided to go. He got together a flock of sheep, and started down for the locality. He had crossed the Murray at Wellington when the company got a hint of what was likely to happen, and they mustered 500 head of cattle from some country they held at the Roosy Creek copper mine, and started off down to make good their claim to the lease, which included Narrung and Campbell House. The cattle were delayed a couple of days at Wellington through rough weather, and the sequel was that McFarlane reached the spot where Campbell House now is, at noon, and the South Australian Company representatives passed him at 4 p.m. after he had established camp, and surveyed on to the place where Yalkuri is now located, and set up a camp there. Each party put in a claim for the whole lease, but it was divided, Mr. Farlane getting a larger area for sheep. He built Bell House, while the Company secured Narrung." During his occupancy of the lakes country Mr. McFarlane suffered an accident to his hands of the blacks, who stole his sheep and tied up his shepherds. He and William Giles (manager of the South Australian Company) waited on Governor Grey, who agreed to send Inspector Tolmer and a dozen troopers to Lake Albert. The party captured two of the offending blacks, and then McFarlane's overseer (Archibald Johnson) reported to him that Tolmer was afraid of the natives. McFarlane then proceeded to Adelaide to report the matter to Governor Grey, and Tolmer immediately followed him to vindicate his own conduct at the lakes. The two men met in the Hills, one coming and the other going, and the inspector insisted McFarlane by that time he had not discussed the accusation. On reaching town Tolmer reported himself to the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Finnis), and eventually met McFarlane, who had denied having made any charge against him. "Why, damn the fellow," the Mr. Tolmer is reported to have said, "I was present when he preferred the charge against you. Come with me at once to Government House and explain the circumstances of the case." Tolmer suffered no ill consequences from the episode. Mr. McFarlane also had a run near where Millicent in the South-East is now situated, and where his old overseer (Archibald Johnson) made a start on his own account in the very successful pastoral career that has already been described in these pages. He lost a lot of sheep there from coast disease. For a time he lived at the Mount Barker estate, where his daughter, Miss E. W. McFarlane, lives, and finally retired to a residence near Glen Osmond, where he died on October 27, 1866, at the age of 63. His last resting place is in West Terrace Cemetery.

Reference is made in Captain Francis Davison's old diary (deal with in the first volume of these sketches) to Mr. McFarlane having two daughters, Margaret and Benjamina, but there appear to be no descendants of the family now in South Australia. Mr. McFarlane was a member of the committee which, in May, 1841, presented a memorial to Governor Gawler praying that prompt measures should be taken to protect overland parties with stock against the aggression of the natives. He was also one of the trustees appointed to make and maintain the Adelaide—Mount Barker road, the only road which was completed since abolished. 205
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 29 of the Gaming Machines Act, 1992, that Matara Nominees Pty Ltd and Raphael Thomas & Co., 13 Brighton Road, Glenelg, have applied to the Liquor Licensing Commissioner for the grant of a Gaming Machine Licence in respect of premises situated at 110 Tapleys Hill Road, Royal Park and known as Haddon Hotel.

The application has been set down for hearing on 19 November 1993 at 10 a.m.

Any person may object to the application by lodging a notice of objection in the prescribed form with the Licensing Authority, and serving a copy of the notice on the applicants at the applicants' address given above, at least seven days before the hearing date.

Plans in respect of the premises the subject of the application are open to public inspection without fee at the Office of the Liquor Licensing Commissioner, 2nd Floor, East Wing, G.R.E. Building, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000.

Dated 6 September 1993.

Applicants

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NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 29 of the Gaming Machines Act, 1992, that J. R. J. Hotels Pty Ltd, 68 Greenhill Road, Wayville has applied to the Liquor Licensing Commissioner for the grant of a Gaming Machine Licence in respect of premises situated at 1017 Lower North East Road, Highbury and known as Highbury Hotel.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 29 of the Gaming Machines Act, 1992, that Tymblend Co., 13 Brighton Road, Glenelg, have applied to the Liquor Licensing Commissioner for the grant of a Gaming Machine Licence in respect of premises situated at 110 Tapleys Hill Road, Royal Park and known as Haddon Hotel.

The application has been set down for hearing on 19 November 1993 at 10 a.m.

Any person may object to the application by lodging a notice of objection in the prescribed form with the Licensing Authority, and serving a copy of the notice on the applicants at the applicants' address given above, at least seven days before the hearing date.

Plans in respect of the premises the subject of the application are open to public inspection without fee at the Office of the Liquor Licensing Commissioner, 2nd Floor, East Wing, G.R.E. Building, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000.

Dated 6 September 1993.

Applicants

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NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 29 of the Gaming Machines Act, 1992, that Tymblend Pty Ltd, c/o Kelly & Co., Level 17, 91 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000 has applied to the Liquor Licensing Commissioner for the grant of a Gaming Machine Licence in respect of premises situated at 6 Ferrers Street, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290 and known as Globe Hotel.

The application has been set down for hearing on 19 November 1993.

Any person may object to the application by lodging a notice of objection in the prescribed form with the Licensing Authority, and serving a copy of the notice on the applicant at the applicant's address given above, at least seven days before the hearing date.

Plans in respect of the premises the subject of the application are open to public inspection without fee at the Office of the Liquor Licensing Commissioner, 2nd Floor, East Wing, G.R.E. Building, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000.

Dated 1 October 1993.

Applicant

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NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 29 of the Gaming Machines Act, 1992, that Tymblend Pty Ltd, c/o Kelly & Co., Level 17, 91 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000 has applied to the Liquor Licensing Commissioner for the grant of a Gaming Machine Licence in respect of premises situated at 6 Ferrers Street, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290 and known as Globe Hotel.

The application has been set down for hearing on 19 November 1993.

Any person may object to the application by lodging a notice of objection in the prescribed form with the Licensing Authority, and serving a copy of the notice on the applicant at the applicant's address given above, at least seven days before the hearing date.

Plans in respect of the premises the subject of the application are open to public inspection without fee at the Office of the Liquor Licensing Commissioner, 2nd Floor, East Wing, G.R.E. Building, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000.

Dated 18 October 1993.

Applicant

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NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 29 of the Gaming Machines Act, 1992, that Tymblend Co., 13 Brighton Road, Glenelg, have applied to the Liquor Licensing Commissioner for the grant of a Gaming Machine Licence in respect of premises situated at 110 Tapleys Hill Road, Royal Park and known as Haddon Hotel.

The application has been set down for hearing on 19 November 1993 at 10 a.m.

Any person may object to the application by lodging a notice of objection in the prescribed form with the Licensing Authority, and serving a copy of the notice on the applicants at the applicants' address given above, at least seven days before the hearing date.

Plans in respect of the premises the subject of the application are open to public inspection without fee at the Office of the Liquor Licensing Commissioner, 2nd Floor, East Wing, G.R.E. Building, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000.

Dated 6 September 1993.

Applicants

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Dated 6 September 1993.

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Dated 6 September 1993.

Applicants
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE [21 October 1993

District Council of Clare
ANZ Bank
Main North Rd, CLARE 5453
CT 220/190 PT Sec 6 & 7 Sec 39 Hd Clare

Former Town Hall
203 Main North Rd, CLARE 5453
CT 4067/330 Lot 3 Sec 39 Hd Clare

Leasingham Winery - Cellar Door & Board Room
7 Dominion St, CLARE 5453
CT 3787/411 Lot 207 & 208 Sec 38 Hd Clare

Corporation of the City of Elizabeth
Judd House
7 Judd St, ELIZABETH 5112
D1 3869/103 Lot 103 Sec 3129 Hd Munno Para

Corporation of the City of Barfield
Ialington Railway Electrical Shop
Churchill Rd, KILSBURN 5084
CT 3124/114 PT Sec 360 & Pt Sec 381 Conveyance No. 92
Book 444 HD Yaralla

District Council of Rundu
Former Apple's Store, Rundu Roadhouse
6 South Terrace, RUNDU 5274
CT 5154/138 Pt Lot 4 Sec 128 Hd Needles

District Council of Kanaya - Quorn
Woodhead Flat Railway Bridge
QUORN 5433
Miscellaneous lease CL 18261 Pt Sec 227 Hd Woolunngan

District Council of Kapunda
Road Bridge
River Light Rd, KAPUNDA 5373
Sec 1456 Hd Kapunda

Dwelling - Anlaby Homestead Group
KAPUNDA 5373
CT 4158/735 Lot 5 Sec 151 Hd Waterloo

District Council of Kingscote
Former Reeves Cottage & Sea View Farm, The Bluff
Off Cordes Rd, KINGSCOTE 5223
CT 4275/101 Lot 3 Sec 53 & 54 Hd Memises

Whaling Site - D'Estrées Bay
D'ESTRÉES BAY
Coastal Res Sec 395 & 415
11 0500/0413 11 0500/0258 11 0500/0395 11 0500/0296
and Pt Cape Gameshame Conservation Park Sec 414 Hd Hales

District Council of Loxton
Vinc Comage
67 Cooke St, KINGSTON SE 5275
CT 4579/007 Lot 1 Hd Loxton

District Council of Mallala
Redbank Road Bridge
REDBANKS 5502
Adjacent Sec 4 Hd Grace

Suspension Bridge
LOWER LIGHT 5501
Sec 534 Hd Port Gawler

Mallala Station - Dwelling, Store & Cottage
MALLALA 5502
CT 4958/388 Sec 61 Hd Grace

District Council of Mannum
Blank House
Cliff St, MANNUM 5238
CT 4352/675 Lot 1 Sec 114 Hd Finlays

Implement Shed
POMPOOTA 5238
CL 1432/20 Sec 261 Hd Burdeett

Milenella Creek Railway Bridge
Milenella Rd, MANNUM 5238
11 1184/18 Pt Sec 49 Hd Finlays

Former Post Office, General Store & Butcher
POMPOOTA 5238
CL 749/17 Hd Burdeett

Corporation of the City of Marion
Hallic Bridge
Main South Rd, O'HALLORAN HILL 5138
Sec 509 Hd Northuna

Original Cottage & Store Outbuilding
52-107 Stuart Rd, DOVER GARDENS 5048
CT 2410/73 Pt Sec 183 Hd Northuna

District Council of Meningie
Campbell Park Homestead - Dwelling, Outbuildings & Shearing Shed Ruins
Campbell Park Rd, RUMPLOY POINT 5264
CT 5063/917 Lot 2 Sec 617 Hd Baker

Passeer Terminus
Railway Terrace, TAILMEN BEND 5260
72 0700/0127 Pt Sec 137 Hd Seppymore Railway Res Sec 28.07.1887, 25.05.1911 & 04.10.1984

Corporation of the City of Mitcham
M itcham Railway Station Building & Signal Box
Belair Rd, MITCHAM 5062
CT 4590/629 Lot 202 Sec 233 Hd Adelaide

Sleep's Hill Tunnel & Viaduct Foundations
Wandalegra Res, MITCHAM 5062
CT 3785/138 Tunnel No.1 Pt Sec 1074 Railway Res
Tunnel No.2 Pt Sec 1080 Railway Res Pt Sec 1046
Viaduct CT 3785/138 Pt Sec 1046 Hd Adelaide

District Council of Mount Barker
Dawe's Bridge
Mollagey Ford Rd, NR DAWESLEY 5252
Adjacent Sec 15 Water Res Hd Kammanoo

District Council of Mount Pleasant
Reddy Creek Railway Bridge
Milenella Rd, MOUNT PLEASANT 5235
17 1000/0218 Within Sec 516 Railway Res Hd Tungkillo

The Friedensberg Lutheran Church & School
Waldeck Rd, South of SPRINGTON 5253
CT 2480/107 Pt Sec 620 Hd Jutland

District Council of Murray Bridge
Former Perry Rd & Stone Wall
WELLINGTON WEST 5259
Road Res Hd Brinkley

Murray Bridge Hotel
Fifth St & Sixth St, MURRAY BRIDGE 5253
CT 5140/752 Lot 77 Hd Mobilung

Salt Creek Railway Bridge
2km NE of Pallamanna, MONARTO 5254
PT 1118/171
Pt of Closed Rd O Pt Land CT 1242/56
Pt Sec 160 Hd Mobilung

Corporation of the Town of Peterborough
Capitol Theatre
227-233 Main St, PETERBOROUGH 3422
CT 3942/44 Lot 11 Sec 218 Hd Yompia
Koch House
14 Bourke St, PETERBOROUGH 5422
CT 1817/82 Lot 292 Sec 216 Hd Yongala

Town Hall
Main St, PETERBOROUGH 5422
CT 1064/28 Pt Sec 216 Hd Yongala

Peterborough Hotel
193-195 Main St, PETERBOROUGH 5422
CT 4349/144 Pt Lot 55 Sec 218 Hd Yongala

Police Station, Gaol & Court House
2 Jervois St, PETERBOROUGH 5422
CT 570/10 Lots 48 & 218 Hd Yongala

Gold Battery & Office
Tripney Ave, PETERBOROUGH 5422
Sec 440 Hd Yongala

Rotunda
Main St, PETERBOROUGH 5422
Pt Sec 216 Hd Yongala

General Store
105-107 Main St, PETERBOROUGH 5422
CT 3562/153 Lot 33 Sec 218 Hd Yongala

District Council of Pinnaroo
Tree Planted to Commemorate the Japanese Surrender of WW2
Neptune, PARLIIA 5303
CT 3147/114 Pt Sec 11 Hd Parilla

Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide
Former Dr Bollen’s Surgery, Warrillina
43 Semaphore Rd, SEMAPHORE 5019
CT 2327/70 Lot 17 Sec 1054 Hd Port Adelaide

Former Pilot Station
Lady Ruthven Drive, OUTER HARBOUR 5018
CT 4086/253 Pt Blk 30 Hd Port Adelaide

Corporation of the City of Port Augusta
Early Port Augusta Railway Station
Stirling Rd, PORT AUGUSTA 5700
CT 2080/921 Lot 405 Hd Davenport

Later Port Augusta Railway Station
Stirling Rd, PORT AUGUSTA 5700
CT 2080/921 Lot 405 Hd Davenport

Corporation of the City of Port Lincoln
Port Lincoln Railway Station
Railway Tce, PORT LINCOLN 5606
CT 2591/200 Pm lot 349 Hd Lincoln

Corporation of the City of Prospect
Fitzroy House
20 Fitzroy Terrace, FITZROY 5082
CT 2052/62 Pt Sec 2065 Hd Yatala

Former Johns Rd Tram Depot
Main North Rd, PROSPECT 5082
CT 3870/144, 145 & 146 Lots 100, 101 & 102 Hd Yatala

Corporation of the Town of Renmark
Renmark Distillery Bridge
RENMARK 5341
Sec 277 Road Res Renmark I A

Renmark Hotel
Murray Ave, RENMARK 5341
CT 4072/578 Lot 19 Pt Bulk A Hd Renmark

District Council of Saddleworth and Auburn
Hughes Park Homestead Complex
WATERVALE 5452
CT 1051/36 CT 1552/115 Sec 17 Hd Upper Wakefield

District Council of Spalding
Spalding Railway Bridge
South East of Spalding, SPALDING 5454
CT 1192/155 Pt Blk 11 Hd Andrews

District Council of Stirling
Cleland Conservation Park
MOUNT LOFTY 5152
Secs 500 637 641 642 729 741 920 6034 Hd Adelaide
Secs 424 568 579 Hd Onkaparinga
10 5100/0500 10 5600/0424

District Council of Tatiara
Mundulla Hotel Kitchen
Nalang Rd, MUNDULLA 5270
CT 4044/662 Pt Lot 39 Hd Wirrega

Former Wirrega District Council Chambers
Jewell St, MUNDULLA 5270
CT 486/166 Lot 30 Hd Wirrega

Bordertown Railway Station
BORDERTOWN 5268
40 0600/1003 Pt Sec 1005 Hd Tatiara
Railway Res Gazetted 04.05.1911

Unincorporated
Torrens Island Quarantine Station Complex, including Jetty,
Cemetery & Monuary
TORRENS ISLAND
CT 4331/286 Sec 1029,1030 & 1031 Hd Port Adelaide

Mannahill Railway Station
Barrier Highway, MANNAHILL 5440
83 5400/1590 Pt Sec 1590 Out of Hds
Olar Railway Res

District Council of Wakefield Plains
Sichem Cemetery
DALKEY
CT 716/73 Pt Sec 171 Hd Dalkey

District Council of Warooka
Orrie Cowie Homestead
WAROOKA 5577
CT 2220/170 Sec 56 Hd Para Wirrega

Dated 12 September 1993.

M. K. MAYES, Minister of Environment and
Natural Resources