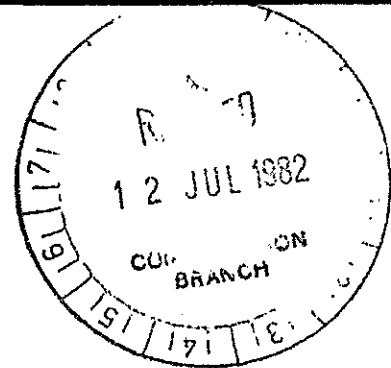


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GAWLER

HERITAGE STUDY

STAGE 1 DECEMBER 1981

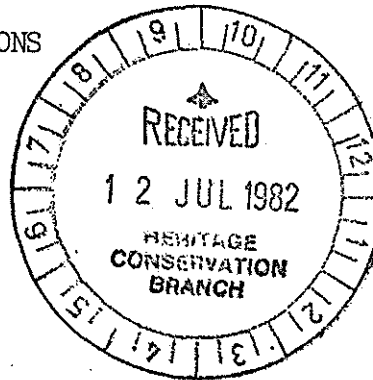


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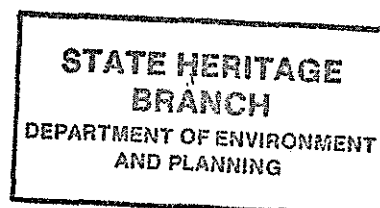
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GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

STAGE 1 JUNE 1982

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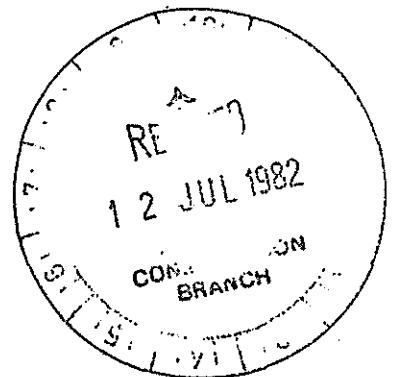
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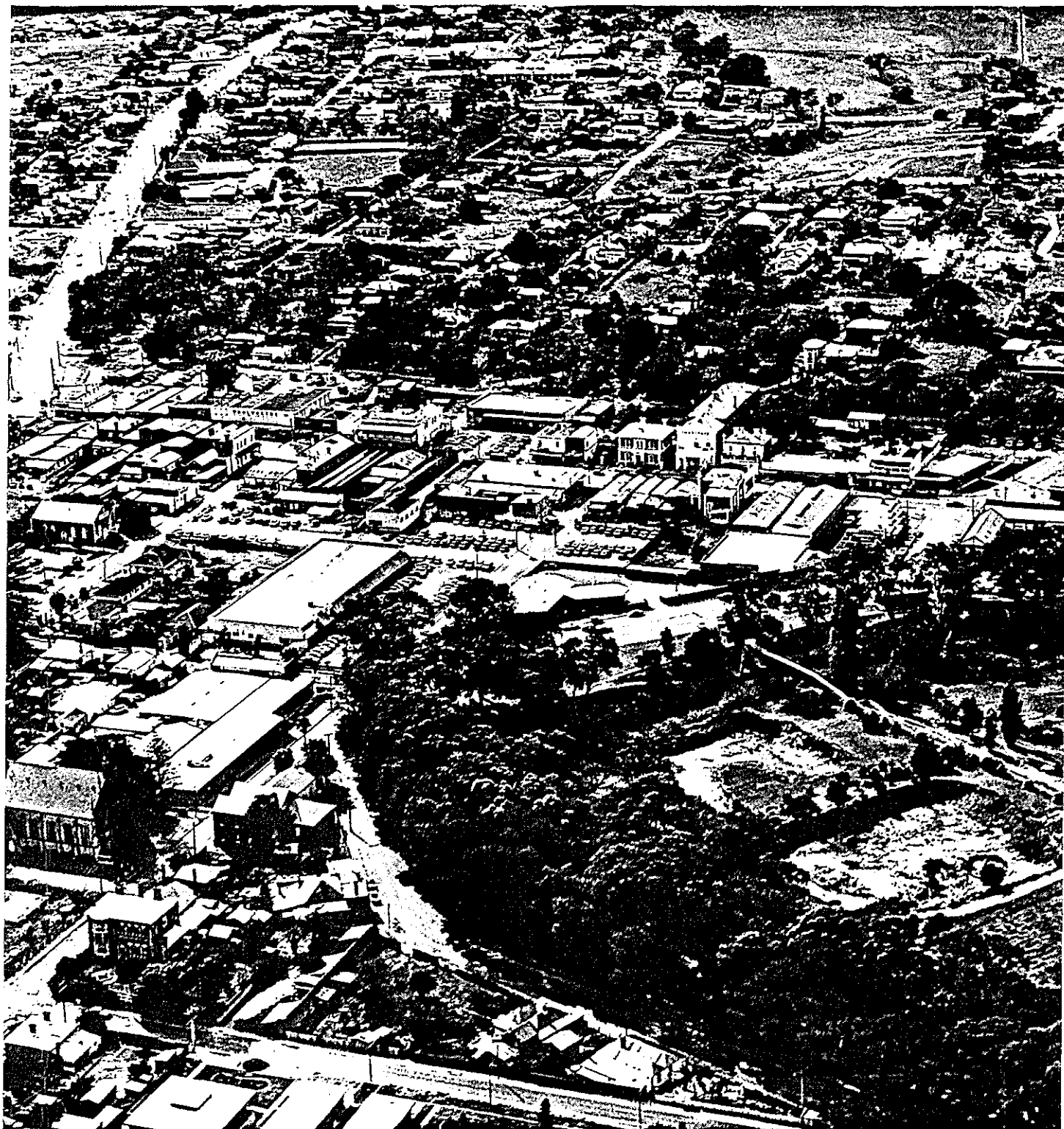
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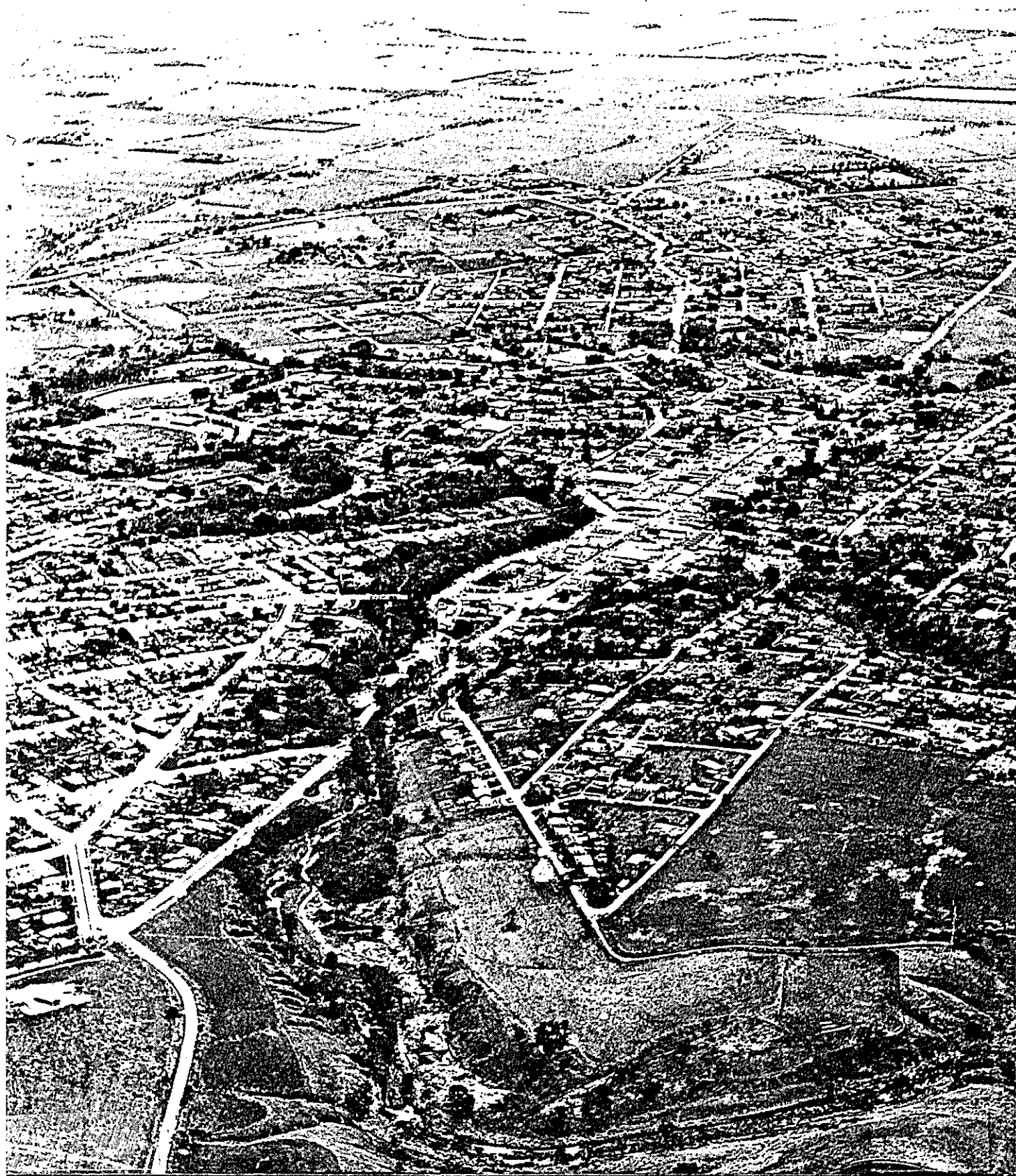
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GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

TOWN FROM THE SOUTH

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gawler was one of the first country towns to be created in South Australia. The site was chosen and the town laid out in 1839 by Colonel William Light who was also responsible for site selection and planning for what is now the City of Adelaide.

Gawler is a town rich in history but subject to development pressures largely because of its location on the outskirts of the expanding metropolitan area of Adelaide.

There has been an increased community awareness of the need to protect the buildings and areas which reflect our cultural heritage. An area which approximates the original township established by Colonel Light together with a number of items have been entered in the Register of the National Estate under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. In addition items within Gawler have been included on interim lists and on the Register of State Heritage Items under the South Australian Heritage Act, 1978-80.

This study as an historical assessment and identification of items and areas is Stage 1 of a three stage programme for heritage studies proposed by the Department of Environment and Planning, Heritage Unit. Stage II is seen as a detailed assessment of items and Stage III implementation of proposals including restoration, planning controls and nomination.

The study includes the area covered by the Corporate town of Gawler which includes the original township between the North and South Para rivers with Murray Street as the business centre and Cowan Street as the residential area. Extensions within the Corporate area include Willaston to the north and residential areas as far south as the Gawler racecourse.

Based on a detailed historical summary of the social, economic, cultural and physical development of the town, this study has identified over 70 sites worthy of further study with a view to listing, together with the definition of housing types, many of which still exist in large numbers. In addition four Heritage Areas which exhibit historic significance have been suggested.

2. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The foundation of the township of Gawler was characterised by far-sighted planning unique among South Australia's country towns and particularly private townships. Within the township designed by Colonel William Light there was ample scope for a natural evolution and development of an harmonious mixed commercial and residential complex.

The importance of Gawler as a "key to the north" was recognised very early and although the volume of anticipated through-traffic by road was much reduced by the subsequent initiation of other means of transportation (by sea, rail and the River Murray) in the 1850's, Gawler had by then already become an established commercial centre with its own local industry and trades, serving both the farming districts and its own growing population.

An imaginative response by a number of Gawler residents and land owners to (and, indeed, sometimes in anticipation of) agricultural and industrial developments within the Colony at large from the 1870's created a boom period for Gawler which lasted until the end of the century.

With the subsequent growth of industrial activity and of the resident population, which could hardly have been foreseen by Light, the township was rapidly extended beyond its original boundaries and permanent residential settlements were formed to the east and south and an industrial-cum-residential district was created to the west, centering around the Gawler railway terminus. The northern townships of Willaston and Bertha remained largely autonomous with their own shops and services, but developed in parallel to, and under the same influences as, the larger parent community.

In changing colonial circumstances, the industrial activity of Gawler declined in the twentieth century, culminating in the closure of the May Brothers foundry in 1927 and of the Perry Engineering Company (formerly James Martin & Co.) in 1928. These local closures and the onset of the general depression brought unemployment and wage reductions from 1929. New building virtually ceased in the 1930's and much disquiet was expressed about the future of the township.

Commercial activity was, however, maintained by its own impetus and by the growing local population. After the war extensive residential development in areas near and immediately adjacent to Gawler promoted new commercial activity, while the increasing use of private motor transport opened new opportunities for employment outside Gawler for local residents.

Many of the commercial and retailing establishments became branches or agencies of large businesses established in Adelaide or other country centres, rather than the traditional small local firms. The autonomy of Gawler was inevitably eroded and its original face changed by the establishment of new services for an increasing residential population, but the impact of historical development on the character and physical heritage of the present Corporation is still evident.

The development of Gawler can be seen to have taken place in several distinct phases as follows:-

1839 - 1848: The Pioneering Phase. Settlement of the Special Survey purchasers and the beginnings of commercial ventures and services catering largely to northern traffic and farmers in the district. No permanent settlement pattern fixed.

1849 - 1870. The Settlement Phase. Establishment of a distinct township community with its own identity and of commercial activity to service the local community as well as the larger district. Initiation of social, cultural, religious and educational services for a stable population. Residential and commercial settlement along the pattern devised in the original township plan.

1871 - 1900. The Industrial Phase. Growth of local industry catering to colonial and often inter-colonial demands as well as to local needs. Increased commercial activity and social consolidation. Spread of residential settlement east, south and west and intrusion of isolated industrial enterprises into residential districts and west to the railway station as the original commercial area of Murray Street was used up.

1901 - 1928. A period of uncertainty with declining local industry and labour unrest but also of healthy commercial life and of new building activity initiated by government, churches and individuals. Little change in the pattern of settlement, new building being largely upon vacant lots between existing buildings or as extensions.

1929 - 1978. A period of stagnation followed by renewed growth with new accessions of population and the resulting building and commercial revitalisation. Little industrial activity. Local autonomy increasingly replaced by dependence upon Adelaide and metropolitan based firms for employment, goods and services. Extensive new development of residential settlement to the south and radical modification of the existing commercial accommodation along and adjoining Murray Street.

Settlement patterns (Diagrams 4, 5, 6 and 7) have been prepared for each period between 1839 and 1928. As there are no significant heritage items suggested for the period 1929 to 1978 and as detailed 1:2500 Department of Lands photo maps are available showing Gawler for this period a settlement pattern map has not been prepared.

Development in each of the periods after the pioneering phase was increasingly complex. In the narrative that follows a number of subdivisions have been introduced in order to organise various aspects of historical development and to show the continuity in this development. These subdivisions are:-

- Extension of Settlement,
- Social Life and Organisation (including religious, educational, social and cultural activity and the formation of clubs, societies and associations),
- Industry and Commerce,
- Transport and Communications,
- Public Services.

Activity in each of these fields of community life contributed to building and changes in the general physical landscape and thus to the form and content of the present character and heritage of Gawler.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

1839 - 1848

This first decade saw the settlement of the district comprising the Gawler Special Survey and the evolution of the township created by the Special Survey proprietors and planned for them by Colonel William Light. The township was part of the general development of the northern agricultural district envisaged by the survey purchasers and their advisers, but was given real impetus during this period by the discovery of copper at Kapunda and the Burra.

Facilities were established in the new township very soon after its creation to service the surrounding district and northern traffic. These included hotels, blacksmiths, general stores and police barracks. The provision of a bridge over the North Para River was government recognition of the importance of the traffic route through Gawler.

With the copper discoveries and increased agricultural settlement of the mid north these services and facilities were rapidly augmented and the nucleus of a permanent community in Gawler town was established. With this came the evolution of social life and organisation and commercial activity within the township itself and the beginnings of an identity for Gawler as a town rather than a brief resting place on the northern route.

1849 - 1870

Over these two decades, in spite of a set-back with the loss of population to the Victorian goldfields late in 1851, the growth of the township was substantial. With the return of men from Victoria throughout 1852 and the increasing settlement of the adjacent west and south-west agricultural areas (promoted by the success of some on the goldfields and by the increasing prices brought by wheat and wheat products because of the demand in Victoria), the growth of local manufacture and the increasing traffic to the Murray (from 1853 becoming a major communication route), Gawler became a vital part of the Colony's commercial, industrial and agricultural activities and an integral part of its communication network.

New suburban townships were surveyed and allotments sold, expanding the original settlement. The development of a sense of community and autonomy was evident in the agitation by residents for a single local government administration of Gawler. This followed the creation in 1854 of the District Councils of Mudla Wirra, Barossa West, Munno Para East, and Munno Para West under the District Councils Act of 1852. This established Gawler as a part of the large Barossa West district and divided Gawler South between the District Councils of Munno Para East and Munno Para West. As a result of local agitation organised by John Rudall, a solicitor, the Corporation of Gawler was proclaimed on 9th July 1857, formally establishing an identity to the district contained within its boundaries.

In the same year the Adelaide to Gawler railway was completed, telegraphic communication between Gawler and Adelaide was installed, the Bunyip printing office opened and the Gawler Institute was formally established.

In the next ten years more industries were opened and existing industries expanded, particularly those supplying agricultural machinery. In 1863 new hundreds to the north were declared open for agriculture and in 1865 gold was discovered at the Barossa, increasing the potential of Gawler for service to the northern districts and for participation in the increasing traffic and communications to and from Adelaide and Port Adelaide.

There were some set-backs during the period. The opening of Port Wakefield by the Burra mining interests in 1850 to transport their ore by barge to Port Adelaide and the extension of the railway to Kapunda in 1860 deprived Gawler of much northern traffic, and the drought of 1864/65 took a heavy toll on local wheat farmers. Local unemployment was evident in mid 1867 and wheat farmers were troubled by red rust, with severe damage to crops, in the summer of 1867/68.

In 1869, however, new impetus was gained from the passing of the Strangways Land Act, allowing selection of agricultural land on credit and in small blocks. This Act had a significant impact on the economy and distribution and deployment of population of the whole Colony. Its impact on Gawler, a township already geared to servicing an agricultural population, could only be to increase growth and prosperity and was to establish Gawler's position as a major commercial and industrial centre.

1871 - 1900

Between 1871 and 1901, notwithstanding the effects of the general depression in the early 1890s, Gawler's prosperity rose to a peak and its important position in the economy of the Colony was widely recognised.

The first decade of this period coincided with one of general prosperity in South Australia. The extension of agriculture to the north (over a half a million acres were occupied between 1869 and 1872) resulted in a great increase in grain production and new impetus for the Gawler mills. Even more important to Gawler was the demand from farmers for a wide range of agricultural implements to clear and plough their land and from the newly settled districts for railways to bring supplies and take away their grain.

The agricultural machinery operations of James Martin & Co. were expanded and the manufacture of heavy industrial machinery was commenced. In 1885 the new engineering firm of May Bros. was set up, supplying agricultural and mining machinery and a fourth foundry, the Britannia Foundry, was established in Gawler West also to supply agricultural machinery. The three flour mills already operating in Gawler at the commencement of the boom were kept busy through the 1870s, employing between them by 1880 some 150 hands. Their contribution to railway traffic was also considerable, the three mills being jointly responsible for more than 500 tons per week by 1880. In their turn the mills themselves created a further demand for machinery, as in the case of the Albion, whose machinery was manufactured by Martin & Co..

Other existing local manufacture expanded and diversified in the 1870s, notably Fotheringham's cordial manufactory (begun by the brewers Messrs. Fotheringham on Goose Island and an immediate success with local residents and the northern farming districts), the chaff and woodcutting works established by Sale and Eastwood in 1878 and W. Gilbert & Co. in the 1880s, and the Gawler and Willaston Lime and Brick Co., established in 1879.

Even after the end of this decade of wild growth and expanding settlement (beginning with partial droughts and poor seasons of 1880-1881) Gawler industry and commerce continued to expand. The principal decline of the 1880s was of agricultural settlement and while this affected the mills to an increasing extent, the local machinery manufacturers were able to service for many more years the continuing demand for railway plant and improved agricultural machinery and a new demand for mining machinery created with the opening of the massive B.H.P. lead and silver mines in 1885 and the subsequent opening of the Port Pirie smelters.

The period was not without some conflict and set-backs. Industrially, there was agitation by mechanics in favour of the eight hours system and 6 p.m. Saturday closing, there were unemployment problems in 1886 in spite of the increasing production of the various foundries and other local industry and the effects of general depressions of the early 1890s were obvious locally, with relief operations being set up by government and private groups. There was a reduction of wages by 10% at May Bros. in April 1893 and the introduction of a co-operative scheme at Martin & Co. in June 1893 in an attempt to deal with declining production following the temporary cessation of government orders for rolling-stock.

The milling industry declined steadily from 1880 with the decreasing agricultural settlement of and yields from the north and by the end of this period only the Union Mill was operating (and it was worked at a much reduced level).

Many new industrial ventures in this period were unsuccessful. C.G. Roediger's flax mill on Goose Island was burnt down in 1874 and not re-built. Efforts by 463 petitioners in 1879 to have a large area adjacent to Gawler (north of the North Para) declared a manufacturing district were unsuccessful, and the flax, soap and bone-crushing works mentioned by the petitioners as having been recently closed by the Board of Health do not appear to have been re-established. A glucose and starch manufactory established at the Victoria Flour Mill in October 1881 was short lived, as were the cement works begun at Gawler South in 1882. James Hilfer's attempts to carry on milling at the Albion Mill, after Duffield's death in 1882, resulted in his bankruptcy in 1893 when the flour milling trade reached its nadir.

Commerce appeared to receive little retardation, except for a short period in the midst of the general depression. More than 100 shops, stores and workshops including two saw mills, two brick yards, chaff stores, a number of bakeries and smithies, many drapers, boot-shops and grocers, were operating in Gawler in 1900, heavily concentrated along Murray Street. The businesses were operated most commonly from rented premises and were largely small employers of labour (3-8 persons) but the number of such businesses meant that commerce provided a large source of local employment.

Although there was a considerable change in ownership of stores and businesses throughout this 30 year period, the number and type remained remarkably consistent, as did their concentration on or adjacent to Murray Street. The principal change evident between 1871 and 1900 was an increase in the number of shops and stores in the north ward, taking up previously unused land at the northern end (west side) of Murray Street and along Cowan Street.

Developments in transport, communications, services and the social life of the community paralleled these industrial activities and in turn often provided further demand for goods and services. By the end of this period most of the current public services (water, electricity and telephone) had been initiated and transportation routes and services established. New needs for schools, churches and clubs, as evidence of a growing community, had been rapidly met within this period of local prosperity.

Socially, these years saw both consolidation, particularly in religious affairs and buildings, and an era of new ventures related to cultural, educational, literary and sporting activities. These were evidence of the coming of age of the first generation of people born in Gawler. The number and variety of clubs and societies founded in association with the Institute gives a good indication of the activities of the 1880s and 1890s, embracing as they did scientific, musical, dramatic, literary and recreational pursuits. The establishment of the first government school in 1878 was followed by the foundation of a variety of local "continuation" classes and education at all levels was avidly sought by the local population.

Transport and communications were improved by the re-building of the railway station and the construction of a tramway running from the railway station to the township, with a tram shed and goods shed at the terminus (completed in 1881), the opening of telephone communication between Gawler and Adelaide in 1889 and the construction of the new Willaston Bridge in 1890.

The Corporation made great improvements to local roads and footpaths, the Fire Brigade Service was regularised and upgraded by coming under the Fire Brigades Board of South Australia, a public water supply system utilising a central pumping plant and well and a storage tank on Calton Hill was established 1882/3 and at the very end of this period a long standing demand for a more permanent water supply was met with the adoption by the government of the Barossa Water Scheme. Water from this scheme was first supplied to Gawler on 31st December, 1901.

1901 - 1928

The first three decades of the twentieth century witnessed major changes in the economic life of Gawler and were a period of preparation for the new directions that the township and its population were subsequently obliged to take as a result of local and colonial developments.

In the first decade, the reflections of past glory (inherent in the celebration of the jubilees of the Gawler Corporation and the Gawler Institute) conflicted with the shadow of uncertainty cast by the failure of James Martin & Company in 1907. The purchase of the company and continuation of its foundry and engineering manufactory operations from 1908 under Henry Dutton and by Samuel Perry from 1915 and of the agricultural machinery production by the locally formed Gawler Implement Manufacturing Company presaged a new period of optimism. For the next few years the local engineering firms were again busy meeting orders for railway, mining and agricultural machinery and could withstand the effects of local labour agitation.

Local building was particularly active for the decade between 1909 and 1918. A new industry, Taylor Bros. butter factory, was established at the former cordial factory of D. & R.J. Fotheringham in Water (Eighth) Street and new lime burning operations were begun near Willaston by the Federal Lime Company. The Union Mill was rebuilt by the Adelaide Milling Company in 1915 and continued in operation. The sand carting businesses established soon after the turn of the century expanded operations and brought new business to the railways and to carters and new income to the Corporation (in the form of licence fees and later royalties) as well as to lessees and employees. The Corporation itself was active in promoting new facilities and services for residents. Electric light was installed in the township in 1912, extended to Gawler South in 1913 and to Willaston in 1918.

Soon after 1920 this temporary boom came to an end. The colonial and inter-colonial demand for machinery of all types fell off, men had returned from the war of 1914-18 and were unable to find employment, wages were reduced and strikes were common in the large engineering works. In 1921 the Gawler Implement Company was disbanded and its premises and stock sold. May Bros. (amalgamated with J.H. Jones in 1924 and reorganised under the management of V.A. Zed in 1925) was closed in 1927 and the following year Perry Engineering Works (the former James Martin & Company) ceased operation. Some local building continued, principally by the churches, but efforts to attract new industry were unsuccessful and by 1929 unemployment was rising with the result that people were receiving relief and rations from government or private charities.

1929 - 1978

The fifty years between 1929 and 1978 saw the continuing transformation of Gawler from an economically independent and autonomous township with its own industry and services and a locally employed workforce to a largely dormitory suburb in which half of the workforce was employed outside the Corporation boundaries. Communications with Adelaide were facilitated by increased road and rail services for passengers and goods and the Gawler population increasingly looked to the City for employment, social activity and merchandise. At the same time metropolitan home purchasers and expanding industrial development encroached on the cheaper flat land south of Gawler from the late 1940s and provided new population and impetus for the Gawler commercial centre. The ownership of many businesses nevertheless passed out of the hands of Gawler residents and became branches or agencies of larger outside firms and, particularly in the 1970s, chain stores and supermarkets increasingly undermined the traditional small shops and services.

After the depression, a number of new industries were attracted to Gawler, and although these were mainly small enterprises and also frequently originated outside Gawler or quickly passed out of local hands to larger consortiums, they provided some alternative to dependence on the metropolitan area for employment. With this industrial revival and the increased new population from the late 1940s, the local building trades and suppliers also received new impetus, although here too there were significant changes, with the South Australian Housing Trust and later, large building firms, undertaking multiple housing development in designated areas instead of the traditional individual contract on a particular site.

Social life saw many changes with the increasing spread of population undermining the former community activities centred on Murray Street and Church Hill (Cowan Street). The Gawler Institute, for example, lost its position as the focus of social and cultural activities and the satisfaction of higher education and literary ambitions became formalised through government-funded institutions. A wide variety of new service organisations were established and sporting facilities and fixtures were considerably extended. Most of the services provided by the Corporation and other community groups within this period were directed towards improvement of recreational and educational facilities, reflecting the increase in the young and old portion of the population.

Recognition was given to the enlarged community comprising Gawler and sustaining its commercial centre by the formation of the Greater Gawler Council in 1933. This reinforced the established distribution of residential, commercial and industrial settlement and helped to ensure that the growing southern residential areas remained oriented toward the Gawler town centre and its services rather than other growing townships within the Munno Para District Council. With the incorporation of Willaston into the enlarged Gawler Corporation considerable areas capable of sustaining small-scale industry were also acquired, and a number of premises connected with building materials were established in Willaston during the 1940s.

From the late 1960s a number of important new undertakings were initiated by State and Local Government, including the implementation of a major sewerage programme and various drainage and parkland improvements by Council, the completion of a major new education facility and the opening of an automatic telephone exchange. In spite of local drought conditions, the future of Gawler (seen as bleak in the mid 1960s) began to improve rapidly. In the 1970s Gawler saw a general commercial resurgence and, with increases in population within surrounding areas, moved towards re-establishing itself as a major regional centre. The rapid development of the commercial sector and the changes caused by an influx of new residents inevitably provoked both new demands and some conflicts within the community. In the 1970s there was increasing recognition of the need for long-term planning and controls in order to balance the often contrary claims of conservation and development.

EXTENSION OF SETTLEMENT

1839 - 1848

The official settlement of Gawler began with the payment to the Colonial Treasury on the 31st January 1839 by H.D. Murray, John Reid, Stephen King and a number of other potential settlers and investors of the purchase price of 4000 acres¹. Under the conditions relating to land purchases in the new Colony this deposit entitled the applicants to the survey of the district not exceeding 15,000 acres, from which 4000 acres could be selected².

The district chosen for survey by Murray and Reid was centred on the junction of the North and South Para Rivers. This area was reputedly selected on the advice of Colonel William Light, who had (as a private surveyor, principal partner in the firm of Light, Finnis & Co.) made an expedition to the Para and Lyndoch valley early in January 1839 in order to establish the area of one of the special surveys for the South Australian Company (Diagram 1)³.

William Jacob, a partner in the firm of Light, Finnis & Co., recalled many years later "When we were in private partnership Light said that Gawler was the best site for a town north of Adelaide and he induced Mr. H.D. Murray, a nephew of Sir George Murray, and Mr. J. Reed (sic) to take out 4000 acres there, selecting their frontage to the river as much as possible."⁴ John Reid's daughter, Sarah Mahony, confirms in her 'Reminiscences' that Light "advised the two Para rivers including the junction".⁵

The boundaries of the special survey were drawn up by the government surveyors in August 1839 and the Deed of Title was issued to the original applicants on 4th October 1839. The area selected was in accordance with Light's advice and both Murray and Reid took up their selections (of 530 and 630 acres respectively) along the north bank of the North Para. Reid immediately adjoined the present township site with Murray some ten miles further along the river.

Stephen King also selected his entitlement along the North Para, some five miles upstream from Reid, while most of the other purchasers took up smaller areas with at least part of their frontage to the North Para⁶. The speculative purchasers gained most of the land in the southern portion of the Special Survey. These areas were soon to be subdivided to become residential rather than agricultural. (Diagram 2).

By the end of 1840 these pioneer settlers had established themselves upon their respective properties and become engaged in a variety of agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Their needs and those of their families and servants, as well as of carters, settlers and travellers passing through the district, was soon to provide the impetus for the establishment of a township and the services it could provide.

Of the original survey 240 acres was set aside by the purchasers for a township having 100 acres for allotments (as 200 half-acre lots) and 140 acres for streets, parkland, churches, burial grounds, markets and other public purposes. Light was applied to by the purchasers to plan the township. He recorded in a letter of 16th April 1839, "it is some consolation to find myself applied to by many parties here to survey, plan towns, etc., for them and amongst them were many who had before joined in abusing my proceedings. I have refused all but the town of Gawler which I have just planned."⁷ William Jacob laid out the town according to Light's plan with the assistance of Henry Nixon, the completed survey being drawn up on 1st July 1839. (Diagram 3).

The site he selected was his first camping place on his expedition to the district, an attractive place of water and trees which he sketched in his field note book. The township site and layout chosen by Light was and still is a unique setting which contributes significantly to the urban quality to be found in Gawler. The site, as described by Williams:-

"occupied a flat-topped ridge between the North and South Para Rivers which had cut down into the deep alluvial and colluvial deposits of the Adelaide Plain. The rivers and their banks, together with the lower slopes of the interfluvial ridge, were designated parklands which enclosed the town on three sides, thus repeating one of the distinctive features of the Adelaide town plan... The street system of Gawler was based on a succession of three squares connected by a main road, Cowan Street, which ran approximately west to east along the top of the ridge. Parallel to this axis and on either side were a series of secondary roads which formed terraces along the slopes of the ridge. The centre of each square was to be occupied by a Church ... The town extended eastward along the ridge in a fan-like fashion between the two rivers and terminated in the north-south highway on Murray Street. Murray Street was the eastern edge of the original township, and was about one mile in length, crossing the North and South Para Rivers by fords. It was basically a continuation of the main road from Adelaide, and because of this, very quickly became the focus of Gawler."⁸

While the township was planned well for harmonious commercial and residential life, suitable to a country town servicing an agricultural community, its potential for growth was limited by the very features of its location that recommended it to Light, for the rivers and their low-lying plains prohibited residential settlement to the west, and the eastern spur above Murray Street, although supplying a desirable vantage area for wealthy residential settlement, was to create run-off problems for the rapidly populated lower lying district. Light appears to have had no conception of the industrial activity that was to occur in Gawler and industrial land within the township was soon fully utilised, forcing later expansion out of the township.

Upon the completion of the laying out of the town, the allotments were in the first instance conveyed to the various Special Survey proprietors and were only subsequently available for purchase according to the inclination of the individual owner. Possibly because of this monopoly on land, there was little movement of population to Gawler in the first few years, even though the potential advantages of the township site were immediately obvious. At the census in January 1841, the population of the whole Special Survey was only 85 (51 males and 34 females), most of these being the families and servants of the original purchasers namely the Reids, Stubbs, Fotheringhams, Kings, John Patterson and John Sutton. The population of Gawler town itself was only 33, most of these also being servants or former servants of, or suppliers of services to, the land owners⁹.

The town was slow to develop for some years thereafter, affected by the general depression in the Colony and the slow growth of settlement to the north. From 1843 there was increased traffic to and from the north, consequent upon the mining discoveries on Bagot's Special Survey at Kapunda late in 1842 and the settlement of farmers upon the Special Surveys of Angas in the Barossa and Lyndoch valleys. The growth was not as immediately significant as had been supposed. There was in fact little exploitation of the Kapunda copper until 1844, for the proprietors were cautious in their measures to establish its viability and their possession of the land¹⁰. However, the subsequent discovery and rapid exploitation of copper at the Burra and the increasing occupation of the northern area by farmers were all conducive to increasing traffic through Gawler and to new opportunities for the establishment of services and industries in Gawler.

1849 - 1870

Rapid extension of settlement became possible in this period with the sale of large areas from sections of the Special Survey initially belonging to the speculative purchasers in England, Moore, Jerningham and Wright, and increasing traffic in town allotments as the prospects of industry and commerce within the township became more attractive from the late 1840s.

Within the original township, the available lots on Church Hill were rapidly taken up for residences in the 1850s and 1860s and the heaviest concentration of cottages and residences was recorded in the North Ward at the 1870/71 assessment. The principal extension of settlement beyond the original township boundaries in this period was to the Gawler East ward where a large number of cottages and larger residences were built along High Street. Many new stores and shops were established along Murray Street and Martin & Co. set up a saw mill in High Street, on land subsequently used for the Phoenix Foundry¹¹.

Willaston, brought within the District Council of Mudla Wirra in 1854, retained its character as a separate township, with its own services and small industries including in 1863 "one blacksmith's shop, one machine maker's workshop, one brickyard, one lime kiln, one saw mill, three general and four wheat stores, a Post Office, Council Chambers, pound and one hotel". Considerable growth in the mid 1860s saw the establishment of a school, cemetery, Wesleyan Church and Post Office¹².

In 1850 plans of the new northern townships of Bertha and Willaston (section 1 of the original survey)*were deposited and the following year the subdivision of Gawler East (part of section 4) was completed, reflecting anticipated development of settlement along the Main North Road and adjacent to the growing commercial centre of Murray Street. In April 1853 and in February 1858 respectively subdivision plans of the new townships of Evanston and Gawler South were deposited. In September 1857 blocks in the new town of Gawler West (part section 2) were sold at auction and in March 1858 Bassett Town (part section 8) was surveyed and laid out by George Warren. Evanston appears to have represented speculative development along the southern approach by road to the main township. Gawler West was a direct result of the decision to terminate the railway line from Adelaide (completed in 1857) some distance from the township and the expected establishment of industry and services near the station. Gawler South and Bassett Town were laid out to connect the station with Murray Street by road and in anticipation of settlement along the connecting routes¹³.

Although these subdivisions did not attract much settlement in this period (with the exception of Gawler South which began to grow rapidly in the late 1860s) and were not included in the Gawler Corporation boundaries until many years later, they contributed to the north/south extension of settlement, reinforcing the pattern dictated by the physical features of the original Gawler Town site.

1871 - 1900.

During this period extension of residential settlement was marked in Gawler South, Gawler West and Bassett Town (until 1899 still within the District Councils of Munno Para West and Munno Para East) with Gawler South, which was systematically settled from the mid 1860s, showing the largest growth. Some settlement was attracted to these areas by the establishment of industry, particularly the Victoria Mill (1867), May Bros. Engineering Works (1885) and the Britannia Foundry (1885), but the principal draw-card was cheaper land in small building allotments¹⁴.

These areas did not evolve as separate townships but remained closely attached to Gawler by ties of commerce and employment. At the 1901 census Gawler South boasted a population of 1287 and 257 houses, but contained only five shops. It did, how-

* For sections of the original Special Survey see Diagram 2.

ever, support two private schools and in 1895 the Anglican Church of the Transfiguration was built on Adelaide Road to cater to the religious needs of the large community. Gawler West and Bassett Town together had a population of 485 with 102 houses, but the proximity to the main township and the scattered settlement precluded any extensive development of local shops and services.

Willaston and Bertha also grew within this period and at the census of 1901 recorded together a population of 488 with 103 houses. Willaston alone had a population of 381, making it the largest of the suburban townships. Unlike the other townships south and west of Gawler, Willaston and Bertha preserved a separate identity. In 1877/78 they supported ten shops including the blacksmiths Jas. Wood and John Lamb, the large butchers establishment of Edwin Gartrell (run by Hodgson and Clement 1878-1883), the general store and confectionery of E. Coombe & Son, the lime kilns of James Davies and the brickyards of Bright & Weaver. All were suppliers of materials and services to Gawler and Adelaide, rather than recipients of their materials and services.

By 1900 Davies lime kilns were still in operation, now under George Eyers. Bricks were still being made at the Bright & Weaver brickyard (now under W. Weaver, son of Arthur Weaver) and both the general store of E. Coombe & Son and Gartrell's butchers had expanded under the same proprietors. Only the Gawler and Willaston Lime & Brick Company, established in 1879, had failed, but its failure would appear to have been due to some inadequacy in the company structure rather than lack of demand for the product, for other kilns were opened and flourished over the next fifty years¹⁵.

Within the Gawler Corporation the South Ward remained remarkably stable in the number of shops and houses supported. The 1870/71 assessment recorded 56 houses and 47 shops, workshops and industrial premises, while the 1901 assessment recorded 62 houses and 41 commercial and industrial premises.

The number of shops in the North ward, principally along the north-west side of Murray Street, more than doubled in this period and a number of new houses were built, particularly along Finnis Street, although the total number of houses did not increase significantly as many of the new buildings replaced a former cottage or cottages. The main activity in building was in the East ward where, with the subdivision of former 'Clonlea' land in 1873 and of 'Gulf View' in 1876, the number of houses increased from 85 to 127 in this period and many substantial buildings on large allotments replaced former cottages¹⁶.

1901 - 1928

The growth of residential settlements south and west of the original township (Gawler South, Gawler West and Bassett Town) was again the most significant extension during this period. This development was recognised by the creation of a separate Gawler South District Council in September 1899, comprising areas formerly within the larger Munno Para West District Council, with council offices built in 1905 in Adelaide Road¹⁷.

At the 1921 census the Gawler South District Council population was 1616 and although this was a significant increase from the 1287 recorded at the census of 1901, the growth had all been in the first few years. The population of the Gawler Corporation had actually fallen within this period, from 1996 to 1775.

The number of dwellings within the original portion of Gawler (North and South wards) changed very little during this period. The Gawler East ward saw some development during these years, with the establishment of a clothing factory in Union Street in 1914 which, with the egg packing business of W.M. Brown provided the

only industries established within the Gawler Corporation boundary in this period. This period saw also the opening on Lyndoch Road of the Freemason's Hall in 1904, the Gawler School of Mines and Gawler High School in 1915 and the completion of the first public hospital, the Hutchinson Hospital, on East Terrace in 1913. A new township, Berrett Town, was laid out north-east of Gulf View in 1910. Scattered houses began to appear on allotments along the north side of Lyndoch Road and along the present Bella Street, but not in numbers sufficient to add significantly to the total number of dwellings in east Gawler¹⁸.

The spread of residential settlement within the Gawler South District Council was also less rapid in this period and followed no particular pattern, tending to fill up gaps within Gawler West and the southern end of Gawler South. Significant developments were the increase in the number of shops serving the local population (from 11 in 1900 to 22 in 1928) the establishment of new churches and the Gawler South Mission Hall, which became a focus of local social activity¹⁹.

The population of the northern township of Willaston grew considerably (from 381 to 555) and the number of dwellings increased from 84 to 121 in the period between the 1901 and 1911 censuses and to 151 by 1928. The disposition of the population in and around Willaston was by 1928 more scattered, but within Willaston was also more concentrated as a number of allotments were further subdivided.

Industry in Willaston remained centered around the brick yards of William Weaver (later William Gouger) and the nearby lime kilns operated by George Evers (later Luxon and Dracker), William Rendell, A.C. Edson and Ayling and Dwyer and there was little new commercial activity, Coombe's general store continuing to predominate and only two new shops and a blacksmiths shop being established between 1900 and 1928, all along Main Street²⁰.

1928 - 1978

The period of stagnation and economic difficulties of the twenties and early thirties prompted revival of interest in extension of the boundaries of the Gawler Corporation. The creation of "Greater Gawler" had been envisaged for many years. Before the separate Gawler South District Council was established in 1899, there had been moves by local residents (then within the Munno Para District Council) to amalgamate with the Gawler Corporation. The northern townships of Willaston and Bertha, although not sharing the dependence of Gawler South and Gawler West on central Gawler's shops, services and industries in the nineteenth century, had failed to develop any special relationship with the largely agricultural portion of the Mudla Wirra South District Council and had come increasingly to identify with Gawler's interests in the twentieth century.

Official representations made before the Royal Commission on local government areas in 1933 reflected this status quo, with Gawler South preferring to remain separate and Willaston prepared to unite with the Corporation, but the Commission recommended a united municipality and Greater Gawler was proclaimed on the 1st July, 1933, its boundaries extending to include the former Willaston ward of the Mudla Wirra South District Council and portions of the Barossa (East Gawler), Munno Para East and Munno Para West (South and West Gawler) District Councils. The enlarged Corporation thus encompassed large vacant areas to the south, north and east that were to become the focus of new residential settlement and ensure the revitalisation of the town centre as new population was attracted to them²¹.

Most of the private home building between 1933 and 1947 was scattered, appearing without any pattern (though largely to the east and south) as existing allotments were sold. There were no new formal subdivisions until those by the Housing Trust on land west of Barnet Road (part section 3221, the present Birkett Street, Ey Grove and May Terrace) in the late forties. A much larger subdivision followed in the early fifties on land south of the South Para known as Duck Flat (part section no. 2,* the present Lawrence Street, Marsh Avenue, Crosby Avenue triangular area).

* For sections of the original Special Survey see Diagram 2.

By mid 1952 124 houses had been built or were under construction in Gawler for the Housing Trust (44 in Ey Grove and May Terrace, 40 in Marsh and Richards Avenues and 40 in Rice and Lawrence Streets) and this building continued at an average rate of 20 per year until the mid 1950s²². Most subsequent new home building by the Trust was further west and south of the original Gawler township and fell within the province of the District Councils of Mudla Wirra and Munno Para.

Private home building was on a smaller scale throughout the 1950s, but gathered impetus with the improved general prosperity of the 1960s and new homes privately contracted appeared scattered throughout the Gawler Corporation, although again concentrated upon the southern approaches and, later, towards the extreme eastern boundaries of the Corporation.

Approval was given for subdivision in Gawler East (off East Terrace) and Willaston (Brown and Bright Streets) in January 1972 in response to a growing demand for housing. In 1973 a number of flats were built in Evanston and the South Australian Housing Trust announced plans to build new home units at Gawler West.

The rapid pace of development continued right up to the end of this period, placing further pressures on the limited area available for expansion within the Corporation boundaries.

SOCIAL LIFE AND ORGANISATION

1839 - 1848

During this decade the population of the new township of Gawler grew to about 300, but the accoutrements of a civilised society had hardly begun to emerge. Hotels were quick to appear with the establishment late in 1839 of the Golden Fleece (known from 1842 as Calton's and from 1848 as the Old Spot), the Bushman Inn in 1840 and the Gawler Arms in 1848, but these were prompted largely by the passing trade of carters and settlers.

With the rapid growth of the township from 1845, however, and particularly the addition of more women and children to the population, there were new social developments. A public meeting in 1846 resolved to collect funds for a public school house and this was established on one of the sites reserved for a school in the original township plan (Lot 22, Fotheringham Terrace) and opened in 1848. It served also to accommodate various denominations in their religious observances until their own churches were built. The first church, St. George's Church of England, was begun in 1847 and consecrated the following March. It was the only church built in this decade but it was the beginning of a rapid development in social organisation and its institutions in the following period²³.

1849 - 1870

In this period the pioneering settlers established the basis of the social, religious and cultural life of the town. Substantial structures of most of the principal denominations including Anglican, Methodist, Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist were established. The Anglican and Catholic churches were erected on sites reserved for them in Light's original plan.

The school established in connection with St. George's church in Orleana Square in 1850 was enlarged in 1857 and a new school room was erected in 1866. The private school established on Fotheringham Terrace by public effort in 1848 continued in operation so that by the end of the period Gawler had two licenced schools with six teachers and 236 scholars²⁴.

The Gawler Institute was formed in 1857 and the impressive building erected in 1870 was to provide a focus for cultural activities and a home for many local clubs and organisations for the next century.

An Agricultural and Horticultural Society was formed in 1856 and promoted agricultural and horticultural initiatives and improvements during this period by annual shows and exhibitions and, in the 1860s, by the holding of reaping and ploughing matches.

The publication of the monthly 'Bunyip' from 5th September 1863, established a local newspaper that was initially the vehicle of the high-spirited youth and cultural elite of Gawler and subsequently an important source of information for and about the Gawler community and local development.

Many new societies and clubs were also formed during this period. A Lodge of the Foresters was established in 1852 and a Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd-fellows in 1867. The success of the 1866 Gawler and Willaston races prompted some preliminary moves to form a racing club (later aborted). At the same time a gymnastic club, Temperance Society, Gawler Company of Infantry and a Chess Club were successfully initiated in that year²⁵.

1871 - 1900

The most significant social developments in this period were in the advancement of education and the extension of cultural and sporting activities. Nearly 500 children were receiving some formal education in Gawler in 1872 and these were to provide a continuing demand for educational and recreational facilities throughout this period.

In 1877 the first government school was erected by a local building contractor, William Tardif, and opened in 1878 with accommodation for 600 children. L.S. Burton, Master for 24 years of St. George's School, became the first Headmaster of the public school. St. George's (which in 1873 had a capacity of 252 and a near capacity attendance of 246) and the large private school run by Hannah Finch in Light Square closed at the end of 1877 (the schoolhouse on Schiebener Terrace had already closed), but the Catholic school by the Sisters of St. Joseph (established 1867) continued to provide an alternative education system and small private schools for young children continued to operate in Gawler West and Willaston. A private school was opened in his own premises in King Street by Burton in 1880 after his resignation from the public school and continued until his death in 1895²⁶.

In 1889 the Gawler Geological and Mineral Club (begun in 1888 as the Amateur Assaying Club) became associated with the Adelaide School of Mines and from September 1890 its members were able to take examinations for certificates. In 1893 the Society's name was changed to Gawler School of Mines and regular lectures in geology, chemistry, physics and maths were progressively instituted, providing further education opportunities for the youth of the district.

From the late 1870s to the 1890s, Gawler witnessed an amazing growth of social, literary, cultural, musical and sporting societies and clubs, including the Gawler Club (a gentlemen's social club), established in 1873, a Literary Society, various Chess Clubs (the first established in 1866 and continuous from 1887), a Debating Club, Amateur Dramatic Society (1878), the Orpheus Society (1891), a Sociological Society (1892) and various church literary societies (combined in the Gawler Institute Literary Society's Union in 1898).

Rigg's String Band was formed in 1876, the Gawler Phoenix Band in 1888 and Rigg's Gawler Brass Band, founded in 1860, also continued an active existence throughout this period.

A racing club was formed in January 1879 and although this became defunct when the racing venue in the ground of the Para Para Estate was closed with the illness of Walter Duffield, a new club was formed around the Evanston course in 1883. The Jockey Club was formed in 1891 with a fourteen-year optional lease on the Evanston course and is still in operation today.

Cricket and football matches, which had begun to be played in Gawler in the 1860s, were formalised with the formation of the Union Cricket Club in 1880 and the Gawler (1870) and Albion (c.1880) Football Clubs and the creation of the Gawler Cricket Association in 1880 and the Gawler Football Association in 1889.

Various tennis clubs were formed, including the Central Club (1883) and the Methodist Tennis Club established in 1898. Winifred Bird, writing of life in Gawler in 1891/92 when she was 16 and 17, referred to frequent tennis games with friends in her social class (the upper stratum of Gawler society), and expeditions "down the street", visits, church concerts and socials, book borrowing from the Institute, picnics in the country, and church on Sunday all of which appear to have constituted a fairly typical social life for a young person in Gawler in the 1890s.

For the politically and publicly conscious, the later years of this period provided a whole range of associations and activities. The Gawler branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was formed in 1889 and a District Trades and Labour Council was founded in March, 1892.

In February 1892 the Gawler Branch of the Australian National League was formed and in April 1894 the Gawler Caledonian Society was established. The Gawler Shop Assistants Association, founded in December 1864, was active in the promotion of early Wednesday closing, achieved in 1889 and in 1880 the Gawler Agricultural Society was revived and was instrumental in the erection of the Exhibition Building on the Recreation Ground in 1882²⁷.

1901 - 1928

The social activity in Gawler during this period reflected changes in the age distribution and in the socio-economic composition of the population, an increasing number being labourers, clerks, shop assistants and government, council and industry employees rather than self-employed merchants, shop keepers and tradesmen. The amount of time for leisure among the working population was still limited, for with the passage of the Early Closing Act in 1914, the hard won general early Wednesday closing was discontinued and even the 'no Saturday work' ruling at Martin & Co. was revoked when Samuel Perry took over the works in 1915. Nevertheless, clubs, associations, sports and amusements flourished with the increasing population in Gawler and surrounding district.

Churches continued to provide a focus for social activity as well as spiritual needs. With most of the denominations having completed substantial churches, attention was given during these years rather to establishing modest parish churches in the newer settled districts and to supplementary activity, displayed particularly in the creation of a number of church halls and the laying out of tennis courts on church land. By 1928 the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican churches all had associated courts. Church membership showed no significant decline and a wide range of new societies were established, individually and jointly, by the churches, particularly in the first decade of the twentieth century, but the number of alternatives to church organised activities for the young was also increasing.

The cinematograph had been introduced into Gawler in 1897 and two separate companies ran regular weekly pictures at the Gawler Institute by 1911. Gawler South Cinema Pictures were opened in the Gawler South Mission Hall in 1921. A roller-skating rink was opened in the Exhibition Building in 1909, a bowling club was formed in 1907 and greens opened in Jacob Street in 1908, a motor cycle club was formed in 1908 and bicycling again became popular following the formation of the Gawler Cycling Club in 1917. The Institute Literary Society's Union, founded in 1898 by the amalgamation of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Literary Societies, boasted a membership of 600 in 1908. Further education opportunities also increased, the continuation class established in association with the Gawler Primary School in 1907, expanding to become the separate Gawler High School and gaining, in association with the Gawler School of Mines (subsequently Gawler Technical School) its own premises on Lyndoch Road from 1915. A second Anglican church school was begun in association with the Gawler South Church of the Transfiguration in 1918 (the first was begun in 1899 but appears to have closed in 1904) and continued throughout this period, operating from the Church Hall.

The uncertain economic climate in Gawler early in the twentieth century was reflected in the formation of Gawler branches of the Moulder's Union (1906) and the Australasian Agricultural Implement and Machinery and Ironworker's Association and the United Labour Party in 1907. These comprised mainly workers from the May Bros. and James Martin & Company foundries who were also active in the local labour party organisation. The Agricultural Implement and Machinery and Ironworker's Association (subsequently known as the Implement Worker's Union) was responsible for a ten week

strike of May Bros. and Gawler Implement Co. workers in 1911 for a closed shop, which put more than 300 men out of work, created conflict among the workers over the virtues of strike action and showed clearly the growing divisions within the town as population grew and became more segmented. Nevertheless the sense of interdependence was still strong within the town and the importance of the manufacturing and foundries to local autonomy was evident to all²⁸.

1929 - 1978

With the increase in local prosperity and population within the Gawler Corporation Council area from the late 1930s there was an upsurge in recreational and educational activities and facilities. A variety of sporting bodies and music societies were formed or reformed. A picture palais was begun by Strand Pictures Ltd., in the Gawler Institute in 1932 and a new picture theatre, the Regal, was opened in Murray Street in January, 1935, continuing (as the Hoyts in later years) until 1967.

A new park was opened on the banks of the South Para after the land was transferred to the Corporation by the Housing Trust in 1956 and land was subsequently purchased by the Corporation for an oval and cricket pitch at Willaston. Sixty two acres north of Gawler (part of the former "Clonlea" property of John Reid) was also purchased for parklands in 1966. Kindergartens were opened in Gawler South, Church Hill, Willaston and Gawler (at the southern end of Murray Street) in the 1940s and 1950s. Community action for a swimming pool, recommenced in 1957 after initial efforts between 1950 and 1953, finally resulted in the construction of an Olympic pool in 1962 and the Gawler Bowling Club acquired large new greens on the parklands in 1961, replacing the Jacob Street green leased since 1908.

Some of the longest standing "institutions" of Gawler also underwent changes. St. George's Grammar School (which has operated from the Gawler South Mission Hall until 1930 and then from premises on the corner of Murray Street and Walker Place) was closed as an Anglican church school in 1932. The original cemetery on Murray Street (closed to further burials in 1870) was proclaimed a public park in 1933. The Forester's Hall was demolished to make way for a chemist shop and access to High Street in 1962 and the Oddfellow's Hall was sold as a snooker hall in 1966 (now a cycle shop with a saddlery in the upstairs hall).

A number of important new public facilities also appeared in response to the changing needs of the growing community towards the end of this period, the most notable of which were the new High School on Barnet Road (Evanston) in 1964, the Adult Education Centre (Jacob and Finnis Streets), completed in 1967 and the new Catholic school, St. Brigids, also at Evanston, built in 1963, and a new Post Office in Tod Street, opened in 1973. New church building was limited in comparison with any previous period, but two new churches were built (the large Immanuel Lutheran Church at Gawler South in 1962 and the Church of the Nazarine, opened in Gawler West in 1956) and there were a number of extensions to existing buildings to accommodate the increasing community²⁹.

Council has been active in the area of social welfare and planning particularly over the last decade. In 1971 the establishment of the Cottage Homes Inc. in Fotheringham Terrace led to construction of over 30 accommodation units, Gawler High School was extended to receive a resource centre in 1974 and in 1975 Council Officers D.B. Ransom and R.G. Walter prepared a Community Needs Study for the Gawler community, the Hutchinson Hospital was extended and significant improvements were made to the Elliot Goodger Park. In 1978 Council, through initiatives undertaken by Councillor H. Adams and Mr. R.G. Walter, purchased a portion of Dead Man's Pass. A St. John's Ambulance centre was constructed nearby in the same year.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE1839 - 1848

The first commercial establishments in Gawler were modest businesses servicing specific local needs. By the end of the first year, Gawler boasted "one very good inn, one public house, police barracks, two smiths shops, six dwelling houses and 34 inhabitants." Over the next five years a number of small general stores and blacksmiths shops and a butcher were established and various tradesmen had set up within the township³⁰.

In 1845 one of the largest Special Survey proprietors, Stephen King, had built a steam flour mill to handle the local demand and in 1847 another pioneer, John Reid, established with Patrick Devlin a boiling-down works in response to a dramatic fall in the market price for stock. With the rapid development of the district after 1845, the operations of King's Flour Mill were expanded (under a new owner, Walter Duffield, from 1847) and in December 1847 the town was also recorded as possessing two breweries. In 1848 James Martin opened a workshop to manufacture bullock drays and agricultural implements, establishing the basis of what was to become Gawler's largest industry and the prototype of industrial activity in the township in a later period³¹.

1849 - 1870

The most significant industrial developments in this period were by James Martin in machinery manufacture (with the establishment by Martin and Thomas Loutit of the Phoenix Foundry on Murray Street and their expansion to heavy industrial machinery manufacture and general engineering), the establishment of the Union Mill at the southern end of Murray Street by Harrison Bros. in 1853 and its purchase and expansion by Walter Duffield in 1863, and the erection of a new Victoria Mill at Gawler West (Eighteenth Street) in 1868 following the destruction by fire in 1867 of the original Victoria Mill established by King in 1845. These ventures were a direct response to colonial development in agriculture and mining and by the end of this period these operations were the largest employers of labour in the town and had contributed largely to its growing reputation.

A third mill, the Albion Mill, was established by James Dawson in Cowan Street in 1868 and a second foundry, the Eagle Foundry on King Street by David Thomson in 1870, both evidence of faith in the growth of the agricultural industry. Attempts to operate a tannery in 1853 and a tweed factory late in 1863 were unsuccessful and William Square's soap factory, established in the mid 1850s and apparently operated from the rear of the Globe Hotel (of which Square was the licensee 1853-58) ceased operations in 1864. Fotheringham's brewery (established in Julian Terrace in 1854) and a timber yard and saw mill established by Pearce, Wincey & Co. in 1864 to service local demand were still active at the end of this period, as were the (coachbuilding) workshop and paint shop of Swann and Ivett in Tod Street, the saw mills and timber yards and blacksmith's shop of Duffield & Co. in Jacob Street, the brick kilns of Busbridge and Bright in Wright Street (established 1857), of Bright and Weaver in Paxton Street (1866) and of Samuel Snell in Howard Street and the lime kilns of James Davies in Bertha. No less than seven wheat stores, one in King Street, one on Lyndoch Road and the remainder along Murray Street, flourished throughout the 1860s as a result of the growing northern agricultural activity.

Commerce and trade generally flourished. The 1860 "General and Commercial Directory for Gawler and Surrounding Districts" recorded 15 carpenters, 12 shoemakers, 9 blacksmiths and a tinsmith, 10 millers (including the three Harrison brothers), 8 butchers, 5 tailors, 8 engineers, 7 storekeepers, 4 saddlers, 4 drapers, 4 cabinet makers, 4 bakers and a wide variety of other tradesmen, as well as 5 hotel keepers, 4 schoolteachers, 4 surgeons, 2 chemists and 2 solicitors³².

By the time of the census of 1871, 180 persons were recorded as "working and dealing in animal, vegetable and mineral substances" (i.e. sawyers, and saw mill owners and workers, smiths, builders and carpenters, coach and cart makers, wheelwrights, grain merchants, mill owners, etc.), 57 were employed in commerce (mainly shopkeepers and assistants) and a further 49 in supplying food and drinks (including butchers, bakers and greengrocers).

Numerous hotels now catered to the needs of Gawler residents and through traffic, eight more having been established in this period (the Exchange, Globe, Prince Albert and Commercial in Murray Street, the Mill Inn on the Adelaide Road just south of the South Para river bridge, the Criterion and Railway near the railway station at Gawler West and the Victoria at Willaston) and the township also supported 15 teachers, 5 professional men and 11 owners and drivers of cabs.

1871 - 1900

The expansion of agriculture within South Australia in the 1870s and the subsequent growth of railways promoted the most vigorous period of industry in Gawler. The manufacturing firms of James Martin and the milling companies were the initial beneficiaries of these developments and with their prosperity commerce and other manufacturing ventures were fostered.

In 1874 James Martin took into partnership Fred May and J.F. Martin and the company, now known as James Martin & Co., was subsequently expanded in its operations, winning its first tender for the supply of railway wagons to the government in September 1881. By this time the number of hands (95 when the partnership was formed) had increased to more than 350 and the foundry had moved to new premises in High Street, leaving the agricultural implement manufactory on the Murray Street premises. Further large government contracts were won by the company in the 1880s (including the contract for 47 locomotive engines in May 1888, worth (£167,000) and there were extensive alterations and improvements to the plant and premises in the early 1890s.

In 1885 Frederick May retired from partnership in James Martin & Co. and established his own firm with his brother Alfred in Gawler West (Bassett Town), east of the railway station. With the experience of the May brothers in general and especially mining machinery, the new firm was in the right position to benefit from the demand created with the opening of the Broken Hill Lead and Silver Mines. May Bros. won their first order from the mines in 1887 and had work almost continuously from them throughout the rest of this period, in addition to the manufacture of agricultural machinery and mining and general machinery for other customers. From their beginnings with five men in October 1885, the firm employed by the end of the 1890s more than 200 hands and expanded the premises substantially in 1897.

The Eagle Foundry begun by David Thomson in 1870 in King Street was active in a smaller way throughout these years, specialising in the manufacture of ploughshares and of castings for agricultural implement makers and employing some 20 men in 1880. A fourth foundry, the Britannia Foundry, established by James Robinson (a foreman with Martin & Co. from 1883 to 1885) in 1885 at Gawler West, specialising in plough and cultivator shares, was further evidence of the boom in demand for agricultural machinery. Both the Eagle Foundry and the Britannia remained small businesses but gained a steady custom and between them employed some 30 to 40 hands over the 1880s and 1890s.

Other machinery businesses were expanded, notably those of John Jones, wheelwright and blacksmith in Murray Street, established in the 1850s, John Allen, a blacksmith established in 1852 also in Murray Street, and Swann and Ivett, established in the 1860s in Tod Street. A new coachbuilding firm was established by Hill and Sparshott in 1874 and the extensive establishment of James Woods at Willaston, specialising in shafts and plough shares, was taken over by P.B. Woods and James Holt (formerly

employed by Martin & Co.) in 1880 and continued to operate into the 1890s. All, however, suffered from the decline in demand in the 1890s and of these smaller firms only the Eagle and Britannia foundries survived into the twentieth century.

The flour mills experienced a boom in activity in the 1870s, followed by a steady decline from the early 1880s. Duffield's new Victoria Mill (re-erected in Gawler West in February 1877 following the destruction by fire of the previous mill in January 1876) had in 1880 a weekly grinding capacity of 11,000 bushels and the Union a grinding capacity equivalent to 1,000 bags of flour. James Dawson's Albion Mill, though employing less men than Duffield's operations had a similar grinding capacity to the Victoria and enormous storage capacities and in 1878 Dawson won the Gold Medal for flour at the Paris International Exhibition. The decline of the flour trade was, however, to take its toll. The Victoria was idle from the early 1880s and the Albion ceased operations in 1893 when James Hilfers & Co. went into liquidation. The Union continued to operate, but at a much reduced level after Duffield's death, under the management of the Adelaide Milling Co.

A variety of new manufactories were begun in this period, but although some were temporarily successful, few survived until the end of the century. In 1873 a flax mill was established by Charles Gustav Roediger on Goose Island (off Water Street), Gawler South, in conjunction with his farming and wheat buying interests, but in 1874 this was burnt down and not rebuilt. In 1879 (?) a cordial factory was established by D. & R.J. Fotheringham on the site and flourished into the early twentieth century. In 1879 the Gawler and Willaston Lime and Brick Company was established as a limited company, with the aim of making lime and bricks to supply Adelaide and local needs and also of manufacturing flax and olive oil and operating a steam chaff cutting machine. In anticipation of a large Adelaide trade, the company made an agreement with the government for construction of a siding from the northern railway line to the company's premises at Willaston. In its first few years of operation with three lime kilns, the company appeared successful, but it ceased production in 1884 and the line was taken up. A number of similar enterprises succeeded it, suggesting that the Company's closure was due to internal problems rather than lack of demand for lime for building purposes.

Chaff cutting enterprises, established in the 1860s by Edward Clement in Tod Street and C.G. Roediger in Murray Street, flourished in the 1870s. New businesses were established by Messrs. Sale and Eastwood in King Street in 1878 (rapidly creating a large export market via Port Adelaide), by James McDonald in 187-, and by W. Gilbert & Co. in the early 1880s. These firms benefitted from the extensive hay growing in the districts around Gawler and more than one firm combined extensive farming interests on the Gawler river with their chaff cutting businesses. As with the smaller machinist firms, however, the premises established, although often substantial at the time, did not survive the period of their practical use³³.

In August 1879, the increase of local industry was such that residents of Gawler, Willaston and Bertha petitioned Parliament for the establishment of a manufacturing district of two and three-quarter square miles in the hundred of Mudla Wirra. The aim of the petitioners would appear to have been to ensure the expansion of industrial activity in an area with supplies of water, fuel and transport facilities without the disruption of residential areas and without the restrictions imposed by the Corporation on "noisesome and offensive trades" within its boundaries. The petition was received and read in Parliament on 26th August 1879 but there was no debate and the petition was not successful, nor was a second attempt to establish a manufacturing district in 1882³⁴. Other ventures begun in the early 1880s, including Gostling's cement works at Gawler South in 1882 and the glucose and starch manufactory begun at the Victoria Mill in 1881, were unsuccessful.

The new mining discoveries at the Barossa in January 1887 started a brief rush which had repercussions in Gawler, and the operations begun there in 1898 were watched with interest by a large number of Gawler investors, but quickly failed. More significant to the district was the foundation of Roseworthy College (opened February 1885) and the establishment of a winery there in 1896. The establishment of the College was itself a result of the failures of wheat harvests and evidence of the exhaustion of the land in the early 1880s and the success of the experimental work carried out by Roseworthy and the subsequent improved yields of colonial crops was to benefit Gawler as well as the state generally³⁵.

The most significant new venture of the 1890s was that of the export of limestone flux from Williamstown to the Port Adelaide Smelting Works. More than 500 tons per week were being carted from Willaston to the Gawler railway station in 1897. This was the first of the extractive industries that were to assume such large proportions in the twentieth century³⁶.

With the expansion of industrial businesses and the increase in population of Gawler and its suburban townships, building flourished and throughout the thirty years 1871-1900 Gawler supported a large number of builders and tradesmen as well as timber merchants, brick makers and lime burners and general merchants. In 1871, 32 "builders, carpenters, timber merchants, sawyers, etc." were recorded in Gawler, while in 1881 there were more than 55 such merchants and tradesmen. By 1900, in a less comprehensive record, there were still more than 30 persons designated as builders, masons, carpenters, painters and plumbers, as well as three brickmakers and a large number of undefined labourers. John James Peek, who had established himself as a mason in Gawler South in 1860, won the contracts for the Town Hall in 1878 and the Court House in 1881 and for the masonry and plastering of the Old Spot additions in 1880. The building and carpentry business founded by W.S. Taylor in Tod Street in 1855 (joined by Alexander Forgie, a former employee in 1865, and subsequently operated as Taylor & Forgie) was particularly active (including contracts for the Old Spot and Police Station additions in 1880) and also expanded into undertaking towards the end of this period. The firm of Deland & Tardif (founded in 1855 by B.E. Deland, builder and architect, and operated from Cowan Street) was active until Deland's departure from Gawler in 1884 when Thomas White, a former employee, succeeded to their business. Deland & Tardif were the builders of the Gawler Institute in 1870, Deland supervised the building of the Town Hall by the contractor J.J. Peek in 1878 and William Tardif won the contract for the Gawler Public School in December 1876, for which tenders were also submitted by Taylor & Forgie and James Peek.

Commerce profited from the boom in local activity in the 1870s and 1880s and many established firms expanded, often taking sons into the business, while others changed hands and grew or were abandoned depending on individual abilities and opportunities. After the initial increase of the first decade, the number and type of commercial activities remained remarkably stable and Murray Street continued to be the favourite venue. In 1871 Gawler supported more than 70 commercial ventures, including butchers, grocers, bakers, and other shop keepers, and five professional men. In 1880 there were some 100 such enterprises and by 1900 the number was still just over 100, the only significant change being an increase in the number of blacksmiths. The industrial changes of these thirty years were also reflected in the large number of persons designated as fitters, moulders, engineers, etc. by 1900.

In summary the occupations of persons within the Corporation detailed in the census of 1881 were not substantially different from those in 1871, and by 1901 (although an exact comparison cannot be made, since the published returns of the 1901 census did not record occupations within the separate Corporations and District Councils) there was still the heavy concentration of employment in local commerce and industry and a large number of self-employed storekeepers, smiths, carpenters, merchants and specialised tradesmen. The population now, however, was almost half comprised of

persons under 21 and, in the face of the failure of local industry and commerce to expand, this was to have a significant impact on the deployment of the labour force in the next century³⁷.

1901 - 1928

Following James Martin's death in 1899, his company was carried on by his nephew John Felix Martin, but with the decline in demand for mining machinery and railway rolling stock the company went into decline and, in spite of a revival of demand in 1906, finally went into liquidation in 1907. After the purchase of the company, including plant and premises, by Henry Dutton in 1908 (still under the style James Martin & Company) there was a renewed period of activity (1909 - 1915) coinciding with the issue of contracts by the State Government for railway rolling stock. This short boom did not, however, last. Subsequently the operations of the company (renamed the Perry Engineering Company following the purchase by Samuel Perry in 1915) were hampered by inadequate orders and intermittent strikes and, in spite of a brief revival in the mid 20s, the company was finally closed in July 1928. Many of the employees were absorbed into the company's Mile End works and although this was preferable to unemployment, it furthered the erosion of Gawler's economic autonomy and independence.

May Bros. did not suffer a comparable decline in demand in the early twentieth century, but both it and the Gawler Implement Company experienced a similar period of disturbance and of labour unrest after 1910 and were caused particular confusion by the fluctuating number of orders influenced by seasonal demands. The Implement Company closed in 1921, turning out its 50 to 60 workers, and May Bros., in spite of reorganisation and a new management in 1925 and considerable orders in 1926, was also closed down in 1927. Its employees had been much reduced from the 300 or more working at the peak of its activity from the 1890s to 1910, but the remaining 50 to 60 workers were to re-enter the labour force at the worst possible time, for the whole of the State was entering into a period of general depression.

Even the smaller foundries, the Britannia and the Eagle, substantially reduced their operations and the number of hands employed after 1928 and the local population of moulders, fitters, etc., were often unable to find work in their own trade until the end of the depression in the mid 1930s.

A number of new industries were begun early in this period, notably that of fodder compression by John Darling & Son, commenced at the Victoria Flour Mill premises in 1901; new chaff cutting businesses established in 1900 and 1901 respectively by T.A. Waters in Murray Street and George Eime in Lyndoch Road; a further lime burning business begun near Willaston by the Federal Lime Company in 1907; a cordial manufactory established by W.L. Haydon & Co. in 1905 on the premises of D. & R.J. Fotheringham's earlier cordial factory in Water Street; a number of wood merchants and cycle makers and repairers; the butter factory established by Taylor Bros. (also on the site of Fotheringham's cordial factory) in 1906; and a clothing factory commenced in Union Street in 1914. With the exception of the clothing factory and the business of Darling & Son, however, none of these businesses regularly employed more than eight hands and even the fodder industry provided only an irregular demand for labour because of the fluctuating demands of its largely export market and closed down in 1924. Between 1915 and 1928, no new industry was attracted to Gawler at all, and the township was thus all the worse hit by the closures of the three large machinery manufactories in the 1920s³⁸.

The most significant single new venture of this period was into sand mining from the North Para. Initially this was conducted in a small way by a number of carters, three of whom were local masons and all of whom had long-standing businesses in Gawler, employing manual labour and horses. In 1910 the newly formed Gawler Sand Company began lifting sand with the use of machinery, and soon had extensive leases and a large trade with Adelaide, but this declined a few years later. In 1918 the

Gawler Corporation became particularly interested in the potential of the sand mining industry in the face of the decline of other industry in Gawler. The Mayor in his report of November 1919 noted "We have inexhaustable supplies within our own boundaries. We could be absolutely rates and taxes free. I claim that 1/- per ton royalty would not for one day stop the demand and would put this sleepy old town on velvet. There would be no hardship to the carter, contractor or householder. The additional cost to the homemaker would be about 50/- in a five roomed house." Opposition by local carters to any increase in licence fee or the imposition of any royalties by the Corporation prevented the Council from taking any action for another year. In 1920, however, after local carters had failed to honour a verbal agreement made with the Corporation to take at least 20,000 tons per annum from the river on which they were to pay a royalty of 1d. per ton, the Council made an agreement with C.C. Deland for a virtual monopoly on taking sand and gravel from the North Para River within the boundaries of the Corporation and the adjacent Mudla Wirra South District Council on which a royalty of 6d. per ton would be paid. Deland guaranteed to take a minimum of 20,000 tons per annum for five years, guaranteeing the Corporation a minimum annual return of 500 pounds, to be divided between the Corporation and the Mudla Wirra South District Council on a two-fifths to three-fifths basis. He took over the sand depot of the Gawler Sand Co. in Edith Street and appears to have traded under the name of that company³⁹.

There was evidence of considerable building activity between 1910 and 1915 and again from 1921 to 1926 within the Gawler Corporation and adjoining Councils, but the total new building in this period was much less significant than in previous years. At the census of 1933, the number of inhabited dwellings within Greater Gawler was 860, compared with 700 at the 1901 census, but all the increase was in the Gawler South District, and dwellings within the original Gawler Corporation boundaries actually decreased slightly, from 443 to 429. By 1928 only one building firm was recorded in the directory, compared with four in 1900, and another twenty years were to elapse before any significant revival in building activity⁴⁰.

Commercial activity underwent numerous changes in ownership, particularly as the first generation of merchants and their sons died or removed to Adelaide. Some significant new areas of activity were opened up in this period, particularly in the sale, repair and maintenance of bicycles, motor cycles and motor cars, while activities relating to milling and transportation by drays (carriers and wheelwrights) declined. In general, however, the number, type and location of retail businesses again remained remarkably stable and the total number of storekeepers was virtually unchanged, although the former specialisation was undermined as the more successful businesses expanded their premises and range of goods and services.

1929 - 1978

This period began inauspiciously as Gawler, like the rest of the country, entered a period of unemployment and industrial recession. Local commerce was inevitably affected and in 1931 Gawler shop assistants voluntarily accepted a substantial decrease in wages to enable employers to carry on. One of the oldest industries - Fotheringham's Brewery - was taken over by the Adelaide based S.A. Brewing Co. early in 1932, ending nearly a century of association of the Fotheringham family with Gawler. Only a few months later the last of the machinery and plant of the former James Martin Co. (Perry Engineering Co.) was dismantled and most of the buildings demolished by the purchasers of the former site. The Willaston general store of E. Coombe & Son, a family business for sixty years, was sold in 1935 and in 1939 the Albion Mill, used since 1904 as a chaff store by Howell & Knox and later by Theodore Ey, was demolished.

In the place of industrial activity were piece-meal public works for the unemployed initiated by the Gawler Corporation and the Gawler South District Council in the early 1930s. Efforts by local businesses and residents to revive the agricultural

machinery industry led to the formation of the Perry/May Harvesting Co. in 1933, but this attempt to recapture past success was doomed to failure and was taken over by a large consortium in 1937. A local syndicate formed in 1930, to take over the egg packing and distribution business of W.M. Brown (founded 1902) was more successful and the company continued to operate, as H.T. Brown Ltd., into the 1970s.

In 1933 also the Kapunda firm of Jeffs Bros. commenced milling operations in Gawler, establishing themselves in a portion of the former May Bros. engineering works between Blanche and Murray (Eighteenth and Nineteenth) Streets. Initially Jeffs Bros- did not provide much local employment, many of the workers having been transferred from the firm's Kapunda works, but gradually its activities expanded and more locals were employed. The egg factory of H.T. Brown Ltd. augmented the industrial employment opportunities for women, previously provided only by the Union Street clothing factory, and employed up to 60 women at the peak of activity, although in the 1950s egg packing machinery was introduced, undermining the manual labour requirements.

Some further new industry was attracted in the 1940s, including a pressed metal factory in 1940 (initially Hulland's Precision Pressed Metal Co., taken over J.R. Holden of Adelaide in 1945); a wooden box factory (Maygers, established 1946); a new clothing factory (Timer's, on Murray Street at the Bridge Street corner, established 1947 (1948?)); a tile manufactory established at Willaston (Gawler Tiles Ltd.) in 1949; a water pipe-lining firm, Cement Linings Ltd., begun at Willaston in 1950 and transferred to Bella Street the following year; Henderson's Federal Spring Works (opened in Calton Road in 1955); and a concrete masonry factory opened by Jayworth Besser in 1961. In 1941 J. Hallet & Son of Adelaide took over the Paxton Street brickworks formerly operated by A.E. Todd, and the Willaston lime kilns of W. & E. Turner were rebuilt in 1953 and continued to operate until the 1970s.

Commercial activity hardly faltered during this period, except for an inevitable decline in trading in the worst depression years of 1929 to 1934 and during the war years as a result of government-imposed restrictions and rationing. The opening of extensive new shopping facilities in the City of Elizabeth from 1964 provided Murray Street traders with their biggest challenge in this period, particularly as Elizabeth did not come under the provisions of the Early Closing Act of 1914, but the challenge was met by concerted action among the traders and in 1967 Friday night shopping was introduced.

The opening in 1947 of a new large store by G.J. Coles heralded a significant change in the nature of commercial activity. Shops were demolished to make way for this "supermarket" and although this type of retailing introduced a new range of goods and potential for real competition with the metropolitan commercial centres, much of the social and community spirit of commerce was eroded. More large stores followed and locally-owned businesses have been progressively absorbed as branches or agencies of large retail chains⁴¹.

Much new building was begun in the late 1940s, prompted by the housing shortage brought about as a result of new population (including returned soldiers and European migrants) and the stagnation of building activity in the 1920s and 1930s. Initially housing construction was undertaken by the South Australian Housing Trust but a local contractor, C.A.T. Duldig, was used and local tradesmen employed. The new demand for houses prompted, in addition to the new branch brick works of J. Hallet & Son, a tile manufactory, a fibrous plaster (ceilings) works and a concrete masonry factory, established variously in Gawler and Willaston in the 1940s and 1950s. The number of building contractors also increased rapidly with the housing demand, five being locally registered in 1960 compared with one in 1940⁴².

From the late 1960s, Gawler saw a resurgence of commercial activity and renewed local optimism, prompted partly by a general State economic revival and partly by the attraction of new population to surrounding areas, and reinforced by the extensive sewage and drainage improvements undertaken by Council from 1969. The commercial interests, represented by the Gawler Chamber of Commerce and assisted by the activities of the Council, saw the potential for again making Gawler an important regional commercial centre. In 1969 Eudunda Farmers, Derek Sutch and Duncan & Feist, Chemists, extended their premises and Humphry's was modernised. In 1968 the long established undertaking firm of Taylor & Forgie opened a new chapel in Cowan Street and the Sound and Music Centre was opened in Murray Street.

Many other retail developments followed over the next five years, including construction of a Foodland Supermarket on the former Goodyear Tyre site in 1973 and a Tom The Cheap supermarket in Tod Street. The latter development, on a site purchased in August 1973 for a local record price of \$125,000, was indicative of another new development in Gawler. The rate of commercial expansion in the early 1970s was such that the traditional Murray Street commercial centre was unable to accommodate demand, particularly the related demand for carparking and new retail commercial activities were forced to expand west of Murray Street, following the redevelopment of that area already begun by the Adult Education Centre buildings from 1967.

In industry, there was in the 1970s some further loss of long established businesses when Jeffs Brothers Ltd. flour mill finally closed down in March 1970 and the Timer clothing factory in Julian Terrace ceased operations in 1976. The mill was, however, converted subsequently into a restaurant and a number of other industries were extended, notably the egg packing and grading operations of H.T. Brown Ltd. (combined with Southern Farmers Co-op and R.J. Finlayson Pty. Ltd. to form Farmer Brown Egg Pty. Ltd. in 1968) and the Wintulich smallgoods factory in Gawler South, extensively expanded from late 1974, employing over 20 people and serving an overseas market.

Other industrial and commercial undertakings during this period include major extensions to Eudunda Farmers Co-operative in 1967, construction of five new shops in Walker Place in 1969, the Murray Street Foodland Supermarket in 1973, Tod Street 'Tom The Cheap' supermarket and an auto-electrical and motor rewinding industry in Adelaide Road owned by Mr. Tuckfield, were both established in 1974, Assenders Bakery was opened on Adelaide Road in 1975, the Bank of New South Wales transferred from the western side of Murray Street to new premises on the north-east corner at the intersection of Murray Street and Alton Road replacing a number of old galvanised iron and stone buildings. In 1979 a large supermarket constructed of ashlar pattern blockwork, red brick quoins and bullnosed verandahs was approved by Council for construction on the northwest corner of Cowan Street and Murray Street.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1839 - 1848

In December 1840, a memorial from the Special Survey proprietors, John Reid, James Fotheringham, John Patterson, Stephen King, John Sutton and five other local residents, petitioned the Governor for the establishment of a post office in Gawler and recommended Henry Jackson as a fit person to take charge of the mail. The Governor replied that no salary would be paid to any person undertaking this service, but agreed to allow Robert Robertson, proprietor of the Bushman Inn, to receive and distribute mail for the Gawler Special Survey settlers. In 1843, following a further unsuccessful petition by residents for a regular mail conveyance, Henry Calton established a regular weekly mail service between Gawler and Adelaide and his hotel served as a primitive post office until a post master was formally appointed in 1849⁴³.

Transport was by horse, bullock dray and foot throughout this period. A weekly public conveyance was established between Gawler and Adelaide in August 1840, by Henry Calton. In July 1841 this became a bi-weekly service and in September 1846 a daily service operated by C.C. Grace, formerly a driver for Calton, was also instituted⁴⁴.

A bridge was built by the Government over the North Para in 1842, in recognition of the traffic to and from the north, but it was not until 1848 that the first bridge was constructed over the South Para, in spite of frequent representations by local residents to the Government regarding the dangerous nature of the existing pass (a ford) and the very extensive use made of it by travellers and stock⁴⁵.

1849 - 1870

It was early in this period that the railway from Adelaide was completed to Gawler, the line being officially opened on 5th October 1857. A station waiting room was built on the present site (replaced with a more substantial building in 1879) and an engine shed and train shed (still standing) were added in 1869 and 1870.

The significance of the railway had been well understood before its completion and there was considerable speculation in land around the terminus site. Although land speculators were not immediately rewarded, the contribution of the railway to the development of local industry was quickly realised. Much dissatisfaction and annoyance was given to Gawler residents by the siting (principally for engineering reasons) of the station a mile west of the centre of town, but a bus service between the station and Murray Street was quickly provided. The railway line also replaced the mail cart and, together with the bus operated between Gawler and the station by the new contractor for the delivery of the mails from January 1864, ensured a more rapid and reliable mail delivery service to and from Gawler⁴⁶.

Telegraphic communication had been established between Gawler and Adelaide early in 1857 and the line was extended to Clare, Kapunda and the Burra shortly thereafter. Initially telegraph operations were undertaken from premises on James Martin's workshop property (Lot 14 Murray Street) adjoining the Post Office run from George Gozzard's house and shop on Lot 15. The new telegraph station was completed in 1860 at a cost to the government of 884 pounds. In 1863 postal services were transferred to the Telegraph Station until a new Post Office was built next door in 1866, upon the completion of which postal and telegraphic services were formally combined in the new building. Gawler residents still found cause to complain about the postal service, but this was due largely to the lack of staff for sorting the incoming mail⁴⁷.

A large number of improvements were also made to local communications, particularly by the re-building of the South Para bridge (1869-70), the erection of a new Willaston Bridge (1869) upstream of the original bridge and by the establishment of various foot bridges over the two rivers.

The purchase by the Gawler Corporation of land to open a roadway between Murray Street and High Street in June 1864, and the presentation in May 1865 by Henry Ayers of two lots to the municipality for the present Ayers Street, between High Street and Duffield Street at the southern end, enabled the Council to provide a more convenient access to the growing eastern portion of the township⁴⁸.

1871 - 1900

In 1876 the long-standing demand for a railway connection between the Gawler Station and the township resulted in the compromise decision to build a tramway. A Bill for the extension of the railway to the market reserve was introduced into Parliament in September 1877. In November a petition of 520 residents supported the extension, stating that "they considered its construction of vital importance to the interests of the town and neighbourhood" and the Bill was passed that same month in spite of the opposition of A.F. Lindsay, member for Encounter Bay, "that the line was so monstrously absurd that he could not as an engineer allow it to pass without raising his protest against it." Contracts were let to H. Mortimer and the tramway was officially opened on 17 February 1879. In April 1881 the tender of J. Fry was accepted for the tramway terminus and goodshed and in July, Martin & Co. completed the tramshed for the contractor. The total cost of the tramway, excluding the tram terminus, was nearly 6,000 pounds and the line did not immediately compete with the well-established bus service, the fare for which had been reduced from 6d. to 3d.

The Gawler railway station was also rebuilt in 1879, the contract being let to Messrs. Robin & Hack for £3,090.10.0d., although the final cost was actually £4,200.00.0. The new buildings comprised a booking-office, waiting rooms, ladies apartment, station masters, luggage and other departments and a "splendid refreshment room" with an adjoining station master's residence. The engine shed built in 1869, the train shed built by James Martin in 1870 and the goods shed built by Jones & Mattinson in 1877-78 were retained⁴⁹.

Telephone communication between Gawler and Adelaide opened in September 1889 with three subscribers, the annual fee being 25 pounds. Initially something of a novelty - Winifred Bird in 1891 evidently classed "talked to Bert on the telephone" as a social occasion - the service was not largely used before the twentieth century, only 28 subscribers being recorded in 1907.

In April 1889 severe floods destroyed the footbridges at the north end of Murray Street, Gawler Park, Goose Island and Gawler West and washed away the Willaston road bridge. The Council acted quickly to replace the four foot bridges and to construct a new ford and approaches near the site of the Willaston Bridge (1889-90) and in September 1890 the new Willaston bridge was opened by the member for Barossa Sir John Downer⁵⁰.

1901 - 1928

In May 1911 the long-awaited extension of the railway to Angaston was opened to traffic with the North Gawler railway station, the first new station on the line, being completed at the same time. The new railway did not, however, make the Murray Street tramway and its terminus on the market allotment redundant. It was still the service preferred by most passengers and was not closed until 1931.

The great volume of railway traffic (goods) despatched from Gawler from the mid 1890s was sustained until 1928 in spite of the loss of Gawler's role as railhead for Barossa Valley goods and merchandise with the opening of the Angaston railway, and Gawler North rapidly also developed a heavy forwarding tonnage, largely because of the traffic in sand. Between 1928 and 1929, however, the tonnage despatched from both North Gawler and Gawler stations fell dramatically to one third of that

of the previous year. Gawler station was particularly affected by the recent local industrial closures, while in the case of North Gawler the onset of depression hit the building industry particularly hard and with the recession in building the orders for building sand dropped rapidly.

Significantly, there was an increase in railway and road passenger traffic. In November 1913 a 6.00 a.m. train for the convenience of those working in Adelaide was initiated and in 1925 a passenger road bus service with Adelaide was begun by the Railways Commissioner's Department. This proved so popular, carrying 66,113 passengers in the year 1927-28, that the service was increased to twice daily later in 1928. Private motor car and motor bicycle ownership was also increasing and sales and service outlets were set up in Gawler itself by 1928. Gawler residents were thus increasingly enabled to look beyond their own township for employment and goods and services⁵¹.

In 1907 plans were adopted for the construction of a new bridge over the South Para, replacing the second bridge on the site completed in 1870. Work commenced on 21 June and the new bridge was officially opened with much ceremony by the Governor, Sir George Le Hunte and christened by Mrs. E.H. Coombe on 22 January 1908⁵².

1929 - 1978

The most significant development in the field of transport during this period was the increased use of the private motor car. By the mid 1950s it was estimated that there was a daily traffic through Gawler of more than 5000 vehicles. Improved road systems followed the development of motor transportation and the Main North Road was progressively upgraded in response both to increased through traffic and increased residential settlement with Housing Trust development of Salisbury and the subsequent creation of the City of Elizabeth and further development of suburbs north and south of it. The Gawler bypass and highway development was planned as early as 1950 although not complete until 1963. The question of traffic congestion in Murray Street, particularly the Calton Road 'bottleneck', continued to exercise the Council throughout the 1970s and an eastern by-pass was frequently proposed. In March 1968 licences were issued to two companies to operate bus services within the township, but both services ceased operation in September 1970.

With the increased use of private motor cars, the pattern of a commuting work-force and a decentralised community was more clearly established. The motor car itself also helped to change the appearance of Gawler, particularly the central shopping district. In 1962 the pressure on parking in Murray Street prompted the Corporation to introduce a by-law regulating parking and a Parking Inspector was appointed in 1966, but the move was unpopular, and on the resignation of the Inspector no new appointment was made. With the revitalisation of commercial activity in 1967, the question of carparking became urgent. Traders made private provision for parking, particularly at the rear of their Murray Street premises and the Corporation allowed use of a strip of parkland along the South Para (Julian Terrace) for a landscaped public carpark and bought up three properties off Murray Street for conversion to carparks. In 1978 the disused Salvation Army Hall, on land purchased by the Department for Further Education, was demolished to provide parking for the Centre for Further Education. Throughout the 1970s, long term planning was obliged to recognise and make provision for the relationship between heavy car use and the commercial activity.

Up to the 1970s use of rail transportation had also increased markedly with the growing commuting population, greater prosperity and the improved services consequent upon increased passenger use of the northern line generally as suburban development spread to the north of Salisbury and Elizabeth. Goods traffic, however, continued to decline and the spur lines to Perry Engineering Works, May Bros. and the Albion Mill were all taken up between 1930 and 1933.⁵⁴

Although a telephone exchange had been established in Gawler since 1889 and a continuous service was in operation from 1912 this means of communication only came into its own in these years. The number of subscribers had jumped from 28 in 1908 to 769 in 1956, the year a battery-powered system was instituted, replacing the hand-cranked instrument. Within another twelve years direct service (local and trunk) was available and the mediation of the operator no longer required with the installation of an automatic exchange in May 1968.⁵⁵ Construction of a new Post Office was also completed in 1974.

In 1977 proposals for widening Reid Street by 2.5 metres were approved by Council.

PUBLIC SERVICE

1839 - 1848

For the first fifteen years of settlement, Gawler residents relied very largely on community or individual action to provide essential services for the population at large. The establishment in 1848 of a schoolhouse, in which both teaching and religious services were conducted, was the first effort at the creation of a public resource, most other community action being directed towards the improvement of transport and communications with Adelaide⁵⁶.

1849 - 1870

In 1852 the District Councils Act was passed and the option of local government introduced into South Australia. With the establishment of the District Councils of Barossa West, Munno Para East and Munno Para West in 1854 under the Act the original Gawler township was incorporated within the large council area of Barossa West while the area of Gawler South was divided between the two Munno Para District Councils.

Dissatisfaction with the services rendered to Gawler by the Barossa West District Council resulted in local agitation, initiated by the solicitor John Rudall, to gain the separate incorporation of the town of Gawler. This was gained after representations to the government and the Municipality of Gawler was proclaimed on 9th July 1857, its boundaries on the north, south and west sides respectively the east bank of the North and South Para Rivers, and on the east side the western boundaries of Sections 5, 6, 7, 3013 and 3509 in the Hundred of Barossa West.⁵⁷ (Diagram 5).

One of the first undertakings of the new Corporation was to petition the government in September 1858 for a grant of 1,000 pounds to repair Murray Street, on the basis that it was "the only highway for the produce of the mines, and the extensive agricultural country north and east of Gawler, in its transit to the capital has a greater extent of traffic over it than any other road in the Colony"⁵⁸.

Drainage, the maintenance and upgrading of Murray Street and the undertaking of works to render the gradients along it more manageable were the principal considerations of the Corporation throughout the first fifteen years of its existence. Slate-flagging foot paths were laid along Murray Street and a weekly scavenger's cart was instituted to remove refuse from business places and residences⁵⁹.

High costs prevented the Corporation from acting upon various proposals to dam the Para for a reservoir and were to do so for many more years. Throughout this period residents were supplied from tanks and private wells.

Early in 1868 there was held a public meeting to consider the formation of a gas company in Gawler. A prospectus for the Provincial Gas Co., to establish gas works in Gawler, Kapunda and Strathalbyn, was issued at the end of May and in July the Provincial Gas Co. gave notice of its intention to petition Parliament for a Bill to incorporate the company. This was assented to by Parliament on 30th January 1869. The Company set up offices initially in the Town Hall and its works were established in Seventh Street, Gawler South. The gas lighting of premises of subscribers began late in 1869. The price of gas lighting limited the number of users for many years to largely public buildings, shops, offices and industry. A public meeting of ratepayers in November 1869 voted against the lighting of the town by gas and there was no introduction of street lighting until 1879 and then only following private donation of lamp pillars to the Corporation⁶⁰. One pillar still stands on the pavement outside the Institute.

1871 - 1900

The Gawler Waterworks were undertaken by the Hydraulic Engineers Department in 1881, introducing a public reticulated water system to replace the former dependence on tanks and wells. An engine and boiler house were erected on the site of the well and delivered water to a reservoir built on Calton Hill, from which water entered the mains. The works were completed in 1883 and among other benefits to the town, enabled the Council to institute regular street watering in 1890. A small water scheme was completed at Greenock Creek in August 1898 and connected to water tanks at the Gawler and Roseworthy railway stations. Further consideration was given subsequently to damming the Para for a permanent water supply but all proposals were found to be too costly. Public agitation for a more permanent water supply in 1889-90, according to a scheme initially propounded by James Martin, was revived in September 1898 and was finally rewarded with a decision by the government in November to proceed with the Barossa reservoir, a project completed at the end of 1901⁶¹.

Most local services in this period were initiated by the Corporation, with emphasis on road improvement and maintenance (kerbing, footpaths and road metalling), particularly after the care of main roads was transferred to the Corporation in 1887. Parkland improvements, fencing of public areas and extensive tree-planting were also undertaken. Much work was done on the recreation grounds, including the erection of an Exhibition Building in 1882 and of stockyards in 1883. A new oval and bicycle track (subsequently much improved and extended under the influence of the local Bicycle Club) were formed on the recreation ground in 1888. The north market allotment, never used for its original purpose, was sold to the government for the tramway terminus goodshed. Tenders were invited for the erection of a shed for market purposes on the allotment in 1889, but the matter was deferred indefinitely in face of public opposition and in 1899 a further portion of the market allotment was used to widen the Murray and Cowan Street intersection.

Other public services were introduced by private effort, including the initiation of a district nursing service in 1896, the formation of a committee in 1897 to raise funds for the erection of cottage homes for the aged (ultimately with little success) and the establishment of the first private hospital in Orleana Square by Miss R. Banks in 1899⁶².

1901 - 1928

The most important new service introduced in this period was that of electric lighting. The scheme was the undertaking of the Gawler Corporation itself, with the approval of rate payers, and was partly influenced by long dissatisfaction with the service provided and rates charged by the Gas Company. Electric lighting of Gawler began in 1912 and, with special government authorisation to allow the Corporation to undertake operations beyond its boundaries, was extended to Gawler South in 1913 and Willaston in 1918. Gas lighting had never been widely adopted in private homes in Gawler because of the high cost, but private homes quickly adopted electric lighting. The decision of the Gas Company to close its Gawler works in November 1917 thus inconvenienced mainly business and commercial premises who had not yet changed to electricity⁶³.

The frequently expressed proposal to dam the Para for a recreational facility was finally undertaken by voluntary labour in 1912, the Gawler Corporation having decided in 1910 that it could not afford the construction of a weir for this purpose. A barrage was erected across the South Para between the Gawler West and Goose Island foot bridges, and the area created gave much pleasure for two seasons before being allowed to fall into dis-use from 1914. In May 1919 a new weir over the South Para, undertaken by the Corporation, was completed, but again inadequacies of construction were quickly evident and resulted in the area created falling into dis-use within a few seasons. (Blown up finally in 1933)⁶⁴.

Also in 1912 construction of the first public hospital was begun, utilising a bequest made to the town by Thomas Hutchinson in 1901 which was forthcoming after the death of his wife in 1911. The hospital was erected on a two-acre site on East Terrace and was completed in November 1913, opening with two 4 to 5 bed wards and four private beds and a staff of two, the Matron and one trainee. The hospital was later extensively added to, a maternity wing being built in 1926. The private cottage hospital opened in Orleana Square in 1899 reverted to residential use a few years later but two private hospitals were opened, one in High Street in 1906 on the property of Mrs. St. Mark Dawes, run in conjunction with the practice of Dr. Dawes and later his son (this continued to operate until the 1970s) and a second opened by Sister Greenslade on Victoria Terrace in 1904, subsequently run as a maternity hospital⁶⁵.

1929 - 1978

The most striking development throughout this period was in the growth of the number and range of community service groups. These included a local division of the St. John Ambulance (1936), a branch of the Country Women's Association (1940), the Gawler Traders' Association (1947), Returned Services League (1948), Apex (1951), Rotary (1954), a Gawler Chamber of Commerce (1961), Meals on Wheels (1964), National Trust (1966) and an Arts Society and Lions Club (1967)⁶⁶. Such formal organisations were necessary to replace the more fluid community action possible only within a smaller and more compact population and reflected the growth and increased diversity of the Gawler community.

In the latter part of this period the activities of most of the government service departments and the Corporation itself were also much extended. The Engineering and Water Supply Department extended its premises in 1961, and proposed a new scheme (not undertaken) for a Gawler River weir in 1968. The Adelaide Electric Supply Company, which had taken over the supply of electricity to the Corporation in 1924, became the semi-governmental authority, E.T.S.A., and a large new substation was built on the historic site of the original public schoolhouse on Fotheringham Terrace. In 1978 more than 100 years after gas was first supplied to Gawler the S.A. Gas Company proposed the extension of its services to Gawler with Gawler West and Evanston the first areas to be supplied.

The enlarged Gawler Corporation continued its long history of involvement in a range of services (although relinquishing their control of the lighting facility) and, with the extension of the Building Act 1923 to Gawler in 1926 became more directly responsible for the regulation of the physical environment and the encouragement or modification of particular proposals. After some years of neglect, tree planting was from the 1930s again given much attention, and willows and poplars were planted along the river banks. More parklands were created and facilities progressively updated to cater to the increased population and local demand. The Corporation was also particularly active in seeking to attract new industry to 'Greater Gawler' from the 1930s and to foster the traditional commercial activity of the town.

From the late 1960s a whole range of new activities were undertaken by the Corporation with a view to encouraging commercial and residential growth within the township boundaries. An extensive sewerage project was begun in 1969 and by 1971 the major part of the town had been connected to sewers, with the resulting enhancement of property values. Various drainage projects and improvements to parklands and public facilities were also undertaken in 1968 to 1970 and in January 1972 a Council submission sought State Government Assistance for the controlled development of Gawler as a major civic, commercial industrial and residential city. There was no immediate response to this submission, but the renewed upsurge in building and commercial activity in 1973-1974 was to reinforce awareness of the need for development planning and controls. In 1973 the Corporation appointed its own Town Planner and the State Planning Office announced plans for the major redevelopment of Gawler. Subsequent plans (1975)

for the development of the Gawler Town Centre recommended major development and redevelopment of the commercial area and the first \$250,000 to implement some of the planning recommendations was allocated in May 1977.

Local community activity was instrumental in initiating in 1970 a major Cottage Homes project and, after delays because of the lack of funds, the first homes were completed in mid 1973. This and subsequent Government community welfare activities reflected the increased composition in the Gawler community of the elderly, while the needs of the young were also recognised by the extension of educational, recreational and sporting facilities by State and Local Government bodies and by community groups in this period.

In March 1970 the Engineering & Water Supply Department, Sewerage Branch, declared the Gawler Township a sewered area. The provision of sewerage in Gawler was of major significance, particularly to the Council as the local Health Authority. Poor soakage had for years resulted in difficulties related to effluent disposal and provided many hours of debate and deputation to government Ministers and Departments by Council.

SUMMARY

1839 - 1848

At the censuses of 1844 and 1846, Gawler was recorded as part of a much larger census district and the number of its population and dwellings cannot be readily distinguished. A sketch of Gawler in 1843 shows only a few small buildings surrounded by fenced paddocks. According to contemporary report, however, the population had reached more than 300 by December 1847 compared with the 33 recorded at the census of January 1841. The township contained by 1848 some sixty buildings including the commercial and industrial establishments and workshops⁶⁸.

In the absence of any official Council assessment records for this period, it is not possible to identify the location of all of these earliest buildings, but some twenty have been identified from contemporary accounts and various official records. Most were built on or immediately adjacent to the main traffic route (Murray Street), with the exception of St. George's and a few houses on the "Church Hill" of the original township plan.

The structural materials were varied, with brick, pine and even mud featuring as well as local harvested calcrete, and probably only a minority were intended as permanent buildings. Few of these structures remain, most having been demolished and been replaced with more substantial buildings. The original St. George's (1847-48) was demolished to make way for a new church of the same name in 1867. King's Victoria Flour Mill (1845), originally in Jacob Street and later expanded, was destroyed by fire in 1867 and a new mill was built at Gawler West; the Gawler Arms Hotel (1848) was largely rebuilt in 1903; the schoolhouse (1848) site now houses an E.T.S.A. substation; the original police station buildings (1842) were replaced in 1862/3 (and again rebuilt in 1962/3); the Old Bushman (1840) was largely rebuilt in the 1870s; and even the original "long, low, straggling buildings" comprising the Old Spot (1839) were demolished in 1855 and replaced with a single stone structure. Nothing of the original buildings can be found on the sites where cottages were known to have been built in this first decade of the township's existence, although it is possible that some original walls were incorporated into later buildings or extensions.

1849 - 1870

At the census of 1871, the population of the Corporation of Gawler had reached 1652 (799 males, 853 females) and the number of dwellings was recorded at 383. Much of this growth had occurred in the previous decade - at the 1861 census the population was already 1201 and the number of dwellings 358. However, 95 of these dwellings were uninhabited and it would seem probable that they were originally make-shift structures abandoned in favour of more substantial dwellings. The Bunyip reported that there were many buildings in course of erection in 1866 and 1888, and many of the hotels, churches and grand private dwellings still standing are known to have been built in the 1860s.

The Corporation assessment records for 1870/71 show a prosperous residency and varied land use. A multitude of cottages, houses and "residences", shops, offices and industries (including seven wheat stores, two foundries, two mills, a brewery, a malt house, a brick kiln and a saw mill), substantial public buildings, many hotels and churches, two banks and a school. Considerable land remained vacant within the Corporation, but little was used as paddock or agricultural land.

Many of the buildings considered of primary heritage significance in the present Town of Gawler date from this period. The professional chambers of Rudall & Rudall (formerly the S.A. Banking Co.) 1859; Baptist Church (part) 1870; Congregational Church and Hall (the original church) 1851 and 1861; Eagle Foundry 1870; Exchange Hotel 1868; Institute 1870; Globe (later Kingsford) Hotel c.1851; Post Office

1866-67; the re-built Old Spot Hotel 1855 (with extensive additions and renovations in 1879 or 1880); Presbyterian Church 1855-1856 (now a restaurant); St. George's Church of England (the second) Church 1858-64; Commercial (later Southend) Hotel 1859; Telegraph Station 1860; Criterion c.1858, Railway c.1857 and Victoria 1866 Hotels; Gawler (formerly Union) Mill c.1853; Mill Inn c.1858; Methodist (Uniting) Church (the first 1850, the second 1869) and original manse 1858-59; Hemingby residential group (villa and cottages) c.1865; Oaklands (the home of James Pile) 1866; Oddfellows Hall 1859; Willaston Methodist Church (part) 1867; Willaston Schoolhouse (Memorial Hall) 1865; Gas Works c.1869; Gawler West Methodist Church (the original Bible Christian Church section) 1858; 'Para Para' homestead 1862 (District Council of Mudla Wirra); and the Gawler Stores (now Eudunda Farmers) as enlarged progressively by James Harris from the 1850s. These buildings provided a focus of activities and a variety of services to the Gawler township and the surrounding district for more than 100 years.

Initially the buildings in Gawler were erected with little concern for beauty or homogeneity. Many of the cottages were thrown up hurriedly by land owners to be leased to new arrivals and labourers and tenancy rather than ownership was most common throughout this period. Alfred Birks, a junior clerk in the Gawler branch of the S.A. Banking Co. on its establishment in 1857, described Gawler at that time:-

"There is but one street of any importance, about one quarter of a mile in length and sixty feet wide, with other little streets branching from it; some of them have houses and some have not. In the Main Street, which is called Murray Street, all the business is carried on. There are three public houses, eight or ten stores, two or three corn stores, four chemist shops, two or three blacksmiths, two or three shoemakers, two bakers, one tinker's shop, two or three ironmonger's shops, and out of the town a little way are two mills. At the north end of the town on an eminence are four chapels, one free Scots Church, one Wesleyan Chapel, one Independent and one Catholic Chapel with one general cemetery. The houses in Murray Street are of every description; there are but two or three two-storey buildings; all the rest are one - that is nothing but the ground floor and no cellars. Some are built of wood, some stone, some brick, some mud, and some posts stuck in the ground and plastered with mud between. There are no half-dozen houses alike, the whole length of the street." 69

The buildings erected in the next decade changed this picture substantially, many of the shops, churches and hotels being rebuilt or renovated, much vacant land being filled up and the large number of two room pine cottages declining as they were replaced with larger stone houses. There was still little homogeneity by 1870, but with the establishment of lime and brick kilns in Gawler and Willaston and the permanent settlement of builders and tradesmen, a local source of building workers and materials was created and the basis for a distinctive architecture was laid.

Local limestone from quarries north of Gawler (Willaston and Bertha) and bluestone from quarries in the foothills face south of Gawler were extensively used to provide building materials during this period, the Wesleyan chapel (1850), St. George's Church of England, Union Mill, Telegraph Station, Post Office and Institute being constructed largely of local bluestone and the original Railway Station of limestone.

Freestone quarries were also opened in the southern hills face, one quarry at Oakbank farm supplying the stones for the Telegraph Station, original Catholic chapel and several private houses in the late 1850s. By 1860 also, sources of Morewood plain and corrugated iron and supplies of cedar were readily available in Gawler (from Padman & Co. and from W. Duffield & Co.'s Victoria steam saw mill respectively), providing local roofing material and interior timber for the increasing number of substantial residences built in the 1860s⁷⁰.

1871 - 1900

By 1900 the population of Gawler had reached 1996, but few of the original generation of settlers remained. Many of the leading figures in local commerce and industry, business and public service had died in the 1890s, among them James Martin, William Barnet (founder and proprietor of the Bunyip, Thomas Fotheringham (proprietor of Fotheringham's Brewery and Cordial Manufactory), Frederick May (of May Bros. Engineering Works), John McEwen (proprietor of the Prince Alfred Hotel), Carl Gustav Roediger (store keeper and chaff merchant), John Rudall (solicitor), George Warren (surveyor), J.C. Wilkinson (auctioneer) and W.F. Wincey (timber merchant).

Gawler was never to recover the spirit of enterprise of these pioneers who had made so much of the opportunities offered in the first fifty years of settlement. Even in the thirty years after 1871, in spite of the successful expansion of a number of industrial and commercial ventures, the lasting evidence of prosperity was not as great as in the preceding two decades.

Most of the profits of the industries were ploughed back into plant and premises, rather than being diverted into public buildings, although a number of elegant private dwellings were erected in this period. Most church building at this time, for example, was in the form of additions and alterations rather than in new structures, and the funds were raised largely by the congregation. Significant exceptions were the Anglican Church of the Transfiguration at Gawler South (1895) and the Roman Catholic church, the second St. Peter's and St. Paul's, built in 1897/98. The principal public buildings erected were government owned and funded - the Gawler Primary School (1878), the new Railway Station (1879), the Courthouse (1881) and the Waterworks Building (1882) - and the Town Hall, built by the Corporation in 1878. The memorial to John McKinlay, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1874, and the foundation arch of which was placed the following year, represented the only public undertaking of this period.

The Forester's Hall, built in 1899, was the only building to be erected by a Society, most groups having established homes before 1871 or being content to operate from the Institute. The active commercial life of the period was evident in the transfers and enlargement of shops and offices rather than in new building, for traders preferred to remain within the largely built-upon Murray Street. This trend was to continue throughout the 20th Century, so that the premises erected by the Bank of Adelaide (now the A.N.Z. Bank) in 1873 and the National Bank in 1881, Pile's Buildings at the north end of Murray Street (west) built in 1878, the shops (originally known as Wilcox Buildings) extending north from the Jacob Street corner and the extensions to a previously very modest drapers shop by Alfred Sheard in Murray Street (part of the present Essex House) in 1897, are the few remaining significant business premises from this period.

Murray Street was described in 1880 as "generally of a substantial character; occasionally one meets with a few dilapidated structures which merely stand as landmarks of the past, and which the daily marked progress of Modern Athens will soon sweep away to replace them with new edifices worthy of the town."⁷⁷ Over the next twenty years most of the temporary structures were replaced and the commercial centre achieved a high degree of harmony in architecture, evident in contemporary photographs and still suggested by a view of Murray Street buildings from the rear vantage point of High Street.

The most numerous new structures during this period were private houses, particularly in the East and North wards. In the North ward, most vacant allotments were used up by 1900 in the building of new houses, particularly along Finnis Street, and more substantial houses often replaced an existing cottage or cottages. In the East ward a number of residential dwellings had been demolished (lots 226 - 233) to make way for the new Phoenix Foundry premises, but new areas of residential settlement had opened up north of Lyndoch Road (along the present Warren, Edith

and Blanche Streets), following subdivision of former 'Clonlea' land in 1873, and further east of the original extension, to the present Daly Street and East Terrace, with the 'Gulf-View' subdivision of 1876. Murray Street (all wards) was radically altered along its length by the replacement of cottages and houses by more shops and by the extension of one business into adjoining premises.

It is rarely possible now to state with certainty the architect or builder of these privately commissioned buildings. In many cases the owner was the 'architect' and various contractors undertook the masonry, carpentry and painting. Most building was, however, in locally quarried stone and locally made brick and by local workmen, and this gave a homogeneity and harmony to buildings in this period and ultimately to Gawler in general as earlier timber and iron buildings were replaced.

1901 - 1928

The population of both the Gawler Corporation and the Gawler South District Council declined in the period between 1911 and 1921 and then remained stationary in the 1920s. Industrial, commercial and building activity suffered from an uncertain economic climate and the widespread unemployment and depression that was soon to affect the whole country had become apparent in Gawler by mid 1928.

The industrial activity that had made Gawler so prosperous and independent had virtually ceased by 1928 and the improvement and extension of railway services and changing export demands had eroded the value of Gawler's services to the surrounding agricultural district. By the end of the 1920s, workers were increasingly forced to seek employment outside Gawler, while metropolitan businesses and services were further intruding into the still profitable commercial arena of Gawler.

The agreement of 1920 between the Gawler Corporation and the Mudla Wirra South District Council and the Adelaide business firm of C.C. Deland, giving the latter a virtual monopoly on sand and gravel extraction from the North Para in return for royalties to sustain the falling rates, and the purchase and demolition of the Victoria Mill by the Railways Department and the use of the site for a sand dumping and trucking ground in 1928, were symbolic of the changes that had come to Gawler and its new dependence on outside interests and activity by the end of this period.

The general decline in local prosperity and optimism was rapidly felt in the building industry. Very few houses or other private buildings of any type were built between 1900 and 1928 within the Gawler Corporation. That there was a need for new houses was evident from the high rentals and house values prevailing by 1928, but those needing housing had no funds to pay for building or materials. Between the censuses of 1901 and 1933 the number of dwellings within the Gawler Corporation actually fell slightly (443 to 429) in spite of the expansion of settlement in East Gawler. Building continued south and west of Gawler, within the boundaries of the Gawler South District Council and the number of residential properties increased by some 60% between 1901 and 1921 (257 to 394) but again there was stagnation in the 1920s.

Public building in this period was also much reduced and reflected largely extension of church facilities to a more widely spread population and the provision of new educational and other facilities for the residential population of the whole district. This was evident in the erection of the Roman Catholic Convent in Porter Street, the new Methodist Manse at Gawler West and the new Fire Brigade Station in Jacob Street (all 1910), the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Bassett Town (1910/1911), St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Hall (1910/1911), the Congregational Church Kindergarten Hall (1912/1913), Hutchinson Hospital (1912/1913), the Gawler South Church Hall (1913/1914), Gawler School of Mines and Gawler High School on Lyndoch Road (1915), the first McKinlay Cottage Homes on Tod Street in 1915, North Gawler Lutheran Church (1921), Zion Lutheran Church in Cowan Street (1922), Gawler South Church of Christ

(1924), the Roman Catholic School on Porter Street in 1925, the Willaston Methodist Kindergarten Hall (1927), the new Maternity Block of Hutchinson Hospital (1926) and enlargement of the original Gawler West Methodist Church (1925/1926).

Commercial building was minimal, the only new premises being constructed being those of the clothing factory in Union Street in 1914. Essex House was extended in 1905 and again in 1911 (in the process of which one of Gawler's oldest remaining shops was demolished) so that by 1928 it occupied an area previously housing up to six shops and workshops. Most commercial building activity was of this nature, involving the modification, alteration or extension of existing premises to meet new needs rather than demolition and total reconstruction. Industrial activity was the same, with the old cordial factory becoming a butter factory, the Victoria Mill being used for a fodder compression industry and the Albion Mill for a chaff cutting business in the first years of the twentieth century and subsequently as a chaff and grain store, while the tramway goods shed became - in a significant transformation - a motor garage.

The style of building showed no major changes in this period, and the new houses in Gawler South stood harmoniously with their nineteenth century neighbours. The extension of the Building Act to Gawler in 1926 was too late to affect building activity in this period, although it was to be significant in the local building revival of the later 1940s and 1950s. Most of the building to 1920 was by the same local contractors and tradesmen who had evolved the distinctive Gawler architecture of the later nineteenth century - Taylor and Forgie, Thomas White (the erstwhile employee of Deland and Tardiff), Edwin Mould, Arthur Rebbeck and the Gawler South builders John Dieckmann and Jame Peek using the bricks of Busbridge and Bright (run by Nelson Bright on the death of James Busbridge and later by George and Frank Busbridge) and William Weaver (later William Gouger) and lime from the Willaston kilns of George Eyers, the Federal Lime Company, William Rendell and Ayling and Dwyer.

1929 - 1978

After the depression the population of the Gawler Corporation grew rapidly from a little over 3,000 in 1933 to 4,436 in 1947 and 5,703 in 1966. After 1966 the rate of population increase declined and a significant feature in the population distribution of the 1970s was the increase in the proportion of older residents (over 60 years). The population increase of the 1940s to 1960s created a great demand for housing, services and education, while the trend to an older population in the 1970s required more attention to the provision of community and private recreational and care facilities for retired and elderly citizens. The response to these changing demands was reflected in both the private building activity within the Corporation as well as Corporation and Government undertakings.

The location of the range of new community facilities built in this period reflected the particular growth of settlement in the southern portion of the enlarged Corporation, the new government High School (1964) and Roman Catholic School (St. Brigid's, 1963) being located at Evanston, Immanuel Lutheran Church (1962) being built at Gawler South and the Church of the Nazarine at Gawler West. With the construction of the Adult Education Centre on Jacob and Finnis Streets (1967) and the new Post Office in Tod Street (1973) the town centre gained its first substantial new public facilities for more than fifty years.

Commercial buildings changed radically in appearance in this period. The picture theatre, built on Murray Street, of locally quarried limestone for Regal Amusements Ltd. in 1934 was the last major new structure in the old style. The new supermarket of Coles Ltd., opened on 24 October 1947, presaged a new development in commercial practice and construction, and the facade of much of Murray Street was altered as buildings were modernised, advertising extended and parking facilities provided for the ever growing number of private vehicles. New commercial and industrial enterprises took over existing premises or constructed timber and iron and concrete block facilities for their activities, particularly in Willaston and Gawler South.

Large new buildings appeared in the streets immediately west of Murray Street as booming commercial activity overflowed the traditional ribbon development along the main street. Much of the new development was unrelentingly "modern", making no concessions to the character of adjacent or preceeding structures. Increased awareness of Gawler's heritage and of the importance of long-term planning was evident in community activity (by the Gawler National Trust, other groups and individuals) aimed at the preservation of structures and by the measures taken by Council including the appointment of Mr. R.G. Walter as Town Planner (from 1973) to control the scope and direction of building development. A Town Centre Development Plan prepared by Bruer, Vogt & Hignett was approved by Council in 1975. Interim development control under the Planning and Development Act was also achieved in 1975. During the same period controversy attended the proposals to demolish the pioneer place wall and the original fire station and "Corporation Cottage" on Lyndoch Road (1970) and to build a Woolworth's supermarket on the corner of High Street and Lyndoch Road, the site of the former house and surgery of Dr. Dawes (1974), the design of a Coles supermarket on part of the former Albion Mills site (1977) and the form of expansion of various Murray Street premises. In some instances local agitation prevented unsympathetic new commercial development.

In private home building, the changes in this period were dramatic. From the 1940s there was developed a new range of locally produced materials of a character quite new in Gawler and their extensive use in subsequent housing development created structures comparable with those in the Adelaide metropolitan areas but quite alien to the earlier traditional sandstone and bluestone houses with their galvanised iron roofs and verandahs and brick and timber ornamentation. Between 1933 and 1947 the number of houses within 'Greater Gawler' increased by over 150, and already new trends in architecture were reflected, notably the use of plastered or painted cement finished brickwork (known in the trade as "Spanish work"). Between 1947 and 1961, however, more than 500 new dwellings were built and the range of new materials (mass produced red brick initially, with later use of cream and coloured bricks and concrete blocks and of many-hued roofing tiles) was greater, so that the physical appearance of Gawler was much altered.

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THIS CHRONOLOGY RELATES MAINLY TO BUILDINGS

- 1839 ✓ Special Survey for Reid and Murray by Light along North Para.
Gawler township planned by Light and laid out by William Jacob..
John Reid takes up residence on his selection 'Clonlea'.
✓ Old Spot built by David Scheibener. (*rebuilt 1855*)
- 1840 Other members of Special Survey take up selections.
✓ Old Bushman built by Robert Robertson.
Regular (weekly) conveyance between Adelaide and Gawler commenced.
- ✓ 1842 Police Station Built, Cowan Street. (Cells, yard, Sergeant's residence).
Bridge built over North Para.
Copper discovered on Bagot's Special Survey at Kapunda.
- 1843 First District Court held in Gawler.
✓ Weekly mail service between Adelaide and Gawler and post office facilities
in Gawler established by Henry Calton.
- 1845 Copper discoveries at the Burra.
Victoria Mill established by Stephen King in Jacob Street. Enlarged 1848
or 1849, 1853.
Expansion of local police force recommended.
- 1846 Public schoolhouse proposed on land reserved for school, Scheibener Terrace.
- 1847 Establishment of boiling-down works by Reid and Devlin on North Para.
St. George's Church of England, Orleana Square, begun.
- 1848 ✓ Expansion of Victoria Mill by new owner, Walter Duffield.
Establishment of bullock dray manufacturing business by James Martin.
Re-building of North Para bridge, west of original bridge.
St. George's Church of England consecrated. G.S. Kingston, architect.
Anglican Parsonage built on glebe land in Gawler East.
Public schoolroom, Fotheringham Terrace, completed.
Willaston township laid out.
✓ Gawler Arms Hotel built in Murray Street. Extensive additions 1868;
apparently rebuilt 1903.
- 1849 South Para bridge built.
Willaston Hotel built, delicensed 1919. Now two private residences.
- 1850 St. George's schoolroom, Cowan Street, completed and opened as a day
school. New school room built on lot 130 in 1866. This building
demolished 1891.
Foundation stone of Catholic church, Parnell Square, laid.
Bertha township laid out.
Wesleyan Chapel, Tod Street, erected. Transept added 1858, classrooms 1875.
- ✓ 1851 Globe (Kingsford) Hotel built in Murray Street. Name changed to Kingsford
1858.
✓ Congregational Church, Cowan Street, erected.
Gawler East sub-division laid out.
'Para Para' estate purchased by Walter Duffield. Subdivided and sold 1923.
- 1852 ✓ James Harris began drapery in Murray Street. Expanded premises to Jas.
Harris & Sons "Gawler Stores", now Eudunda Farmers.
- 1853 ✓ Tannery begun by Harrison Brothers (short-lived venture).
Evanston township laid out.
✓ Union Flour Mill, Murray Street (south) erected by Harrison Brothers.
Enlarged 1856. Destroyed by fire 1914, rebuilt 1915.
- 1854 Fotheringham's Brewery established, Julian Terrace.
- ✓ 1855 Original Old Spot Hotel demolished and two-storey premises built.
Railway from Adelaide to Gawler begun.
✓ St. Peter's and St. Paul's Roman Catholic church completed.
- 1856 St. Andrew's Presbyterian church built, Cowan Street. Architects English
and Brown. Spire removed 1893; Hall added 1910.

- 1857 Branch of S.A. Banking Co. opened in Gawler (rented premises).
✓Railway from Adelaide completed to Gawler, station opened.
- 1857 Telegraph communication between Gawler and Adelaide begun.
✓Gawler township incorporated.
Gawler West township laid out and lots sold by auction.
✓Gawler Institute formed.
Court House built, Cowan Street.
- 1858 Foundation stone new St. George's church laid, Orleana Square.
E.A. Hamilton, Architect.
Gawler South township laid out.
Bassett Town township laid out.
Gawler West Bible Christian Church erected. Now Gawler West Uniting Church,
with extensive additions (church and schoolroom) 1925/26, hall 1957.
Mill Inn, Gawler South, erected. Now Vincentian Centre.
Criterion Hotel opened in Bassett Town - to 1863 known as the Engine & Driver
- 1859 ✓S.A. Banking Co. (later Bank of S.A., taken over by Union Bank 1892) built
premises on Murray Street. Now Rudall & Rudall's offices.
✓Oddfellows Hall, Murray Street, erected. (Additions 1865.)
Branch of National Bank opened in Gawler (rented premises).
✓Prince Albert Hotel built rebuilt c.1901 as two-storey structure
✓Southend Hotel built in Murray Street. Originally known as the Grapes Inn
and as the Commercial after 1862.
- 1860 ✓Telegraph Station built in Murray Street (post office business also
transferred there).
- 1861 Keystone of tower arch of new St. George's laid.
New Congregational Church erected, Cowan Street. Vestry added 1881; tower
1901; Duffield Hall 1913.
- 1862 ✓Commercial Southend Hotel built in Murray Street.
- 1863 Monthly Bunyip newspaper begun.
New Police Station built, Cowan Street. Thomas Laycock Contractor.
Enlarged c.1880; Taylor and Forgie contractors.
Footbridge begun (completed January 1864) over South Para to Gawler West.
Union Mill purchased from Harrison Brothers by Walter Duffield.
- 1864 New St. George's church opened and consecrated. Transept and chapel 1885;
tower 1908.
Land purchased by Corporation for roadway between High and Murray Street.
(E. Thorup's land - Thorup's Lane.)
- 1865 Land given by Henry Ayers to Corporation for roadway between High and Duffield
Streets. Ayers Street.
New schoolhouse built at Willaston, W.S. Taylor, Builders. Now branch of
District Council of Light.
- 1866 Congregational church manse erected on church land, Cowan Street.
New St. George's schoolroom opened.
Residences built for James Martin ("Trevu", Deland Avenue) and James Pile
("Oaklands", McKinlay Avenue).
✓New Post Office begun in Murray Street; Pett & Grey contractors.
Branch of Bank of Adelaide established in Gawler (rented premises).
Victoria Hotel built at Willaston now known as the Willaston Hotel.
- 1867 Foundation stone Willaston Wesleyan church laid. Vestry, 1911; Hall 1927.
Victoria Flour Mill in Jacob Street destroyed. Rebuilt at Gawler West.
Foundation stone new Wesleyan Methodist church laid, completed January 1869.
✓Post Office completed and clock tower begun.
Vicit to Gawler of Duke of Edinburgh.
Opening of Roseworthy and Forester's line of railway.
- 1870 ✓Baptist Church built in Murray Street. Additions, 1873, 1879, 1900, 1905.
✓Gawler Institute erected, Deland and Tardiff, contractors.
New South Para bridge completed, Mr. Nutt, contractor.
Eagle Foundry, King Street, built by David Thomson.
Cemetery closed to further burials.

- 1872 ✓ New Phoenix Foundry premises built on High Street-Calton Road by James Martin.
- 1873 ✓ Bank of Adelaide premises erected in Murray Street. Now A.N.Z. Bank.
- 1874 ✓ Foundation stone McKinlay Memorial laid by John Forrest.
Martin & Co. formed by James Martin taking J.F. Martin and A. May into partnership.
- 1875 ✓ Keystone arch of McKinlay Memorial placed in position; memorial unveiled.
Wall around (former) cemetery built.
- 1876 Victoria Mill, Gawler West, again destroyed by fire. Rebuilt 1877.
- 1877 St. George's school closed.
Albion Mill, Jacob Street, destroyed by fire. Rebuilt and enlarged 1878.
- 1878 ✓ Town Hall built, J.J. Peek, contractor, with supervision of B.E. Deland, architect and builder.
✓ Pile's Buildings, Murray Street, built.
Branch Commercial Bank set up in Gawler (in Pile's Buildings).
Gawler Public School, Porter Street, opened. E.S. Wood, architect, William Tardif, builder.
- 1879 ✓ New Railway Station built, Robin and Hack, contractor.
✓ Street lighting of Gawler begun.
✓ Tramway to Murray Street opened.
Gawler and Willaston Lime and Brick Company, Willaston, commenced operations.
Spur lines opened to James Dawson's Albion Mill and to Gawler and Willaston Lime and Brick Co. premises.
- 1880 St. George's School re-opened under L.S. Burton.
D. & R.J. Fotheringham's Cordial factory, 8th Street, in operation. Now Southern Farmers Co-operative Ltd., formerly Taylor Brothers butter factory.
- 1881 Martin & Co. moved part of works (smithy and foundry) to High Street premises. Expanded early 1890s.
✓ Gawler tramway terminus goodshed built.
National Bank Premises in Murray Street erected.
New Court House built, Cowan Street. James Peek, contractor.
- 1882 Exhibition Building erected on Recreation Grounds.
Waterworks Buildings erected.
- 1885 May Bros. Engineering Works established at Gawler West.
Robinson's Britannia Foundry established at Gawler West.
- 1889 Early Wednesday closing for shop assistants.
- 1890 New Willaston bridge completed.
- 1893 Geo. Hilfers (Albion Mill) in liquidation. Mill idle for many years following.
- 1895 Foundation stone of Church of the Transfiguration, Gawler South, laid.
Chancel 1902; Hall 1914.
- 1897 Limestone flux export to Port Adelaide commenced.
- ✓ 1898 ✓ New St. Peter's and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church dedicated.
Barossa Water Scheme agreed to by Government.
- ✓ 1899 ✓ Forester's Hall, Murray Street, erected. Now demolished.
✓ First private hospital opened, Orleana Square.
- 1901 Barossa Water Scheme completed.
Compressed fodder industry begun by Darling & Son in Victoria Mill premises.
- 1902 Bequest of Thomas Hutchinson (d.1901) for a public hospital in Gawler.
- 1903 ✓ James Martin statue erected on Murray Street premises of James Martin & Co.
Later removed to Julian Terrace park.
Foundation stone of Freemason's Hall, Lyndoch Road, laid.

- 1904 Private hospital begun by Sister Greenslade on Victoria Terrace.
Howell and Know commenced business as chaff cutters and grain merchants at Albion Mill.
- 1906 Private hospital begun by Dr. A.H.C. Dawes adjoining his home in High Street- now demolished.
Taylor Bros. butter factory begun in Water Street (Eighth), now Southern Farmers, in former cordial factory premises.
- 1907 James Martin & Co. wound up Phoenix Engineering Works purchased by Henry Dutton.
First two cottage homes, Tod Street, opened.
New South Para bridge under construction - officially opened 22nd January 1908.
Federal Lime Co. commenced lime burning operations near Willaston.
- 1908 Bowling greens opened in Jacob Street.
Agricultural implement machinery section of James Martin & Co. purchased by syndicate of Gawler businessmen and operated as the Gawler Implement Manufacturing Co., disbanded 1921.
Turretfield Estate (originally the property of H.D. Murray, one of the Special Survey proprietors) sold to the Government for use as a model dairy farm - now Turretfield Agricultural Research Centre.
Foundation stone of tower of St. George's Church laid.
- 1910 Gawler Sand Co. begun large-scale sand mining from North Para, ceased within a few years.
Foundation stone of Roman Catholic Convent, Porter Street, laid. Opened October 1910.
Fire Brigade Station, Jacob Street, built.
Seventh Day Adventist Church, Ann (Twentysecond) Street, Gawler West, begun. Opened 1911. New church built adjoining in 1969.
Berrett Town subdivision laid out (East Gawler).
Long strike by employees of May Bros. and Gawler Implement Manufacturing Co..
- 1911 Opening of Gawler-Angaston railway and Gawler North railway station.
- 1912 ✓ Electric lighting introduced to Gawler (a Corporation undertaking).
Extended to Gawler South in 1913 and Willaston in 1918.
Construction of Hutchinson Hospital, East Terrace, begun, J.T. Quinn & Co. contractors. Completed 1913. Extensions 1926 (maternity wing) 1957 (nurses quarters).
- 1913 Gawler South Church Hall, Adelaide Road, begun. Completed 1914.
- 1914 Union Mill destroyed by fire. Rebuilt 1915.
Deadman's Pass footbridge closed. Demolished 1965.
Clothing Factory established by Jacob in Union Street.
- 1915 ✓ Purchase of James Martin & Co. by Samuel Perry - subsequently known as Perry Engineering Co..
Joint premises erected to Gawler High School and Gawler School of Mines (Technical School) on Lyndoch Road.
New cottage homes, Tod Street, completed. Now demolished.
- 1917 S.A. Gas Co. closed its Gawler works.
- 1919 Weir constructed by Corporation over South Para. Demolished 1933.
- 1920 Agreement between C.C. Deland and Gawler Corporation and Mudla Wirra South District Council for removal of minimum of 20,000 tons of sand per annum from North Para, upon payment of royalty of 6d. per ton.
- 1921 Gawler Implement Manufacturing Co. disbanded.
North Gawler Lutheran Church built in Warren Street.
Foundation stone of Zion Lutheran Church, Cowan Street, laid. Completed 1922. Church hall, 1954. Annex to part of church 1964. Zion pre school centre 1978.

- 1922 Zion Lutheran Church, Cowan Street, completed.
- 1923 Corporation electric lighting plant sold to Adelaide Electric Supply Co..
- 1924 Gawler South Church of Christ, Adelaide Road, built.
- 1925 Roman Catholic School built on Porter Street.
- 1926 Extension of provisions of Building Act, 1923, to Gawler.
- 1927 May Bros. wound up. Part of premises later used by Jeffs Bros., millers.
- 1928 ✓ Perry Engineering Co. closed its Gawler premises (plant removed to Mile End works).
Victoria Mill demolished (gutted by fire 1927).
Street names in Gawler South District Council changed.
- 1930's Gawler Trotting Club established in Paxton Street (later moved to aerodrome site).
- 1931 ✓ Murray Street tramway closed to traffic and lines subsequently taken up.
Institute Memorial Hall completed.
- 1932 Fotheringham's brewery closed (property taken over by S.A. Brewing Co.)
St. George's Grammar School closed, re-opened as a Lutheran day school in 1933.
- 1933 Proclamation of "Greater Gawler" (enlarged municipality).
Jeffs Bros. of Kapunda began milling operations from former May Bros. premises.
- 1936 Old Cemetery proclaimed a public park (Pioneer Place).
- 1939 Albion Mill demolished.
- 1945 Migrant hostel opened at Willaston. Was R.A.A.F. camp.
- 1947 First houses built for Housing Trust in Gawler, C.A.T. Duldig contractor.
Clothing factory, Murray Street, begun. Completed 1948.
- 1948 R.S.L. clubrooms built on site of Albion Mills, after which the club took over premises of the Church of the Nazarine.
- 1956 Church of the Nazarine, Gosford Street and Overway Bridge Road, Gawler West, erected (D.C. Mudla Wirra).
- 1962 Foundation stone Immanuel Lutheran Church, Seventh Street, Gawler South, laid. Church completed 1963. Hall 1967 (dedicated January 1968).
New Police station buildings (offices, garage and cell block) begun in Cowan Street.
- 1963 Gawler By-pass road opened.
New Catholic school (St. Brigid's) opened on Para Road, Evanston.
- 1964 New Gawler High School, Barnet Road.
- 1965 Adult Education Centre, Jacob and Finnis Streets, under construction.
Completed 1967.
- 1966 Court House, Cowan Street, extensively renovated (interior only).
- 1970 Gawler Mill (Jeffs Bros.) closed as a mill. Reopened 1975 as a restaurant.
- 1973 New Post Office, Tod Street, completed.
Oddfellows Hall sold to Super Elliott Cycles.
- 1976 Development of Elliott Goodger Memorial Park, Willaston.
Timer Fashions closed Julian Terrace factory.
- 1977 Opening of new maternity and gynaecology wing Hutchinson Hospital.
- 1978 Demolition of Salvation Army Hall for Further Education Centre car park.

	Description	Date of Construction (Original Building.)	Address	Allotment Number	Notes	Item No
	A Old Spot Hotel	1839	Murray Street	199	Rebuilt 1855 (two-storey) enlarged 1879-80	1
✓	A Old Bushman Hotel	1840	Cowan Street	96	Rebuilt 1870's (see p 52)	2
	B Gawler Arms Hotel	1848	Murray Street	47	Rebuilt 1903 (two storey)	4
	A Willaston Hotel (Original)	c.1849	Main North Road (Willaston)	Pts. 1, 2	Now two private residences	55
—	Ax Uniting Church Hall	1850	Tod Street	19	Original Wesleyan Chapel	21
✓	A United Parish Church Hall	1851	Cowan Street	111	The original Congregational Church	24a
	Bx Kingsford Hotel	c.1851	Murray Street	12	Formerly Globe Hotel	35
	Ax Gawler Mill	c.1853	Julian Terrace	3, pt.4	Originally the Union Mill. Largely rebuilt 1915	29
o ✓	A Abbey Restaurant	1855-56	Cowan Street	Pt. 95	Formerly St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	25
	B Eudunda Farmers	c.1857	Murray Street	15	Former Gawler Stores. Date refers to the first significant extension of the premises by James Harris	53
	A Railway Hotel	c.1857	Eighteenth St.	21-24		40
	B Vincentian Centre	c.1858	Adelaide Road	102	Formerly Mill Inn, later a shop	38
	B Gawler West Uniting Church	1858	Fourteenth St.	51	Original Bible Christian Church	51
—	B Criterion Hotel	c.1858	Nineteenth St.	38-35	Originally the Engine and Driver Hotel	39
	A Taylor and Forgie Workshop Premises	c.1858	Tod Street	Pt. 46	Now tea rooms	66
	Axo House	1858-59	Scheibener Tce.	19	Original Wesleyan Manse	47
	B Prince Albert Hotel	1859	Murray Street	197	Rebuilt c.1901	36
o	A Professional Offices	1859	Murray Street	pt. 204	Former Bank of S.A., later offices of Rudall & Rudall, Solicitors.	45

	Description	Date of Construction (Original Building.)	Address	Allotment Number	Notes	Item No
A	Super Elliots	1859	Murray Street	Pt. 201	Formerly the Oddfellows Hall	50
A	Southend Hotel	1859	Murray Street	Pts.204, 205	Formerly the Commercial and the Grapes Inn	37
Ax	National Trust Museum	1860	Murray Street	Pt. 202	Former Telegraph Station	42
✓ A	United Parish (Congregational) Church	1861	Cowan Street	111	Former Congregational Church (second)	24
✓ Ax	St. George's Church of England	1858-64	Orleana Square			28
B	Willaston Post Office	1864	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	8	Operated from the general store	57
B	Willaston Memorial Hall	c.1865	Redbanks Road (Willaston)	5	Building now incorporated within branch office of D.C. of Light	54
✓ A	Roman Catholic Priest's Residence	c.1865	Porter Street	138		59
A	Houses "Hemingby"	c.1865	King Street	173		48
○ A	Willaston Hotel	1866	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	Pt. 14	Known as the Victoria Hotel to 1970	56
✓ A	St. George's Church Hall	1866	Cowan	106	Built as a schoolroom	27a
A	House "Trevu"	1866	East Tce/Deland Avenue	Pt.Sec. 3073	Now a private hospital	65
A	House "Oaklands"	1866	McKinlay Ave.	Block 17 (Subdivision of lots 368, 418, 419)	Originally mansion of James Pile - now two residences	49
Axo	Post Office	1866-67	Murray Street	Pt. 202	No longer used as a public facility	43
B	House "Mars Hill"	c.1867	High Street	215,216		63
B	Willaston Uniting Church	1867	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	48		51
B	Exchange Hotel	1868	Murray Street	194		34

Description	Date of Construction (Original Building.)	Address	Allotment Number	Notes	Item No
A x Uniting Church	1867-69	Tod Street	40	Former Methodist Church	22
2 A Gas Works	1869	Seventh Street	105	? Original buildings	44
A x Baptist Church	1870	Murray Street	2		26
A xo Gawler Institute	1870	Murray Street	198		46
A Eagle Foundry	1870	King Street	177		32
A x Uniting Church Manse	c.1871	Tod and Dundas	20	Original private residence "Tortola House"	126
✓ A x Martindale Nursing Home	1872	Duffield Street	300-305	Original mansion "Martindale"	125
A Phoenix Foundry	1872	Calton Road and High Street	226-233	Further extended 1890s. Now ice works and offices	101
A xo A.N.Z. Bank	1873	Murray Street	Pt. 198	Formerly Bank of Adelaide	118
A x McKinlay Memorial	1874-75	Murray Street			116
0 A Gawler Primary School	1877-78	Nixon Terrace	65		106
A Shops (Pile's Buildings)	1878	Murray Street	93		120
A xo Town Hall	1878	Murray Street	Pt. 198		115
B Southern Farmers	c.1879	Eighth Street	Pt. 2	Originally Fotheringham's Cordial Factory, then Taylor Bros. butter factory	104
A x Gawler Railway Station	1879	Twentythird St.			130
— B House and Shop	1870s	Main North Road (Willaston)	3	Formerly butchers of Hodson & Clement/E. Gartrell	109
A xo National Bank	1881	Murray Street	16		119
✓ A Court House	1881	Cowan Street	124		127
A E. & W.S. Department Buildings	1882	Julian Terrace	Pt. Sec. 24		105
A Exhibition Building	1882	Patterson Terrace	Parklands		113
0 A Jeffs Bros. Building (Wheat Store)	1885	Twentythird St.	11, 12	Part of former May Bros. Engineering Works	102
✓ B Roman Catholic School	1887	Cowan Street	68		128

	Description	Date of Construction (Original Building.)	Address	Allotment Number	Notes	Item No
A	House "Robinson House"	1880s	Railway Terrace	135, 136		131
A	Church of the Transfiguration	1895	Adelaide Road			108
A B	Offices	1870s	Fifteenth Street	Pt. 93, 94- 96		129
✓ Ax	St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church	1897-98	Parnell Square			132
A	Freemasons Hall	1903-1904	Lyndoch Road	249		225
B	Residence	1904	Victoria Terrace	176	Formerly a private hospital	221
B	House	1905	Adelaide Road	42, 43	Former Gawler South District Council Offices	210
o A	Essex House	1905	Murray Street	Pts. 46, 47	Original butchers and boot shop extended 1897. New premises built 1905, much expanded 1911.	121, 226
✓ A	Roman Catholic Convent	1910	Porter Street	66, 67		216
B	Fire Station	1910	Jacob Street	49		224
A x	Savings Bank of S.A.	1911	Murray Street	Pt. 203		202
B	Hutchinson Hospital	1912	East Terrace	Pt. Sec 3500		214
— B	Gawler South Anglican Church Hall	1913	Adelaide Road	79	See item sheet for Church of the Transfiguration	211
B	Gawler East Primary	1915	Lyndoch Road	348-350	Formerly Gawler High and "School of Mines"	206 & 207
B	House	1921	Warren Street	255	Formerly North Gawler Lutheran Church, later ambulance centre.	222
✓ B	Zion Lutheran Church	1922	Cowan Street	104		203
o A	Church of Christ	1924	Adelaide Road	Pt. 22		218

Note: On this Heritage List recommendations made by Hignett & Company on the significance of each item has been made according to the following worthiness rating:-

A = Worthy of detailed assessment and documentation

B = Not requiring detailed assessment and documentation at this time but of general heritage interest.

o = Items included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

x = Items included on the National Estate Register.

6. HERITAGE AREAS

A Heritage Area is defined as an area and/or group of buildings, townscapes, streetscapes and landscapes that have historic, cultural, social, architectural, scientific, aesthetic, townscape or landscape importance.

The Gawler Conservation Area with approximately the area covered by Light's original plan, is defined below. It has been entered in the Register of the National Estate.

"Bounded on the south, west and north by the South and North Para Rivers, and on the east by Warren and Union Streets, Lyndoch Road, Daly and Duffield Streets, and by Ayers Street to a point 150 m west of Murray Street then by a line due south from Ayers Street to Coombe Street, then by a line due west to the South Para River, Methodist Church, Tod Street, Gawler. Methodist Hall, Tod Street, Gawler. Methodist Rectory, corner Tod and Dundas Streets, Gawler. National Bank, Murray Street, Gawler. St. George's Church of England, Gawler, St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Porter Street, Gawler."

Diagram 8 illustrates the following suggested Heritage Areas, several of which are within the Gawler Conservation Area.

MURRAY STREET HERITAGE AREA

This Heritage Area includes Murray Street from Dead Man's Pass to the Railway Crossing in the north. The boundaries are High Street extended to Dead Man's Pass in the south, Union Street and Warren Street on the east, the South Para River intersecting with Reid Street and King Street to the railway line on the west.

This area includes the commercial, industrial and social activity centre of Gawler from first settlement. There are numerous items of heritage value within the area which still exhibits the character of an early settlement township.

COWAN STREET HERITAGE AREA

This area known as Church Hill is the residential portion of Light's original plan. It includes Cowan Street from Light Square to Porter Street and is bounded on the south by Finnis and Reid Streets extending down Porter Street to Nixon Terrace. On the north the boundary is Sutton Street, Porter Street and all allotments having a frontage to the northern side of Cowan Street and Orleana Square.

The area includes a significant number of houses together with churches and community facilities.

METHODIST CHURCH HERITAGE AREA

This area includes the Methodist Church and associated buildings on Tod Street. It is bounded on the south by the South Para River and the southern boundary of allotment 20. The western boundary is Dundas Street and the northern boundary includes allotments 39 and 40.

RAILWAY HERITAGE AREA

This area includes the Gawler Railway Station and surrounding areas. It is bounded on the east by Twentythird Street between Twentythird Street and Eighteenth Street and on the west by Railway Terrace between Elizabeth and Dean Street. It includes frontage buildings such as the Criterion Hotel, Railway Hotel, May Bros. Foundry, the Victoria Mill site and houses along Railway Terrace. The character is one of development around an early communication focus.

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 51 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: OLD SPOT HOTEL

Historical: "GOLDEN FLEECE" and "CALTON'S HOTEL"

ITEM NUMBER

1

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

"Golden Fleece" was first hotel and apparently first building of any significance erected in Gawler in late 1839 by licensee David Scheibener, allegedly with the financial assistance of the first pioneer of the Gawler Special Survey, John Reid. As "Calton's Hotel" under licensee Sarah Calton from 1842 became a major halting place for carters and others travelling to and from copper mines and agricultural areas of the lower north. Licence transferred to Henry Calton in 1846 and hotel known as "Old Spot" from 1848.

Original buildings of a variety of materials including timber and pise. Rebuilt on part of original site, as a single storey stone structure of 13 rooms plus stables in 1855. Date of conversion to present two-storey building uncertain (after 1886) but building extended and renovated in 1879/80.

Proprietor Henry Calton acted as unofficial postmaster c.1843-1849 and mail-carts brought the Gawler mail to the Old Spot from Adelaide and the north.

Meetings of local branch of Oddfellows held in the hotel 1846-52 and of Freemasons 1849-53.

Features segmental and flat arches, cast iron posts, wrought iron balustrade, lattice work and parapet wall.

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 9-10, 32-34; Mahony 77; Coombe 11, 13; Pierce's 1886 plan; Register 25 March 1896; Lands Department notes SAA.1324/34; Bunyip 17

Vocal: January 1973 p.3.

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.10586

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



LOCATION

Street No: 77

Allotment: 199

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Murray

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and

commerce

Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1839-1848

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

ITEM NAME

Current: OLD BUSHMAN

Historical: BUSHMAN INN

ITEM NUMBER

2

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

The second hotel built in Gawler, the first licensee being Robert Robertson (granted between September 1840 and March 1841).

Robertson given approval by Colonial Secretary's Office in 1840 to receive and distribute mail for the Gawler Special Survey residents at the Old Bushman but it is not clear whether this took place (vide Old Spot).

Original form of construction a "wattle and daub" shanty, but there were ten rooms plus outbuildings and a second storey by the late 1850s (ceiling only 10' high and a sloping roof). Apparently rebuilt in the 1870s as the present two-storey structure with balcony.

Meetings of Oddfellows and Foresters held at Old Bushman between 1856 and 1859.

Extensive saleyards attached to hotel were a major source of patronage in the 1870s and 1880s.

Building has stone quoins, triangular pediment and rendered front wall. Cast iron balustrade spandrels and freize feature on the balcony whilst stuccoed surround semi-circular headed arches dominate at eye level. Original form of construction a "wattle and daub" shanty.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 96

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Cowan

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commer

Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1839-48

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 17, 104-106, 33; Coombe 116; Pierce's 1886 plan; National Trust 859

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.16621/11 and B.20472

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust ✓ 859

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

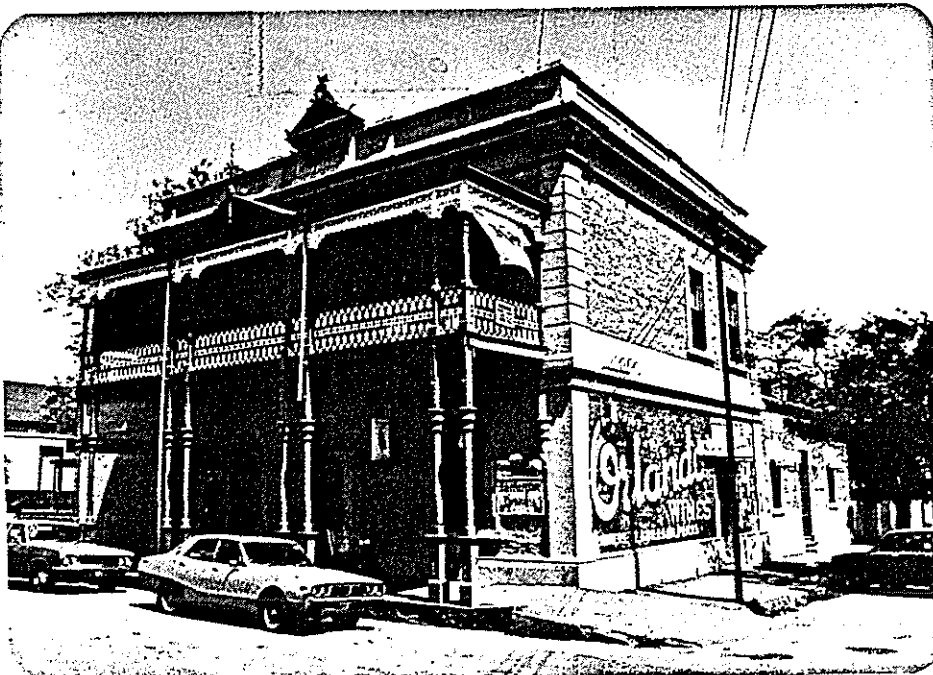
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:


PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 53 -

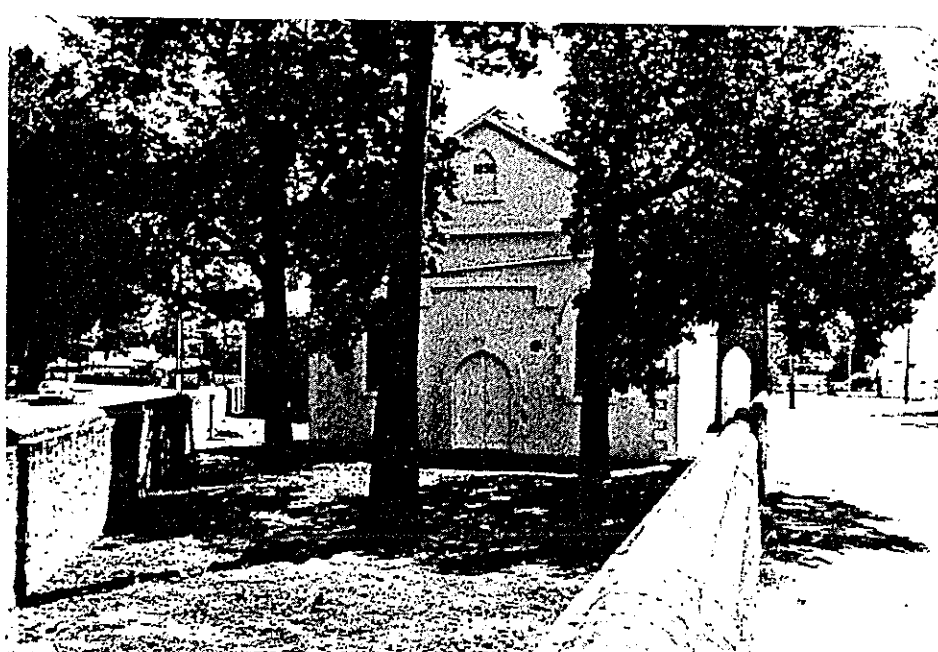
Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: .GAWLER ARMS HOTEL Historical: Unchanged</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 4</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built c.1848 (first licence taken out 20 December 1848 by David Wickerstaff). Early meetings of Gawler Permanent Building and Investment Society held at the hotel in 1873 and also venue for preparation of original petition to Gawler employees for earlier closing hours for shop assistants in 1863 (leading to the formation of the Gawler Shop Assistants Association in 1864). Original construction details not known but by 1860 comprised 10 rooms and outbuildings and there was a two-storey stone building with balcony on the site by 1886. Allegedly rebuilt (? renovated) 1903. In 1926 stables and stockyards at rear were removed and space converted to motor parking. Building suggests renovations over a long period of time. Lower level completely tiled in recent years. Parapet with art nouveau curved leaf pattern. Two-storey with balcony and Marseilles tiled roof. Upper level stucco wall. Possibly original cast iron posts supporting balcony, attractive cast iron balustrades. Gable ends to upper level verandah roof matching the adjacent Crosby's (Essex House).</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p> <p><u>LOCATION</u> Street No: 22 Allotment: 47 Section: Hundred: Street: Murray Town: Gawler LGA: Gawler Corp. Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Coombe p.118; Loyau p.31; Ellis Part II p.33; Pierce <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs: SAA.B.16621/10 (c.1903-4)</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Industry and Commerce Subtheme: Hotels</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1839-48</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p><u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/> On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other</p>
<p><u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:</p>		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 54 -

Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: UNITING CHURCH HALL</p> <p>Historical: WESLEYAN CHURCH</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p> <p>21</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Erected 1850 (official opening September 1850) as the first Wesleyan Methodist Church in Gawler (on land purchased by members, not on the allotment reserved for it in the original town plan). Foundations dug by the first local preacher, John Jones, and his father, and most of work undertaken by the congregation.</p> <p>Original building (cost \$490) was 40' x 25' and seated 140. Transept added 1858 (official opening January 1859) and classrooms in 1875. Became Sunday School hall after new church built opposite in 1869 and subsequently used as a lecture hall.</p> <p>Services held by Wesleyans in Gawler from 1846 in the public schoolhouse on Fotheringham Terrace.</p> <p>To be considered as part of a complex of church and former church buildings (Uniting Church) - see also items 22, 47 and 126.</p> <p>Main entrance is pointed gothic arch with keystone; front wall is stuccoed stone blocked, stone quoins and features small circular window random slate side wall and belfry.</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No:</p> <p>Allotment: 19</p> <p>Section:</p> <p>Hundred:</p> <p>Street: Tod</p> <p>Town:</p> <p>LGA:</p> <p>Postcode:</p> <p>State Hist.Pres.</p> <p>Region:</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme: Social Life and Organisation</p> <p>Subtheme: Religion</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p>Written: Coombe 178; Loyau 129; National Trust 1997</p> <p>Vocal:</p> <p>Archival Photographs: B.19020 (sketch c.1850)</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State:</p> <p>Study Area: 1849-70</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p> <p>Film No: Negative No:</p> <p>Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Group <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On Register <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Interim List <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>R.A.I.A. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Civic Trust <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Council <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Heritage Engin. Record <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale:</p> <p>Source:</p>		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p><u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME
Current: UNITING CHURCH.
Historical: METHODIST CHURCH

ITEM NUMBER
22

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1867-69 (foundation stone laid 19 August 1867, opened 28 March 1869 by Rev. John Watford.) Building financed by local businessman William Winney - cost £3812. Architect James McGeorge, using local builders (Manifold and Pimlott, masons, Taylor and Forgie, carpenters. Stone quarried in Clement's quarries in Hill St.

Original building 80' x 50' x 30'. Slate roof of 6000 tiles finished at edge with iron crest-tiling.

Interior re-decorated 1955.

To be considered as part of a complex of church buildings - see also items 21, 47 and 126.

Random coursed stone, openings are pointed Gothic arched, with quad. stained glass windows above entrance and blocked brickwork. Iron finials, (Gothic pointed) lancet windows and is heavily buttressed.

LOCATION
Street No:
Allotment: 40
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Tod
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME
Theme: Social Life and Organisation
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD
State:
Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

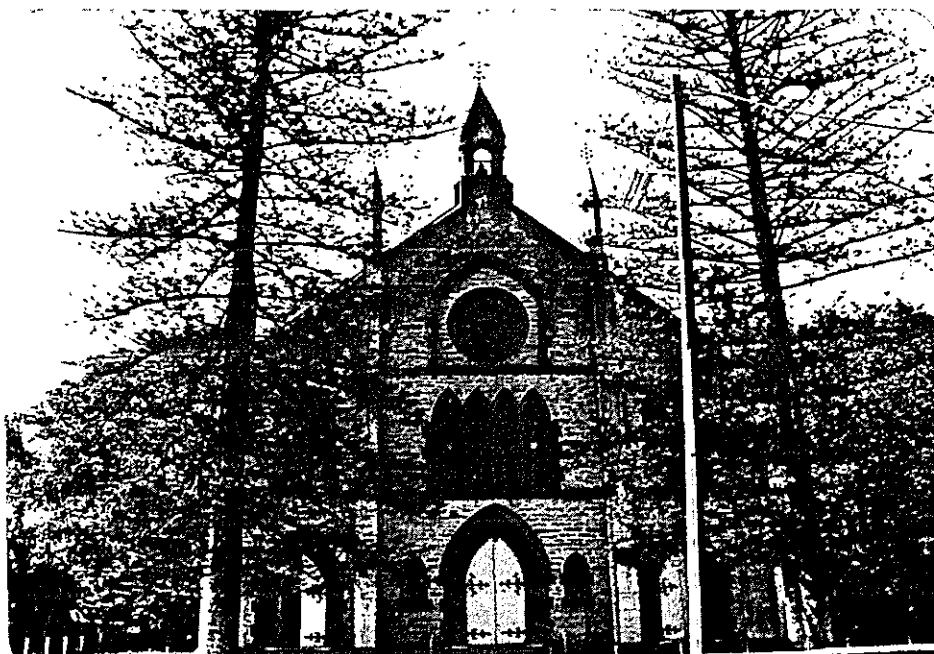
Written: Loyau 14-15, 129; Coombe 173-83, 383-6;
Ellis 21: 43-4

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH Film No: Negative No:
Direction of view:



STATUS
Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated
National Estate
National Trust ✓ 139
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other


MAP
Scale:
Source:

PREPARED BY:
DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 56 -

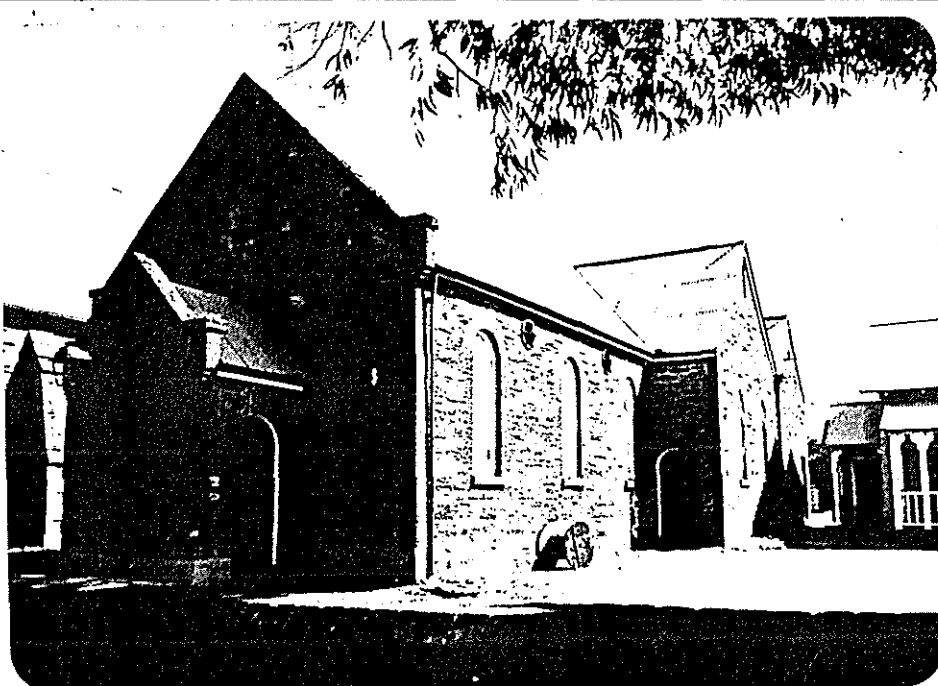
Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: UNITED PARISH CHURCH Historical: CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (the 2nd church)		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 24
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1861 (foundation stone laid 17 March 1861 by the Hon. Alexander Hay). Vestry built August 1882 and church repaired and renovated. Church tower completed May 1901. Kindergarten room (Duffield Hall) built 1912-13 (opened April 1913) and bell installed in tower 1921. [Original church, built 1851, became a schoolhouse upon completion of this new church.] To be considered as part of a complex of church buildings - see also item 24a. Random coursed slate with gable roof incorporating triple stained glass Gothic windows, stone quoins and belfry. Hall features wooden balustrade, verandah posts, picturesque tracery and rectangular openings.		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Pt.111 Section: Hundred: Street: Cowan Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Religion
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Coombe 185-7; Loyau 14, 130; Ellis 2:49. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 132 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 57 -


Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: UNITED PARISH CHURCH HALL* Historical: CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 24a <u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1851 (official opening 25 December 1851) on land purchased by the local congregation. Transept added August 1872 and classrooms February 1891. Used as a Sunday School (later as a Church hall) after new church built adjacent in 1861. Services held by Congregationalists in Gawler from 1848 in the public schoolhouse on Potheringham Terrace. To be considered as part of a complex of church buildings (United Parish) - see also item 24. Random coursed slate with M shaped roof, timber finials, brick blocked and semi-circular arches. Gabled end facing road and cast iron lantern.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 111 Section: Hundred: Street: Cowan Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Religion
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
* The Congregational and Presbyterian Churches combined to form a United Parish in 1967 and joined the Methodist Church in the Uniting Church in 1977. The church buildings are at present (1981) for sale.		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Loyau 19, 130; Coombe 185-7; Ellis 2: 49 <u>Vocal:</u> <u>Archival Photographs:</u>		<u>BUILDING</u> Individual Group <u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 58 -

Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: ABBEY RESTAURANT</p> <p>Historical: ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p> <p>25</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Built 1855/56 (official opening May 1856), architects English and Brown, at a cost of £1400, using stone from quarry on John Haldane's property at Gawler Plains. Site donated by John Auld.</p> <p>Original spire removed c.1893 because of defective foundations - formerly a distinctive land mark. Vestry added 1865, cost £116. Adjoining St. Andrews Hall added 1910 (foundation stone laid 26 November 1910).</p> <p>Not built on site reserved for the Church of Scotland in the original town plan because congregation belonged to the Free Church, not the Established Church. Church closed between 1858 and 1862. Services of Presbyterians held initially in Fotheringham's malt house and later in the public schoolhouse on Fotheringham Terrace.</p> <p>Large centenary services held 3 June 1956, attended by the Governor of South Australia, Sir Robert George, but following amalgamation of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in a United Parish, the church was no longer required by the congregation and was sold.</p> <p>Main building has random stone upper walls and semi-circular arch window with keystone. Rendered lower level.</p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No:</p> <p>Allotment: 95</p> <p>Section:</p> <p>Hundred:</p> <p>Street: Cowan</p> <p>Town:</p> <p>LGA:</p> <p>Postcode:</p> <p>State Hist.Pres.</p> <p>Region:</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p><u>Written:</u> Loyau 14, 129; Coombe 188-91; Ellis 16, 2:50; National Trust 1999</p> <p><u>Vocal:</u></p> <p>Archival Photographs: SAA.B.8157</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme: Social Life and Organisation</p> <p>Subtheme: Religion</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State:</p> <p>Study Area: 1849-70</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p> <p>Film No: Negative No:</p> <p>Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Group <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On Register <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Interim List <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>R.A.I.A. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Civic Trust <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Council <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Heritage <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Engin. Record <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale:</p> <p>Source:</p>
		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p><u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 59 -

west side ✓
Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: BAPTIST CHURCH

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

26

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Original building and first permanent premises of the Baptists in Gawler, opened January 1870 as a church school, cost £760. (Original tender \$299 from D. Gray). Enlarged 1873, classrooms added 1870 (south wing). Further classrooms and kitchen added 1900 (north wing) and school hall (Polden Hall) built 1905. Complete remodelling of church and school buildings in 1911, further renovations 1951, re-roofed 1962.

Random limestone with brick quoins, copings, cornice work and surrounds to openings. Central section has bevelled and agree profile bricks to the cornice and diapered brick-work to the parapet. Openings are pointed Gothic arches, brick blocked and brick string courses.

LOCATION

Street No: 23
Allotment: 2
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Murray
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation
Subtheme: Religion

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

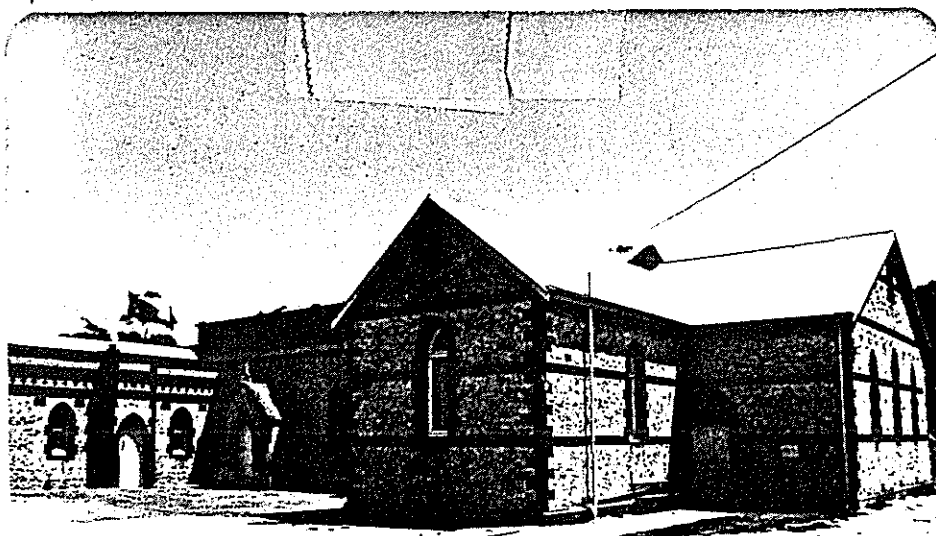
REFERENCES:

Written: Rev. Gordon Cook - A Short History of Gawler Baptist Church; Coombe p.387, 391; Loyau p.129. Architectural assessment from Update to National Trust file by Paul Stark, January 1980; Bunyip 28 February 1973 p.3.
Archival Photographs: Cook (1870, 1966)

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No: Negative No:
Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust ✓
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 60 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH HALL

Historical: ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL

ITEM NUMBER

27a

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1866 (replacing the original schoolroom built in 1850, demolished 1891) with "extensive improvements" in the 1870s.

Used as a day-school 1866-77, closed 1877 with the opening of the new public school and thereafter used as a Sunday School and subsequently as a Church hall. New front added after 1884.

St. George's Church School operated in Orleana Square from 1850-77 and again from 1918-33 in conjunction with the Gawler South Mission. L.S. Burton, headmaster of St. George's from 1853-77, also ran a church day-school from his own home between 1881 and 1895 - see "Hemingby" item identification sheet No. 48.

Random coursed slate with double windows of semi-circular arches with leaded lights, parapet wall, brick blocked, timber finials and flat arch side entrance.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 106

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Orleana Square

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation

Subtheme: Education

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐

Historical Site ☐

Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐

Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐

Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 13-14, 127; Coombe 23; Notes from Miss B. McConnell

Vocal:

SAA.B.21926, B.18058

Archival Photographs: Mahony collection.

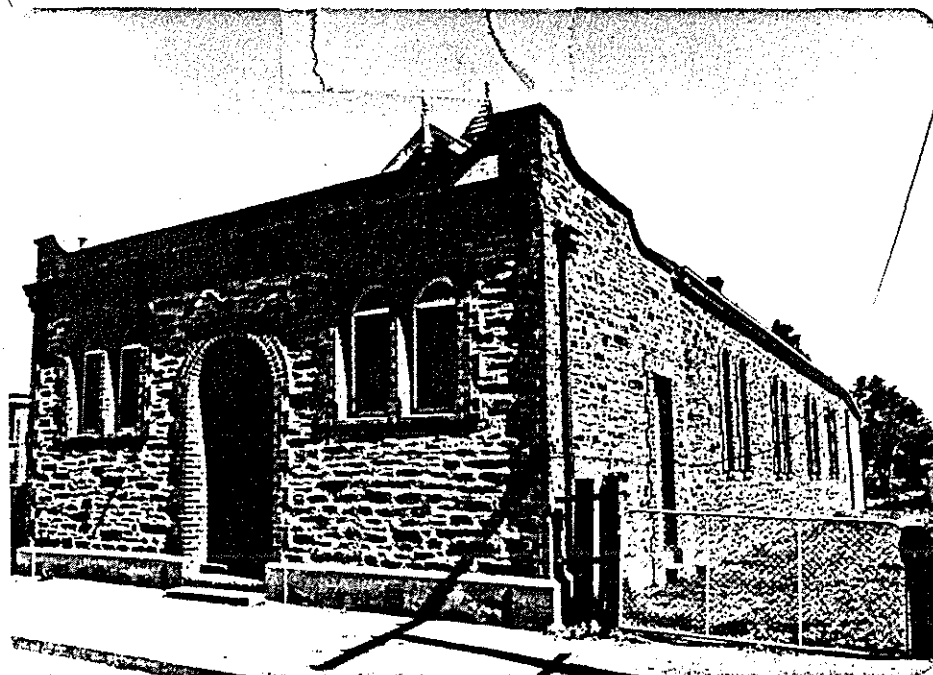
RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

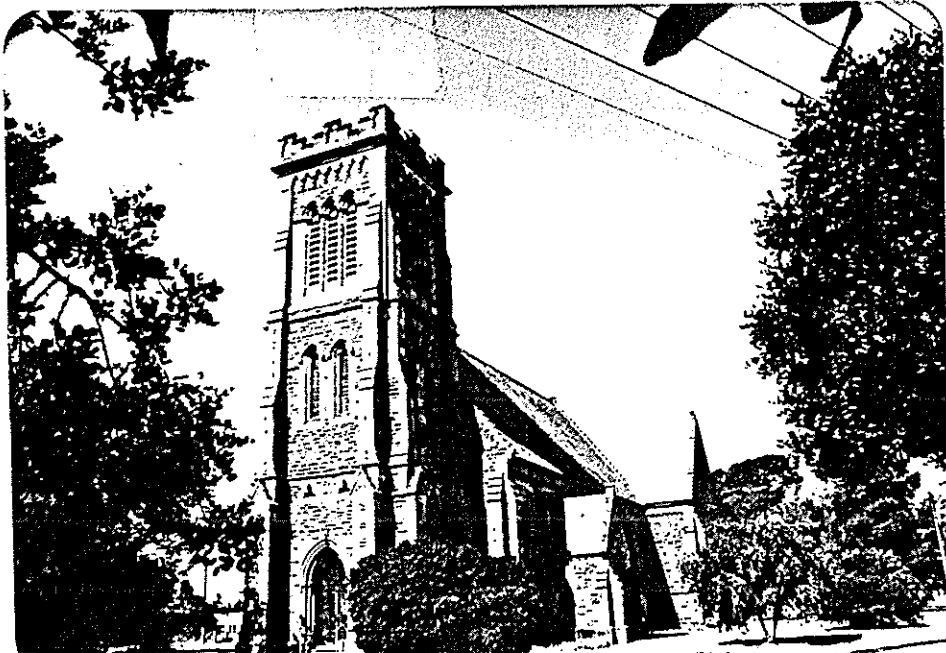
PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 61 -

Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 28
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1858-64. Architect E.A. Hamilton. (Contract signed 12 September 1857 and foundation stone laid 6 January 1858. Keystone of tower arch laid 20 May 1861 (by Freemasons) and first section opened by Bishop Short 28 March 1864.) Transept and chancel added 1885 (foundation stone laid 4 December 1884, formal dedication 12 July 1885). First stone of tower laid 2 September 1908 - dedicated 1909 but bells not installed until 1921. [First St. George's church built 1847-48, architect G.S. Kingston. Demolished to make way for 1884 extensions to second church.] Roughly coursed bluestone with sandstone dressings to quoins, strings and surrounds. The buttressed tower includes a belfry with triple openings, Gothic arcading and a crenellated parapet. Strings encircle the nave, linking the sills of lancets. Chisel drafted quoins.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Section: Hundred: Street: Orleana Square Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Loyau 12-13, 126-7; Coombe 170-6; Ellis 15-16, 2: 40-41; National Trust 856; Bunyip 2 May 1973 p.8. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs: SAA.B.8546 (tower only)		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Religion
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
Film No: _____ Negative No: _____ Direction of view: _____		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/> On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 856 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
		<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>		

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 62 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: GAWLER MILL (RESTAURANT)

Historical: UNION MILLS; JEFFS BROTHERS FLOUR MILL

ITEM NUMBER

29

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Original mill constructed c.1853 by George, William and Henry Harrison (Harrison Bros.) and taken over in 1863 by Walter Duffield (Duffield and Co.). At peak of activity in the 1870s but declined with the agricultural expansion from the early 1880s. Taken over, together with the other Gawler mills, by the Adelaide Milling Co. in 1882 or 1883. Continued in operation until largely destroyed by fire in 1914, but operated again from 1915 to 1970s (from 1933 under Jeffs Bros. Ltd. of Kapunda).

Originally constructed on a large scale and extended to three stories in 1856 and to four floors by 1880, the mill was largely unchanged (except for strengthening in the late 1870s and internal remodelling in 1913) until gutted by fire in 1914. When rebuilt in 1915 only part was constructed as four stories. *Blue stone*

The adjacent offices (facing Murray Street) were built in 1868 as a single storey with basement and have been little altered.

Random coursed slate with blocked brickwork segmental and semi-circular arches, picturesque timber tracery. Office has panelled and moulded chimney, stone quoins, semi-circular arches with and without keystone, stuccoed finish.

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 17, 40-42; Coombe 103; Ellis 28, 2:18.
 Bunyip 4 February 1970, 7 January 1976.

Vocal:

Mahony collection (1914/15)

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.10584 (1870s) and B.16412 (1908)

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 3,4

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Julian Terrace

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce

Subtheme: Milling

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
 Historical Site
 Garden

BUILDING Individual
 Group

STRUCTURE Complete
 Relic

STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

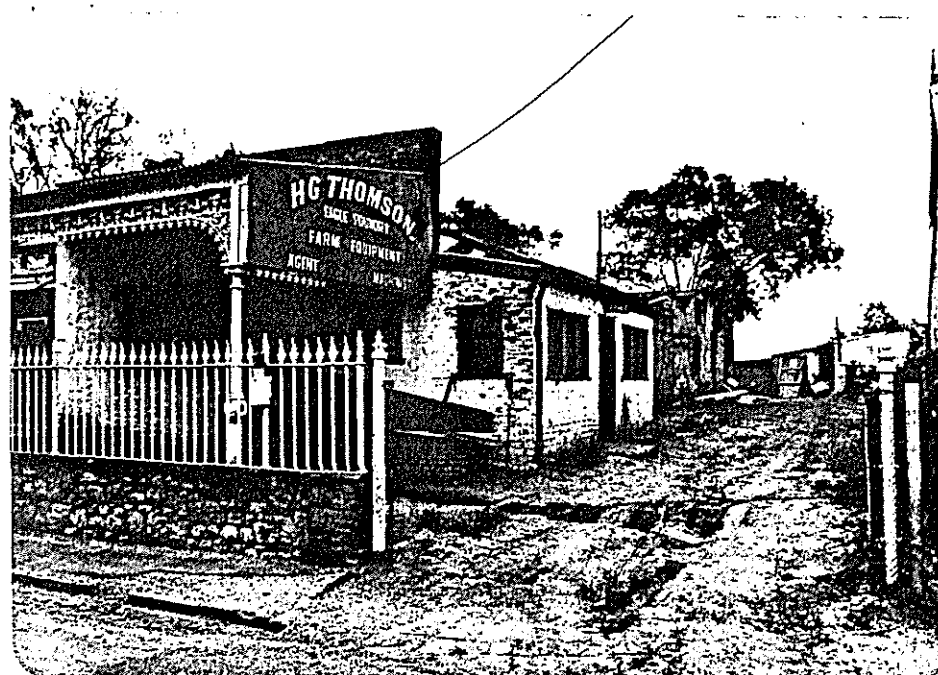
PREPARED BY:

DATE:


GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 63 -

Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: EAGLE FOUNDRY Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 32
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1870 for David Thomson - manufactured plough shares, castings for agricultural implement makers, garden seats, verandah columns. Limestone and mortar walls with iron roof. Extensions 1950s and some galvanised iron additions. Used continuously as a foundry until 1971 - now used as a craft workshop. Currently (1981) in process of extensive additions for use as a gallery and museum. Limestone and mortar walls with iron roof, parapet wall, and turned verandah posts. Front fence is iron palisade atop a random stone wall, wrought iron lattice and corrugated iron verandah.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 177 Section: Hundred: Street: King Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Industry and Commer Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> Written: Loyau 53-6; Coombe 101,388; National Trust 2298 Vocal: Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2298 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: EXCHANGE HOTEL Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 34
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1868 (first licence granted 1868 to Theodore Kneese). Built in its present form (two-storey with balcony and basement) with few subsequent alterations. Many of early licensees German. For many years surrounded on all sides by wheatstores and it derived much business from the Barossa Valley farmers coming in to Gawler to sell wheat. Front wall is stuccoed, side wall is random stone. Openings are segmental arches brick blocked. Has hipped roof, parapet, cast iron balustrade, cast iron posts to balcony and iron concave verandah.		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 194 Section: Hundred: Street: Murray Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region: <u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Industry and Commerce Subtheme: <u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70 <u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden <u>BUILDING</u> Individual Group <u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete Relic
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Coombe 116, 386 <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs: SAA.B.8329		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 65 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: KINGSFORD HOTEL

Historical: GLOBE HOTEL

ITEM NUMBER

35

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c.1851 (first licence issued 1851 to M. D'Arcy), used continuously as an hotel.

Meetings of Oddfellows held there 1852-56, Freemasons 1853-72, Humbug Society 1859-(1863?) and provided venue for operation of telegraph 1857-60. Barn at rear used as a candle and scrap factory by William Square (the licensee 1853-58) from c.1856 until the 1860s.

Two-storey with single and two-storey additions at rear. Iron lace work.

"Seems to be a combination of two buildings unified by a verandah and balcony".

Described in 1880 as "a large and convenient house, with ample accommodation for travellers".

Name changed to Kingsford in 1958.

Stuccoed finish with moulded surrounds to openings. Front door is semi-circular arch with keystone. Has cast iron posts, ornate wrought iron balustrading, iron latticework to verandah and balcony.

LOCATION

Street No: 30-32

Allotment: 12

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Murray

Town: Gawler

LGA: Gawler Corp.

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce

Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐
Historical Site ☐
Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐
Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐
Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 32, 15: Coombe 118; Ellis 33; National Trust 1030. Bunyip 14 January 1981 p.25; Ian Auhl Gawler Sketchbook

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.31830 (1936)

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust ☒

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 66 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

Historical: SMITH'S HOTEL

ITEM NUMBER

36

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1859 by John McEwen (1836-97), its first licensee (1859-63) and owner until purchased by the Fotheringham Brothers (brewery owners) in 1900.

Rebuilt c.1901 as a two-storey structure.

Has moulded, panelled chimney stacks, parapet and triangular pediment. Openings include flat arches and semi-circular arch to main entrance. Balustrade is timber, posts to balcony are square.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 197

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Murray

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry & Commerce

Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 32; Coombe 118

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA B.16405, 20486, 16407

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other


MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: SOUTHEND HOTEL.</p> <p>Historical: COMMERCIAL HOTEL (INN), GRAPES (INN)</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p> <p>37</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Built 1859 (first licence granted to T. Auld but soon transferred to E. Kopke). Used continuously as an hotel. Original building was substantial - fourteen rooms and stables. Verandah added after 1880. Two-storey addition at rear with pitched roof. Stone outhouse on south side. Meetings of Druids held there 1879 to early 1880s (when lodge became defunct). Described in 1880 as "A fine large house.... replete with conveniences.... upwards of thirty bedrooms and three elegant sitting rooms. The accommodation is first class.... There are large and commodious yards and stabling attached".</p> <p>Openings are flat or segmental arch. Stuccoed finish with parapet, cast iron balustrading and posts to balcony. Windows vertically sliding sash.</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No: 25</p> <p>Allotment: "</p> <p>Section: "</p> <p>Hundred: "</p> <p>Street: Murray</p> <p>Town: "</p> <p>LGA: "</p> <p>Postcode: "</p> <p>State Hist.Pres. "</p> <p>Region: "</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme: Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Subtheme: Hotels</p>
<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State: "</p> <p>Study Area: 1849-70</p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p>Written: Coombe 118; Loyau 32; National Trust 1031</p> <p>Vocal: SAA.B.10589 (1878), 10591 (1875-77)</p> <p>Archival Photographs: 31831 (1936)</p>		<p>BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Group <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On Register <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Interim List <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>R.A.I.A. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Civic Trust <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Council <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Heritage <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Engin. Record <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p>	<p>Film No: "</p> <p>Negative No: "</p> <p>Direction of view: "</p>	<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale: "</p> <p>Source: "</p>
		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p><u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 68 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: VINCENTIAN CENTRE

Historical: MILL INN

ITEM NUMBER

38

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c.1858 (first licence issued March 1858 to H. William Buckenfield).

Used as an hotel until 1919, after which used as two houses and for some time operated as a general store.

The hotel provided the popularly used name for the bridge over the South Para a little further along the main road (the Mill Inn bridge).

Gabled roof with half timbered gable end facing the street. Stuccoed finish, convex-corrugated iron verandah, chamfered columns and timber handrail. Timber finial, rectangular openings with moulded surrounds. Significantly altered from original.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 102

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Adelaide Road

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce

Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 116; Loyau 32; Register of Publicans Licences 1853-61

Vocal: Communications of Mrs. D. Rankine and Miss B. McConnell

Archival Photographs: Bunyip 18 November 1981.

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

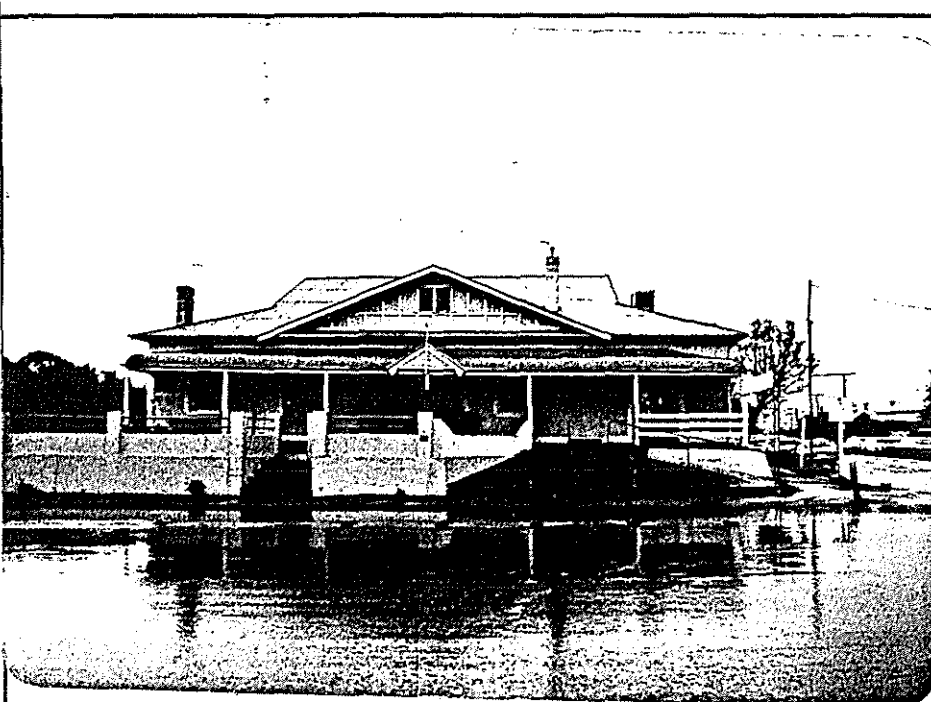
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 69 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: CRITERION HOTEL
Historical: ENGINE AND DRIVER

ITEM NUMBER

39

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c.1858 by George Causby (first licence issued to him in 1858 but soon transferred to John Eldridge - Causby was licensee of the Old Bushman in 1857 and the Globe in 1859-60 but appears to have largely leased the Criterion to others).

Name changed to Criterion. (from Engine and Driver) in 1864:

Has parapet, double chimney stack and convex verandah roof with timber balustrade. Picturesque tracery, stucco finish and cast iron columns. Openings have flat arches with blocked brickwork.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 33-35
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Nineteenth
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commer
Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 116, 265; Barnet ; Register of
Publican's Licences 1853-61.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: Loyau, opposite p.120.

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No: Negative No:
Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:
Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 70 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: RAILWAY HOTEL

Historical: Also known as (RAILWAY) TERMINUS HOTEL and (RAILWAY) FAMILY HOTEL

ITEM NUMBER

40

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c.1857 by Edward Martin (first licence granted 1857 to William Bassett) the first hotel at Gawler West - in response to construction of Gawler Railway station and the completion of the Adelaide to Gawler line in 1857.

[William Bassett owned much of the land in Gawler West and had laid out the Bassett Town subdivision, east of the station, in 1858. (Surveyed by George Warren, surveyor and auctioneer in Gawler 1850-95).]

Has concave verandah with stop chamfered posts. Hipped roof, stuccoed finish with flat arch brick blocked openings. Windows are vertically sliding sash.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 21-24
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Eighteenth
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce
Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 116; Register of Publican's licences 1853-61.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.18060/3

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

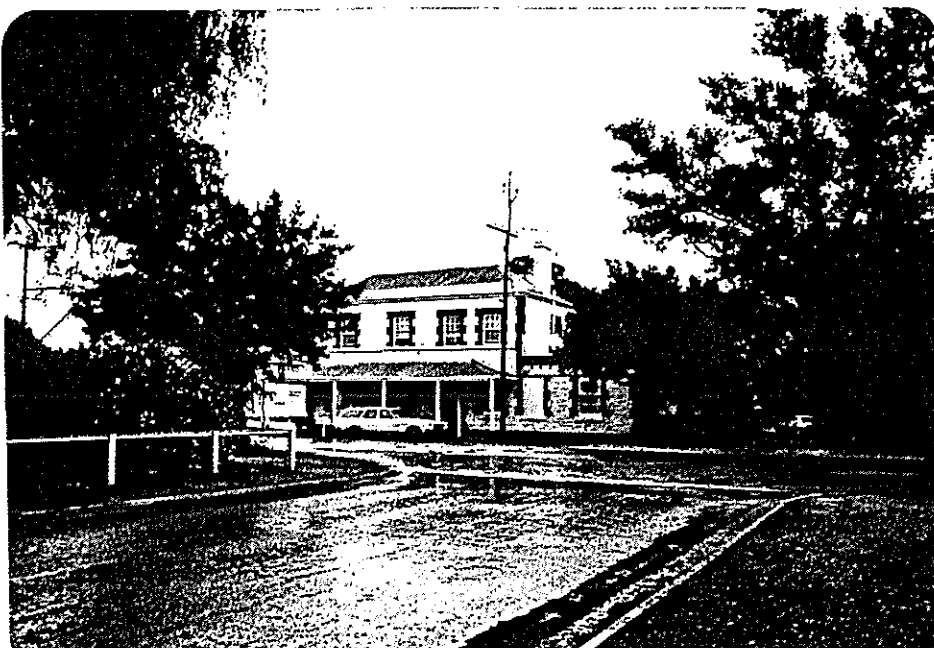
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 71 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: NATIONAL TRUST MUSEUM

Historical: TELEGRAPH STATION

ITEM NUMBER

42

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1860 under the Colonial Architects Office, "a handsome two-storey edifice". First telegraph master in the new building was David G. Sands (first telegraph operator was W.R. Lewis, later a prominent local solicitor). Post Office activities carried out in the building from 1863 until new post office building completed in 1867. Telegraph operations transferred to new post office building from September 1867 and premises used thereafter as letter carrier's residence until property transferred to use of Gawler School of Mines in August 1898. Used as Commonwealth Electoral Office 1915-1953, then for Technical School classes until 1966, then purchased by Gawler branch of the National Trust (January 1967) and opened as a museum in October 1968.

Telegraph communication from Adelaide to Gawler commenced 1857 and operated initially from the Kingsford (Globe) Hotel and later from the offices of James Martin in Murray Street.

Original building, with stone walls and slate roof, externally unchanged, except for verandah added 1866. Underpinned and renovated by National Trust.

Random coursed stone with stone quoins. Openings are segmental and semi-circular arch with keystone.

bluestone
sandstone quoins

LOCATION

Street No:
 Allotment: Pt.202
 Section:
 Hundred:
 Street: Murray
 Town:
 LGA:
 Postcode:
 State Hist.Pres.
 Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Transport and
 Communication
 Subtheme: Telegraph

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
 Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
 Historical Site
 Garden

BUILDING Individual
 Group

STRUCTURE Complete
 Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Bunyip 14 January 1981, p.15; Loyau 19; Coombe 163; Berry and Gilbert 68-70.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items
 On Register
 Interim List
 Nominated

National Estate
 National Trust 129
 R.A.I.A.
 Civic Trust
 N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
 Australian Heritage
 Engin. Record
 Other

MAP

Scale:
 Source:


PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 72 -


Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: POST OFFICE Historical:</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 43</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1866-67 - tender of Pett & Grey (£2395) accepted 30 June 1866, foundation stone laid 8 August 1866, opened for business 9 September 1867. Upon completion, post office and telegraph services transferred from telegraph station. (Tenders called for alterations 8 April 1871 to accommodate the combined services). Used as principal Gawler Post Office until new premises opened in Tod Street in 1973. Now used as Australia Post Offices (1981). Clock tower built initially but clock not installed until February 1889 (made by Wendts of Adelaide). Further alterations 1915. Bluestone with cutstone blockings and surrounds, with an iron roof. Random coursed stone with stone quoins. Openings are segmental or semi-circular and with keystone. Iron roof, clock tower and stone string course. <i>Sandstone quoins</i></p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Pt.202 Section: Hundred: Street: Murray Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Loyau 62-3; Coombe 164, 381-88; Ellis 101; National Trust 126; <u>Bunyip</u> 1 February 1973 p.5. <u>Vocal:</u> <u>Archival Photographs:</u></p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Transport and Communication Subtheme: Post Offices</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden</p>
		<p>BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic</p>
<p><u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate ✓ National Trust ✓ 126 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other</p>		<p><u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:</p>
<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u></p>		

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 73 -

Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE and STABLES Historical: GAS WORKS (Provincial Gas Co., later S.A. Gas Co.)		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 44
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built c.1869 (Provincial Gas Co. began operations in Gawler 1869). Works closed 30 November 1917 and gasometer removed 1918 but other buildings remained, used as private house and stables. Buildings unchanged but in state of disrepair. Largest building apparently the coke burning premises, but purposes of remaining two buildings (excluding house) unclear. Evidence of charcoal refuse from works down bank of river at rear of property. Stables feature circular opening and vent and segmental arch to door. Rendered walls curved corrugated iron roof and ornate parapet.		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 105 Section: Hundred: Street: Seventh Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Public Services Subtheme: Utilities
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

25 Murray Street
- 74 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: PROFESSIONAL OFFICES
Historical: BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ITEM NUMBER

45

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1859 as a branch of the South Australian Banking Co. (opened an office in Gawler in 1857).

Purchased by the Union Bank in 1892 and by the Gawler solicitors Rudall and Rudall in 1928 when the Union Bank purchased the former Bank of Adelaide premises.

Classed in 1860 as Gawler's "greatest ornament".

Stuccoed finish, stone quoins, semi-circular arch at entrance flanked by neo-grecian columns. Italianate style with double semi-circular arch windows with keystone and shutters. Iron palisade fence atop a rendered wall.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 204
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Murray
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commer
Subtheme: Commerce

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 134; Loyau 19, 134-35; National Trust 125; Barnet 69.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: Loyau opposite p.32

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated
National Estate
National Trust 125
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No: Negative No:
Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:
Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 75 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: GAWLER INSTITUTE

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

.46

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Centre of literary, cultural and educational activities in Gawler for over 100 years and made major contributions to culture in South Australia generally.

Foundation stone laid 13 April 1870 by Governor Fergusson. Architect (allegedly) James Martin; building contractors Tardif and Deland (tender £3434, though final cost closer to £5000). Stone for building given by Edward Clement and land for building by Thomas Martin and James Martin. Initial fund raised by huge art union (main prizes were sections of land previously purchased for site for Institute and by subscription from locals. Memorial front and new hall at rear added (after long agitation over proposed memorial hall) 1931. Stage and new hall rebuilt 1935. Renovation 1954/55, including painting of the facade with funds raised by the local Rotary Club.

Italianate style, walls of bluestone rubble with stucco dressings. Cast iron balustrade to portico at street level. Upper level has tudor arches, lower level has semi-circular arches with moulded surrounds.

Only minor additions (1895) by Taylor and Forgie and renovations (1900).

LOCATION

Street No: 91
 Allotment: Pt. 198
 Section:
 Hundred:
 Street: Murray
 Town:
 LGA:
 Postcode:
 State Hist.Pres.
 Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and
 Organisation
 Subtheme: Societies

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
 Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
 Historical Site
 Garden

BUILDING Individual
 Group

STRUCTURE Complete
 Relic

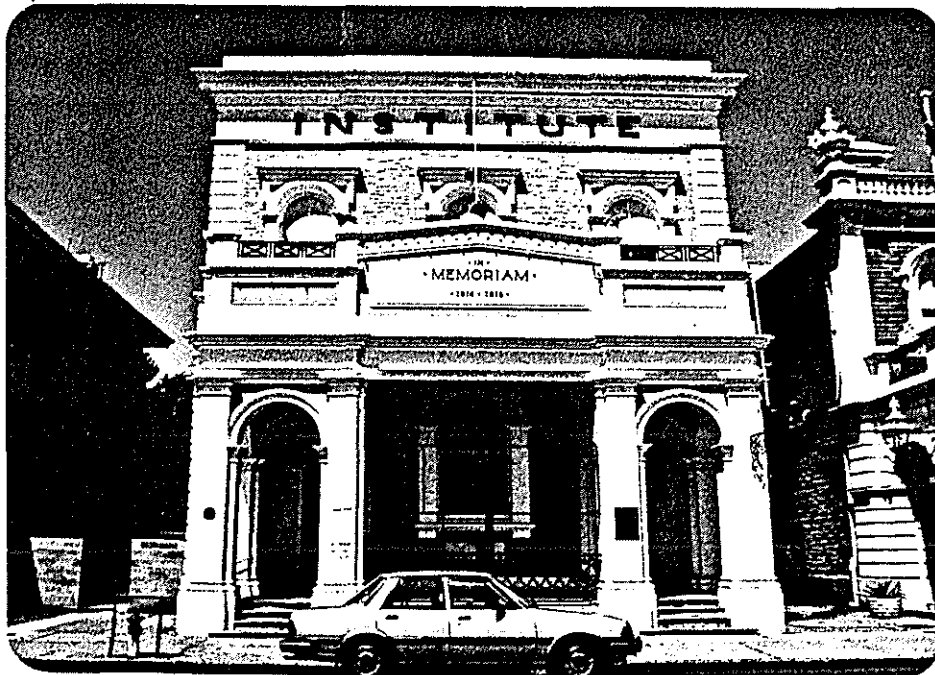
REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 71-92; Loyau 21, 64-76; Gawler Institute Archives; Bunyip 18 February 1981 p.22; Early Gawler pamphlet (undated) (c.1880); Ellis 2:57, 69.
 Vocal:

Archival Photographs: Loyau opposite p.17 (c.1880)

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH Film No: Negative No:
 Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items
 On Register
 Interim List
 Nominated
 National Estate ✓
 National Trust ✓ 699
 R.A.I.A.
 Civic Trust
 N.P. & W.L.S.
 Council
 Australian Heritage
 Engin. Record
 Other

MAP

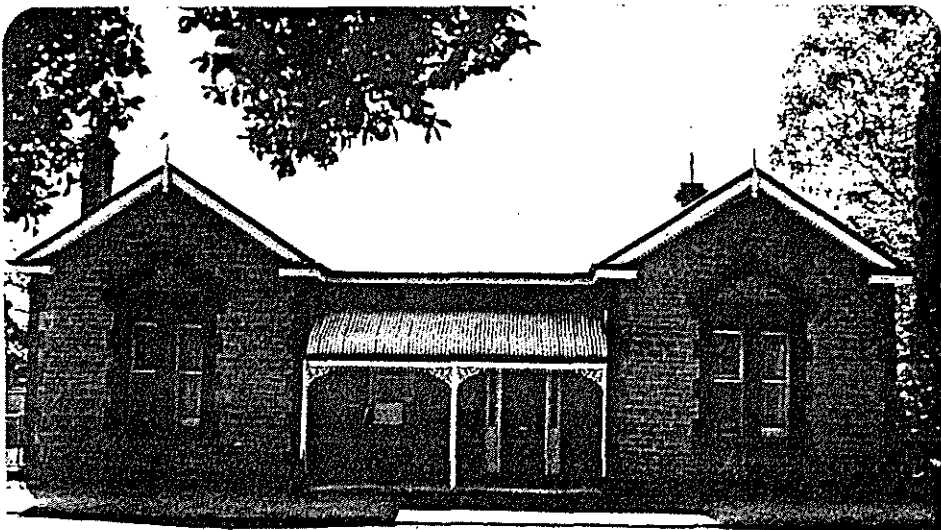
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PREPARED BY:
 DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 76 -

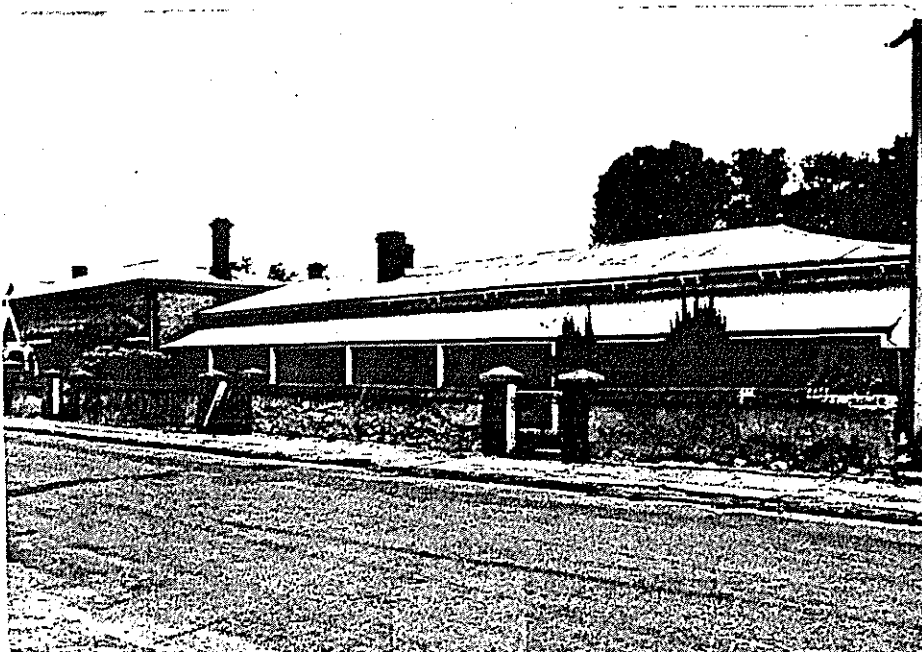
Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE Historical: WESLEYAN MANSE		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 47
		<u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Original section built 1858/59 as the first Wesleyan Methodist manse. (Its construction delayed work on the new church). First resident Minister was Rev. Nathaniel Bennett. Used as a manse until 1912, when Tortola House was purchased, and then sold as a private house for £150. To be considered as part of a complex of church and former church buildings - see also items 21, 22 and 126. Symmetrically disposed gabled wings, hammer dressed Gawler shale with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. Bull-nosed verandah with cast iron spandrels. Gables with cast iron decoration mirrored by the pediment in profiled bricks above paired windows.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 19 Section: Hundred: Street: Scheibener Tce. Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Religion
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Coombe 179; Barnet 64; Ellis 2: 43; National Trust 1996. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/> On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1996 R.A.I.A. <input type="checkbox"/> Civic Trust <input type="checkbox"/> N.P. & W.L.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Council <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Heritage Engin. Record <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	
		
		<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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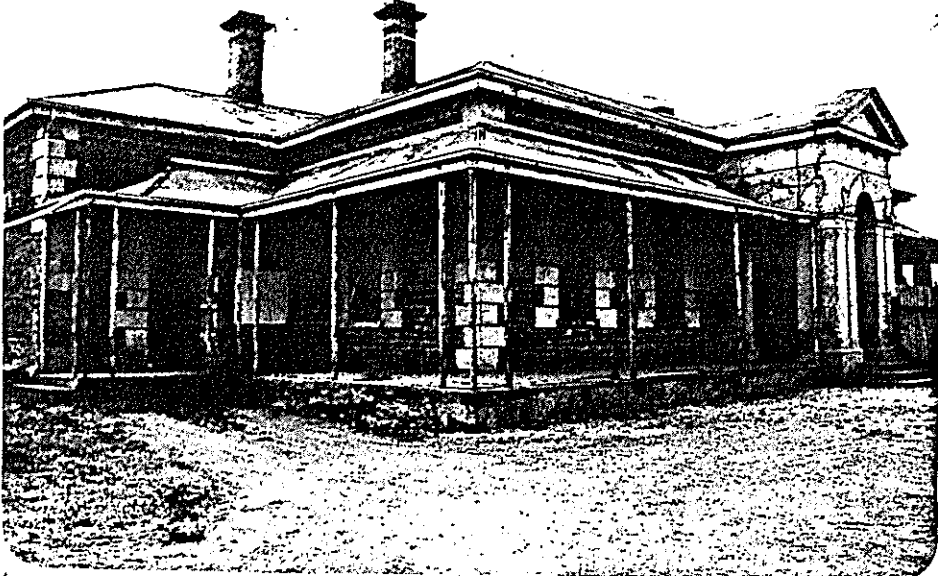
Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: "HEMINGBY" Residential Group Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 48
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Two houses (lot 173) were built in L.S. Burton in C.1865 - one occupied by him and the other leased. In the late 1870s a second cottage was built. Burton originally owned three cottages and a two-room house on the adjoining allotment (174), living in one of the cottages from 1854 and renting out the remainder. These were demolished in the mid 1860s and the land, although owned by Burton until his death, was only partly used as stables. Burton (1824-95) was headmaster of St. George's Anglican School from 1853 and the first headmaster of the Gawler Model School 1878-80. In 1881, resigning from the public school headmastership, he re-opened the church school in his home, housing boarders in the adjoining cottages. He operated the school thus until (? his death in 1895). Hipped roof with retopped chimney. Front wall is random stone with blocked brickwork, stop chamfered verandah posts and batten wall.		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 173 Section: Hundred: Street: King Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
<u>REFERENCES:</u> Written: Bunyip 29 January 1981 p.23; Assessment Books; Coombe 264-5 (re Burton). Vocal: Archival Photographs:		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Education
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
		<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>


GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: HOUSE(S)</p> <p>Historical: "OAKLANDS"</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p> <p>49</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Built 1866 for James Pile, architect G.S. Kingston. Fourteen room mansion of bluestone with slate roof with stables and garden. Originally in very large grounds but these subdivided 1950 into 21 building blocks.</p> <p>House much neglected during long tenancy Jessie Pile. Now occupied as two separate residences with extremely unsympathetic treatment of one portion and decayed appearance of the other.</p> <p>[James Pile a wealthy pastoralist and active member of the Congregational Church. His daughter married the explorer John McKinlay and the house was subsequently owned by Mrs. McKinlay and Miss Jessie Pile.]</p> <p>Long and short stop stone quoins, random coursed slate retopped chimney and shuttered openings. Main entrance is semi-circular stone arch with keystone and triangular pediment.</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Built 1866 for James Pile, architect G.S. Kingston. Fourteen room mansion of bluestone with slate roof with stables and garden. Originally in very large grounds but these subdivided 1950 into 21 building blocks.</p> <p>House much neglected during long tenancy Jessie Pile. Now occupied as two separate residences with extremely unsympathetic treatment of one portion and decayed appearance of the other.</p> <p>[James Pile a wealthy pastoralist and active member of the Congregational Church. His daughter married the explorer John McKinlay and the house was subsequently owned by Mrs. McKinlay and Miss Jessie Pile.]</p> <p>Long and short stop stone quoins, random coursed slate retopped chimney and shuttered openings. Main entrance is semi-circular stone arch with keystone and triangular pediment.</p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No:</p> <p>Allotment: Block 17</p> <p>Section:</p> <p>Hundred:</p> <p>Street: McKinlay Avenue</p> <p>Town:</p> <p>LGA:</p> <p>Postcode:</p> <p>State Hist.Pres.</p> <p>Region:</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p>Written: Adelaide Chronicle 2 February 1939; Ellis 2:22</p> <p>Vocal:</p> <p>Archival Photographs: SAA.B.5954, B.25168</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme: Extension of Settlement</p> <p>Subtheme: Houses</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State:</p> <p>Study Area: 1849-70</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p> <p>Film No:</p> <p>Direction of view:</p> <p>Negative No:</p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Group <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On Register <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Interim List <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate</p> <p>National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 329</p> <p>R.A.I.A.</p> <p>Civic Trust</p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S.</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Australian Heritage</p> <p>Engin. Record</p> <p>Other</p>
<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale:</p> <p>Source:</p>		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p><u>DATE:</u></p>

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: SHOPS (Super Elliots Cycle Shop and Gawler Saddlery). Historical: ODDFELLOWS HALL		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 50
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1859, architect Wright. Official opening April 1859 with much ceremony as it was the first Oddfellows Hall in the Colony. Cost £1200. Loyal Gawler Lodge formed 16 May 1846, and meetings held in the Old Spot until 1852, the Globe Inn to 1856 and thereafter in the Old Bushman. Principal place of public gatherings in Gawler until the Institute was built in 1870. Sold to Super Elliotts Cycles in June 1972.		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: 63 Allotment: 201 Section: Hundred: Street: Murray Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation. Subtheme: Societies
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Loyau 15-16; Coombe 27, 202, 376; Ellis 2: 28. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		<u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> <u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 80 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: WILLASTON UNITING CHURCH

Historical: WILLASTON METHODIST CHURCH

ITEM NUMBER

51

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Erected 1867 (foundation stone laid January 1867 by John Dawkins of Gawler River).

Vestry added c. 1901.

Adjacent church hall built 1927 at a cost of £484.19.8 (foundation stone laid 19 March 1927; hall opened May 1927).

The first church in Willaston (and the only one?). Services held in the church also by the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation from 1881.

Pitched corrugated roof with belfry. Has pointed Gothic arches, stone quoins stuccoed finish and moulded surrounds to openings. Gothic pointed arch shaped vents on gable end.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 48

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Main North Road

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 182, 382, 196; Ellis 2: 45

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

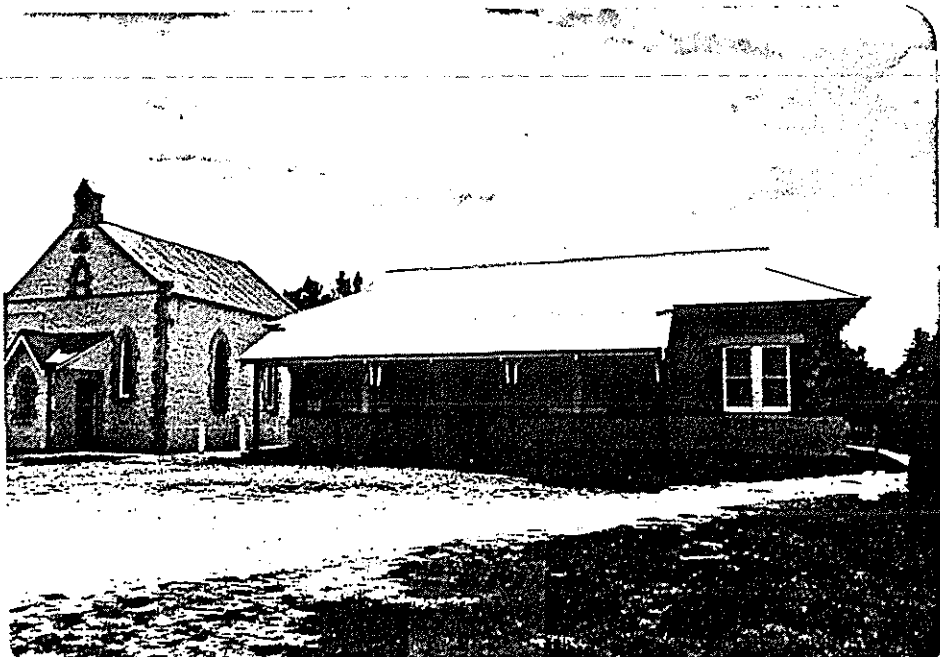
RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 81 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: GAWLER WEST UNITING CHURCH

Historical: GAWLER WEST BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

ITEM NUMBER

52

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Original portion built 1858 - structure 35' x 21½', of slate stone with slate roof.

Building extended 1925/26 - front being extended 10', walls raised 12", new roof and ceiling. Two-storey portion (limestone with brick quoins) at rear (for a Sunday School) and porch. ("Foundation stone" laid July 1925, official opening 1926).

Sunday School Memorial hall (besser block) added 1957 (£4400) and kitchen and toilet block 1960.

Slate and limestone construction with gabled roof and brick quoins. Openings are semi-circular arches, often with leaded lights and moulded surrounds.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 51

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Fourteenth

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation

Subtheme: Religion

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual Group

STRUCTURE Complete Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 182-3; Ellis 2:44-5.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

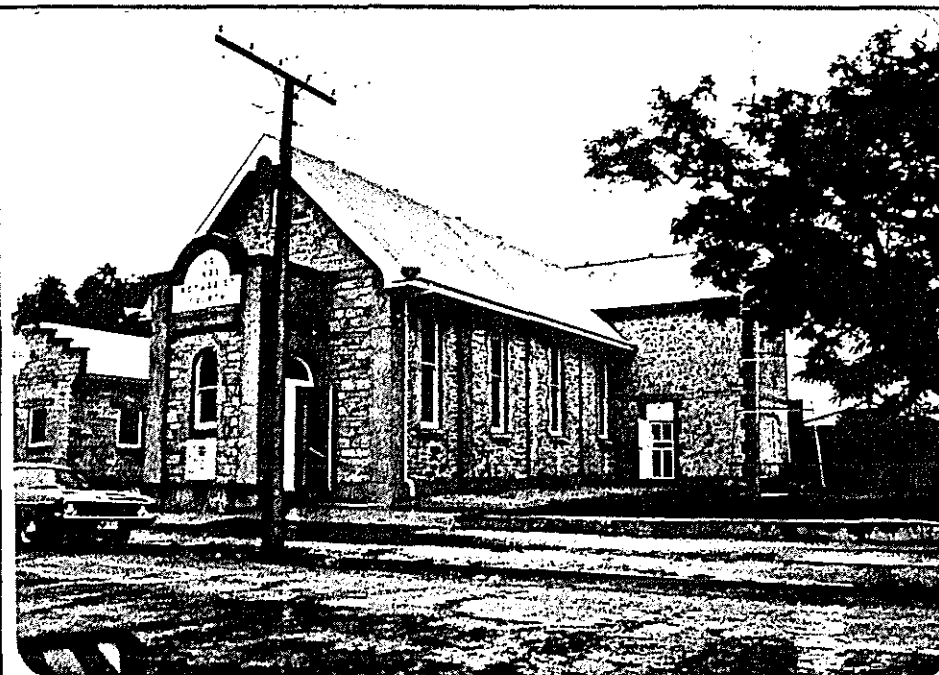
RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: EUDUNDA FARMERS

Historical: GAWLER STORES, HARRIS and SONS

ITEM NUMBER

53

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Original drapery opened by James Harris 1852 in premises built initially by Henry Calton (licensee of the Old Spot) in the mid 1840s and previously operated by Barnet Nathan as a general store. Premises extended by Harris c.1857 (or possibly a new shop was built). Branches also opened at Port Pirie and Kapunda following the success of the business in Gawler.

Operated as a family concern (James Harris and Sons) after Harris' death and premises extended west (lot 17). Property (lot 15 only) and business sold to Eudunda Farmers in 1925.

Operations much expanded by Eudunda Farmers in the 1950s and 1960s.

Front wall is stuccoed, side is random stone. Hipped corrugated iron roof, rectangular openings with moulded surroundings.

LOCATION

Street No: 62

Allotment: 15

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Murray

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce

Subtheme: Commerce

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 23, 107; Ellis 43, 2:14

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.16406

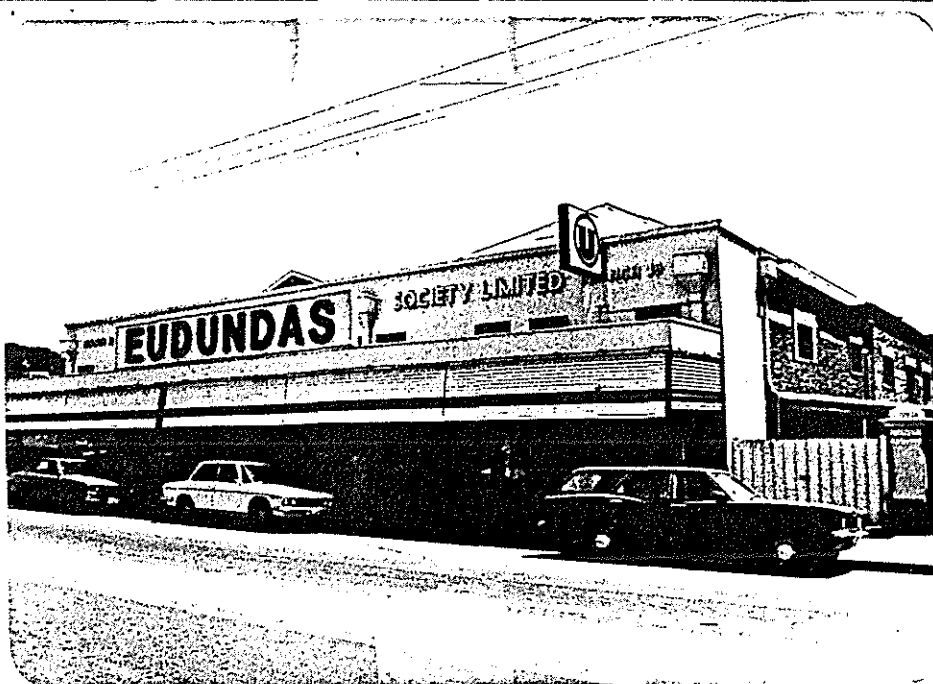
RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 83 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME
Current: D.C. LIGHT (Willaston) BRANCH OFFICE
Historical: WILLASTON MEMORIAL HALL/PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE

ITEM NUMBER 54

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1865 with funds raised by local subscription and £100 donated by the D.C. of Mudla Wirra - foundation stone laid 22 May 1865 by the Hon. G.S. Kinston, Speaker of the House of Assembly. W.S. Taylor Builder.

[Property conveyed to the Mudla Wirra Council by William Paxton in 1858, on trust for the erection of a school]

First teacher John Wilkinson, who had already established a school in a private house in Willaston. Carried on after the opening of the Gawler Public School (1878) largely as a school for younger children.

Addition built 1880s and used as Council office by the D.C. of Mudla Wirra South. After the school was closed the Council continued to use the property, although Willaston itself became part of the Gawler Corporation in 1933. Substantially reconstructed 1968.

Rendered random rubble, openings are segmental arches, brick blocked and windows are vertically sliding sash. Corrugated iron roof and smooth rendered lower course.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 5
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Redbanks Road
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation
Subtheme: Education

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐
Historical Site ☐
Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☒
Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐
Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 377-9, 68; Ellis 2: 31-2.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register ☐
Interim List ☐
Nominated ☐

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSES (2)

Historical: WILLASTON HOTEL

ITEM NUMBER

55

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c.1849 (first license issued 1849 to Thomas Greaves).
The first hotel in Willaston.

Delicensed 1919 (name "Willaston Hotel" subsequently
adopted by the former Victoria Hotel in Willaston).

Three of Sturt's exploration parties started out from the
Willaston Hotel.

Random stone, hipped corrugated iron roof construction.
Flat arch (lintel?) windows with vertically sliding sash,
timber tracery on verandah and batter wall.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 2

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Main North Road

Town: Willaston

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist. Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce

Subtheme: Hotels

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐

Historical Site ☐

Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐

Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐

Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 110, 127; Coombe 118; Ellis 30.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

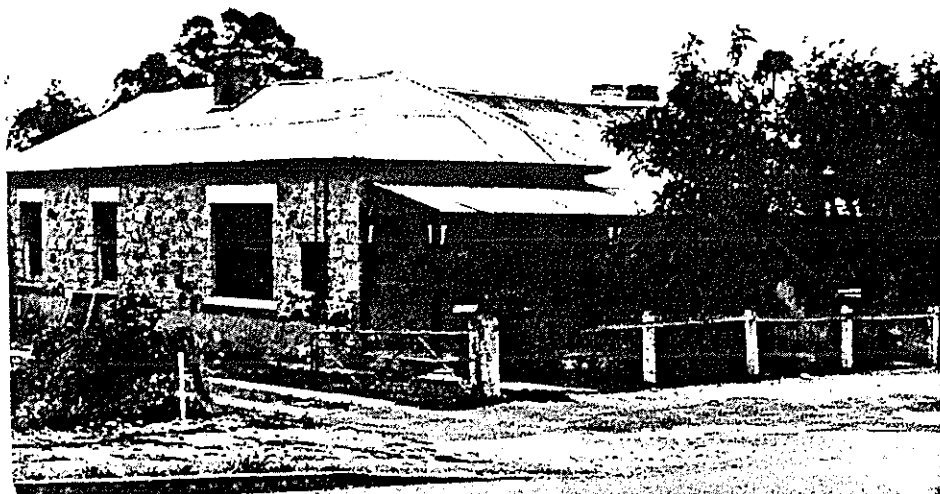
RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust ☒ 860

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

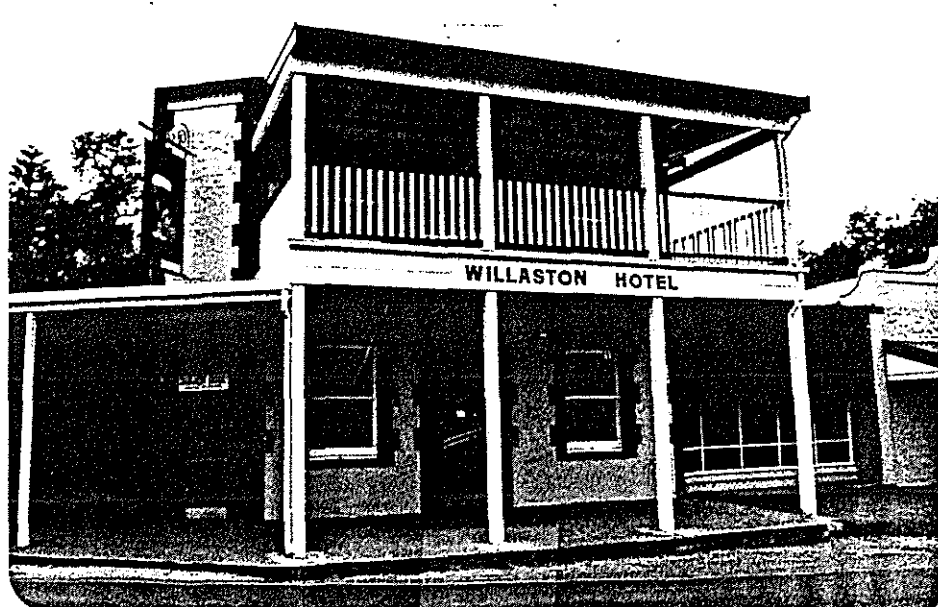
PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 85 -


Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: WILLASTON HOTEL, Historical: VICTORIA HOTEL		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 56
		<u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1866 (first licence issued to T. Scown) as the Victoria Hotel. Took name "Willaston" in 1970. (original Willaston Hotel delicensed in 1919). Grand United Order of Oddfellows opened the Loyal Victoria Lodge at a meeting in the Victoria Hotel on 26 March 1867. Has stuccoed finish with blocked stonework, pitched roof and segmental arches to openings. Balcony has timber balustrade and exposed rafters and battens.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Pt. 14 Section: Hundred: Street: Main North Road Town: Willaston LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Industry and Commerce Subtheme: Hotels
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Register of Publican's Licences; Coombe 202; Ellis 30. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs: Loyau opposite p.80; Mahoney Collection		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: POST OFFICE, WILLASTON Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 57
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> <p>Opened 1 November 1864 in general store of Job. Harris and continued in operation in conjunction with this business although the post office was more recently physically separated from the store. Business operated by E. Coombe and T. Coombe & Sons then Morgan family and now the Mewett family.</p> <p>House adjacent built in the 1870s and occupied variously by E.H. Coombe, E. Gartrell and Thomas Coombe.</p> <p>Has gable roof with gable end facing street, stuccoed finish and rectangular flat arch openings. Verandah has stop chamfered posts and concave corrugated iron roof.</p>		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: 5 Allotment: 8 Section: Hundred: Street: Main North Road Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Transport and Communication Subtheme: Post Offices
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> Written: Coombe 164. Vocal: Mrs. Mewett. Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>


GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH RECTORY Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 59
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1865. (The original rectory was a three-room cottage built c.1857 on the adjoining allotment (138) - lots 135-140 were reserved for a clergyman's residence in Light's original plan. A second house was built on allotment 138 also about this time and the cottages were used as a school and teacher's residence after the second rectory was built.) The first resident priest in the cottage was Father John Roe. Father C.A. Reynolds (later Archbishop Reynolds) was the first resident priest in the present parsonage. Has retopped chimneys and is of stone and hipped roof construction. Verandah has timber tracery and turned posts. Openings are rectangular, windows are vertically sliding sash.		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 138 Section: Hundred: Street: Porter Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Religion
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Barnet 63; Assessment Books; Loyau 14 <u>Vocal:</u> <u>Archival Photographs:</u>		<u>BUILDING</u> Individual Group <u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE Historical: "MARS HILL" RESIDENCE		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 63
		<u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built c.1867 for James Dawson. (James Dawson (1826-82) began a wheat business at Gawler South c.1866 and built the Albion flour mill on Cowan Street in 1868.) The elevated position of "Mars Hill" gave the house its name and also made it a popular point from which to take early photographs of Gawler. Special coach house built by Dawson at the time of the house construction to house the vehicle used by the Duke of Edinburgh on his visit to Gawler in November 1867.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 215, 216 Section: Hundred: Street: High Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Extension of Settlement Subtheme: Houses
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1849-70
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Gawler Corporation Assessment book 1867-68 (MRG.35/5/29); Coombe 268, 384. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs: SAA.B.10583, 10584.		BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	
		
		<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 89 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: TREVU PRIVATE HOSPITAL

Historical: HOUSE "TREVU"

ITEM NUMBER

65

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1866 for James Martin. Later purchased by F.A. Taylor, co-founder of the Taylor Bros. butter factory in Gawler South.

Martin was the founder of the largest foundry and engineering works in Gawler, Mayor of Gawler 1861 (the first elected Mayor), 1877-78, 1886-7 and M.P. for Barossa 1865-67 and M.L.C. 1885-99.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: Pt. Sec. 3073
Section:
Hundred:
Street: East Terrace/
Town: Deland Avenue
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist. Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Extension of
Settlement
Subtheme: Houses

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1849-70

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

REFERENCES:

Written: Bunyip 18 August 1866; National Trust Register 214; Coombe 286-8.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 90 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: ANTIQUE SHOP/TEA ROOMS

Historical: TAYLOR and FORGIE WORKSHOP PREMISES

ITEM NUMBER

66

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Carpenter's and builder's workshop established by William S. Taylor on the site in 1858 and operated subsequently as Taylor and Ponder (to 1865) and thereafter as Taylor and (Alexander) Forgie. Premises variously described as "workshop and rooms" and "workshops" and the construction date of the existing building is not certain, although it is quite possibly the original (1858) building.

Taylor and Forgie were the principal builders and carpenters in Gawler throughout the nineteenth century, expanding into undertaking in the 1890s. The firm of Taylor and Forgie was responsible for numerous houses in Gawler, for substantial additions to the Police Station and Old Spot (1879-80), for the woodwork of the Tod Street Uniting Church and for additions to Taylor Bros. butter factory and to Alfred Sheard's drapers (Essex House).

The Y.M.C.A. held its first meetings in Gawler from Taylor and Forgie's premises in 1883.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: Pt. 46
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Tod
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commer
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1849-70, 1871-1900, 1901-28

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Gawler Corporation Assessment Books 1857-1900;
Bunyip 14 June 1978 p.13.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: Mahony Collection (undated)

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH Film No: Negative No:
Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 91 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME
Current: SHOPS (106-16 Murray Street)
Historical: WILCOX'S BUILDINGS

ITEM NUMBER
67
DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built late 1860s for George Wilcox who began a grocery business in Gawler in 1858, joined in partnership in 1860 with the established drapery of William Barker and expanded successfully (in partnership with his brother Joseph) being able to purchase most of the site for the present buildings in 1865.

The National Bank had its offices in Wilcox Buildings from 1868 or 1869 until building their own premises in 1881.

Original walls of bluestone rubble with stucco dressings and parapet. Convex iron verandah roof and cast iron posts.

LOCATION
Street No: 106-16
Allotment: 85
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Murray
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME
Theme: Industry & Commerce
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD
State:
Study Area: 1849-1870

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 109, 303; Gawler Corporation Assessment Books.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

BUILDING Individual
Group
STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH Film No: Negative No:
Direction of view:



STATUS
Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated
National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP
Scale:
Source:

PREPARED BY:
DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 92 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: BUNYIP PRESS

Historical: BUNYIP PRINTING OFFICE

ITEM NUMBER

68

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in the 1860s or 1870s as part of a group of shops known as Jones' Buildings established as a boot and shoe makers shop by T.O. Jones.

The Bunyip printing firm was established in Gawler by William Barnet (1834-95) in 1857. Initially operating from rented premises owned by a Mrs. N. Chalson (Lot 10 Murray Street) and for 20 years from a group of shops owned by H.E. Bright, M.P., adjoining the Prince Albert Hotel, the Bunyip moved to the present site in 1885 after its former premises were burnt down. William Barnet issued the Bunyip newspaper as a monthly on 5 September 1863, initially as the organ of the Gawler Humbug Society (f.1859). It became a bi-monthly in January 1865 and a weekly the following January, being reduced in price from the initial 6d. to 3d. The first editor of the Bunyip was Dr. George Nott, a prominent member of the Humbug Society.

Coursed rubble walls with stucco parapet and brick quoins. Balcony over verandah. Ornate cast iron balustrade, posts and canopy decoration.

LOCATION

Street No: 120-122

Allotment: Pt.86

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Murray

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry & Commerce

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-1870

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐

Historical Site ☐

Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐

Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐

Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 140; Bunyip
Loyau 136-46.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.16403

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 93 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: SHOP (WHINNEN'S)

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

69

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1850s or 1860s as a shop and workshop or "premises" and used continuously as a shop, including by E.G. Gray & Co. (c.1887-92), the Co-operative Society (1892-97), Deland Brothers (1899-1903) and Joseph Lamb (1909-15). Whinnen Brothers formerly had shop in Gawler South and opened in these premises in 1916.

The property was owned for some sixty years by B.E. Deland.

Adjoining premises occupied continuously as a carpenter's shop for almost a century by the builders Deland and Tardif from 1855 and subsequently (1884) by their former employee Thomas White and his successor, Roy Urlwin.

Rubble walls with stucco cover and parapet. Reverse curve iron covered verandah.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: Pt.95

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Cowan

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry & Commerce

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1849-1870

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐

Historical Site ☐

Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐

Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐

Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.16621/11; Mahony Collection

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME

Current: ICE WORKS/OFFICES

Historical: PHOENIX FOUNDRY

ITEM NUMBER

101

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Premises constructed 1872 as an extension of the engineering works (foundry section) of James Martin & Co. (part of land formerly used by Jas. Martin as a saw mill and wood yard). Massive archway constructed for passage of locomotives and goods wagons manufactured by the firm from the 1880s.

Firm built up from a small workshop operated by James Martin on Murray St. from 1848 to build bullock drays. Expanded to agricultural machinery manufacture from the 1850s, with many improvements in design, and to mining machinery and general engineering from the 1860s (an area particularly extended, along with railway rolling stock manufacture, in the 1880s and 1890s). Firm taken over by J.F. Martin, nephew and partner, following James Martin's death in 1897; put into liquidation in 1901 following a long period of declining demand. Engineering portion of the works taken over by Henry Dutton in 1908 and then passed to Perry Engineering Co. in 1915, while the agricultural implement manufactory was taken over by a largely locally formed company and operated as the Gawler Implement Manufacturing Co.. The engineering works were finally closed in 1928 and the Manufacturing Co. in 1921. Has random coursed slate and stuccoed finish, semi-circular flat and segmental arch openings to the street. Triangular parapet with circular decoration: openings are blocked or moulded surrounds. *Blue stone*

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 94-7; Loyau 46-53.

Vocal:

(Bunyip 12 July 1978 p.4.

Archival Photographs: (Loyau; Mahoney Collection;

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 226-233
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Calton Road
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commer

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 95 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: WHEAT STORE (JEFF'S BROS.)

Historical: MAY BROTHERS FOUNDRY (Paint Shop)

ITEM NUMBER

102

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built between 1885 and 1897 as the showrooms of May Bros. and Co. foundry and engineering works. (The first building was erected adjacent, built by Alfred and Fred. May, in 1885. The premises were expanded rapidly over the whole block and across Eighteenth Street over the next twelve years.

Alfred May was a partner in James Martin and Co. from 1873-1885 before setting up his own foundry with his brother Frederick. May Bros. proved enormously successful largely because of the skills of the principals in relation to mining machinery enabled them to benefit from the mining activities at Broken Hill and throughout Australia. They were also successful in production and improvement in the design of agricultural machinery and employed 300 men at peak periods.

Gabled corrugated iron roof. Random stone or rubble walls with circular vents. Windows are rectangular with several having segmental arches. Brick blocked arches and corners.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 11, 12

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Twentythird

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commer

Subtheme: Industry

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 97-101; Burgess II: 292-3; Bunyip 10 July, 2 October 1885.

Vocal: French Folland, Gawler 1/11/81.

(Bunyip 17 June 1898 (sketches) (Bunyip, Special

Archival (Photographs: Mahony Collection; (Christmas Issue 1905, p.13

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

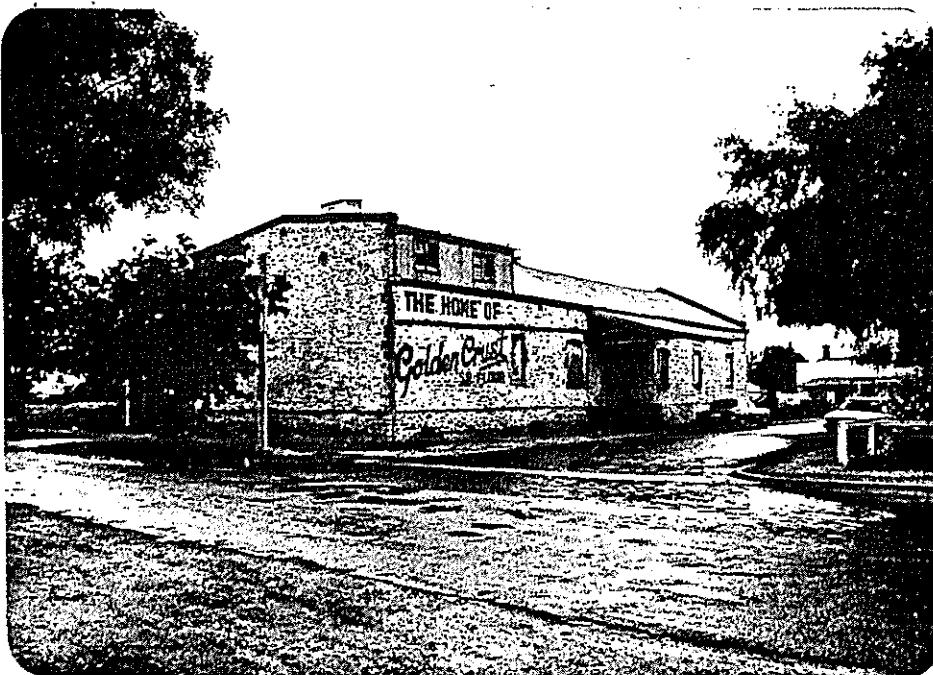
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:


PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 96 -


Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: SOUTHERN FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE LTD.</p> <p>Historical: FOTHERINGHAM'S CORDIAL FACTORY: TAYLOR BROS. BUTTER FACTORY: S.A. FARMERS CO-OP UNION LTD.</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p> <p>104</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Built by D. and R.J. Fotheringham in 1879 as a factory for the manufacture of cordials and aerated waters. An immediate success and operations quickly expanded. In 1905 the factory was occupied for the same business by W.L. Haydon & Co., and in 1906 H.G. and F.A. Taylor established a butter factory on part of the premises, later purchasing all the property (Haydon & Co. continued to operate from a property purchased adjacent). Taylor Bros. taken over by Southern Farmers in 1950s. Additions to the factory by Taylor and Forgie and B. Dieckmann during Taylor's ownership (two-storey).</p> <p>Original building a small central stone and brick structure with galvanised iron additions. One house built adjacent in 1879, other c.1905, by Fred Lines, used as offices and as accommodation for employees after Taylor Bros. took over the factory.</p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No: Pt. 2</p> <p>Allotment: "</p> <p>Section:</p> <p>Hundred:</p> <p>Street: Eighth</p> <p>Town:</p> <p>LGA:</p> <p>Postcode:</p> <p>State Hist.Pres.</p> <p>Region:</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme: Industry and Commer</p> <p>Subtheme: Industry</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State:</p> <p>Study Area: 1871-1900</p>
		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p><u>Written:</u> Loyau 57-8; Coombe 106.</p> <p><u>Vocal:</u> Mr. Frank Forgie.</p> <p>Archival Photographs: Loyau opp. p. 57.</p>		<p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Group <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State</p> <p>Heritage Items</p> <p>On Register <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Interim List <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate</p> <p>National Trust</p> <p>R.A.I.A.</p> <p>Civic Trust</p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S.</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Australian Heritage</p> <p>Engin. Record</p> <p>Other</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p>	<p>Film No:</p> <p>Direction of view:</p>	<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale:</p> <p>Source:</p>
		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p><u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 97 -

Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: E. & W.S. DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS Historical:</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 105</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1881/2 to house the pumping plant and well for Gawler's first public water supply system, established in 1880. Office and residence for Superintendant built 1882/3. Bore closed 1901 with opening of the Barossa scheme: re-opened 1944. Now used as E. & W.S. Department offices. Single storey stone and brick building with galvanised iron roof. Total cost of work 1880-83 -£21,545. Bill for construction of the works introduced into Parliament 8 July 1880, passed third reading 5 October. Water pumped from well on the site to a reservoir built (brick and stone with a cement roof and concrete arches supported by iron columns) on Calton Hill. Reservoir still used but well concealed beneath floorboards in the present offices. Random coursed stone walls with stone quoins. Main entrance is classic semi-circular arch with keystone. Double windows near entrance have segmental arches with moulded surrounds. Rendered lower course and triangulated pediment.</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Section: Pt.24 Hundred: Street: Julian Terrace Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Coombe 167; Loyau 25; National Trust 1032; S.A. Parliamentary Debates 1880 (p.33, 404-7, 1245); S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1882 Vol.IV <u>Vocal:</u> No.202.</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Public Service Subtheme: Utilities</p>
<p><u>Archival Photographs:</u></p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1871-1900</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> <u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p><u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust ✓ 1032 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other</p>
<p><u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:</p>		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 98 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: GAWLER PRIMARY SCHOOL

Historical: GAWLER PUBLIC SCHOOL, GAWLER STATE SCHOOL

ITEM NUMBER

106

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Constructed 1877, architect E.J. Wood for the Government.
 Contract let December 1876 to William Tardif of Gawler
 (£4695).

Foundation stone laid by the Mayor of Gawler, James Martin,
 12 April 1877 and school officially opened 24 January 1878.
 First headmaster L.S. Burton, formerly Master of St. George's
 Church of England day school in Gawler (from 1853-77)..

Solid bluestone with brick trim and distinctive front porch
 and belfry of massive construction.

Erection of two-storey teacher's residence on grounds 1882
 by contractor T. White (contract price £805.10.0.)

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 65

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Nixon Tce.

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and
 Organisation

Subtheme: Education

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐
 Historical Site ☐
 Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐
 Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐
 Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: National Trust 524; Coombe 143, 393, 398; Public
 Buildings Dept. Notes S.41; Loyau 124.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust ☒ 524

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

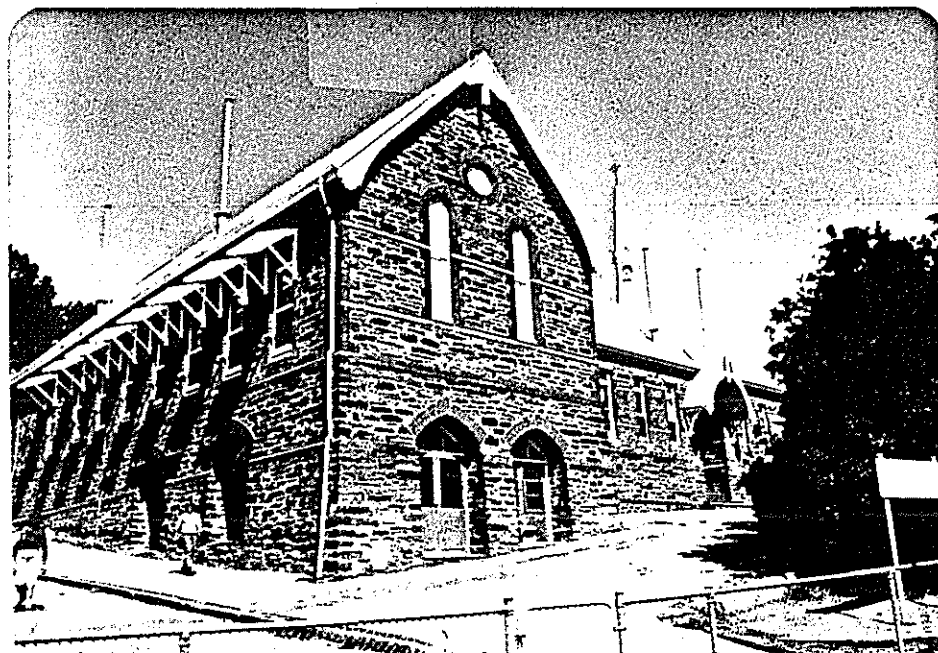
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 99 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME
 Current: CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION
 Historical: GAWLER SOUTH MISSION*

ITEM NUMBER
 108

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1895 as the Anglican Church for Gawler South - foundation stone laid 3 April, dedication 7 August by Bishop Harmer. Contractors Taylor and Forgie.

Enlarged 1902 with the addition of the chancel - foundation stone laid 16 August, dedicated 28 October. Internal alteration in 1920 with replacement of small altar with a larger one and erection of reredos in honour of the World War I dead.

Random coursed slate blocked brickwork. Lower windows are pointed Gothic arches (several in double configuration), corrugated iron gabled roof with buttressed annex. Upper window is segmented arch.

The Gawler South Church Hall was erected in 1913-14 (foundation stone laid November 1913, opening ceremony held February 1914) on land opposite the Church of the Transfiguration, given by Mrs. St. Mark Dawe.

* Name given September 1899 by Archdeacon Dove - known as the Gawler South Mission until then

LOCATION

Street No:
 Allotment:
 Section:
 Hundred:
 Street: Adelaide Road
 Town:
 LGA:
 Postcode:
 State Hist.Pres.
 Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation
 Subtheme: Religion

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
 Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
 Historical Site
 Garden

BUILDING Individual
 Group

STRUCTURE Complete
 Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 176-8; Ellis 2: 3,41; B.E. McConnell (Comp) The History of the Church of England in Gawler 1848-1975

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: B.18059 (Hall)

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items
 On Register
 Interim List
 Nominated

National Estate
 National Trust
 R.A.I.A.
 Civic Trust
 N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
 Australian Heritage
 Engin. Record
 Other

MAP

Scale:
 Source:

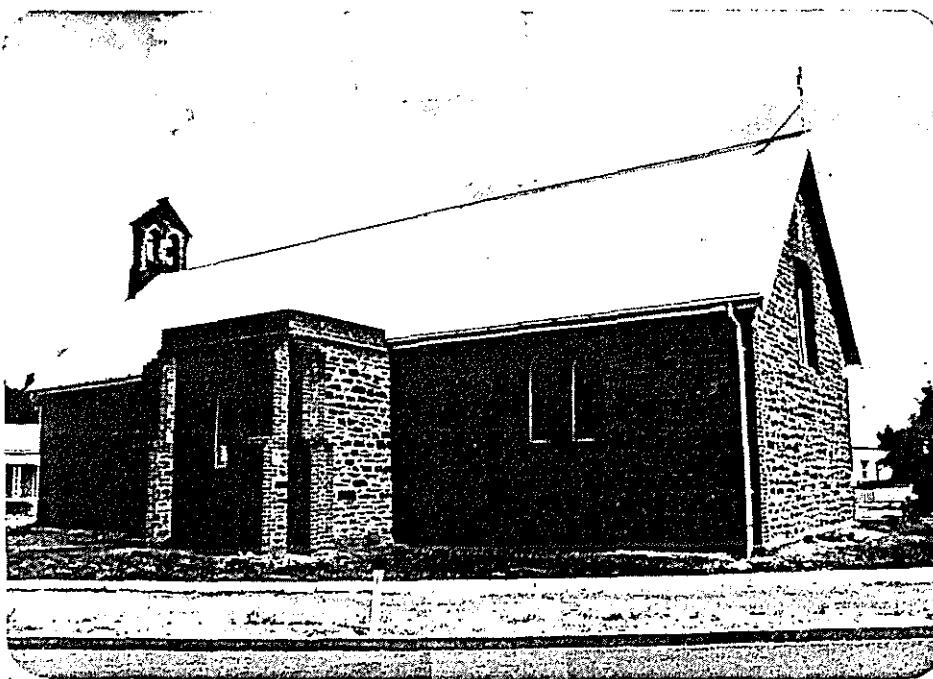
PREPARED BY:
DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE AND SHOP

Historical: BUTCHER (E. GARTRELL, HUDGSON and CLEMENT)

ITEM NUMBER

109

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Business established by Edwin Gartrell in the early 1870s and much expanded when transferred to Messrs. Hodgson and Clement c.1877. Premises comprised yards, stables and outhouses as well as the shop. Business subsequently taken over by Albert Gartrell and operated by him until c.1915 as a butchering premises after which it was run as a general store by the Ward family for over 50 years.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment:
Section: 3
Hundred:
Street: Main North Road
Town: Willaston
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commer
Subtheme: Commerce

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐
Historical Site ☐
Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐
Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐
Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Mudla Wirra South District Council Assessment Books
1877-1900; Coombe 122.

Vocal: Mr. G. Hein.

Archival Photographs: Mahony Collection.

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register ☐
Interim List ☐
Nominated ☐

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 101 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: EXHIBITION BUILDING

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

113

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Erected 1882 by the Gawler Corporation at the instigation of, and with a contribution from, the Gawler Agricultural Society (1854) - a tender of Messrs. Beer and Finch (£1195.14.10) was accepted 19 June 1882. Opened 9 November by Governor Sir W. Jervois.

Bluestone building with brick corbel parapet. Stand erected on the roof of the building in 1890s but later removed.

Gabled roof. Openings are classic semi-circular arches blocked in red brick. Rendered lower course. Has a doorway of segmental arch, distinctive triple semi-circular arch window above main door. Random coursed slate walls.

LOCATION

Street No:)

Allotment:) Parklands

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Patterson Terrace

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist. Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Public Service

Subtheme: Recreation

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐

Historical Site ☐

Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☒

Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐

Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 61,220.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 102 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: TOWN HALL

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

115

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1878, architect W. Abbott, construction supervisor B.E. DeLand, builder J.J. Peek of Gawler (tender price £2811).

Site chosen and building erected only after ten years of controversy and a vote of no confidence in the then Council in 1868. Foundation stone laid by Mayor of Gawler, James Martin, 16 April 1878 and official opening 18 November 1878 by Governor W.F.D. Jervois.

Building consisted of two-storey and basement with large Council chamber and executive offices on ground floor and further offices (originally rented out) on the first floor and in the basement. Walls of combed bluestone rubble with cement blockings and dressings of Italianate style. Elaborate balustraded parapet with urn ornamentation and the Gawler coat of arms as a central pediment feature.

Centre of local government in Gawler - Gawler Corporation proclaimed 9 July 1857, "Greater Gawler created 1 July 1933, extending boundaries to include Gawler South, Gawler West and Willaston.

LOCATION

Street No:
 Allotment: Pt.198
 Section:
 Hundred:
 Street: Murray
 Town:
 LGA:
 Postcode:
 State Hist.Pres.
 Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Public Service
 Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
 Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature []
 Historical Site []
 Garden []

BUILDING Individual []
 Group []

STRUCTURE Complete []
 Relic []

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 42, 394, 58-9; Loyau 75-9; National Trust 698; Bunyip 9 January 1974 p.7.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.4943, B.8863

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items []
 On Register []
 Interim List []
 Nominated []
 National Estate
 National Trust ✓ 698
 R.A.I.A.
 Civic Trust
 N.P. & W.L.S.
 Council
 Australian Heritage
 Engin. Record
 Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:
 Source:

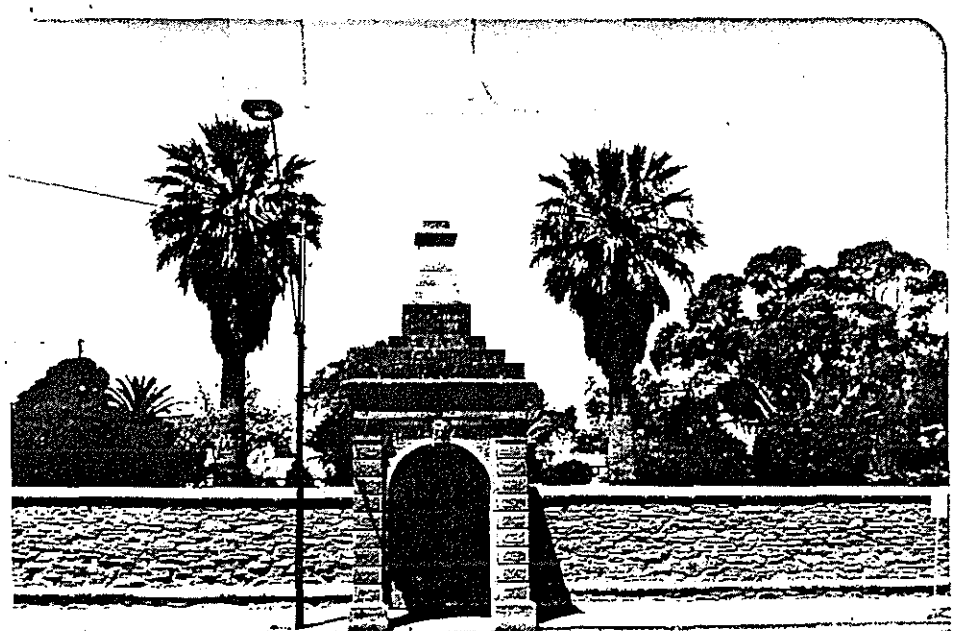
PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 103 -

Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: MCKINLAY MEMORIAL Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 116
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Erected with funds donated by the people of Gawler to commemorate the services and personal merit of the explorer John McKinlay (1819-81). The Mayor of Gawler, W.F. Wincey, was chairman of the Commemorative Committee and most of the prominent citizens were members. Foundation stone (presented by Hugh Fraser, Manager of the Delabole Slate Company) laid 14 November 1874 by John Forrester, a fellow explorer and later premier of W.A., and the keystone of the arch was laid in position 11 March 1875. The monument was completed in September 1875, the total cost being £650. Obelisk of polished Aberdeen granite, lower arch of diamond hammered freestone. Original design by Adam Ball not undertaken (too costly). McKinlay associated with James Pile, a prominent Gawler resident, from 1850 and married Pile's daughter in 1863. He settled in Gawler following his return from the Northern Territory exploration expedition in 1865 and died at "Oaklands" (q.v.) on 31 December 1872. He is buried in the Willaston Cemetery. Adjacent wall (subsequently known as Pioneer Place Wall) built in 1875 (contractor Manifold and Pimlott). <i>Sandstone // Refer Des'n p 147.</i>		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Section: Hundred: Street: Murray Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region: <u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Subtheme: <u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1871-1900
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Loyau 161-74; Coombe 289-91, 392-3; National Trust 886, <u>Bunyip</u> 11 March 1970. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs: SAA.B.25175		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust ✓ 886 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 104 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: A.N.Z. BANK

Historical: BANK OF ADELAIDE, UNION BANK

ITEM NUMBER

118

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Build 1873 as premises of the Bank of Adelaide at a cost of more than £4000. Property purchased by the Freemasons in 1898 for £1125, resold to W.R. Lewis, Solicitor, in 1902. Purchased by the Union Bank in 1928.

The first branch of the Bank of Adelaide was opened in Gawler on 12th March 1866. The Union Bank, which had taken over the Bank of S.A. in 1892, previously occupied premises next to the Southend Hotel, now the offices of Rudall & Rudall.

Italianate building, slate pointed with stucco corner blockings and dressings. Hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with attractive brackets. Has wrought iron palisade fence and panelled and moulded chimney stack.

Described in 1880 as "one of the chief ornaments of Murray Street."

Bluestone

LOCATION

Street No: 93
 Allotment:
 Section:
 Hundred:
 Street: Murray
 Town:
 LGA:
 Postcode:
 State Hist.Pres.
 Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce
 Subtheme: Commerce

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
 Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
 Historical Site
 Garden

BUILDING Individual
 Group

STRUCTURE Complete
 Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 134, 136, 199; Loyau 19, 135;
 Ellis 2: 14; National Trust Register 127.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No: Negative No:
 Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items
 On Register ☒
 Interim List ☐
 Nominated ☐
 National Estate ☒
 National Trust ☒ 127
 R.A.I.A.
 Civic Trust
 N.P. & W.L.S.
 Council
 Australian Heritage
 Engin. Record
 Other

MAP

Scale:
 Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 105 -

Hignett & Company

W ✓

ITEM NAME

Current: NATIONAL BANK

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

119

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1881-82 (tender of J. Kelly accepted November 1881), from plans prepared by Garlick, architect.

"Fine stone building with front facade in Ashlar work with stucco dressings in an Italianate exuberant style. Balustraded parapet with broken pediment, complete with urn and swag enrichments."

Branch opened in Gawler 5 December 1859 in premises adjacent to the Prince Albert Hotel, rented from the hotel's proprietor John McEwen. In 1861 new premises were rented in Murray Street next to the Globe Hotel and later in Wilcox Buildings, on the Jacob Street corner.

Sandstone.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 16

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Murray

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: National Trust 697; Loyau 133, Bunyip 11 November 1881; Coombe 398, 134.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

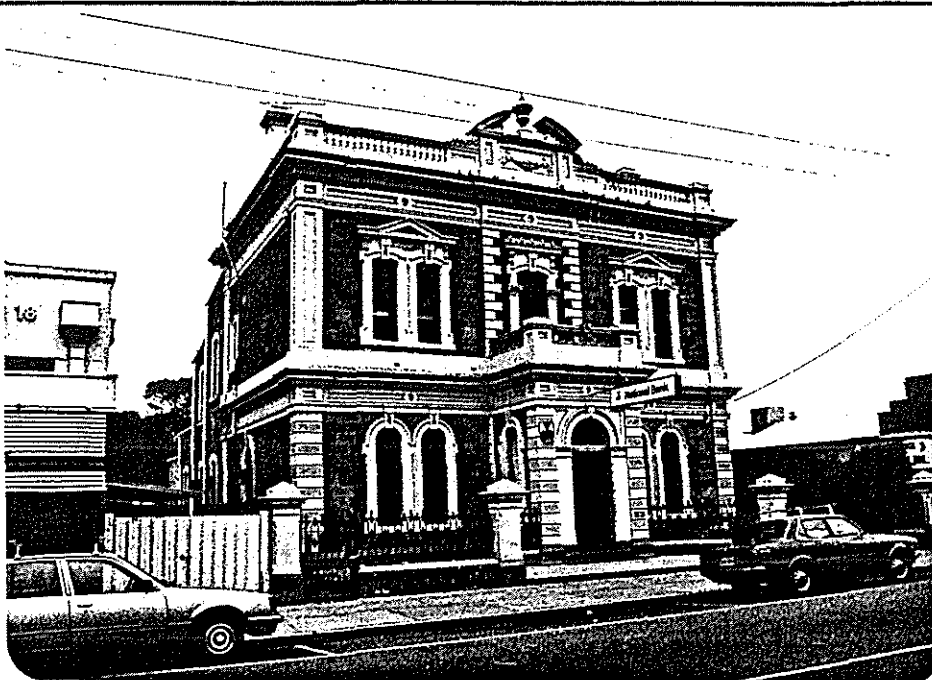
RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate ✓

National Trust ✓ 697

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 106 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME
Current: PILE'S BUILDINGS
Historical:

ITEM NUMBER
120

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Erected 1878 (completed 24 May) for James Pile, for lease as five shops.

Commercial Bank set up in southern-most shop in December 1878. Stewart's Musical Emporium also established in these premises throughout the 1880s and R.J. Lavis (drapery and shoe stores) occupied a number of the shops subsequently (taken over by H.B. Crosby in 1902 and leased by him until he purchased Essex House in 1930).

Imposing two-storey stone building, testimony to the vital commercial activity and prosperity of Gawler in the 1870s and the contribution of James Pile to the township's development.

Front wall is stuccoed. Openings are segmental arches some with keystone. Windows are vertically sliding sash. Verandah concave corrugated iron. Side wall is random stone coursed. Iron verandah posts with picturesque timber tracery.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 93
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Murray
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 107; Ellis 2, 38; Assessment Books.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.16404; Loyau opp.p.136.

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH Film No: Negative No:
Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated
National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:
Source:

PREPARED BY:
DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 107 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: ESSEX HOUSE (H.B. CROSBY PTY. LTD.)

Historical: SHEARD's (Drapers)

ITEM NUMBER

121, 226

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1905 (see notes below) with further additions 1911 and extensive building 1928, doubling and duplicating the 1905 facade. Original design by architects English and Soward using local contractors (not named). Extensions also designed by English and Soward, contractor William Essery; mason W.E. Corey. 1905 section had ceilings of Wunderlich stamped metal.

Original drapery on site opened by Oscar Wehrshedt, but already much expanded in 1880s and 1890s by Alfred Sheard after he took over premises 1886 and decision made to rebuilt frontage to connect existing buildings with more recent (1897) additions at rear.

LOCATION

Street No: 92-100
 Allotment: Pts. 46, 47.
 Section:
 Hundred:
 Street: Murray
 Town:
 LGA:
 Postcode:
 State Hist.Pres.
 Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce
 Subtheme: Commerce

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
 Study Area: 1901-28

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature []
 Historical Site []
 Garden []

BUILDING Individual []
 Group []

STRUCTURE Complete []
 Relic []

REFERENCES:

Written: Bunyip 3 November 1905, 16 March 1928, 24 September 1980, 14 February 1973.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: Bunyip 16 March 1928.

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items
 On Register []
 Interim List []
 Nominated []

National Estate
 National Trust
 R.A.I.A.
 Civic Trust
 N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
 Australian Heritage
 Engin. Record
 Other

MAP

Scale:
 Source:

PREPARED BY:

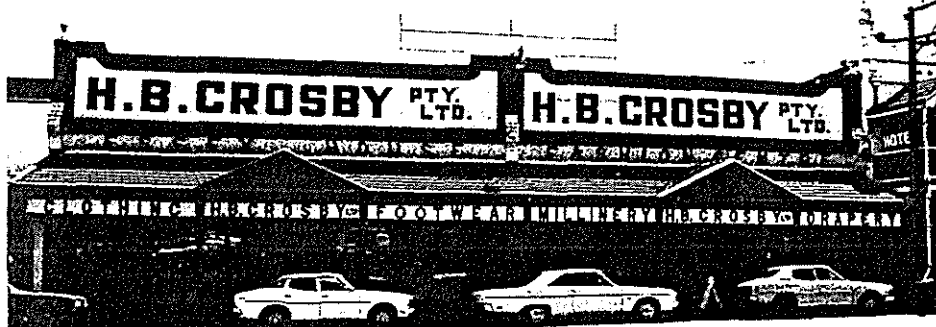
DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:


Direction of view:



GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 108 -

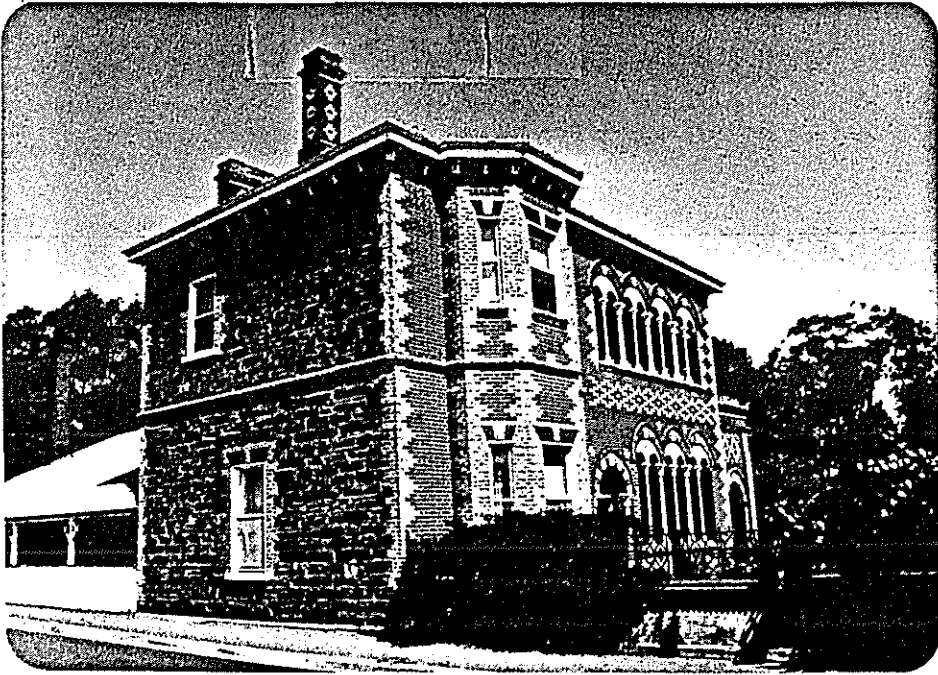
Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME Current: MARTINDALE NURSING HOME Historical: "MARTINDALE" (House)		ITEM NUMBER 125
		DATE
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: Built 1872, architect G.S. Kingston. (Original rear section - two-storey front section an extension in 1895 by Hall). Original owner Emil Thorup, who established a chemists business in Gawler in 1850s. Later (1879-1908) owned and occupied by James Martin's nephew, John Felix Martin who was a partner in the firm James Martin & Co. and Chairman of Directors on James Martin's death, and active in the community affairs of Gawler. Converted into nursing home 1966-67. Building of stone with ornate cast iron balustrade, balcony posts and iron lattice work. Extensive use of timber panelling inside. Original section Grecian style with colonades with arched windows. Later addition simpler, featuring semi-circular headed arch (main entrance) with keystone and stone blocked. Half-timbered gable has finial and attractive brackets. Later addition concealed many of original features. Original flat lead tray roof rendered dressings.		LOCATION Street No: Allotment: 300-305 Section: Hundred: Street: Duffield Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		HISTORICAL THEME Theme: Extension of Settlement Subtheme:
		HISTORICAL PERIOD State: Study Area: 1871-1900
		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
REFERENCES: Written: National Trust 49; News Review 23 November 1979; Coombe 300, 338. Vocal: Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
RECOMMENDATION:		STATUS Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust ✓ 49 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
PHOTOGRAPH	Film No: Direction of view:	Negative No:
		MAP Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 109 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME Current: UNITING CHURCH MANSE Historical: TORTOLA HOUSE		ITEM NUMBER 126
		DATE
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: Erected c.1871 * by William F. Wincey (1837-94), Gawler timber merchant, Mayor of Gawler 1873-4 and treasurer of the Gawler Wesleyan Church for over 30 years. Distinctive materials of red brick with cream brick trim, with ornate rounded arches and two-storey colonaded verandah and balcony abutting projecting section with square bay windows. Extensive cast iron used, in columns and front wall - allegedly added by Alfred May during his ownership (1897 ff) and cast at the May Bros. Foundry. Sold 1912 to the Gawler Methodist Church for £2000 for use as a manse. To be considered as part of a complex of church and former church buildings - see also items 21, 22 and 47. (*Adjoining cottage already on the property when purchased by Wincey in 1867).		LOCATION Street No: Allotment: 20 Section: Hundred: Street: Tod and Dundas Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		HISTORICAL THEME Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme:
		HISTORICAL PERIOD State: Study Area: 1871-1900
		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
REFERENCES: Written: National Trust 840; Heritage Committee (Register Sub-committee) Nomination; Burgess II: 293; Historic Gawler: A Walking & Cycling Tour. Vocal: Bunyip 24 January 1973 p.5 Archival Photographs: SAA.B.13247		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
RECOMMENDATION:		STATUS Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust ✓ 840 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
PHOTOGRAPH	Film No: Direction of view:	MAP Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME

Current: COURT HOUSE

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

127

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1881, contractor James J. Peek,
(Original court house erected on same allotment in 1857 - became the residence of the sergeant of police after the new premises were built. Used as the venue for Corporation meetings from September 1857 - July 1858)
Interior renovated and modernised 1965-66 (re-opened March 1966).

Triangular pediment above entrance. Timber finial, stone quoins. Random coursed slate walls with moulded string course. Corrugated iron fable roof. Rectangular window openings with triple windows near entrance.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 124
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Cowan
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 160; Loyau 149; National Trust 1163.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

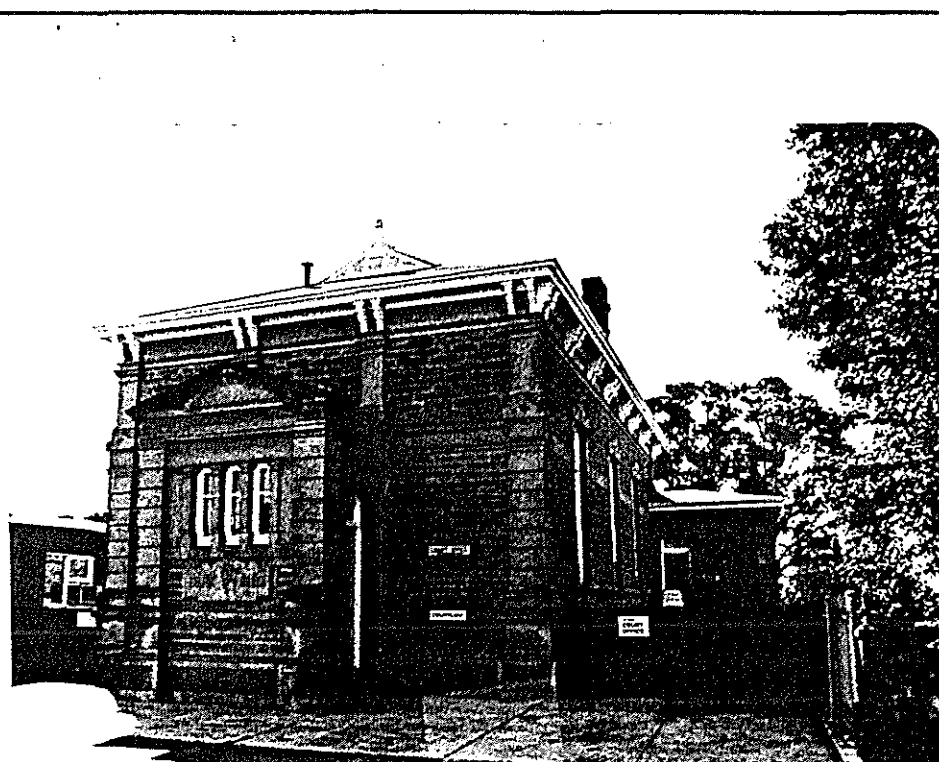
Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated
National Estate
National Trust ✓ 1163
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

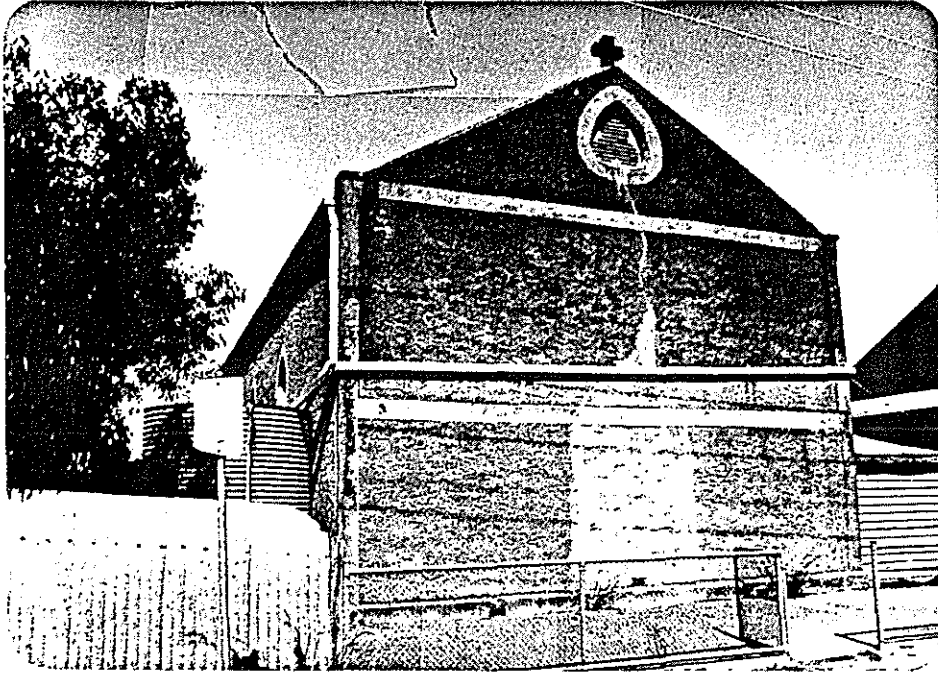
PREPARED BY:

DATE:

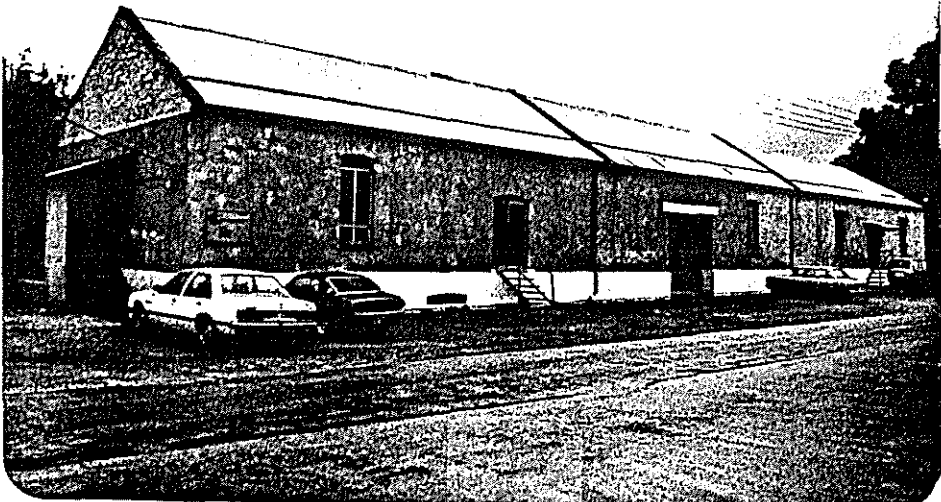
GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 111 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME Current: . Historical: ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL		ITEM NUMBER 128
		DATE
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: Built 1887 during the administration of the Gawler Mission by the Carmelite Fathers (1881-1902) and placed under the Sisters of St. Joseph until 1902, when it was taken over by the Sisters of the Good Samaritan. A second school building was erected adjacent in 1925 but in 1963 the school was transferred to new premises at Evanston (St. Brigid's). The first Catholic school in Gawler was operated from a cottage adjacent to the priest's residence in Porter Street from c.1860. The Sisters of St. Joseph took over the teaching in 1867. Gabled roof, stuccoed walls with teardrop shaped gable vent. Rendered quoins and string course. Semi-circular top windows along the side.		LOCATION Street No: Allotment: 68 Section: Hundred: Street: Cowan Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		HISTORICAL THEME Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme:
		HISTORICAL PERIOD State: Study Area: 1871-1900
		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
REFERENCES: Written: Combe 146; Ellis 2:122 Vocal: Archival Photographs: Mahony Collection.		
RECOMMENDATION:		STATUS Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/> On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
PHOTOGRAPH	Film No: Direction of view:	MAP Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: OFFICES Historical: GRAIN STORE		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 129
		<u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built c.1870s for Duffield and Co. Used as grain store for the Victoria Mill (built 1867 at Gawler West, reconstructed 1876 and demolished 1928). Continued in use as a wheat store (later store and offices) throughout the varying uses of the Mill. Fifteenth Street frontage cement rendered but original bluestone in evidence at rear. Northern section would appear to have been constructed initially with later section after 1900.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Pts. 93, 94-96 Section: Hundred: Street: Fifteenth Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist. Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area:
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Munno Para West and Gawler South District Councils Assessment Books. <u>Vocal:</u> Mr. French Folland, Gawler South. Archival Photographs:		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 113 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: GAWLER RAILWAY STATION BUILDINGS

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

130

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1879, contractors Robin and Hack; tender price £3090.10.0., final cost £4200. Comprised booking office, waiting rooms, ladies apartment, station master and luggage departments and refreshment rooms, with adjoining station-master's residence. Original buildings erected 1857, demolished for this new construction.

Goodshed (stone) built 1877-8 by Jones & Mattinson; engine-shed 1869; trainshed 1870 by James Martin & Co.; water tower 1880.

Overway completed 26 July 1873 - removed 1911 when bridge built.

Buildings of combed slate with brick quoins, arches, string courses, chimneys and plinths.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment:

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Twentythird

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Transport and
Communications

Subtheme:

Railways

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: National Trust 1236, 2707; Loyau 131-2; Berry & Gilbert 74-5; Coombe 391.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust ✓ 1236, 270

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:

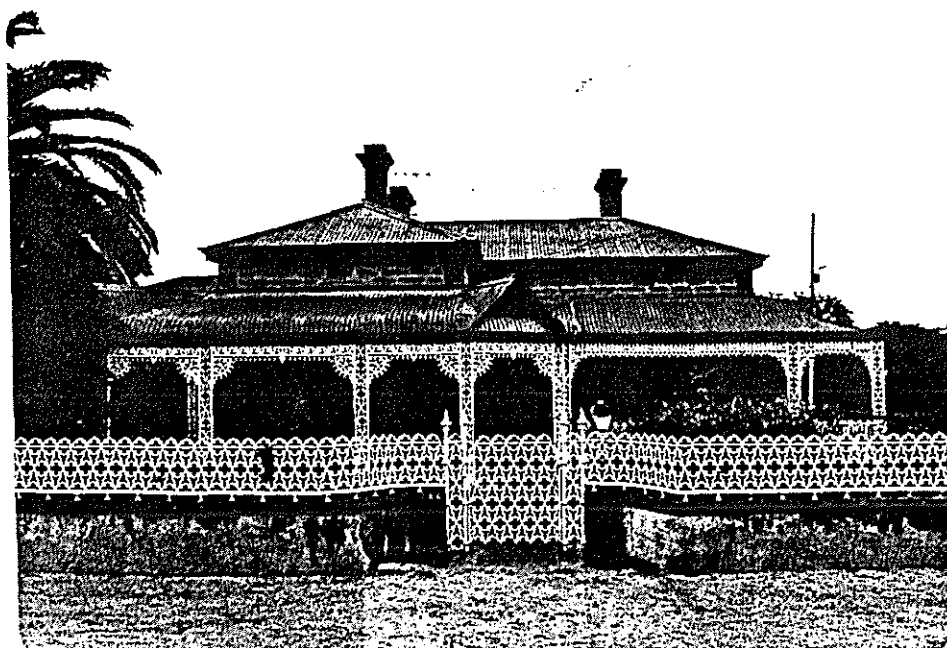


GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 114 -

Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE Historical: (? ROBINSON HOUSE)</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 131</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1880s by James Robinson, in association with the Britannia Foundry established by him on adjoining (west) property in 1885. (The Britannia Foundry specialised in plough and cultivator shares and castings and was operated by Robinson until 1935, when taken over by E. Anders & Sons.) James Robinson was foreman of the moulders at James Martin & Co. from 1883-85 before starting on his own. Random coursed stone walls, hipped corrugated iron roof with retopped chimney. Ornate wrought iron verandah lattice and verandah posts. Convex corrugated iron verandah. Wrought iron lattice fence atop a bricked and rendered wall, and wrought iron balustrade with recessed front gate.</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1880s by James Robinson, in association with the Britannia Foundry established by him on adjoining (west) property in 1885. (The Britannia Foundry specialised in plough and cultivator shares and castings and was operated by Robinson until 1935, when taken over by E. Anders & Sons.) James Robinson was foreman of the moulders at James Martin & Co. from 1883-85 before starting on his own. Random coursed stone walls, hipped corrugated iron roof with retopped chimney. Ornate wrought iron verandah lattice and verandah posts. Convex corrugated iron verandah. Wrought iron lattice fence atop a bricked and rendered wall, and wrought iron balustrade with recessed front gate.</p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 135, 136 Section: Hundred: Street: Railway Terrace Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u> Written: Vocal: Archival Photographs:</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Extension of Subtheme: Settlement.</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1871-1900</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual Group</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete Relic</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u> Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p>		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p>



ITEM NAME

Current: ST. PETER and ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Historical: (The second Church)

ITEM NUMBER

132

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1897-98 (foundation stone laid 12 December 1897 by Archbishop O'Reilly; opened by Very Rev. Dr. Byrne, V.G. 16 October 1898) at a cost of £3,500.

Original Roman Catholic chapel, erected on the same site over period 1850-55, demolished to make way for the new church.

Gabled corrugated iron roof, stone coursing, classic semi-circular double arches at upper level with stained glass. Lower level has an arcade of gothic arches and a triangular pediment. Dual turrets or belltowers.

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment:
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Porter
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area: 1871-1900

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 14, 128; Coombe 191-3; National Trust 1318; Byrne 59; Bunyip 21 October 1898.

Vocal:

(SAA.B.11519 (original church))

Archival Photographs: (SAA.B.20460, B.32012)

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated
National Estate
National Trust ✓ 1318
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 116 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

202

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1911 (opened 3 September), architects Wood and Bagot; builders Ligertwood and Parks (Adelaide) with painting and decoration by W.H. Cox, Gawler.

Comprised banking chamber 32' x 32' x 15', strong room, clerk's room and manager's residence.

All Australian materials with the exception of the Marseilles tiled roof.

"Stone building with stuccoed front in the Victorian Renaissance manner".

A branch of the Savings Bank was opened in Gawler in April 1865, but after June 1867 the work was conducted from the Post Office and this continued until the opening of these premises.

Erected in Smithfield sandstone, original quarry recently being mined by quarry industries Ltd at section 3033 Hundred of Murrumbidgee.

Stone quoins. Lower level openings are classic semi-circular arches with keystone. Front is stuccoes, side walls random stone or rubble. Panelled and moulded chimney stack with pots. The roof is of Marseilles tiles and the upper level has rectangular windows and Italianate balustrades and columns to balcony.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: Pt. 203

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Murray

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Industry and Commerce

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1901-1928

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐
 Historical Site ☐
 Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐
 Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐
 Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Coombe 166; Ellis 2:3; National Trust 128; Heritage Branch Register Recommendation

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

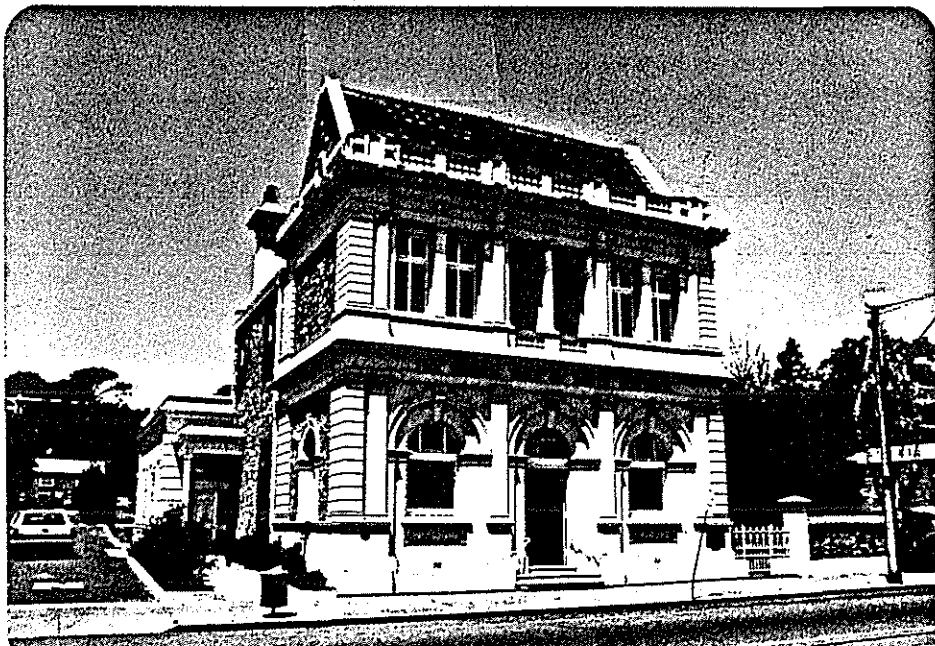
RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust 128 ☒

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

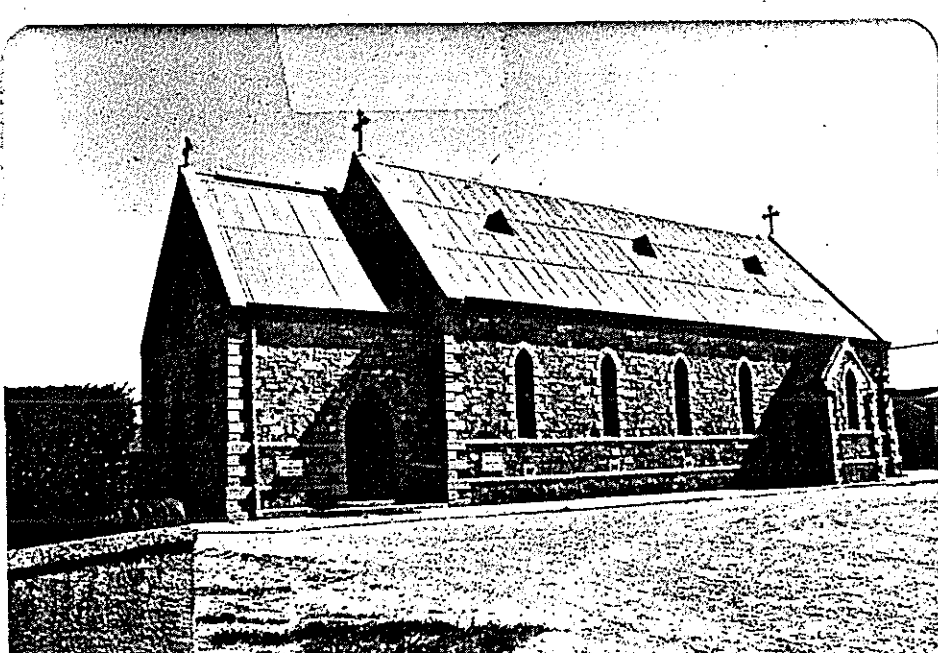
PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 117 -


Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH Historical:</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 203</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1921-22 (foundation stone laid 19 October 1921, dedication 9 April 1922) at a cost of £3000. Built on large grounds adjoining property purchased for a manse in 1917. Adjoining hall built in 1954. The congregation was organised in 1908 and purchased in 1909 the former primitive Methodist ("Little Glory") church on the corner of Dundas and Finnis Streets. The growth of the congregation after the formation of a parish with the Kapunda, Tanunda and Allen's Creek congregation in 1916 led to the need for larger accommodation. Random coursed rubble. Gabled corrugated iron roof. Openings are pointed Gothic arches. Stone quoins (long and short work) and stone string courses.</p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 104 Section: Hundred: Street: Cowan Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Religion</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1901-28</p>
		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Ellis 2: 42 <u>Vocal:</u> <u>Archival Photographs:</u></p>		<p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> <u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>STATUS</u> Register of State <input type="checkbox"/> Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/> On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> R.A.I.A. <input type="checkbox"/> Civic Trust <input type="checkbox"/> N.P. & W.L.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Council <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Engin. Record <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p>	<p>Film No: Direction of view:</p>	<p><u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:</p>
		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 118 -


Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME Current: GAWLER EAST PRIMARY SCHOOL Historical: GAWLER HIGH SCHOOL		ITEM NUMBER 206, 207
		DATE
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: <p>Built 1915 as joint premises for the Gawler High School and Gawler Technical School. Became the Gawler East Primary when a new High School was built on Barnet Road in 1964.</p> <p>The Gawler High School began as a continuation class conducted from 1907 in association with Gawler Primary.</p> <p>The Gawler Technical School began as an Amateur Assaying Club and then as the Gawler Geological and Mineralogical class, conducted at the Gawler Institute, in 1888 and became known as the School of Mines from 1893 until the name was changed to Technical School in 1917. Classes were conducted at the (present) Gawler East Primary from 1915-53 although various other venues were also used. New premises were built in Finnis Street (Gawler Adult Education Centre) between 1964-66 (officially opened March 1967 by the Minister of Education).</p> <p>Stuccoed finish, fabled corrugated iron roof with rectangular windows vertical sliding sash. Several triple rectangular windows facing the road. High rendered front fence. Triple vents near roof.</p>		LOCATION Street No: Allotment: 348-50 Section: Hundred: Street: Lyndoch Road Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		HISTORICAL THEME Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Education
		HISTORICAL PERIOD State: Study Area: 1901-28
		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
REFERENCES: <u>Written:</u> Ellis 2: 2, 35, 73: Coombe 148-55. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
RECOMMENDATION:		STATUS Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
PHOTOGRAPH	Film No: Direction of view:	MAP Scale: Source:
		PREPARED BY: DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 119 -

Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: . Historical: GAWLER SOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 210
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1905 as the offices of the Gawler South District Council (proclaimed 1899) when Gawler South was amalgamated with the Gawler Corporation in 1933. Contractor H.W. Ayling, tender price £93 - completed in two months for £95.2.6d. A single chamber building, blue-stone with brick quoins and trim. Corrugated iron roof with gable and timber finial. Various later additions including verandah and rear extension.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 42, 43 Section: Hundred: Street: Adelaide Road Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Public Service Subtheme: Local Government
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1901-28
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Minutes of the Gawler South District Council 17 February, 3 March, 12 May 1905; <u>Official Civic Record</u> p.5. <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 120 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HUTCHINSON HOSPITAL

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

214

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Foundation stone laid 2 December 1912 by Governor Sir Day Bosanquet. Plans prepared by Adelaide architect Alfred Wells and tender of J. Quinn and Co. (£3,346) accepted July 1912. Officially opened 12 November 1913 by A.J. Murray.

Funds for hospital provided in bequest of Thomas Hutchinson (1821-1901) which became available on the death of his widow in 1911.

Maternity wing added 1926; nurses quarters 1957; extensions (from 52 to 76 beds with facilities for 100 beds) 1964-67. Extensions designed by Stewart Game, officially opened 14 October 1967 by Hon. Donald Dunstan (S.A. Premier).*

Hipped roof with gablets covered in corrugated iron. Random coursed stonework with rectangular openings blocked in brickwork.

*New maternity and gynaecological wing opened in December 1977.

LOCATION

Street No:
 Allotment: Pt.3500
 Section:
 Hundred:
 Street: East Terrace
 Town:
 LGA:
 Postcode:
 State Hist.Pres.
 Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Public Service
 Subtheme: Hospitals

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
 Study Area: 1901-28

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
 Historical Site
 Garden

BUILDING Individual
 Group

STRUCTURE Complete
 Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: H.G. Polkinghorne. The Hutchinson Hospital Gawler 1913 to 1967 (Adelaide n.d.).

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items
 On Register
 Interim List
 Nominated

National Estate
 National Trust
 R.A.I.A.
 Civic Trust
 N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
 Australian Heritage
 Engin. Record
 Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:


PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 121 -

Hignett & Company

<p>ITEM NAME (Private House and Boarding House since 1974) Current: CONVENT OF THE GOOD SAMARITANS Historical: ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT</p>		<p>ITEM NUMBER 216</p> <p>DATE</p>
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>Built 1910, contractors Ligertwood and Park; cost of land and building £3250. Architects Woods & Bagot. Foundation stone blessed 6 February 1910 by Archbishop O'Reilly, opened 3 October 1910. Parish then under the care of the Very Rev. T.F. O'Neill who came to Gawler in 1902, at the time the Sisters of the Good Samaritan came to Gawler from Sydney and took over responsibility for the local Catholic schools from the Sisters of St. Joseph.</p> <p>Funds for a new convent for the Sisters were raised through the effort of Father O'Neill, replacing the convent occupied in Porter Street by the Sisters of St. Joseph from 1871, which became a high school. A new convent was built at Evanston in 1960s in conjunction with a new Catholic school. *</p> <p>Random rubble walls with red brick features, including dual chimneys. Corrugated iron hipped roof. Main entrance is classic semi-circular arch and the door has sidelights. Windows are rectangular, vertically sliding sash, shuttered with flat arches.</p> <p>* The Convent became a private residence (boarding house) in 1974.</p>		<p>LOCATION Street No: Allotment: 66, 67 Section: Hundred: Street: Porter Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:</p> <p>HISTORICAL THEME Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Religion</p> <p>HISTORICAL PERIOD State: Study Area: 1901-28</p> <p>TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden</p> <p>BUILDING Individual Group</p> <p>STRUCTURE Complete Relic</p>
<p>REFERENCES: Written: Coombe 146; Ellis 2:51, 96-7; National Trust 1995; Bunyip 11 February 1910 p.2. Vocal: Archival Photographs:</p>		<p>STATUS Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust ✓ 1995 R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other</p> <p>MAP Scale: Source:</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION:</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPH Film No: Negative No: Direction of view:</p> 		
<p>PREPARED BY: DATE:</p>		

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 122 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: CHURCH OF CHRIST

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

218

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built 1924 (officially opened 24 December) at a cost of £2000.

Youth Hall added 1957, manse (? not same property) 1959.

Congregation formed 1919 and met in the Foresters Hall until church completed.

Buttressed brick quoins, corrugated iron roof with gablet, parapet wall and with pointed Gothic arched openings blocked in brick. Main window is four-piece with stained glass and leadlighted, and the stone walls Ashlar.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: Pt. 22

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Adelaide Road

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist. Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Social Life and Organisation

Subtheme: Religion

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1901-28

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written: Ellis 2: 47

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

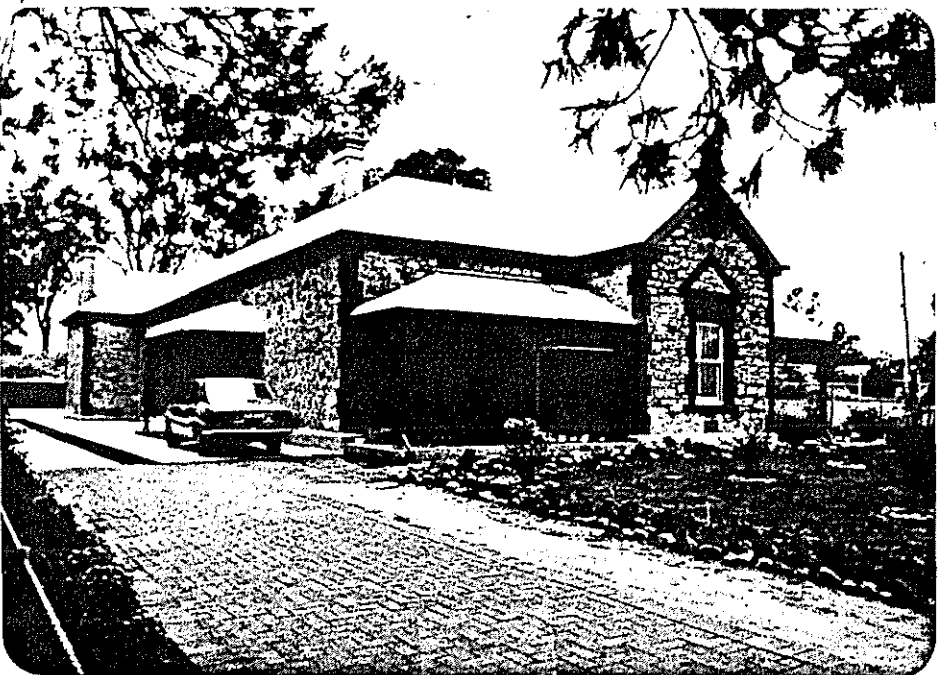
PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 123 -


Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE Historical: PRIVATE HOSPITAL		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 221
		<u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> <p>Established 1904 by Sister Greenslade as a private hospital and operated as a maternity hospital until 19 when reverted to use as a private residence. The only maternity hospital facility in Gawler until maternity ward built at the Hutchinson hospital in 1926.</p> <p>Moulded and panelled chimney stack, corrugated iron hipped roof with gable facing streets. Verandah is convex corrugated iron and the verandah has iron lattice. Random coursed rubble walls and brick quoins. Window is vertically sliding sash with segmental arch and triangulated moulding head decoration.</p>		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 176 Section: Hundred: Street: Victoria Terrac Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Public Service Subtheme: Hospitals
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1901-28
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Gawler Corporation Assessment Books 1905-28; Coombe p.133 <u>Vocal:</u> Miss B.E. McConnell. Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 124 -

Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: HOUSE</p> <p>Historical: NORTH GAWLER LUTHERAN CHURCH: ST. JOHN AMBULANCE CENTRE</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p> <p>222</p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Built 1921 (opened 17 April) as the Church of the North Gawler Lutheran Congregation.</p> <p>Porch and vestry added 1938.</p> <p>Sold in 1965 when new premises were built in Gawler South (Immanuel Lutheran Church).</p> <p>Used as St. John Ambulance Brigade premises from 1965 until new premises completed on Murray Street in 1978.</p> <p>Gabled roof covered corrugated iron. Half timbered gable infill bargeboard. Stuccoed finish. Front window is Gothic arch.</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
		<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No: 225</p> <p>Allotment: "</p> <p>Section: "</p> <p>Hundred: "</p> <p>Street: Warren</p> <p>Town: "</p> <p>LGA: "</p> <p>Postcode: "</p> <p>State Hist.Pres. "</p> <p>Region: "</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme: Social Life and Organisation</p> <p>Subtheme: "</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State: "</p> <p>Study Area: 1901-28</p>
		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p>Written: Ellis 2: 42.</p> <p>Vocal: Harold Weaver, Willaston.</p> <p>Photographs: Ellis 2: opp.p.42</p> <p>Archival Photographs:</p>		<p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Group <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On Register <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Interim List <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Trust <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>R.A.I.A. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Civic Trust <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Council <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Heritage <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Engin. Record <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p>	<p>Film No: _____</p> <p>Direction of view: _____</p>	<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale: _____</p> <p>Source: _____</p>
		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p>DATE: _____</p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 125 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: FIRE STATION.

Historical:

ITEM NUMBER

224

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Opened 13 December 1910. Architect Alfred Wells, contractors Messrs. Quinn & Co..

The fire brigade was operated from a cottage and station on Corporation land on Lyndoch*Road until these premises were opened. The force was operated by volunteer labour until 1890, when it came under the Fire Brigade Board and after which a permanent foreman and auxiliaries were appointed, part of the salaries being paid by the Gawler Corporation.

The station comprised foreman's quarters, mens' quarters and housing for the 6.8 h.p. Motor Tricar fire engine - the first of its kind in Australia.

Corrugated iron gablet roof, retopped chimney, random coursed rubble walls with brick quoins. Openings are rectangular, windows are vertically sliding sash and the verandah posts are turned timber.

* Demolished in March 1970.

The triangular area south of the former vemetery.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 49

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Jacob

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme: Public Service

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area: 1901-28

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐

Historical Site ☐

Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☒
Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐
Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written: Loyau 148; Coombe 167-9; Ellis 2:97; Bunyip
16 December 1910 p.4.

Vocal:

Archival Photographs: SAA.B.20463, 20465

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register ☐

Interim List ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

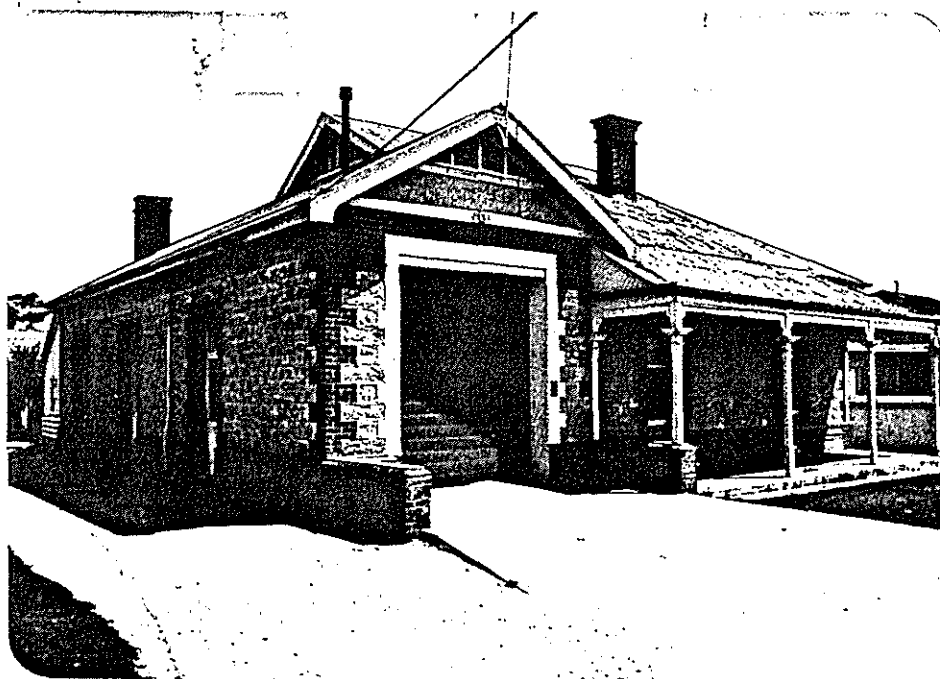
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:


PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 126 -

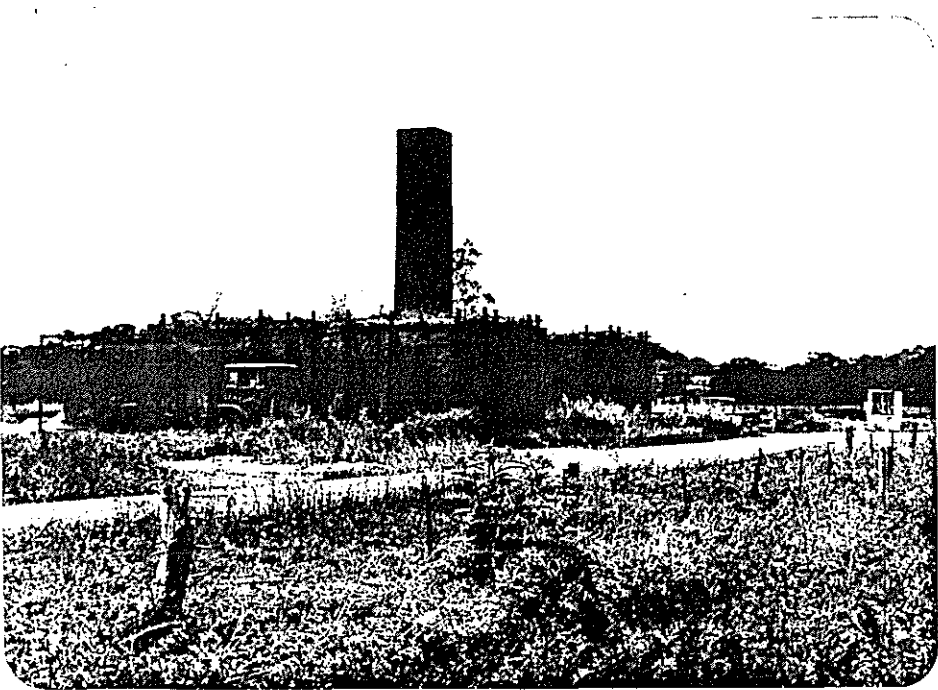
Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: FREEMASON'S HALL Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 225
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built 1903/4 - foundation stone laid 5 December 1903 by Sir Samuel Way (Chief Justice) and opened 29 April 1904. Cost \$880 (land and building). Architect Alfred Wells; contractor T. White; masonry by J.J. Peek. The first regular meeting of the Gawler Lodge (Lodge of Fidelity) was held at the Old Spot Hotel on 30 January 1849. Meetings later held at the Globe Hotel and at the Institute from 1872-1904. In 1898 the former Bank of Adelaide was purchased by the Lodge but sold again in 1902 in order to build the present hall. Many of the most influential citizens of Gawler were Masters of the Lodge, including John Rudall (1859), James Martin (1860, 1869, 1870), Dr. W.H. Lewis (1863-4, 1866, 1868), L.S. Burton (1871-2), James Robinson (1893) and H.E. Bright (1875-6). Rendered base course, random coursed stone. Openings are classic semi-circular arches with keystone. Corrugated iron multipitched roof. Main door is double arch. Timber finial and triangulated pediment with moulded surrounds.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 249 Section: Hundred: Street: Lyndoch Road Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Social Life and Organisation Subtheme: Societies
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1901-28
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> Written: Coombe 199, 421; Bunyip 11 December 1903 p.2. Vocal: Archival Photographs:		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 127 -

Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: BRICK KILNS (Disused) Historical:		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> 226
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Erected (before 1920) by W.J. Rawlings and subsequently purchased and operated by G.N. Dallwitz until the 1940s (? as the Mudla Wirra brick kilns). The last remaining kilns in Willaston, which housed an active brick-making industry from the 1860s supplying much of the material used within the Gawler Corporation and adjacent townships until the 1950s. Site now a Council rubbish dump. The drying sheds have been demolished but the clay pits are still evident at the rear of the property.		<u>DATE</u> <u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: Section: Pt. Sec. 1 Hundred: Street: Paxton Town: Willaston LGA: Postcode: State Hist. Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Industry & Commerce Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area: 1901-1928
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> Mudla Wirra South D.C. Assessment Books <u>Vocal:</u> Mr. Harold Weaver, Willaston. <u>Archival Photographs:</u>		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

APPENDIX B - HOUSING TYPES

Because of the large number of houses in Gawler having heritage value together with the fact that as a total urban fabric they contribute to the value of the town as an historic area it has only been possible to identify typical examples under a broad classification.

The following Item Identification Sheets illustrate this broad classification of houses constructed in Gawler up to approximately 1920.

- (1) COTTAGES
- (2) GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE
- (3) DOUBLE FRONT and VILLA
- (4) UNCONVENTIONAL

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 129 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE before 1883

Historical: COTTAGE

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

In the first Mudla Wirra South District Council Assessment Book to record allotment numbers, lots 15, 16, 18 and 19 were recorded as "cottage and allotment" owned by the Pemberton Estate. The property was recorded thus, with various occupants of the cottage throughout the 1880s and 1890s, until after 1900 when lot 19 was separately recorded as having a house owned and occupied by William Cleary (who had owned a cottage on lot 14 from before 1882).

LOCATION

Street No:
Allotment: 19
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Bright
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

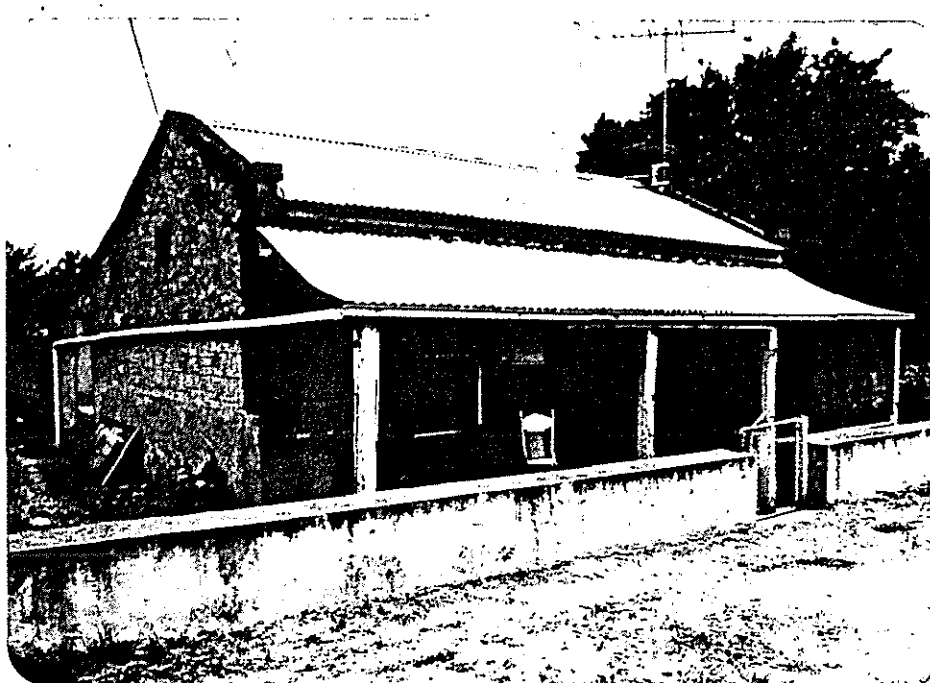
Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

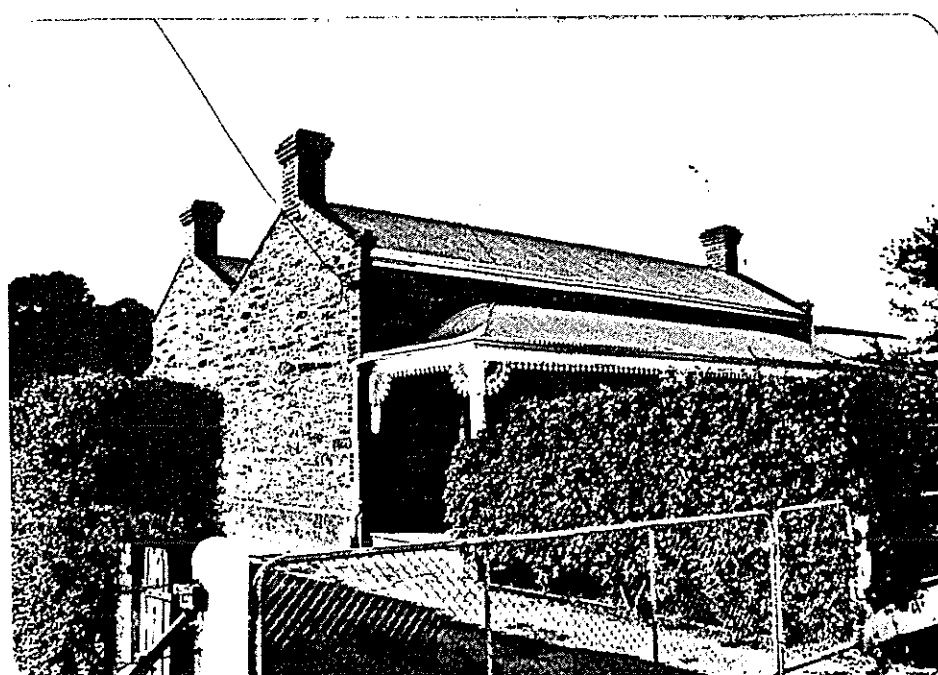
PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 130 -

Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: HOUSE (built by 1875)</p> <p>Historical: COTTAGE</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p>
		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>This slate cottage was built before 1875. Originally of three rooms as recorded at the Munno Para East assessment for 1875-76, the owner at that time was George Harnell.</p> <p>The 'M' shaped corrugated iron roof combines with blocked brickwork and retopped chimney to unique effect. Curved verandah, iron lattice and shuttered windows enhances this character.</p>		<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No: 37</p> <p>Allotment: 91</p> <p>Section:</p> <p>Hundred:</p> <p>Street: Fourth</p> <p>Town:</p> <p>LGA:</p> <p>Postcode:</p> <p>State Hist.Pres.</p> <p>Region:</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme:</p> <p>Subtheme:</p>
		<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State:</p> <p>Study Area:</p>
		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Garden <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p><u>Written:</u></p> <p><u>Vocal:</u></p> <p><u>Archival Photographs:</u></p>		<p>BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Group <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Relic <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On Register <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Interim List <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate</p> <p>National Trust</p> <p>R.A.I.A.</p> <p>Civic Trust</p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S.</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Australian Heritage</p> <p>Engin. Record</p> <p>Other</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p>	<p>Film No:</p> <p>Direction of view:</p>	<p>Negative No:</p>
		
		<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale:</p> <p>Source:</p>
		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p><u>DATE:</u></p>

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE (1884-1900)

Historical: COTTAGE

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built between 1884 and 1900, little else is known, since no assessment books are available for intervening years.

Building of coursed slate with blocked brickwork. Features retopped chimney, gabled roof, sidelights to door and delicate iron latticework.

LOCATION

Street No: 44

Allotment: 163

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Fourth

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist. Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:


PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 132 -


Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE c.1876 Historical: COTTAGE		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> <u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> <p>Built in 1876, owner Mrs. Pring, who leased property to J.N. Richards (a printer) for many years.</p> <p>Seven cottages formerly on the site were demolished in 1862 to make way for three houses and a fourth built in the 1860s. All fronted Finnis Street until this house was built with a frontage to Cowan Street.</p> <p>Building of random rubble side, coursed stone front and blocked brickwork to openings. Curved corrugated iron verandah features timber finial and picturesque timber tracery.</p>		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 71 Section: Hundred: Street: Cowan Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area:
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	
		
		<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE after 1905 Historical: COTTAGE		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u>
		<u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built after 1905. By 1911 lots 94-98 classed together as house and land, owned by W.H. Robinson who already had a residence on lots 94-96 by the late 1890s. W.H. Robinson a plasterer was recorded in directories for Willaston from 1883 (previously a plasterer in Georgetown). Building of pitched roof, turned verandah posts, iron latticework and blocked brickwork. Construction is coursed stone at front and random rubble at sides.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: 21 Allotment: 98 Section: Hundred: Street: Panter Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area:
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items <input type="checkbox"/> On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	
		
		<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 134 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE c.1868

Historical: GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1868 for W.S. Taylor (1826-84).

Land was part of that owned by William Paxton in East Gawler. Taylor established the building firm of Taylor and Ponder (later Taylor and Forgie) in the 1860s and was active in the business until the early 1880s.

Residence of stuccoed finish and several arches of segmental and semi-circular types. Verandah has timber balustrade, picturesque timber tracery and stop chamfered posts. Surrounds to openings have been moulded.

LOCATION

Street No: 3
Allotment: 402
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Turner
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 135 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE c.1871

Historical: GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1871 for Herbert Dean.

Land was part of property in east Gawler owned by William Paxton and not sold until the late 1860s. Purchased by C.A. Roediger (lots 398-401) who sold it to Dean in 1871.

Building has stone quoins, stuccoed surrounds to openings, classic semi-circular arches and vases on bannister. The entrance has sidelights and windows are flat arches with keystone. Stuccoed lower level contrasts with coursed random stone upper level.

LOCATION

Street No: 1

Allotment: 401

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Turner

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
 Historical Site
 Garden

BUILDING Individual
 Group

STRUCTURE Complete
 Relic

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
 Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 136 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE c.1876

Historical: GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1876 for J.C. Wilkinson.

Land was part of 40 acres (lots 249-77) of estate "Clonlea" formerly owned by Mrs. E.S. Mahony, daughter of the Gawler pioneer John Reid and subdivided in 1873.

J.C. Wilkinson (1837-99) was a successful auctioneer in Gawler at this time, later a Councillor and Mayor of Gawler (1883-84) and active in community life.

Residence of massive double chimney, stone quoins, cast iron balustrade and stuccoed surrounds to openings. Stone pillasters and picturesque tracery above the arch enhance the building.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: Pts.227/346

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Lyndoch Road

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:


PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

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Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: . . . HOUSE c.1890s Historical: GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> <u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built in the 1890s, owner Job Freak (blacksmith) recorded in Willaston Directory from 1893. Cottage owned by Freak as from 1891 assessment but classed as a residence by 1898, so initial building probably upgraded or replaced by Freak in the later 1890s. Owned by Albert Brown in 1905 and sold to E.H. Coombe, M.P. the following year (son of E. Coombe, operator of Willaston general store and post office from 1875). Building of stone construction with hipped corrugated iron roof. Concave verandah has half-timbered barge with finial and timber tracery. Segmental arches and blocked stonework to openings are evident.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: Allotment: 77 Section: Hundred: Street: Burrows Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area:
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> <u>Vocal:</u> Archival Photographs:		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 138 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE c.1906

Historical: UNCONVENTIONAL

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1906 for Theodore Graue.

Originally the site of blacksmith shop owned by H. Mortimer but unused after 1888. Graue began a saddlery and harness business in Murray Street, Gawler in 1899.

Building of coursed stone front, gabled roof and red brick verandah feature wall. Has twin retopped chimneys with twin terra cotta pots and half-timbered gable with finial. Verandah of fine timber tracery, convex roof and gable with timber finial.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 4

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Main North Road

Town: Willaston

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 139 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE c.1899

Historical: DOUBLE FRONTED VILLA

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built after 1900.

Residence of hipped roof, convex corrugated iron verandah, coursed stone and blocked brickwork. Verandah has turned posts, ornate iron latticework and gable end with finial. Front fence has cast iron lattice atop brick and random rubble base.

LOCATION

Street No: 109
Allotment:
Section:
Hundred:
Street: Cowan
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature
Historical Site
Garden

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

BUILDING Individual
Group

STRUCTURE Complete
Relic

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register
Interim List
Nominated

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:




MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE c.1899 Historical: VILLA		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> <u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built in 1899 for Chas. G. Rebbeck. There were up to six cottages on the site in the 1850s and 1860s owned by James and Thomas Lyons, and sold to John McEwen in the late 1860s. Was in disrepair and vacant until purchased by Rebbeck on McEwen's death in 1897. Charles George Rebbeck established a cabinet making and furniture manufactory in Murray Street in 1883 and later expanded into undertaking. Villa front of coursed stone, blocked brick and corrugated iron construction. Return verandah of turned posts, convex roof and elaborate iron latticework. Front features double segmental arch windows and ornate half-timbered barge with finial.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: 23 Allotment: 79 Section: Hundred: Street: Jacob Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area:
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Site <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Relic <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> <u>Vocal:</u> <u>Archival Photographs:</u>		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register <input type="checkbox"/> Interim List <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 141 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME
Current: HOUSE early 1890s
Historical: VILLA

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

One of two houses on the site, either built by James Forgie (1891) or James Prendergast (1893).

James Prendergast operated a taylor shop in Murray Street from 1890.

James Forgie worked with his father and brother in the building business, later including undertaking, established as Taylor & Forgie in the 1860s.

Building of coursed random slate, brick blocked with corrugated iron roof. Openings are segmental arches and a triangular moulding mirrors the barge above front window. Sidelights, iron latticework and timber finial add personality.

LOCATION

Street No: 13
Allotment: 179
Section:
Hundred:
Street: King
Town:
LGA:
Postcode:
State Hist.Pres.
Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:
Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:
Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature ☐
Historical Site ☐
Garden ☐

BUILDING Individual ☐
Group ☐

STRUCTURE Complete ☐
Relic ☐

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State
Heritage Items
On Register ☐
Interim List ☐
Nominated ☐

National Estate
National Trust
R.A.I.A.
Civic Trust
N.P. & W.L.S.

Council
Australian Heritage
Engin. Record
Other

MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE after 1910

Historical: DOUBLE FRONTED VILLA

ITEM NUMBERDATEHERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built after 1910.

Gabled corrugated iron roof has twin retopped chimneys. Convex verandah encloses coursed stone, blocked brickwork, sidelights to door and rectangular openings. Iron lattice and turned verandah posts add character to this double fronted residence.

LOCATION

Street No: 130

Allotment:

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Railway Terrace

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:Written:Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:

MAP

Scale:


Source:

PREPARED BY:DATE:

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 143 -


Hignett & Company

<u>ITEM NAME</u> Current: HOUSE After 1913. Historical: DOUBLE FRONTED VILLA		<u>ITEM NUMBER</u> <u>DATE</u>
<u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u> Built after 1913. Double fronted building of hipped corrugated iron roof, concave verandah and coursed stone construction. Surrounds to openings are stuccoed and verandah has elaborate iron lattice work and picturesque gable end with finial. Eave brackets and mirrored gable on roof add character.		<u>LOCATION</u> Street No: 21 Allotment: Section: Hundred: Street: Jacob Town: LGA: Postcode: State Hist.Pres. Region:
		<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u> Theme: Subtheme:
		<u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u> State: Study Area:
		<u>TYPE OF ITEM</u> LAND Natural Feature Historical Site Garden
<u>REFERENCES:</u> <u>Written:</u> <u>Vocal:</u> <u>Archival Photographs:</u>		BUILDING Individual Group STRUCTURE Complete Relic
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u>		<u>STATUS</u> Register of State Heritage Items On Register Interim List Nominated National Estate National Trust R.A.I.A. Civic Trust N.P. & W.L.S. Council Australian Heritage Engin. Record Other
<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	Film No: Direction of view:	<u>MAP</u> Scale: Source:
		<u>PREPARED BY:</u> <u>DATE:</u>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 144 -

Hignett & Company

<p><u>ITEM NAME</u></p> <p>Current: HOUSE c.1881</p> <p>Historical: UNCONVENTIONAL</p>		<p><u>ITEM NUMBER</u></p>
<p><u>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:</u></p> <p>Built in 1881 for James Paternoster, a fitter of Queen Street. Purchased by W. Thomas Hutchinson 1883 and R. March 1884 with Paternoster as a tenant until his death in 1884.</p> <p>Later used as two houses and for a short time around 1900 as two houses and a shop (business owned by David Thomas an ironfounder of King Street and William Sands, a fitter). Occupied by John Cassavetta, a railway worker at this time and Sands.</p> <p>The building of stuccoed finish and brick blocked has panelled and moulded chimney stacks and corrugated iron roof. The front has ornate Flemish gables, double segmental arch, shuttered windows and batter wall.</p>		<p><u>DATE</u></p>
<p><u>LOCATION</u></p> <p>Street No: 22</p> <p>Allotment: 67</p> <p>Section:</p> <p>Hundred:</p> <p>Street: Adelaide Ro</p> <p>Town:</p> <p>LGA:</p> <p>Postcode:</p> <p>State Hist.Pres.</p> <p>Region:</p>		<p><u>HISTORICAL THEME</u></p> <p>Theme:</p> <p>Subtheme:</p>
<p><u>HISTORICAL PERIOD</u></p> <p>State:</p> <p>Study Area:</p>		<p><u>TYPE OF ITEM</u></p> <p>LAND Natural Feature</p> <p>Historical Site</p> <p>Garden</p>
<p><u>REFERENCES:</u></p> <p><u>Written:</u></p> <p><u>Vocal:</u></p> <p><u>Archival Photographs:</u></p>		<p><u>BUILDING</u> Individual</p> <p>Group</p> <p><u>STRUCTURE</u> Complete</p> <p>Relic</p>
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION:</u></p>		<p><u>STATUS</u></p> <p>Register of State</p> <p>Heritage Items</p> <p>On Register</p> <p>Interim List</p> <p>Nominated</p> <p>National Estate</p> <p>National Trust</p> <p>R.A.I.A.</p> <p>Civic Trust</p> <p>N.P. & W.L.S.</p> <p>Council</p> <p>Australian Heritage</p> <p>Engin. Record</p> <p>Other</p>
<p><u>PHOTOGRAPH</u></p>	<p>Film No:</p> <p>Direction of view:</p>	<p><u>MAP</u></p> <p>Scale:</p> <p>Source:</p>
		<p><u>PREPARED BY:</u></p> <p><u>DATE:</u></p>

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY: STAGE 1
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- 145 -

Hignett & Company

ITEM NAME

Current: HOUSE

Historical: UNCONVENTIONAL

ITEM NUMBER

DATE

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Built between 1884 and 1900 and owned by W.H. Gome (accountant) along with considerable land in Gawler South. Gome himself lived in Nineteenth (Blanche) Street, Bassett Town.

Building of random coursed slate, blocked brickwork and corrugated iron roof. Openings are segmental arches and verandah features iron lattice work and batter wall. Barge boards are ornate and have timber finials.

LOCATION

Street No:

Allotment: 22

Section:

Hundred:

Street: Thirteenth

Town:

LGA:

Postcode:

State Hist.Pres.

Region:

HISTORICAL THEME

Theme:

Subtheme:

HISTORICAL PERIOD

State:

Study Area:

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural Feature

Historical Site

Garden

BUILDING Individual

Group

STRUCTURE Complete

Relic

REFERENCES:

Written:

Vocal:

Archival Photographs:

RECOMMENDATION:

STATUS

Register of State

Heritage Items

On Register

Interim List

Nominated

National Estate

National Trust

R.A.I.A.

Civic Trust

N.P. & W.L.S.

Council

Australian Heritage

Engin. Record

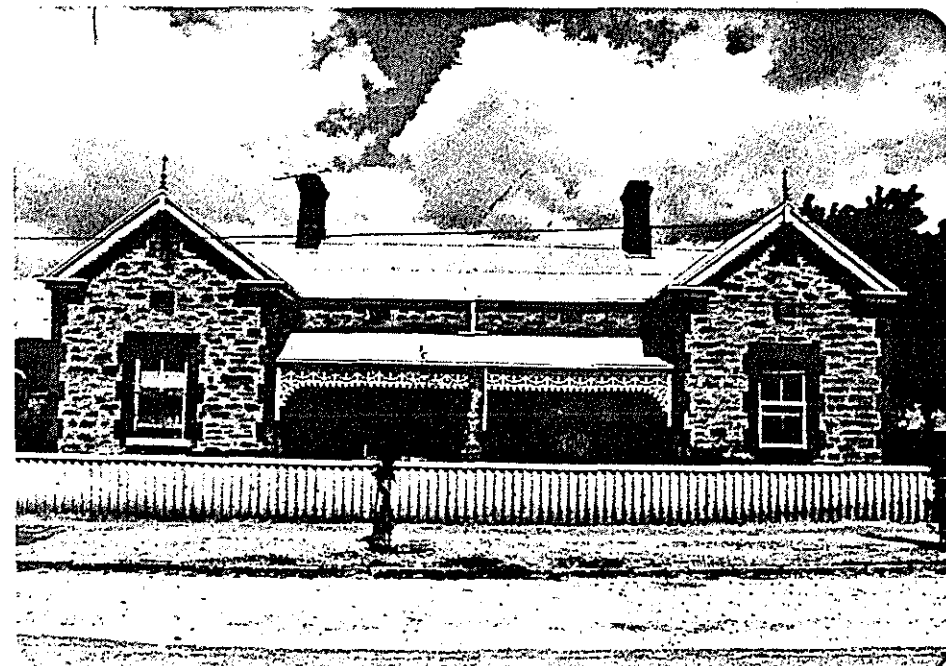
Other

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No:

Negative No:

Direction of view:



MAP

Scale:

Source:

PREPARED BY:

DATE:

APPENDIX C - GAWLER BUILDING STONE

The earliest stone buildings in Gawler would have made use of the most readily available material, the calcrete or paddock limestone that is widespread in South Australia and occurs as a thin surface deposit. Harvesting, rather than mining of the calcrete, took place in the Willaston area and west of Gawler towards Ward Belt. Calcrete was used as rubble walling, its rough nodular nature makes dressing impractical.

Many Gawler buildings, particularly cottages, have external walls of calcrete. Many more have internal walls of calcrete with external walls in a more "imposing" stone. No buildings of calcrete are specifically identified but a good example is a boundary wall opposite the police station and court house in Cowan Street. Calcrete is prone to salt damp attack and most Gawler examples illustrate the old, unsightly and ineffective cure of cement rendering the lower part of the wall. Lime for mortar for local buildings was produced in Gawler and Willaston by burning the calcrete in kilns.

Possibly the most significant stone to have been used in Gawler is a bluestone ("Gawler Bluestone") which was quarried from three or four small excavations in the hills face, immediately south of the town.

Geologically the bluestone is a phyllite or slaty rock that is characterised by yellow brown iron-oxide coatings lining regular joint or fracture planes that divide the stone into pieces, conveniently shaped for building.

Gawler buildings constructed of local bluestone include Reference Numbers 21, 23, 28, 29, 41, 42, 43, 46, 101, 115, 118 and 127. They span the period 1850 - 1881 although extension in both directions is likely.

Bluestones are generally laid so as to expose the yellow brown oxide coated surfaces as the face. Some Gawler buildings show considerable dressing of the stone and typically a coarse combed effect is produced with a chisel or chisel-headed hammer. The Gawler Bluestone is also prone to salt damp.

Most Gawler bluestone buildings have cinders (from the railway steam engines) blended into the lime mortar so as to match its tone with that of the dark bluestone. One bluestone building in Gawler (Tortola House, item number 126) is not constructed of the local stone but of stone that was probably quarried at Glen Osmond.

Some of the more substantial bluestone buildings, such as the old Post Office (item no. 43), and the old Telegraph Station (item no. 42) have a high quality sandstone as quoins, plinth and string courses, surrounds to openings and other dressings. This "Gawler Sandstone" is remarkably durable as, even in extreme conditions such as at St. Georges Church (item no. 28), where there are no gutters and no apparent damp-proof courses, the stone is in excellent condition. Unfortunately the quarry site is unknown.

Examples of this stone include item numbers 28, 42, 43, 116 and 119. They span the period 1858-1908 with the tower of St. Georges Church being built in 1908.

Another sandstone to have been used in Gawler is the Smithfield Sandstone, the original quarry now being worked for aggregate by Quarry Industries Ltd. at Section 3033, Hundred of Munno Para. The only known example is the Savings Bank of S.A., 1911 (item no. 202) which has recent additions in the same stone.

There were other sandstone buildings erected in Gawler prior to 1928. Hutchinson Hospital, 1912, (item no. 214) is an example. The origin of these sandstones is unknown but some may be the Smithfield Sandstone.

Roofing slate was extensively used on early Gawler buildings. A surviving example is St. Georges Church of England, (item no. 28) where the nave is roofed in purple imported slate, with some "courses" in light grey slate from Willunga, S.A.. The transepts have been recently re-roofed in imported slate.

The McKinlay Memorial 1874-75 (item No. 116) is of interest as it consists of four different stone types. The main structure is the high quality Gawler Sandstone of unknown location, while the carved stonework forming the arches is limestone, imported from Bath, U.K. at a time when readily carved stone suitable for capitals and similar details had not yet been discovered in South Australia. The dark stone carrying the inscription is basalt from Melbourne, Victoria (usually referred to as bluestone in that State) and the column is a grey granite of unknown location.

Many other stones (mostly sandstones) have been used in post 1928 buildings, particularly dwellings. Unlike the earlier stones these are probably not local materials since transport difficulties became less significant from this time onwards.

APPENDIX D - FOOTNOTES

1. E.H. Coombe, History of Gawler 1873 to 1908 (Adelaide Austaprint, 1978) p.8, 10.
2. A.J. Perkins, South Australia: An Agricultural and Pastoral State in the Making 1836 - 1846 (Adelaide, Government Printer, n.d.)
3. Col. William Light Papers, Field Note and Sketch Book, 8-12 January 1839. (SAA PRG.1/178). There is no reference to Light being accompanied by Reid and Murray as Eliza Mahony later recalled.
4. Recollections of William Jacob, in Cuttings Book of Eliza Sarah Mahony, p.20-21 (SAA Acc.841).
5. Cuttings Book of E.S. Mahony, op.cit. p.52.
6. Coombe, op.cit. p.10 and original plan 158/63 in Lands Titles Office; J.W. Poynter-St. David, 'Research notes on the Gawler Special Survey' May 1966 (SAA D.4747(T)).
7. Light Papers, Letter Book, Light to Geo. Palmer 16 April 1839 (SAA PRG.1/117 p.24).
8. Michael Williams "Gawler; The Changing Geography of a South Australian Country Town" The Australian Geographer, vol.IX (1964) p.197.
9. Census returns, January 1841, Gawler Special Survey (SAA GRG.24/13 p.156-8)
10. Douglas Pike, Paradise of Dissent (Melbourne, M.U.P., 1967), p.302.
11. Gawler Corporation, Assessment Books 1870-71 (SAA MRG.35/5/34-36).
12. G.E. Loyau, The Gawler Handbook, (Adelaide, Austaprint, 1978); p.109; Coombe, op.cit. p.182, 164, 143, 379-82.
13. Michael Williams, op.cit. p.197-8.
14. Gawler Corporation Assessment Books 1871-1900 (MRG.35/5/34-81); Bunyip 22 April 1865; Coombe, op.cit. p.32-35.
15. Mudla Wirra South District Council, Assessment Books (Willaston Ward) 1877/78 and 1900 (SAA MRG.24/6/1 and 24/6/5).
16. Gawler Corporation, Assessment Books, op.cit.
17. Official Civic Record, 1936, (Adelaide, The Universal Publicity Company, 1936); S.A. Government Gazette 14 September 1899, p.611.
18. Gawler Corporation, Assessment Books 1901-28 (MRG 35/5/81-147); D. and A. Les Ellis, Gawler 1838-1968 (privately printed, 1974); Bunyip 20 May 1910.
19. Gawler South District Council, Assessment Books 1900-28 (SAA MRG.34/4/1-7).
20. Mudla Wirra South District Council, Assessment Books, op.cit.
21. D. and A. Les Ellis, op.cit. part 2 p.19-20; S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1933 vol.II No.73 '3rd Progress Report of the Local Government Commission'.
22. Ellis, op.cit. part 2, p.26-27; S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1952-55, Annual Report of the South Australian Housing Trust.
23. Coombe, op.cit. p.19, 23; Loyau, op.cit. p.12-13; Register of Publicans' Licences 1837-49 (SAA GRG.45/13/1); Register 8 April 1846.
24. Coombe, op.cit. p.23; S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1871 vol.I, no.9, 'Census Returns 1871 - Schools'.
25. Coombe, op.cit. p.71 ff, 203-5, 209, 217; 238, 381-3; Loyau, op.cit. p.121-3; Ellis, op.cit. p.31, 36.
26. Loyau, op.cit. p.124-5; Coombe, op.cit. p.143-5; Public Buildings Department, Notes by Mr. Bierbaum, S41.

27. Coombe, op.cit. p.148 ff; W.L. Bird, Diaries 1891-92 (SAA.1495 U)
28. Ellis, op.cit. part 2, p.1-16; Bunyip 1904-6, 1910-11, 1920, 1928; B.E. McConnell (comp.), The History of the Church of England in Gawler 1848-1975 (pamphlet, 1975); Coombe, op.cit. p.223-6.
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30. Papers Relative to South Australia (London, H.M.S.O., 1843) 'Statement of the extent and cultivation of land... compiled from official returns for 1840', p.90-1; Register 17 December 1845, p.3; South Australian 4 October 1845.
31. Register 17 December 1845 and 9 May 1846; South Australian 1 October and 24 December 1847.
32. Gawler Corporation Assessment Books, 1871; Coombe, op.cit., p.94-101; Loyau, op.cit. p.35-61; W. Barnet General and Commercial Directory for Gawler and Surrounding Districts (Gawler, W. Barnet, 1860).
33. Loyau, op.cit.; Coombe, op.cit.; Burgess, The Cydopedia of South Australia (Adelaide, Cydopedia Co. 1909) vol.II, p.280-94.
34. S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1879, vol.IV, No.127; S.A. Parliamentary Debates 26 August 1879.
35. Coombe, op.cit. p.402, 414, 157-9.
36. Bunyip 27 August 1897 and 26 March, 14 May, 2 July 1920.
37. Gawler Corporation, Assessment Books 1871-1900, op.cit.; S.A. Directory 1871, 1900.
38. Bunyip 1910-11, 1920, 1927-28 (various issues); Coombe, op.cit; Ellis op.cit. part 2, p.1-16.
39. Bunyip 26 March, 14 May, 25 June, 2 July 1928.
40. Ellis, op.cit. part 2, p.1-16, 96-107; Gawler South District Council Assessment Books 1900-1928, op.cit.; S.A. Directory 1900 and 1928.
41. Ellis, op.cit. part 2, p.17-39, 108-23; S.A. Directory 1929-72 (various issues); Bunyip; verbal information from Miss B. McConnell and Messrs. Harold Weaver, Frank Forgie, Bob Walter and Geoff New.
42. S.A. Directory, op.cit.; S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1952-55, 'Annual Reports of the S.A. Housing Trust'.
43. Chief Secretary's Office correspondence, Memorial to the Governor, n.d., and the reply of the Private Secretary 19 December 1840. (SAA GRG.24/1/1840/579a); Coombe, op.cit. p.14.
44. Register 8 August 1840 and 9 September 1846; South Australian 9 July 1841.
45. Coombe, op.cit. p.16; Chief Secretary's Office correspondence, T.Y. Cotter 'transmitting memorial from the inhabitants of Gawler Town about the "South Para Pass" 28 May 1844 (SAA GRG.24/6/1844/558).
46. Loyau, op.cit. p.18-19; Coombe, op.cit. p.26, 166, 377.
47. Loyau, op.cit. p.62-3; S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1857/58 vol.II, no.164 'Report by the Superintendant of Telegraphs 14 July 1857'.
48. Coombe, op.cit. p.377-9.
49. Loyau, op.cit. p.131-2; National Trust Register CL.1236, 2707
50. Coombe, op.cit. p.163, 404-6; W.L. Bird, Diaries 1891-93 (SAA.1495 U)
51. S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1911-12 vol.II No.47, Railway Commissioner's Report for the year ended June 30 1911 and do., 1912 Vol.II No.47, Report for the year ended 30 June 1929.

52. Coombe, op.cit. p.426; Bunyip 21 June 1907, 22 January 1908.
53. Ellis, op.cit. part 2 p.33-34, 116, 122.
54. S.A. Strempel, 'The Gawler Station to Gawler Town Tramway' (SAA.D.2854).
55. Ellis, op.cit. part 2 p.31, 123; Bunyip 8 Jan 1969 p.8.
56. Many letters and petitions were presented in the 1840s by residents of the Gawler Special Survey to the Colonial Secretary and the Governor requesting the initiation of mail services, the construction of better roads and bridges, and the establishment of police, court and other facilities, but met with little success until the prospects of the colony began to improve generally in the middle of the decade (see C.S. Office correspondence 1840-49).
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58. S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1858 Vol.II No.75, Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Gawler, 13 September 1858. The petition was introduced on 15 September and supported in the House by Walter Duffield on 21 October, and was granted by Parliament.
59. Loyau, op.cit. p.24-5; Coombe, op.cit. p.40-1.
60. Coombe, op.cit. p.128, 384, 41, 387; Loyau, op.cit.p.25; Government Gazette 6 August 1868 p.1100; S.A. Statutes Act 32^o Victorial, Private Act 1868-69, assented to 30 January 1869.
61. S.A. Parliamentary Debates 8, 15 July, 30 September, 5 October 1880; S.A. Parliamentary Papers 1882 Vol.IV, No.202; Civic Record 1921-32 p.535.
62. Coombe, op.cit. p.43-7, 59-62, 133.
63. Ellis, op.cit. part 2, p.1, 102.
64. Ibid, p.2,11.
65. Gawler Corporation, Assessment Books 1899-1906; Coombe, op.cit.p.133.
66. Ellis, op.cit. part 2, p.53-61, 111-123.
67. Ibid; Bunyip 1928, 1934, 1947, 1976-78 (selected issues).
68. South Australian 24 December 1847
69. A.J. Birks Letter to his Grandmother from Gawler Town, July 1857 (SAA.A.683).
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71. Loyau, op.cit. p.26.

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 Gawler South District Council Assessment Books 1900-28
 Mudla Wirra South District Council Assessment Books 1877-1928
 Munno Para East District Council Assessment Books 1875-84
 Munno Para West District Council Assessment Books 1880-84
 South Australian Parliamentary Papers (selected volumes)
 South Australian Parliamentary Debates (selected volumes)
 South Australian Government Gazette
 Public Buildings Department - notes on public buildings
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2. NEWSPAPERS

Register 1845-49
 South Australian 1845-49
 Bunyip 1863-1978 (selected issues)

3. MANUSCRIPTS

W.L. Bird, Diaries 1891-93 (SAA 1495 U)
 A.J. Birks, Letter to his grandmother from Gawler Town, July 1857 (SAA A.683)
 Col. William Light, Papers, items 117 (Letter book) and 178 (Field note and sketch book). 1839 (SAA PRG 1)
 E.S. Mahony, Cuttings Book (SAA Acc.841)
 Rev. R.A. Morrison, Cuttings book of articles 'Historic Churches and Parishes of South Australia' part 5 (Gawler Parish) (SAA Printed References)
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 George Warren, Letterbook 1855-95 (SAA 704M)

4. PRINTED

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 W. Barnet General and Commercial Directory for Gawler and Surrounding Districts (Gawler, W. Barnet, 1860)
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 Michael Williams, 'Gawler; The changing geography of a South Australian country town', The Australian Geographer 1963 vol.9

Reference

The 1839-1840 Special Surveys shown upon a modern map.
Special Surveys — — —

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| G.M. Stephen Esq. — — — | Banks of the Gawler or N. Para River |
| H. Murray & J. Reid Esq. — | Junction of the N. & S. Gawler or Para R. |
| South Australian Compy. — | On the Torrens: S. of Gawler Range |
| J. B. Hack Esq. — — — | Sources of the Para R. |
| South Australian Coy. — | Sources of the R. Torrens |
| — do — — — do — — — | Sources of the Onkaparinga |
| — do — — — do — — — | Sources of the R. Torrens |
| M. Smillie Esq. — — — | North of Mt Barker |
| W. H. Dutton Esq. — — — | Mt Barker District |
| J. B. Hack Esq. — — — | The Three Brothers: W. of Mt Sturt |
| C. Flaxman Esq. — — — | The Meadows: S. & S.W. of The Three Brothers |
| J. Morphett Esq. — — — | S.E. of the Three Brothers & E. of the Meadows |
| G. Hall & W. Mein Esq. — | Lower course of R. Angas |
| Mr. R. Cook for others. — | On the R. Finniss |
| Currency Creek Assoc ⁿ . — | Currency Creek |
| Neil Malcolm Esq. — — — | E. end of L. Alexandrina |
| J. Morphett Esq. — — — | Lower Course of the Murray |
| E. J. Eyre & O. Gilles — — | Below the elbow of the Murray |
| G. Hall Esq. — — — | To the N.E. of Lyndoch Valley |
| Gilbert & Rowland — — — | Light Pass. Flaxman's Valley & Barossa Range |
| G. F. Angas Esq. — — — | Lyndoch Vale |
| South Australian Coy. — | On the R. Wakefield |
| Capt ⁿ Lambert R. N. — | On the R. Light |
| E. R. Rice & R. A. Slaney Esq. — | About the upper course & branches of the R. Angas |



HIGNETT & COMPANY

Architects & Planning Consultants
39, Dulwich Avenue
DULWICH, S.A. 5065. Tel. 332 8411

Scale

1" = 6 miles

Date

1839-1840

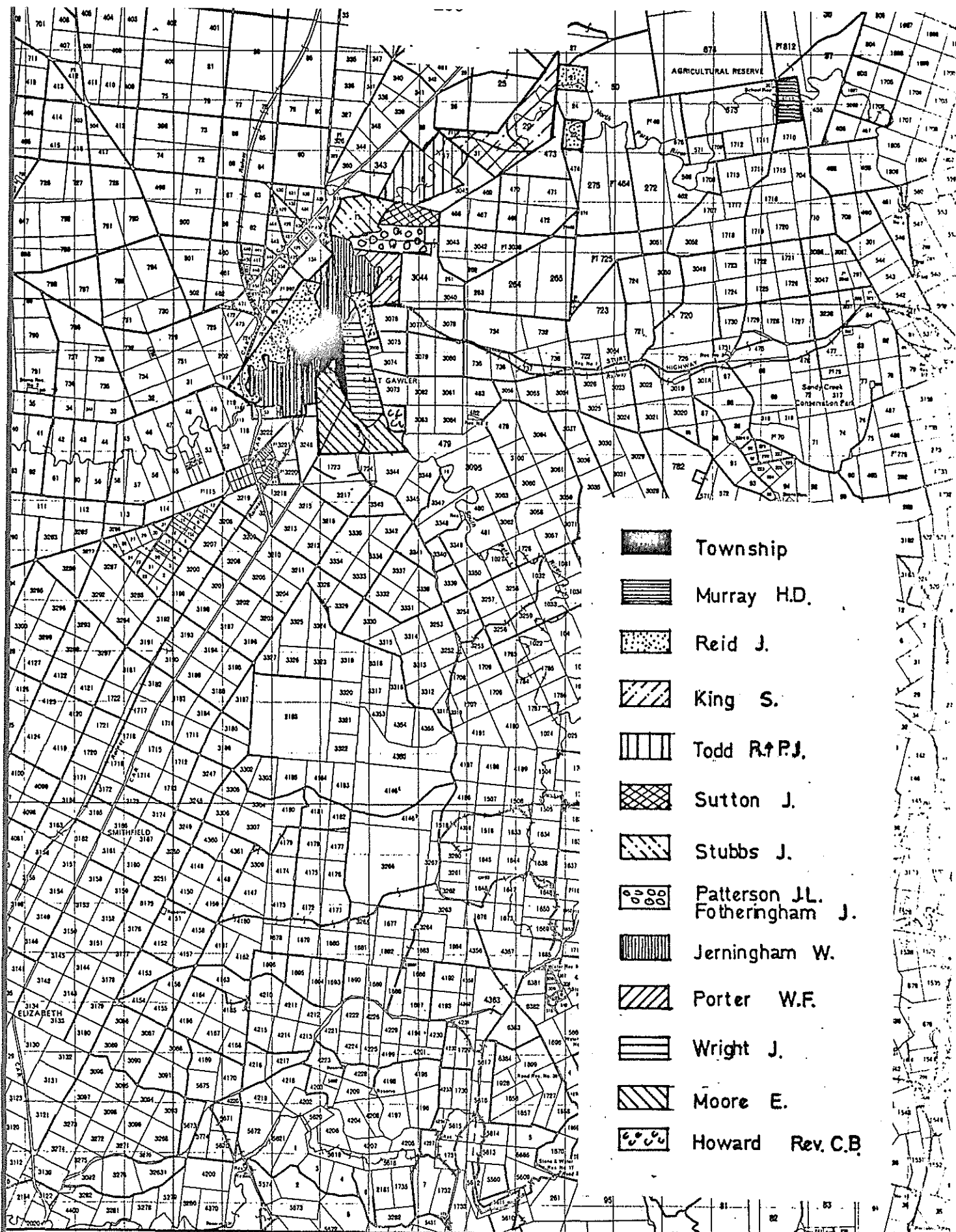


Number

1

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

1. REID AND MURRAY SPECIAL SURVEY



HIGNETT & COMPANY

Architects & Planning Consultants
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DULWICH, S.A. 5065. Tel. 332 8411

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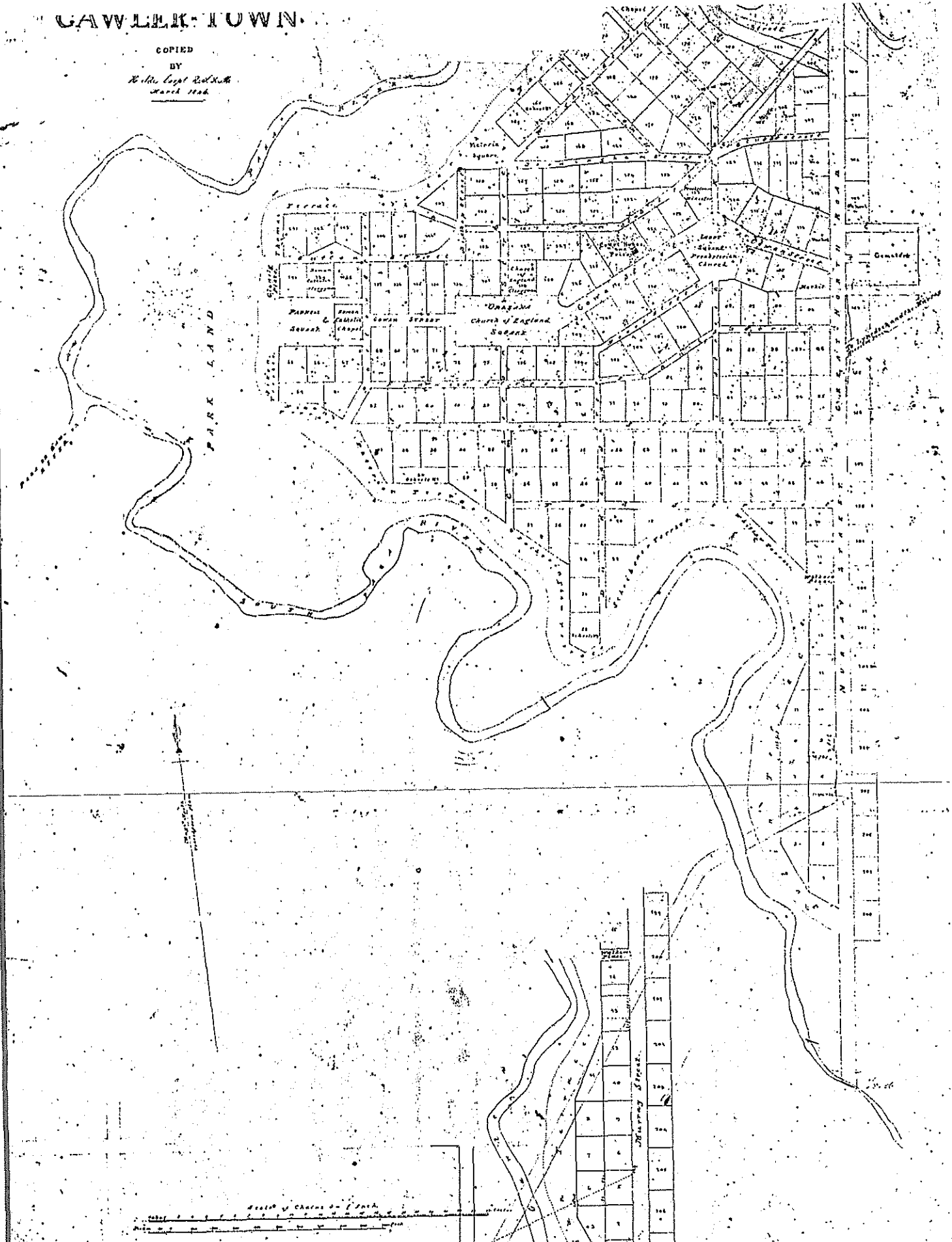


Number
2

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY
2. ORIGINAL DIVISIONS OF THE SPECIAL SURVE

GAWLER TOWN

COPIED
BY
H. H. Lloyd & Co.
March 1939



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1839



Number

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GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

3. COPY OF ORIGINAL TOWN PLAN

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

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Period 1839 to 1848

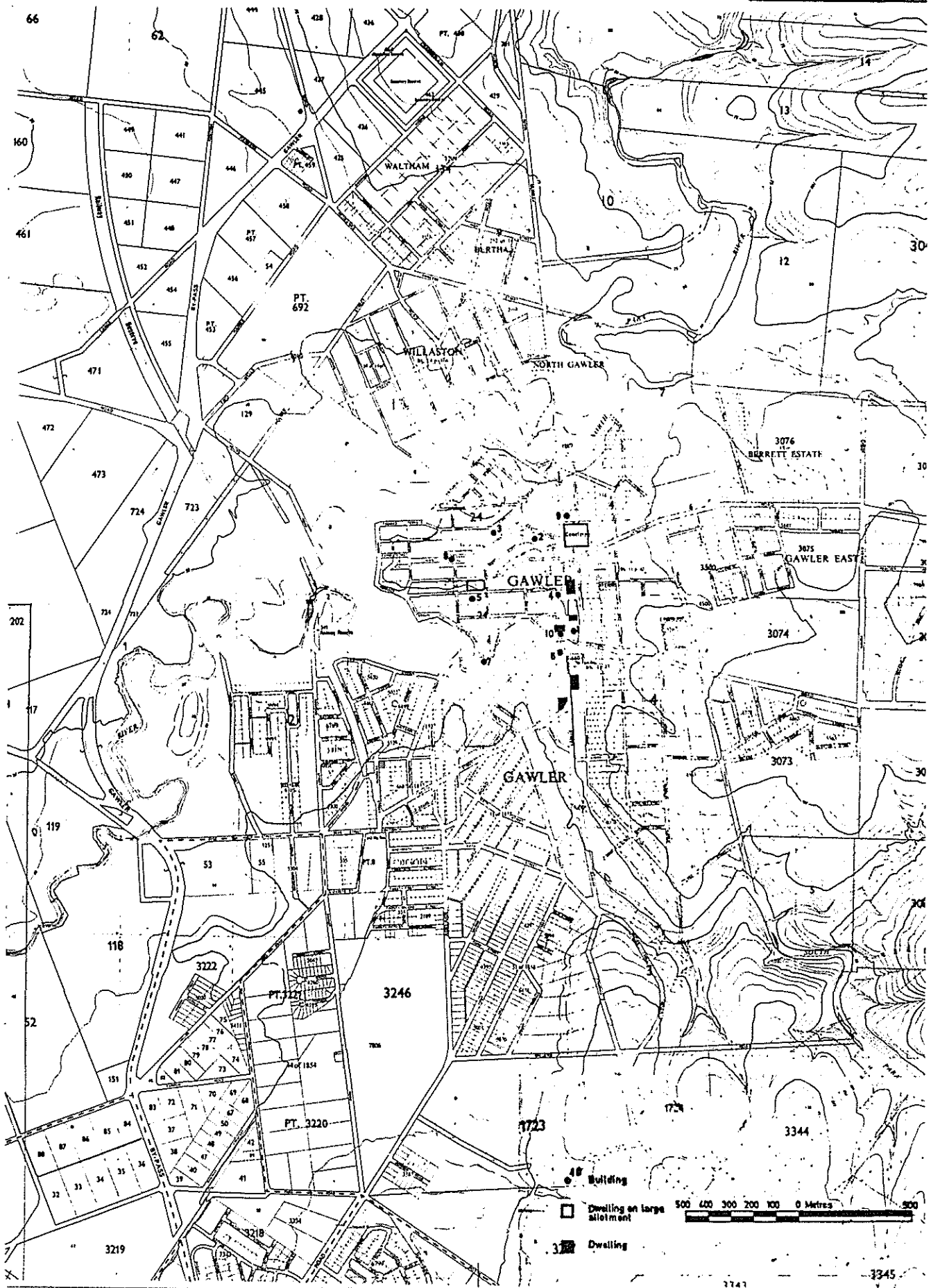
LEGEND FOR DIAGRAM 4

Items 1 to 10

LIST OF ITEMS

D = Demolished
E = Existing

Ref. Number	Description	Date	Allotment Number	Street/Avenue	Notes
D 1	Old Spot Hotel	1839	199	Murray	Rebuilt 1855
E 2	Old Bushman	1840	96 Pt. 124	Cowan	
D 3	Police Barracks	1842	125	Cowan	Rebuilt c.1862-63
E 4	Gawler Arms	1848	47	Murray	Rebuilt 1903
D 5	Kings Victoria Mill	1845	56	Jacob	Destroyed by fire 1867. See also 30.
D 6	James Martin & Co.	1848	Pt.13,14	Murray	See also 101.
D 7	Public School House	1848	22	Fotheringham	
D 8	St. George's Church of England (the first church)	1847-48		Orleana Sq.	New church built 185: 64. See also 28.
D 9	Anglican Parsonage		193	Murray	
D 10	Original Post Office	c.1848	15	Murray	Operated from the property of Geo. Gozzard, c.1848-57 and then by H. Dean until 1863.



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GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

4, SETTLEMENT 1839 - 1848

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

Period 1849 to 1870

Hignett & Company

LEGEND FOR DIAGRAM 5

Items 21 to 66

LIST OF ITEMS

D = Demolished

E = Existing

Ref. Number	Description	Date	Allotment Number	Street/Avenue	Notes
E 21	Wesleyan Chapel	1850	19	Tod	Now Uniting Church Hall
E 22	Methodist Church	1867-	40	Tod	Now Uniting Church.
D 23	St. Peters & St. Pauls Catholic Church	1850-55		Parnell Sq.	Rebuilt 1897-98.
E 24	Congregational Church Hall	1851	111	Cowan	The original Congregational Church
E 24a	Congregational Church	1861	111	Cowan	
E 25	Presbyterian Church - St. Andrews	1855-56	Pt.95	Cowan	Spire removed 1893. Now a restaurant.
E 26	Baptist Church	1870	9	Murray	
D 27	St. Georges School Room	1850	106	Cowan	Rebuilt on new allotment 1866.
E 27a	St. Georges School Room	1866	130	Cowan	
E 28	St. Georges Church of England (the second church)	1858-64		Orleana Sq.	See also 8.
E 29	Union Mill and Offices	c.1853	3, pt.4	Julian Terrace	Destroyed by fire 191 Largely rebuilt 1915.
D 30	Victoria Mill	1867	2	Eighteenth (Bassett Town)	See also 5. Again destroyed by fire 187 but reconstructed.
D 31	Albion Mill	1868	112, 113	Cowan	Destroyed by fire 187 rebuilt 1878.
E 32	Eagle Foundry	1870	177	King	
D 33	Fotheringham's Brewery	1854	Pt. 4, 7	Julian Terrace	
E 34	Exchange Hotel	1868	194	Murray	
E 35	Globe Hotel	c.1851	12	Murray	Now Kingsford.
E 36	Prince Albert	1859	197	Murray	Rebuilt c.1901.
E 37	Commercial	c.1862	Pts. 204-206	Murray	Now the South End.
E 38	Mill Inn	c.1858	102	Adelaide Rd.	
E 39	Criterion	c.1858	33-35	Nineteenth (Bassett Town)	
E 40	Railway Family Hotel	1857-58	21-24	Eighteenth (Bassett Town)	
D 41	Gawler Railway Station	1857	Pt.Sec.8	Twentythird	Rebuilt 1879.
E 42	Telegraph Station	1860	202	Murray	Now National Trust Museum.
E 43	Post Office	1866-67	202	Murray	

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

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Period 1849 to 1870

Hignett & Company

LEGEND FOR DIAGRAM 5

Items 21 to 66

LIST OF ITEMS

D = Demolished
E = Existing

Ref. Number	Description	Date	Allotment Number	Street/Avenue	Notes
E 44	Gas Works	1869	105	Seventh (Gawler South)	
E 45	Bank of South Australia	1859	Pt.204	Murray	Now the offices of Rudall & Rudall
E 46	Gawler Institute	1870	198	Murray	
E 47	Original Methodist Manse	1858-59	19	Scheibener Terrace	Now a private house.
E 48	Hemingby	1865	173	King	
E 49	Oaklands	1866	368, 418-419	McKinlay	Property later subdivided. House on present lot 17.
E 50	Oddfellows Hall	1858-59	Pt.201	Murray	
E 51	Willaston Methodist Church	1867	48	Main North Rd. Willaston.	
E 52	Gawler West Bible Christian Church	1858	51	Fourteenth (Gawler West)	
E 53	Gawler Stores	See notes	15	Murray	Now Euduna Farmers. Premises originally built by Henry Calton and operated by Barne Nathan from c.1847-50. Premises much expanded by James Harris after he took over in 1852 but exact date is uncertain - premises described in 1857-58 Assessment as "shop unfinished".
E 54	Willaston Memorial Hall	1865	5	Redbanks Rd. (Willaston)	Originally school, later offices Mudla Wirra District Council. Now branch office of District Council of Light.
E 55	Willaston Hotel	c.1849	Pts. 1,2	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	Delicensed 1919. Now two private residence
E 56	Victoria Hotel	1866	Pt.14	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	Now known as the Willaston Hotel.
E 57	Willaston Post Office	(1864) See notes.	Pt. 8	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	Operated from the general store of J. Harris (later T. Henwood, E. Coombe from Nov. 1864.
D 58	Roman Catholic School	c.1860	138	Porter	Original school built adjacent to the

Cont'd....

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

Period 1849 to 1870

Hignett & Company

LEGEND FOR DIAGRAM 5

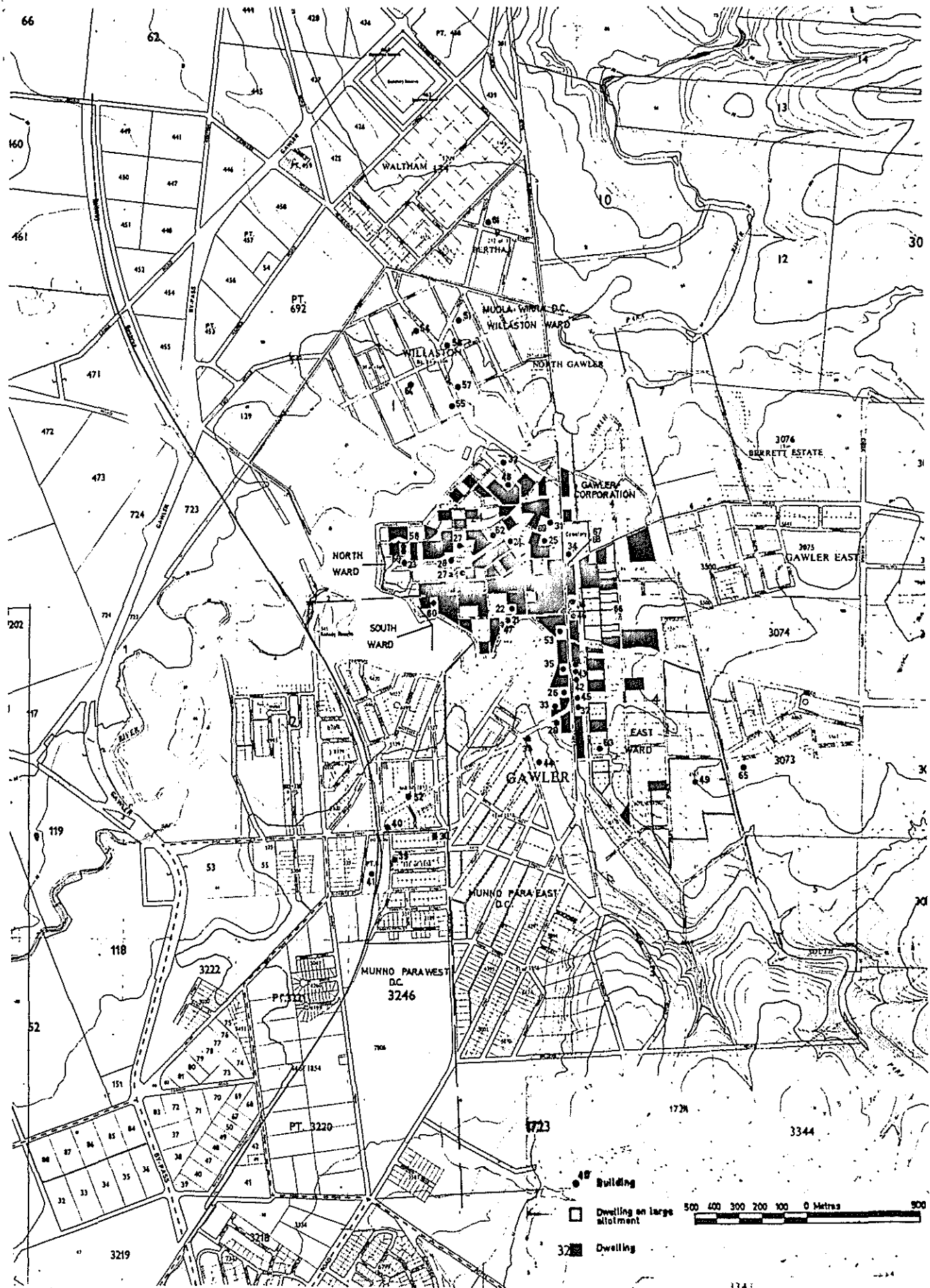
Items 21 to 66

LIST OF ITEMS

D = Demolished

E = Existing

Ref. Number	Description	Date	Allotment Number	Street/Avenue	Notes
58	Cont'd				priest's residence. Later new school built on lot 68.
E 59	Roman Catholic Manse	1865	138	Porter	
D 60	Brickyard (Busbridge & Bright)	1857	33, 34	Patterson Terrace	Later premises expanded to allotmen 30, 31.
D 61	Lime Kilns (James Davies)	1857	29	Main North Rd. (Bertha)	
D 62	Court House	1857	124	Cowan	Became police sergeant's residence when new Court House built in 1881.
E 63	"Mars Hill"	c.1867	215,216	High	
D 64	Brickyards (Bright & Weaver)	1866	38-39	Paxton (Willaston)	
E 65	"Trevu"	1866	Pt.Sec. 3073	East Terrace/ Deland Avenue	Now a private hospital.
E 66	Taylor and Forgie Workshop Premises	c.1858	Pt.46	Tod	Now tea rooms. (? original premises
E 67		c.1868	Pt.85	Murray	Shops
E 68		c.1860	Pt.86	Murray	Bunyip Shop
E 69		c.1860	Pt.95	Cowan	Whinnen Shop



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GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

5. SETTLEMENT 1849 - 1870

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

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Hignett & Company

Period 1871 to 1900

LEGEND FOR DIAGRAM 6

Items 101 to 132

LIST OF ITEMS

D - Demolished
E = Existing

Ref. Number	Description	Date	Allotment Number	Street/Avenue	Notes
E 101	James Martin & Co. (Phoenix Foundry)	1870s -1890s (See notes)	200 226-233	Murray Calton Road	Expanded from original premises (see 6). throughout this period
E 102	May Brothers	1885	8-14 19-20 25-27	Eighteenth & Nineteenth (Gawler West)	
E 103	Britannia Foundry	1885	135-136 147-155	Railway Tce. (Gawler West)	
D 104	Fotheringham's Cordial Factory	c.1879	Pt.2	Eighth (Gawler South)	Later Taylor's Butter Factory, now Southern Farmers Co-op. Ltd. (See also 201).
E 105	Water Works	1882	Pt. Sec. 24	Julian Tce.	Now E. & W.S. Depot.
E 106	Gawler Public School	1877-78	64	Porter	Now Gawler Primary
D 107	Tramway Terminus Freight Shed	1881	Northern Market	Murray	Removed to North Gawler Railway Station 1910 - demolished 198
E 108	Church of the Transfiguration	1895		Adelaide (Gawler South)	
E 109	Hodgson & Clement (Butchers)	1870s	3	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	Formerly E. Gartrell, later A.H. Gartrell.
D 110	Lime Kilns (G. Crossing later Robert Crossing).		Pt. 20	Redbank Road (Willaston)	
E 111	E. Coombe & Son (General Store)	1875 (See notes)	8	Main North Rd. (Willaston)	Took over and extended premises established in 1860s by J. Harris
D 112	Brickyards (James Busbridge)	1870s	165-167	Patterson Tce.	After 1900 also opened brickyard in Jacob St allotments 56-57.
E 113	Exhibition Building	1882	Parklands	Patterson Tce.	
E 114	Private Hospital	1899	106	Orleana Sq.	Now a private house.
E 115	Town Hall	1878	198	Murray	
E 116	McKinlay Memorial	1874-75		Murray	
D 117	Foresters Hall	1899	195	Murray	
E 118	Bank of Adelaide	1873	198	Murray	Now A.N.Z. Bank.
E 119	National Bank	1881	16	Murray	
E 120	Pile's Buildings	1878	93	Murray	
E 121	Sheard's Drapers (later Essex House)	1897 (See notes)	Pt. 46, 47	Murray	Original butchers and boot shop, extended 1897. See also 223.

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

Hignett & Company

Period 1872 to 1900

LEGEND FOR DIAGRAM 6

Items 101 to 132

LIST OF ITEMS

D = Demolished

E = Existing

Ref. Number	Description	Date	Allotment Number	Street/Avenue	Notes
D 122	Lime Kilns (W.G. Rendell)		Sec. 455		
D 123	Steam Chaff Mills (Sale and Eastwood)		176	King	
D 124	Salvation Army Barracks	1884	83	Jacob	Demolished 1975.
E 125	Martindale	1872	300-305	Duffield	Now a private hospital
E 126	Tortola House	1871	20	Dundas	Now Uniting Church Manse
E 127	Court House	1881	24	Cowan	
E 128	Roman Catholic School	c.1887	68	Cowan	See also 220
E 129	Grain Store (Theodore Ey).	1896	Pt. 84	Jacob	
E 130	Railway Station	1879		Twentythird	
E 131	Robinson House	1880s	135,136	Railway Tce.	
E 132	St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church	1897-98		Parnell Square	



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GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

7. SETTLEMENT 1871 - 1900

GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY

Period 1901 to 1928

Hignett & Company

LEGEND FOR DIAGRAM 7

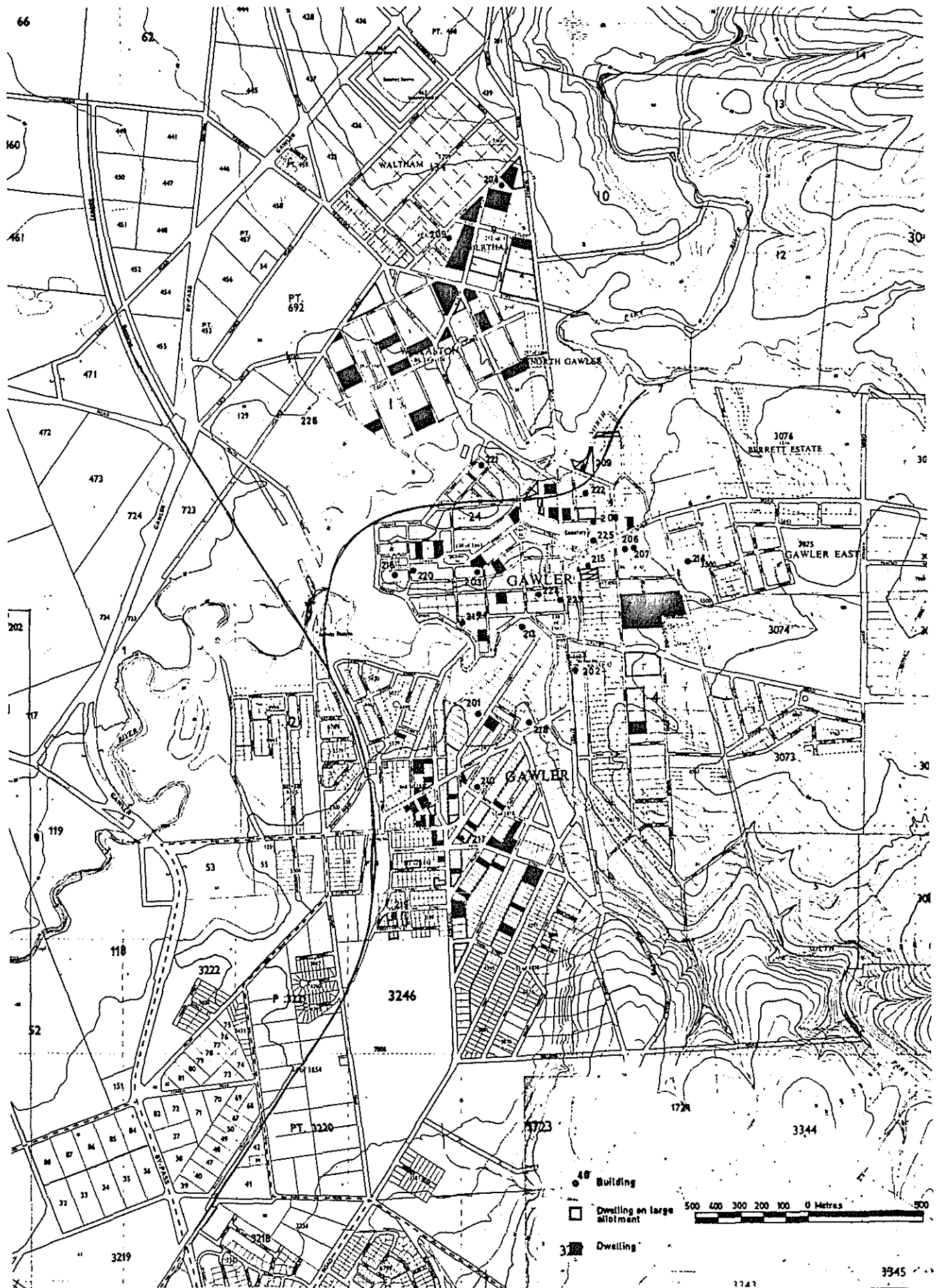
Items 201 to 226


LIST OF ITEMS

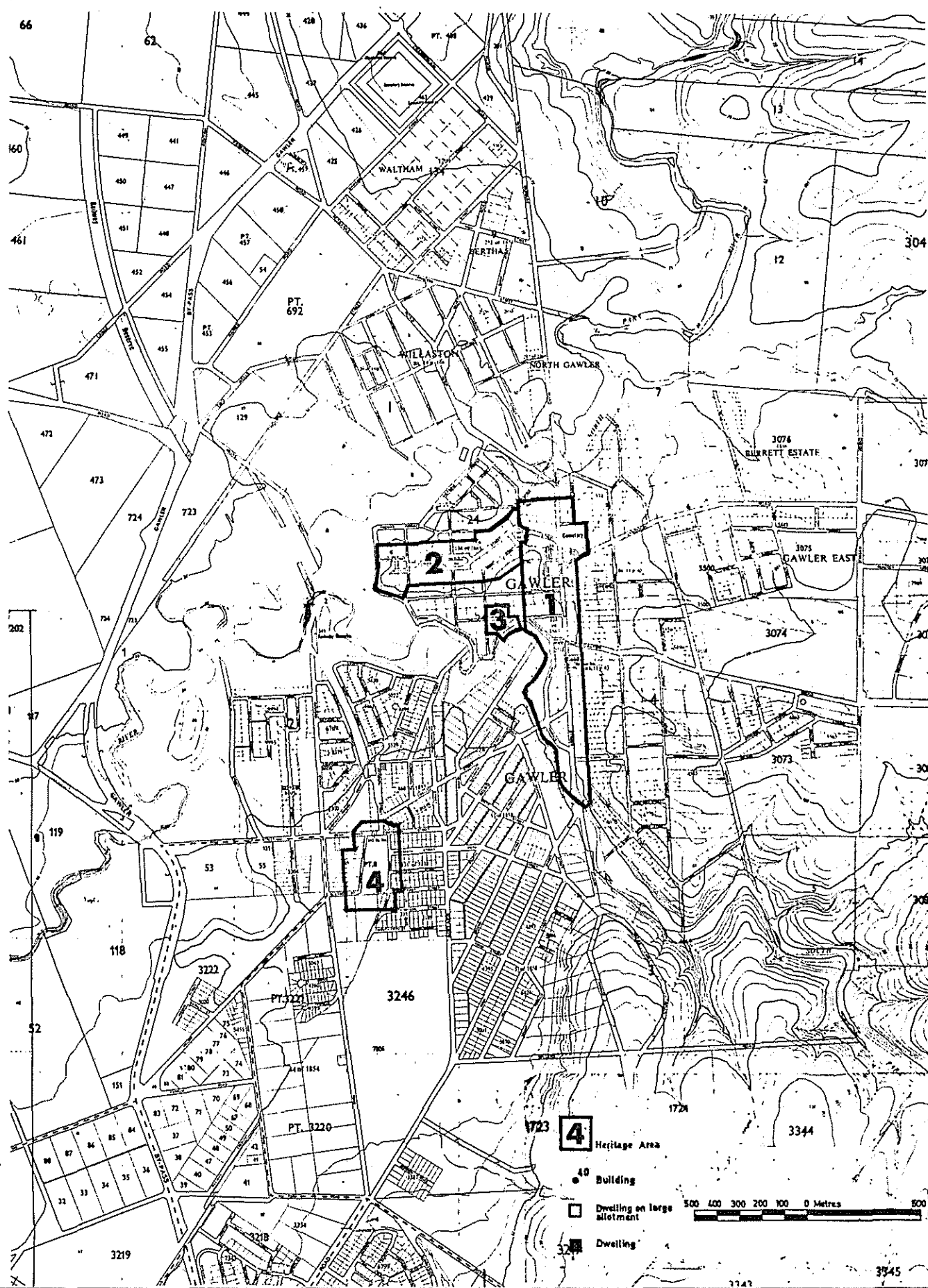
D = Demolished


E = Existing

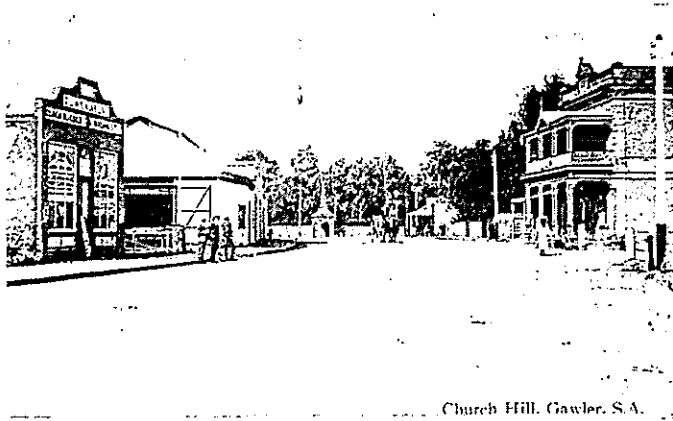
Ref. Number	Description	Date	Allotment Number	Street/Avenue	Notes
E 201	Taylor Bros. Butter Factory	1906	Pt.2	Eighth (Gawler South)	See 104.
E 202	Savings Bank of South Australia	1911	Pt.203	Murray	
E 203	Zion Lutheran Church	1922	104	Cowan	
D 204	Lime Kiln (A.C. Edson, later W. & E. Turner)		36	Main North Rd. (Bertha)	
D 205	Lime Kiln (Ayling and Dwyer)		Pt.4	Davies (Bertha)	
E 206	Gawler High School	1915	348-350	Lyndoch) Now Gawler East) Primary
E 207	School of Mines	1915	348-350	Lyndoch	
E 208	Clothing Factory	191	?250	Union	Now private house(s)
D 209	Gawler Sand Co. Depot	c.1910	259-260	Edith	
E 210	Gawler South District Council Offices	1905	42 & 43	Adelaide (Gawler South)	Added to subsequently - now a private house
E 211	Gawler South Anglican Church Hall	1913	79	Adelaide	
E 212	North Gawler Railway Station	1911		Railway Reserve	
D 213	South Para River Barrage	1919		South Para	
E 214	Hutchinson Hospital	1912	Pt.Sec. 3500	East Terrace	
D 215	Private Hospital	1906	247	High	
E 216	Roman Catholic Convent	1910	66,67	Porter	
D 217	Cottage Homes	1915	Pt.27	Tod	
E 218	Christian Evangelical Mission (Church of Christ)	1924	Pt.22	Adelaide (Gawler South)	
E 219	Seventh Day Adventists Church	1910-11	100	Twentysecond (Gawler West)	New Church built on adjoining allotment (99) in 1969.
E 220	Roman Catholic School	1925	68	Porter	See also 129
E 221	Private Hospital	1904	176	Victoria Tce.	Now a private house.
E 222	North Gawler Lutheran Church	1921	255	Warren	Used later as St. John Ambulance centre. Now a private residence.
E 223	Essex House	1905, 1911	Pt. 47,47	Murray	Rebuilt on site of Sheard's drapers 1905 much extended 1911. (See also 121).
E 224	Fire Station	1910	49	Jacob	
E 225	Freemason's Hall	1903-4	249	Lyndoch	
E 226	Brick Kilns	c.1920	Pt.Sec.1		Last remaining kilns.



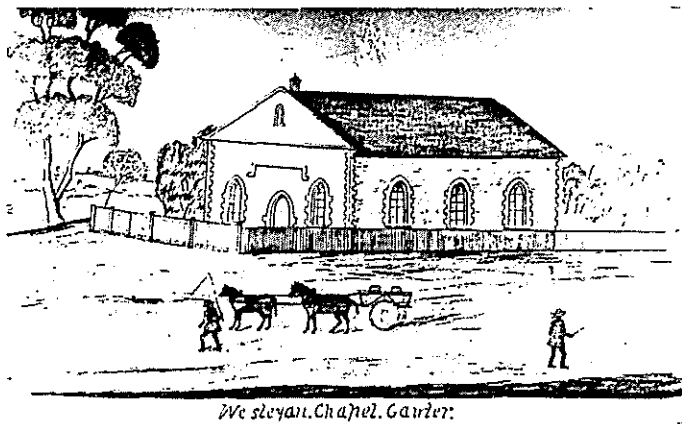
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	<p>GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY 7. SETTLEMENT 1901 - 1928</p>			



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	GAWLER HERITAGE STUDY 8. HERITAGE AREAS			



BUSHMAN INN c.1880-1900
(note McKinlay Memorial at
centre in background)
(Item 2)



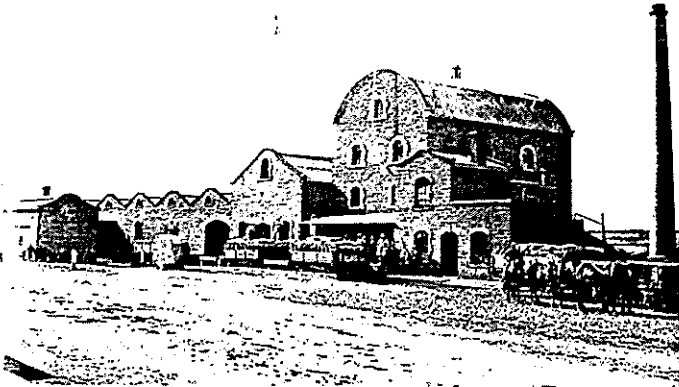
Sketch of WESLYAN CHAPEL,
1850
(Item 21)



Sketch of ST. PETER and ST. PAUL'S
CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1851.
(Item 23)



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Cowan Street 1932
(Item 25)



ALBION MILL, Cowan Street
(Item 31) c.1878



EXCHANGE HOTEL, Murray Street
(Item 34) c.1880



JAMES PILE'S RESIDENCE,
"OAKLANDS", McKinlay Avenue
(Item 49) c.1870s



GAWLER RAILWAY STATION
(Item 130)



Sketch of GAWLER from
the South, c.1866-67



Looking North (rear of
Murray Street) from
"MARS HILL", High Street
c.1870s



MURRAY STREET, c.1897



MURRAY STREET c.1905-15