

BETTER HERITAGE INFORMATION SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE

COMMENTARY ON THE LISTING

Description and notes with respect to a place entered in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with either the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978* or the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

The information contained in this document is provided in accordance with s14(6) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

NAME: Angas Mill

PLACE NO.: 11595

KNOWN AS: Angas Mill (former Laucke's Mill)

ADDRESS: Ngarrindjeri Country & Peramangk Country
27 Commercial Road
Strathalbyn SA 5255
CT 5755/281 F161747 A184
Section 2600 Hundred of Strathalbyn

CONFIRMED IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

5 April 1984

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Angas Mill is one of the earlier flour mills built in South Australia and is associated with the agricultural and economic development of the colony from its earliest years and into the twentieth century. Constructed c.1851, it is a vernacular industrial building and was constructed for pastoral pioneer Donald Gollan. The Angas Mill processed wheat and grain grown by farmers around Strathalbyn for over 100 years, demonstrating the critical importance of primary production and the flour milling industry to the state.

RELEVANT/INDICATIVE CRITERIA (under section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*)

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

The Angas Mill demonstrates important aspects of the early agricultural and economic development of South Australia. Wheat growing not only assisted the new colony in becoming self-reliant in the provision of flour, but also established a valuable export commodity that assisted in building the fledgling colony's economy. Sixty mills were established across the city of Adelaide and regional areas between 1840 and 1856 to process the quantity of wheat produced by farmers. At the peak of the milling industry in the 1880s there were 117 mills in operation. Only 40 mills are known to survive, with 27 being State Heritage Places.

Following the survey of the Strathalbyn area in 1839, agriculture developed rapidly, with settlers establishing farms across the valley during the early 1840s. Built c.1851 by prominent pastoralist Donald Gollan following the destruction of the original mill by fire in 1849, the Angas Mill is one of the earliest constructed in the colony and illustrates the importance and early efforts of settlers to develop the economy through primary production. The Mill remained in use for over 100 years and became a symbol of achievement for Strathalbyn and the wider wheat industry in South Australia.

SITE PLAN

Angas Mill

PLACE NO.: 11595

27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255



Angas Mill, 27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255 (CT 5755/281
F161747 A184, Hundred of Strathalbyn)

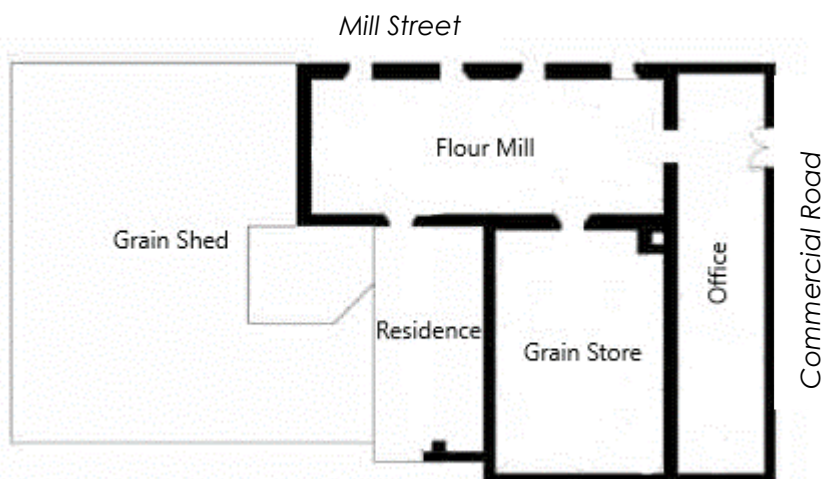
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LEGEND

-  Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
-  Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

Physical Description

The Angas Mill is an industrial building composed of several built structures constructed in multiple stages, namely: the Flour Mill, Grain Store, Residence, Office and Grain Shed.



Floorplan of the Angas Mill.

Flour Mill

The Mill is a vernacular industrial building (c.1851) constructed of sandstone with red brick quoins, timber floors and timber-framed, hipped-roof, clad in shingles with corrugated iron above. The Mill is five levels including a basement. The building is limewashed on its western side with a large sign for the Angas Mill painted in blue and white on it. The northern elevation features doors on the ground and first floors, three timber framed window openings each to ground, and first floors, four on the third, and two windows to the top floor. All window openings are headed by segmental arches and feature slightly protruding window sills.

Grain Store

The Grain Store (added c.1851) is a vernacular two-storey building attached to the southern side of the mill and is constructed of sandstone. The store has a hipped roof clad in shingles and features a glazed and timber roof lantern. Two red-painted, steel sliding fire doors cover door openings on the southern side, one on each floor.

Residence

The residence is a small stone lean-to structure to the rear of the Grain Store and was added c.1865. In c.1900, the southern part of the residence was demolished to make way for an additional grain store, also since demolished. The remaining part of the residence is constructed from sandstone, has a sloping roof clad in galvanised iron and retains two brick chimneys.

Office

The Office is a two-storey lean-to addition to the southern elevation of the Mill, built in the 1860s and features a sloping roof. It is constructed from bluestone with red brick quoins, and has a raised entry door, accessed with concrete and stone stairs. The upper half of the façade is limewashed, with a faded partial sign for the Laucke Milling Company painted in blue and white. To the right are two timber-framed doors, one positioned immediately above the other for loading and unloading goods. Two rectangular windows have been added to the centre of the façade at a later date (not original fabric).

Grain Shed

A large, three storey Grain Shed was erected during the 1950s, replacing the original engine boiler house and chimney stack. The exterior of the timber-framed shed is clad in corrugated iron, with a two-storey double door in the centre leading onto Mill Street.

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Four-storey Flour Mill,
- Flour/Grain Store on the southern side,
- Remainder of lean-to Residence and its two chimneys,
- Two-storey Office along Commercial Road,
- Steam engine and boiler room footings (see photographs),
- Underground tunnels used to clean original boiler room,
- Milling machinery in the basement and upper level of the Flour Mill.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Three-storey corrugated iron Grain Shed erected after 1950,
- Open-sided corrugated iron shed in the north-western corner of the site.

HISTORY OF THE PLACE

Flour was a vital commodity for South Australian colonists, with 10,000 acres of wheat under cultivation by 1841.¹ Prior to 1840, grain produced in South Australia had to be exported for milling into flour and attracted heavy duties. John Ridley built the first flour mill in South Australia at Hindmarsh in 1840 with other mills commencing operation soon after at Kent Town, Thebarton and Hackney.² By the mid-1840s, the construction of mills had spread to country areas, following agricultural expansion, including at Echunga, Mount Barker, Gawler, and Angaston. By 1850, 27 mills were operating in the colony.³

Strathalbyn and the Angas Mill

Located on the transition between the Mount Lofty Ranges and the Murray plains, the town of Strathalbyn resides in an open valley on the border between Ngarrindjeri Country to the south and Peramangk Country to the north. At the time of settlement in 1839, First Nations people had three camping places in the area, one on the peninsula, another on the site of the old pioneer cemetery along Colman Terrace, and a third just in front of where the present Victoria Hotel stands.⁴ The area was rich in grazing and agricultural land, the Angas and Bremer rivers providing a good supply of water for cultivation.⁵

Following the Angas Special Survey in May 1839, the Strathalbyn township developed steadily alongside crops of wheat and maize as well as dairy cattle and sheep grazing.⁶ Donald Gollan, one of the colony's early pioneers and owner of Strathalbyn's Terminus Hotel (SHP 11652), recognised the need for a local mill, and set about establishing a flour mill on allotment 92 around 1847. The *South Australian* reported on the mill's construction in October 1847 in an article about the growing number of flour mills in country areas such as Gawler, Barossa, and the Lyndoch Valley:

At Mount Barker and at Strathalbyn, steam mills have been erected, the first by Mr Dunn, and the latter by Mr Gollan, which have been of very great service to those districts.⁷

In December 1847, Gollan advertised the Strathalbyn Steam Mill for lease.⁸ The Mill was described as having a four horsepower engine and came with an eighty-acre section of land, well stocked with timber. A cottage with four acres of land adjoining, now known as *Watervilla* (LHP 14794) was also included in the lease. Within its first year, the flour produced by the mill was already prize-winning, receiving second prize for the best bag of flour weighing 200 pounds at the Mount Barker Show in March 1848.⁹

Although little is known about the early mill, it is suspected that it was steam-powered by a simple cast iron cylinder boiler with domed ends set into masonry, like the one used in the Second Valley Mill (SHP 10347) built in 1849.¹⁰ It would have been fuelled with wood, hence the advert mentioning the well-timbered land associated with the

lease and water drawn from a nearby spring or well. Spring water was preferable to other sources such as the Angas River, as poor water quality including sediment and pollutants was a common cause of exploding steam boilers.¹¹

The Strathalbyn Mill engine was quite small in comparison to others in the area, such as the Noarlunga Mill which boasted a twenty-horsepower engine. Steam engines were usually housed in separate buildings because of the risk of explosions.¹² Disaster struck the Angas Mill in May 1849, when the steam mill was 'completely destroyed by fire.'¹³ The fire was discovered on a Sunday morning between five and six o'clock, the flames burning through the windows and doors. The *South Australian* reported that:

Immediately the whole inhabitants of the township were on the spot, who promptly and vigorously lent their assistance to check the devouring element. The chief object was to save the engine and engine house, which, by a prompt and profuse application of water to the wall between the mill and engine house, was happily accomplished.¹⁴

The cause of the fire was never found, however, it was believed to have originated within the mill. Grain and flour equal to nearly a thousand bushels of wheat was lost and, to make matters worse, the building was only partially insured for £500 with the Mutual Insurance Company. It has been suggested that this loss may have contributed to Gollan selling some of his landholdings in the township such as the Strathalbyn Hotel and related stock in the following years.¹⁵ In 1853, he and his wife Catherine (née Matheson) returned to Scotland, though later returned to Strathalbyn to resume his involvement in the business of the town, including serving briefly on the District Council from 1855 to 1856.

By 1852, the Mill had been rebuilt and was back in operation, this time with William Colman as proprietor. There is some inconsistency in the historic record regarding Colman's ownership/lesseeship of the Mill. Some historians suggest Colman leased the Mill from Gollan as early as 1848,¹⁶ however he did not arrive to the colony until 1849. Other sources claim Gollan sold the Mill to Colman in 1851.¹⁷ It is understood that Colman moved to Strathalbyn in 1851 after a short time running the Mill in Balhannah.¹⁸ The first association between Colman and the Strathalbyn Mill is recorded in May 1852, when an advertisement for the supply of flour was published in the *South Australian Register*.¹⁹

In August 1851, gold deposits were found near Ballarat sparking the Victorian Gold Rush. Within months an exodus of able men travelled from South Australia to the goldfields, creating a demand for supplies for the journey.²⁰ The Mill was the last on the route to Victoria, and like millers in Mount Barker, Colman recognised a business opportunity in the increased overland traffic. He advertised flour and bran at 'Adelaide prices', saving travellers the 'carriage over the most hilly part of the journey.'²¹

Between 1850 and 1859 the number of acres of land under cultivation in South Australia rose from 64,949 to 361,884. At this time the prosperity of the colony was riding high on the export of copper, wool and wheat, to Britain and the other Australian colonies.²² By 1856, 60 mills were operating in South Australia, and flour production was exceeding local demand.²³

During this time, Colman upgraded the machinery, installing a new steam engine claimed to be 'the finest in the states, with a fly-wheel that for many years was the largest in Australia.'²⁴ In 1854, Colman commissioned local stonemason C. Milne to build a chimney on the boiler house (demolished in the early twentieth century).²⁵ A decade later, Colman erected a commodious grain store across the road on the corner of Mill Street and Commercial Road (SHP 11596). This store provided Colman with an additional source of income, as he charged farmers three farthings per bushel each month for storing their harvested wheat securely.²⁶ It is also during this time that the name was changed to the Angas Mill, Colman referring to it for the first time in an advertisement in the *Southern Argus* in January 1867.²⁷

Colman went on to build a second grain store adjacent to the tramway in 1869.²⁸ That same year, the Provincial Gas Company were close to establishing a reticulated domestic gas supply to the town. The Mill's engine was used to pump water into the gas-holder tank, Colman providing the use of his machinery for 'a nominal charge.'²⁹ Colman's Mill was one of the first establishments in the township to be lit by gas the following year.³⁰

The late 1860s and early 1870s marked a downturn for the colony's agricultural industry with the total acreage under wheat declining from 550,456 acres in 1867 to 533,035 acres in 1868.³¹ While there were many reasons for the decline, the drought in 1865-66 and the prevalence of wheat disease, including rust in 1867-68 are notable.³² In an era before fertilisers were in common use, the depletion of soil nutrients resulting from decades of heavy cropping also drastically reduced the region's productivity.

Poor yields locally coincided with the opening up of new agricultural lands for settlement to the north, prompting an exodus of farmers seeking new opportunities elsewhere in the colony. With reduced local demand, mills throughout the Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu districts began to shut down.³³ Colman and the Angas Mill was no exception, the failed crops in the district forcing closures of the mill for substantial periods of time. Unfortunately for Colman the downturn coincided with his investment in new building works and improvements to the mill, and these works in combination with the downturn resulted in Colman declaring insolvency in December 1870.³⁴

From 1867 to 1871, Colman's business ventures made a net loss of close to £3,000, accruing a total debt close to £19,000. As a result, Colman was awarded a second-

class certificate of insolvency on 28 February 1871.¹ The certificate discharged him 'from all debts appearing on his schedule as due by him when he became insolvent, and from all claims and demands made provable under the insolvency.'² As a further condition of Act, the Court also suspended the operation of the certificate, 'so far as regards to the future *estate and effects* of such insolvent, for a period not exceeding three years.'

His entire estate was put up for auction on 9 March by order of the Mortgagee, including the Angas Mill, the Railway Store on allotment 33, Argus House on allotment 93, and allotment 91 'on which is erected a large and substantial Store, capable of containing 25,000 bushels of wheat.'³ The Angas Mill and the Store failed to sell, and remained with the Mortgagee until the three-year period elapsed in 1874.

In the meantime, Colman was allowed to continue running the Mill, the *Southern Argus* reporting the reopening of the Strathalbyn Mill by its former proprietor in December 1871:

We are extremely glad to hear that this Mill is to be reopened next week by Mr. W. Colman, and Strathalbynites will again have the pleasure of hearing the joyful and at the same time useful sound of the whistle – so long silent – which served the purpose of a town clock.³⁵

It is suspected that Colman was allowed to continue running the mill regardless of his insolvent status due to his reputation and the indispensable role of the mill to the local economy.

In January 1874, it was advertised by the order of the mortgagee for 'absolute sale, without reserve.'³⁶ The auction was held on 4 February in the Adelaide Town Hall, with offers beginning at £1,000, and ending at £1,400.³⁷ The next day it was announced that the buyer was William Colman, the *Southern Argus* wishing him 'every success' and encouraging farmers to 'rally around him and give him all the support they possibly can.'³⁸ One historian speculates that Colman was financially backed by either his Strathalbyn friends or, more likely, his 'Colman's Mustard' family back in England.³⁹

Over the next few years Colman diversified his business to include stock feed such as bran and pollard for the local dairy and poultry market. The mill operated intermittently throughout the 1870s, due mainly to poor seasons and reduced wheat yields across the district.⁴⁰ Exorbitant freight charges imposed by the Southern Railways for transporting goods on the Strathalbyn to Middleton tramway was also a factor and

¹ *Irish Harp and Farmers' Herald*, 'Insolvency Court,' 4 March 1871, p. 5.

² *The Insolvency Act*, 1860

³ *Adelaide Observer*, 'Advertising,' 25 February 1871, p. 8.

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Colman along with others protested at a public meeting held at the Terminus Hotel in July 1870.⁴¹

The Mill was advertised for sale in November 1876,⁴² and was sold to Richard Hooper, owner of the Terminus Hotel. Hooper also purchased the Mill cottage, or *Watervilla*, which he enlarged and remodelled as his family residence. Unfortunately, Hooper did not live to occupy it, dying after a brief illness on 26 April 1880, aged 55.⁴³ His widow Jane lived at *Watervilla* until her death in 1903.

The Johnston Family

Six months after Hooper's death, the *Evening Journal* reported on the formation of a company for the 'purpose of purchasing the Angas Mill, Strathalbyn.'⁴⁴ Named the Angas Mill Company, it was comprised of Strathalbyn's most prominent pioneers including David Bell, William Lavington Marchant, Matthew Rankine, Samuel Stanton and John Cheriton. Negotiations for the purchase of the Mill were quick, concluding at a meeting of shareholders on 13 November, presided over by David Bell. At the meeting the Mill was let at a nominal rent to a Robert Johnston an experienced miller.⁴⁵ A new Certificate of Title was issued on 4 July 1881 in the names of the trustees of the Angas Mill Company.

By the time Johnston became the lessee of the Mill in October 1880, it had stood idle for years, a symbol of Strathalbyn's better times. Local newspapers were quick to celebrate the news, one paper writing:

it is devoutly to be hoped that the move will be crowned with success. As it is well known, the machinery is second to none in the colony, and shortly we hope to see the Angas Mill flour held in the same repute, and as freely used as was the former make.⁴⁶

Following early success, Johnston purchased the Mill from the Angas Mill Company.⁴⁷ The Certificate of Title was signed 18 November 1881 documenting transfer of the property to Johnston.

Prior to owning the Angas Mill, Johnston operated two flour mills, one in Callington, and one at New Hamburg, just over three kilometres south of Strathalbyn. The Johnston family lived in part of the Angas Mill, in a residence attached to the south of the grain store. Johnston worked the mill until the mid-1880s, when he retired, handing over the operation of the Mill to his two sons, William and Andrew.⁴⁸ They carried on the business successfully for another 30 years, making several improvements to the Mill.

By 1880, porcelain roller mills had been introduced into the South Australian market, creating a public taste for the super-refined flour produced by these types of machines.⁴⁹ William and Andrew adopted the new technology to satisfy their

customers, replacing their old mill stones, which had to be redressed every week, with the more efficient 'Cornelius Internal Roller Mill' on the Mill's first floor.⁵⁰ This machine, which had a roll revolving inside a travelling cylinder, broke the grain of wheat in one go, thereby making 'a large percentage of flour and a small percentage of "sharps" or "middlings"'.⁵¹

By as early as 1899, the Angas Mill was operating night and day to keep up with demand.⁵² In 1902, the *Southern Argus* reported that the brothers had recently added new machines to their plant, and entrusted the contract for supplying, erecting, and remodelling to a Mr. John McKell, of Port Adelaide. The latest machines installed in the Mill were the 'ideal' purifier, two 'perfection' dust collectors, a roll exhaust fan, and a suction-trunk conveyor, manufactured by McKell himself. The journalist concludes that W. and A. Johnston have 'left nothing undone to secure a first-class quality of flour' arguing that 'there is not a more perfectly equipped flour mill in Australasia than the Strathalbyn one.'⁵³ In 1910, a Hornsby suction gas plant with 50 horsepower engine and 56 gas producer described as 'almost noiseless' was also installed.⁵⁴

The Laucke Milling Company

On 1 November 1927, the Johnstons sold their business for £1,000 to Maria Matilda Glatz and Friedrich Laucke.⁵⁵ On 10 November, the Strathalbyn Milling Company became a registered company, with Glatz and Laucke as joint Directors.⁵⁶

Friedrich Laucke arrived in South Australia from Germany in 1895 where he took a position as head miller at the Angaston Mill, then owned by Edwin Davey and Sons. In 1899, he purchased the Greenock Mill with partner Friedrich Raethal.⁵⁷ In 1905, a catastrophic boiler explosion wrecked the mill and severely injured Raethal, who withdrew from the partnership leaving Friedrich to rebuild on his own. He did just that, installing the latest technology such as Australia's first Otto cycle 56 horsepower suction gas-engine. By the time Laucke had purchased the Angas Mill from the Johnstons, the Laucke Mill at Greenock was one of the most successful mills in the state. Maria Glatz, who remained joint owner in the Angas Mill until 1941, was presumed to be a financial backer for Friedrich Laucke. Glatz was the wife of C. H. Glatz, co-proprietor of the Loxton Mill, and owner of the Sedan Mill.

On taking possession of the Angas Mill, Friedrich appointed his son Hans, then aged 22, as manager, where he remained in control over the next six decades. The new owners initially employed Max Kahlbaum, an experienced miller and engineer, to remodel the mill, and by 1940 the mill was providing permanent employment to seven local men. The plant was upgraded to include an up-to-date scouring machine and an electric bleacher, which gave Strathalbyn flour its notable 'whiteness.'⁵⁸

When Strathalbyn was connected to the electricity supply from Adelaide, the gas producer plant was disposed of and replaced with electric motors. In February 1941,

Glatz's share of the Mill property was transferred to Friedrich Laucke. The new Certificate of Title (CT 1768/155) reserved the right to take water from the spring located on the south-eastern boundary of the site. Five years later the property was transferred from Friedrich to a new entity, Laucke Milling Company Ltd.

In 1949, the *Southern Argus* reported that while the Mill's outward appearance remains almost unaltered, many improvements have been made, most important being the electric elevator with extensions that allowed bags to be moved to any part of the store or mill, and bagged flour to be carried to the trucks for loading. This labour-saving device allowed for a processing capacity of between 800 and 1,000 bags of wheat per week over two shifts.⁵⁹ During the 1950s, a corrugated iron grain store was added to the Mill Street frontage.⁶⁰

Regardless of these improvements, it was clear by the late 1950s that the Mill could no longer keep up with new and necessary production technology, particularly requirements for bulk handling of grain. In 1961, the Laucke Milling Company constructed a completely new facility on Callington Road on the southern side of town.⁶¹ The Angus Mill closed and remained empty under the ownership of Mark Laucke from 1975 to 2021, when it was purchased by its current owners.

CHRONOLOGY

Year	Event
1839	Angus Special Survey is purchased by Captain George Hall and William Mein conducted in May.
1839	Donald Gollan (1815-1888) arrives in South Australia from Scotland with his wife Catherine.
1840	Township of Strathalbyn surveyed on Section 2600 by E.W. Cross.
1840	The Strathalbyn Hotel, later the Terminus Hotel, is built by Donald Gollan.
1840	The colony has 10,000 acres under wheat production.
1847	The Strathalbyn Steam Mill is built and advertised for lease in December.
1849	William Colman (1812-1882) arrives in South Australia aboard the <i>Posthumous</i> with his wife Phillipa and begins running the mill at Balhannah.
1849	Richard Hooper (1826-1880) arrives in South Australia in January aboard the <i>William Money</i> . He travels to Victoria to try his luck in the goldfields.
1849	The Strathalbyn Steam Mill is destroyed by fire in May.
1851	Gold discovered in Ballarat, Victoria.
c.1851	Colman purchases the Strathalbyn Mill from Gollan.
1853	Hooper purchases the Strathalbyn Hotel from Donald Gollan.
1854	District Council of Strathalbyn formed.

1854 Colman commissions local stonemason C. Milne to build a chimney on the boiler house (since demolished).

- c.1864 Colman builds a store across the road from the Mill (SHP 11596).
- 1867 Colman changes the name to the Angas Mill.
- 1868 Strathalbyn separates from the District Council to become a municipality.
- 1870 Gas lighting is installed in the Angas Mill.**
- 1870 Colman declares insolvency in December.
- 1874 The Mill is sold by the order of the mortgagee at auction in February. It is purchased by Colman.
- 1876 Colman is injured in an accident at the Mill when he was severely scalded by escaping steam from the boiler.⁶² He makes a full recovery.
- 1876 Richard Hooper, owner of the Terminus Hotel, purchases the Mill and cottage from Colman.
- 1878 Morgan to Adelaide railway opens, diverting most of the intercolonial trade away from Strathalbyn and Milang.
- 1880 The Angas Mill Company is formed.
- 1880 The Angas Mill Company purchases the Angas Mill in November (CT 363/242), leasing it out to miller Robert Johnston (1817-1901).
- 1881 33 mills across the colony cease operating.
- 1881 (November) Ownership of the Mill is transferred to Johnston.
- c.1885 Johnston retires leaving his sons William and Andrew to take over the operation of the Mill.
- 1886 A bridge is built over the Murray at Murray Bridge creating a more direct route to Victoria.
- 1888 Gollan dies at his home at Point Sturt on 24 February at the age of 73 following a fall from his horse a few days prior.⁶³
- 1895 Friedrich Laucke (1872-1957) arrives in South Australia, accepting a position as head miller at the Angaston Mill.
- c.1899 The Angas Mill begins operating night and day.
- 1899 Laucke purchases the Greenock mill.
- 1901 Robert Johnston dies 24 February, aged 84 years. Part of allotment 92 is transferred to William and Andrew Johnston.
- 1910 A Hornsby suction gas plant with 50 horsepower engine and 56 gas producer is installed in the Mill.

- 1927 The Johnston's sell the Angas Mill to Maria Matilda Glatz and Friedrich Laucke for £1,000.
- 1938 Angas Mill sold to Laucke Milling Company.
- 1938 The Mill bridge is built over Dawson Creek.
- 1941 Glatz transfers her share of the Mill property to Laucke in February.
- 1946 The Mill property is transferred to the Laucke Milling Company.
- 1950s Corrugated iron grain store is built on the Mill Street frontage.**
- 1961 The Laucke Milling Company moves its operations to a new, purpose-built facility in Strathalbyn and permanently ceases operations at the Angas Mill.
- 1975 Mark Laucke purchases the property from the Laucke Milling Company.
- 1984 The Angas Mill is confirmed as a State Heritage Place.**
- 2021 Mark Laucke sells the Angas Mill in May. The Mill is broken into in October and several large items taken.
- 2023 New galvanised roof installed to main masonry building.**

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BHI Summary of State Heritage Place: 11595

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Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 5 April 1984

The South Australian Heritage Council endorsed the content of this BHI - SSHP on 19 October 2023.

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SITE DETAILS

Angas Mill

PLACE NO.: 11595

27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Four-storey vernacular industrial sandstone mill with attached stone grain store, partial residence, office, and corrugated iron grain shed.
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	Flour Mill and Grain Store c.1851 Residence c.1865 Office 1860s Grain Shed 1950s
REGISTER STATUS:	Nomination: 7 June 1982 Provisional Entry: 6 October 1983 Confirmation: 5 April 1984
CURRENT USE:	Undergoing conservation works 2021 - present
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Flour mill c.1851 - 1961
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Alexandrina
LOCATION:	Street No.: 27 Street Name: Commercial Road Town/Suburb: Strathalbyn Post Code: 5255
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title CT 5755/281 F161747 A183 Reference: Section: 2600 Hundred: Strathalbyn

PHOTOS

Angas Mill

PLACE NO.: 11595

27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255



The Angas Mill from Commercial Road, 2020.

Source: Sexton/Glover/Watts



The Angas Mill from Commercial Road, 2020.

Source: Sexton/Glover/Watts

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Angas Mill

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Strathalbyn looking north-west over an Aboriginal encampment c. 1865. The Strathalbyn Mill and Colman's Store are to the right of the photo.

Source: SLSA B 63453



Detail of photograph above. A pigeon coup can be seen attached to the façade of the Mill. It is rumoured that millers used to catch pigeons and taken them home to eat for dinner.

Source: Edited by Anaglypta Architecture

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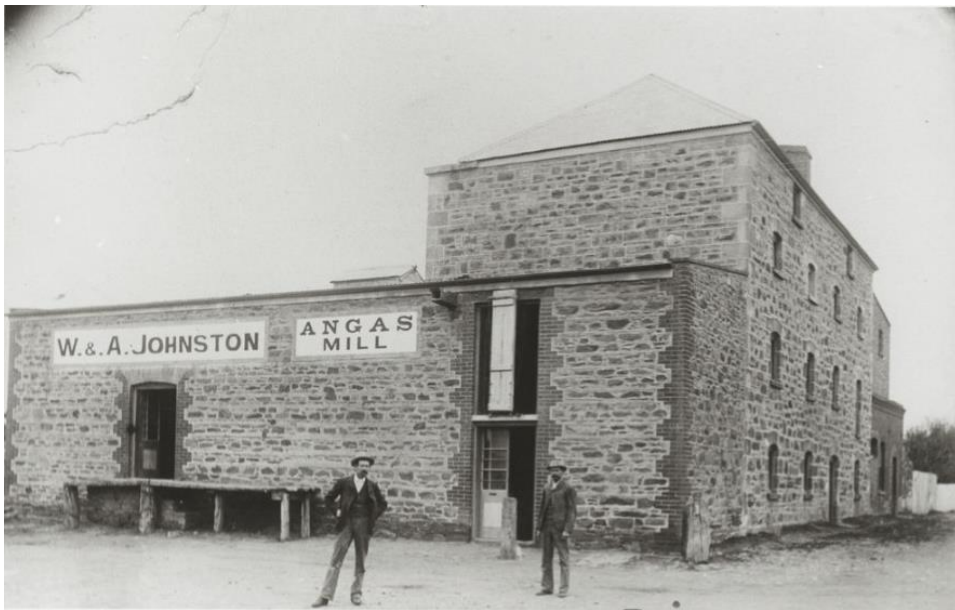
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W. & A. Johnston's Mill c.1900.

Source: SLSA B 28919



W. & A. Johnston's Mill c.1906. The steam engine boiler house and chimney stack to the right were later demolished to make room for a grain shed.

Source: Critic Newspaper

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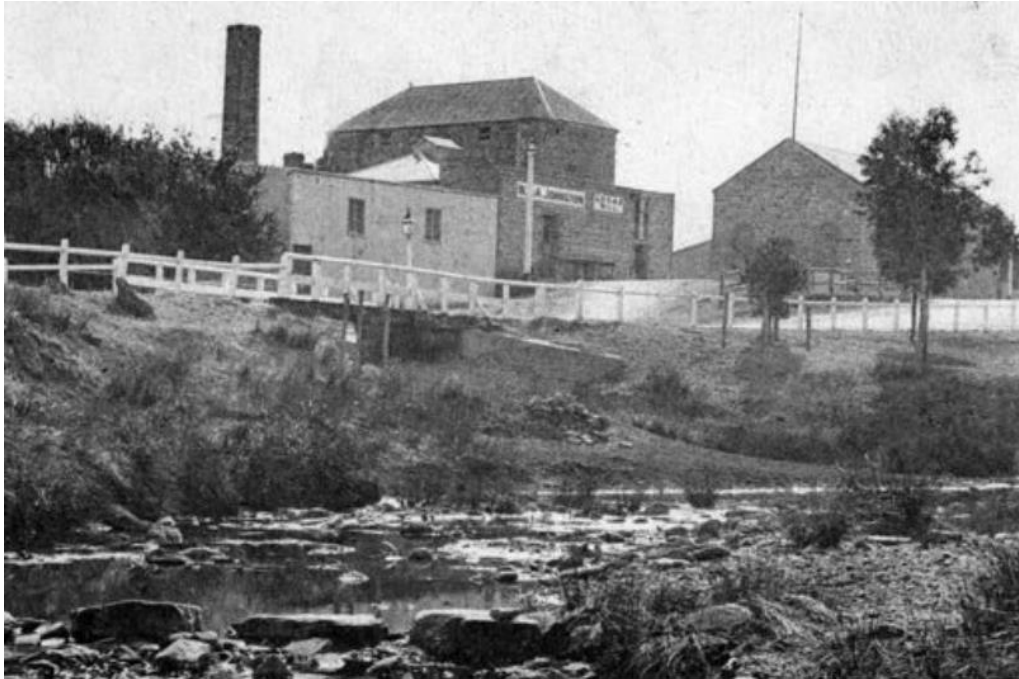
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Angas Mill

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W. & A. Johnston's Mill from the Angas River c. 1900, before the chimney was demolished.

Source: Strathalbyn National Trust Museum



W. & A. Johnston's Mill from the Angas River c. 1917.

Source: SLSA B 46837

Angas Mill

PLACE NO.: 11595

27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255



Strathalbyn Milling Company truck.

Source: <https://www.laucke.com.au/about/our-heritage> (accessed 12 September 2023)



Laucke Milling Company during the 1940s

Source: <https://www.laucke.com.au/about/our-heritage> (accessed 12 September 2023)

Angas Mill

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Laucke Milling Company during the 1940s

Source: Strathalbyn National Trust Museum



The Angas Mill taken from Mill Street in 2006.

Source: DEW Files, 16 Nov 2006

Angas Mill

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27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255



The Angas Mill and iron grain shed in 1981.

Source: DEW Files, 16 Nov 2006



The Angas Mill with Laucke Milling Co. signage.

Source: DEW Files, 19 Dec 1981

BHI Summary of State Heritage Place: 11595

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Angas Mill

PLACE NO.: 11595

27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255



Entry door of the office from Commercial Road.

Source: DEW Files, 16 Nov 2006



Loading doors of the office.



Exterior of the grain store.

Source: DEW Files, 19 Dec 1981 & 16 Nov 2006

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Angas Mill

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Interior of the grain store. The doorway leads directly into the flour mill.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022



Interior view of roof lantern in the grain store.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022

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Angas Mill

PLACE NO.: 11595

27 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn SA 5255



View of the roof lantern from the top floor of the flour mill.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022



Interior of the lean-to office from the flour mill. The door in the centre leads out to Commercial Road.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022

BHI Summary of State Heritage Place: 11595

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Milling equipment in situ in the basement of the flour mill.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022



Milling equipment in situ on the fourth floor of the flour mill.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022



Remains of a “flour dresser” used to separate the finished flour from other grain components through gentle sifting. This was the final step in the process before the wheat was bagged.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022



The Marvel Horizontal Wheat Scourer used to treat and clean the wheat prior to milling.

Source: DEW Files, 12 Oct 2022



Rear of Angas Mill looking North. The steam engine and boiler room footings can be seen clearly on the buildings west and south elevations.

Source: Anaglypta Architecture

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⁴ *Down by the Riverside*. Strathalbyn Theatrical-Historical Tour, a South Australian History Festival Event, May 2017.

⁵ Department of Environment and Planning, *Heritage of the Fleurieu Peninsula*, pt. 1 (1988).

⁶ Department of Environment and Planning, *Heritage of the Fleurieu Peninsula*, pt. 1 (1988).

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¹³ *Adelaide Times*, 'St. Patrick's Society,' 7 May 1849, p. 3.

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- ³³ Morgan, *Angas Mill*, p. 17.
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