
HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE LIGHT REGIONAL COUNCIL

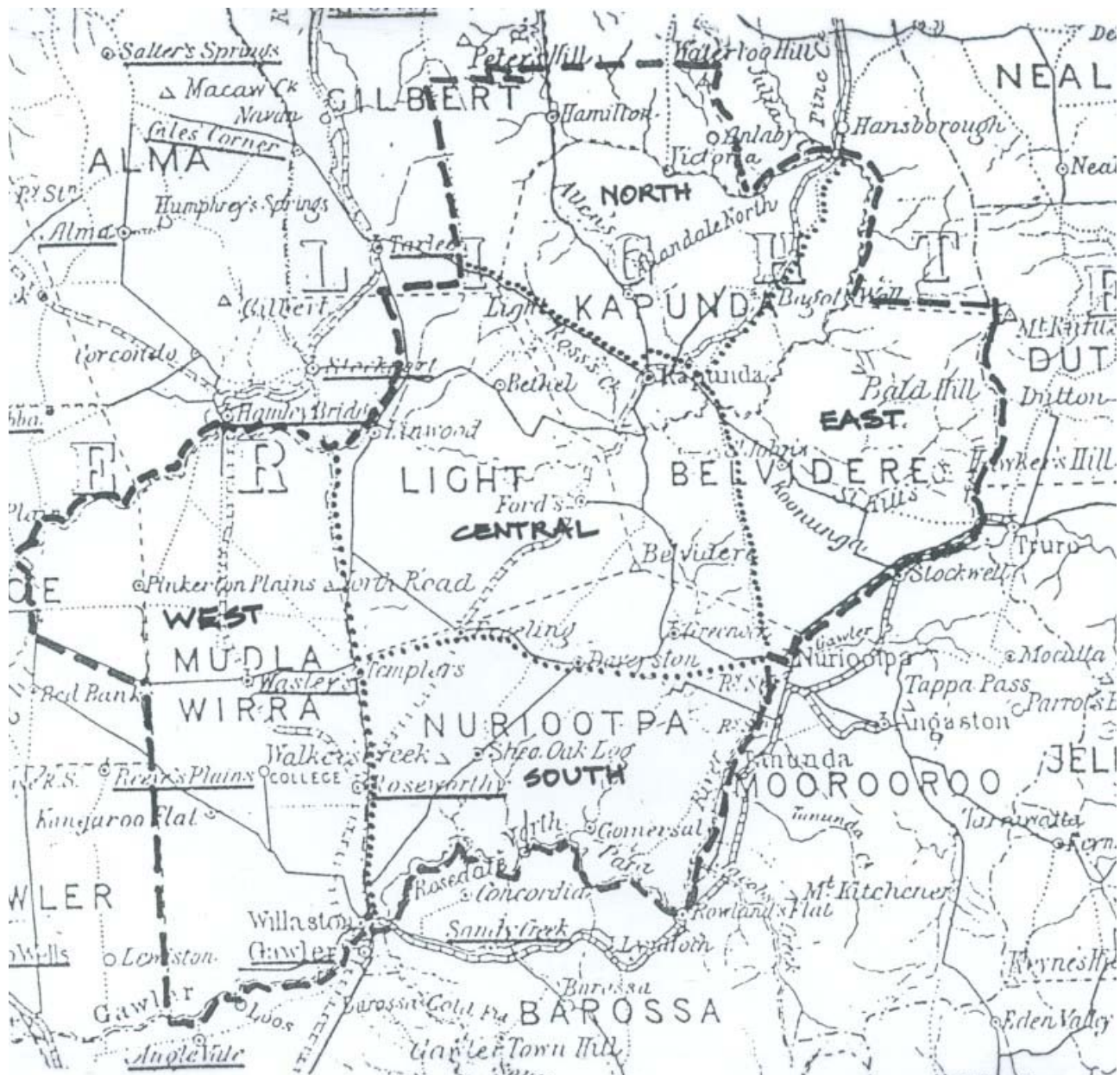
2004

Volume 2 Local Heritage Places (Part A) - Central Light

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7.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS: LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES

7.1	Local Heritage Places in the Central Area of Light	1
7.1.1	Bethel Area	4
7.1.2	Daveyston Area	11
7.1.3	Fords Area	18
7.1.4	Freeling Area	24
7.1.5	Greenock Township	31
7.1.6	Kapunda	59
7.1.7	Morn Hill and Nain Area	147
7.2	Local Heritage Places in the Southern Area of Light [see Volume 2 Part B of this Report]	
7.2.1	Near Daveyston	
7.2.2	Freeling Area	
7.2.3	Gomersal Area	
7.2.4	Marananga/Seppeltsfield Area	
7.2.5	Shea Oak Log	
7.3	Local Heritage Places in the Northern Area of Light [see Volume 2 Part B of this Report]	
7.3.1	Allendale North	
7.3.2	Hamilton	
7.3.3	Near Kapunda	
7.4	Local Heritage Places in the Western Area of Light [see Volume 2 Part C of this Report]	
7.4.1	Angle Vale, Buchfelde, Gawler Belt, Ward Belt and Gawler River Area	
7.4.2	Hamley Bridge Area	
7.4.3	Kangaroo Flat	
7.4.4	Roseworthy Township and University Campus	
7.4.5	Templers Area	
7.4.6	Wasleys Area	
7.5	Local Heritage Places in the Eastern Area of Light [see Volume 2 Part C of this Report]	
7.5.1	Bagot Well & Koonunga	
7.5.2	Ebenezer Area	
7.5.3	Kapunda Area	
7.5.4	Koonunga, Nuriootpa & Nuekirch & Area	
7.5.5	St Kitts Area	



LIGHT REGIONAL COUNCIL BOUNDARIES
Showing Hundreds and divisions for Survey

NOTE ON CRITERIA FOR LOCAL HERITAGE LISTING:

The criteria for assessment noted on each assessment sheet are those included the *Development Act 1993* for places of local heritage value.

The criteria for places of local heritage are as follows:

- a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area; or
- b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area; or
- c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents; or
- d) it displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area; or
- e) it is associated with a notable personality or event; or
- f) it is a notable landmark in the area.
- g) in the case of a tree – it is of special historical or social significance or importance within the local area.

Places identified as having **local heritage value** fulfil one or more of these criteria.

7.1 Local Heritage Places in the Central Area of Light

7.1.1 Bethel Area

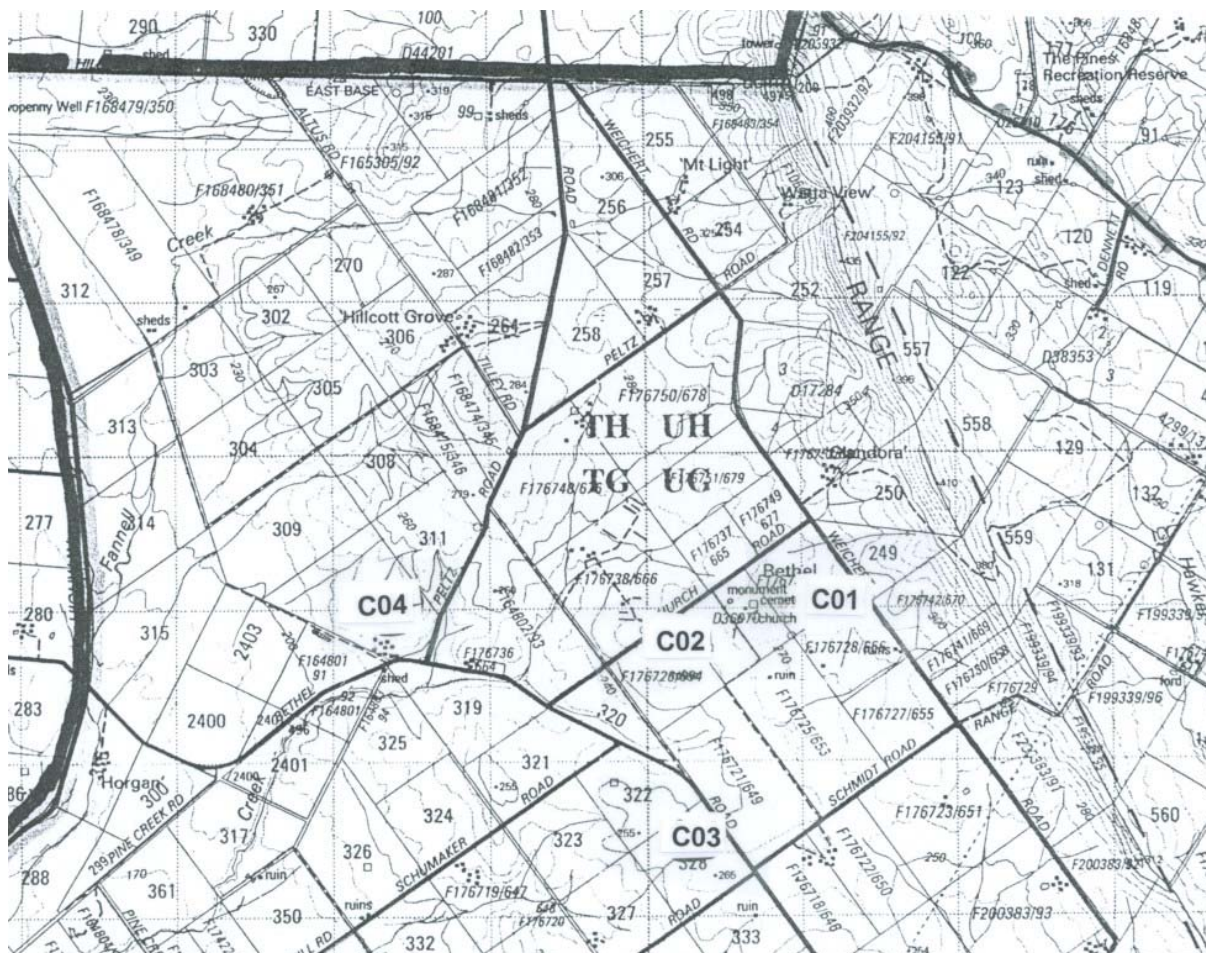
Description, History and Character of Area

The Bethel area sits within the Hundred of Light. It is essentially agricultural land and was settled during the 1850s by small family groups of Moravian Brethren (Wends) who migrated from Saxony under the pastoral care of Paster Schondorf. It was intended to form a village in the centre of the Wendish settlement and the church/school and other buildings were constructed. Pastor Schondorf's house is now a ruin and many early farmhouses have been replaced by new residences. However the second church, manse and cemetery are an indication of the original intent of the settlement.

Proposed Local Heritage Places within the Area

The following places have been assessed as having local heritage value:

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
C01	Bethel Lutheran Church, Manse & Cemetery	Schondorf Way, Bethel	5137/94	a, b, c, e
C02	Ruins of Pastor Schondorf's House	Church Road, Bethel	5137/94	a, e
C03	Steinthal Cemetery	Section 329, off Schumaker Road, Bethel	5855/219	a, b
C04	Farm Ruins	Bethel Road, cnr Peltz Road, near Bethel		a



PLACES OF LOCAL HERITAGE VALUE IN THE BETHEL AREA OF CENTRAL LIGHT

NAME: *Bethel Lutheran Church, Cemetery & Manse***PLACE NO.:** C01

Address: *Schondorf Way, Bethel***Sect:** 260 **C.T:** 5137/94



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The first Bethel Lutheran Church was constructed in 1857 by small family groups of Moravian Brethren who migrated from Saxony under the pastoral care of Paster Schondorf. The current church was constructed in 1895 and a new pastor's residence was constructed in 1908. A monument near the church notes the location of the original settlement. Within the cemetery all graves face east in single rows and there is a section at the eastern end for children and still born babies.

Formal ownership of the land has changed over time. A portion of Section 260, Hd. of Light, was transferred to Die Brueder Unität of Berthelsdorf near Herrnhut in the Kingdom of Saxony in 1889. In 1907 it passed to a group of Bethel farmers, Goedecke, Vogt, Schmidt, Peltz and Gere (presumably as trustees) when the congregation severed their connections with the Moravian Brethen and joined the Immanuel Synod of the Australian Lutheran Church. In 1911 the property was owned by Die Evangelisch Lutherische Gemeinde Zu Bethel Inc. of Bethel. The name was changed to Bethel Lutheran Church Inc. in 1965.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Bethel Church, Cemetery and Manse complex are representative of the continuing growth of various Lutheran groups within the agricultural areas of the Light region from the 1850s and the importance of the members of this church in the initial settlement of the area.

NAME: *Bethel Lutheran Church, Cemetery & Manse (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) The Bethel Lutheran Church, Cemetery and Manse displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the establishment of German Lutheran settlements in the Light region.
- b) It represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it is a typical Lutheran complex combining church, manse and cemetery in the one location.
- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents and it continues to be the focus of Lutheran worship and fellowship in the area.
- e) It is associated with a notable personality as it was founded by Pastor Christoph Schondorf, who established the Bethel community

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form and materials of the 1895 bluestone church, the stone manse, and the extent of the cemetery reserve.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Doecke, John *Saxony to South Australia*, p.32

NAME: *Ruin of Pastor Schondorf's House***PLACE NO.:** C02

Address: *Church Road, Bethel***Sect:** 260 **C.T:** 5137/94



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The ruins of Pastor Schondorf's house lie to the south west of the current church and cemetery on Section 260. The house has deteriorated further since the 1983 Survey but still retains some evidence of its gable form, and the small cemetery.

Pastor Christoph Schondorf was born in at Schwerin in Mecklenberg. He became a teacher for the Directors of the Herrnhut Church in Russia, Switzerland and Poland. The Directors called him to go to South Australia so he was ordained in 1853. He arrived in South Australia in 1854. He began preaching to the Moravian Brethren in the Light Pass area. In 1856 he purchased land (including Section 260), in the name of the Herrnhut Church, 6 miles from Kapunda for a new settlement. He brought with him settlers from the Barossa and organised the church, cemetery and school and assisted members of his congregation with their financial and other dealings beyond the community. In 1876 he retired to live in the house he built for himself half a mile from the church. He became spiritual leader to a group that subsequently broke from the Bethel congregation, and also preached regularly at Steinthal Church for some years. Schondorf and his family and other members of his congregation are buried in the small cemetery adjacent to the house ruins

This land, part of Section 260 Hd. of Light, belonging to Pastor Christoph Schondorf in 1872 was transferred to his wife in 1889. Much of the land was transferred to Freidrich Gene in 1913 with a right of way for the owner of the remainder. The Cemetery continued to be held by Maria Schondorf and then by Christoph and George Schondorf in 1932 and 1939 respectively. After the death of George Schondorf in 1964 the property was transferred to Bethel Lutheran Church Inc. in 1967.

NAME: *Ruin of Pastor Schondorf's House (cont)*

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The ruins of Pastor Schondorf's house and associated cemetery represent elements of the earliest settlements in the Light region, involving religious groups from parts of Germany, led by dedicated church men.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) The ruin of Pastor Schondorf's house displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the settlement of the area by dedicated religious groups and their pastors during the 1850s.

 - e) It is associated with Pastor Schondorf, a notable Moravian Brethren pastor during the 1850s-70s and founder of the Bethel settlement.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The remains of the house and any remnants of the associated cemetery.

REFERENCES:

- LTO land ownership records
- Doecke, John *Saxony to South Australia* p.32

NAME: Steinthal Cemetery**PLACE NO.:** C03

Address: off Schumaker Road, Bethel**Sect:** 329 **C.T:** 5855/219

No Access

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Peter Doecke received a grant of Section 329 in 1856. In 1864 he transferred a portion of the section to Peter Doecke, Johann Christian Kirsch and Johann Gottlieb Graefe as the trustees for the Steinthal Lutheran School which was built to solve the problem of overcrowding at Pastor Schondorf's school at Bethel. From 1872 the school was also used as a church for the Steinthal Congregation. In 1898 five new joint owners took over the title. They were Johann Ernst Doecke, Ernst Hermann Weichert, August Ernst Altus, Heinrich Hermann Rohde, and Christian Waldemar Schondorf. (Altus had a farm on Section 331.) In 1927 Gustav Adolph Altus became the owner and the property remained in the Altus family until at least 1959. The cemetery is now the only remaining evidence of the Steinthal Congregation.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Steinthal Cemetery is the only remaining relic of the substantial community at Steinthal, and is indicative of the close-knit groups of initial settlers in this area, in both physical and social terms.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Steinthal Cemetery displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the establishment of German Lutheran settlements in the Light region.
- b) It represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it is the remains of a typically close-knit Lutheran settlement in the area, which contained houses, school/church and cemetery.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The extent of the cemetery reserve and all remaining headstones and monuments.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Doecke, John *Saxony to South Australia* pp.32-3

NAME: *Farm Ruins***PLACE NO.:** C04

Address: *Bethel Rd, cnr Peltz Road, near Bethel***Sect:** 310 **C.T.:**



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This complex of early farm buildings, sheds and outbuildings is currently abandoned and no longer in use. The garden has been left to ruin and sheep are wandering in and out of the buildings. The buildings themselves are early and of stone and pug construction, and show varying stages of development.

Robert Rankine acquired Section 310 Hd. Light in 1865 together with other land. In 1890. Heinrich Hermann Rohde a farmer obtained the land and in 1911 it was transferred to Friedrich Wilhelm Rohde, a blacksmith. In 1914 it became the property of Ernst and Edwin Weichert. It remained in the Weichert family until at least 1977.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This farm complex is indicative of the early residences and outbuildings constructed by the first settlers in the Bethel area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) The farm ruins display historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as they represent the typical German/Lutheran settlers farm building complex from the earliest days of settlement in the area.

EXTENT OF LISTING: Remaining elements of farmhouse and outbuildings from 1850s and 1860s.

REFERENCES:

- Doecke, J. p.35
- LTO records

7.1.2 Daveyston Area

Description, History and Character of Area

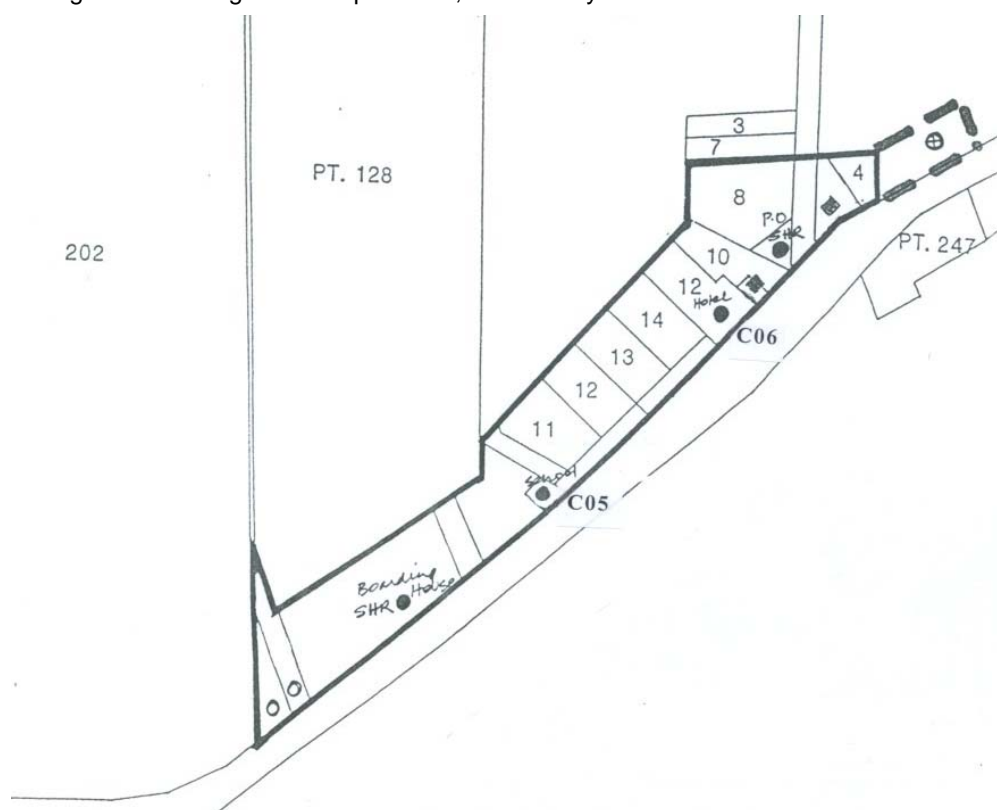
This small town was recommended as a Historic (Conservation) Zone in the Heritage Survey of the District of Light, July 1995. Two of the buildings included as contributory places in that Survey have been demolished, these were two stone outhouses. The boundary of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone is recommended to be extended to the east to encompass one further property which contributes to the character of the Zone.

The allotments which form the settlement of Daveyston were subdivided in the south east corner of Section 128, and front the main road from Gawler to the east (to Truro) and north (to Kapunda). The southern side of the road was a District Council reserve where livestock could be rested and fed. The location of this township on the road to the copper mines and Murray River meant that it became the focal point for travellers during the 1850s and 60s and then for the settlers in the agricultural area surrounding the town during the 1870s onwards.

Proposed Local Heritage Places within the Area

The following places have been assessed as having local heritage value:

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
C05	Former Primary School	Fmr Sturt Highway, Daveyston	5499/719	a, c, d
C06	Former Old Nain Hotel	Fmr Sturt Highway, Daveyston	5127/414	a, c
C07	Dwelling & Outbuildings	Hempel Road, near Daveyston	5886/154	a, d



PROPOSED LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES IN DAVEYSTON

NAME: *Former Primary School***PLACE NO.:** C05

Address: *Former Sturt Highway, Daveyston***Sect:** 128 C.T: 5499/719



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This former school is a simple gable ended structure with central double doors and two sets of sash windows either side, symmetrically placed either side of the door. The early bluestone and brick quoins and dressings have been painted. The building is now converted to a residence and the roof has recently been replaced. There is an attached gable ended structure to the rear which may have originally served as a residence for the school teacher.

Public funds aided the construction of a schoolhouse in 1867 at Daveyston which was vested in the District Council. The school then gained a licence. Attendances fluctuated over the years and Lutheran schools competed for enrolments before 1917. Classification of the school changed several times and the school became a Rural School in about 1963. It closed in 1971.

Section 128, Hd. Nuriootpa was transferred to Christian Finck, a miller of Greenock, Wilhelm Neindorf a farmer of Daveyston and Freidrich Heinrich a wheatbuyer in 1893. Presumably these men acted as Trustees. Over the years the Trustees changed but it was not until 1960 that the title was transferred to the Minister for Education. In 1978 the Teacher Housing Authority acquired the property. This was transferred to private ownership in 1982.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This small former school building is representative of the education facilities provided for rural communities with the growth in population and consolidation in the district during the 1860s. It was constructed prior to the passing of the *Education Act* in 1875.

NAME: *Former Primary School, Former Sturt Highway, Daveyston (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993* (cont):

- (a) This former School building displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the Light region as it is representative of the spread of educational facilities through the area, particularly the consolidation of settlements with the expansion of agricultural development during the 1860s.
- (c) This former School building has played an important part in the lives of local residents as the focal place for their education and other community activities.
- (d) This former School displays design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the Light region as it is built from local materials and reflects the purpose for which it was built, with two sets of sash windows (to each classroom) either side of the entrance door.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The overall form materials and details of the gable ended section of the former Schoolhouse including early timber joinery. Appropriate extensions to the rear may be approved. Removal of paint to stone and brickwork would be appropriate.

REFERENCES:

- Heritage Survey of the Lower North, 1983
- Light Heritage Survey, 1995
- Kuhlmann, *Horses, Harrows & Haystacks*
- LTO records

Note: Mortlock Library Pictorial Collection photo B46277, titled *Daveyston School - A view of Daveyston School with pupils and staff outside, circa 1880* is **not** a photograph of this school building (possibly Greenock).



Daveyston School (n.d.)

(Source: Kuhlmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks*, Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981)

NAME: *Former Old Nain Hotel***PLACE NO.:** C06

Address: *Former Sturt Highway, Daveyston***Sect:** 128 **C.T:** 5127/414



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Mr Matthias Dienhoff obtained the first licence for this hotel in 1857. He purchased part of Section 128 from Eduard Hempel of Daveyston and built his hotel. He called his property (section 309) "Old Nain" and His hotel was licensed as the "Old Nain Hotel" even though the settlement of Nain was already established on another section. This was the first known public building in the district and serviced travellers en route to Adelaide, Freeling, the Barossa and the Murray Flats.

Mr. Dienhoff maintained the Government Reserve opposite his hotel for many years and the Council paid him to care for the pump, water trough and fences. The hotel ballroom was used by the Daveyston school in 1866-67 before the public school was built. The hotel also accommodated the District Council of Nuriootpa Chambers from 1867 and one room became the Council Clerk's office for a time. The building was extended to serve increased trade and had adjoining stables.

In 1872 the licensee established a "New Inn" at Daveyston on Section 128 and the old building became the Dienhoff's residence. In 1879 the property transferred to Catherina Dienhoff, widow, and then to Matthias Dienhoff in 1911. Johann Elix, a farmer, purchased it in 1911

The "New Inn" which became the second "Old Nain Hotel" occupied premises on a small portion of Section 128 formerly operating as Sidney Seager's boot shop. The bootshop was extended and stables erected suit the building for its new function. In 1872 the District Council of Nuriootpa rented a room in the new hotel for a short time but then the Council decided to use space in the old hotel as a lower rental fee applied. The Council Chambers remained in the Dienhoff's residence until 1905 when the administrative centre moved to Freeling. Although her husband died in 1875 Mrs Dienhoff lived in the former hotel until her death in 1910.

NAME: *Former Old Nain Hotel, Former Sturt Highway, Daveyston (cont)*

The second "Old Nain Hotel" was purchased by the Domeyer family and Mrs Domeyer retired in 1903 after which there were several licensees, and at one point the building became a Temperance hotel. The hotel closed and was sold after Mrs Domeyer's death in 1914. This hotel also became a private residence as the demand for stabling and hotel services had declined as the railway to Angaston carried passengers and freight formerly sent by road. At one time the Daveyston Post Office building was attached to the Old Nain Hotel's premises.

Since the assessment of this structure in the 1983 Survey a large degree of alteration has taken place. The render has been cut back from the walls and a new roof installed which sits on top of the original raised parapet. The building retains its multi-paned sash windows which are strangely divided into horizontal panels.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This former hotel reflects the provision of accommodation and other facilities for both local residents and travellers, as the building was located on one of the main transportation routes out of Adelaide towards both the north and the Murray River. It was therefore an important stopping place within this roadside settlement.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- (a) This former Hotel displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the Light region, as it is located along one of the main transportation routes through the district.
 - (c) This former Hotel has played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for community activity, local government meetings and other functions.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The building has undergone major alterations to the roof. The original front and side elevations, including stone and brickwork, and early timber joinery should be retained. Appropriate additions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- Heritage Survey of the Lower North, 1983
- Hoad, J L, *Hotels & Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1993*
- Kuhlmann, *Horses, Harrows & Haystacks*
- Saegenschnitter, G, *Greenock & District, 1846-1886*, 1975
- LTO records



1981 photograph of building

(Source: Heritage Investigations, *Heritage Survey of the Lower North*, Adelaide, 1983)

NAME: *Dwelling & Outbuildings***PLACE NO.:** C07

Address: *Hempel Road, near Daveyston,***Sect:** 108 **C.T:** 5886/154



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This house is a substantial 1900 villa with bull-nose verandahs and highly ornate trim to the front elevation including rendered panels and gable end detail. Outbuildings of an earlier date are constructed of random stone. This house is located on Section 108 (originally 247) in the Hundred of Nuriootpa. The property belonged to the Leske family. Friedrich August Leske and Berthold Alfred Leske acquired the property in 1919

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This residence with its earlier outbuildings is located on a prominent rise, visible from the main highway, and retains evidence of the stages of development of the farming property.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, as it is representative of the development of agricultural activity in the area during the 1860s and early twentieth century.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it an excellent example of a group of farm buildings which display the typical techniques and materials of subsequent periods of development in this area.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The overall form, materials and detailing of the c1900 house, and early random stone outbuildings.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

7.1.3 Fords Area

Description, History and Character of Area

Fords, situated on the railway south of Kapunda, was associated with local landholder John Ford who farmed and kept hotels in the area. He was the licensee of the Railway Hotel in Kapunda in 1865. In 1920 Jeff Bros. moved their small chaff mill, which they had begun in Kapunda in 1919, to Ford's. They began flour milling in 1921 but the business ceased after fire destroyed the plant in 1933. In 1928 Fords was referred to as a "lively little holiday resort a few miles out of town" (Kapunda). A school opened at nearby Bagot's Gap c.1866 and the name of the school changed to Fords in 1912. It closed in 1944. Few buildings apart from farmhouses and the railway goods shed remain to mark the settlement.

Proposed Local Heritage Places within the Area

The following places in and near Fords within the central area of Light have been assessed as having local heritage value:

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
C08	Former Railway Shed Railway Reserve, Fords	5732/365	a, f
C09	Former Farm Complex	The Gap Road, Fords 5630/237, 2095/169	a, b, d
C10	Farmhouse	The Gap Road, Fords 5346/733	a, b, d



PLACES OF LOCAL HERITAGE VALUE IN THE FORDS AREA OF CENTRAL LIGHT

NAME: *Former Railway Shed***PLACE NO.:** C08

Address: *Railway Reserve, Fords***Sect:** C.T: 5732/365



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This former goods shed on the Gawler to Kapunda line is located on the railway reserve between Sections 399 & 398, Hundred of Light. The railway to Kapunda opened in 1860. Before this the Railway Commissioners gave a grant of the land surrounding the line at Fords to John and James McNamara in 1858. The Kerin family took over the surrounding land in 1911. The shed is on the reserve retained by the Railway Commissioners.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: Although in a deteriorating condition, this former goods shed is a relic of the once highly used rail transportation corridor between Adelaide, through Gawler to towns to the north east.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the expansion of the rail system from Adelaide into the rural areas to the north east in the late 1850s.
- f) It is a notable landmark in the area as it is a substantial masonry building located on a prominent rise in an essentially agricultural region.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The overall form and materials of the 1860s masonry goods shed.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Former Farm Complex***PLACE NO.:** C09

Address: *The Gap Road, Fords***Sect:** 375 **C.T:** 5630/237, 2095/169



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This complex of farm buildings, including a substantial residence and numerous outbuildings, is no longer occupied. The house retains elements of its original design and detailing which would place it at around 1870-80. The farm buildings are constructed in random fieldstone and are of vernacular design

Peter Kearnes (who changed his name to Peter Kerin in 1901) owned the land from 1869. After his death in 1917 the property remained in the Kerin family until 1956. The railway bisects the land owned by the Kerins.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This now abandoned farm house and outbuildings retain evidence of the stages of development of the farming property, reflecting the growth of agriculture in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, as it is representative of the development of agricultural activity in the area during the 1860s and early twentieth century.
- b) It represents customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it is a typical farm complex which served as the centre of agricultural endeavours for a substantial farming property.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an excellent example of a group of farm buildings which display the typical techniques and materials of subsequent periods of development in this area.

NAME: *Former Farm Complex, Fords (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The overall form, materials and detailing of the c1900 house, and early random stone outbuildings.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: Farmhouse**PLACE NO.:** C10

Address: The Gap Road, Fords**Sect:** 398 **C.T:** 5346/733



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The land on which this farmhouse is located was originally granted to farmers John and James McNamara in 1861. In 1875 the McNamaras divided their land into two separate titles. John McNamara retained Section 398 but after his death in 1875 James McNamara took possession. James transferred the land to William Slattery, a licensed victualler, in 1882. Slattery leased the property and after his death Patrick and Peter Kerin became the new owners in 1911. In 1919 Patrick James Kerin took the title and in 1920 he leased a two acre part of the site adjoining the railway to Thomas and Eric Jeffs who purchased it in 1923. The Jeffs brothers established a chaff mill on the site and in 1921 began milling flour. The whole operation was burnt out in 1933. In 1948 Patrick James Kerin regained this land and the whole property continued in the ownership of the Kerin family.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This farm house and outbuildings retain evidence of the stages of development of the farming property, reflecting the growth of agriculture and associated activities, such as milling, in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, as it is representative of the development of agricultural activity in the area during the 1860s and early twentieth century.
- b) It represents customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it is a typical farm complex which served as the centre of agricultural endeavours for a substantial farming property.

NAME: *Farmhouse, Fords (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (cont):

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it an excellent example of a group of farm buildings which display the typical techniques and materials of subsequent periods of development in this area.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The overall form materials and detailing of the farmhouse. There are no remains of the Chaff Mill

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *The History of Kapunda*, p.119

7.1.4 Freeling Area

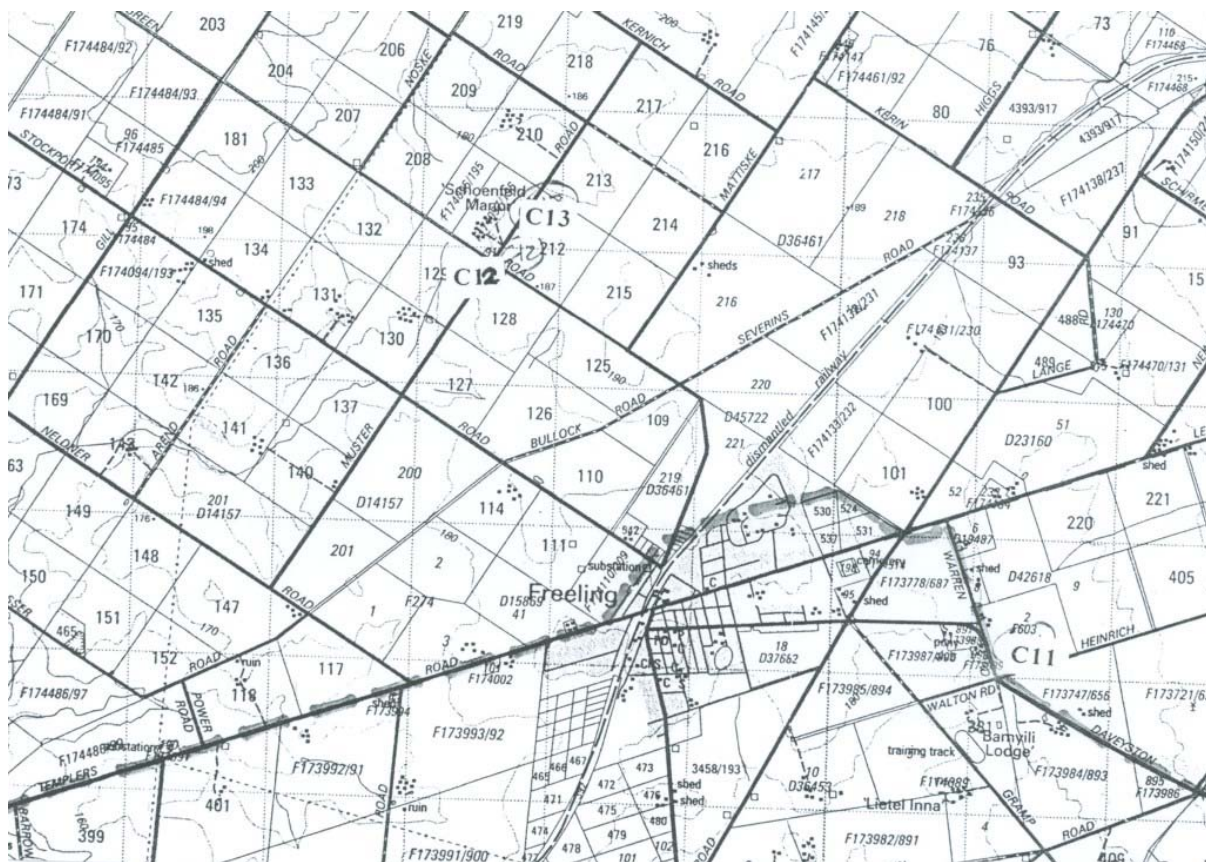
Description, History and Character of Area

The area south of Freeling is essentially agricultural and was the location of early Lutheran settlement during the 1850s and 1860s, similar to the settlements in Bethel, Nain and other localities.

Proposed Local Heritage Places within the Area

The following places near Freeling with the central area of Light have been assessed as having local heritage value:

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
C11	Beelitz Well	Daveyston Road, near Freeling	-	a
C12	Schoenfeld Cemetery	Muster Road, near corner Green Road, near Freeling	5830/968	a, b, d
C13	Schoenfeld Farm Complex	Muster Road, near corner Green Road, near Freeling	5813/660	a, b, d



PLACES OF LOCAL HERITAGE VALUE IN THE FREELING AREA OF CENTRAL LIGHT

NAME: *Beelitz Well***PLACE NO.:** C11

Address: *Daveyston Road, near Freeling***Sect:** 410 **C.T:**



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Water shortages were a problem for early settlers in the Freeling area. The residents used the railway water tank, supplied from Gawler, to supplement their domestic supplies. The construction of a dam, which opened in 1883, alleviated the problem for some time but after a period of drought the dam dried up in 1892. Mr Beelitz bored for water, which he discovered at a depth of 160 ft, in July 1892. A windmill pumped the water to the surface. The bore, referred to as Beelitz's Well, was on the southern Part of Section 410 which had been the property of Johann Andreas Block since 1870 and transferred to Freidrich Andreas Block in 1898.

Other local wells were dug at the same time but these wells did not provide an adequate supply. After further water shortages in 1905 residents pressed for a permanent water supply. Freeling was connected to the Barossa in 1908 but the town outgrew this supply also. Porous soils, unsuitable for dams, and meagre underground supplies of water in the district meant farmers still had to cart water. Eventually constant deputations to the government resulted in an improved service but reticulated water was not available to farms until well after 1922.

The site of Beelitz Well is marked by a metal windmill which no longer functions. The circular section which held the blades is located in the centre of a metal tripod above the well site. This now sits in the middle of a wheat field.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: Beelitz Well is significant as a reminder of the constant search for water sources in the often dry areas within Light, prior to the construction of major reservoirs and the reticulation of a reliable water supply.

NAME: *Beelitz Well, Daveyston Road, near Freeling (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it represents the search for water sources in the often dry areas within Light, in this case in the 1890s, prior to the construction of major reservoirs and the reticulation of a reliable water supply.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The superstructure and elements of the mechanism of the bore.

REFERENCES:

- Kuhlmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* pp.77-79
- LTO records

NAME: Schoenfeld Cemetery**PLACE NO.:** C12

Address: Muster Road, near cnr Green Road, near Freeling **Sect:** 211 **C.T:** 5830/968



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: An early cemetery which is well overgrown with natives and introduced species such as irises and aloes. It retains a number of early graves with mostly slate headstones, which are delaminating and in poor condition. The majority of headstones inscriptions are in German. Many of the graves are unmarked and covered in vegetation. The visible graves date from the 1860s onwards. The cemetery reserve sits at the corner of the adjacent Schoenfeldt Farm complex.

Originally there was a church and school at Schoenfeld but the congregation moved to Daveyston to worship and the cemetery is all that remains. The original land was taken up by Johann Andreas Flügge and the title transferred to Flügge, Gottfried Heinrich and Johann Mangelsdorf, all local farmers, in 1864, presumably as Trustees or Church Officers. Some of the Trustees changed in 1873, and after the death of the last Trustee, Friedrich Havelberg, in 1922, the property was transferred to the District Council of Freeling in 1927. The last burial took place in 1954.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Schoenfeld Cemetery is the only remaining relic of the substantial community of settlers, and is indicative of the close-knit groups of initial settlers in this area, in both physical and social terms.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Schoenfeld Cemetery displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the establishment of German Lutheran settlements in the Light region.

NAME: *Schoenfeld Cemetery, Muster Road, nr Freeling (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (CONT)

- b) It represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it is the remains of a typically close-knit Lutheran settlement in the area, which contained houses, church and cemetery.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it contains significant examples of slate headstones with German inscriptions and intricate carved decoration.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The cemetery reserve, all headstones and monuments.
Light Council should develop a conservation and management plan for this significant cemetery.

REFERENCES:

- Kuhlmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* p.153
- LTO records



View of slate headstone

NAME: Schoenfeld Farm Complex**PLACE NO.:** C13

Address: Muster Road, near cnr Green Road, near Freeling **Sect:** 211 **C.T:** 5813/660



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: A circa 1900 symmetrically fronted stone residence with an encircling bull-nose verandah and earlier stone outbuildings behind the later homestead. In 1864 Johann Andreas Flügge, a farmer of Freeling, acquired eighty six acres of Section 211, with the exception of one acre at the south west corner. The one acre was set aside for the church and cemetery. In 1871 the property was transferred to Gottfried Heinrich and Friedrich Menz the elder but three years later it was transferred back to Flügge. In 1891 August Muster, a farmer of Rosenthal, became the new owner and he held it for nearly fifty years. In 1940 it became the property of Johannes August Friedrich Muster and since then it has continued in the ownership of members of the Muster family.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: Schoenfeld farm house and outbuildings retain evidence of the stages of development of the farming property, reflecting the settlement of Lutheran pioneers in the area and the development of agriculture from the 1860s onwards.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Schoenfeld farm complex displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, as it is representative of the development of agricultural activity in the area during the 1860s and into the early twentieth century.
- b) It represents customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it is a typical farm complex developed by German/Lutheran settlers who were part of a small close-knit local community.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it an excellent example of a group of farm buildings which display the typical techniques and materials of subsequent periods of development in this area.

NAME: *Schoenfeld Farm Complex, Muster Rd, nr Freeling (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the farmhouse and any significant outbuildings.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

7.1.5 Greenock Township

Description, History and Character of Area

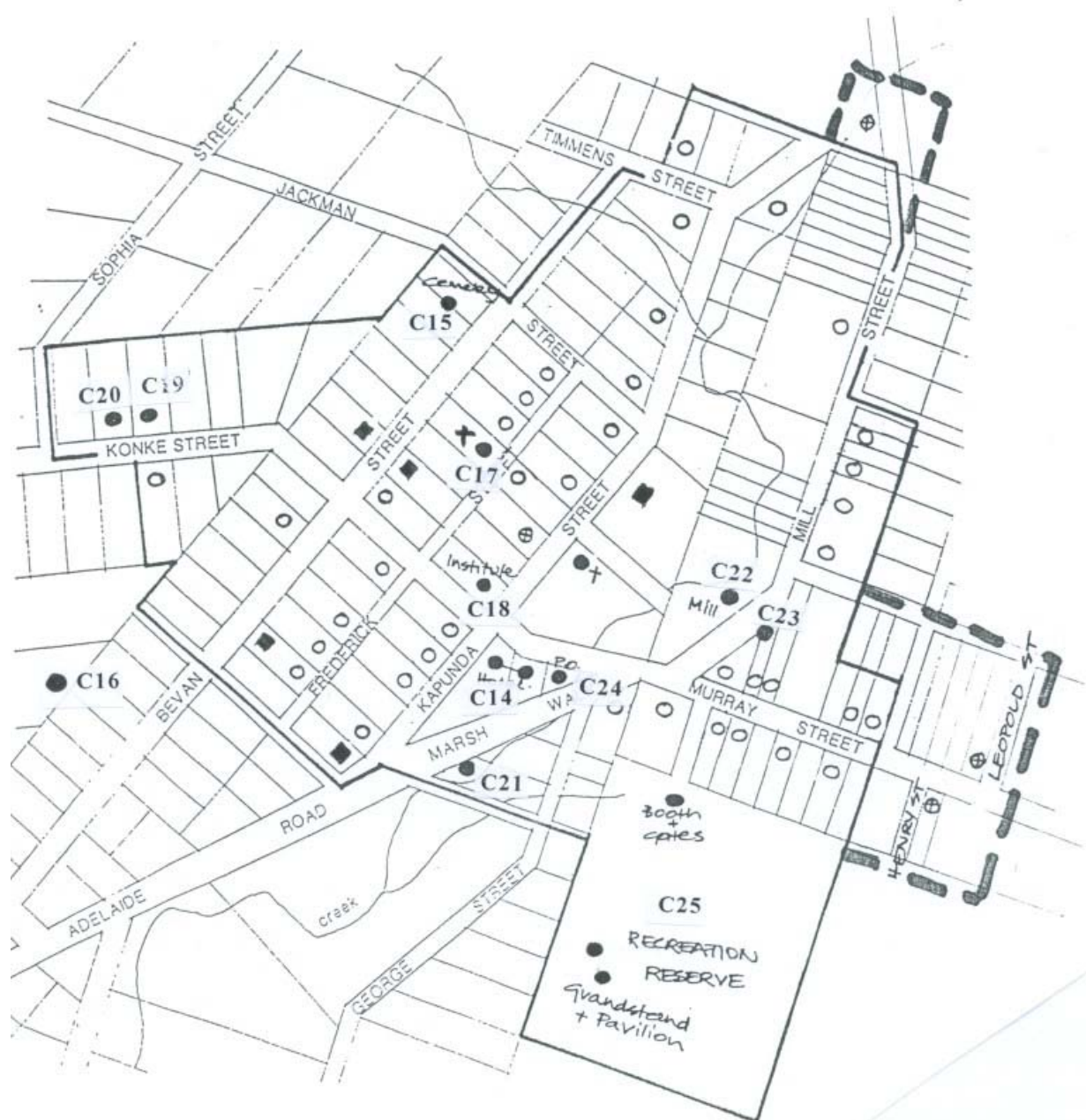
Originally called Greenock Creek the name indicates the creek that induced settlers to take up land in the area. This creek also provided water for the teams of bullocks that passed through on their way to Kapunda. Although longer than the route to Kapunda chosen by Captain Bagot, the route through Greenock offered better feed and more reliable water for the beasts. An attorney, Mr Forster, created the private town on parts of Sections 1673 and 1676 Hundred of Nuriootpa in 1850 for Messrs. W R, F R and R Bevan. There was a mine south of the town at Greenock Creek in 1847.

The original town was subdivided into 122 housing allotments. The main street was later named Bevan Street. The area outside the original subdivision was known as Greenock Creek. Further subdivisions were laid out around the town and referred to as towns: Victorville in 1858, Brunskilltown also in 1858 and allotments in Greenock East about ten years later. They maintained their individual identity for many years. A school opened in 1858, probably in a private house. The Sisters of St. Joseph opened a school in Greenock soon after they arrived in Kapunda in 1868. The first school building in Greenock seems have been erected between 1866 and 1871 beside the teacher's house in Bunawunda. The primary school, designed by Edward J Woods, was built 1877/8 by Peter McLaren.

Proposed Local Heritage Places within the Area

The following places have been assessed as having local heritage value:

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
C14	Greenock Creek Tavern	Adelaide Rd, cnr Murray St, Greenock	5298/821	a, c, d
C15	Cemetery	Bevan Street, Greenock	5729/81	a, b, d
C16	Greenock Primary School	Bevan Street, Greenock	5569/598	a, c
C17	St Peter's Lutheran Church	Lot 89 Frederick Street, Greenock	5805/423	a, b, c
C18	Greenock Institute	Part Lot 116 Kapunda Street, cnr Konke St, Greenock	5813/547	a, c, d
C19	Former School	Part Lot 29, Konke Street, Greenock	5196/94	a, c
C20	Former School House	Part Lot 29, Konke Street, Greenock	5861/557	a
C21	Victor House	Lot 24 Marsh Walk, Greenock	5478/57	a, d, e, f
C22	Laucke's Mill	Lot 3 Mill Street, Greenock	5452/963; 5816/766,770 771; 5475/902	a, d, e
C23	Laucke's Wheat Store	Mill Street (rear 9 Murray St), Greenock	5335/515	a, d, e
C24	Greenock Post Office	Part Lot 1676, Murray St, Greenock	5684/504	a, c
C25	Recreation Reserve	off Murray St, Greenock	5848/389	a, c
C26	Roennfeldt Farm	Parbs Road, near Greenock	5689/230	a, c, d



PLACES OF LOCAL HERITAGE VALUE IN GREENOCK TOWNSHIP

NAME: *Greenock Creek Tavern***PLACE NO.:** C14

Address: *Adelaide Road, cnr Murray Street, Greenock***Sect:** C.T: 5298/821



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The Greenock Creek Tavern incorporates a hotel on the corner of the main cross roads in Greenock, and an attached residence which fronts Murray Road. The house would appear to date from circa 1890 with elegant tall chimneys with moulded caps, highly ornate window dressings and a detailed timber gable end element. The house also retains a rolled ribbon iron fence. There is an early lamp attached to the verandah of the hotel which may date from an earlier building on the site.

A hotel was established as the Victorville Hotel by Mr Thomas Victor in 1858 on Allotment 2 in the Victorville section of Greenock. Its licensee was G. Clarke. Victor sold the hotel to Adolf Neumann in 1860 for £650, and it was then was sold to Mr F O Windscheid in 1864. The hotel was renamed as the Greenock Creek Tavern in 1864 with Mr Windscheid as the licensee. Subsequent licensees were Mr Schoff in 1867 and Mr Adolph Schluter in 1870. The Schluter family owned the hotel for over 100 years. The tavern was used for community functions such as the banquet held to entertain the Minister of Education and official guests that followed the laying of the foundation stone of the Greenock Primary School in 1877, Lodge meetings and balls. Mr Juncken built a ballroom extension to the hotel for Mrs Schluter in 1904.

In 1956 Mr G E Schluter moved the Greenock Creek Tavern to the building which had previously been a General Cash Store and was built in the early 1850s by James Jackman. He sold the building in 1855 to August Kruger and Carl Schrader who operated the first Greenock Post Office from the premises. The Tummel family bought the shop and expanded the business in 1888. E James of Kapunda rebuilt the shop for the Tummeles in 1898 at a cost of £700. More recently the building had been used as the home of Mr C L Laucke.

NAME: *Greenock Creek Tavern, Adelaide Road, Greenock (cont)*

Architects Walkley and Welbourn of Adelaide and Angaston builders Dallwitz & Son Ltd. converted the building to house a new horseshoe shaped bar, lounge, beer garden, accommodation and amenity complex which opened in 1956. A new dining room, bottle shop and ablution block was added later.

The original hotel building became a road house for a few years, then it was left vacant and subject to vandalism. It was demolished c1971.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Greenock Creek Tavern has been an important part of the social and recreational life of Greenock, both in this current location and in its earlier place, since the earliest days of settlement in the township.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

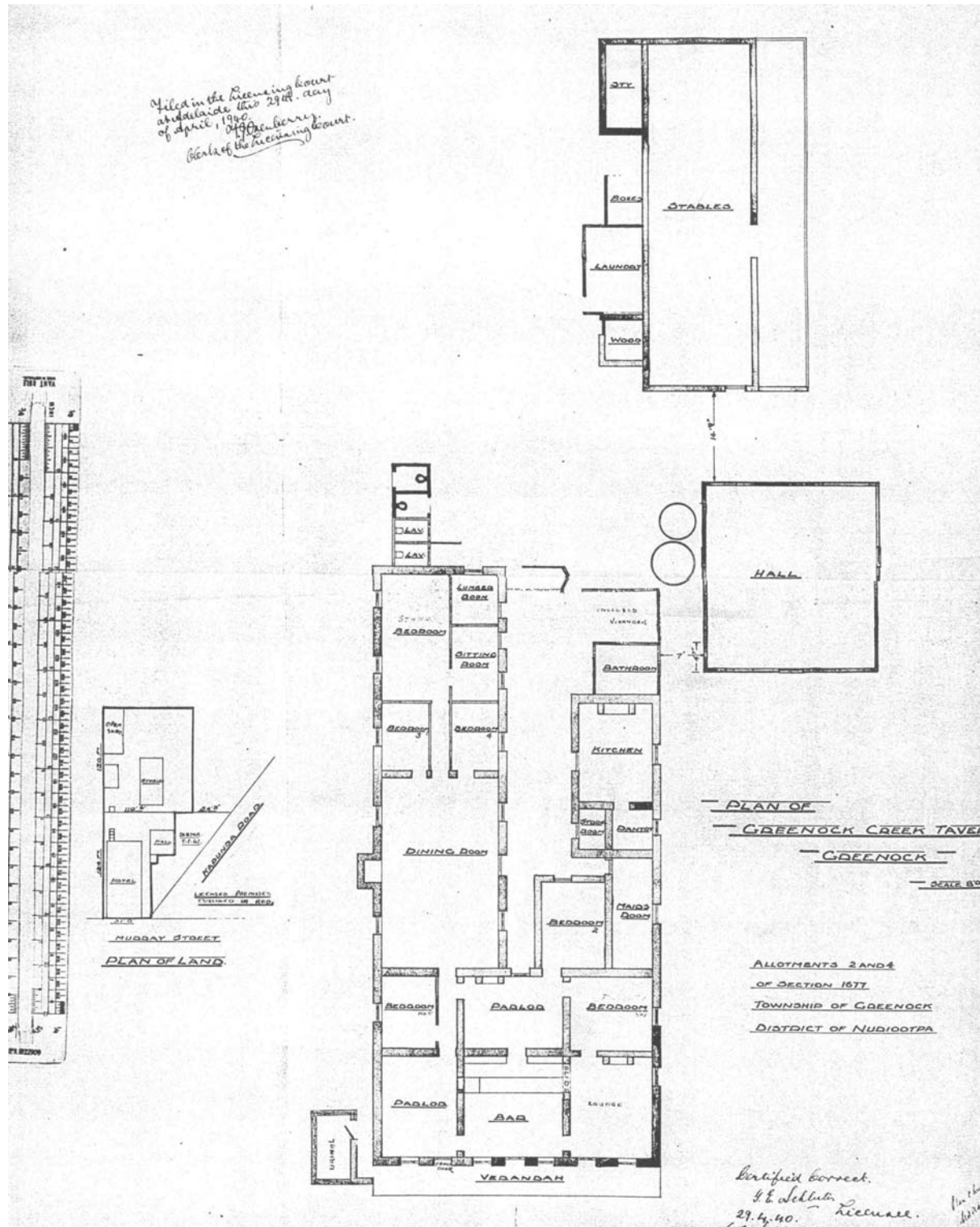
- a) The Greenock Creek Tavern displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as there has been a Greenock Creek Tavern since 1864 and this hotel is the direct continuation of that facility, in a building which had provided other commercial services for the community
- c) The Greenock Creek Tavern has played an important part in the lives of local residents as the main hotel in the township, in both locations.
- d) The Greenock Creek Tavern displays design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is housed in an 1850s building converted from a store by Adelaide architects Walkley and Welbourn in 1956.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form and materials and detailing of the hotel and attached residence. The rear extensions do not form part of the listing.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock Primary School Centenary 1878-1978* p.11, 18
- Saegenschnitter, G. B. *Greenock and District 1846-1986* 1986 pp. 156-158, 161-165,
- LTO records

NAME: Greenock Creek Tavern, Adelaide Road, Greenock (cont)



Ground Floor Plan of the first Greenock Creek Tavern, 29/4/1940

(Source: McDougall & Vines, SA Hotels Information file)

NAME: Cemetery**PLACE NO.:** C15

Address: Bevan Street, Greenock**Sect:** C.T: 5729/81



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This cemetery sits on what were three urban Lots within the township of Greenock. There is a very basic post, pipe and wire fence along the Bevan Street and Jackman Street boundaries. The cemetery contains a range of headstones, but most particularly white marble and some early slate. The cemetery is adjacent to vineyards on the west. It is associated with the nearby Lutheran Church. The centrepiece of the cemetery is a tall marble cross on an ornate plinth which is a grave of members of the Seppelt family. The southern end of the cemetery is dedicated to newer graves, and the approach to the cemetery is marked by a row of mature pines along Bevan Street.

When Mr Anthony Forster, an agent of Robert Bevan who owned the land upon which Greenock was laid out, had the town surveyed on Sections 1673 and 1676 in 1853 he was authorised to allocate one acre of the land for a cemetery. Allotments 55 and 56 formed the cemetery site. In 1865 the cemetery was transferred from local control to operate under the provisions of the Cemeteries Act 1864 which applied to all cemeteries, public, church and private. Prior to this few records were kept. The Act required plans and accurate burial and lease records to be kept and approved management practices to be followed.

The first formally recorded burial was in November 1865 of a person named Radge although other records indicate that there were earlier burials, probably after 1847 when Greenock residents ceased to be buried at Angaston, and certainly from 1859. In January 1866 the Bevan family conveyed ownership of the Cemetery to local Trustees for £5 and indicated that once Greenock became a Corporate Town the allotments would be transferred to the Corporation. The Council apparently obtained the title to the cemetery in 1888 although this could not be confirmed by a title search. A new Title was issued to the District Council of Freeling in January 1956. Many of the earliest recorded burials are of young children, a likely result of isolation, lack of prompt medical treatment and of the knowledge and facilities that make many illnesses curable today. In 1981 the Council added allotment 46 Bunawanda to the western site of the cemetery.

NAME: Cemetery, Bevan Street, Greenock (cont)

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Greenock Cemetery is a continuous record of the township's population since the 1860s, and contains many notable headstones and monuments of community members.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) The Greenock cemetery displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is a continuous record of the population of the township and district since at least 1865.
- b) It represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it contains monuments and headstones with predominantly German inscriptions, reflecting the importance of German speaking settlers as pioneers of the area and their associated social customs.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it an excellent repository of monumental art of the nineteenth century and contains many notable individual monuments which are of high sculptural quality.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The extent of the cemetery reserve and all significant monuments and grave sites. Light Council should prepare a Conservation Management Plan for the cemetery.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock Primary School Centenary 1878-1978* p.8
- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District 1846-1986* p.131f.
- LTO records

NAME: Greenock Primary School**PLACE NO.:** C16

Address: Bevan Street, Greenock**Sect:** C.T: 5569/598



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The first licensed teacher in Greenock taught from 1858, probably in a private dwelling. Mr F.W. Klewitz operated a school at his residence on allotment 10 in Greenock East (in Murray Street) in 1869. The first building constructed specifically as a school was erected on Lot 28 in Bunawanda between 1866 and 1871. A house built on the site previously became the teacher's residence and surrounding lots were probably used as the school playground. Both Lutheran and Catholic schools operated briefly in the 1860s.

As a result of the *Education Act* and overcrowding in the little Bunawanda school, a local committee formed to press for a government school. After some debate Allotments 29-34, about 2 acres, became the school site. Builder Peter McLaren constructed the Public school, designed by Edward J. Woods, in 1877/8. The architect was not satisfied with the quality of the workmanship or the materials so completion was delayed while these defects were remedied. This earliest section of the Greenock School is constructed of face bluestone with red brick quoining and window and door dressings.

The school building was altered and renovated in 1910. Larger windows were inserted into the eastern wall and a porch removed. Windows on the northern wall were enlarged a porch added to the north eastern corner as a new entrance. A floor of one level was installed in the main classroom and alterations made to the roof. Since then smaller buildings from closed schools in the area have been used to provide extra facilities. These include the materials from a shelter shed and outbuildings at Moppa school used to construct a bicycle shed and wood shed at Greenock in 1943, and a shelter shed from Fords school re-erected at Greenock in 1948. Following this, prefabricated classrooms have also been added to the site.

NAME: *Greenock Primary School (cont)*

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Greenock Primary School is indicative of the growth and development of the Greenock township and surrounding area, and the need for the State government to provide public schools after the passing of the Education Act in 1875.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is representative of the provision of education facilities by the central government to rural areas after the passing of the Education Act in 1875.
 - c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as the site of their primary education since the 1870s
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and detailing of the 1877/8 school building and 1910 alterations. The later transported elements do not form part of the listing.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, Geoffrey B. *Greenock Primary School 1878-1978* Greenock, School Centenary Committee, 1978

NAME: *St Peter's Lutheran Church***PLACE NO.:** C17

Address: *Lot 89 Frederick Street, Greenock***Sect:** C.T: 5805/423



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: St Peter's Lutheran Church is a simple hall church with later additions including a front porch and a detached square bell tower and spire.

The first Lutheran church in Greenock was sited on allotment 43. The Trustees of the congregation purchased the property in 1860. Dr C Muecke of Tanunda, conducted the services and also conducted a Lutheran school in Greenock at this time. Because of financial difficulties this church building was sold, in 1866, to the Roman Catholic congregation to become St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church. After this Lutherans from Greenock worshipped with the Tanunda, Daveyston and Neukirch congregations before forming a new Greenock congregation in 1897. They held services in Daveyston school and in the Methodist church before building their own church.

The congregation purchased a building site, allotment 89 in Greenock, in 1899 and Mr E Graetz of Keyneton tendered the lowest price of £189-10-0 for building the church. The new church opened in April 1900, although it was not quite finished. A vestry, furnishings and an organ lifted the total cost to £327-2-2½. A porch and leadlight windows were added as Jubilee projects in 1950 along with renovation and painting work. Proposals to add a bell tower were considered several times over the years but it was not until the church's 75th anniversary that it became a reality. In 1974 Mr N. Droege-muller an architect from Adelaide prepared the plans and the tower was dedicated in 1975. Mr M. Gottschling of Melbourne cast the bell, which was donated by two families from the congregation.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: St Peter's Lutheran Church, constructed in 1899, is indicative of the continued growth of the Lutheran congregations in the district into the twentieth century

NAME: *St Peter's Lutheran Church, Greenock (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) St Peter's Lutheran Church displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the continued growth of the Lutheran congregations in the district into the twentieth century within Light.
- b) St Peter's Lutheran Church represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it reflects the cultural background of the German speaking immigrants who first settled in the area.
- c) St Peter's Lutheran Church has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it has been the centre of Lutheran worship for Greenock.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and detail of the 1899 church and 1974 tower.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* p.119



St Peter's Lutheran Church, Greenock, early 1900s
(Source: Saegenschnitter, G, *Greenock & District*, 1846-1886, 1975)

NAME: *Greenock Institute***PLACE NO.:** C18

Address: *Pt Lot 116 Kapunda Street, cnr Konke St, Greenock* **Sect:** C.T: 5813/547



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: A simple bluestone hall with circular arch headed openings to the front elevation, double entrance doors and narrow windows which give light to the library section of the building inside. The building now functions as a public library. The southern side of the building has long windows. The foundation stone notes that the building was opened by Sir Jenkin Coles KCMG in January 1905. A small rear skillion extension serves as a kitchen for the hall. The entrance to the Institute is flanked by mature Moreton Bay Fig trees.

The first attempt to establish an Institute in Greenock in 1862 was unsuccessful and its location is not known. A further attempt in 1867 made little progress. In 1882 a meeting resolved to establish an Institute which was affiliated with the Adelaide Institute. Mr Hermann Nenke offered a stone building 29ft. by 16ft. that he had erected on Allotment 1 Greenock East near his home as rental premises for the Institute. This building opened in 1883 and provided a library service and limited meeting space for committees. Activities requiring more space were held in the assembly rooms of one or other of the local hotels.

From 1885 discussions about the possibility of larger premises took place but funding was always a problem. In 1902 impetus to erect a new Institute gathered although there was some discussion over an appropriate site. A portion of Allotment 116 Greenock became the site for a design by Mr E Kunothe Jun. of Daveyston. Mr J Flynn quarried the stone and Mr E T Kunothe Sen. was the builder. This building measured 70ft. by 33ft. and included a main hall with raised stage, library, reading room and an entrance hallway. Mr G Branson donated the stone and volunteer labour provided by local residents helped to contain costs. The building opened in May 1905.

NAME: *Greenock Institute (cont)*

The old Institute, now disused, held school classes whilst alterations were undertaken at public school in 1910. Ultimately it became a private dwelling. The new Institute was used for school concerts and Christmas functions in addition to providing German and English language publications for town residents. Electricity replaced the kerosene lighting in 1925 when the supper room and kitchen were added.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Greenock Institute and public library has been the focus of community education and information within the township since its construction in 1905

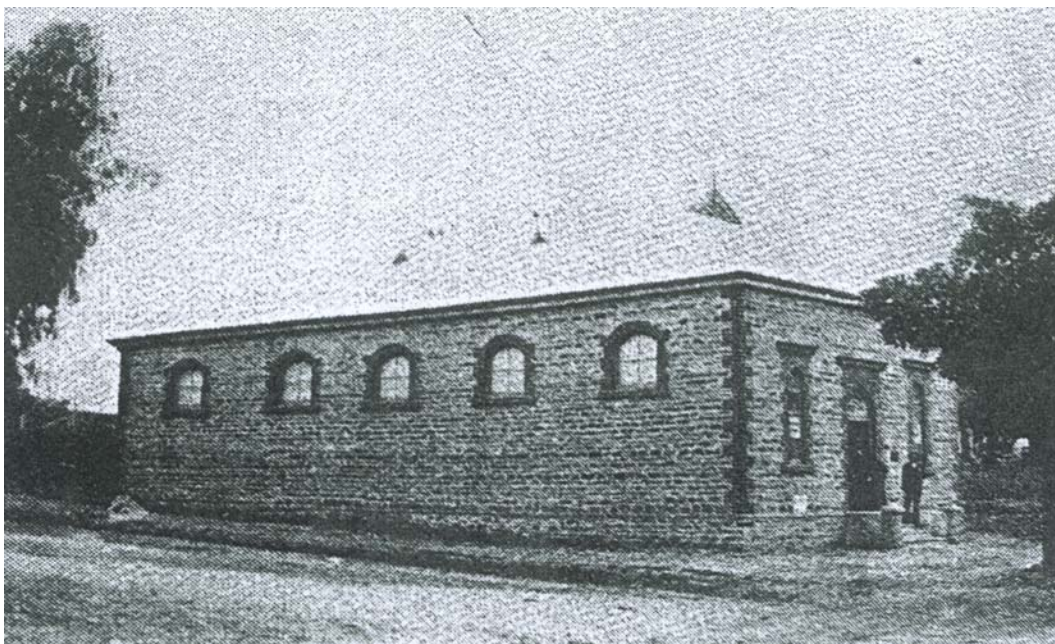
RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the dissemination of the precepts of the Mechanics Institute movement and the continuation of adult education in the rural areas of South Australia in the early twentieth century
- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it has been the focus of community education, entertainment and information within the township since its construction in 1905.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a major building in Greenock, constructed of local stone, on a prominent intersection in the township.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and detailing of the 1905 building.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock Primary School Centenary 1878-1978* p.25, 38



Greenock Institute, early 1900s

(Source: Saegenschnitter, G, *Greenock & District, 1846-1886, 1975*)

NAME: *Former School***PLACE NO.:** C19

Address: *Part Lot 29, Konke Street, Greenock***Sect:** C.T: 5196/94



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a small gable ended stone structure with a skillion addition to the rear and later corrugated iron and rendered masonry extensions. The front elevation incorporates a simple bull-nose verandah with masonry wall to the southern end. The building incorporates a cellar.

A school opened in Greenock in 1858, probably in a private house. The first school building seems to have been erected beside the teacher's house in Bunawunda. In 1866 there was one house in Bunawanda (erected 1864 by Ernest Lenke.). Louis Iverson, a land agent, purchased that house on Lot 28 in 1871 and let it to Mr Klewitz who lived in the house and used another building on the allotment, constructed between 1866 and 1871 as a schoolroom. This small schoolroom, apparently considered able to accommodate 80 children, at times accommodated over 100 pupils. In 1871 it was listed as a "non-vested" school house which meant that the Central Board of Education had no control over the school before or after normal school hours.

Adjoining allotments also owned by Mr Iverson were probably used as the school playground as they were not developed or cultivated during the life of the school. Mr Klewitz died in 1877 so the school closed temporarily. Greenock residents pushed for a Government school to solve the overcrowding problem and to prepare for the additional enrolments expected after the passage of the Education Act of 1875. The new school opened in 1878, and the former school was converted to residential use.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The former school building is significant as the site of secular primary education for Greenock children prior to the opening of the Government school in 1878.

NAME: *Former School, Konke Street, Greenock (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is representative of early non-church schools in rural townships prior to the passing of the Education Act in 1875
- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it was the location of secular education in Greenock in the 1860s and 70s.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and detailing of the former 1860s school building.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, Geoffrey B. *Greenock Primary School 1878-1978* Greenock, School Centenary Committee, 1978 pp. 12,13

NAME: *Former School House***PLACE NO.:** C20

Address: *Part Lot 29, Konke Street, Greenock***Sect:** C.T: 5861/557



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This house is located to the west of the former School and is constructed in random bluestone brought to course through lining. The roof has been reconstructed circa 1920 and incorporates a verandah within the pitch of the roof. There is a gable ended section to the north of the house.

In 1866 there was one house in Bunawanda (constructed in 1864 for Ernest Lenke). Louis Iverson, a land agent, purchased that house on Lot 28 in 1871 and let it to Mr Klewitz who lived in the house and used an another building on the allotment, constructed between 1866 and 1871 as a schoolroom. The house continues in use as a residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This residence is associated with the former school building and served as a residence for the schoolmaster, during the 1860s and early 1870s

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is associated with the provision of early secular education in Greenock during the 1860s and early 1870s

EXTENT OF LISTING: The early form, materials and details associated with the 1860s residence.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschneider, G.B. *Greenock Primary School Centenary 1878-1978* pp. 12,13

NAME: Victor House**PLACE NO.:** C21

Address: Lot 24 Marsh Walk, Greenock**Sect:** C.T: 5478/57



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a large complex of building sections fronted by a two storey residence with unusual ground floor projecting segmental bay windows sitting under the upper level of a two storey verandah. The rear of the house consists of a number of single storey sections constructed in pug or rough masonry and rendered. The rear walls of the structure appear to be in poor condition and are being supported by props currently.

It is believed that Mr Richard Victor constructed this two storeyed house on Allotment 2 in the Brunskilltown section of Greenock about 1866. Thomas and Richard Victor were brothers and Thomas, who received a grant of land in the area 1850, obtained Lot 2, amongst others, in 1866 and transferred it to Richard shortly afterwards. Later Richard inherited Thomas's estate. Richard was single and is reported to have built this substantial house to induce an Englishwoman to come to the Colony to marry him. The marriage did not take place and the house was only completed in a basic fashion. Richard Victor built a blacksmith shop near the residence and for many years used the single storey portion of the house as a wheat store. He finally married and had three children. After his death in 1921 the property was sold. Mr Ben Hage carried out further renovations in the 1920s. He used the wheat store as an entertainment area before creating additional rooms by dividing the store with internal walls.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: Victor house is the most substantial residence in the township of Greenock and retains some early sections of vernacular building construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is one of the earliest residences in Greenock and is representative of the settlement of subdivided townships in the area

NAME: *Victor House, Marsh Walk, Greenock (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (cont):

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a significant residence in Greenock retaining some sections of early building materials and techniques
- e) It is associated with a notable personality, Richard Victor, an early resident of Greenock
- f) It is a notable landmark in the area as it is located on the main road into Greenock from the South west and the house is oriented to face the road.

EXTENT OF LISTING: External form, materials and detailing of the house and outbuildings

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* p.31
- LTO records

NAME: *Laucke's Mill***PLACE NO.:** C22

Address: *Lot 3 Mill St, Greenock* **Sect:** C.T: 5452/963; 5816/766,770,771; 5475/902



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The early masonry section of the Greenock flour mill consists of two two-storey stone elements with small multi-paned casement window openings. Over time the building area has been expanded by the addition of a red brick office and a number of corrugated iron sections. Separate from the original mill building are corrugated iron sheds, large silos and hopper bins. The c1911 photograph of the mill gives an indication of its original form.

Thomas Victor and his partner Edward Barkey began milling at Greenock Creek before the township, later called Victorville, was subdivided. The mill, next to the Greenock Creek which supplied water for the boiler, opened in January 1858. The mill processed grist for domestic consumption in addition to producing flour for the market. The initial partnership dissolved in 1859 and the mill changed hands several times. Mr V.H. Seppelt of Seppeltsfield owned the mill for 2½ years from 1875.

In 1878 Mr Christian J.T. Finck purchased the mill and made improvements to the plant. In 1880 the mill had two pairs of stones but Mr Finck imported new equipment from Germany including a roller for milling which produced high quality flour. The mill used its own team of horses to cart flour to the railway station at Freeling. A boiler explosion damaged the mill in 1888. By 1899 Finck was bankrupt and Friedrich Laucke and Friedrich Raethel bought the mill from the Mortgagees. Laucke had worked at Davey's mills at Salisbury, Eudunda and Angaston. Another boiler explosion severely damaged the mill in 1905, injuring Raethel and others. From this time Laucke was the proprietor of the mill. An imported Crossley gas engine improved the safety and efficiency of the processing, operating until milling ceased at Greenock in the late 1940s. Laucke's business expanded to include mills at Strathalbyn, Angaston, Stockwell and Eudunda. Greenock became the company's head office about 1950.

NAME: *Laucke's Mill, Lot 3 Mill St, Greenock (cont)*

Friedrich Laucke died in 1957 but his sons continued with the business. The company diversified into stock feeds using grain varieties from beyond the local area and produced a range of flour for local and export markets. Over time the mill buildings were extended but they are no longer in use.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The former flour mill at Greenock is indicative of the growth of agricultural production and flour milling in the Light region commencing in the 1850s and 1860s. The Greenock mill was the centre of the expansive Laucke Milling Company operations during the twentieth century.

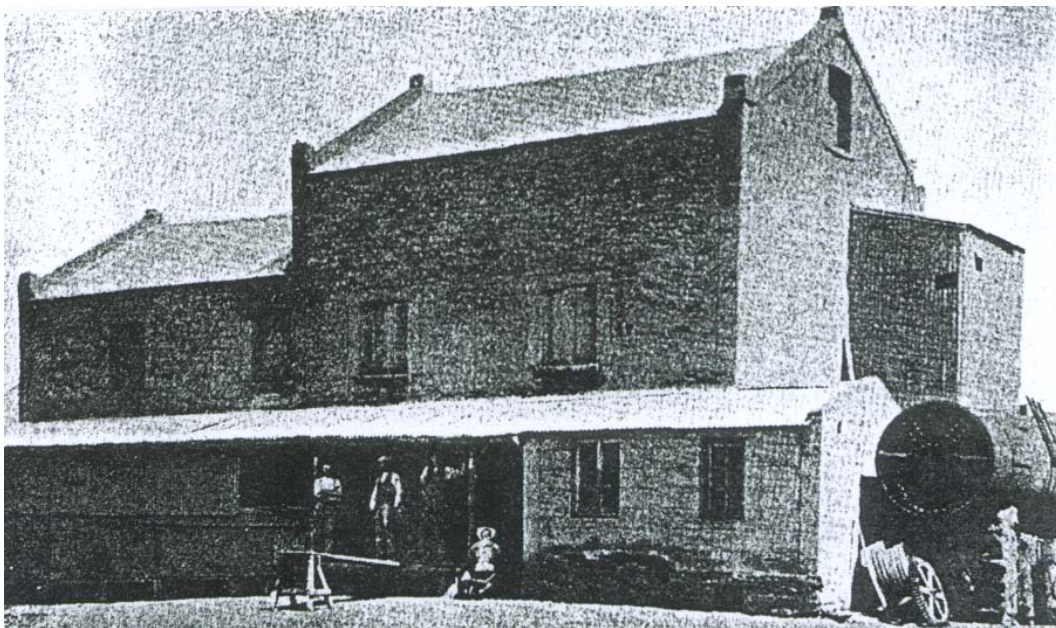
RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the growth of essential agricultural production in the region from the earliest period of settlement during the 1850s
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it a substantially intact two storey stone mill building which retains its original form and materials
- e) It is associated with a notable regional miller Friedrich Laucke and his milling company.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and detailing of the 1850-60 stone building (as visible in the c1911 photograph). Later additions are not included in the listing.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District 1846-1986* p.249



Mr F W Laucke's Mill, Greenock

(Source: *Angaston Railway Souvenir*, 'Barossa News' 1911)

NAME: *Laucke's Wheat Store***PLACE NO.:** C23

Address: *Mill St, Greenock***Sec:** **C.T:** 5335/515



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This former wheat store is a simple gable-ended stone barn with brick quoining and coping. It is located across Mill Street from the former Greenock flour mill.

Up until the nineteenth century local flour millers and wheat buyers purchased wheat and other grain grown in the district. These traders constructed grain stores on their premises and competed to market their products. Wheat buyers tried to sell their grain at the best possible price to brewers, millers and exporters. Some store-keepers also dealt in grain which enabled farmers to use part of their harvest to reduce their debts for groceries and other items. At one time there were a number of grain stores in Greenock. However factors such as poor seasons, depleted soils, rising production costs and low prices led to wheat buyers leaving the trade at various times. The need for local stores declined with the centralised marketing of grain and the introduction of concrete silos.

Henry Bollenhagen had a wheat store in Victorville c1864. In 1863 Thomas Victor of Victorville owned Lot 1 along with other allotments. Early owners of a wheat store on Lot 1 Victorville were J.H.Roesler (1866-68) and J.Hart and Co. (1869 and 1871). Hermann Rosler, a storekeeper of Victorville, acquired Lot 1 in 1866 but by 1869 he was insolvent and his property was transferred to official assignees who transferred it on to Henry Walters. Later it became the property of Laucke's milling company.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This former wheat store, constructed in the 1860s, is a reminder of the necessity for providing buildings for storing grain for milling prior to the use of concrete silos. It is associated with the Greenock flour mill across Mill Street in Greenock

NAME: *Laucke's Wheat Store, Mill Street, Greenock (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the growth of essential agricultural production in the region from the earliest period of settlement.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it a substantially intact stone building which retains its original form and materials
- e) It is associated with a notable regional miller Friedrich Laucke and his milling company.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the c1860s stone storehouse.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* pp. 163, 176, 249
- LTO records

NAME: *Greenock Post Office***PLACE NO.:** C24

Address: *Part Lot 1676, Murray Street, Greenock***Sec:** C.T: 5684/504



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This building is constructed of bluestone with rendered quoining and window dressings. The post office incorporated a residence, with the post office in a section to the east of the house itself. The 1879 building has undergone some recent changes. The roof has been re-clad in textured aluminium tiles, the projecting central gable has had its barge boards replaced and finial cut down, and a new porch has been constructed over the front entrance door.

Early Greenock residents had difficulty in persuading the government to establish a post office despite offers to run it free of charge. After much correspondence with the Colonial Secretary's Department a post office opened in 1856 operating from the general store on the site later to be used for the Greenock Creek Tavern. The mail contractors for the area, Hill and Co. and Rounsevells, changed their horses at Greenock although motorised vehicles replaced horses in the 1920s. The telegraph service, which began in 1866, operated from an agent's premises in a similar fashion to the postal service. After representations from the residents it was decided to amalgamate the two services. A new post office opened in 1879 after some debate over the most suitable site. The cost of the new building was £790.

In 1918 the Post Office was demoted to Non-Official status and the Post Office building and adjoining dwelling became privately owned. The Morse telegraph service ceased in the mid 1920s but staff members at the Post Office operated the manual telephone exchange from 1910 to 1965. Miss M. Marsh became postmistress after her father's death in 1922 and remained in this position until she retired in 1971. Daveyston residents used the services of Greenock Post Office after the closure of the Daveyston Post Office in 1974.

NAME: *Greenock Post Office, Murray Street, Greenock (cont)*

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Greenock Post Office is representative of the provision and consolidation of formal Government services to rural townships and areas during a period of major expansion of postal and telegraph services in the 1870s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the development of essential government services to the region in the 1870s
 - c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as the location for postal and telegraph services to the township and the surrounding area.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The overall form, materials and original detailing of the 1879 Post Office and residence. Later alterations do not form part of the listing.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* p.145

NAME: *Recreation Reserve***PLACE NO.:** C25

Address: *off Murray Street, Greenock***Sec:** 148 **C.T:** 5848/389



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This recreation park was dedicated in 1936 as a State Centenary Project and retains a large amount of mature planting of pines, marking the eastern perimeter of the oval, and mature palms flanking the north-western entrance drive. There is also a small grandstand, pavilion and small ticket booth at the entrance gates dating from the foundation of the recreation park. (The ticket booth building was restored by the Greenock Heritage Group in 1998.)

For many years the proprietors of the Greenock Creek Tavern allowed their land on Section 148, Hd. Nuriootpa, south east of Greenock township, to be used for picnics and sports. This was sometimes referred to as Schluter's Scrub after Mrs Schluter bought the hotel in 1911. There was a metalled track on the property at one time used for cycling races. Football and cricket were also played there.

No suitable site for a permanent recreation park could be found when attempts were made in 1906 to establish one. In 1936 the topic was again introduced as a possible project to mark the state's Centenary. The picnic ground at Schluter's Scrub was not available and finally 12 acres on Section 148 was purchased from Mr M G Schluter. The public subscribed to the purchase price and a government grant was obtained. The community undertook further fund raising activities. The property consisted of an open cultivated paddock with two large eucalypt trees. A metal cycle track was constructed around the fenced oval. Brick entrance pillars were donated and the park opened in October 1936. Later extra trees donated by the community were planted by schoolchildren and a tennis court was constructed. Mr H M Kernich constructed the grandstand and ticket booth from a plan by Lloyds Timber Mills in 1937. Further landscaping and amenities have been added since.

NAME: *Recreation Reserve, off Murray Street, Greenock (cont)*

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The establishment of the Greenock Recreation Reserve was a major community undertaking in 1936, and is representative of the type of public endeavours which were undertaken to mark the centenary of South Australia

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the type of significant community projects which marked the centenary of SA in 1936.

 - c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it has been the focus of recreation and sporting activities for the Greenock community since its establishment.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The extent of the reserve and all planting and structures which date from its establishment in 1936.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* p.181

NAME: *Roennfeldt Farm***PLACE NO.:** C26

Address: *Parbs Road, near Greenock***Sect:** 120 **C.T:** 5689/230



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Christian Heinrich Roennfeldt came from Rostock in Germany. With his wife Louise, neé Gramp, he settled in the Barossa in the 1840s. Heinrich and Louise Roennfeldt built the original ironstone cottage in 1851. Lutherans occasionally used it for services between 1854 and 1867. The larger house, built in 1855, has had alterations and additions since then. The 1851 cottage is still intact, and is used as an outbuilding. Christian Heinrich Roennfeldt acquired a title to Section 120 in 1859. In 1869 he divided it into three portions and transferred one portion each to Martin, George and Franz Roennfeldt.

The main house is a simple symmetrically fronted farmhouse with an encircling bull-nose verandah. All of the masonry of the house has now been painted white. It sits on the side of a rise with early orchards and other garden elements around.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Roennfeldt Farm with its early structures was established by one of the earliest pioneer families in the district, and retains buildings from the 1850s

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Roennfeldt Farm displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the form and extent of early farm settlement during the 1850s.
- c) Roennfeldt Farm has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it served as a place of Lutheran worship prior to the construction of formal churches in the 1860s

NAME: *Roennfeldt Farm, Parbs Road, nr Greenock*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (cont):

- d) Roennfeldt Farm displays construction techniques of significance to the local area as it retains 1851 and 1855 ironstone dwellings which are early examples of the use of local stone by the first settlers in the area.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the earliest buildings on the farm, particularly the 1851 ironstone former dwelling.

REFERENCES:

- Heritage Survey (Danvers) p.93
- Jensen, E. *Barossan Foundations* Nuriootpa, S.A., Nuriootpa Was Memorial Community Centre Committee Inc., 1969 p.84
- LTO records

7.1.6 Kapunda (excluding previously listed places within the Township)

Description, History and Character of Area

Kapunda Township was surveyed in *The Heritage of Eight Lower North Towns* in 1990. A number of the places and areas assessed in that report as having heritage significance were included in the Development Plan and the schedule of previously listed places is included in this report as Appendix 3. This Survey includes additional places and also extends the Historic (Conservation) Zone boundaries within the residential zone. (See Section 8)

The name Kapunda probably came from names given by a local Aboriginal tribe for the water or springs in the area. Francis Dutton had pastoral leases in the area, but the township developed around mining activity. After the discovery of copper ore in 1842, the survey and purchase of the 80-acre site by Dutton and Bagot, and the assay in England of some ore samples to confirm its quality, the mine opened in January 1844. The first miners lived in tents on the mine site. Some lived in dugouts on the creek in an attempt to counter the summer heat. After some months the mine owners were able to erect cottages to house the miners and their families. This provided the miners with more comfortable accommodation while the owners benefited from a more settled workforce. The building stone for the cottages, constructed on a uniform plan in several rows, came from the site. By 1866 there were about 30 cottages for workmen and miners on the mine site of which only one or two remain. As the mine expanded, it required more of the site for mine works so further settlement took place off the mine site, around the area later known as Lower Dam where there was a spring (now the Creek Picnic Reserve.) In July 1846 the town land was auctioned.

There were several townships or subdivisions in the Kapunda area which now make up the town area. Victoria was a speculative subdivision. British capitalists formed the Secondary Towns Association and employed an agent in South Australia to select two special surveys, one coastal, one inland. They intended to lay out a secondary town on each site. The agent, who tried to select sites which met all of the capitalists' criteria, eventually chose Victoria near Kapunda as one of the two required. Surveyed by Nathaniel Morphet in 1842 and situated seven miles north of Kapunda on Section 1271, it was too far away to attract the miners who preferred to built huts on or near the mine site.

Another Victoria Township was then planned in a new location. Sections immediately north of the Clare Road and South Terrace were to be subdivided. South Terrace was to be the southern edge of the new Victoria, which lay to the north of the mine and the settled area. However it proved to also be an unsuccessful attempt at township creation.

Helston was laid out by John Morphet in 1850 on Section 1479, but it too was unsuccessful. North Kapunda on Section 1401, laid out in 1849 (South of Clare Road and bounded by Clare, Coghill, and Main Street), did prosper, as did the North Kapunda Mining Company's 1851 subdivision of section 1402, south of South Terrace and bounded by South Terrace, Main and Chapel Streets.

Once the initial impetus for growth due to mining slowed after the mine closed the town became an agricultural centre and later manufacturing industry contributed to its economy. Local Government was established with the Corporation of Kapunda in 1865. The Kapunda school was built in 1878 following the introduction of compulsory education. Kapunda also had a local newspaper from 1860 onwards. The police station and courthouse were important state government administrative structures along with the post office and other institutions. Churches of several denominations opened to serve the town's residents. Main Street became the focus of retail and commercial activities with the construction of hotels, offices and shops. Other social and sporting facilities developed in the town in the early twentieth century.

Proposed Local Heritage Places within the Area

The following additional places in and around Kapunda have also been assessed as having local heritage value:

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
CK01 Cottage	Adelaide Road, Kapunda	5558/477	a, d
CK02 Former Church Hall	Bagot Street, Kapunda	5882/795	a, c, d
CK03 Residence, Wall & Stables	32 Baker Street, Kapunda	5693/587	a, d
CK04 Dutton Park Memorial Gardens, Grandstand & Show Hall	Baker Street, Kapunda	5415/659	a, d
CK05 Roman Catholic Presbytery	Branson Crescent, Kapunda	5217/569	a, d
CK06 Former Convent	Cameron Street, Kapunda	5758/197	a, d
CK07 Uniting Church & Hall	Church Street, Kapunda	5712/754	a, d
CK08 Pillar Box	Clare Road, cnr Hare Street, Kapunda	Road reserve	a, c, f
CK09 Residence (El Meena)	6 Coghill Street, Kapunda	5613/478,583	a, d
CK10 Christ Church Cemetery	East Terrace, Kapunda	Sect 1428, LT E 30	a, c, d
CK11 House & Barn	22-24 Hancock Road, Kapunda	5708/799	a, b, d
CK12 Cottage	25 Hancock Road, Kapunda	5684/37	a, d
CK13 Residence	24 Hawke Street, Kapunda	5291/885	a, d
CK14 Residence	62 High Street, Kapunda	5099/54, 5208/355	a, d
CK15 Residence	68 High Street, Kapunda	5129/793	a, d
CK16 Manse	11 Hill Street, Kapunda	5732/511, 5823/151	a, c, d
CK17 Residence & Outbuildings	Kapunda Street, cnr Alfred Street, Kapunda	5391/543	a, d, e
CK18 RSL Hall	Kapunda Street, Kapunda	5754/795	a, c, d
CK19 War Memorial	Kapunda Street, cnr Mildred Street, Kapunda	5753/601	a, c
CK20 Residence	Lot 18 Kapunda Street, Kapunda	5203/434	a, d
CK21 Shop	4 Main Street, Kapunda	5317/428, 5317/337	a, c, d
CK22 Former Fire Station	5 Main Street, Kapunda	5856/347	a, c, d
CK23 Shop	11-15 Main Street, Kapunda	5385/155, 5384/852, 5384/859	a, c, d
CK24 Attached Shops	22-26 Main Street, Kapunda	5254/981, 5693/222	a, c, d
CK25 Shop	25 Main Street, Kapunda	5712/755	a, c, d
CK26 Shop & Bakery	28 Main Street, Kapunda	5293/169,243	a, c, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
CK27 Shops	37-39 Main Street, Kapunda	5882/691,938	a, c, d
CK28 Shop	41-43 Main Street, Kapunda	5875/187	a, c, d
CK29 Shop	55 Main Street, Kapunda	5717/7	a, c, d
CK30 Sir John Franklin Hotel	57-59 Main Street, Kapunda	5418/29	
CK31 Shop (Hambours)	65 Main Street, Kapunda	5893/576-9	a, c, d
CK32 Shop	67-71 Main Street, Kapunda	5818/354	a, c, d
CK33 Shop & Dwelling	78 Main Street, Kapunda	5463/341	a, c, d
CK34 Shop	81 Main Street, Kapunda	5154/475	a, d
CK35 Clare Castle Hotel	105 Main Street, cnr Carrington St, Kapunda	5182/347	a, c, d
CK36 Pillar Box	Main Street, cnr Carrington Street, Kapunda	Road reserve	a, d
CK37 Residence	1 Maxwell Street, cnr West Terrace, Kapunda	5594/291	a, d
CK38 Pillar Box	Mildred Street, cnr High Street, Kapunda	Road Reserve	a, d
CK39 Kapunda Bowling Club, First Clubhouse	Oldham Street, Kapunda	4003/754	a, c
CK40 Former Warehouse	26 Railway Parade, Kapunda	5679/911	a, d
CK41 Residence	34 Railway Parade, Kapunda	5832/721	a, d
CK42 Goods Shed	Railway Reserve, Kapunda	R/way Res	a, c, d, e
CK43 Residence	5 Rowett Street, Kapunda	5761/867	a, d
CK44 Sheds	Terninus Street, Kapunda	5863/347	a, d
CK45 Residence, Wall & Outbuildings	27 West Terrace, Kapunda	5463/86	a, d
CK46 Residence	26 West Terrace, Kapunda	5169/42	a, d
C27 Railway Bridge	Hd. Kapunda	5820/129	a, d
C28 Kapunda Cemetery	Clare Road, near Kapunda	5830/796	a, d
C29 Road Bridge over Ross Creek	Clare Road, near Kapunda	Road Res	a, d
C30 Reformatory ruins & Cemetery	Reformatory Rd, cnr St Johns Rd, near Kapunda	5660/107	a, c, e
C31 Farm House & Outbuildings	St John's Road, near Kapunda	5823/856	a, d

NAME: Cottage**PLACE NO.:** CK01

Address: Adelaide Road, Kapunda**C.T:** 5558/477



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This symmetrical small stone worker's cottage has a double corrugated-iron gabled roof, one gable behind the other, running parallel to the road frontage. A verandah supported by wooden posts runs across the front of the building. It has been painted white.

Patrick Ward a labourer obtained Lots 18-21 of Plan 86 of 1857 in October 1858. His mortgagee transferred it to Thomas Callinan, a groom, in 1882. In 1884 James Wheatley, a machinist, acquired the property. Wheatley transferred it to Patrick Driscoll, a railway ganger, in 1895. In 1909 it passed to Catherine Driscoll and she transferred it to a farmer Johann Friedrich Jericho in 1909.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This cottage demonstrates the form, extent and construction techniques of early cottages in the area and an example of the use of local stone by early settlers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the form and extent of early settlers cottages in the area.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it displays early construction techniques and is an example of the use of local stone by the first settlers in the area.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the double gabled stone cottage. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Former Church Hall***PLACE NO.:** CK02

Address: *Bagot Street, Kapunda*C.T:5882/795



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This red brick hall with projecting front porch has a gabled front with brick pilasters and decorative corbelled brick work above recessed panels. The central window has three round-arched lights below a brick drip mould. There is an arched ventilator beneath the apex of the gable which is surmounted by a stone cross. The hall sits on a stone plinth. In 1862 Michael Ryan, John Smyth and Michael O'Brien acquired the land in Trust under the Roman Catholic Model Deed. In 1874 the Catholic Church Endowment Society took over the title.

An increase in the congregation led to the opening of St. Rose's Hall in 1909. The new building incorporated part of the school constructed in 1885. . The Dominican Sisters began to run the district's Catholic schools in 1892 taking over the role from the Sisters of St. Joseph. Reorganisation of the Dominican schools resulted in the Convent's closure in 1968. The former hall is now in private ownership.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: St Rose's Hall demonstrates the growth in the use of brick as a building material in the area, indicates the increase in the Roman Catholic congregation in the Kapunda area and is important as the focus of church activities and education for that community for many years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the growth of the Roman Catholic congregation in Kapunda and the surrounding area
- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local Catholic residents as a place of education and church activities from the late 1880s.

NAME: *Former Church Hall, Bagot Street, Kapunda (cont)*

- d) St. Rose's Hall displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it indicates the development of brick as a building material in an area where stone predominated.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the red brick former church hall.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.77

NAME: *Residence, Wall & Stables***PLACE NO.:** CK03

Address: *32 Baker Street, Kapunda***Sect:** 1401 **C.T:** 5693/587



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The long stone wall along the side of the property and across the front encloses a stone villa with a returned verandah and projecting gabled wing. At the rear of the residence abutting the wall are the former stables.

Robert Hooper, a publican, Joseph Rowett and William Rowett, both farmers, acquired Lot 146 Section 1401 in 1869. Hooper and Rowett built a flour-mill here in Baker Street about this time. It operated for twenty years from 1870. Rate assessments for 1873 refer to the mill. The boiler water storage tank was dug so that it could be used as a swimming pool by Kapunda residents but was not a roaring success and residents chose to swim in the dams. Joseph William Rowett became the sole owner of Lot 146 and in 1886 he transferred Lots 144 and 146 of North Kapunda to John Darling, an Adelaide merchant. Darling died in 1914 and eventually the property was transferred to Albert Williams, a wheat buyer, in 1922. Richard Hawke, a miner, became the owner in 1923 and after his death in 1939 Matilda Hawke became the owner. She died in 1950. The flour mill was demolished in 1959.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: These remaining buildings of the former mill complex reflect the importance of flour milling and agricultural development to the Kapunda area after the demise of the mine.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) These remaining mill buildings display historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area through their connection with the local milling industry and are indicative of the growth of agricultural production and flour milling in the Kapunda area after the demise of the mine.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a remnant of a local mill complex constructed from local materials.

NAME: *Residence, Wall & Stables, 32 Baker Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the house, wall and stables. Appropriate extensions to the rear of the house could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, pp. 35,119, 125,151
- Rate Assessments



Wall along side boundary of property



View of Flour Mill in 1907 (on this site earlier)
(Source: State Library of South Australia B 11986)

NAME: *Dutton Park, Grandstand & Show Hall***PLACE NO.:** CK04

Address: *Baker Street, Kapunda***Sect:** 1401 **C.T:** 5415/659



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: In 1875 F H Dutton donated money for a recreation ground in Kapunda township and the ground was named in his honour. James Pearce also contributed a large sum for the park. F H Dutton made further contributions and his death resulted in a donation from his estate. These donations provided the money to build a small grandstand. H H Dutton provided assistance for a new pavilion in 1904 and in 1914, as war casualties rose, he donated £250 for the establishment of a Soldiers' Memorial Garden at Dutton Park. The District Council of Kapunda held the title.

The complex consists of gardens, grandstand and show hall. The gardens are formally laid out with a circular rose bed and surrounding and radiating paths. There are several large palms and a large pine (*araucaria sp.*). The stone grandstand with some brick details has a hipped roof. This roof is supported by timber posts with cast iron brackets and a frieze, and the floor steps up from the front towards the rear. The show hall, constructed from corrugated galvanised iron, is a long building with a gabled roof that has side gablets and a verandah over the entrance. The windows are set high in the walls.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This garden, show hall and grandstand are landmarks that commemorate local soldiers who served in the First World War and acknowledge local philanthropists who have provided the community with a site where residents have enjoyed many community activities. Note the entrance gates are included on the State Heritage Register.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Dutton Park displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it commemorates the local soldiers of the First World War, represents the generosity of local philanthropists, and has served the community as the site of many local activities.

NAME: *Dutton Park, Grandstand & Show Hall, Baker Street, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993* (cont):

- d) Dutton Park displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a local landmark that provides great amenity to the area.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the grandstand and show hall and garden layout and mature planting within the Dutton Park reserve.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, pp.55, 137



View of Grandstand



View of Show Hall

NAME: *Dutton Park, Grandstand & Show Hall, Baker Street, Kapunda (cont)*



Dutton Park, Kapunda, 1927
(Source: SLSA early photograph B 4560)

NAME: *Roman Catholic Presbytery***PLACE NO.:** CK05

Address: *Branson Crescent, Kapunda***C.T:** 5217/569



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This stone house with return verandah on one side, brick detailing and projecting side wing, has a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. Alterations have been made at various times. The earliest priests lived at St John's. However Fr. Ryan decided that the congregation could be better served by a church in the town so the construction of the first St. Rose's Church began in 1862. In 1866 Rev John Smyth together with the Very Rev Julian Edmond Tennison Woods and the Venerable Patrick Thomas Russell acquired Lots 23,24,29,30,31,32, bounded by Strickland, Mary and Bagot Streets, of Part Section 1400 Kapunda. The presbytery was built on Lot 31(now Lot 231). The land was transferred to the Catholic Church Endowment Society Inc. in 1885. The property was transferred into private ownership in 1990. The presbytery was at one time in the house owned by Mr Tom Jeffs (in 1929).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This Roman Catholic presbytery, an example of a stone hipped roof house with return verandah, reflects the growth of Roman Catholicism in Kapunda.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is associated with early settlement of Irish workers in the district and the growth of Roman Catholicism in Kapunda.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a hipped roof stone house with some brick details and a return verandah constructed from local materials.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the residence. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.74
- Circle of Friends *Memories of Kapunda and District*, p.65

NAME: *Former Convent***PLACE NO.:** CK06

Address: *Cameron Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5758/197



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This convent building has a two storey gabled front and a single storey wing at the side built from stone with brick dressings. The verandah, balcony and palisade fence have extensive decorative cast-iron panels, fringes and brackets.

The Sisters of St. Joseph ran a school at St. John's in the old church but in 1885 a new school opened in Kapunda and a convent was needed to house the nuns.

In 1891 Nuns from the Order of St. Dominic from the Convent of the Holy Virgin Mary at Cabra near Adelaide became the owners of the land. Mr A Munro provided the successful tender of £1,502 for the construction of the convent and in 1892 Archbishop Reynolds opened the buildings sited on land donated by the sister of the parish priest Father Byrne. The Dominican Sisters began to run the district's Catholic schools in 1892 taking over the role from the Josephites. Reorganisation of the Dominican schools resulted in the Convent's closure in 1968. Most of the remaining pupils transferred to Kapunda primary school. The building was leased for several years and transferred into private ownership in 1983.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This former two storey convent, with verandahs, balcony and fence displaying decorative cast-iron work, reflects the attempts by Roman Catholic orders to provide denominational education in the district from an early date, in Kapunda from 1885, and also the arrival of the Dominican Sisters in 1892.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the arrival of the Sisters of St. Joseph and their provision of Catholic education in the district from an early date, in Kapunda from 1885, and the subsequent educational contribution of the Dominican Sisters and that of parishioners to its establishment..

NAME: *Former Convent, Cameron Street, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*) (cont):

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an excellent example of a substantial two storey institutional building, constructed from local materials, with a gabled front and extensive decorative cast iron on the verandah, balcony and fence.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the 1892 former convent building.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, pp.76,89

NAME: *Uniting Church and Hall***PLACE NO.:** CK07

Address: *Church Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5712/754



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The stone hall-form church has a gabled roof and buttressed walls. The bell turret, supported by corbelled brackets, sits above the front gable and the narrow pointed windows with drip moulds. There is a small gabled porch at the centre front. The adjoining stone hall with brick quoins has a gabled front surmounted by a weather vane. Under the gable there is a quatrefoil window and below a triple window with pointed arches. Smaller pointed arch windows are placed at each side. The main windows and doorways have drip moulds and a moulded cornice and dado rail stretch across the front of the building.

This building was originally a Wesleyan church opened in 1858 to cope with the increased congregation that crowded the 1849 Wesleyan church (since demolished) in Main Street, North Kapunda. A new manse was built at the same time. The tender accepted came from Mr. Fry who submitted total costs of £1,970 for the church and £400 for the manse. Two headstones from the graveyard at the rear of the earlier church were resited beside the new church. In 1875 the manse was converted into classrooms and 1877 the church acquired a gallery. Architects Hill and Pearce designed an addition to the front of the classrooms in 1884. H March built this new addition, the Sunday School, for £730. When the Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Primitive Methodists united to form the Methodist Church in 1900 they decided to use the larger church, the former Wesleyan church, for their services.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This Church and hall complex provide a good example of substantial church buildings that represent the early settlement of Methodists in the district and the buildings' role as a centre for their activities over many years and an important element in the streetscape.

NAME: *Uniting Church and Hall, Church Street, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it represents the early movement of Methodists into the area and their increase in numbers. The hall indicates the importance to congregations of conducting Sunday Schools for children, and it also reflects the provision of a centre for church activities over many years.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of a complex of substantial stone gothic revival church buildings and an important element in the streetscape.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the 1858 church and 1884 hall.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.70
- Drew, G. and Jones, J. *Discovering Historic Kapunda* Adelaide, Dep't Mines and Energy and Kapunda Tourism Committee, 1988 p.30



Methodist Church and Hall, Kapunda, c1900
(Source: SLSA early photograph B 14919)

NAME: *Pillar Box***PLACE NO.:** CK08

Address: *Clare Road, cnr Hare Street, Kapunda***C.T:** Road Reserve



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This red cast-iron columnar pillar-box has a conical cap above a fluted shaft with mouldings around the base.

The town's first post-office was conducted in James Whittaker's store c1848 although various stores on the mine site had provided earlier services. . A substantial post office (now demolished) opened in 1860. The first postman wore a red coat and a black stovepipe hat.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This fluted cast iron columnar pillar-box reflects the introduction of postal delivery and collection services in Kapunda from the 1860s and the importance of postal communications before the introduction of telephone and electronic services.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it represents the introduction of local postal collections and deliveries from the 1860s and the importance of postal services to the community before the introduction of the telephone and more recently electronic mail.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of a Victorian cast iron pillar-box and is a prominent feature on the corner of Clare Road and Hare Street.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the cast iron pillar box.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* pp. 15,30, 34

NAME: *Residence (El Meena)***PLACE NO.:** CK09

Address: *6 Coghill Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5613/478,583



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This substantial stone Inter-War Californian bungalow, probably built about 1922, has a terra cotta tiled roof and a verandah on two sides. Supported by tapered pylons. The projecting verandah gable end has timber strapwork.

Thomas Padman and William Longbottom acquired Lot 52 in 1860. Padman changed his partner in 1864 and became sole owner in 1866. In 1868 he sold it to Andrew Jones. James Wheatley, a machinist, who possibly also conducted a school in High Street during the 1870s, acquired the allotment in 1880. In 1881 he established a business to make winnowers. The business closed in 1894 during the depression. In 1899 Alfred Nation bought the property and in 1909 the South Australian Farmers' Cooperative Union Ltd. became the owners. Dib Hambour, the draper, acquired it in 1922 and it remained in the Hambour family for many years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This house is a good local example of an Inter-War California bungalow and reflects the continuing successful conduct of commercial activity in the town by a local businessman.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it was for many years the residence of a well known Kapunda businessman and his family and reflects the importance of continuing commercial activity to the town.

NAME: *Residence (El Meena), 6 Coghill Street, Kapunda (cont)*

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of an Inter-War Californian bungalow

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the 1920s Inter-War Californian bungalow. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, pp. 43, 47, 86, 115, 116

NAME: *Christ Church Cemetery***PLACE NO.:** CK10

Address: *East Terrace, Kapunda***Sect:** 1428 **C.T:** LT E 30



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: A small cemetery section of East Terrace, Kapunda, associated with Christ Church Anglican Church in the township. It contains significant headstones of early slate and Kapunda marble dating from the 1860s, and interesting examples of cast and wrought iron grave railing. A significant amount of work has been done to mark all of the grave sites using small simple concrete plinths with metal plaques.

This land originally belonged to the North Kapunda Mining Company but Edward Meade Bagot acquired it when the company was wound up. He transferred it in trust to the Bishop and Dean of Adelaide, together with others, in 1857. In 1858 a formal Trust was declared with the condition that a parsonage was to be erected and 20 acres of the Section were to be rent free for the incumbent. In 1891 the conditions of the Trust were changed to provide for the four acres of land "as now fenced off" for a cemetery for the burial of members of the Church of England and with the power to let plots subject "to the regulations for the proper Government thereof". The cemetery was obviously already in use at this time. Some interments date from the 1870s. No parsonage was ever erected and the remainder of the section was made available for other purposes such as grazing or building. In 1974 the property was vested in the Church of England in the Diocese of Adelaide Inc.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Christ Church Cemetery provides a record of early members of the local community and is indicative of the activities of the Anglican Church in Kapunda from the 1860s onwards.

NAME: *Christ Church Cemetery, East Terrace, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Christ Church cemetery displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the activities of the Anglican Church in Kapunda from the 1860s onwards.
- c) The cemetery has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it has been the location for interment of those of the Anglican faith since the 1860s.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it contains significant examples of slate and Kapunda marble headstones.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The cemetery reserve, all headstones and monuments.

REFERENCES: LTO Records



Views of the cemetery

NAME: *House & Barn***PLACE NO.:** CK11

Address: *22-24 Hancock Road, Kapunda***C.T:** 5708/799



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The gabled stone barn has a projecting wall and side openings. The central section of the residence is symmetrical with a window on either side of a central entrance, and has a concave roofed verandah across the front. The bay window wing and skillion wing on either side of the verandah appear to be later additions. Much of the stonework is now painted.

John Rounsevell, a coach proprietor, purchased this property from John Williams, a Kapunda stone mason, in 1862. In 1867 a group of Adelaide coach proprietors, including Henry Hill, William Rounsevell, Peleg Jackson and Jasper Meigs, acquired the property. Henry Hill and his colleagues were members of the South Australian firm of Cobb and Co. that began in 1866 and had bought out William and John Rounsevell's coaching business. In 1867 Cobb & Co began services to Kapunda. Henry Hill became the sole owner in 1870. He did not gain the coaching contracts, advertised to begin in 1870, that he had hoped for although the firm continued to carry mail in the Melrose, Normanville and Brighton areas into early 1870. Bookings were made at Crase's Royal Hotel in Kapunda. Coaches met trains at Kapunda and carried passengers as far as Blinman, a two and a half day journey, travelling via Burra, Melrose and Wilpena. In 1870 the railway opened to Burra diverting some Kapunda traffic. Henry Hill's coaching assets were assigned to John Hill and Co. in 1871 and Cobb and Co. ceased operations in South Australia. In 1872 Henry Hill briefly shared ownership of this property with Henry Fuller and George Mills. Later that year they sold the property to Kapunda resident John Varley, Esq. The property changed hands several times until in 1922 it was purchased by chaff merchants, Richard, George and Otto Spencer. The Spencer family held it for many years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This property is significant for its association with several well known coaching firms and reflects the importance of Kapunda as a coaching centre for coaches transporting mail and passengers to outlying districts when Kapunda was the northern terminus of the railway before 1870.

NAME: *House & Barn, 22-24 Hancock Road, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the importance of Kapunda as a centre for coaching services when Kapunda was the terminus of the railway. It reflects the importance of coach travel as a link to districts beyond Kapunda and the railway and it was associated with prominent coaching firms who carried mail, passengers and goods to outlying districts.

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a coach depot constructed from local materials

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the house and barn
Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.33
- Austin, K.A. *The Lights of Cobb and Co.* Adelaide, Rigby, 1967 p.92
- Boothby, J. *Adelaide Almanac and Town and Country Directory*, 1870 Adelaide, Boothby, 1870 p.77

NAME: Cottage**PLACE NO.:** CK12

Address: 25 Hancock Road, Kapunda**C.T:** 5684/37



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This small gabled cottage on Part Lot 72 has a slate roof and verandah with a corrugated iron roof

In 1882 Anne West, wife of William West, a grocer, acquired Lots 72, 73 and 74 from this new subdivision. In 1910 Elsie James, who was later to marry Frederick Matthews, a builder, became the owner. In 1954 Elsie Matthews subdivided the land and Melville and Llewellyn Mathews became the owners of part of lot 72.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This 1880s cottage is a good example of a small slate roofed cottage with a verandah and decorative cast iron details.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the subdivision of this area of the town.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of a small slate roofed cottage with verandah, cast iron frieze, fringe and brackets.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the 1880s stone cottage. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Residence***PLACE NO.:** CK13

Address: *24 Hawke Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5291/885



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a simple asymmetrical stone villa with corrugated iron roof, projecting bay, and verandah. It has a hipped roof and a timber bracketed awning over the front window.

Robert Nairn and ironmonger owned Lots 50 and 59, Sec 1479 in Helston (as this subdivision in Kapunda was known), together with others adjoining, in 1878. Florence Nairn became the owner in 1896 and then Isabel Brown Kidman in 1907. A farmer, Arthur James Wilson acquired the property in 1929. The Bowyer family became the owners in 1939.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This simple asymmetrically fronted stone residence indicates the later and continuing development of the area during the 1870s after the initial mining settlement.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as this country residence indicates the later and continuing development of the area.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a simple asymmetrically fronted stone residence constructed from local materials.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the c1870s residence. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Residence***PLACE NO.:** CK14

Address: *62 High Street, Kapunda***C.T** 5099/54, 5208/355



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a stone villa with white painted brick quoins and chimneys. It has a surrounding verandah with timber posts, a narrow arched timber valance, and timber balustrade. The verandah and house have corrugated iron roofs.

Sarah Anne Fawcett, the wife of Robert Fawcett, became the owner of Lots 11-16 and Lots 19-22 in Kapunda in 1888 and it is probable the house was constructed at that time. Robert Fawcett had been a chemist in Kapunda from as early as 1855. Later, Sarah Fawcett and Louisa Elliot became joint owners. Sarah died in 1908 and when Louisa died in 1913 the property was transferred to Arthur William Fawcett, a farmer. He died in 1946 and the property was transferred out of the family in 1957.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This stone town residence connected with the same family for many years reflects the development of the town and the contribution of local businessmen to that development, particularly during the 1870s and 1880s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is a town residence connected for many years to the Fawcett family and indicates the contribution to the development of the town by local businessmen.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a substantial town residence built from local materials.

NAME: *Residence, 62 High Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the 1880s residence
Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.126

NAME: *Residence***PLACE NO.:** CK15

Address: *68 High Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5129/793



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This early cottage with gabled roof has an added gabled wing with decorated barge boards and finial. The broken-back roof of the lower section forms a verandah which extends across both wings. The verandah posts have curved wooden brackets. Corbelled stone brackets terminate the barge boards on either side of the gable of the projecting wing.

In 1869 Edward Gibbon, a miner, acquired Lots 64, 67 and 68 in this section of Kapunda. Thomas Nichols, a gentleman became the owner in 1882 and transferred the property to Rebecca Crozier in 1884. In 1885 Robert Brewster, a merchant, took over the title. Brewster had been trading in Kapunda since 1854 in partnership with J Cossins. Eventually he built a store of his own. This cottage remained in the Brewster family until 1940.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This stone residence is a good example of a building that has been enlarged in local materials, reflecting changing taste, indicates the growth of the town and the expansion of the residential area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the growth of the town and the expansion of the residential area.
- d) This unusual residence displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it demonstrates the stages of the building's development and changing taste as it was enlarged with local materials.

NAME: *Residence, 68 High Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the stone residence. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p. 123

NAME: Manse**PLACE NO.:** CK16

Address: 11 Hill Street, Kapunda**C.T:**5732/511, 5823/151



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This stone and brick return verandah villa has a projecting wing with a Tudor style curved gable and castellated bay window. Steps between pillars topped with urns lead up to the verandah which has a decorative cast-iron fringe, brackets and balustrade. The chimneys, gable mouldings and bay are all painted white.

Early Baptist services, from 1861, were held in temporary accommodation. In 1866 Joseph Gates and others purchased land in Hill Street for a permanent church. The Baptist manse was built, at the same time as the church, which opened in 1867, to house the first resident minister, the Rev. W.A. Claptore. Baptist services ceased in 1948 due to the decline in attendance. In 1949 the manse was transferred into private ownership.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This excellent example of a return verandah villa with Tudor gable and castellated bay window indicates the settlement of Baptists in the area from the 1860s and their commitment to provide suitable residence for a minister.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This substantial former manse displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the settlement in the area by Baptists in the 1860s and their commitment to their church and provision of a suitable residence for a minister.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an excellent example of a return verandah villa with a prominent Tudor gable and castellated bay window built from local materials.

NAME: *Manse, 11 Hill Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the late 1860s stone residence. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.68

NAME: *Residence & Outbuildings***PLACE NO.:** CK17

Address: *Kapunda Street, cnr Alfred St, Kapunda***C.T:** 5391/543



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This symmetrical villa with a central projecting bay window is similar to “The Willows” in Willows Road. This house has a corrugated-iron hipped roof with a segmented roof over the bay. The verandah with wooden supporting posts and a wooden frieze runs across the front of the building surrounding the bay. The stone has been painted white.

The house is built on Lots 22, 23 and 24 in the Victoria subdivision which was owned by James White in 1878. White transferred these lots to James Scandrett and James Elliott printers and publishers in 1879. They immediately transferred the property to the Commissioner of Waterworks in January 1879. The house would appear to date from 1878-1880. It was transferred to the Minister of Works in 1955.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This is an example of a town villa residence with an unusual central bay window constructed of local materials. It demonstrates the spread of residential development of the town into later subdivisions.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the growth of the town and spread of residential development into one of the later subdivisions.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a villa town residence with an unusual central bay window constructed from local materials.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the stone residence. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: RSL Hall**PLACE NO.:** CK18

Address: Kapunda Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5754/795



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This prominently sited RSL Hall acts as memorial for local soldiers who served in either World War One or World War Two. It is designed to fit its site at a road junction with the chamfered entrance placed at the corner. It sits right on the street frontages, and has a high parapet at the front with a lower early section to the rear. It is rendered and painted.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This RSL Hall commemorates local soldiers who served in both World Wars and is plays an important role as a district centre for returned servicemen.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it commemorates the local soldiers who served in World War One and World War Two and is a centre for ex-servicemen in the district.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as the hall with its high parapet is prominently sited at a road junction.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the RSL building.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.78, 79, facing p.98

NAME: *War Memorial*

PLACE NO.: CK19

Address: *Kapunda Street, cnr Mildred Street, Kapunda*

C.T: 5753/601

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This memorial column for the First World War was erected in Main Street and opened in 1922. In 1929 the Institute building also received an addition of a second floor at the front as a memorial to the soldiers of the First World War.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This war memorial originally erected by the community to commemorate local residents who served in the First World War is a landmark column prominently sited at a road junction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is community memorial originally erected to commemorate local residents who served in the First World War.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a memorial column prominently sited at a road junction.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the memorial

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, pp.55,141

NAME: *Residence***PLACE NO.:** CK20

Address: *Lot 18 Kapunda Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5203/434



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: .This small symmetrical corrugated iron cottage has a high corrugated iron hipped roof and bullnosed verandah across front. Catherine Weathers, a widow, and John Weathers, a farmer of Mintaro transferred part of Section 431, adjacent to the Township of Wetherton, to James Torr a farmer of Mintaro in 1878. Peter Smith a farmer became the owner in 1884 and after his death James Torr acquired the property again. It remained in the Torr family until 1981.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This small corrugated iron residence demonstrates the use of cheaper available building materials to produce a traditional cottage and indicates the diverse economic backgrounds of the residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the economic diversity of the local population.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it demonstrates the application of available materials to local building and provides a good local example of an early corrugated iron cottage.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the cottage.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Residence & Outbuildings, Lot 18 Kapunda Street, cnr Alfred St,
Kapunda (cont)*



View of outbuilding

NAME: Shop

PLACE NO.: CK21

Address: 4 Main Street, Kapunda

C.T: 5317/428, 5317/337



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a stone double fronted shop with parapet, concave verandah, and typical timber framed shopfront windows.

This shop has been owned by a variety of tradesmen. Henry Trevaskis owned Lot 1 from 1866. His mortgagees transferred it to Robert Hooper, a licensed victualler, in 1881. Shortly after, in 1882, Robert Fotheringham, a brewer, and William Rowett, a miller, acquired the property. They leased part of it to Colin Stone, a draper, for some time. Alexander Buchanan, Master of the Supreme Court, acquired the property in 1892. He had been a resident of Kapunda. Jane Ivy James acquired a portion in 1903. In 1911 Thomas Banyer, a tinsmith, acquired Jane James's property. In 1928 saddler, John Feltus, took possession and in 1960 Ross Feltus a fitter became the owner.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This early shop is indicative of the development of Kapunda's commercial centre and its provision of retail and trade services to the Kapunda community. It is a good example of a shop constructed from local materials with a typical timber shop front.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it has been used to provide retail and trade services to the Kapunda community for many years and is indicative of the development of the commercial centre of Kapunda.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it demonstrates a good example of an early shop constructed from local materials.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the shop.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Former Fire Station***PLACE NO.:** CK22

Address: *5 Main Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5856/347



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This two storey stone building with brick quoins, hipped corrugated iron roof, face brick chimney and vehicle entrance beside the front entrance door was formerly a fire station. There is a moulded and rendered band above the doors and double hung sash windows at first floor level. A recessed porch shelters the side entrance door.

Matthew Blood, a surgeon, acquired the land in 1863 and leased it. In 1883 John Blood became the owner. Mary Blood became the owner after his death and she transferred the property in 1900. It changed hands in 1901 and in 1905 Charles Birks, an Adelaide merchant, became the owner. A Fire Brigade had been formed in 1884 and in 1906 Birks leased the property to the Fire Brigades Board and the fire station opened. In 1932 the Fire Brigades Board became the proprietors.

The Emergency Fire Service was formed in 1942. In 1960 the Council built a new station for the service further south in Main Street.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This fire station, constructed from local materials is a good example of an early country fire station and reflects the importance of a fire brigade to a country town such as Kapunda where fires were a continual hazard.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the importance of essential services such as the fire brigade to a country community especially in an era when fires were used extensively for heating and cooking in addition to bushfire hazards.

NAME: *Former Fire Station, 5 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a country town fire station constructed with local materials.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the former Fire Station. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda* , p. 51, 58, 98



Fire Brigade Station, Kapunda, c 1907
(Source: SLSA Early Photograph B 11993)

NAME: Shop

PLACE NO.: CK23

Address: 11-15 Main Street, Kapunda

C.T: 5385/155, 5384/852, 5384/859



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This group of stone shops consists of a small shop and a larger shop beneath a continuous corrugated iron verandah with supporting posts.. The larger shop has a wider frontage to the street and is surmounted by a rendered parapet supported by pilasters with a row of dentils below the coping, and a centrally placed panel with curved brackets on either side. The smaller shop has a low parapet with a moulded edge. The shops have central entrances and their original display windows with the surrounding walls tiled with brick shaped tiling. The shop fronts appear to have been constructed in the 1920s.

Thomas Harding, a mason, became the owner of Lot 2 in 1860. In 1870 Thomas Harding had a shop, 2 rooms and a house at the back with a yard. . In 1897 the State Bank of South Australia acquired the property. Robert Fawcett, a chemist, became the owner in 1898. The property was transferred to Alwine Giersch, a married woman in 1909. Johann Carl Zercker owned it in 1921 and in 1937 transferred it to the Eudunda Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited. William James Linke acquired the property in 1984.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This group of shops reflects the importance of retail services to the commercial development of Kapunda and to its residents since the 1870s and is an important element in the main street of Kapunda.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This group of shops displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the development of Kapunda's commercial centre and its provision of retail services to the Kapunda community since the 1870s.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of a group of shops constructed from local materials, and with original display windows.

NAME: *Shop, 11-15 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the c1920s shops.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Rate Assessments

NAME: Attached Shops

PLACE NO.: CK24

Address: 22-26 Main Street, Kapunda

C.T: 5254/981 5693/222



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: There are three shops in this group. A double fronted shop is on the corner and there are two single fronted shops beside it. Although much altered the shops retain their original overall form and have their early shop window glazing bars. There is a continuous verandah along the whole frontage.

Charles Bartlett Thomas, a tinsmith, transferred this property to Silas John Hancock, a builder, in 1899. He transferred it to Rees Rees and David James. Rees and James were partners who had taken over Hawke's foundry. Rees became sole owner of the foundry and this Main Street property in 1903 when James retired. Rees was Mayor of Kapunda between 1908-1911. Walter Sydney Palethorpe, a pastoralist, acquired the property in 1929 and transferred it to Edward August Weckert, a monumental mason, in 1938. Tinsmith, Alfred Carlson, owned portion of the Lot from 1933 until he sold it to John Poysden in 1949. Garage proprietor John Richard Poysden became the owner of the other portion in 1951. He was followed by other garage owners D'Arcy Wurst and George Goodfellow in 1966.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This group of early shops is indicative of the development of Kapunda's commercial centre and its provision of retail and trade services to the Kapunda community. It is also a good example of a group of shops, constructed from local materials, with an original shop front.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it has been used to provide retail and trade services to the Kapunda community for many years and is indicative of the development of the commercial centre of Kapunda.

NAME: *Attached Shops, 22-26 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it demonstrates a good example of a group of early shops constructed from local materials and of an original shopfront.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the group of shops. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, pp. 114, 161

NAME: Shop**PLACE NO.:** CK25

Address: 25 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5712/755



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This early shop is prominently sited on a corner of the main street. It has a chamfered corner entrance and original shop windows. There is a parapet surmounting the shop section which also has a bull-nosed return verandah. Behind the shop section there is a residential section with windows facing the side street, Burra Road. Both sections are constructed from stone and have corrugated iron roofs.

Thomas Harding, a mason, became the owner of Lot 2 in 1860. Robert Fawcett, a chemist, owned the property from 1898 until 1909 when Alvine Giersch acquired it. In 1921 Fredrich Zercker became the owner. He transferred the portion fronting Burra Road to the District Council of Kapunda in 1947. In 1952 Gustav Siepmann, a greengrocer acquired this portion. He appears to have operated a deli and a TAB on the site in the early 1970s. Siepmann transferred the corner part of his portion to Paul Koehne a tobacconist in 1953. In 1955 Alfred Bound, a hairdresser, became the owner and in 1970 D'Arcy Wurst a garage proprietor took over the ownership. In 1987 Kenneth Cowan, an antique dealer, became the new owner.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This single storey corner shop with its rear residence reflects the importance of shops with attached residences in the development of Kapunda's commercial centre and is an important early element in Main Street.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the development of Kapunda township and the establishment of business premises from the 1860s.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is prominently sited on the corner of Main Street and is good example of an early corner shop and residence.

NAME: *Shop, 25 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the single storey shop and residence. Appropriate alterations to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.135

NAME: Shop & Bakery**PLACE NO.:** CK26

Address: 28 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5293/169, 5293/243



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This substantial bakery on a prominent corner has been extended over time but retains a chamfered corner entrance. Above the shop section is a two storeyed residential section, dating from the early twentieth century, with a gabled roof and a full length roofed balcony. The ends of the balcony have been enclosed. There is timber decoration on the gable ends and a timber balustrade and valance to the balcony and verandah respectively. There is a further later addition to the rear. The building is constructed from stone with a corrugated iron roof, and has been painted. It is prominent on its corner site on Main Street.

Ann Gunniman Batten, a widow, acquired this part of Lot 7 in 1875 from Mary Hosier. She leased it firstly to James Pearce and then to Sarah Batten, the wife of Matthew Batten, a saddler, for her separate use in 1878. Anne Batten died in 1883 and Annie Hosier Hodge of Clare became the owner in 1895. She leased the property to Albert Mayger, a baker, in 1910. In 1917 Clair Hubert Branson, another baker, became the owner. He was Mayor in 1936-1942 and owned the property until the 1950s.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This bakery complex is an important element in Main Street and reflects the provision of daily essentials to the Kapunda community. It also represents the importance of a bakery in the development of Kapunda's retail centre.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the development of Kapunda township and the establishment of substantial business premises from the 1870s.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of a corner shop, a bakery for many years, which includes a two storey residential section.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the two storey bakery and residence. Does not include later rear additions.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.161

NAME: Shops

PLACE NO.: CK27

Address: 37-39 Main Street, Kapunda

C.T: 5882/691, 5882/938



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The two storey building of shops and offices c.1870 has a pedimented and balustraded parapet, rendered quoins, and the shop fronts have vertical glazing bars. The parapets of this pair of buildings are labelled Bank of NSW and Kidman's Building. The Bank of New South Wales side of the building has a moulded cornice above the front windows which seems to have been removed on the Kidman side to make way for a more recent cantilevered verandah.

David Will, a Kapunda baker, acquired Lot 49 in 1868. He died in 1871 and his executors leased out the property to John Mullen, a saddler, and Alexander H. Greenshields, a draper, amongst others. In 1870, according to rate assessments John Mullen occupied a shop, 5 rooms, shed and yard. Solicitors Rudall and Emerson had offices and Jenkin Coles also occupied an office on part of Lot 49, in this building. In 1911 Isabella Brown Kidman became the owner. She leased the property to Albert Mayger, a baker in 1912 and then to Reginald Cheek, another baker, in 1914. In 1917 Annie Gertrude Clover, wife of Nelson Clover an officer of the Royal Navy, of Torquay, England became the owner. She subdivided the lot. In 1958. Michael Heuzenroeder, a land broker, acquired the property. In 1966 he sold portion of the lot to Paul Baehnisch.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This building of shops and offices is an important element in Main Street and indicates the growth of Kapunda and the development of services in the commercial centre.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) These offices and shops displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as they indicate the development of professional and retail services in Kapunda's commercial centre.

NAME: *Shops, 37-39 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*) (cont):

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an important element in Main Street with a distinctive parapet and shop windows.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the 1870 pair of shops, including all original detail to the front elevation. The later cantilevered verandah does not form part of the listing.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p. 1 26, 127
- Rate Assessments, 1870

NAME: Shop**PLACE NO.:** CK28

Address: 41-43 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5875/187



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: There are two shops with indented central doorways in this single storey building surmounted by a parapet with a small semicircular central portion.

These shops were part of Lot 49 originally owned by baker David Will as were the shops at 37-39 Main Street. David Will, a Kapunda baker, acquired Lot 49 in 1868. In 1870 rate assessments show a shop, bakehouse, 12 rooms, shed and yard. He died in 1871 and his executors leased out the property to John Mullen, a saddler, and Alexander H. Greenshields, a draper, amongst others. John Mullen carried out the leading saddlery business in Kapunda. In 1911 Isabella Brown Kidman became the owner. She leased the property to Albert Mayger, a baker in 1912 and then to Reginald Cheek, another baker, in 1914. In 1917 Annie Gertrude Clover, wife of Nelson Clover an officer of the Royal Navy, of Torquay, England became the owner and she subdivided the lot. In 1958 Michael Heuzenroeder, a land broker, acquired the property. In 1961 he sold the property to John Warren Smith, a newsagent.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This building of shops and offices is an important element in Main Street and indicates the growth of Kapunda and the development of services in the commercial centre.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This pair of shops displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as they reflect the importance of retail services to the development of Kapunda and to the Kapunda community over many years.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as is an example of an early pair of shops with indented doorways that contribute to Main Street, the commercial centre of Kapunda.

NAME: *Shop, 41-43 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the pair of single storey shops.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Rate Assessments, 1870
- Circle of Friends, *Memories of Kapunda and District* Kapunda, Kapunda Herald, 1929 p.29

NAME: Shop**PLACE NO.:** CK29

Address: 55 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 57177



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This early single storey shop, adjacent to the Sir John Franklin Hotel, has a verandah supported by wooden posts and an indented doorway. Comparatively recently the parapet has been covered with coloured steel sheeting.

John Kuthnance acquired part of Lot 51 in 1871. In 1882 chemist John Robert Fawcett briefly owned the property before transferring it to John Henry Gates, a tinsmith, in 1883. Elizabeth Gates acquired the property after Gates's death in 1912. The Gates operated a galvanised ironworkers shop. In 1920 brewer Andrew Thomson became the owner. In 1924 Andrew Thomson Jr, also a brewer, became the owner, and after his death in 1942 Fotheringham & Co acquired the property. In 1950 the company Fotheringham & Co. Ltd. became the owners.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This early shop with its indented doorway and verandah reflect the importance of trade and retail services to the community of Kapunda for many years and the development of the commercial centre.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the development of Kapunda's early commercial centre and the provision of trade and retail services to the community of Kapunda for many years.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of an early shop with an indented doorway and verandah that contributes to the commercial centre of Kapunda.

NAME: *Shop, 55 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the single storey shop. Later cladding to parapet is not included.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Circle of Friends, *Memories of Kapunda and District* Kapunda, Kapunda Herald , 1929 p.28

NAME: Sir John Franklin Hotel**PLACE NO.:** CK30

Address: 57-59 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5418/29



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This stone two storeyed hotel has a covered balcony and a verandah below, both supported by capped timber posts, along the street frontage. The main building has an indented central section with the two wings projecting to the street line. An additional wing adjoins the original section. Behind the balcony roof there is a parapet which follows the line of the walls. The verandah was extended further over the footpath during the late 1920s. The original verandah (visible in the early photograph) fitted between the two projecting wings of the main building.

Storekeeper James Whittaker built the first single storeyed hotel, named it after the Governor of Tasmania and Antarctic explorer, and received a licence in 1849. The second floor was added in the 1850s. In 1887 George Pyke Dowling Whittaker, a Yorke Peninsula blacksmith, became the owner of Lots 52, 54, 55 and 56. He leased the property to Robert Fotheringham, the brewer, and then to Andrew Thomson another brewer. After his death his executors again leased the property to Andrew Thomson in 1911. Andrew Thomson became the owner in later in 1911. In 1924 Andrew Thomson Jr. became the owner and he transferred the property to Fotheringham & Co. in 1925. After 1935 Fotheringhams leased the property and finally sold it to the South Australian Brewing Company in 1951. In 1973 the S.A.Brewing Co. transferred ownership of the hotel to Mervyn Harold King.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This two storeyed hotel, which is a significant element in Main Street, is a good example of an early hotel, extended to meet changing requirements, that has served as a centre for the social activities and accommodation needs of Kapunda residents and travellers since the early days of settlement.

NAME: *Sir John Franklin Hotel, 57-59 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This hotel displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as has provided refreshment, accommodation, and a centre for social activity for residents of Kapunda and for travellers since the early days of settlement.

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of an early hotel constructed from local materials and extended to meet the needs of a developing town. It is an important element in Main Street.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the two storey hotel building. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, R. *History of Kapunda* pp. 15, 128



The Sir John Franklin Hotel in 1926
(Source: SLSA early photograph b 9647)

NAME: Shop (Hambours)**PLACE NO.:** CK31

Address: 65 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5893/576-9



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a substantial two storeyed stone building with a parapet and projecting cornice. The building contains a shop at ground level and a (former) residence on the upper level. The ground floor has a side entrance to the upper storey marked by a round arched doorway set into a rendered stone façade. Beside this entrance is the timber framed shopfront with a central indented doorway. The quoins, parapet and cornice are rendered and painted but the upper level retains face stonework. The parapet has a bracketed central panel. The building has a two storey extension to the rear.

Harriet, Emily and Madon Daniels, spinsters of Henley Beach, acquired Lot 53 and part of Lot 52 in 1919. Later that year they transferred the corner part of Lot 53 to Dib Hambour, a Eudunda draper, and in 1920 the remainder was transferred to Bagot Shakes and Lewis. This company of stock agents, originally Liston and Shakes, had sale yards behind the Sir John Franklin Hotel. Liston and Shakes conducted Sidney Kidman's first horse sale. In 1925 Goldsborough Mort & Co. Ltd. became the owners of the property and also took over the stock business. In 1941 Eli Hambour, a public accountant, took over the title to the property.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This two storey stone shop and dwelling/offices is an important element in the main street of Kapunda and is an excellent example of the nineteenth century manner of combining business and residential premises in one building.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This substantial two storeyed shop and office displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the development of Kapunda township and the establishment of a substantial business premises in Main street.

NAME: *Shop (Hambours), 65 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it a substantial stone two-storeyed shop and residence/offices.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the two storey stone building including shopfront details.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, pp. 127, 134

NAME: Shop**PLACE NO.:** CK32

Address: 67-71 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5818/354



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This pair of stone double-fronted shops sited on a corner in Main Street has a cantilevered verandah and a parapet hidden by a later covering of sheet metal. The original stone building has a hipped corrugated iron roof behind the parapet. The c1920s tiled shop fronts to Main Street have recessed central entrances to the shops with the display windows on the street line.

This shop is sited on land originally owned by spinsters Harriet, Emily and Marion Daniels. They transferred ownership to draper Dib Hambour of Eudunda, in 1919. In 1984 Mark Eli Hambour, a land agent, became the new owner.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: These shops form an important element in Kapunda's main street and reflect the commercial development of the town and the provision of retail services to residents of Kapunda and its hinterland over many years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This pair of shops displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the importance of retail services to the commercial development of Kapunda and to its residents over many years.
- d) This pair of shops displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it an important element in Kapunda's main street.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the single storey shop building, including all shopfront details. The later verandah is not included.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: Shop & Dwelling**PLACE NO.:** CK33

Address: 78 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5463/341



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This two storeyed brick shop and residence has a parapet with an arched vent in the central pediment above a wide verandah and balcony, supported on wooden posts. The upper level residence has a central entrance at the front, between the shop and the ground floor rooms. The double fronted shop to the south of the central entry has an indented central doorway, while the rooms/office has a single window.

James Harden, a baker, acquired Lot 21 in 1877. In 1886 John Wickham Daw and Mark Watts, butchers, acquired the property. John Daw became the sole proprietor later that year. In 1891 James Harden acquired the property once again. He entered into an agreement with Jenkin Coles to provide access to the stockyards through his property. In 1895 Ann Moyle, wife of John Moyle licensed victualler, acquired the property. In 1925 Samuel Rudall of Gawler became the owner. He transferred the property to the Savings Bank of South Australia in 1942. In 1945 Eli Hambour and Albert C. Fahibusch took over the title and in 1946 Eli Hambour, a public accountant, became sole owner. In 1980 Mark Eli Hambour, a land salesman, became the owner.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This two storey shop and residence is an important element in Kapunda's main street and is a good example of an early twentieth century combination of shop and residence constructed of brick.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the development of the commercial centre of Kapunda township and the establishment of a substantial business premises.

NAME: *Shop & Dwelling, 78 Main Street, Kapunda (cont)*

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it displays the use of brick in a substantial building and is a good example of an early twentieth century shop and residence.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the two storey brick building, including the verandah. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: Shop**PLACE NO.:** CK34

Address: 81 Main Street, Kapunda**C.T:** 5154/475



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: A two storey stone shop and dwelling on the main street of Kapunda which retains its original shopfronts, but has had its verandah reconstructed to match the original form. It is built of random face bluestone brought to line with coursing, with a rendered moulded parapet above, and moulded caps to the central chimney. The rear elevation has a verandah to the first floor and there is a side entry on the northern wall. The front elevation has a well detailed shopfront and also an entry to the private residence on the south side of the building. The private residence occupied the full width of the upper floor.

A hotel, the Commercial Inn, was licensed on this site in 1856, but the current building dates from the 1880s, as the hotel was no longer licensed after 1879. Thomas Supple a railway engineer obtained Lot 96 North Kapunda in 1893 after it had been leased to Thomas Dean Afford from 1882. The property was transferred to John Afford a merchant of Adelaide and Caroline Afford a widow of Kapunda in 1893. John Afford leased a portion of the property several times between 1894 and 1906. In 1905 it was leased to a baker Robert Lee. After John Afford's death in 1911 Caroline Afford and Thomas Afford took over the title in 1912. In 1914 Elsa Vita Böer and Olga Juanita Böer became the owners until 1922 when they transferred it to Jane Sichler. Mrs Sichler leased it to Clair Branson for many years and in 1946 Clemens Linke, an electrician took over the title, and the shop was used for electrical repair and sales. After his death in 1986 it remained in the Linke family, and it has been refurbished in recent years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This two storey shop and residence is an important element in the main street of Kapunda and is an excellent example of the nineteenth century manner of combining business and residential premises in the one building.

[Note that this place is currently on the State Heritage Register (File No 14569), and is being recommended for removal and inclusion in the Local Heritage schedule for the Light Region]

NAME: *Shop, 81 Main street Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the development of Kapunda township and the establishment of substantial business premises in the 1880s
- d) It displays design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it an excellent example of an 1880s two storey stone shop and residence.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the 1880s two storey stone shop and dwelling, including the verandahs, shopfront and other ground floor joinery.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Heritage of Eight Lower North Towns
- J L Hoad *Hotels and Publicans in SA, 1836-1984*

NAME: Clare Castle Hotel**PLACE NO.:** CK35

Address: 105 Main Street, cnr Carrington St, Kapunda**C.T:** 5182/347



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This early single-storey stone hotel has a symmetrical front to the street and a corrugated-iron double hipped-roof. There are windows on either side of the central entrance and an additional entrance and window at each side. The windows and doorways are formed with dressed stone. Externally, it retains its low scale, single storey form indicative of its early date of construction, although it was extensively altered internally in 1982.

The Clare Castle Hotel opened in 1859 on the corner of Main and Carrington Streets. The first licensee was J.Glynn. Apart from two years in the late 1970s it has traded continuously since that date.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Clare Castle Hotel has provided accommodation and refreshment facilities for travellers and been an important part of the social life of the residents of Kapunda from the early days and displays construction techniques of significance to the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is located in the main street of Kapunda and reflects the early provision of accommodation and refreshment facilities for both local residents and travellers in what was an important mining centre and transport hub.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it displays construction techniques and materials of significance to the local area.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the single storey hotel building. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.19, 79,129

NAME: *Pillar Box***PLACE NO.:** CK36

Address: *Main Street, cnr Carrington Street, Kapunda***C.T:** Road Reserve



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: . This fluted cast iron cylindrical post box with conical top stands at the kerb in Main Street, adjacent to the Clare Castle Hotel.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This prominently sited early pillar box is an visible reminder of the early introduction and importance of postal services as a means of communication between local residents and the wider world.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the introduction of postal collection and delivery services and their importance to local residents in an era before the introduction of communication services such as telephone, radio and email.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it prominently sited at the kerbside in Main Street.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the cast iron pillar box.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Residence***PLACE NO.:** CK37

Address: *1 Maxwell Street, cnr West Terrace, Kapunda***C.T:** 5594/291



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: . This early c.1850s small stone cottage has a gabled end wall, a chimney at the apex of the gable and a skillion roofed extension to the rear. It is situated on Part Lot 1, Subdivision of Victoria, Section 1478.

The Trustees of the Royal Mining Company laid out the Township of Victoria in 1850. Richard Thomas, a miner, acquired five acres of Section 1478, part of the township, in 1851. Richard Thomas changed his occupation to that of dairyman. After his death in 1909 his widow Jane became the owner. After her death in 1920 her son sold the property to Carl Neindorf in 1921.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This small stone cottage indicates the early settlement of areas beyond the mine site and is a good example of early local building techniques and the use of local materials.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This cottage displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the early residential use of the Victoria subdivision of Kapunda.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is constructed from local materials using local construction methods and is a good example of an early settlers cottage.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the single storey gable ended stone cottage. Appropriate extensions could be approved if required.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Pillar Box*

PLACE NO.: CK38

Address: *Mildred Street, cnr High Street, Kapunda*

C.T: Road Reserve



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: . This fluted cast iron cylindrical post box with conical top stands at the kerb at the corner of Main Street and High Street.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This prominently sited early pillar box is an visible reminder of the early introduction and importance of postal services as a means of communication between local residents and the wider world.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the introduction of postal collection and delivery services and their importance to local residents in an era before the introduction of communication services such as telephone, radio and email.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is prominently sited at the kerbside on the corner of Mildred and High Streets.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the cast iron pillar box.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Kapunda Bowling Club, First Clubhouse***PLACE NO.:** CK39

Address: *Oldham Street, Kapunda***Sect:** 1400 **C.T:** 4003/754



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The grounds of the Kapunda Bowling Club still retain the original Clubhouse at the southern end of the greens. The new Bowling Clubhouse was constructed in 1973 at the other end of the site.

The former clubhouse is a small weatherboard building with encircling verandah and strapped gable ends and is known as 'The Hut'. The Bowling Club began in 1909, and the clubhouse was completed in 1913. The Croquet Club was formed in 1911 and used greens adjacent to the Bowling Club. The croquet greens were subsequently used by the Women's Bowling Club. A photograph in Charlton's Kapunda history shows the building with bowlers in front of it, soon after the opening of the clubhouse, although it would appear that over time the alignment of the greens has been changed. Lighting was installed on the greens in 1926. The Bowling Club joined the Barossa and Light Association in 1946, and the second clubhouse appears to date from this time.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The first clubhouse at the Kapunda Bowling Club is significant as the location of the Croquet and Bowling clubs in the early twentieth century. These were an important form of recreation for many community members and this continues to be so.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) The first Kapunda Bowling Clubhouse displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is representative of the provision of places for sport and recreation with the consolidation of townships in the region.

NAME: *Kapunda Bowling Club, First Clubhouse (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (cont):

- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it was the focus of recreational and social activities for members of the Bowling and Croquet Clubs from the early twentieth century.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and original detailing of the 1913 timber clubhouse.

REFERENCES:

- Information from Kapunda Bowling Club
- Charlton, Rob *The History of Kapunda*, p150



The Bowling Clubhouse, soon after opening in 1913
(Source: Rob Charlton, *The History of Kapunda*, facing p114)

NAME: *Former Warehouse***PLACE NO.:** CK40

Address: *26 Railway Parade, Kapunda***Sect:**1402 **C.T:** 5679/911



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Situated on Lot 83, Pt Block 63 Section 1402 this single-storey former wheat store has a double-hipped roof of corrugated iron and stone walls with brick quoins. The loading bay and a separate entrance face Railway Terrace. There are also two entrances facing the side street. The eastern side appears to have been added to the corner section shortly after the original construction.

In 1867 David Nock, a storekeeper, of Kapunda became the owner of the corner part of Lot 83, Pt Block 63, Section 1402, originally acquired by miner John Carter in 1862. Rate assessments show a store valued at £28 p.a. in 1870. In 1900 Nock leased his property to Thomas Davy. David Nock died in 1909 and his executors transferred the property to Albert Allendale Williams, a wheatbuyer, in 1911. His estate was transferred to a trustee in 1933 and then transferred again to Edna Gwendoline Ayers later that year. In 1953 Annie Clover of Torquay, U.K., Edna Ayers of North Adelaide, and S. Kidman and Co. Ltd. became the new owners as tenants-in-common. In 1954 Florence Fuller of Kapunda acquired the property and later that year transferred it to Rudolph Ernest Wittwer, a carder of Kapunda.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This substantial stone warehouse is an important element in the railway precinct and reflects the provision of storage structures for the growing agricultural production of the region and the importance of the railway as means of transportation in the area.

NAME: *Former Warehouse, 26 Railway Parade, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the importance of wheat growing to the development of Kapunda once profits from the mine began to decline and its siting in Railway Parade indicates the importance of railway in exporting wheat from the district.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is constructed from local materials and contributes to the former commercial area around the railway station.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the stone warehouse.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Rate Assessments

NAME: *Residence (former Hotel)***PLACE NO.:** CK41

Address: *34 Railway Parade, Kapunda***C.T:** 5832/721



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Formerly the Prince Alfred Hotel and now a residence this building occupies a corner site. The chamfered corner wall was once the main entrance to the hotel. The main roof, which appears to have been reconstructed since the hotel was first built, is hipped and has several projecting gables with timber trims on the gable ends.

Hotels had been established at each of the two entrance gates to the railway. This one at the southern gate, the Prince Alfred Hotel, was first licensed to Ann Rowett in 1861. In 1871, Lot 68 in Railway Parade was shown as an inn and premises rated at £75 per annum. The occupant was Joseph Rowett and the owner Robert Hooper. Hooper had acquired the property in 1870 and his widow Mary Ann Hooper became the proprietor in 1885. The last recorded licensee was John Richard Logan in 1877. After Mary Ann Hooper's death in 1903 the property was transferred to Marie Von Bertouch, wife of Julius Von Bertouch a surveyor.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This former hotel reflects the importance of the railway terminus to Kapunda and of the need to provide accommodation and refreshment services for workers and travellers nearby.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it provided accommodation and refreshment facilities for travellers and the local residents, and was established near the railway at a time when Kapunda was a the railway terminus and a transport hub for the region. Its decline reflects the diversion of traffic with the extension of the railway and Kapunda's loss of the terminus, and with the opening of the North Kapunda station in 1881.

NAME: *Residence (Former Hotel), 34 Railway Parade, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*) (cont):

- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it contributes to the former commercial zone surrounding the railway.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the single storey former hotel building. Appropriate extensions to the rear could be approved.

REFERENCES:

- Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* p.129
- Hoad, J.L. *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia* Adelaide, 1999 p.358
- Rate Assessments

NAME: Goods Shed**PLACE NO.:** CK42

Address: Railway Reserve, Kapunda**C.T.:** Railway Reserve



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This stone goods shed with a gabled corrugated iron roof allows for the entry of rail trucks into the building for loading and unloading. It is located on the railway reserve. It is part of the overall railway complex and a typical purpose-built structure of the 1870s

The Railway Station was opened in 1860 and until the 1870s it was the terminus of the line from Adelaide and the centre for the receipt and dispatch of goods sent by rail. Much traffic north was diverted when the railway to Burra opened in 1870, but the Kapunda line was extended to Morgan a few years later which linked it with the growing Riverland regions.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This former goods shed is a relic of the railway service that was once very important to Kapunda and its hinterland.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the importance of the railway to the development of Kapunda and the surrounding rural areas from the 1860s onwards.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a substantial masonry structure located in a formerly important commercial area of Kapunda.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the stone goods shed.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Charlton, Rob, *History of Kapunda*, p.43, 79

NAME: *Residence***PLACE NO.:** CK43

Address: *5 Rowett Street, Kapunda***C.T:** 5761/867



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This symmetrical stone house dating from the 1870s has a hipped corrugated iron roof with projecting roof vents. The bull-nose verandah has a centrally placed gablet above the entrance. Double-hung windows are placed in pairs on either side of the central door. The house sits in an expansive garden with stone terracing and mature planting. It would appear to date from the 1870s.

John Thorpe Matthews, a printer, acquired this property in 1866. In 1873, Henry Pether, a printer, became the owner before transferring it to Margaret Brackenridge in 1875. In 1882, Janet Robertson, wife of James, a storeman of Port Adelaide, became the owner. In 1907, it was transferred to Edward William Matthews, a plasterer. In 1909 August Scheid, a carpenter from 'Anlaby', took possession and in 1911 Thomas Scheid became the owner. In 1928 Selina Jane Bettison, a widow, took over the title and in 1944 she entered into a joint ownership with Henry Irvine Bettison, a farmer. Irvine James Bettison became the owner in 1949, and in 1953 he transferred it to Flora May Newberry, a married woman. Flora Newberry and Dorothy Rawady became joint owners in 1958. In 1968 it was transferred to Enrichetta Coccia, a married woman.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This residence indicates the development of Kapunda and the extension of the town beyond the early area of settlement and is a good example of a town residence constructed from local materials.

NAME: *Residence, 5 Rowett Street, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This house displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the development of Kapunda and the extension of the town beyond the early area of settlement.
 - d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of a residence built for the later subdivision of Victoria using local materials.
-

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the c1870s stone residence, including verandah and garden setting.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: Sheds**PLACE NO.:** CK44

Address: Terminus Street, Kapunda**Sect:** 1402 **C.T:** 5863/347



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This group of industrial buildings are associated with the railway yards, and are located immediately west of the railway line. They are constructed of masonry and corrugated iron and reflect various stages of development.

The South Australian Gas Company acquired Lots 9-13 of Blocks 12 and 63 Section 1402 in 1878. In 1918 the property was transferred to the Corporation of the Town of Kapunda. The Corporation leased it to George Periera until in 1926 William, Richard and Otto Spencer, farmers and chaff merchants became the owners in 1926. In 1929 The Texas Company (Australia) Ltd. acquired the property and although it changed its name several times, ultimately to Caltex Oil (Australia) Pty Ltd. in 1992, it held the property until 1992 when Violin Investments Pty. Ltd. became the owners.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: These buildings are important examples of industrial structures associated with the railway precinct. They have been used by a variety of companies involved in the provision of fuel for transportation.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) These sheds display historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it reflects the development of transport and the transition from chaff for horse drawn transport and farm machinery to oil and petrol for internal combustion engines as the source of power in Kapunda and its hinterland.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a good example of an industrial and storage complex built with functional materials.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the two main structures on the site.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records

NAME: *Residence, Wall & Outbuildings***PLACE NO.:** CK45

Address: *23 West Terrace, Kapunda***C.T:** 5463/86



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This early cottage, with its skillion-roofed outbuilding, both constructed from local stone, has a substantial stone wall on the street boundary. The cottage appears to have been a worker's residence.

In 1864 Thomas Fotheringham acquired Part Lot 3 from David Nock. In 1870 assessments show an eight -roomed house with cellar and sheds on the site. John Perry Moyle, became the owner in 1873. In 1890 William Oats, a bootmaker, and his wife Elizabeth, acquired the property. William John Moyle Oats and Sidney Barriston Oats became the owners in 1927. In 1946 Oswald Perry Oats took over the title. His executors transferred it to Thelma Beal in 1977. Glen Collins, a building contractor, became the new owner in 1986.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This cottage, outbuilding and wall contribute to the streetscape and reflect the development of Kapunda beyond the original area of settlement during the 1860s and 1870s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the need to provide accommodation as Kapunda developed beyond the original area of settlement.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a worker's residence using local materials and construction techniques. The wall is a significant element in the streetscape.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the residence and boundary wall.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Rate assessments

NAME: *Residence*

PLACE NO.: CK46

Address: *26 West Terrace, Kapunda*

C.T: 5169/42



View from front gate



View from rear

NAME: *Residence, 26 West Terrace, Kapunda (cont)*

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This substantial sandstone house has a verandah with a cast iron trim and a hipped roof. The chimneys are of red brick. The entrance drive at the front has a traditional tubular-iron-framed farm gate with a looped handle on top.

In 1870 the property had 8 rooms, a cellar, sheds, a garden and additional land. It was owned by Thomas Fotheringham and occupied by John Rudall. Robert Fotheringham acquired Lots 68 and 69 (as originally numbered) together with other property in Helston in 1876. In 1885 his executor, George Fotheringham, took over the title. In 1896 he transferred the property to Helen Maria Mayor, wife of bank manager Herbert Mayor, and William Charles Martin, former trustees of the mortgage. In 1903 Isabel Brown Kidman became the owner. In 1933 she transferred it to the joint ownership of Annie Gertrude Clover of Torquay, England, Elma Thomson Reid of Adelaide, and Edna Gwendoline Ayers of Clare, all married women. In 1944 John William Alfred Lieschke, a farmer of Allendale North, became the new owner. Peter Thomas Windebank, a farmer, became the owner in 1965.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This substantial sandstone residence, associated with the prominent Fotheringham brewing family, is indicative of the extension of the town residences into subdivisions beyond the centre of the town by the 1870s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This house displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the construction of substantial residences in the subdivisions beyond the town centre by the 1870s.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an example of a substantial town residence constructed from sandstone.
- e) It is associated with a notable local personality brewer Robert Fotheringham who ran a brewery a few kilometres outside Kapunda in the 1890s and whose family company owned an hotel in Kapunda.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the single storey stone residence. Appropriate extensions could be approved if required.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Rate Assessments

NAME: *Railway Bridge***PLACE NO.:** C27

Address: *near Kapunda***Sect:** 1409 **C.T:** 5820/129



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a substantial railway bridge with steel superstructure and stone pylons. The bridge was built across the River Light in 1859 for the Adelaide - Kapunda railway which opened in 1860. Early photographs show the bridge with curved side trusses, apparently of laminated timber. These were removed and the bridge strengthened with steel plate girders in 1867. With the opening of the rail service, Kapunda also became the railhead for transportation of copper from the Burra mine to Adelaide, as well as the local mining output, until the extension of the northern line to Burra in 1870.

The stone pylons and abutments were unchanged and the bridge remains in good condition.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The railway bridge is an important part of the once highly used rail transportation corridor between Adelaide, through Gawler to the north east and Kapunda. The rail service to Kapunda was opened in 1860.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

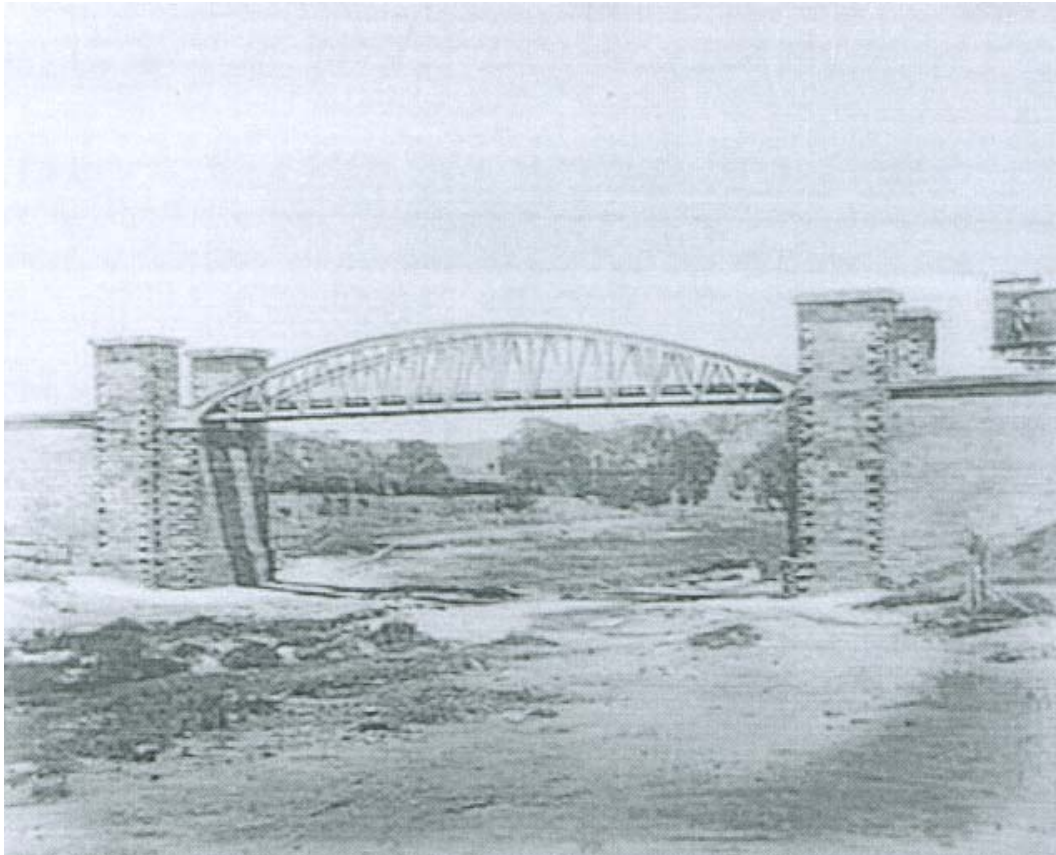
- a) The railway bridge displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area. It is indicative of the expansion of the rail system from Adelaide into the rural areas to the north east in the late 1850s, and the importance of that line to the copper mining industry.
- f) It is a notable landmark in the area as it is a substantial masonry and steel structure across the River Light located in a prominent position in the essentially agricultural region south west of Kapunda.

NAME: *Railway Bridge, near Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: The overall form of the bridge structure, including stone abutments, stone pylons and steel bridge girders

REFERENCES:

- Heritage Survey 1982



Kapunda Railway Bridge over the River Light, c1875
(Source: SLSA Photographic Collection – B28495)

NAME: *Kapunda Cemetery***PLACE NO.:** C28

Address: *Clare Road, near Kapunda***Sect:** 189 **C.T:** 5830/796



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The Kapunda Cemetery is marked by two imposing Kapunda marble gate posts constructed around 1900 and formal layout including entrance drive with olives and carob hedge, and olive and cypress pine edge planting to the boundary fences. It is a substantial area of cemetery reserve and the western side is as yet unused.

In 1867 the District Council of Kapunda obtained a land grant of five acres of Section 1483A (renumbering in 1979 to Section 189) for this cemetery, on the Kapunda–Tarlee Road. Before this, there were cemeteries in the grounds of early churches, behind the original Wesleyan Church in Main Street, which closed in 1855, and at St. Johns Catholic Church to the south east of the township. (Headstones from the early Wesleyan church were resited alongside the new church.)

The cemetery gates, the pillars of which still remain, were erected in memory of Robert Fotheringham who ran a brewery outside Kapunda and was regarded as a kind and generous citizen who was also a driving force in the Kapunda Philharmonic Society and a dedicated volunteer at the hospital. A mortuary chapel was erected at the central axis of the cemetery as a memorial to Mark Watts, a local butcher, who was remembered for keeping his spoken promises even when he suffered financially as a result. The inscription “One whose word was his bond” was placed on the chapel. Unfortunately this structure no longer exists, although it is visible in early photographs.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Kapunda Cemetery has been the main place of burial for local residents since its establishment in 1867. It is a record of the community over time and contains notable examples of monumental masons' work.

NAME: *Kapunda Cemetery, Clare Road, Kapunda (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is a continuous record of the district's population since the late 1860s
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is a repository of excellent examples of monumental masons' work. The gateposts are also notable for their massive sculptural quality.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The full extent of the cemetery reserve and all notable headstones, grave sites, structures and planting. The Light Council should consider the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan for the cemetery to assist appropriate future management of the whole of the site.

REFERENCES:

- Charlton, Rob. *History of Kapunda* pp.71,75
- Circle of Friends *Memories of Kapunda and District* pp.70, 97, 104
- LTO records



Kapunda Cemetery Entrance Gates with Mortuary Chapel behind, c1920

(Source: MLSA Photographic Collection - B14927)

NAME: *Ross Creek Bridge***PLACE NO.:** C29

Address: *Clare Road, near Kapunda***Sect:**101C.T: Road Reserve



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: The main road no longer crosses this small stone single arch bridge which sits across Ross Creek, close to the town of Kapunda, on the Tarlee/Kapunda Road. The arch is constructed of stone masonry blocks at a skewed angle to the road alignment above. It is generally in good condition although there is some fretting of mortar between the stonework in some sections of the arch are deteriorating. The top deck has been resurfaced a number of times with concrete (1937) and asphalt, and new concrete and iron railings installed.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This stone bridge across Ross Creek, a tributary of the Light River is an important part of the road transport links between Kapunda and the towns to the west. It is constructed of stone with a skewed arch.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) This small bridge across the Ross Creek displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is an essential element in the road links between Kapunda and towns to the west
- d) This stone bridge displays construction techniques of significance to the local area as it aligned to the original roadway and built with a skewed stone arch. It also reflects the simple early engineering structures which formed an important part of country communication systems.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The form, materials and structure of the original stone bridge and abutments . The later re-decking does not form part of the listing.

REFERENCES:

- Heritage Survey 1982
- Transport SA, Historic Bridge File 763

NAME: *Reformatory Ruins & Cemetery***PLACE NO.:** C30

Address: *Reformatory Rd, cnr St Johns Rd, near Kapunda* **Sect:** 1451 **C.T:** 5660/107



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: In 1849, Kapunda's resident Catholic priest decided to build a church on glebe land granted by the Government about three miles south east of the town. The church, named the Church of St. John the Evangelist, gave its name to the surrounding area. Fr. John Fallon, Edward McCabe and Arthur Fox, as trustees, received the grant of land in 1851 'for the erection and maintenance of a house for the Minister of St. John's Church, glebe land to provide revenues for the celebration of divine worship and a place for the interment of the dead'. The house had to be built within three years or the land could be resumed.

The first church building was a wooden hut but a more substantial building opened in 1854. The Presbytery was built at the same time as the Church in 1854. Kapunda's Catholics experienced difficulty travelling the three miles to St. John's particularly when flooding made the River Light difficult to cross so a site within the town was obtained. The first St Rose of Lima Catholic Church in Kapunda was built in 1862-3 and the St. John's church became a school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.. In 1867 Patrick Thomas Russell and Julian Edmund Tennison Woods became trustees of the St. John's property. In 1869 the presbytery was converted to a Convent and School for the Sisters of St Joseph, and in 1874 the Catholic Church Endowment Society Inc. took over the property. In 1897 the St John's complex was converted to a girls' reformatory under the first Matron Sister Helena O'Brien. Mother Mary McKillop, who founded the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, supervised the alterations and lived at St. John's for the duration of the work. The reformatory, extended in 1899, was closed in 1909 and used as a private dwelling until the 1950s. In 1957 the title was transferred into private hands.

NAME: *Reformatory Ruins & Cemetery, Reformatory Rd, near Kapunda (cont)*

The church had already been demolished when the remaining walls of the reformatory were knocked over in 2002. Consequently, all that remains of the reformatory building is a pile of stone rubble and a number of mature pepper trees. The building was obviously constructed of sandstone with brick quoining and detailing on a bluestone plinth and footing. The landmark palm tree remains.

The cemetery contains a large number of early Catholic burials from Kapunda and notable marble monumentation and grave railings. There are a number family graves with multiple headstones of crosses or columns. Particularly notable is the tall column erected in memory of the McCarthy family who all burned to death in a bushfire in Franklin Harbour in 1880. The cemetery continues in current use. The present cemetery opened in 1861 replacing the first cemetery close to the reformatory. An interpretation sign notes this as an historic site, associated with St John's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The St John's cemetery and reformatory ruins represent the earliest involvement of the Catholic Church in Kapunda, initially providing a place of worship and subsequently a school and girls reformatory, which closed in 1909. The Sisters of St Joseph, led by Mary McKillop, ran the school and reformatory.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) St John's cemetery and the reformatory ruins display historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as they are indicative of the activities of the Catholic Church in Kapunda from 1850 onwards.
- c) They have played an important part in the lives of local residents as the cemetery has been the location for interment of those of the Catholic faith since 1861, and the site of Catholic education for a short period.
- e) The site of the reformatory is associated with a notable personality, Mother Mary McKillop

EXTENT OF LISTING: The extent of the cemetery reserve and all grave sites and monuments, and also the site of the reformatory and its ruins and palm tree.

REFERENCES:

- Charlton, Rob, *The History of Kapunda*, pp. 74, 77
- LTO records

NAME: *Farm House & Outbuildings***PLACE NO.:** C31

Address: *St Johns Rd, near Kapunda***Sect:** 1450 **C.T:** 5823/856



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This early complex comprises a two storey stone farmhouse of gable ended design and skillion and pitched roof outbuildings in random stone.

The Rodgers, a Cornish family, took up land in this area and built the house about 1856. William Rodgers, a farmer of St. John's, owned land in this area from 1869 until his death in 1911. At this time some of his property was divided and transferred to others. His family continued to live in the house until 1956. Family records claim that the metalwork and nails used in the construction of the house were brought from England when the family migrated to South Australia.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: This farm complex is representative of the transfer of traditional British building techniques and house styles to the new colony of SA during the early years of settlement. It is one of the earliest remaining stone farmhouses in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the development of agriculture in the area by early settlers and the provision of housing and outbuildings associated with these activities.
- d) It displays aesthetic merit design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as it is an excellent example of a farmhouse based on the Cornish experience of the first owners, the Rodgers family.

NAME: *Farm House & Outbuildings, St Johns Rd, near Kapunda (cont)*

EXTENT OF LISTING: External form, materials and details of the c1856 stone two storey farmhouse and outbuildings.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Heritage Survey 1982

7.1.7 Morn Hill and Nain Area

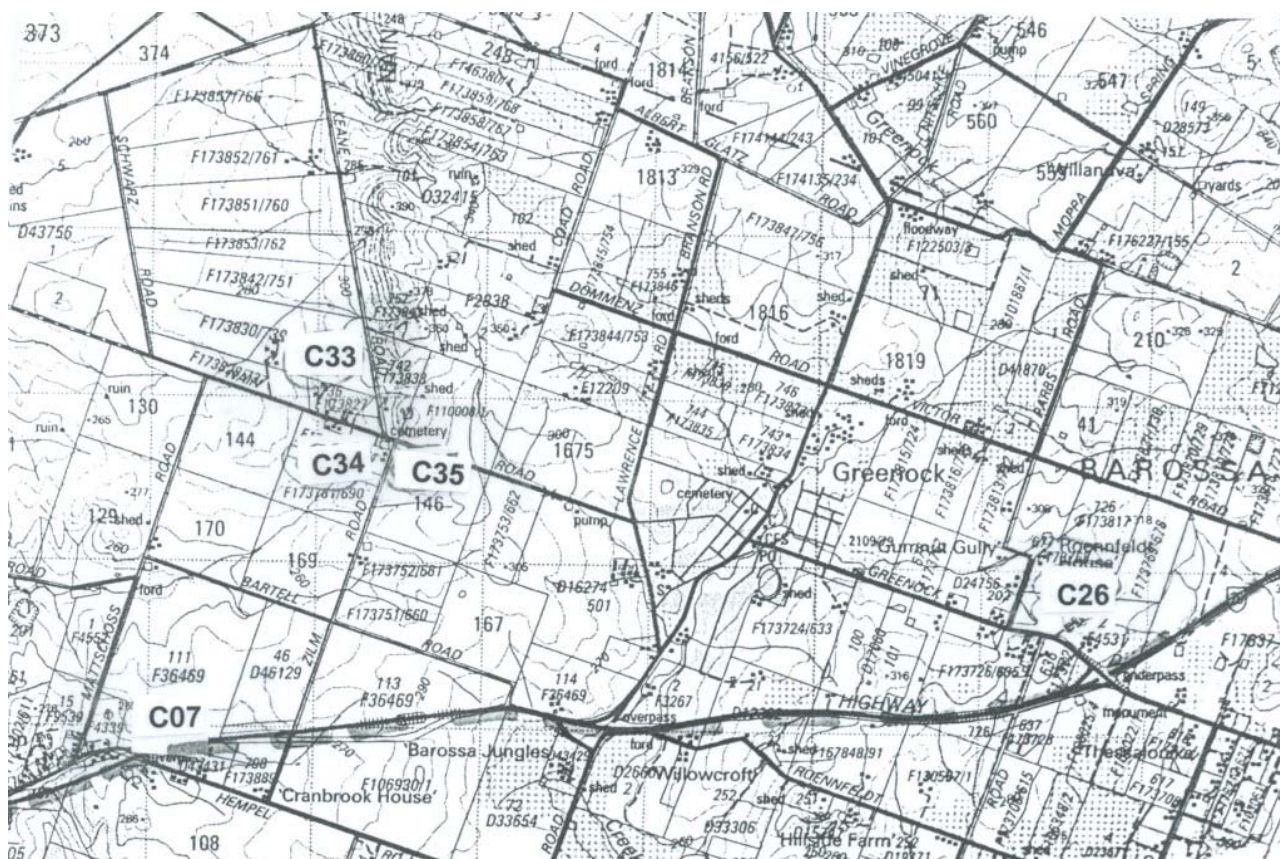
Description, History and Character of Nain Area

Johann Dohnt and Johann Steicke subdivided section 127, Hundred of Nuriootpa, (west of Greenock) into nine blocks in 1854. It was first settled by Germans from Hahndorf. The name Nain was also applied in 1857 to Section 309, adjoining Daveystown, purchased by M.Dienhoff, the first licensee of The Old Nain Hotel. The Nain school was opened in 1917 and closed in 1940. Two Lutheran Church were built and both buildings and associated cemeteries remain.

Proposed Local Heritage Places within the Area

The following places have been assessed as having local heritage value:

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
C32	Former Morn Hill School	Nairne Road, Morn Hill	5814/80	a, c, f
C33	Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery & Residence	Nain Road, Nain	5813/375	a, b, c, d, f
C34	Former Zum Schmalen Weg Church & School	Nain Road, Nain	5382/696	a, b, c
C35	Former Zum Schmalen Weg Cemetery	Nain Road, Nain	5662/539	a, b, c



PLACES OF LOCAL HERITAGE VALUE IN THE NAIN AREA OF CENTRAL LIGHT

NAME: *Former Morn Hill School***PLACE NO.:** C32

Address: *Nairne Road, Morn Hill***Sect:** 455 **C.T:** 5814/80



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: This is a small masonry school building, with a foundation stone/plaque in the end gable inscribed 'Morn Hill MC June 15th 1882.' The building is in deteriorated condition with cracks through the stone. It has been painted and rendered, but retains a face red brick chimney which is also deteriorating.

The school is sited on land owned by William Nairne from 1869. The school opened in 1891, presumably in the 1882 building, and the site transferred to Sydney Nairne in 1899. From 1902, when Sydney Nairn gave and dedicated the site "for the purpose of erecting thereon a church" the title was separate from the rest of his land. James Bald, George Draper, James Mitchell and Sydney Nairne all farmers of Linwood together with George and Charles Green of Freeling were joint holders, presumably as Trustees. Death depleted the number of Trustees and the last of them, Sydney Nairne, died in 1958. The title was transferred to a member of the Nairne family in 1976.

There is no indication of another building such as a church being built on the site after 1902 despite the 1902 title reference. It is probable that the school used the same building as the church and the M C on the plaque refers to the Methodist Church. No new church was built.

School attendances varied between a low point of seven in 1914 and a high of twenty four in 1894 but seemed to more commonly be between ten and twenty. The school closed in 1940, until in 1943 it began operating as a subsidised school promoted by C.J. Nairn and M.G.Green. At this time teaching took place in rented premises. The school finally closed in 1957.

NAME: *Former Morn Hill School, Nairne Road, Morn Hill (cont)*

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The former Morn Hill School is an example of the provision community facilities such as churches and schools by the members of that community themselves. It is indicative of the social cohesion and sense of purpose of rural communities in SA in the nineteenth century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area as it is indicative of the provision of educational facilities in rural areas not served by the central government.
- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it was the focus of educational activities for the immediate agricultural area around Morn Hill
- f) It is a notable landmark in the area as it is located in a prominent position a rise on the main road north.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form materials and details of the masonry building.

REFERENCES:

- LTO records
- Kuhlmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* pp.146, 152



Morn Hill school building

(Source: Graetz, Colin, *The White Wends of St. Kitts* [Sheoak Log, S.A.] Biele Family Society, 1982)

NAME: *Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery & Residence* **PLACE NO.:** C33

Address: *Nain Road, Nain*

Sect: 127 **C.T:** 5813/375



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Nain church was a simple hall form church completed in 1856, which underwent major upgrading in the 1950s, when the castellated tower was added to the front. The whole of the building was rendered and painted white, and the window dressings raised to the paired lancet windows. There is an adjacent cemetery with a large number of marble headstones with few remaining simple cast iron surrounds. The cemetery is still functioning and is kept in very good order. Adjacent to the cemetery is the manse, an early residence with a later attached gable fronted section.

Doctrinal disagreements led to divisions in the congregation at Hahndorf and many Pastor Kavel's Hahndorf dissidents settled in Gruenberg and at Nain. They briefly attended Langmeil Church but soon purchased land from the Crown for a township in 1853. Early services were probably held in a private house. Certainly a baptism and a marriage took place in 1856 in a private house. Five acres were set aside on Section 127 for a church, on land owned by J.C.Dohnt. A cooperative effort led to the construction of Nain Lutheran Church in 1856. While Lutheran families performed his farming tasks for him, Wilhelm Nitschke built the church. It opened in 1856.

After the Lutheran division of 1861, the congregation remained independent until 1875 when it joined the Immanuel Synod. This move ultimately resulted in the reuniting of the Nain congregations in 1889. The building was renovated in 1875, probably by installing a new roof and ceiling. For the fiftieth anniversary in 1906 a porch, external belfry, and bell were added. Three rooms were added to the eastern side of the manse in 1906. In 1931 the gallery was lowered and enlarged and the interior and exterior walls were renovated. In 1954 a new vestry replaced the earlier vestry and a new Sunday School building was erected. In 1956, the Centenary of the church, a major rebuilding program costing £12,000 commenced. The porch was replaced with a Norman Style bell tower and the church building was stripped back to bare walls and rebuilt. This is one of the oldest churches continually in use as Lutheran Church.

NAME: *Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery & Residence (cont)*

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery and Residence is a complex of buildings indicative of the establishment of Lutheran congregations in the area during the 1850s and the facilities created as a focus of social and religious life for members of the community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery and Residence display historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area as the complex is representative of the establishment of Lutheran congregations in the area during the 1850s as the centre of a farming community.
 - b) Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery and Residence represent customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as they are typical of the facilities developed to sustain Lutheran settlers in the region.
 - c) Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery and Residence has played an important part in the lives of local residents as the focus of social and religious activities for the surrounding community, and the place of interment for many settlers.
 - d) Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery and Residence displays design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area as all three elements of the complex are good examples of their particular type of place.
 - f) Nain Lutheran Church, is a notable landmark in the area as it is sited on a rise and has a prominent tower easily visible from the surrounding countryside.
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EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, materials and details of the church building, the full extent of the cemetery reserve and all significant grave sites and monuments, and the external form, materials and details of the manse.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* p.111



Current view of adjacent residence - note two stages of construction

NAME: *Fmr Zum Schmalen Weg Church & School* **PLACE NO.:** C34

Address: *Nain Road, Nain***Sect:** 145 **C.T:** 5382/696



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: In 1861, after dissension between Lutheran Pastors, half of the congregation left the Nain Church to form a new congregation under Pastor Auricht. The new congregation erected a church and house for the pastor and teacher on the N.E. corner of Section 145 Hd. Nuriootpa at Nain on land owned by J.C.Dohnt. The foundation stone of the Zum Schmalen Weg Church was laid in August 1861. The master mason was Mr. Franz Heinrich and the carpenter and joiner was Mr. Frahm. Funds for the building were made up of an amount paid to the new congregation by the original Nain congregation, as compensation for their contribution to the original school and church buildings at Nain. In addition donations came from the congregation at Langmeil. In 1870 Trustees of the Church and cemetery were Johanne Zilm, Johann Nitschke, Johann Jaeschke, Friedrich Zilm and Johann Zimmerman.

In 1889 the Nain congregations were reunited and they decided to use the original Nain Church building for services and the Zum Schmalen Weg Church for school purposes. Teaching at the school was carried out in the German language and many students from Greenock transferred here to finish their education. The building was used as a Lutheran school, possibly from 1862, until 1917 when all Lutheran schools were closed. From 1917 until 1939 it was a State school, after which time it remained vacant until the property was transferred to the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Nain near Daveyston Inc in 1952. The cemetery was then divided from the building, with two separate titles created in 1957. A member of the Nain Lutheran Church bought the school in 1957 and converted it to a private residence. The foundation stone of the church/school was removed in 1972.

The church/school building is constructed in random stone but has been bought to course with tuck-pointed lining. Structures adjacent to the church have been linked into one residence.

NAME: *Former Zum Schmalen Weg Church and School, Nain (cont)*

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Zum Schmalen Weg Church/school is representative of the continuing growth of various Lutheran groups within the agricultural areas of the Light region from the 1850s and the importance of the members of this church in the initial settlement of the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Zum Schmalen Weg Church/school displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the establishment of German Lutheran settlements in the Light region.
- b) It represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it reflects the typically close-knit Lutheran settlement in the area, which contained houses, school/church and cemetery.
- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as residents as it was the focus of Lutheran education in the immediate area for a number of years.

EXTENT OF LISTING: The external form, original materials and details of the 1861 building. Later alterations do not form part of the listing.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* p.116
- LTO records



Nain Zum Schmalen Weg Lutheran Church in the 1890s
(Source: Saegenschnitter, G, *Greenock & District, 1846-1886*, 1975)

NAME: *Zum Schmalen Weg Cemetery***PLACE NO.:** C35

Address: *Nain Road, Nain***Sect:** 145 **C.T:** 5662/539



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: Nain Zum Schmalen Weg Church Cemetery lies to the west of the former church. It was brought under the Cemeteries Act in 1864. Although the congregation was established in 1861 it is not known if there were burials before the first recorded one, in June 1864. There were 89 burials in the cemetery with the last in 1941. In 1976 unmarked graves were identified with a name plate and a bronze Commemoration Plaque was attached to a marker of local marble. The plaque in the cemetery says '... Lutheran settlers, many of them immigrants with Pastor Kavel in 1838, who pioneered this district from 1853 onwards and rest in the two Nain cemeteries.' The small cemetery retains early graves with marble headstones and German inscriptions, many of which commemorate children.

Although originally held by Trustees, the title of the cemetery was transferred to the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Nain near Daveyston Inc. in 1952. The title was separated from that of the former church and school in 1957 when the school building and surrounding land were purchased for residential purposes.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: The Zum Schmalen Weg Cemetery is indicative of the close-knit groups of initial settlers in this area, in both physical and social terms, and contains the graves of the members of the breakaway congregation of 'The Narrow Way'.

NAME: *Zum Schmalen Weg Cemetery, Nain (cont)*

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the *Development Act 1993*):

- a) Zum Schmalen Weg Cemetery displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area as it indicates the establishment of German Lutheran settlements in the Light region.
- b) It represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area as it is the part of a typically close-knit Lutheran settlement in the area, which contained houses, school/church and cemetery.
- c) It has played an important part in the lives of local residents as it was the focus of Lutheran education in the immediate area for a number of years

EXTENT OF LISTING: The full extent of the cemetery reserve and all significant grave sites and monuments.

REFERENCES:

- Saegenschnitter, G.B. *Greenock and District* p.136
- LTO records