ONKAPARINGA VALLEY HERITAGE SURVEY
(Revised Edition, 2003)
~ Part 1 ~

ONKAPARINGA VALLEY HERITAGE SURVEY

Part 1 ~ Heritage Survey
Part 2 ~ Local Heritage Recommendation Reports

Commissioned by:
Adelaide Hills Council

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May 2003

Front cover illustration:
detail of former Thompson Cottage, Kumnick Road, near Lenswood (LE11)

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1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Onkaparinga Valley Heritage Survey (2000) was commissioned by the Adelaide Hills Council in June 1999. The project was undertaken by Bechervaise & Associates in association with Anna Pope Historical Consultant. The Survey Team consisted of historical and heritage consultant Anna Pope, architect and town planner Harry Bechervaise, and architectural and urban designer Vera Moosmayer. For the 2000 report, Anna Pope carried out the historical research, compilation of the inventory and historical background, fieldwork and preparation of register assessment reports, and the preparation of the heritage survey report. Harry Bechervaise was responsible for the management of the project and liaison with Council, and Vera Moosmayer carried out fieldwork and the preparation of recommendations for Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas.

The 2002 revision of the 1999 report was carried out by Anna Pope Historical Consultant. This included six new local heritage recommendations, and made several other additions to the content and format of the report to facilitate its future use by Council. These additions included the digitalisation of all photographs and graphics; relevant additions to the Historical Background; the updating of the inventory; the modification of 'Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas with policy areas' to 'Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas with precincts'; and the inclusion of a 'fabric of significance' description at the beginning of each recommendation report. The revision process also involved the isolation of 'Chapter 7 – Recommendations: Local Heritage Places' into a separate report. This second report is now called *Onkaparinga Valley Heritage Survey (2002) ~ Part 2 ~ Local Heritage Recommendations*.

1.2   Objectives

The general objective of the *Onkaparinga Valley Heritage Survey* is to provide an authoritative description and evaluation of the Onkaparinga Valley Ward's heritage resources. The *Survey* is designed to assist assessment, conservation, planning, and development control processes in the Onkaparinga Valley.

The specific objectives expressed in the Project Brief for the *Onkaparinga Valley Heritage Survey* are that the survey should:

    a) make recommendations for the entry of places in the State Heritage Register;
    b) make recommendations for the declaration of State Heritage Areas;
    c) identify places of local heritage value within the Onkaparinga Valley Ward, for inclusion in the Council's Development Plan; and
    d) identify Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas within the Council area, for inclusion in the Council's Development Plan.

All of these objectives have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Project Brief (see appendix 1) to form a report entitled *Onkaparinga Valley Heritage Survey (2002).*

1.3   Study Area

The Onkaparinga Valley district is located along the western side of the South Mount Lofty Ranges about 23 kilometres east of Adelaide. The major geographical feature of the district is the upper section of the Onkaparinga River. The 22,000 hectare district is shaped like a slightly tilted bowl, with the higher densely-wooded hills along the western rim, and the lower farming slopes along the eastern rim.[1] The central river valley comprises lower land with fertile soils where the district's major settlements have been established. The district's most significant arterial road is the Onkaparinga Valley Road which runs through the valley from north-east to south-west alongside the river.

The Onkaparinga Valley area was first settled in 1839 and has been developed as pastoral, agricultural and horticultural land, as well as having significant timber and mining industries. The valley was also the natural site for several successful secondary industries, notably textiles, brewing and fruit-related industries. Another significant early theme in the area was ethnic settlement, especially the distinctive German settlement of the town of Lobethal and its environs.

All of these themes have contributed to the distinctive character of the Onkaparinga Valley, and most of them are demonstrated by the surviving heritage of the district. The many significant places and the various distinctive townships contribute to the heritage significance of the district. These heritage assets and their setting in some of the Adelaide Hills' most scenic landscape, combine to create a significant cultural tourist destination for the Adelaide Metropolitan Area. The history and heritage of the district have a special place in the context of the development of South Australia.

Politically, the district had one of the South Australia's first local Councils, but it now falls within the larger Adelaide Hills Council. Adjacent council wards or areas include East Torrens to the west and Gumeracha to the north (both now wards of Adelaide Hills Council); Murray Bridge to the east; and Mt Barker to the south. The Onkaparinga Valley district is defined by *figure 1.1*.

1.4   Methodology

The five major components of the project were: preparation of the inventory; historical research; community consultation; fieldwork; and recommendations.

1.4.1   Inventory

The major sources of information and assessment relating to the heritage resources of the district were the three surveys carried out by the Centre for Settlement Studies in the

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[1] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 7.

1980s. All of the recommendations emerging from these reports were included in the inventory.

The earliest of these reports was *Lobethal - Valley of Praise (1982),* a report which details the history of Lobethal and discusses several of the most significant buildings in detail. The second, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey Phase 1 (1983)* gives a large number of specific heritage recommendations for the different parts of the district. These recommendations include a list of about 82 A and B grade places in Lobethal and district, none of which is accompanied by any descriptions or historical information. The other parts of the district, including the major townships of Oakbank and Woodside, are covered in more detail, with each of the 83 recommendations having a heritage assessment sheet in the pre-1993 format. Finally, the most recent of the surveys was completed in 1988 and was titled *Onkaparinga Heritage.* This is a more general look at the heritage resources of the area.

Other sources of information for the inventory included the list of identified and registered places of Heritage South Australia, the Australian Heritage Commission and the National Trust of South Australia; and Gavin McEwin's comprehensive survey of the older properties in the district which he compiled between 1982 and 1986. Some of the other recommendations on the inventory were provided by members of the community, and others emerged from the research and fieldwork carried out by Anna Pope.

The inventory brings all of these recommendations and identifications together in a concise format, which also provides a current category describing the status of the place (*ie.* whether it is being recommended for one of the lists, or has been demolished, or is of local interest rather than local significance…).

1.4.2 Historical research

Historical research was carried out to determine the principal themes and events characterising the development of the Onkaparinga Valley, using the framework established in Susan Marsden's 1980 document *South Australian State Historic Preservation Plan: Historical Guidelines.* This included research on individual heritage places. Research was carried out in the state and local archives and through consultation with members of the community. The results of all documentary, community and physical research were analysed and summarised in the chapter entitled *Overview History*. This overview history of the Onkaparinga Valley district provides the basis for the recommendations of the report and takes into account previous historical research of the district, as well as physical evidence.

1.4.3 Community consultation

Throughout the survey process, members of the community were invited to contribute suggestions for places and areas of significance. Information was provided to the community through press releases and via the distribution of a pamphlet on the Heritage Survey. Members of the community, as well as owners and users of many of the places,

provided useful historical information to the survey team, as well as providing suggestions for additional places to be surveyed.

1.4.4   Fieldwork

The consultants surveyed all of the places which were listed in the inventory, as well as all coherent areas of potential significance which emerged from research, review of existing heritage documentation and community consultation.   Places and areas of significance were photographed and assessed by the consultant, and are described in the Heritage Survey recommendations.

1.4.5   Recommendations

The *Survey* identifies and assesses surviving places of heritage significance.   Those places which make a significant contribution to an understanding of the cultural heritage of the Onkaparinga Valley area are recommended for inclusion on the State or local heritage registers.

The recommendations contained in this Heritage Survey emerged from the combination of historical research, community consultation and fieldwork.   The *Survey* includes an assessment report for all prospective heritage places which uses the format suggested by Heritage South Australia.   All recommendations comply with the criteria contained in the South Australian *Heritage Act 1993* and *Development Act 1993*, as well as general guidelines for Heritage Places and Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas produced by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.   They are also assessed using the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: *The Burra Charter*.   The recommendations all reflect Onkaparinga Valley's own historical significance as outlined in section 2 of this report.

1.5   Acknowledgements

The survey team thanks Stephen Smith, Principal Planner (Policy) who coordinated the original Heritage Survey (2000) for Council and provided the survey team with much valuable assistance, and Brian Irvine, who provided significant assistance with mapping for the fieldwork and report.   The Survey team would also like to thank the Woodside branch of the Adelaide Hills library service; Roger and Carol Brockhoff for maps and historical research; and Mrs Jan Gale for lending us many useful books and reports to complete the project.   Council staff who assisted with the 2002 revision of the Heritage Survey include survey coordinator and District Planner Michael O'Connell; planners Robyn Taylor, Frank McIntyre and Kieron Barnes; and Christine Harris.

Special thanks go to Gavin McEwin, whose indefatigable and detailed research on the history and heritage of the district made a significant contribution to the preparation of a comprehensive inventory, and to the preparation of the heritage survey.   Thanks also to the many other members of the community who contributed to the project, including Don Grivell, Mrs JC Newland, B Gladigau, Ivan Probert, Russell Job, Guy and Kathryn

Featherstone, Chris Rigby, Mrs Roker, Mr Sandercock, Mrs May, Mrs BC Adcock, Michael Gillman, Tim Kramer, Mr W Borchardt, S Wright, BG Day and Kim Baddams, as well as architects Leon Byass, Terry Williamson and Emilis Prelgauskas.

The consultants would also like to thank the staff of the Mortlock Library of South Australiana, Bray Reference Library, Barr-Smith Library; State Records; Heritage South Australia; and the National Trust of South Australia for assistance with research.

Figure 1.1   The Onkaparinga Valley district

2   HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1   Exploration - survey & settlement

2.1.1   Physical area

The Onkaparinga Valley district is located along the western side of the South Mount Lofty Ranges about 23 kilometres east of Adelaide. The central geographical feature of the district is the upper section of the Onkaparinga River. The 22,000 hectare district is shaped like a slightly tilted bowl, with the higher densely-wooded hills along the western rim, and the lower farming slopes along the eastern rim.[2] The central river valley comprises lower land with fertile soils where the district's major settlements have been established. The district's most significant arterial road is the Onkaparinga Valley Road which runs through the valley from north-east to south-west alongside the river.

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2.1.2   Australian Aboriginals in the Onkaparinga Valley

The Mount Lofty Ranges above Adelaide and the extended area of the Adelaide Plain were inhabited for thousands of years by the Kaurna people, while the upper Onkaparinga was part of the region inhabited by the Peramangk people.

The Kaurna people moved between the dense stringy-bark forests of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the sandy beaches of the coast between Crystal Brook and Cape Jervis in search of food, medicine and shelter. During the winter, the Kaurna people camped along the coast, but in summer, they would usually retreat to the Mount Lofty Ranges, possibly visiting the Forest Range area.[3] Although the Kaurna people are not known to have spent much time in the Onkaparinga Valley district, they did provide the name for the river. The area around the mouth of the Onkaparinga was called 'ngangiparri' or women's river because of the number of caves and ravines in which women could be hidden.[4]

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[2] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 7.
[3] Edwards, Robert n.d., *The Kaurna People of the Adelaide Plains,* p.11.
[4] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 233.

The upper reaches of the Onkaparinga Valley were regularly visited by the Peramangk people. These people hunted and gathered in the strip of red gum country between Mount Barker and Angaston.[5] During the winter, the Peramangk people occupied the lower reaches of the Mount Barker to Angaston Ranges (below 365 metres above sea level).[6] The Onkaparinga River and its tributaries were important sources of water and potential food for the Peramangk people when they were in the eastern part of the district. Their foods included plants such as berries and roots, and meats such as kangaroo, emu, smaller mammals and birds, and reptiles. The Onkaparinga provided them with black fish and ducks, and the swamp areas with bulbs, seeds and grasses. Marsupials such as possums provided skins for warmth as well as food.

The same features which attracted the Kaurna and Peramangk people to the area, also attracted European settlers from the earliest days of the colony. These early European immigrants displaced the Kaurna and Peramangk people from the Mount Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Plain within a few decades during the mid 19th century.

When the Europeans first arrived in the district in the late 1830s, the Peramangk people had made a significant impact on the eastern part of the district. Their management of the land had included the periodic lighting of bush fires. These were designed to kill the smaller trees, and encourage the more prolific growth of kangaroo grass. The grass then provided food for the kangaroos, which were one of their main sources of meat. Hence, parts of the district were sparsely wooded with red gums, and well stocked with tall, thick kangaroo grass. Ironically, the land was also ideal for the superimposition of the European brand of pastoralism.

Few references are made to Aboriginal people in the European historical records of the Onkaparinga Valley. There was an Aboriginal Reserve provided on the banks of the Onkaparinga River to the north-east of Oakbank on sections 5001 & 5003-5. However, there are few references to it being much used, and by 1887, these Crown Lands were subdivided to provide 'Workingmen's Blocks'.[7]

One Aboriginal man who is recorded as settling in the area after the European invasion, tended Day's lime kiln near Woodside from the early 1870s. Day constructed a cottage for his employee in the early 1880s, and the cottage still survives near the remains of the kiln. The kiln is currently entered on the State Heritage Register, and the cottage has been recommended for the local heritage register.

A less harmonious example of early inter-European/Aboriginal relations occurred in the Mount Charles area. In 1862, Thomas Inglis took up section 5281 and called his property Sandy Water Holes. Conflict with local Aboriginal people over access to the waterhole led to the construction of a fortified barn which is still known as the fort.

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[5] Tindale, Norman B 1974, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia.*

[6] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 24.

[7] See Brockhoff, Carol: 1989, *Balhannah,* pp 9 & 12; & 1990, *Oakbank*, pp 16 & 33.

2.1.3   European settlement

The Onkaparinga Valley was not on one of the major South Australian exploration routes. Its proximity both to Adelaide, and to the quickly domesticated parts of the Adelaide Hills, contributed to its early survey and settlement by entrepreneurial Adelaide inhabitants in search of timber supplies or pastures for sheep. Due to the South Australian policy of survey before settlement, it was not until 1839 that the first surveys and settlement of the district occurred.

The major themes of this early settlement phase were the early harvesting of timber, particularly in the Forest Range part of the district; and the early occupation and then survey of land by employees of the South Australian Company and by individual entrepreneurial settlers who established early properties in the area. Some of these latter figures were also instrumental in the founding of the district's major settlements. Another significant early theme was the distinct ethnic settlement groups in the district, particularly the large groups of Germans around Hahndorf and in and around Lobethal; and the smaller Scottish and southern English conclaves at Inverbrackie and Charleston respectively.

2.1.3.1 Distinct ethnic settlements

German settlement

The major focal points for German settlement within the Onkaparinga Valley and its immediate vicinity were the towns of Hahndorf and Lobethal.

Hahndorf and its environs
Although Hahndorf is outside of the study area, some of its subsidiary settlement areas fall within the Onkaparinga Valley district, particularly the small township of Grünthal (now Verdun), and areas around the Paech Brothers Road. The town of Hahndorf was one of the earliest towns in the Adelaide Hills, and was founded by German emigrants who travelled to South Australia in Captain Hahn's *Zebra,* which arrived in December 1838.

Lobethal and its environs
The major area of German settlement in the Onkaparinga Valley is the town of Lobethal and its immediate environs. Lobethal was founded by German emigrants who arrived in South Australia in October 1841 on the *Skiold.* They had travelled out with their pastor G D Fritsche, and spent their first few months in South Australia in the settlements of Klemzig, Hahndorf or Tanunda. At this time, Ferdinand Müller was running sheep in the Onkaparinga Valley area for the South Australian Company. Müller suggested that the passengers from the *Skiold* should establish themselves in the Western Branch area of the Onkaparinga.

In May 1842, the settlers purchased sections 5124 and 5125 from J F Krumnow by an arrangement where he retained the title as he was the only naturalised British subject of Fritsche's congregation. These sections were divided between the 18 families and included four acres for a church and school, two acres of which were donated by Müller. The town was officially drawn up in 1855, and one of its distinctive German elements is its *Hufendorf* layout. There are also many significant German buildings in the town.

Many German farmers bought land not far from the Lobethal settlement, and several smaller settlements were also founded nearby. These included Neudorf, Schönthal, Tabor Valley and Spring Head. The first of these was Neudorf (new town), located in a valley to the west of Lobethal. In mid 1845, the settlement of Schönthal (beautiful valley) was established to the east of Lobethal.

The largest of the settlements, Spring Head, was established in July 1849, when Christian Schubert and his wife Eleanore purchased sections 5309 and 5306. This settlement boasts several community buildings, comprising a Lutheran church, school and cemetery. Then in 1852, Johann Carl Heinrich Sickerdick and his family settled on 38 acres of Gottfried Krause's section 5167 to the north-west of Lobethal. In 1854, Sickerdick was joined by his brother-in-law Carl Seidel of Schönthal, and together they established the settlement of Tabor Valley (dark valley) and were soon joined by other settlers.

Many distinctive timber-slab, timber-framed, half-timbered and stone buildings survive in these settlements to attest to the German heritage of the area. Another significant theme associated with the German heritage of the area is its religious development. Both the distinctive pattern of German religious development and construction methods are looked at in more detail in later sections of this chapter.

Scottish settlement

Some of the wealthiest and most influential of the early settlers of the Onkaparinga Valley hailed from Scotland, and several parts of the district developed Scottish characteristics. In particular, Inverbrackie and Oakbank had close Scottish associations.

Inverbrackie was settled by Scottish farmers during the 1840s. The name of the settlement is attributed to Dr William Innes who took up section 5276 on 17 October 1844 and named his new property after his home in Scotland.[8] The Presbyterian church which was constructed in Inverbrackie in 1848 and opened in January 1849 was the Onkaparinga Valley's second church. A Presbyterian cemetery and manse were also constructed at Inverbrackie, although the settlement did not flourish and was soon eclipsed by Woodside.

Meanwhile Oakbank was founded by the Johnston family, who hailed from the Glasgow area. William Johnston and his family had arrived in South Australia in 1839 and settled in the Onkaparinga Valley area in 1840. He purchased various sections (including 5030 in 1850 on which the town of Woodside was later laid out). In 1843, three of his sons, William, James and Andrew, established a brewery at a place he named Oak Bank after the place near Glasgow where his mother's family had had a manufacturing establishment.[9] The brewery became the focus for the development of the town of Oakbank, which was subdivided in 1855. James Johnston was also instrumental in the founding of the more important town of Woodside.

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[8] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 156.
[9] Brockhoff, Carol 1990, *Oakbank*, p 9.

In addition to William Innes, the Johnstons and the Murdochs, many other significant early Scottish settlers contributed to the development of the district, including Andrew Galbraith and the Mitchell family. Other Scottish place names which survive in the area include Craigdarroch (established by the Murdochs in 1841) and Glensloy (south-east of Oakbank). There is also a Scottsburn Road near Murdoch Hill. Significant numbers of Scottish settlers also established themselves in and around Lobethal and Woodside, and Presbyterian churches were established in each of those towns.

English settlement

The most distinctive English settlement area was around Mount Charles and Charleston. Newman Road near Charleston was settled by several significant pioneers who hailed from southern England, and brought with them some of the distinctive building traditions of their respective counties. The most important example is Gumbanks, which was established by William Dunn in 1843. When constructing his earliest buildings, Dunn used cob-walling methods which were native to his home county of Devonshire. His neighbour Charles Newman hailed from Somerset, and also constructed a very English group of farm buildings at Blackford, including a substantial house with a Palladian design.

Other significant examples of English design are the Cornish mine buildings at the Balhannah and Grünthal mine sites; Charles Dunn's Mount Charles property near Charleston; the Edwards farm near Oakbank; and John Williams' farm near Mattners Road to the east of Balhannah.

2.1.3.2 South Australian Company

The South Australian Company was the most significant early landowner in the district. In 1839, it commissioned the Mount Barker and Onkaparinga Special Surveys. By the end of that year, the Company owned half of the land in the district, over 9,000 acres. These significant land-holdings were initially used by the Company for their own grazing, but were eventually leased to local farmers. In 1845, the Company had only 3 tenants, but by 1850, there were 74 tenants in the district.[10]

Despite the quantity of land owned by the Company, their management policies compromised the quality of their properties. A lot of the land was made available on short leases, with most commonly lasting 7 or 14 years, and some areas having 3-year leases. Also, tenants were not encouraged to improve the land as they were not compensated for this at the end of the lease. This encouraged farming practices which were not favourable for the long-term improvement of the land. Other unpopular conditions placed on the leases included stipulations that only 20 acres could be used for farming, and the rest should be kept for grazing, conditions which were not favourable for the poorer settlers.[11] As the company were absentee landlords, they were out of touch with the needs of the community, and did not contribute to the growth of the towns and the provision of

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[10] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 23.
[11] *ibid*, pp 239-40.

amenities for residents. Despite this, they retained a significant hold over the area until the early 20th century when they sold off most of their land.

2.1.3.3 Significant pioneers

Other significant pioneering individuals are mentioned in more detail within the section on the sphere of their significance: whether it be their contribution to the establishment of one of the townships or settlements; or their associations with one of the major industries or cultural themes of the district.

2.1.3.4 Development of Roads

The establishment of a major through-route traversing the Onkaparinga Valley had a significant impact on the development of the district. The road from Adelaide to Mount Barker was constructed from January 1841. By Christmas of that year, the *Register* noted that a road to Balhannah had been started, and that its completion would throw open the lands which had been surveyed in the Special Survey of the Sources of the Onkaparinga.[12]

2.1.4   Establishment of townships

There are a large number of townships and settlements in the Onkaparinga Valley district, each one of which has a distinctive character and history. Those places which established post offices and some amenities such as schools, halls or churches have been classified as townships. The district's eight townships are Balhannah, Charleston, Forest Range, Lenswood, Lobethal, Oakbank, Verdun and Woodside. The smaller or less significant settlement areas are described in section 2.1.5.

2.1.4.1 Balhannah

Balhannah is the district's first township both alphabetically and chronologically. The area in which the town of Balhannah is now situated was surveyed in 1839 as part of the Mount Barker special survey. The township of Balhannah was founded by James Turnbull Thomson who arrived in South Australia in 1839 and purchased section 4208 later that year. He named the village after his mother and sister, both of whom were named Hannah; and 'bal' being Celtic for a town.

By 1840, Thomson had established the Balhannah Hotel and built himself a residence next door. Thomson's original residence has since been demolished and replaced by a large stone building on the main street, and his original hotel building was demolished to make way for extensions to the Golden Cross hotel. Thomson's second house was constructed further along the main street on the east side of the creek. It is believed that Thomson had an illicit still on this property which was located in an underground cellar and secret 10' x 4' chamber.[13] This house was later purchased by the Kelsey family, and the house and still room have since been demolished.

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[12] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 213.
[13] Noon, C W L, A S Kelsey & W M Miller 1936, *Balhannah Centenary 1839-1939,* [unpag.].

In 1845, Thomson left Balhannah, returning in 1850 and applying for a hotel license in 1852. In 1855 Thomson applied for a license for both the hotel and a general store, but they were refused. Meanwhile, Edward Morris had established the Golden Cross Inn in 1850, on a site adjacent to Thomson's original hotel, and by 1855 this was Balhannah's only hotel.[14]

The small allotments in Thomson's village did not encourage rapid development of the town, and in the late 1850s, two separate speculators established subdivisions adjacent to Balhannah. The first of these was Blyth Town, which was laid out by James Blyth in 1857 to the north of the Verdun Road and west of the road from Carey Gully. This did not prove a very successful village. The second was Gilleston, which was subdivided by Osmond Gilles in 1858. Gilleston was located to the north of the Main Road directly opposite Balhannah, and became the site of a significant stone bridge, and the town school. A few dwellings were also constructed there in the late 19th and early 20th century, as well as the 1931 Methodist Church. However, Gilleston never achieved the successful independence that Gilles probably hoped for. Instead, the township remained subordinate to, and became subsumed into, the greater township of Balhannah.

Apart from the hotels, other significant early buildings in Balhannah were the school (established 1851, current building 1858), post office (1851), Anglican church (established 1848, current building 1865); and later the Institute (1915) and Methodist Church (1931). Important industrial structures included the railway station (1883); cheese and butter factory (1894) and cooperative store (1914 - Australia's first private fruit cold store). Other significant industries in and near the town which contributed to its prosperity were copper and gold mining; jam making; cider making; the Balhannah fruit nurseries; a timber mill and case factory; a tannery; and poultry and pig farming[15]; and race-horse breeding.

Today, the town is an important local service town, with a large supermarket, two shopping centres and a large hardware store. Balhannah is also the site of modern residential developments which cater particularly for Adelaide commuters and local retirees. Many of the town's significant buildings have been extended and modernised to meet the needs of the growing population. The original school is now a house, and the students of the town can attend the Oakbank Area School. Buildings such as the hotel, post office and two churches are still in use, and have been extended in the late 20th century.

2.1.4.2 Charleston

In 1850, Charles Dunn established his property 'Mount Charles' on part of section 5136 in the Hundred of Onkaparinga, not far from the properties of his brother William (Gumbanks) and brother-in-law Charles Newman (Blackford). Dunn recognised the need for a township to provide services for his family and other settlers in the area, and so in

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[14] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* pp 23-24.
[15] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, pp 78-79.

1851 he established a township in section 5197 at the junction of the road to the Bremer (Newman Road) and the main road through the Onkaparinga Valley.

Being a religious man, his first priority was the construction of a chapel. Thus, the first lot he sold out of his township land was lot 42, a location in the proposed Charlestown which was nearest his Mount Charles home. This land was sold for a token £5 for a Primitive Methodist chapel and school. In 1852, the construction of the chapel was funded by Charles and William Dunn and Charles Newman, and later a cemetery was laid out on the site. Charles Dunn, Charles Newman and many of their extended families are buried in the cemetery, including Dunns, Newmans and Bells.

The next town allotment was sold in May 1855 to John Phillips, who soon established a hotel there. This was originally licensed as the Charles Town Hotel, however in 1857 he changed the name to the Charleston Hotel. In that same year, Dunn's plan for Charleston was officially surveyed and laid out.

Other significant early buildings in the town were the post office and store of about 1855 (now gone); the primary school of 1856; and the smithy of 1863. Later community and commercial buildings include the general store at 12 Newman Road (1882); butchers shop (1883); new post office at 8 Newman Road (1890); and memorial hall (1955). In 1936. a triangular reserve was fenced and named the Newman Centennial Park, commemorating the State's Centenary and one of the district's most significant early settlers.

The Charleston school is now closed, and of the various shops, only a small post office and a separate shop are left in the township. Charleston now has a predominantly residential flavour, with community and recreational facilities including the reserve, tennis courts, hall and a drama centre in the old school.

2.1.4.3 Forest Range

It was not until 1884 that Forest Range was officially recognised as a township. Prior to this, the area had a scattered population of timber workers and few settled farmers. The Forest Range district was originally known as the Tiers, which was a name given to this forest area in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Initially the area was inhabited by itinerant timber cutters, but later in the 19th century it was settled by farmers. One of the earliest public buildings in the area was the Splitter's Inn which Serle established on section 64 in 1858. This hotel closed the following year, and it was not until 1867 that Caleb Biggs established a wine-shop on his section 81 by the Forest Road.

Caleb Biggs was a small land-holder of Tusmore, and he and his brother first visited the Tiers in 1853 for timber cutting. In 1854, there was a gold rush along the Stony Creek, and Biggs was one of the successful miners. By 1855, the rush was over, and most of the miners moved on to other goldfields. However, Biggs returned to the area in February 1857, when he bought section 81 adjacent to Forest Road and Stony Creek. In 1867, he established a wine shop on his property *The Bluff*, which he ran in conjunction with farming his land and working as a sawyer in the local forests. His original slab house was

replaced by a stone one in 1870, and in March 1884, he opened a hotel above the original wine shop.

The name Forest Range was first used for the area in 1870, and eventually the hotel became known as the Forest Range Hotel. This significant early commercial building in Forest Range was bought by Pike's Brewery in 1913, and was closed in 1939 when its license was transferred to the new Oakbank Hotel. Since then, the Forest Range hotel has been used as a private residence.

Another significant early building in the Forest Range area was the Jerry's Flat school, which was established in a slab hut on section 5148 in 1869. In 1883, a more permanent stone building was constructed on section 5149 at the crest of the Lenswood Hill. The residence and 30-pupil schoolroom were constructed at a cost of £250. This building was called the Forest School and had 44 students in its first year. The first teacher at this new school was John Brock Fry, a former sailor and sawyer who taught in both schools between 1871 and 1900. The original stone building is now part of the Lenswood Primary School and is surrounded by extensions, including a large schoolroom of 1937.

1884 was a significant year for the Forest Range settlement area. Not only did Biggs license his hotel in 1884, but the Stony Creek Primitive Methodist Chapel was constructed, and the Forest Range post office was opened in the village school. Between 1887 and 1889 the post office operated from Mrs Egglington's house on section 63, and in 1889 it moved to a slab hut adjacent to the oval. This hut was superseded by a stone post office and shop building in the early 1890s. Significant building types in the area include timber and pisé buildings, although unfortunately few of the pisé structures now survive.

Other significant places in the township are the two ovals, the war memorial and the community hall. The Forest Range oval was constructed by community subscription and volunteer labour in 1906 on 3¾ acres of Biggs' Flat. The community then proceeded to construct a hall adjacent to the oval in 1910. After the 1955 bushfires it was reconstructed and reopened in 1957. Meanwhile, the Forest Range community also constructed the Central Recreation Ground by the ford over Stony Creek in 1910.

In 1917, the separate town of Lenswood was founded in the eastern part of Forest Range when a post office and shop was opened there. In 1919, the Lenswood and Forest Range War Memorial was erected adjacent to the Central Recreation Ground which was between the two townships. Forest Range's post office and shop is now open part-time, and otherwise residents can use the Lenswood facilities. Forest Range no longer has a distinct town centre, but remains as a number of scattered houses and community places as it was originally.

2.1.4.4 Lenswood

Lenswood did not actually receive its current name until 1917. Before that time, the area was known by a variety of names and descriptions. The area which now includes Lenswood and Forest Range was a renowned timber cutting district from the late 1830s

and was generally referred to as the Tiers. After 1870, the area gradually became known as Forest Range, with the Lenswood area being known as the eastern end of Forest Range. One part of the Lenswood area was more specifically known as Mitchell Flat after Thomas Neilson Mitchell who purchased section 5144 in 1850.[16] This land in the lower eastern section of the range became a farming area from the 1850s. Later, fruit growers had particular success in the area.

Early community development in the area included the Forest School which was constructed in 1883 on section 5149; the Stony Creek Primitive Methodist Chapel of 1884; the cooperative fruit packing and cold storage shed of 1908; and the Church of England church of 1913-4 (now a house near Stony Creek). In 1917, a post office was opened in the area and it was at this time the settlement was named Lenswood, to commemorate the French town of Lens which was located on the front line for much of World War I.[17] Subsequent to the establishment of this post office, other community buildings included a shop; the Lenswood and Forest Range War Memorial of 1919; a new Methodist Church of 1932; and a Church of Christ Chapel of 1935 (demolished and replaced in 1973). Then in 1946 a general store and garage opened in the town; and these, together with the Uniting Church, now provide a focus for the Lenswood township centre.

2.1.4.5 Lobethal

The township of Lobethal was founded by German emigrants who arrived in South Australia in October 1841 on the *Skiold.* They had travelled out with their pastor G D Fritsche, and spent their first few months in South Australia in the settlements of Klemzig, Hahndorf or Tanunda. At this time, Ferdinand Müller was running sheep in the Onkaparinga Valley area for the South Australian Company. Müller suggested that the passengers from the *Skiold* should establish themselves in the Western Branch area of the Onkaparinga.

In May 1842, the settlers purchased sections 5124 and 5125 from J F Krumnow by an arrangement where he retained the title as he was the only naturalised British subject of Fritsche's congregation. These sections were divided between the 18 families and included four acres for a church and school, two acres of which were donated by Müller. The heads of the 18 founding families were: Carl Meier; Gottfried Krause; Christian Wentzel; Samuel Gottlob Hoffman; Johann Kleinitz; Daniel Menzel; Gottlieb Felsch; Emanuel Klar; Ferdinand and August Müller; Gottfried Hauffe; Christian Hentschke; Gottfried Bormann; Christoph and Friedrich Kowald; and Traugott, August and Dienegott Weinert. Several of these original settlers of Lobethal constructed buildings which survive to this day.

In 1855, the town of Lobethal was officially drawn up. The 1855 plan shows the standard *Hufendorf* layout of the town, namely the use of long thin allotments (mostly 2-3 acres in Lobethal) which extend the full length of the section. Each allotment stretches between

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[16] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 178.
[17] *ibid,* p 178.

two parallel access roads (Mill Road and Ridge Road) and incorporates access to the creek which runs through Lobethal.[18]

The original main road in Lobethal was Mill Road, although this was soon replaced as a main thoroughfare by the Main Street, which cuts diagonally through the original parallel plan. The new Main Street provided a gentler slope for bullock cart access as well as easier access to some of the buildings located in the middle of their allotments, especially the Lutheran church and a few of the early farmhouses. The new Main Street also became the location for almost all of the town's subsequent commercial and community development, including hotels, shops, churches, halls and factories. The *Hufendorf* plan was broken up by further early subdivisions including the creation of connecting roads such as Post Office Road and Church Street.

The three outstanding features of Lobethal's development were its German heritage, its distinctive religious development, and its diverse industrial history.   The town's exceptional religious development was closely linked to its German heritage. The two outstanding features within the national context, were that both Australia's second (and oldest surviving) Lutheran church, and its first Lutheran seminary, were established in Lobethal in 1845.[19] Another aspect of Lobethal's religious development which is of note, is the way in which three breakaway congregations were established in the town. This was a pattern which occurred in several Lutheran communities in South Australia, although rarely to such an extent. Also, an indication of the dominance of Lutheranism in Lobethal is demonstrated by the fact that the early diffusion of the original congregation led to the establishment of four separate Lutheran churches in the one town before any other denomination had erected a single church there.

The earliest community building to be erected in Lobethal was the Lutheran church of 1845. This was Australia's first permanent Lutheran church building. A timber church was erected in Klemzig in 1839, but this has not survived. Back in Lobethal, also in 1845 a timber cottage was erected near the church to accommodate theological students. This was Australia's first Lutheran seminary and is now located within the Lobethal Historical Museum. A large two-storey manse was then constructed in 1867, completing the group of Lutheran buildings until extensive additions were made in the late 20th Century.

Apart from the significant St John complex, Lobethal was the site of several other church buildings, three of which were breakaway Lutheran churches formed because of political and doctrinal differences within the St John's congregation. The other Lutheran churches were St Paul's (1858); 'Zum Kreuze Christi (1863, now gone); and 'Zum Kripplein Christi' (1876, now the Prince of Peace Anglican Church).   The other major church to be established was a Presbyterian Church which was constructed in 1921.

Another significant early community building which was also connected to the Lutheran church was the Lobethal Lutheran school. The school was established by the town's founder and first teacher Ferdinand Müller in 1843, was moved in 1850 from Müller's own

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[18] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 82.

[19] Australia's first Lutheran church and school was constructed in Klemzig in 1839, it is now gone.

house to a purpose-built stone school building opposite St John's church. The present Lutheran school was then constructed in 1900.

Other significant early commercial and community buildings included the German Arms Hotel (1850, called the Alma Hotel from 1856 and rebuilt in 1950s); the Rising Sun Hotel (1850); hop factory (1869); the primary school and residence (established 1857, extended 1930 and 1979); the house and shop at 88 Main Street (1860); the house and shop at 101 Main Street (1860); the house and shop at 56-58 Main Street (1865); the butcher's shop and residence at 94 Main Street (1883); the post office (1883); the Institute building (1898); and the large cinema (1937). Many early houses and significant farm complexes also survive in the township. These include houses or domestic complexes at 37 (1856), 59 (1890), 63 (1857), 81 (1856), 87 (c1860), 113 (1860), 115 (1900), 117 (1880), and 124 (1880s complex) Main Street; 54 (1854) Mill Road; and 1 (1862), 5 (1863), and 23 (1885) Woodside Road. Prominent early house owners included Kleinschmidt (house and stable 1856), Haupé (1856), Kumnick (several houses 1856 & 1857) & Pfennig, Reinert and Bormann (1860).

Several significant local industries operated in the town of Lobethal, although most of the various buildings associated with them are now gone. The most significant industrial structures were the various structures associated with the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills which were established in 1872 on the site of Kleinschmidt's 1851 brewery. Other industries in the town included a tannery (1850); fruit drying factory (1880, now gone); Koehne's boot-maker's shop at 38 (1890); a hop factory (1890, now a shop); Kumnick's joinery shop (now gone); and a dressmaker's factory (1900, now a house). Few buildings now survive from these industries.

Periods of prosperity and growth within the town include the 1840s and 1850s when the town was being established, the later 19th Century when the various industries in the town were creating employment, and the 1920s and 1930s when a number of new houses were erected in the town, especially along the Jeffrey and Onkaparinga Streets.

Significant features of the town include surviving Germanic farm buildings dating from the first two decades of the town when it retained its *Hufendorf* character; the St John Lutheran Church complex which includes Australia's second Lutheran church (oldest surviving) and first Lutheran seminary; and surviving industrial buildings. Of less outstanding significance are the various shops, churches, public buildings and houses which have also played an important part in the history and development of this significant South Australian town.

The town attracts many visitors, especially at Christmas time when the Lobethal lights draw sightseers from all over the greater Adelaide area. The German heritage of the town also attracts many tourists, and there are several shops which are oriented towards capturing the tourist dollar. Also the clothing museum in the former Woollen Mills is an important local attraction.

2.1.4.6 Oakbank

Oakbank was essentially a company town which was established on farming land and grew slowly after the establishment of Johnston's brewery. Land in the area was first taken up in 1840 following the completion of the Mount Barker Survey.

William Johnston and his family had arrived in South Australia in 1839 and settled in the Onkaparinga Valley area in 1840. He purchased various sections (including 5030 in 1850 on which the town of Woodside was later laid out. In 1843, three of his sons, William, James and Andrew, established a brewery at a place he named Oak Bank after the place near Glasgow where his mother's family had had a manufacturing establishment.[20]   After William died in 1853, James and Andrew took over the brewery, and by 1854 they had purchased section 4018 from Andrew Galbraith and sections 4019 and 4020 from Thomas Hill.

In 1855, the Johnston brothers subdivided section 4018 to create the township of Oakbank.[21] The first subdivision was on the north-western side of the Woodside Road, but the south-western side also developed during the latter part of the 19th and early 20th century. A plan and perspective view of the town was completed by Robert Rickman Page in 1964.

Following the 1855 subdivision, the first allotment to be sold was lot 10 on the corner of Smith and Main Streets. It was purchased by William Whitfield who established a store and post office there. By 1857 an infant school had been established near the brewery, and in the following year a school and mechanic's institute were constructed by private subscription on section 5020. Other significant early buildings included the Primitive Methodist chapel (erected in 1863 and extended in 1887 when it was named the Wright Memorial chapel), and the wine shop (1871). By 1871, Oakbank boasted two general stores, a butcher, a post office, a wine-shop, a brewery, a flour mill, a blacksmith, a wheelwright and cooper, a school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.[22]

Another significant influence on the heritage and identity of Oakbank was the race-course. For many Australians, the only place in the Onkaparinga Valley whose name they recognise is Oakbank, due to the extremely popular and successful Easter Racing Carnival held there each year. The race course was established on the Johnstons' section 4019 by 1867, and by 1874 an annual racing carnival was being held there which attracted people from all over South Australia. In 1875, the Oakbank Racing Club was formed, and in the following year the race was named the Great Eastern Steeplechase. The first major construction at the course was a large grandstand which was erected between 1879 and 1880. Many subsequent structures have been erected at the course to cater for the significant influx of spectators and participants at the Easter Racing Carnival.

Two significant mansions were also constructed in Oakbank in the late 19th century, one for each of the town's founders. Andrew Johnston's impressive Dalintober was constructed on a site overlooking the town from the south-east in 1866; and James

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[20] Brockhoff, Carol 1990, *Oakbank*, p 9.
[21] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 198.
[22] Brockhoff, Carol 1990, *Oakbank*, p 40.

Johnston's Oakbank House was constructed on a significant site between town and racecourse and near the brewery between 1862 and 1868.

Later significant buildings to be constructed in the town were Henry Pike's Dorset Brewery which was established in 1886 and spawned many significant structures including the landmark tower on Elizabeth Street, and the surviving 1900 bottling shop behind it. In 1927, an Institute was constructed in the town to commemorate the soldiers of World War I. An interesting anomaly in Oakbank's development was that despite the intense brewing activity in the town, it was not until 1937 that it acquired its first hotel.

Oakbank's significant number of surviving early buildings and picturesque landscapes contribute to a strong heritage character. This character, combined with the fame of the races, attracts many visitors to the town and has contributed to tourism becoming Oakbank's main industry. Thus, buildings such as Pike's Brewery tower and Whitfield's original general store provide craft and antique shops for tourists. The town also has a strong residential character. The original school is now a kindergarten; and several other significant buildings have been converted to houses, including the chapel, Pike's bottling house and Rose's wine-shop. Of the early significant industrial and commercial buildings, only the original Johnston's brewery retains part of its original function, and continues to produce and sell bottled cordials.

2.1.4.7 Verdun

The Verdun township began its life in the 1840s and 50s as a small subsidiary settlement of Hahndorf. The first settlement was created when F Boehricke subdivided section 1922 by 1845. The early plan was based on the *Hufendorf* model used in Lobethal, but involved larger blocks to better suit the terrain. These blocks cross the Main Road and stretch down to the river. The settlement was located near to a major crossing of the river called the Stanley Bridge. In 1866, *Bailliere's* Gazetteer referred to the settlement, including the hotel, as Grunthal. Other names which were used for the hotel end of the settlement included Stanley Bridge and Windemere. In 1918, the town's name was changed to Verdun to commemorate a World War I battlefield.

The first permanent building in the settlement was the Fourth Hill hotel (later the Stanley Bridge) which was established in 1851 alongside the main road and a little to the west of the bridge. In 1871, Carl Storch established a tannery on part of section 3816. He soon converted his business to a wattle bark mill to alleviate his polluting of the Onkaparinga. Another early industry in the settlement was Edward Kramm's weaving factory, which was destroyed by fire in 1878.[23] Another short-lived industry which made a significant impact on the Grunthal area was the copper mine which was established in 1871 and thrived during the 1870s, only to close completely in 1882.

Despite all this early activity, it was not until 1875 that the township of Grünthal was officially laid out by Carl Storch. Soon afterwards, Mr Hoddenott established a post office and general store, and in 1879, a Bible Christian Methodist Church was established in the

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[23] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 238.

town (replaced in 1935). Later community buildings include a school (1913) and a public hall (foundation stone 1960, opened 1970).

Developments in the township area in the later 20th century include the establishment of a ready-mix concrete plant and a veterinary hospital.[24] In addition to the hotel, church, store, hall and school, the town also provides a Christian School in the original primary school, a gourmet restaurant in a nearby homestead, and a shop selling timber goods to local visitors.

2.1.4.8 Woodside

William Johnston and his family arrived in South Australia in 1839 and settled in the Onkaparinga Valley area in 1840. Three of his sons (William, James and Andrew) established a brewery at Oakbank in 1843, and during the 1840s and 1850s the Johnstons bought up a lot of land in the area, including section 5030. The latter section was purchased in 1850, at which time the embryo township of Woodside was formed. The town was possibly named after one of the towns of the Johnston family's Scottish homeland.

In 1851, the settlement was described as a

> long straggling, but interesting village… forming a continuous line at the foot of the woody ranges [alongside] the river.[25]

During the early 1850s, many of the first settlers in the village were German farmers and shopkeepers.

It was not until 1856 that the private township of Woodside was officially laid out by James Johnston. A total of 148 allotments were subdivided within his 83 acre section. The first allotments to be taken up were those along the Onkaparinga Valley Road, where the concentration of commercial buildings soon created a natural Main Street for the town. The early success of the town of Woodside led to several extensions being made to the original plan. The township of West Woodside was subdivided in 1858 on land owned by the South Australian Company. By 1859, 46 West Woodside allotments had been made available for sale, and Alfred Swaine reported that several brick cottages had already been constructed in the extension.[26] A second Woodside Extension was officially subdivided in 1864; and in 1882, the North Woodside Extension was subdivided.

Significant early buildings in the town include the Woodside Inn (1850); St Mark's Church of England (1851); the Primitive Methodist Chapel (1851); a primary school (1856); the Bedford Hotel (1857); a Primitive Methodist Chapel (1857, later a dairy factory); Hunter's general store (c1858); police station and courthouse (1859); Halstead's slaughterhouse (c1860s); St Petri Lutheran Church (1865); coach station (1874, now demolished); a row of worker's cottage at 11 Moffett Street (c1870s); and the Woodside Institute (1880). One

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[24] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 262.

[25] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 343.

[26] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *op sit*, pp 226-7.

of the most prosperous periods in Woodside's history was between 1882 and 1890 when the Woodside mines were in operation. One of the few community buildings constructed during this period was the Oddfellows' Hall, which was built on Moffett Street in 1886. Also in 1882, Council constructed footpaths in Woodside.[27]

Although not the most populous of the district's towns in the early 20th century, Woodside managed to secure the majority of the district's amenities and services. After 1910, Lobethal had a greater population than Woodside, which increased to more than twice Woodside's population during the middle of the century, due mainly to the many workers required at the Woollen Mills. However, Woodside had the Council Chambers, the Court House, and in 1925, the district's first electricity plant was located on the western edge of the town. By 1977, new Council chambers were built in Woodside, reinforcing the town's role as the major service town of the Onkaparinga Valley district.

2.1.5   Other settlement areas

Those settlements within the Onkaparinga Valley district which never achieved township status, but which had distinct histories and characters are described in the following section.

2.1.5.1 Blyth Town

James Thomson's 1840 subdivision of the original township of Balhannah had not been very successful owing to the small size of the blocks. Two small townships with more generous blocks were laid out adjacent to Balhannah in the late 1850s, Blyth Town and Gilleston. Blyth Town was a subdivision of part of section 4013 to the west of the road from Carey Gully and north of the road from Verdun. The village of Blyth Town was surveyed by James Blyth in 1857.[28] Blyth's town included the Church, James and Cross Streets which are now part of the area of the Balhannah township. Most of the development of this part of the town occurred in the 20th century.

2.1.5.2 Bonney's Flat

Bonney's Flat was first settled in the 1840s, with the Camac family establishing their property in 1842 and Jabez Johnson soon afterwards. The only community building to be erected in Bonney's Flat was the Primitive Methodist Chapel (now demolished) and cemetery (still surviving) which were established in 1859 on land donated by John Camac senior. The chapel was less used after the construction of the Balhannah Methodist Church in 1930, and when the Bonney's Flat church burnt down in 1959 it was not replaced. There was also a timber-frame and timber-clad Sunday School room at Bonney's Flat which has since been relocated. The Camac family were prominent local residents, several of whom are buried in the cemetery. The earliest recorded burial was that of one-month-old Thomas Camac in 1867.[29]

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[27] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 241.

[28] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 40.

[29] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 58.

2.1.5.3 Carey Gully

Although the township of Carey Gully does not fall within the district of Onkaparinga Valley, one of the significant properties in the township area does fall just within the district boundary. That place is section 34 adjacent to Greenhill Road which has belonged to the White family for over 145 years. Carey Gully itself was first described as Paddy Carey's Gully in 1851; and the township got its first post office in 1865, and was officially laid out in 1866.[30]

George White first arrived in the Tiers area as a timber-cutter. In 1855, he purchased section 34 on which he constructed a cottage, felled timber, and later established a market garden. In 1900, the property passed to his son Thomas White, who then continued to live there until his death in 1960. During the 1980s, the White family donated a 15-hectare portion of their property comprising undeveloped scrub to the National Parks and Wildlife Service. This is now part of the Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park. White's original house has been demolished.

2.1.5.4 Gilleston

James Thomson's 1840 subdivision of the original township of Balhannah had not been very successful owing to the small size of the blocks. Two small townships with larger blocks were laid out adjacent to Balhannah in the late 1850s, Blyth Town and Gilleston. Gilleston was a subdivision of part of section 4014 to the north of the roads from Carey Gully and the main road to Oakbank. This piece of land was purchased by Colonial Treasurer Osmond Gilles on 27 May 1841.[31] By 24 August 1858, the Gilleston township was subdivided into 51 allotments by R B Colley. It was subsequently laid out by C B Young on behalf of Gilles, whose agent was J W Bull.[32] The new village included Nairne Road, River Street, Bridge Street and Ford Street.[33]

A contemporary advertisement for the village described its main feature as the Gilleston Bridge, which was 'a very handsome stone structure that has been thrown across the Onkaparinga on section 4014' and assured readers that the new town was 'eminently suited… to supply the wants of a large agricultural district… [and] affords an opening for every trade and calling'.[34] Despite these enthusiastic advertisements of the town, little development occurred in the Gilleston blocks during the latter half of the 19th century. Three allotments were set aside as school, Methodist chapel and market reserve respectively, but during the 19th century, only the school was built (1858). The Methodist chapel was not constructed until 1930.

By the time Osmond Gilles died in 1866, only 17 of the remaining 48 lots had been sold.[35] Several sets of allotments were then sold to farmers and shopkeepers in the late 1870s

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[30] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 64.
[31] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 296.
[32] *ibid*, p 231.
[33] *ibid*, p 164.
[34] *Register,* 21 April 1858, p 4d.
[35] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, pp 235 & 296-7.

and early 1880s. Some of the houses in the Gilleston area date back to the 19th century, but most date from the 20th century. The township never achieved the successful independence that Gilles probably hoped for. Instead it remained subordinate to, and became subsumed into, the greater township of Balhannah.

2.1.5.5 Hay Valley

Hay Valley was the name given to the valley near Nairne where John Dunn erected the first South Australian windmill in 1842.[36] Today, the area comprises sparsely populated grazing lands with no focus of settlement or community buildings.

2.1.5.6 Inverbrackie

Inverbrackie is an area which was settled by Scottish farmers during the 1840s. Its name is attributed to Dr William Innes who took up section 5276 on 17 October 1844 and named his new property after his home in Scotland.[37] When the Reedy Creek mine near Palmer opened in the following year, traffic passed through Innes' section which encouraged the establishment of the Inverbrackie Hotel. This hotel was licensed to J Payne from 1846, and was known as Payne's Inn. A meeting of local farmers was held in the hotel in 1846 to discuss the building of a Presbyterian church. The church was built in 1848 and opened in January 1849, with a school being opened and a cemetery established soon afterwards. Another significant early building in the Inverbrackie area was the large flour mill which was established in 1850. There was also a Royal Mail delivery to Inverbrackie from 1853.

Despite this accelerated early development, the settlement of Inverbrackie never developed into a notable town. James Johnston established the embryo township of Woodside one mile to the north-west in 1850, and Inverbrackie did not compete. Woodside quickly became a successful centre for local commerce, industry and social activity and was officially surveyed as a township in 1856. Meanwhile in Inverbrackie, Payne's Inn closed in 1851. By the mid 1850s, the Inverbrackie flour mill was being described as being in Woodside, although it was actually closer to Oakbank than the other two towns. The Inverbrackie school was closed in 1858, and the students had to travel to Woodside. By the late 1860s, the Woodside post office had taken over local communications. Then the Inverbrackie Presbyterian church was closed in 1878 when the congregation purchased the larger Lutheran Church at Woodside rededicating it as St John's Presbyterian Church. The manse at Inverbrackie had been constructed in 1857 and remained in use until 1921, when it was sold for use as a private house. The only community establishment at Inverbrackie which has remained open is the cemetery next to the ruins of the old church.

The Woodside Army Camp

During the 20th century, Inverbrackie became the site of the significant Woodside Army Camp which was established in 1927 and had a significant impact on the area. The

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[36] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 145.
[37] *ibid,* p 156.

advent of World War II was then the catalyst for major expansions to the camp. After the expansions were completed in October 1939, the camp resembled a self-contained township with its impressive range of facilities.   These not only included military administration and accommodation; but also both Church of England and Roman Catholic Chapels, a post office, two bank agencies, a railway office, baths, theatre, a barber and a hall for Salvation Army and YMCA meetings.[38]

From 1947, the Woodside Army Camp was used as a migrant camp for 12 years.[39] When the National Training Scheme was also introduced at the Army Camp in 1951, the facilities were again extended and the trainees lived next to the migrants.[40] After National Service ceased in 1963, the Woodside Army Camp continued to be used for army training.   In 1975, the camp also provided accommodation for Darwin evacuees after Cyclone Tracy. In 1981, the Third Battalion left the camp, and in the next five years it was completely reconstructed.   During this period, all surviving World War II or earlier structures were demolished. The camp currently occupies a large amount of land in the Inverbrackie area and has also spawned several streets of late 20th century residential development in the township.

2.1.5.7 Manx Town

In 1851, Francis Palmer of Radley near Inverbrackie purchased part of section 5296 from Andrew Murdoch (see Murdoch Hill). By 1855, Palmer had sold the land to Alexander Lorimer, and a hotel had been established there by licensee William Gosling.[41] The hotel operated as the Wheat Sheaf Inn until 1863.   The location of the inn is variously described as Manx Town or Inverbrackie. Between 1859 and 1881 there was also a Manx Town school registered in the district.[42]   There are no other references to community buildings in Manx Town, and nothing remains of the hotel or school buildings. Thus the name of this settlement has not been retained, and the few houses scattered in the area are now part of Murdoch Hill.

2.1.5.8 Mount Charles

The area of Mount Charles was named after Charles Newman who was the first settler on section 165. Newman first arrived in the area as a stockman for the South Australian Company in the middle of 1839. He was also responsible for overseeing the Onkaparinga Special Survey which the Company had purchased. Newman built a slab hut on Mt Charles from where he tended the Company sheep. William Dunn settled in the Mount Charles area in 1843, establishing his significant property Gumbanks. In 1846, Newman purchased section 5130, and in 1855 he built a substantial stone house on his property which he named Blackford.   Other early settlers in the area were Charles Dunn, who purchased section 3968 in 1845, 5136 in 1851 and 5196 in 1857, establishing a property which he named Mount Charles. A two-storey stone house was erected on section 5136

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[38] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 255.

[39] *ibid*, p 257.

[40] *ibid*, p 258.

[41] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 6.7.

[42] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 192.

of Dunn's Mt Charles property in the early 1850s. Charles Dunn also later founded the town of Charleston which he named after himself, although the important Newman Road commemorated his brother-in-law Charles Newman. There are a few houses and farms in the Mount Charles area, but no community buildings or township apart from Charleston.

2.1.5.9 Mount Torrens

Although the township of Mount Torrens does not fall within the district of Onkaparinga Valley, some of the significant places in the township area do fall just within the district boundary. The significant place nearest Mount Torrens is Hirthe's cottage and smokehouse, which is located on section 5107 off Hirthes Road to the south of the town. The town of Mount Torrens was established in 1853 by George Dunn.[43]

Section 5107 near Mount Torrens was granted to William Brook in 1851 and it was soon taken over by German settler Samuel Jantke. Jantke was an important local landowner and served as a local Councillor in 1866. Jantke constructed a two-roomed half-timbered cottage on the property, and later added a kitchen and cellar to the house. He also constructed a detached smokehouse to the north-west of the house. The property was transferred to the ownership of Friedrich Wilhelm Hirthe in 1896, and it has remained in the Hirthe family to this day. The family name has been commemorated by Hirthes Road which runs between Charleston and Mount Torrens. The original house and smokehouse have not been occupied for many decades, and as such have retained much of their original layout and detailing. The two buildings have been recommended for the local heritage register.

The settlement of Spring Head also falls within the Mount Torrens postal area, and this significant area is described in more detail in section 2.1.5.15.

2.1.5.10   Murdoch Hill

Murdoch Hill (originally Murdock Hill) was a settlement established when John and Margaret Murdoch (aka Murdock) purchased section 5294 in the Hundred of Onkaparinga soon after their arrival in South Australia in 1839. The property they established in 1841 was called Craigdarroch. After her husband's early death, Margaret continued to purchase and occupy land in the area, and their son Andrew bought further land in the area in 1854.[44]

There was never an actual township at Murdoch Hill, with the nearest hotel being located at Manx Town. Few community buildings have been erected in the Murdoch Hill area with the most notable surviving structure being the former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Scottsburn Road. There are also several early cottages and several significant mine sites in the area.

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[43] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 312.
[44] *ibid,* p 216.

2.1.5.11   Neudorf

Pioneering German families first took up land in the Lobethal area in 1842. Settlement was originally focussed on the town of Lobethal itself, but several other small settlements also grew up. The first of these was Neudorf (new town), located in a valley to the west of Lobethal.

Several significant farms were established in the Neudorf area, including Müller's farm where his family grew hops and erected one of the State's only surviving hop kilns, and the Klopsch farm which contains a number of significant early German farm buildings. Despite a lack of community buildings such as church or post office, the settlement retained enough of an identity to have an enforced name change during World War I. From 1918 to 1986, the settlement was called Mamburdi which is Aboriginal for Southern Cross.[45] In this report, places within the Neudorf settlement are included in the Lobethal district.

2.1.5.12   Onkaparinga (town)

On 21 November 1882, the *Register* contained an advertisement for the town of Onkaparinga. The 36-acre section 4030 near the Balhannah railway station was to be divided into 36 lots. However, the attempt to establish this town was unsuccessful.[46]

2.1.5.13   Reefton Heights

In 1881, subdivision plans were also prepared for a new town around the Bird in Hand mine. The town, which was named Reefton Heights, was proposed to accommodate the large influx of miners to the area. When the crucial Bird in Hand mine failed in 1889, the subdivision plan was completely rejected and the paper town of Reefton Heights was never developed.

2.1.5.14   Schönthal

Pioneering German families first took up land in the Lobethal area in 1842. Settlement was originally focussed on the town of Lobethal itself, but several other small settlements also grew up. The first of these was Neudorf (new town), located in a valley to the west of Lobethal. In mid 1845, the settlement of Schönthal (beautiful valley) was established to the east of Lobethal. Like the neighbouring German settlement at Spring Head, the settlers here were more prosperous than those of Neudorf and Tabor Valley, and were able to build many of their first buildings of stone rather than timber. The 19th-century buildings of significance which survive at the settlement are three stone barns.

Despite a lack of community buildings such as church or post office, the settlement retained enough of an identity to have an enforced name change during World War I.

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[45] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 224.
[46] *ibid,* p 233.

From 1918 to 1986, the settlement was called Boongala which is Aboriginal for shade.[47] In this report, places within the Schönthal settlement are included in the Lobethal district.

2.1.5.15   Spring Head

This farming settlement has significant associations with early German settlement, and in particular with the Schubert family. One of the most common German surnames in South Australia's early history was Schubert. Among the settlers of the mid 1840s were Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Schubert (Wilhelm) and his brother Johann Christian Schubert (Christian), both of whom settled in the Lobethal area. In July 1849, Christian and his wife Eleanore purchased sections 5309 and 5306. They first built a two-roomed cottage on section 5309. Then in 1855 they constructed a significant homestead on section 5306 near one of the springs at the head of the Onkaparinga River. (currently on the State Heritage Register). Their property became known as Spring Head.

In 1856, a two-roomed school and teacher's residence was constructed on the site of the current bell tower on Schubert's section 5309. This school building was also used for Lutheran church services, and was replaced with a larger building in 1865. Due to the growing congregation, a separate church building was erected at the peak of the hill in 1872. This church was replaced with the current Trinity Lutheran Church in 1909. The current school building was constructed in 1893 and served as the local school until its closure in 1917. It was then reopened in 1931, and was extended in 1954.

The church and school form the focus for the small settlement which developed at Spring Head, with the other main site of significance to the community being the Lutheran cemetery about one kilometre to the west of the church and school complex.

2.1.5.16   Tabor Valley

In mid 1845, the settlement of Schönthal (beautiful valley) was established to the east of Lobethal. Then in 1852, Johann Carl Heinrich Sickerdick and his family settled on 38 acres of Gottfried Krause's section 5167 to the north-west of Lobethal. In 1854, Sickerdick was joined by his brother-in-law Carl Seidel of Schönthal, and together they established the settlement of Tabor Valley (dark valley) where they were soon joined by other settlers.

The valley was densely wooded, and the settlers were generally less affluent than their neighbours at Spring Head and Schönthal, so they constructed their first buildings of timber slabs. Other early constructions were half-timbered and later buildings were of stone. Some of the pioneering timber slab buildings still survive in Tabor Valley, including the barn and cellar on section 5177 (former Nitschke farm) and the hut at Hart's farm on section 5167.

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[47] *ibid,* pp 43 & 280.

2.1.5.17   Western Branch

The Western Branch area comprises the land to the north-west of the Onkaparinga River between Balhannah and Woodside, and is dominated by the early property of Martin's Creek. Development in the area varies from German farms towards Lobethal to large pastoral and farming properties near Balhannah. There are no community buildings in this area, and its residents patronise their respective local towns.

2.1.5.18   Workingmen's Blocks

The Workingmen's Blocks to the north-east of Oakbank were subdivided in 1887, with the first being taken up by Mrs Rollbusch in 1888. The blocks were the result of a scheme which was first proposed in 1855 to encourage labourers with irregular or poorly-paid employment to become self-sufficient. A chief mover in the creation of the Oakbank blocks was local Member of the Legislative Council Mr G W Cotton.

The area chosen comprised sections 5001 & 5003-5: Crown Lands which had originally been allocated for use as an Aboriginal Reserve. In 1887, this area was subdivided into blocks which were leased for 21 years with Right of Purchase after that time. The workers who settled in the blocks soon constructed a variety of cottages, and the area was locally referred to as Cottontown in honour of Cotton's input to the scheme. Many of the lessees were able to buy their blocks in the early 20th century. Several of the early cottages in the Blocks have been recommended for the local heritage register.

2.1.5.19   Other historic localities

Of the localities mentioned above, some gained their names from their proximity to certain large properties or natural features, or their associations with notable early landowners. Several examples of this in the Forest Range and Lenswood area include Abbot's Flat, Mitchell's Flat, Stoney Creek and German Swamp. One unusual case of a local namesake is found in the case of Jerry's Flat. This area, which is now the site of the Lenswood Primary School and several other significant local places, was named after a large snake which eluded capture for many years and was known as Jerry.[48]

Other locality names in the area included Wash Creek near Vernon Park, and Sandy Water Holes on Burnley Road east of Woodside. John Monks settled at Shady Grove near Balhannah, and the Murdochs and Mitchells at Craigdarroch near Murdoch Hill. Other localities included Scotts Creek (aka Brushyards) to the east of the district; Oatlands near Hay Valley; and Rocky Gully and Glensloy to the south-east of Oakbank. Most of these names were commonly used during the 19th century, but are now little used.[49]

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[48] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 287.
[49] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 153.

2.1.6   Early construction methods

The earliest settlers in the district constructed their first buildings from whatever materials came to hand. The earliest buildings were by nature temporary structures which were designed to provide basic shelter until more suitable permanent buildings could be constructed. After a new cottage was built, the previous hut would generally be used as some sort of outbuilding or as additional accommodation for extended family or servants, until it fell down. **Because of their temporary nature, few of these very early huts survive. Those which do survive are of great significance to the district.** The materials which were most commonly used for these early structures were mud, grasses and timber.

2.1.6.1 Earth construction

Throughout the early 1840s, most buildings were huts which were constructed either of timber; by using mud and reeds from the banks of local rivers and creeks; or by using earth and sods from the fields. There are many different names and methods for the various types of earth construction. Most commonly in the Onkaparinga Valley area, there are buildings constructed of pisé-de-terre; wattle and daub; or pug and wattle.

Pisé-de-terre (generally referred to as pisé) is the technical name for rammed earth or clay used in construction. The clay is beaten or pounded to form walls and floors. Often small amounts of gravel and straw are added to the clay earth to create an amalgamated **pug**. When this pug is used for a free-standing structure, the building is described as pisé.

Often water is added to the pug so that it can be used as a rough render or cement. When the pug is used in combination with woven wattles, the structure is referred to as **pug and wattle**. The **wattles** are a frame of timber rods or thin branches which are interwoven with twigs, branches or reeds.

A finer sort of clay render was **daub**, which was made using a combination of clay, lime and water, sometimes with the addition of straw or dung. This was often used similarly to pug, as a cement or render applied to the wattle frames, creating walls of **wattle and daub**.

A further refined version of this sort of construction is the **lathe and plaster** method. This employed finer wattles, reeds or saplings to create an inter-woven frame of lathes, which was then covered with a fine lime plaster. These panels were generally employed for internal walls and later became an extremely common way of constructing ceilings.

Rarer types of earth buildings were constructed using piles of **sods** (occasionally sod huts are referred to in early records); or by using **mud bricks** fashioned from clay or rammed earth and joined together using pug.

By the latter half of the 19th century, few buildings were being constructed using the relatively flimsy wattle and daub or pug and wattle methods, although panels made of

these materials were often used as infill within the sturdy timber-frames erected by the German settlers.

Pisé continued to be a popular building material in the Forest Range area, where it was used up to the early 20th century. During the Forest Range area's first century of development, most of the buildings were pisé or timber, and only a few were constructed of stone.

2.1.6.2 Timber construction

Timber construction was widely practised throughout the Onkaparinga Valley. By 1851, the census recorded 535 houses in the Onkaparinga Valley district, 365 of which were constructed of timber and 85 of masonry.[50] Timber was a readily available material which was easy to fashion into temporary structures. Due to the difficulty in milling enough fine timber for use, most of the earliest timber structures were constructed using crudely adzed timber slabs. It was not until later that several timber mills were established in the district which provided timber milled to more regular sizes for constructing buildings and furniture. Meanwhile, in the Council's first assessment book (1854), the majority of buildings were described as 'slab' houses.

Slabs

Slab houses were generally small, single-roomed huts constructed using timber slabs as framing and walls. Slabs were generally flat pieces or heavy planks of split or roughly sawn red gum or stringy bark timber.[51] Slabs were usually laid horizontally or stood vertically between pairs of posts or rails. Other early materials for walling included timber pegs and dowels which were later replaced by iron nails. Holes and crevasses caused during construction were patched and filled with clay or daub.

One of the earliest buildings in the district was described by significant early settler James Thomson as follows:

> a truly colonial habitation… a slab barn which by shrinking of the horizontally laid slabs is some inches open above. There are two openings for doors with nothing to close them, and the gable ends are also open. A skillion some six feet by eight feet leans at the back, but has no door hung upon its opening and the slabs are an inch open. Several chests form seats and a table, and on a rough stretcher a servant sleeps. He himself [the owner of the barn] slept there also, but having straw in the barn now makes his bed there.[52]

By the late 1850s, more permanent structures were being built in the district. Settlers started to replace their crude timber huts with larger half-timbered and masonry structures. In the 1861 census, there were only an extra 130 houses in the district, and 50 fewer were constructed of timber. The total figures recorded 661 houses, 315 of which were constructed of timber and 258 of stone or brick.[53] In terms of scale, 259 were two-roomed and 110 four-roomed.

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[50] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 219.

[51] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 23.

[52] *ibid*, p 23.

[53] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *op sit*, p 234.

Half-timbering and other German construction methods

The many German settlers to the district brought their own style of half-timbered construction to South Australia. This generally involved the construction of solid timber frames, which were then filled in with panels made up of wattle and daub; lathe and plaster; bricks; or sometimes even lathes and stones. Many different frame styles were used, and the houses varied from single-roomed cottages, to large two-storey houses with loft rooms. Some of the German houses employed a more refined timber frame which was then clad with timber. An outstanding example of this is located at 5 Woodside Road, Lobethal.

Some of the German settlers also constructed distinctive houses using stone, and would often also use stone rather than brick for the dressings. The German origins of the house was usually recognisable by details such as the roof and windows, and by the layout of the house and its usually distinctive outbuildings.

One of the typical layouts of a two-roomed German cottage has a central hall dominated by a cooking hearth or black kitchen, flanked by a room to each side. A large example of a house with a central black kitchen is the former Schubert House at Spring Head (currently on the State Heritage Register). Other two-roomed houses have no central hall, but have two adjoining rooms with back-to-back fireplaces (*eg.* 24 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal).

2.1.6.3 Masonry construction

Stone

By the 1850s, the prosperous settlers were constructing buildings of stone or brick. Because of the perceived higher social status of the stone buildings, several 19th-century timber-framed buildings were detailed to resemble stonework, such as the timber-clad 8 Langbein Street Woodside and pressed-metal-clad cottage at Size Road near Oakbank. Similarly, cottages such as the half-timbered cottages on Hirthes Road and at Wittke's farm, have ruled-ashlar detailing to their rendered walls. Some building which were actually constructed of stone were also detailed to resemble higher quality stonework. A good example of this was carried out on the Federation house Merridong, which was constructed of random rubble which was originally rendered and decorated with painted lines and graining.

Bricks

Throughout the district, bricks have been used for dressings and internal walls on buildings, and for fireplaces and chimneys. Very few early cottages were built entirely of brick, although one excellent example of Flemish bond work survives at 213 Main Street Oakbank.

One of the major brick manufacturers in the district was MG Zoerner. Zoerner established a brick and pottery works opposite the tweed factory by 1897.[54] In 1935, the company

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[54] Young, G et al 1982, Lobethal - Valley of Praise, p 262.

became the Onkaparinga Bricks and Sand Company and was an important supplier of building materials for many years.

2.1.6.4 Roofs, verandahs, chimneys and other details

Roofing

The German settlers constructed distinctive high-pitched trussed rafter roofs. These spacious roofs often provided loft storage or extra bedrooms to which access was gained via a door in one of the gable ends. From the 1840s to the 1870s, many of the German buildings were roofed with thatch, as is evidenced from early photographs of Lobethal.

Meanwhile, in other parts of the area, thatch or bark were used for roofing during the first decade of settlement. However, by the 1850s, more permanent roofs were made using timber shingles. These shingles were adzed smooth and laid in a similar way to slates and tiles.[55] Shingles in turn, were later almost uniformly replaced by the ubiquitous corrugated galvanised iron.

Verandahs

Verandahs were also a common feature on most late 19th century and later houses. They were often return, but at least shaded the front façade of the building. Verandahs were commonly supported on timber posts which were occasionally turned, and some verandahs had cast-iron lacework, friezes and even balustrades and columns.

Windows and doors

Almost all of the windows and doors in the area are timber-framed, with the German buildings generally using the casement style of window, and the non-German houses employing double-hung sash windows. There are also a few examples of double doors in some of the German houses such as the former shop at 95 Main Street and the house at 5 Woodside Road in Lobethal. The latter example, and the house at 54 Mill Road both have examples of the vertically-divided stable doors which were commonly used in their homeland. There are also several examples of French windows in some of the larger Victorian houses such as Woodlands at Woodside. Some of the older shops typically have multi-paned fixed windows such as Rosedale at 101 Main Street Lobethal.

Chimneys and fireplaces

In the earliest huts of the district, the first fireplaces were constructed of clay, or of stone and clay. This method was soon replaced with the now almost ubiquitous red-brick for fire-places and chimneys.

Internal features

Internal walls of timber buildings were often constructed of wattle and daub panels, whilst stone buildings more often employed single brick walls. Walls of early timber and earth

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[55] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 23.

structures were often finished with daub and plaster, or lined with whitewashed hessian. Early ceilings were made using stretched and white-washed sailcloth or calico, although later lathe and plaster became common.

Floors were generally pounded earth which was usually covered with 'a compact screed of sand and lime' and occasionally with stone flags or rush matting.[56] Later timber floors were constructed in many cottages, and coverings such as mats and carpets were added.

Fencing

Most of the earliest fences were constructed using timber posts and rails. The rails were fitted into holes in the posts, and gates were 'slip rails' where the rails were moveable.[57] On Burnley Road, Mount Charles there is a significant example of an early dry-stone wall, a rare local example despite the many outcrops of field-stone in the area.

2.2   Exploitation - harnessing natural resources

The Onkaparinga Valley's many natural advantages for early settlers included its generous supply of natural water and excellent local supplies of building materials including timber and stone. In fact, in parts of the district, the supply of timber beyond the district itself became a major industry. Another significant early theme in the development of the district was that of mining, which enjoyed several phases of success in certain parts of the district.

2.2.1   Timber

In the early days of settlement, timber was generally available throughout most of the Onkaparinga Valley area, however, the establishment of the timber industry is particularly associated with the Forest Range and Lenswood area. From the late 1830s, this area was a renowned timber cutting district generally referred to as the Tiers. The Tiers were a heavily-wooded part of the Mount Lofty Ranges dominated by stringybark forests, and featuring various other species including golden wattle and river red gums on the river flats; and native cherries, sheoaks, blackwoods, candlebarks, manna gums and blue gums on the slopes.[58] Because of these extensive timber forests, part of the Tiers area eventually became known as Forest Range, a name which was first used officially in the 1870s. The eastern part of the Forest Range then became a separate district in 1917 when it was named Lenswood.

The early character of the Forest Range and Lenswood area was defined by the timber industry. Most of the splitters and sawyers employed in the area were itinerant workers who lived in scattered huts and tents without any surveyed towns and with few amenities.[59] It wasn't until 1858 that the area's first hotel was licensed, that being Serle's

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[56] Young, G et al 1982, Lobethal - Valley of Praise, p 91.

[57] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 23.

[58] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal*, p 68 & Bishop, G C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards*, p 225.

[59] McEwin, Gavin 1982-86, *Onkaparinga District Council, Vol 4a Woodside History,* p 77.

Splitter's Inn on section 64. In the 1851 census, the Onkaparinga Valley's second most important occupation after farming was that of timber cutters and sawyers of which there were 92 out of 601 recorded workers.[60]

In the latter part of the 19th century, the timber industry remained significant, but became less dominant, as the cleared land began to be taken up by farmers. Farmers had started to move into the area in the 1850s, and by the 1870s, much of area had assumed a farming character which was later taken over by fruit growing. Several of the men who became notable residents of the district first visited the area as timber cutters, and later took up land in the area to pursue other occupations. These men included Caleb Biggs, founder of the Forest Range wine-shop and inn in 1867 (he and his brother were splitters in the Tiers area in 1853); Henry Green, who first came to the area as a sawyer and splitter in about 1853, and later established a significant farm and orchard in Lenswood; and John Brock Fry, teacher at the Jerry's Flat and Forest school between 1871 and 1900.

Many of the early farmers used timber as a sideline, especially in the early days when they were clearing their land or trying to raise extra income while waiting for their fruit trees to become established. Firewood was also an important local product, and from the early 1880s, the railway was used to transport up to 100 tons of firewood a week out of the district.[61] In the Balhannah area, softwoods were cultivated for their timber, particularly pine trees. Many of these were processed in the local timber and case-making mills.[62]

There were also many local families who worked full-time in the timber industry during the first half of the 20th century. Prominent timber workers included Stanley Green, J V Dalton, Roy Edwards, and probably the most significant of all: the Probert family. Oliver, William and Claude Probert came to the area as charcoal burners in 1902, and soon established a timber business which supplied a large number of poles during the early 20th century, and employed up to 30 men. They also provided timber for the Onkaparinga Timber Mills in Lobethal, and bought and sold charcoal during World War II.[63] The Proberts ceased their timber operations in the area after the 1955 Black Sunday bushfires. Geoffrey Bishop's comment on their contribution to the local timber industry is telling:

> The Proberts represented what the rest of the timber industry should have been. Timber was their livelihood, therefore, they felt that it should be viewed as an ongoing resource and not abused, which was for the most part what some of the other timber-cutters did… Oliver Probert instilled his principles in his sons - "cut judiciously". He would, for example, never cut a tree that was capable of 60 feet for a 50 foot pole… If such principles had been more widely followed and areas set aside for hardwood forestry, the district would still have a timber industry.[64]

2.2.1.1 Timber mills and factories

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[60] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 219.

[61] *Mount Barker Courier,* 1891.

[62] Noon, C W L, A S Kelsey & W M Miller 1936, *Balhannah Centenary 1839-1939,* [unpag.].

[63] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 170.

[64] *ibid,* p 170.

The Onkaparinga Valley was a heavily treed district, especially in the Lenswood Forest Range area, where the timber industry maintained a significant hold from 1840 to 1955. The earliest timber mills in the area were located in the earliest settlements, where building materials were needed to supply some of the pioneering settlers. Initially, timber was milled in crudely dug pits using whatever tools and materials were readily available. Official early timber mills were constructed near Grünthal, and at Balhannah and Lobethal. The Grünthal mill was first recorded in the *South Australian Register* on 16 July 1856.

By the early 1920s, there were seven timber mills operating in the district, four in the Forest Range area, two at Lobethal[65] and one at Balhannah. The oldest of these was the Balhannah case & timber mill which was opened by Henry Lawrence in 1904 and moved to near the railway station in 1909.[66] In 1910 he started making fruit packing-cases out of local stringy-bark and pine timber.[67] The Balhannah case and saw mill was purchased by Gus Filsell in 1923, after which it became the Onkaparinga Timber Company. The company continued to produce fruit packing cases, as well as providing timber for building and furniture making until it burnt down in the 1960s or 70s.[68]

In the Forest Range area, the most important mill owner was Norman Caldwell. In 1917, he established a timber mill on section 62 in conjunction with Frederick Stacey. This mill was sold to the Broken Hill Mining Company in 1918, and was then owned by Messrs Shueard & Stacey from 1923 until it was destroyed by fire in 1928. By 1920, Norman Caldwell had also established a mill on section 79 in conjunction with John Brougham, and in the same year, he established a mill on the northern side of the Central Recreation Ground which was later destroyed by fire. The only Forest Range timber mill of this period in which Norman Caldwell does not appear to have been involved is that of Ernest Percival, who had originally had a mill at Summertown, and moved the mill operations to section 66 in 1924, taking over the mill building which had been established by H W Sass.[69] Ernest Percival later moved his mill to Lobethal. The other Lobethal mill in the early 1920s was called the Onkaparinga Timber Mill.

The last timber mill to be established during the golden years of the timber industry in the area was that of Bill Probert. Continuing his family tradition, he established a timber mill on section 96 in the early 1950s. Unfortunately this mill was destroyed by the 1955 bushfires.[70]

Cricket bat factory

The most significant timber factory in the district was the cricket bat factory of Mr Ewald Paul Kumnick in Lobethal. Ewald (1862-1948) was the son of Carl Ferdinand Kumnick and Johanne Seidel, important early pioneers of Lobethal. Carl was a significant

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[65] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 268.

[66] Noon, C W L et al, *op sit.*

[67] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 248.

[68] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 72.

[69] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 228.

[70] *ibid,* p 170.

carpenter and builder in the town, and his son apparently inherited knowledge of timber which enabled him to establish a timber factory in 1895. The factory was located in the former Zum Kreuze Christi Lutheran Church on the Main Street of Lobethal, which was modified and extended to accommodate the successful business.[71] Kumnick's factory manufactured cricket bats as well as thousands of packing cases. In 1931 the factory produced 3,000 cricket bats. When the factory closed in the late 1950s, it was the last of the small family businesses which had characterised the previous industrial development of Lobethal.[72]

2.2.1.2 Charcoal burning

During the early 20th century, the Forest Range district produced large amounts of charcoal for fuel, particularly during World War II. Large kilns were constructed in forest clearings, and two steel retorts were also erected in the area. The Clutterbuck brothers operated a charcoal retort off Plummers Road, and William Charlick & Co had one adjacent to Vernon Park.[73]

2.2.2   Water

The Onkaparinga Valley area is laced with many varied waterways. The most important of these is the Onkaparinga River itself, which also has many branches and tributaries. There are also a number of other creeks and springs in the area. The various water sources have made a significant contribution to the success and prosperity of the area, being the backbone of many of the major industries including agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairy farming and brewing. These industries are discussed in more detail in chapter 2.3 on *Industries*. The location of water as well as the suitable crossing places for the river was also an important factor in the location of various settlements, particularly at places like Stanley Bridge (Verdun); Balhannah; and Spring Head which was named after the important spring on the Schubert's property.

From the earliest days of settlement in the area, these waterways provided a challenge for those trying to travel through the area. The earliest river crossings were fords, but as the area developed, roads were improved and many bridges were built. Very few of the early bridges now survive, in fact the only two known 19th-century bridge structures surviving in the area are at Stanley Bridge (where only the 1857 stone abutments survive) and the single-arch stone bridge just north of Charleston.

A common form of bridge in 19th- and early 20th-century South Australia was a timber suspension or swing bridge, most of which chiefly provided a crossing for foot traffic. Earlier this century, there were five swing bridges in the Oakbank area alone, as well as several other scattered throughout the area. Only one of these early bridges survives just to the north of Oakbank on Clisby Road where it crosses the Onkaparinga River.

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[71] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 252.

[72] *ibid,* p 27.

[73] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 234.

Various ways of harnessing the water supply have been used during the development of the district. The early pioneers dug wells on their property, and restored examples survive at 50 Main Street Lobethal, and at Weyland's House on Burns Road near Lobethal. Later, farmers, miners and industries dug bores and constructed dams to assist with irrigation and increase water supplies. One of the largest examples of this is the reservoir which was constructed on the Millers' hop fields in the 1930s. The reservoir supplied water to the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills which had become one of the area's most significant industries by that time, and finally completely supplanted the last of the hops industry.

It wasn't until the late 1950s that water from outside of the area was made readily available to residents. In 1955, the pipeline between Mannum and Adelaide was opened, and in 1958 all the towns in the district were connected to mains water by the Engineering and Water Supply Department.

2.2.3 Quarries

2.2.3.1 Building stone

One of the significant features of the Adelaide Hills area is the ready availability of a variety of building stones. Many quarries were established throughout the Onkaparinga Valley area, and these provided materials for local construction and road making, as well as occasionally being used outside the district. An example of this is the School of Music on Flinders Street Adelaide, which was constructed using slate from the Grünthal quarry.[74] The St Paul's Lutheran Church in Hahndorf was constructed using stone from Wishart's quarry;[75] and the Gallasch quarry provided stone for important buildings including the Hahndorf rotunda, and Sir Hans Heysen's studio at the Cedars.[76]

One of the Adelaide Hills' most significant and distinctive stones was Basket Range freestone, a high quality sandstone with a pinkish tinge. Many quarries were also established in the western part of the district near Basket Range. These produced freestones of varying qualities. Among the most successful quarries in this area were that of the Filsell brothers which they operated until 1927, and it was then taken over to produce road metal until the 1940s; and that of the Proberts. This latter quarry provided such significant amounts of road metal and kerbing that it was able to install a crushing plant in 1930, and employed up to 17 men at a time.[77]

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[74] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 243.

[75] *ibid*, p 243.

[76] Wittwer, E A 1980, *Gallasch of Grünthal,* p 29.

[77] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 58.

As stone was difficult and costly to transport, many landowners had small-scale quarries on their own land from which they constructed their own buildings, and some of the neighbouring ones. Examples of this are numerous and include JC Fry's section 63 which supplied stone for the Frys' houses and for the Forest Range Mission Hall; Vickers' section 5153; and Fred Green's property in Lenswood.[78] The advent of the railway made a difference to those near the station, and during the late 19th century, 300 tons of ironstone and marble flux were being despatched by rail each week.[79] More recently, a substantial gravel quarry has been opened by Boral Resources P/L on section 54 between Lenswood and Lobethal.[80]

2.2.3.2 Bricks & sand

From the 1880s, Mr G Zoerner made bricks in his small pottery works and kiln opposite the Woollen Factory in Lobethal.[81] In 1935, the Nuskes established the Onkaparinga Bricks and Sand Company in Lobethal. By 1953, G Schubert had taken over a thriving business which produced 21,000 bricks a week and employed ten people.[82] In the following year, the plant reached a capacity of producing 8,000 bricks in one day, and had been taken over by Adelaide firm Marshall and Brougham.[83]

2.2.3.3 Day's Lime Kiln

The Days Road lime kiln was a significant local industry from 1871 to 1915.[84] At one time, 37 people were employed to quarry dolomite and burn the lime in the two kilns which produced building lime for most of the district.[85] The kilns were established by Samuel Day on land which was granted to Andrew Lorimer on 1 November 1852. Day had arrived in the colony as an employee of the South Australian Company in 1837. Day's early occupations included shepherd, brick-maker and miner.

In 1871, Day is recorded as leasing and occupying part of section 5294 on which he had a lime kiln.[86] In 1878, Day purchased the property from Elizabeth Lorimer. One of his earliest workers was an Aboriginal man who originally managed the kiln, camping nearby. In the early 1880s, Day constructed a single-roomed cottage for this worker. The kiln then operated until 1915, and is currently on the State Heritage Register. The cottage also survives, and is now a farm outbuilding which has been recommended for the local heritage register. The property is still owned by the Day family.

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[78] *ibid,* p 58.

[79] *Mount Barker Courier,* 1891.

[80] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 58

[81] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 24.

[82] *ibid,* p 271.

[83] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 272.

[84] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 249.

[85] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 6.9.

[86] District Council of Onkaparinga, *Assessment Books.*

2.2.4   Mining

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a significant amount of mining activity in the Onkaparinga Valley district. Although few of the miners ended up striking it rich, those involved in the establishing of the various mining companies managed to make a steady profit from the various mines which operated successfully in the Balhannah & Grünthal, Forest Range, Woodside, and Lobethal areas. The earliest recorded mining activity in the district was in 1849, when alluvial gold was discovered in the Onkaparinga River near Balhannah; and silver lead was first mined in the Lobethal area. Various rushes then occurred in the Forest Range area in the mid 1850s and late 1880s; and in the Woodside area in the 1880s and 1930s.

2.2.4.1 Balhannah & Grünthal

The earliest mining activities in the Balhannah and Grünthal areas included panning for alluvial gold in the Onkaparinga from 1849, and unofficial copper mining by Cornish immigrants in 1850 and 1851.[87] Two significant mines were established in the area in 1869-70, one near Balhannah and one near Grünthal.

Balhannah

During the early 1860s, several fine specimens of native copper were found on John Camac's section 4048 at Bonneys Flat.[88] In July 1869, Mr Ey was prospecting on this land when he found a rich outcrop of bismuthinite which contained bismuth, copper and gold.[89] The Balhannah Mining Company was formed immediately, and by 1873, a series of shafts and a number of significant structures containing contemporary state-of-the-art equipment had been erected at the site. The mine closed in early 1876 after the price of copper slumped.[90] In 1883, the equipment was purchased by Moonta Mines Ltd who moved it to Moonta. The viability of the mine was reassessed in 1898, and in the following year, the Balhannah Freehold Gold and Copper Company was formed.[91] However, the mines were not officially opened again until 1935. The mines were also worked in 1948 and 1968. More recently, the buildings, which are currently on the State Heritage Register, have been converted to a luxurious house.

Grünthal

The Grünthal copper lode was discovered on section 3926 in 1869, and was first worked in the following year. In 1871, the Grünthal Mining Company was established, and in 1872 it made significant capital investments in equipment and buildings to coincide with the rising copper costs. The 1878 slump in copper prices led to the demise of the company. In 1882, the Grünthal Gold Mining Company briefly worked the mines for gold. The mine was reassessed in 1915 and 1935, but not reopened. The surviving structures at the site are currently on the State Heritage Register.

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[87] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 30.

[88] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 30.

[89] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 71.

[90] *ibid*, p 236.

[91] *ibid*, p 245.

2.2.4.2 Gold at Forest Range

The 1854 discovery of gold in the Stony Creek near Forest Range led to a 200-man gold rush in 1855.[92] By 1856, the miners had been disappointed in their hopes and had left the area in which prospecting was subsequently carried out intermittently. Formal mining was carried out at the Eclipse Mine between 1870-71. In 1887, a 600-man rush occurred along Stony Creek, although again, few were successful. Some of the other mines in the area were Eclipse East, Hall's Reef, Wheal Murray & Forest Glen.

2.2.4.3 Woodside mines

The earliest gold found in the Woodside district was alluvial gold found by Andrew Mitchell on his property. However, it wasn't until 1881 that a significant gold reef was found at a site which was the first and one of the most significant of the district's mines. The establishment of the Bird in Hand mine heralded a significant gold mining boom in the Woodside district which finished soon after the 1889 failure of the Bird in Hand mine.

Two other particularly significant mines during the 1880s boom were the New Era mine and the Eureka mine. The New Era mine operated between 1884-89, and was later worked between 1895-96 and 1932-40. The Eureka mine was worked from 1884-88, and again between 1894-97; 1916-17; and in the 1930s. There were also many smaller diggings in the Inverbrackie, Murdoch Hill & Mount Charles areas. These included the Ridge mine (1882-90), Two in the Bush (1882-86 & later), Lone Hand (1884-85), Nest Egg (1882-84), Woodside Mine (company ceased operating in 1882), Banksia Mine (1884-90 & later), and the Blackbird Mine (1885… 1935).

The main period of prosperity for the mines was between 1882 and 1890. During this period, the town of Woodside flourished with extra accommodation being built which probably included the row of cottages on Moffett Street. In 1881, subdivision plans were also prepared for a new town around the Bird in Hand mine. The town, which was named Reefton Heights, was proposed to accommodate the large influx of miners to the area. Reefton Heights did not get developed before the subdivision plan was completely rejected after the 1889 failure of the crucial Bird in Hand mine.

In 1890, there was a general slump in mining throughout the colony which presaged the depression of the 1890s. In 1890, the only mining activity in the Woodside area was prospecting at the Ridge mine, and the sale of the Bird in Hand mines to an English company.[93] In 1897, over £9,000 were made by the processing of the tailings near Woodside. After that, the Bird in Hand mines were used for water supply, until the mines were reopened in 1933. Several other mines were also reopened during the 1930s, the period which was the second major period of mining in the area.

Few structures survive today to describe the significant mining history of the Woodside area. Outstanding remnants at these sites include the battery chimney at the Lone Hand

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[92] *ibid*, p 223.
[93] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 243.

mine (currently on the State Heritage Register) and the smaller battery chimney at the Ridge mine (recommended for the local heritage register).

2.2.4.4 The Lobethal Area

Silver lead

In September 1849, silver lead was discovered on the outskirts of Lobethal, and the Wheal Emma mine operated there until the middle of 1851. The mine was reopened for short periods in 1854, 1860, 1864, 1866 and 1903.[94]

Gold

Gold was first discovered to the west of Lobethal in the late 1840s. In 1881 and 82, the Lobethal Freehold Gold Mining Company operated to the north-west of the town. During the 1880s and 90s, various mines were opened in the Lobethal area including the Golden Hill and the Golden Pile.[95] Other mines included the Federal and Golden Thorpe mines which were worked intermittently from the 1890s to 1936.[96] In 1931 there was a brief rush in the area but all mining had ceased by the following year. The Bristol mine was opened in 1932, and the Golden Thorpe was reopened from 1936-38. Little mining activity has been carried out in the area since the 1930s.

2.3   Primary and secondary industries

The Onkaparinga Valley has had a very complex and diverse industrial history, from a study of which emerges many significant themes which are often associated with one part of the area or a particular period in its development.   Most of the general primary industries have a complex number of related industries, which are here discussed under the general headings of the pastoral industry (including dairy); agriculture; brewing and hops; horticulture (including fruit growing, market gardening and viticulture) and other industries (including the Woollen Mills).

2.3.1   The Pastoral Industry

The Pastoral industry dominated the first decade of development in the Onkaparinga Valley.   Thanks to the land management techniques of the Peramangk people, the eastern part of the area was well-grassed and less-densely treed than other parts of the Ranges; as well as being well-watered and relatively convenient to Adelaide. It offered suitable pastures for early stock, and supported several pioneers who took up land there.

The most significant early landowner was the South Australian Company, who owned half of the land in the district after they commissioned two special surveys in 1839. They were also the major early pastoralists to stock the area, and employed several stockmen and shepherds to manage stock and provide initial exploration of the area. These included

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94 Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 282.
95 *ibid,* p 282.
96 SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *op sit*, p 98.

men such as Charles Newman and Ferdinand Müller, two shepherds who became notable early residents of the district.

When the South Australian Company later leased sections of their land to various farmers, the restrictions on some leases required that a maximum of 20 acres could be used for agricultural purposes, and the rest should be pastoral. This slowed down the onset of agriculture in some parts of the district. However, those features which made the land ideal for pastoralism, were also ideal for agriculture, with the latter being the more viable option for the smaller-scale farmers. By the 1850s, agriculture had taken over as the major local industry, and much of the district's pastoral activity was moved to the less fertile, northerly parts of the colony where larger properties were readily available.

Despite a general move towards agriculture, several areas of the Onkaparinga Valley retained sheep and cattle as an important local commodity. The surviving pastoral properties are mostly larger holdings in the Murdoch Hill, Mount Charles and Charleston areas. Several shearing sheds survive at these properties. In 1942, there were still 40,000 sheep being shorn in the district, although by 1962 that number had halved. In contrast, the number of cattle (mostly dairy) in the district had increased from 6,500 to 8,500 during the same period.[97]

One of the significant early industries associated with the district's pastoral industry was tanning. More recently, one of the most successful strands of pastoralism to be developed in the district has been horse breeding. But the pastoral activity which has achieved the most resounding and long-lasting success in the district is the dairy industry.

2.3.1.1 Dairy farming

Towards the end of the 19th century, the dairy industry became one of the Onkaparinga Valley district's prime industries. From the early 1870s, farmers kept dairy cows and had to process the milk using primitive gravitational methods. Some farmers built dairies for this purpose, and others had above ground cellars where they could store their milk and produce for short periods of time. In the mid 1880s, the separator was introduced in South Australia, which revolutionised cream and butter production. The scale and cost of the separator necessitated the formation of companies to purchase and run them, rather than being something which individual farmers could use. The first butter factory in the area was established at Woodside in 1890.

By 1900, there were two dairy factories and several creameries in the district, and these secondary industries provided local farmers with a ready market for their milk and encouraged the expansion of the dairy industry. In fact, the primary and secondary strands of the dairy industry were so closely interconnected that they each spurred on growth in the other.

Another factor which made a significant impact on the success and expansion of the dairy industry was the advent of refrigeration in 1895. After examining the colony's first

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[97] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 256.

refrigeration equipment in Port Adelaide in April, Mr Hughes lost no time in establishing a refrigeration plant at Woodside's Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce factory later that same month.[98] This helped to alleviate the difficulties caused by the seasonal fluctuation of milk supplies, and to ensure that less milk was wasted.

During the early 20th century, the dairy industry continued to flourish in the district, and a second dairy factory was constructed in Woodside in 1905 (the third in the district). During the 1920s, the district's dairy industry reputedly expanded by a factor of four.[99] The industry also began to change during that period. The advent of refrigerated transport enabled farmers to send their milk to Adelaide, and the demand for fresh milk increased to the extent that most of the district's milk was exported rather than processed in the various factories. This led to the 1929 closure of the Balhannah Cheese and Butter factory.

In 1907, a visiting contributor to the Cyclopedia of South Australia described one of the district's dairy farms as follows:

> Many of the farmers have the very latest appliances for baling and unbaling their cows, notably Messrs. R. James and sons, whose admirably kept farm is a model of prosperity, and who supply the largest quantity of milk to the Onkaparinga Butter Factory. Over 40 cows are milked daily.[100]

In 1930, Thomas Edwards established a fine herd of Australian Illawarra milking shorthorns at his farm near Oakbank.[101] The continuing success of the dairy industry during the pre-World War II period helped to sustain the area through the depression. In 1942 there were over 4,000 dairy cattle in the district, and this number increased to over 5,000 by 1962.[102]

In 1952, the United Farmers and Stockowners formed to support primary producers including dairy and wheat farmers.[103] In 1966, the Kerbers of Woodside were recorded as having one of South Australia's most distinguished dairy herds, which averaged 500 pounds of butterfat in 300 days.[104] By 1970, some of the dairy farms had become thoroughbred horse studs.[105]

Secondary dairy industries

Three significant dairy factories were established in the area, the first and largest being the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter & Produce Company. There were also several smaller dairy factories such as the Lobethal Butter factory, as well as several creameries and many private dairies established throughout the district.

Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter & Produce Company

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[98] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 49.
[99] *ibid*, p 57.
[100] *The Cyclopedia of South Australia,* Vol 11 p 810, 'Sunny South Australia' by May Vivienne.
[101] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 253.
[102] *ibid*, p 256.
[103] *ibid*, p 258.
[104] *Mount Barker Courier,* 9 November 1966.
[105] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, pp 260-1

The Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter & Produce Company's factory was established at Woodside in about 1890. In 1894 or 95, the company also established a separate creamery at Murdoch's Hill. By 1895, refrigeration facilities were introduced at Woodside, and the factory continued to expand and prosper.[106] In 1908, the factory was closed for just over a decade. It was reopened in 1919, when it was taken over by the SA Farmer's Co-operative Union. During this period the factory specialised in milk by-products, various types of cheeses, bacon and small goods and provided thousands of gallons of milk to Adelaide.[107] In the 1920s, the factory was recorded as producing 1,000 gallons of milk and over 250 pounds of butter every day, as well as margarine, bacon and smallgoods.[108] The factory continued to thrive through the 1930s depression, and remained an important local industrial producer until its closure in 1975.

Balhannah Cheese and Butter Factory
The district's second dairy factory was established by George Frederick Osborn in Balhannah in 1894. Osborn had been the manager of the Woodside factory, and established his 'Balhannah Cheese and Butter factory' during the brief period that the Woodside factory was closed in 1894. Osborn's Balhannah factory was established on land which he leased from Carl Wuttke from 1894, and purchased in 1896. The company employed several helpers during its heyday, and used 'the most modern equipment available at the time' to make its award-winning cheeses. The company won several gold medals and other prizes at Australian and English shows, and eventually exported its cheeses to other parts of Australia and to England.

In 1903, Osborn constructed a substantial Federation house 'Briardene' to the south of the factory, and a row of four single-roomed workers' cottages to the rear of the house. In 1925, Osborn sold the house and business to Hermann Spoehr. The factory was closed in 1929 and the building has since been converted to a garage and shed belonging to the house which is now known as Merridong.

The factory's establishment in 1894 reflected the growing production of milk in the area, and the need to process it on a larger scale; while its closure in 1929 reflected the advent of refrigerated transport which allowed whole milk to be supplied to Adelaide from the area in favour of manufactured milk products.

AMSCOL Factory
In 1905, the Lauterbach brothers opened the district's third cheese and butter factory, and the second in Woodside. This was later purchased by AMSCOL (the Adelaide Milk Supply Company Limited) although J Lauterbach remained as manager. The AMSCOL factory was reported as sending thousands of gallons of milk and large amounts of butter and cheese to city consumers during the 1920s.[109] The factory remained successful during the 1930s depression, but in 1948, it was taken over by Council, and it has since been demolished.[110]

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[106] *ibid*, p 244.
[107] *ibid*, p 250.
[108] SA Farmers' Co-op Union 1938, *Fifty Years of Progress: A History of the SAFCU Ltd.*
[109] SA Farmers' Co-op Union 1938, *Fifty Years of Progress: A History of the SAFCU Ltd.*
[110] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 4.1.

Lobethal Butter Factory
The Lobethal Butter Factory was established by Angus Moore in the early 20th century, and was listed in the 1914 *Sands & McDougall SA Directory* as one of the town's main industries.

2.3.1.2 Tanning

At various times, tanning has been a significant local industry in parts of the district. The earliest recorded tanning business in the district was established in Lobethal in the early 1850s. The tannery was established in an existing German settlers cottage at 50 Mill Road by Diedrich Heinrich Schmidt and Carl Diedrich Voss on Schmidt's allotment 8, section 5124. The cottage was converted to a tannery by adding warm-air vents into the downstairs walls and creating a loft above with a louvred vent in the roof. Schmidt and Voss were the first tanners in the Lobethal area. They operated their tannery throughout the 1860s. In 1873, the property was purchased by Julius Davids who converted it to a cooperage. There were also several other tanners in the Lobethal area at various times, as well as wattle bark millers. In 1932, wattle bark stripping is listed as one of the major occupations of the Lobethal area.[111]

Another early tanner in the district was Carl Storch, who established a tannery on part of section 3816 near Grünthal in 1871. Within a few years, he converted his business to a wattle bark mill to alleviate his polluting of the Onkaparinga.[112] This was also associated with the tanning industry, as the wattle bark mill produced tan bark which was then used in the tanning process.

There are also records of tanneries and wattle bark mills in the Balhannah area. In 1885, Balhannah's first wattle bark mill was established to the rear of the Golden Cross Hotel. It was run by Alfred Thrup for the Broadleaf Syndicate. By 1887, the mill was relocated opposite the post office.[113] After the Balhannah bark mill was demolished in 1912, the site was used as a depot for Hindmarsh tanners J. Reid & Co.[114] Meanwhile, in 1899, Mr Lawrence was recorded as running a tannery in 'The Folly' on Grasby Road near Balhannah.[115]

2.3.1.3 Horse studs

There were two main factors which facilitated the successful establishment of horse breeding in the area. Firstly, the well-grassed and sparsely-treed slopes to the east of the Onkaparinga provided suitable paddocks for horses, and secondly, the success and fame of the Oakbank Races encouraged a natural gravitation of horses and horse-breeders to the district. Many of the dairy farms in the district provide an excellent environment for horse breeding, and during the latter part of the 20th century, several of the dairy farms

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[111] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 271.

[112] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 238.

[113] Noon, C W L, A S Kelsey & W M Miller 1936, *Balhannah Centenary 1839-1939,* [unpag.].

[114] *ibid,* [unpag.].

[115] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 245.

have become thoroughbred horse studs.[116] Thus, horse breeding is now a significant industry in the district, especially in the Oakbank area.

2.3.1.4 Domestic use of animal products

Many of the early settlers, particularly those from a German background, tried to be as self-sufficient as possible. Thus, many of the German settlers, even those settled on one or two acres in the townships, would typically build a smokehouse, cellar and loft, bake-house and perhaps a dairy and byre, in addition to their own dwelling. They would generally keep a small number of pigs and milking cows, from which they would prepare their own bacon and smallgoods in the smokehouse; and their own milk products in the dairy. The cellars were useful for storing produce, while the loft was often used for grain and animal fodder. Thus, a large number of these early German settlers were small-scale pastoralists. These early habits of self-sufficiency were generally phased out, especially in the township areas, by the end of the 19th century. Only a few of the specialised structures which are no longer a practical part of the farming lifestyle survive. A number of the better examples of these have been recommended for the State and local heritage registers.

2.3.2   Agriculture

In the 1840s, nearly half of the district was owned by the South Australian Company and used for their stock. During the 1850s, they leased out much of their property to farmers, and by the end of the 1850s nearly 50% of the company land was under wheat and barley.[117]

The pattern for the lands taken up by individual settlers during the 1840s was also similar. Pioneering settlers took up sections of approximately 80 acres each, which they initially used for stock. They then slowly cleared parts of their properties which they then planted out with crops. There were also many smaller-scale farmers in the German settlement areas who established mixed farms which included grain as well as livestock, although much of their produce was for their own use. All of this agricultural activity combined to make the Onkaparinga Valley one of the colony's significant grain producing districts by the 1850s.

During the 1860s, farmers experienced a fall in productivity due to a decline in soil fertility. Many farmers started to diversify, and some moved further north. Between the 1860s and 1890s, the landscape of the district started to change as smaller-scale more diverse farming took over from the larger-scale pastoral and agricultural activities. Wheat growing started to die out in 1870s, due both to loss of soil fertility and because of the general trend which encouraged larger-scale agricultural operations to move further north.

Further damage to the local agricultural industry occurred during the 1890s when poor harvests contributed to the general depression. Towards the turn of the century several

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[116] *ibid*, pp 260-1
[117] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 31

events which helped to sustain the limping agricultural industry in the district and stop it from dying completely were the advent of soil regeneration methods and a bumper harvest in 1898. The agricultural industry was then further relieved after 1901, when the Federation of the Australian colonies meant that export to other states became cheaper and less restricted.[118]

During the 1890s, some of the soil rehabilitation techniques which were introduced included reverting fields to grazing land; planting grasses and subterranean clover; and the use of superphosphates.[119] These techniques did help to revive some of the overworked lands, and contributed to the survival of agriculture in the district. However, the district never again achieved its earlier high levels of grain production. Instead, farmers diversified to the extent that a myriad of foodstuffs and exportable products were being produced in the district.

Apart from market gardening and the growing of various grains and fruits; some of the other crops which have been successful in the district include hay, hops and subterranean clover seed. The hops industry is discussed in more detail in chapter 2.3.2.2 on brewing and the hops industry.

The cultivation of subterranean clover seed was a significant local industry between 1920 and the late 1940s. After it was discovered that subterranean clover greatly assisted soil regeneration, it became a sought after commodity which was exported to countries such as New Zealand and South Africa.[120] Initially the seed was hand-raked and threshed by time-consuming methods, but methods were soon improved. By the end of the 1930s, the district was producing over 400 tons of seed a year, bringing in £45,000.[121] Since the late 1940s, the industry has died out in the area, and much of the seed production is now carried out in the broad-acre pastures of the South East.[122]

2.3.2.1   Wheat and grain

Wheat production has long been an extremely significant industry in South Australia. It was also one of the earliest to be established in the colony. Flour was an important staple food which the early settlers used to make bread. Production of wheat flourished, and in the 1850s was exported to the Victorian goldfields. By 1865, the colony of South Australia was Australia's largest wheat producer, having over half of the continent's land under wheat. This dominance in wheat production continued until the 1890s.

In the Onkaparinga Valley district, production of the various grains was a major industry during the 1850s. By 1850, the South Australian Company were leasing 8,312 acres to farmers. 51% of this land was uncultivated, and the rest was planted with wheat (33.5%); barley (2.5%); oats (3.8%); hay (0.9%); and potatoes (1.6%). By 1860, only 35% of the South Australian Company's land was uncultivated, and the various crops were planted

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[118] *ibid*, p 245.
[119] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 29.
[120] Noon, C W L, A S Kelsey & W M Miller 1936, *Balhannah Centenary 1839-1939,* [unpag.].
[121] *ibid,* [unpag.].
[122] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 29.

out as follows: wheat (43.9%); barley (2.6%); oats (0.8%); hay (4.6%); and potatoes (0.7%).[123]

During the 1860s, South Australia's grain-growing industry moved from the Adelaide vicinity out to the more distant northern settlements of the colony, especially the formerly dominant agricultural pursuit of wheat growing. The two significant contributing factors for this move were soil exhaustion in the Adelaide vicinity; and the closer settlement of areas such as the Onkaparinga Valley district where land became far more expensive than in the northern areas. The impact of this move on the Onkaparinga Valley district was that wheat producers either changed to other crops or moved to more northern agricultural areas. The farmers who remained in the area experimented with all sorts of other ventures, ranging from growing barley, oats and hops, to the market gardening and fruit growing which became particularly significant in the area.

2.3.2.2   Local flour mills

During the mid-19th century when grain production in the district peaked, there were several flour mills established in the district. In 1854, three steam flour mills operated in the district, one each at Woodside, Hahndorf and Lobethal, and three were being constructed at Hahndorf, Lobethal and Mount Charles. By 1859, one of the Hahndorf mills had already closed, but there were still five flour mills operating in the area, including two at Lobethal, one at Charleston, one south of Woodside, and one at Hahndorf.

The success of agriculture in the area was closely linked to that of its mills. By the 1860s, the soil was considered to be not of a sufficient quality to support the agricultural industry, wheat producers either changed to other crops or moved to more northern agricultural areas. Correspondingly, the mills were successful during the 1850s and early 60s, but during the mid to late 1860s they closed one by one. In 1865, the mill between Woodside and Oakbank was closed and only the mills at Hahndorf, Charleston and one at Lobethal remained in use. This closure reflected the change in the location of flour mills generally, as by 1881, the nearest mills to Adelaide were located at Two Wells, Hallett, Jamestown and Kadina. This meant that the many flour mills which had been established nearer Adelaide had to be converted to other uses if the buildings were to survive. The only mill which survives in the district is located to the south of Woodside, and is now a house.

The Woodside mill was constructed on land which was owned by the South Australian Company. In 1850, a steam-driven flour mill was constructed on its land adjacent to the main road through the Valley. The mill was built by Alexander Lorimer who then occupied the property until 1855. In the 1850s, Lorimer was an important local land-speculator and owner in the Inverbrackie and Murdoch Hill area, as well as being the Chairman of the first local Council (Chairman 1853-55, 1857 & 1862-65; Councillor 1858-60). From 1855-65 the mill property was leased by Duffield & Co, and occupants included Schroeder & Vause (1856), and Schmicker (1857-67). By 1865, the mill had ceased operations, and the building was later converted to a house.

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[123] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 31.

2.3.3   Brewing and the hops industry

Most of the Onkaparinga Valley's secondary industries evolved from the availability of primary produce in the area. However, the brewing industry was an exception to this rule. Several breweries were established long before the hops industry began in the colony. In order to meet the consumer need for beer, the dried hops which they needed to make the beer had to be imported from overseas or interstate. The South Australian hops industry developed to supply this need, but was only able to do so for less than 70 years.

2.3.3.1   Brewing

The two most significant breweries to be established in the Onkaparinga Valley area were both constructed in Oakbank. The first of these was established by the Johnston family in 1843. The Johnston Brewery became the catalyst for the development of the township, and inadvertently contributed to providing an appropriate environment for the establishment of a second successful brewery in the town.

Early brewing in the district

The first recorded brewer in the district was James Turnbull Thomson, the founder of Balhannah in 1839. Thomson licensed his Balhannah Inn in 1840, and is believed to have provided his own brew to customers.[124] In 1843, the *Southern Australian* recorded that home brewed beer was available in Balhannah, presumably brewed by Thomson.[125] In the mid 1840s, the Balhannah Inn was selling beer brewed by the Johnstons, and this soon became the main brew of the area. Thomson later constructed his second house on the other side of the creek from the hotel, and he is believed to have had an illicit still in an underground cellar and secret 10' x 4' chamber on that property (now demolished).[126] Thomson resumed brewing his own beer in 1855, although soon after that he left the area altogether.

Other early settlers also brewed their own beer and made their own spirits, and it wasn't until the Johnstons established their brewery at Oakbank in 1843 that a substantial brewing business appeared in the Onkaparinga Valley district.

The Johnstons

In 1839, William and Janet Johnston arrived in South Australia with their seven children. In 1840, they settled in the Onkaparinga Valley and settled next to the river where they soon established a general farm and constructed a pisé house. By 1841, three of William and Janet's sons, William, James and Andrew, had started to brew their own beer. They soon acquired a reputation for brewing some of the finest beer in the colony and were selling it to inns in Balhannah, Mount Barker, Nairne and Hahndorf.[127] In 1843, they constructed a proper brewing premises which they named the Oak Bank brewery, after

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[124] Noon, C W L, A S Kelsey & W M Miller 1936, *Balhannah Centenary 1839-1939,* [unpag.].
[125] *South Australian,* 10 October 1843.
[126] Noon et al, *op sit,* [unpag.].
[127] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 101.

the place near Glasgow where William's mother's family had had a manufacturing establishment.[128]

The Oakbank brewery was extremely successful, and the Johnstons soon became important local employers and landowners, owning over 2,000 acres of prime land in the area. James and Andrew Galbraith Johnston were also responsible for the founding of the towns of Oakbank and Woodside and contributed greatly to community life in the towns, donating land and money for churches, schools, community buildings and the racecourse. They also constructed the two significant mansions in Oakbank. James was also involved with various other entrepreneurial projects including partnering WH Beaglehole to take over the Lion Brewery in North Adelaide in 1874, and founding a brewery in Broken Hill with Beaglehole and Simpson.[129] The brothers' company J & AG Johnston P/L were also part-owners of the Littlehampton brewery from 1878, and also established a wide chain of hotels, which included most of the inns in the district as well as many in other parts of the colony.

By 1890, a new brew house and tower had been constructed at the Oakbank brewery, which was producing beer, stout, aerated water, cordials and other beverages.[130] At the beginning of World War I, shortages in some of the necessary ingredients, packaging and labour led to the deceleration of production at the brewery, and in 1915, the Oakbank brewery stopped brewing beer. The brewery continues to produce soft drinks and cordials to this day, and the significant landmark site is on the State Heritage Register. The company of J & AG Johnston P/L still owns a significant number of hotels in the state.

Pike's Dorset Brewery

In 1886, Henry Pike established the Dorset Brewery in Oakbank. Pike was a carpenter and builder who arrived in South Australia in 1878. He worked as a cooper for the Johnston brothers until 1884, when he purchased lots 38 & 47 in section 4020. Pike had been taught brewing by his mother, and in 1886 he founded the brewing business H Pike & Co with his son Walter and son-in-law Albert Beasley.[131] The brewery tower which is a significant Oakbank landmark was soon constructed.

The business soon expanded, and in 1900, H Pike & Co. also constructed a large two-storey building for washing, sorting and storing bottles to the south-east of the tower. They also purchased over a dozen hotels, including the Forest Range Hotel, whose license was transferred to the Pike's new hotel in Oakbank in 1937. In 1938, disease and larger-scale more modern competition caused the company to cease brewing. Like Johnstons, it did not close completely. The Dorset Brewery continued to manufacture aerated waters until its closure in 1974. The brewery had operated successfully for many years and provided employment for up to 25 local residents at a time. The surviving buildings have been converted to a shop, several dwellings and outbuildings. The

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[128] Brockhoff, Carol 1990, *Oakbank*, p 9.
[129] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 111.
[130] *ibid*, p 111.
[131] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 113.

brewery tower is currently on the State Heritage Register and makes a significant contribution to the character of Oakbank.

Kleinschmidt's Lobethal Brewery

An important early brewery was also established in Lobethal by Friedrich Wilhelm Kleinschmidt, although it only operated for less than two decades. Kleinschmidt was a significant entrepreneurial pioneer who arrived in South Australia in 1836, worked as a builder in Adelaide, a farmer in Hahndorf and arrived in Lobethal in 1843. Lobethal had been founded by 18 German settlers in 1842, and when Kleinschmidt arrived in the following year, he began construction on what would be Australia's first 'permanent' Lutheran Church (second church to be built, oldest surviving).

By 1851, he had purchased several lots in the town and had established a brewery at 1 Main Street at the western end of his allotment. In 1869, the brewery was closed and most of the equipment was sold to the Johnstons at Oakbank. In the following year, Kleinschmidt was instrumental in the founding of the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills on the site of his former brewery. The mill went on to be immensely successful, but nothing now remains of the original brewery on the site. Interestingly, Kleinschmidt's next major venture was into the hops industry. Presumably while a brewer he had recognised a need for locally produced hops.

2.3.3.2   Hop growing and drying

The number of breweries in the state, including two in the Lobethal and Oakbank areas, led to the optimistic establishment of the hops industry in some parts of the colony, including the Onkaparinga Valley district. Hop growing became a significant local industry during the late 19th and early 20th century. However, it died out in the late 1930s, despite South Australia's continuing fondness for beer.

Hop growing was a costly, time-consuming and risky business which required fertile valleys and preferred a gentle climate. However, because of the ready market of beer drinkers, and the number of breweries in the colony, many farmers did attempt hop growing in the latter part of the 19th century. During this period, the chief hop growing areas were in some of the valleys of the Mount Lofty Ranges, vales of the Fleurieu Peninsula and in the Mount Gambier district.[132]

In the Onkaparinga Valley area, hops became a significant local industry from the 1860s. Although several of the farms in the Lobethal area produced hops, two producers stand out. Both August Müller and Ferdinand Wilhelm Kleinschmidt not only grew hops, but constructed hop kilns to dry their crops and to encourage other growers in the district to grow the crop.

The Müller Family

August Müller was a significant pioneering hops grower who first grew hops in the 1860s. August Müller and his brother Ferdinand were two of the original 18 settlers of Lobethal.

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[132] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* pp 283-301.

Ferdinand had identified the site of the town when working in the area as a shepherd, and he became the town's first teacher. Meanwhile August soon increased his property by taking up farming land in the Neudorf area to the west of Lobethal including sections 5178 and 5143. By the 1860s, he had planted hops on his land, and in about 1870 he constructed his first hop kiln.

Apparently the hops industry was still thriving by the turn of the century, as in 1900, CS Müller completely reconstructed the hop kiln after the original was destroyed in a bush-fire. The new kiln had the same plan and design as the original, but was located about 150 metres to the west, away from the homestead and nearer the hops fields and the road. By 1909, South Australia's acreage under hops had dropped to three acres, and within the next three decades, it dwindled even further.[133] The Müllers were one of the last families to grow hops, continuing the tradition until the 1930s. In 1935, most of the Müllers' land under hops was requisitioned for the construction of a reservoir for the Woollen Mills. In the 1938-39 season, the Müllers harvested South Australia's last crop of hops. Since then, the hop kiln has been used as a farm outbuilding and remains in the Müller (now Miller) family. As the 1900 kiln is one of only two known hop kilns which survive intact in the State and is a significant representative of this important early South Australian industry, it has been recommended for the State Heritage Register.

Ferdinand Wilhelm Kleinschmidt

The district's other significant hops grower was Ferdinand Wilhelm Kleinschmidt. Kleinschmidt was a significant entrepreneurial pioneer who arrived in Lobethal in 1843. By 1851, he had constructed Australia's second Lutheran church, purchased various allotments in the area, and founded a large brewery in Lobethal. After his brewery closed in 1869, he commenced hop growing, and by 1885, he had constructed a single kiln at the junction of the Main Street and Woodside and Lenswood Roads. In the early 1890s a second adjoining kiln was added to create a double kiln. During the early 20th-century the hops industry declined, Kleinschmidt's kiln was closed down, and in about 1920 the Kleinschmidts ceased growing hops. The Kleinschmidts sold the building to the Onkaparinga Woollen company in 1921, during which year the top of the kiln was removed and the building was converted to a house which was first used as a boarding house for employees and later as a shop for the neighbouring Onkaparinga Woollen Mills.

2.3.4   Horticulture

Both fruit growing and market gardening are significant industries of the Onkaparinga Valley district.

2.3.4.1   Fruit growing

The first orchards in the district were planted in the 1850s, and by the 1860s and 70s, commercial fruit-growing was starting to take off. In the 1880s, the colony's fruit-growing industry as a whole really took off after export to England was established. Export became even more profitable after the advent of refrigerated transport in the late 1880s,

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[133] *ibid,* p 296.

which improved the quality of the Australian fruit being sold. Then in 1894, the South Australian Government Produce Department inaugurated apple exporting, which greatly assisted farmers to export their fruit, and enabled the industry to develop and prosper.[134]

Most of the early fruit-growers established themselves in the Balhannah area, where early crops included apples, peaches, apricots, plums and nectarines, as well as blackberries, almonds, grapes and vine-fruits.[135] After the first few decades, orchardists also began to achieve great success in the Tiers area. (Several of the significant early orchardists are discussed below). The Tiers area was opened up during the 1860s with the construction of the Lobethal to Norton Summit Road, and by the systematic clearing of many of the forests during the mid 19th century. By the 1880s, several successful orchards had been established in the area.

In the 1930s, the district reached a peak of production. In 1939, the *Mount Barker Courier* reported that:

> the best apple orchards in the State were to be found in the Balhannah district and that the bulk of the State's export fruit was derived from that vicinity[136]

After this period, some of the less-hardy fruit trees started to fail, especially in the Balhannah area where too much timber cutting had made the orchards vulnerable to climatic extremities. Fruit growing continued to flourish in the Lenswood area, but became less dominant around Balhannah.

Despite these mid-20th century changes to the industry, the Balhannah and Lenswood district was still producing 95% of South Australia's apples in 1970.[137] By the end of the 20th century, the district was also producing pears, plums, cherries and strawberries, with vine fruits including youngberries and raspberries.

The Kelseys

One of the earliest orchards in the district was established very close to the Balhannah township by the Kelsey family. Richard Kelsey first settled in the area in the 1840s. By the 1850s, the Kelsey family were leasing 53 acres of Thomson's Balhannah section from Anderson, as well as part of sections 4044 and 4048. On their land, they worked hard to establish a mixed farm and also planted orchards. During the second half of the 19th century, the Kelseys were selling several types of apples and plums, as well as figs, apricots, dried prunes, blackberries, potatoes and tomatoes.[138] After Thomson left Balhannah in 1860, Richard's son Richard William leased Thomson's former property, constructing his own house on the Main Road of Balhannah. He was then able to purchase the property in 1872. Kelsey's cottage then remained in the family until 1970,

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[134] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 244.
[135] *ibid*, p 61.
[136] *Mount Barker Courier,* 16 September 1948.
[137] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 260.
[138] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, p 15.

and it has since been restored by students from the Oakbank Area School. The cottage has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Thomas Pugh

Another early orchardist in the area was Thomas Pugh. In 1851, Pugh purchased 88 acres (section 4041) to the west of Balhannah. adding section 4042 to his property four years later. The first building he constructed on his property Wether Station was an early 1850s stone cottage on Grasby Road. At this time, he also established the largest orchard in the Onkaparinga Valley district, an orchard which was described as South Australia's largest in 1889. By 1859, Pugh had also constructed a large combined barn and house to the south of the original cottage (currently on the State Heritage Register). In 1903, Pugh sold his property to Joseph Grasby of the neighbouring Glengyle orchard and retired to a house in Balhannah.

Grasby was also a significant early orchardist in the Balhannah area, who also established the Glengyle Jam Factory in the 1880s. Another significant neighbouring property, Vernon Park, first established orchards in 1928.

The Greens

The Greens were one of the significant early farming and horticultural families in the Lenswood area. Henry Green first came to the Tiers area in about 1853 as a timber sawyer and splitter. In later decades, his brothers William and George also settled in the area. In 1861, Henry and his brother-in-law J B Fry purchased section 28, on which they established successful orchards. In 1874, the property was split, with Henry Green retaining the southern half. He later bought other surrounding land to extend his property. In 1890, Henry divided his property between his four eldest sons, retaining the original part of section 28 for his own home. Here he erected a stone house called Holmvale in the 1890s. The Greens continued to flourish in the area, with the fruit growing company Green Bros. and other members of the family playing a significant part in the horticultural development of the area.

2.3.4.2   Fruit related industries

Significant secondary industries associated with fruit growing were the production of cider and jam; the nursery for propagation and supply of young fruit trees; and the drying and storage of fruit.

Cold stores

To cope with the demand imposed by the intensive fruit production of the early 20th century, several cold stores were established in the district.

Balhannah Cold Store
In 1914, Australia's first private fruit cold store was constructed by August Filsell and HN Wicks in Balhannah. It was designed to store 3,000 bushels of fruit, and by 1918 had been extended to store 12,000 bushels.[139] In 1920, Filsell and Wicks formed the

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[139] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 249.

Balhannah Cold Store Company with a capacity of 24,000 bushels. The company exported much of its produce to Europe, and also handled potatoes and flower bulbs.[140] In 1946, the company became the Balhannah Co-operative Society.[141]

Lenswood Cooperative Packing Shed and Cold Store
In 1908, a group of local fruit-growers joined together to build a cooperative packing shed. The store was situated on William Green's section 5149 adjacent to Swamp Road. During its first decade, the shed was extended to include another packing room and a small shop. In 1923, the building was the focus for the newly incorporated Forest Range Fruit-grower's Cooperative Society Ltd. Between 1929 and 1968, fruit packing classes were held in the Lenswood packing shed.[142] In 1934, the Lenswood Cold Store was opened, and in 1939, a packing shed was added to the cold store. A cannery was built opposite the cold store in 1942-43. In 1950, the Fruit-grower's Co-op merged with the cold store, and the latter was named the Lenswood Co-op Cold Store. In 1970, the Balhannah and Lenswood district were producing 95% of South Australia's apples, and the Lenswood cold store was the largest in the Adelaide Hills.[143]

Jam production

In the 1880s, J C Grasby established the Glengyle Jam Factory to produce jam using the excess fruit grown in his and his neighbours' orchards. The factory was successful and the premises were extended over subsequent decades and a number of hands employed during the fruit season. Local crops used for jams included plums, quinces and cherries, and various other fruits were purchased from outside the area. During World War I, shortages in sugar, tins and labour caused the closure of the factory.[144]

Cider production and the Balhannah Nursery

Henry Wicks was responsible for two of the significant fruit ventures in the district, the Elmsdale Cider Factory and the Balhannah Nursery. In the early 1880s, Wicks arrived in Adelaide where he worked for Charles Pitt at his Felixstowe Nursery. The business had already been running successfully for 15 years, and 'was one of the most comprehensive fruit-tree suppliers in the colony'.[145] In 1887, Wicks purchased the business and moved it to Payneham.

In 1905, Wicks purchased part section 4040, 4043 and 4039 near Balhannah with a view to extending his nursery operations. The property was already well stocked with fruit trees, and also had a large cottage and cellar, which Wicks soon converted into the Elmsdale cider factory. The cider production made use of the undersized and blemished fruit which would otherwise be wasted.[146] The cider factory operated successfully until World War II, when it was closed due to shortages in necessary supplies.[147]

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[140] Balhannah Co-op Society Ltd. 1970-71*, Balhannah Co-op Soc. Ltd. Silver Jubilee.*
[141] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 257.
[142] *ibid*, p 252.
[143] *ibid*, p 260.
[144] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 249.
[145] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 137.
[146] Noon, C W L, A S Kelsey & W M Miller 1936, *Balhannah Centenary 1839-1939,* [unpag.].
[147] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 137.

By 1908, Henry Wicks had also established the Balhannah Nursery.[148] The nursery propagated young fruit, and was a significant supplier to orchards both in the district and outside it. It also provided useful information to local fruit growers which contributed to the success of the industry in the district. The nursery continued in the Wicks family for most of the 20th century, being run in turn by Norman (second generation), Malcolm (third) and David and Peter (fourth) Wicks. Both the cider factory and the nursery are currently entered in the State Heritage Register.

Dried Fruit

Several factories and smaller-scale premises specialising in fruit-drying were established in the district. One of the earliest was established in Lobethal in 1880 (now gone). In 1893, F A Pulleine established a significant fruit and vegetable drying factory 2½ miles from Lobethal.[149] He named it the 'Spennithorne' Evaporated Fruit and Vegetable Factory after his birth-place in Yorkshire. The factory ceased operations after it was destroyed by fire in 1910.[150]

Meanwhile, R Schubert's fruit drying factory on the Main Street of Lobethal was destroyed by fire in 1914.[151] He rebuilt the factory in the same year, and made substantial additions in 1922. The extensions included six new kilns and shelter and storage rooms.[152] Schubert's dried fruit was popular in Adelaide, and the factory flourished until its closure during World War II. The building has recently been demolished.

2.3.4.3   Market gardening

Market gardening has existed in the area since the early 1840s, when farmers such as the German settlers in the Lobethal area established mixed farms which produced a variety of produce from meats, vegetables and fruits to grains and grapes. The produce which they did not use themselves would then be sold at local and Adelaide markets. During the latter part of the 19th century, market gardening became a larger-scale industry in the area, when larger-scale farmers started to diversify away from the less profitable grain crops; and parts of the Tiers had been cleared to allow fruit growing and market gardening.

By 1922, the Onkaparinga Valley district was producing the Adelaide area's largest crops of peas and beans, over 17,000 bushels. At this time, the Onkaparinga Valley specialised in field peas which were often used for drying. In the same year, the district also produced over 912 tons of potatoes which was Adelaide's second largest crop.[153] Other fruits and vegetable crops in the market gardens in this period included strawberries, raspberries, cucumbers and tomatoes.

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[148] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, pp 63, 65 & 246.

[149] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* pp 314-7.

[150] *ibid,* p 24.

[151] *ibid,* p 264.

[152] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 268.

[153] *ibid,* p 268.

During World War II, much damage was done to the local horticultural industry when a Central Marketing Board was implemented. The effect was that small-scale growers could no longer sell their produce directly at market, but had to sell it to the Board for lower prices.[154] Only some crops remained profitable, including potatoes. Only the larger-scale growers were able to continue producing the variety of market garden crops. Despite various vicissitudes, by the 1970s the Balhannah district was still producing assorted varieties of fruit grown on trees and vines; as well as flowers, salad vegetables and potatoes.[155]

2.3.4.4   Viticulture

Many vine crops were grown successfully in the Onkaparinga Valley area, including hops, vine-fruits and grapes. Although grape growing was not a major industry in the district, it was carried out in several parts of the district at different times, and was also associated with several small-scale wine-making ventures. Many of the early settlers, especially the Germans, made wine and spirits for their own use.

Wines

Two of the early settlers who produced wine for sale were Caleb Biggs and Herman Rose. Caleb Biggs opened a wine shop at Forest Range in 1867, which later became the Forest Range Hotel in the 1880s. Herman Rose made wine from the grapes he grew near Oakbank, which members of the Rose family then sold in their Main Street wine shop from 1871 until the 1930s.

Spirits

The earliest recorded distillery belonged to James Thomson at Balhannah, who sold his home-made drinks in his Balhannah Hotel in the 1840s and 50s. During the 1850s, he is believed to have had an illicit still on his property by the creek which was located in an underground cellar and secret 10' x 4' chamber (now demolished).[156]

The district's biggest-scale spirit producer was FA Kumnick, who established a distillery in Lobethal in the early 1850s.[157] By the mid 1860s, Kumnick was producing brandy and liquors which had acquired a good reputation, according to *Bailliere's SA Gazetteer and Road Guide* of 1866-67. Henry Juers at Schoenthal also had a distillery and produced wines and spirits for local residents in the 1860s and 70s.[158]

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[154] *ibid,* p 268.

[155] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, pp 260-1.

[156] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, pp 6-16.

[157] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 249.

[158] *ibid,* p 249.

2.3.5   Other significant industries

2.3.5.1 Onkaparinga Woollen Mills

Historically, the most significant industrial complex in the district was the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills in Lobethal. The Mills made a particularly significant impact on the town of Lobethal itself, as they employed hundreds of people and occupied a key site in the town. Several key local residents were involved with the establishment of the factory, which was originally called the Lobethal Tweed Mills. Coincidentally, the four main founders of the mills all had names beginning with 'K': Kramm, Kleinschmidt, and the Kumnick brothers.

E Kramm supplied the expertise and much of the equipment for the original venture. Kramm was a cloth-maker who arrived in Hahndorf in 1869, and soon established a primitive factory with some hand-weaving looms located in a mud hut with a thatched roof.[159] After he was discovered there by the Kumnick brothers, he was persuaded to move to the old brewery buildings at Lobethal. The Kumnicks encouraged the local community to raise the £80 needed to release Kramm's imported German machinery from customs, and it was installed in the old brewery in the optimistic hope that the factory would prove a successful attribute for the town.

The site was provided by Ferdinand Wilhelm Kleinschmidt, who was the most significant contributor to the early industrial development of Lobethal. Kleinschmidt was an entrepreneurial pioneer who arrived in Lobethal in 1843, where his first job was to single-handedly build St John's church. By 1851, Kleinschmidt had purchased lots 1 and 2 of section 5125 and had established a brewery at 1 Main Street at the western end of his allotment. He also constructed a house, stable and cellar in the early 1850s, and a hop kiln two decades later. The brewery was not a success, and in 1869, it was closed and most of the equipment was sold to the Johnstons at Oakbank. In the following year, Kleinschmidt negotiated with the Kumnick brothers to establish a tweed mill in the old brewery buildings, and he was one of the three founding directors of the tweed mill.

It was the Kumnick brothers who had discovered Kramm in Hahndorf, and who negotiated the establishment of a tweed mill at Lobethal. Carl Ferdinand Kumnick (born c1824) and his half-brother August had arrived in Lobethal from Melbourne in 1849. Carl was a carpenter who built many of Lobethal's early buildings, and August was a significant landowner and farmer. They helped Kramm to raise the money to retrieve his equipment from customs, and became joint directors of the mill with Kleinschmidt.

Initially, the Lobethal Tweed factory housed its primitive equipment in the old brewery buildings. In 1872, these buildings were demolished to make way for the new mill buildings. Carl Kumnick built some of the new looms at the Tweed Mill and supervised the building works. The factory was not initially very successful, and faced many

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[159] *ibid,* p 255.

vicissitudes in its first 17 years.[160] In 1878, it was closed due to the drought and financial problems, but in 1881 it was reopened with new equipment imported from England.[161]

In 1883 the South Australian Woollen Company was formed to take over the tweed factory, and in 1887 it acquired a new manager. The factory subsequently grew and prospered, and in 1928, it changed its name to the Onkaparinga Woollen Company. By 1936, the factory employed over 350 workers, and it continued to employ a significant number of workers until the early 1980s. Some of the Onkaparinga Blankets it produced became a world famous product.[162]

The mills were closed in the late 1980s, and they were subsequently purchased by local Council and developed into an Enterprise Centre. Within the mill complex, 30 units have been created which are then rented to various local industries and museums. These include a fashion museum, a motor cycle museum, at least six incubator industries, and a large craft shop in the old mill shop (former hop kiln). The chimney, some of the original walls, and the shop are currently entered on the State Heritage Register. The former blanket finishing rooms have been recommended for the local heritage register.

2.3.5.2 Other local industries

The woollen mills, and the many industries related to the primary industries of the Onkaparinga Valley were certainly the most significant of the district's enterprises. A few other industries also flourished at various times. An early industry in Lobethal was basket weaving, which was carried out mostly by female German settlers using local reeds and willows to supplement their income. Other local industries were small-scale concerns which provided services to the various towns, including blacksmiths and shoemakers.

2.4   Social life

2.4.1   Religion - Churches and Cemeteries

Some aspects of the religious development of the Onkaparinga Valley district are of particular significance in the wider context. The denomination of outstanding significance is the Lutheran church, whose development is closely connected to the distinctive German heritage of the district, and had several remarkable features. Two other interesting features of the early religious development was the presence of several Presbyterian churches, to accommodate the large number of Scottish settlers to the district; and the large number of chapels established by the Primitive Methodist sect, who constructed six chapels in the district in the mid to late 19th century. Most of the other denominations followed the typical pattern of development generally found in South Australia. The Anglicans and the other Methodist sects established a few churches in the larger townships.

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[160] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 19.
[161] *ibid,* p 258.
[162] Stichel, Klaus (illus.) c1991, *Lobethal Valley of Praise* [tourism leaflet].

In the case of cemeteries, the vast majority of the district's burial places were associated with one of the churches. Most of the cemeteries were located in the churchyards, with the exception of the separate Lutheran Cemetery at Spring Head. There is also a large town cemetery one mile to the north of Lobethal, which was established in the late 19th century.

2.4.1.1 Lutherans

The Lutherans established seven churches in the district: four in Lobethal; one in Spring Head; and two in Woodside during two separate periods.

Lobethal

The development of the Lutheran churches in Lobethal is of particular interest to the town. The two outstanding features within the national context, were that both Australia's oldest surviving Lutheran church, and its first Lutheran seminary, were established in Lobethal in 1845. Another aspect of Lobethal's religious development which is of note, is the way in which three breakaway congregations were established in the town. This was a pattern which occurred in several Lutheran communities in South Australia, although rarely to such an extent. Also, an indication of the dominance of Lutheranism in Lobethal is demonstrated by the fact that the early diffusion of the original congregation led to the establishment of four separate Lutheran churches in the one town before any other denomination had erected a single church there.

St John's
St John's Lutheran Church was the earliest community building to be erected in Lobethal The founding minister of the church was Pastor G D Fritzsche who left Germany with a group of emigrants who arrived in South Australia on the *Skiold* on 30 October 1841.[163] In the following year, he and his followers founded the town of Lobethal. Their first church was constructed between 1843 and 1845, and was Australia's first permanent Lutheran church. It was built single-handedly by significant early settler F W Kleinschmidt and was dedicated *Zum Weinberg Christi*.

In 1845, a timber cottage was also erected near the church to accommodate theological students. This was Australia's first Lutheran seminary and is now located within the Lobethal Historical Museum. A large two-storey manse was then constructed in 1867, completing the group of Lutheran buildings until extensive additions including a large new church were made in the late 20th Century. St John's church and the seminary are both included on the State Heritage Register. The manse and school have been recommended for the local heritage register.

In addition to the significant St John complex, Lobethal was the site of three breakaway Lutheran churches formed because of political and doctrinal differences within the St John's congregation. The other Lutheran churches were: St Paul's Evangelical; *Zum Kreuze Christi;* and *Zum Kripplein Christi*.

St Paul's

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[163] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* pp 228-241.

St Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was constructed in 1858 and dedicated on 2 January 1859. The congregation was formed by a breakaway group of the St John's congregation led by Pastor Feidler. A further two breakaway Lutheran churches were founded in 1863 and 1876. In 1937, St Paul's Church is recorded as United Evangelical Lutheran in the Bonds booklet. The congregations of St Paul's and St John's eventually amalgamated, and the St Paul's building has since been used as a hall. Several late 20th century extensions have been added to create a reception venue, and the building has been recommended for the local heritage register. The original stained-glass windows from St Paul's have been incorporated in the design of the 1990-92 St John's Lutheran Church.

Zum Kreuze Christi

The *Zum Kreuze Christi* Lutheran church was established in 1863.[164] Earlier that year, the founding minister of St John's church died. The new minister Dr Loessel was not popular with many of the St John's congregation, so he was dismissed by them. Some of the congregation followed him to form a second breakaway church and Lobethal's third Lutheran church. The *Zum Kreuze Christi* church was constructed on the Main Street on part of Carl Ferdinand Kumnick's land. In 1873, Dr Loessel took over the St Paul's congregation, and at this time the two congregations probably merged. Certainly, the *Zum Kreuze Christi* church only remained open for little more than a decade, and during the 1890s the building became part of Ewald Kumnick's cricket bat factory. The former church was demolished in the 1960s after the factory's closure.[165]

Zum Kripplein Christi

Lobethal's fourth Lutheran church was formed by the third breakaway congregation from St John's church. The new church, which was dedicated *Zum Kripplein Christi,* was constructed in 1876 for a congregation led by Pastor Krause. This church closed in 1912 and was sold to the Anglican Church on the 30 January 1919. The Anglicans dedicated their Prince of Peace church in August 1919. The church has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Spring Head Lutheran Church & Cemetery

In Spring Head, early Lutheran services were held in the school from 1856. In 1872, a separate purpose-built church building was erected at the peak of the hill in Spring Head. This church was replaced with the current Trinity Lutheran Church in 1909. Meanwhile, the Schuberts who founded Spring Head donated part of their section 5306, for the establishment of a Lutheran cemetery about 700 metres to the west of the church and school complex. The cemetery was established on this site in 1887, and the earliest known burial was in 1891. The church and school form the focus for the small settlement which developed at Spring Head, with the other main site of significance to the community being the Lutheran cemetery. All of these places have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Woodside Lutheran churches

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[164] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 16.
[165] *ibid,* p 252.

In Woodside, the Lutherans established the St Petri Lutheran Church in 1865. The church did not thrive, but was closed in the late 1870s. During the late 19th century, the building became the St John's Presbyterian Church. In the late 20th century, it was converted to a house, and the building is currently entered in the State Heritage Register.

The Woodside Lutherans did not erect their second church until 1958. In 1955, members of the Lutheran community of Lobethal met to apply for peaceful dismissal of those in the Woodside area who wished to construct their own church in the town.[166] A foundation stone was laid in 1956, and much voluntary labour and funding was utilised before the St John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Woodside was opened on 6 July 1958.[167] The substantial cream-brick building is an impressive landmark on the Woodside to Lobethal Road.

2.4.1.2 Methodists

South Australia's three prominent Methodist sects each built churches in the Onkaparinga Valley area, namely the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians. There was also one new Methodist church established in the district in the 20th century.

Wesleyans

The district's only Wesleyan chapel was located in Woodside. In 1851, the Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches were constructed in Woodside. Six years later, a Wesleyan Chapel was also constructed in the quickly developing township. However, it was the earlier Primitive Methodist church which prospered in the town, and the Wesleyan chapel only remained open for a few decades before closing down. In 1895 it became part of the Lauterbach's butter factory, and it has since been demolished.

Primitive Methodists

The Primitive Methodists made a significant impact on the religious development of the Onkaparinga Valley area. They established six chapels in the district, which were located at Woodside, Charleston, Murdoch Hill, Bonney Flat, Oakbank and Stony Creek. The chapels were generally situated in the smaller settlement areas, rather than the larger townships. Four of the original chapels survive. In the two areas where the original buildings do not survive, later churches have been constructed in nearby townships to continue the life of the congregations. The chapels Bonney Flat and Stony Creek, were relocated and rebuilt in Balhannah and Lenswood respectively.

Woodside

The town of Woodside was the site of the district's first churches of the Anglican and Primitive Methodist denominations, as well as the only site for a Wesleyan Chapel in the district. The Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches were finished first in 1851, and a Wesleyan chapel was constructed in 1857. Thus the Primitive Methodist Chapel was the district's earliest Methodist chapel.

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[166] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 258.
[167] *ibid*, p 259.

The Primitive Methodists were granted part of section 5029A as an ecclesiastical land-grant on 16 August 1851, and by the end of that year they had constructed their first chapel there. By the early 1860s, the congregation had outgrown this original chapel, and a second chapel was constructed closer to the corner of Nairne and Tolmer Roads. During the same period, a cemetery was established between the two churches. The 1862 church was extended to the rear in the 20th century, and these asbestos extensions were replaced by the Ivy Winch Memorial Hall in 1986. This significant 19th century complex has been recommended for the State Heritage Register.

Charleston

The town of Charleston was established in 1851 by Charles Dunn. Being a religious man, his first priority was the construction of a chapel, and the first lot he sold out of his township land was lot 42, a location in the proposed Charlestown which was nearest his Mount Charles home. This land was sold for a token £5 for a Primitive Methodist chapel and school. In 1852, the construction of the chapel was funded by Charles and William Dunn and Charles Newman, and later a cemetery was laid out on the site. Charles Dunn, Charles Newman and many of their extended families are buried in the cemetery, including Dunns, Newmans and Bells. Among the earliest gravestones are the memorials to Elizabeth, Louisa and Emma Dunn (who died in 1857, 1858 & 1861 respectively). The chapel itself has been much altered since its construction, and still operates as part of the Uniting Church of Australia circuit. The Charleston Uniting Church and cemetery have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Murdoch Hill

The settlement of Murdoch Hill consisted of a scattered rural population which was first settled in the 1840s by John and Margaret Murdoch. By 1862, section 1882 in Murdoch Hill had been purchased by the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church. They erected a church on this land in 1866 at a cost of £162. It was opened on the 24 June, and the associated service-meeting and picnic drew a congregation of 150. In 1878, the church was renovated and braced with iron girders.

The cemetery was first used in 1865 with the last burial being in 1888. The ten unmarked pioneering graves were commemorated by a plaque in 1988. In 1977, the church became the Murdoch Hill Uniting Church, and today it survives as the only public building in the Murdoch Hill area. The Murdoch Hill Uniting Church has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Bonney's Flat and Balhannah

The Bonney's Flat area was first settled in the 1840s, and the only community building to be erected in Bonney's Flat was the Primitive Methodist Chapel. This was established in 1859 on land donated by John Camac senior. The site was also used as a cemetery, and the earliest graves are those of John Camac who died in 1863, and one-month-old Thomas Camac who was buried there in 1867. Several other members of the Camac family are also buried in the cemetery. The chapel closed in 1931 after the opening of the large new Methodist Church in Balhannah. After this closure, the timber-framed and clad Sunday School room was relocated to the Main Street, and was again relocated recently to make way for the large new shopping centre. Meanwhile, the Bonney's Flat chapel was destroyed in the bush fire of 1956. Some of its stone was salvaged for the pillars of the

cemetery gates.   Only the cemetery now survives at this historic site, and it has been recommended for the local heritage register.

The town of Balhannah itself did not establish its own Methodist Church until 1930. This large church building was constructed on land donated by William Johncock. Most of the labour and materials were donated by the community and the foundation stone was laid by local midwife Sister Alice Camac. The building which seated 114 was opened on 4 July 1931 by Conference President Rev. J G Jenkin. In 1939, a detached schoolroom was constructed on the north-west edge of the lot and paid for by members of the Camac family.   In 1960, the Balhannah church was extended to accommodate a growing congregation. The surviving church building and its schoolroom at Balhannah have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Oakbank

The town of Oakbank was established in 1855, and its first and only church was established by the Primitive Methodists in 1863. The Primitive Methodists had met in the school in the early 1860s and soon purchased lot 55 for their own church building. After their chapel was completed for £169 and opened on 1 February 1863, they discovered that it had accidentally been built on lot 48 which was owned by James Johnston. It was not until 1926, that the Johnstons officially repaired the situation by giving the land to the church.

Meanwhile, the original small chapel was extended in 1887 to the designs of architect J Murray. The foundation stone for the extension was laid by retiring original minister Rev J G Wright, and the church was named the Wright Memorial in his honour. In 1970, the Oakbank congregation amalgamated with the Balhannah church, and the Oakbank church was sold to the Boy Scouts Association.   More recently, it has been sold into private ownership and converted to a house. The former church building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Stony Creek and Lenswood

The first church in the Tiers area was the Stony Creek Chapel, which was erected in 1884. It was a timber and corrugated-iron Primitive Methodist chapel. In 1900, it became a member of the Methodist Union, and in 1933, it was closed after the opening of the new church in Lenswood.

The town of Lenswood was named in 1917 when the post office in the 'eastern end of Forest Range' was opened and named to commemorate the World War I French front-line town of Lens. In 1933, the Lenswood Methodist Church was opened opposite the post office. The foundation stone was laid by William McLaren on 9 December 1932, and the building was opened on 11 February 1933. In 1977, the Lenswood church became a Uniting Church, and in 1982 the *Mount Barker Courier* covered the church's 50th birthday celebrations. The surviving church building at Lenswood has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Bible Christians

The Bible Christians only built one church in the district, that being the only church located in the township of Verdun. The Verdun township began its life in the 1840s and 50s as a small subsidiary settlement to Hahndorf. The settlement was located near to a major crossing of the river called the Stanley Bridge, and became known alternately as Stanley Bridge or Grünthal. It was not until 1875 that the township of Grünthal was officially laid out by Carl Storch. Soon afterwards Mr Hoddenott established a post office and general store, and in 1879, a Bible Christian Methodist chapel was established in the town.

This chapel was reputedly the smallest church in the world, and was called the Stanley Bridge Chapel and later the Grünthal Chapel. Early ministers included John Dingle and Thomas Piper, and the chapel was also used as a school building between the 1880s and 1913. In 1900, the Bible Christian chapel became a Methodist chapel.

In 1935, a new church was constructed on a different site, and this was called the Verdun Methodist Church, later Verdun Uniting. (Grünthal's name was changed to Verdun in 1918 to commemorate a World War I battlefield). The church was opened and dedicated by Rev Lade on 28 March 1936. The original church building was demolished in 1966. In 1970, a church hall and Sunday school were erected not far from the current church building. The surviving 1936 church building at Verdun has been recommended for the local heritage register.

2.4.1.3 Presbyterians

The first church to be established in the district was the Lutheran church which was built by the German settlers in Lobethal in 1845. Soon after this, another significant early cultural group built the district's second church. This was the Presbyterian Church, which was built in the Scottish settlement of Inverbrackie in 1848.

The Presbyterians of Inverbrackie and Woodside

Inverbrackie is an area which was settled by Scottish farmers during the 1840s. The earliest public building to be erected in the settlement was Payne's Inn, which was licensed from 1846 to 1851. In 1846, local farmers held a meeting in the hotel to discuss the building of a Presbyterian church. This was built in 1848 and opened in January 1849, with a school being opened and a cemetery established soon afterwards.

Despite its successful early development, the settlement of Inverbrackie never developed into a town, and was soon superseded by Woodside. In 1878, the Inverbrackie congregation purchased the larger Lutheran Church at Woodside and rededicated it as St John's Presbyterian Church. At that time the Inverbrackie church was closed, and it later burnt to the ground leaving only a few walls. The manse at Inverbrackie had been constructed in 1857 and remained in use until 1921, when it was sold for use as a private house. The only community establishment at Inverbrackie which has remained open is the cemetery next to the ruins of the old church. After the formation of the Uniting Church, the Presbyterians in Woodside have moved to the former Primitive Methodist church, and

the former St John's Presbyterian church has since been converted to a house. This house, and ruins and cemetery at Inverbrackie are both currently entered in the State Heritage Register

Lobethal

The first four churches to be established In the town of Lobethal were all Lutheran. The first non-Lutheran church in Lobethal was the 1919 Anglican Church which was established in an existing Lutheran church building. The first non-Lutheran church to be purpose-built in the town was the Presbyterian Church at 22 Main Street. The Presbyterians had held services in the school since 1891. The foundation stone of their own church was laid on 19 March 1921 by J Drennan. The church was then dedicated on 29 January 1922. Despite the church's Scottish heritage, it was interesting that in 1926 there were many Germans in the Lobethal congregation, including members of the Kleinschmidt and Pingel families.[168] During the 1970s a cream-brick hall was added to the rear, and in 1977 the building became a Uniting Church. The Lobethal Uniting Church has been recommended for the local heritage register. It is interesting that no Methodist Church was ever built in Lobethal.

2.4.1.4 Anglicans

Woodside

The Anglicans were relatively quick to establish services in Woodside. The town was barely founded in 1850, when Reverend Newneham of Blakiston held the first Anglican services in a two-roomed slab hut on the western bank of the Onkaparinga. In 1851, a Church of England church was constructed on section 5130A on a hill overlooking the Main Street of the town. The land was allocated as an ecclesiastical land grant to Bishop Augustus Short on 11 July 1851. A building was promptly constructed by local mason Shute at a cost of £180. More than half of the cost of construction was raised by the community, with the addition of a £72 grant from the Government. The first service in St Mark's church was held on 26 October 1851 by the founding rector John Fulford.

In 1853, part of the Glebe was fenced off for use as a burial ground at a cost of £24. The gable wall of the building collapsed in 1854 and had to be reconstructed at which time buttresses were also added. The church reopened in the following year, only to close again in 1857 due to poor attendance and lack of a clergyman. The church recommenced services in 1866, by which year the cemetery already had a number of gravestones. Over the next two decades, the congregation grew to the extent that the condition and size of the 1851 building was no longer adequate.

A foundation stone for a new church was then laid on 2 December 1883 on a site nearer the Main Street of the town. The new building was designed by G T Light (relative of Colonel William) and constructed by local builder Thomas Burnett for £756/3/3 using stone from Mr Armstrong's quarry. The new church was finally opened in April 1885, although not dedicated until April 1898 when the debt had finally been paid off. The original church building was subsequently used as a Sunday school, although it was

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[168] *Quarterly Messenger, Woodside & Tweedvale Presbyterian Churches,* January 1926.

again used for services during the 1950s renovations of the newer church. In 1901, Messrs Roberts of Balhannah erected a stone fence and iron gate in front of the church 1901 to mark St Mark's jubilee. In 1918, an east window designed by Messrs. Thompson & Harvey was installed above the altar in memory of members of the Hooper family. In 1927, the original church was renovated. In the 1980s, the original church building ceased to be used as a Sunday School, and it is currently disused. This significant precinct including two early churches and a cemetery and wall has been recommended for the State Heritage Register.

Balhannah

By 1848, Church of England services were being held in Balhannah, and by 1851 a church had been erected on the current site. In 1851, section 4207 was conveyed to the Bishop of Adelaide for the purpose of a church, cemetery, glebe and rectory. At this time, the parish was served by the rector of Blakiston. The congregation soon outgrew the original church building, and in 1865, it was replaced by the current church. This building was designed and parts of it were constructed by Robert Rickman Page of Oakbank, who also designed Christ Church in Mount Barker. The building was opened on 10 September 1865, and its first incumbent was Reverend W W Ewbank. The earliest grave in the cemetery dates back to 1851, and many important local residents have been buried there in the late 19th and the 20th centuries. A church hall was constructed on Junction Road in 1908, and in 1929 a rectory was constructed beyond the hall. The church, cemetery, hall and manse form a significant precinct which has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Lobethal

Lobethal has a significant Lutheran tradition, with four Lutheran churches being built in the town before any other denomination. The fourth and last of Lobethal's Lutheran churches was Zum Kripplein Christi, constructed in 1876 for a congregation led by Pastor Krause. This church closed in 1912 and the building was sold to the Anglican Church on the 30 January 1919. The Anglicans renamed the church the Prince of Peace and dedicated it in August 1919. The church has since been extended, and has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Lenswood

The Forest Range and Lenswood areas were originally a timber cutting district known as the Tiers. The first church in the Tiers area was constructed at Stony Creek in 1884. The second church in the area was also established at Stony Creek. In 1910, John Brock Fry, local schoolteacher between 1871 and 1900, donated part of section 62 to the Anglican Church. Church of England services had been held in the area from 1909 in the school. In 1913, the foundation stone for the new church was laid by Governor Sir Day Hort-Bosanquet. The building was constructed by Arthur Brockhoff using stone quarried from Fry's land. In 1914, the building was completed and the opening ceremony was performed by Lady Bosanquet. The church was part of the Morialta Parish until 1967, when it became part of the Balhannah Parish and was named the Church of St Mary

Magdalene.[169] In February 1980 the church was closed, and it has since been converted to a private residence. The building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Inverbrackie Army Camp

During the 20th century, another Anglican place of worship was constructed in the district, this time at the Inverbrackie Army Camp. The Army camp was established in the Scottish settlement of Inverbrackie in 1927, and during World War II, the camp was expanded to resemble a self-contained township. Its facilities not only included military administration and accommodation; but also both Church of England and Roman Catholic Chapels, a post office, two bank agencies, baths, theatre, a barber and a hall for Salvation Army and YMCA meetings.[170]

The decision to erect a Church of England hut was made at a meeting of the Church of England Civil Defence Emergency Committee on 20 June 1939.[171] £400 were donated, and a timber-frame and corrugated-iron clad hut was erected which included a moveable altar for holy communion.[172] The chapel was officially opened in November 1939 and was dedicated to St George. Since World War II, the camp has continued to be used for army training, as emergency housing, and as a migrant camp. At Christmas 1981, the last service was held in St George's, and the chapel was soon after demolished during the reconstruction of the camp.[173]

2.4.1.5 Other denominations

Roman Catholics

Regular Roman Catholic services were established in the Lobethal Institute in 1925, in the same period of the establishment of the Lobethal Anglican and Presbyterian churches. This sudden increase in non-Lutheran churches was in line with Lobethal's early 20th century growth in population and influx of non-German residents.

During 1939, the Catholics also established a chapel at the Inverbrackie Army Camp. The Army camp was established in the Scottish settlement of Inverbrackie in 1927, and during World War II, the camp was expanded to resemble a self-contained township which included both Anglican and Roman Catholic Chapels.[174] Since that period, the camp has continued to be used for army training, as emergency housing, and as a migrant camp.

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[169] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 196.
[170] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 255.
[171] Butler, Reg 1985, *Goodness and Gold at Woodside,* p 85.
[172] *ibid,* pp 85-86.
[173] *ibid,* p 87.
[174] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 255.

Church of Christ

The first official Church of Christ service in the area was held at the Roberts' house in Lenswood on 28 August 1933. In 1937, a timber-framed and corrugated-iron chapel was erected by voluntary labour in a fortnight.[175] The land was donated by Jim Roberts, and the opening services were held on 8 September 1935.[176] In 1973, the original chapel was demolished and replaced by the current chapel, which is still being used.

2.4.2   Education

The earliest formal schooling in the district was carried out by Ferdinand Müller in private houses in Lobethal from 1843. He was also the founding teacher of the district's earliest purpose-built school building: the Lobethal Lutheran School which was constructed in 1850. In 1856,a second Lutheran school was established, this time in the relatively small settlement of Spring Head. In that same year, the first State schools were also being built in the district, and by 1858 there were five of them, one each in Charleston, Lobethal, Woodside, Oakbank and Balhannah. Later, there were also schools built at Stony Creek (now Lenswood) and Verdun.

2.4.2.1 Significant Lutheran schools

Two private Lutheran schools were established in the district, one at Lobethal and one in Spring Head.

Lobethal

The Lobethal Lutheran school was established by the town's founder and first teacher Ferdinand Müller in 1843. The first venue for the school was the residence of Gottlieb Preuss, one of the town's earliest houses. Later the school moved to Müller's own house which was erected near the church, and in 1850, a large stone school was erected across the Main Street (now gone). The Lobethal District School was not established until 1856. Müller continued to teach at the Lutheran school until his retirement in 1883.

The core of the present Lutheran school was erected at the end of the 19th century with the foundation stone being laid by Pastor Kriewaldt on 27 October 1999, and the school being dedicated on 4 February 1900. The school was closed in 1917 during World War I, and was reopened in 1930. Between 1946 and 1984 the school was added to in four stages and these additions now enclose much of the original school building. The older parts of the school have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Spring Head

The Spring Head Lutheran School was first established at Spring Head in 1856. It was a two-roomed school and teacher's residence which was constructed on the site of the current bell tower on Schubert's section 5309. This school building was also used for Lutheran church services, and was replaced with a larger building in 1865. Meanwhile, a

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[175] Bishop, G C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* pp 196 & 199.
[176] *ibid,* p 196.

separate church building was built at the peak of the hill in 1872. The current school building was constructed in 1893 and served as the local school until its closure in 1917. It was then reopened in 1931, and was extended in 1954.

2.4.2.2 Public schools

The earliest vested public school to be established in the Onkaparinga Valley was not at one of the major townships, but in the small settlement of Charleston. Many of the other townships already had small private schools, and it wasn't until the late 1850s that official public schools were established.

Charleston

The township of Charleston was founded by Charles Dunn in 1851, and the earliest buildings were the Primitive Methodist Chapel (1852) and the hotel (1855). Later in that same year in August 1855, Dunn sold lot 18 for £10 to the trustees in charge of establishing a school for the area. The Charleston school was opened in 1856 and was the first vested school in the Onkaparinga Valley district. The first teacher was Mr Taylor, and the first class comprised 16 girls and 7 boys. In 1875, 52 pupils were enrolled at Charleston making it one of the smaller schools in the area with a ratio of 33 girls to 19 boys. Within the next few decades the original school building was replaced with the current red-brick building, and the later timber-framed school-room. In 1988, the population had dwindled, and the school was described as one of the smallest in the State. In 1991, the school was finally closed, and the buildings are currently used by the Onkaparinga Theatre Group. The two surviving school buildings have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Lobethal

The district's second public school was erected in the same town as its first private school and as Australia's first Lutheran seminary. Education played an important part in the development of Lobethal. The Lutheran school was established in 1843, and the first purpose-built school building in 1850; and the seminary was established in 1845.

By 1856, Lobethal recognised the need for an English district school to provide education for the growing population of Lobethal, many of whom were not German. Johann Weinert had sold the trustees of the school a stone house which they converted to a schoolroom, and its land which was on the Main Street adjacent to the Alma Hotel. In 1869, a new school was built next to the Alma Hotel, despite protests that young children should not be located so near a public house.

At the turn of the century two important public buildings were constructed in Lobethal. The 1898 Institute acquired a reading room and library in 1904, and in the same year, a new public school was erected on the current site overlooking the town. The red-brick school-room had an attached schoolhouse, and the building was designed to accommodate 150 pupils. In 1929, a higher primary department was added to the school, and on 25 November 1979, major extensions were opened at the school coinciding with

the release of the School History booklet. The surviving 1904 school building and its attached schoolhouse is recommended for the local heritage register.

Woodside

The third township in the district to erect their own public school building was Woodside. In 1857, James Johnston donated lots 92-93 for a school. Johnston was also a member of the board of trustees until the school was taken over by the Board of Education in 1876. Later in 1857, a school with adjoining schoolhouse was erected at a cost of £400, £200 of which were provided by the government and the other £200 raised by public subscription. The builder was J Milne and *The Observer* described the building as being 'one of the best and most convenient in the country districts'. In 1881, the original school and schoolhouse were replaced by the current school building, which was constructed by J Milne at a cost of £643. A separate schoolmaster's house was constructed on the adjacent block in 1884 by Tom Burnett. Later additions to the school included an 1884 extension, the stone building to south-east in 1927 and a besser-block addition to west end in 1977. Both the early stone building at the school, and the surviving schoolmaster's house have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Balhannah

In 1851, Henry Fenwick established a school on section 4208 of Balhannah, but by 1857, the building was described as inadequate. The residents of Balhannah petitioned the Government for a school room at the same time as Oakbank. Balhannah won the subsidy, and their new school with attached residence was constructed in the new subdivision of Gilleston for £395.[177] The school was opened in November 1858 remained in use until the Oakbank Area School was established in 1938. Since then, the former school building has been converted to a house, and has been entered on the State Heritage Register.

Oakbank

The town of Oak Bank was established by James and Andrew Johnston in 1855 and named after a family factory near Glasgow. The first township allotment to be sold in Oakbank was lot 10 where William Whitfield established a store and post office. Whitfield later became the town's schoolteacher, and together with James Johnston, was instrumental in establishing the town's first primary school. In 1857, an infant school run by Mrs Smith was established near the brewery. When in 1858, the Government subsidised the construction of the Balhannah school rather than the Oakbank one, the citizens of Oakbank reacted by paying for their own school.

The Oakbank schoolroom was constructed on lot 44 of section 5020 by local builder Stephen Page to the design of Robert Rickman Page. The building was intended as a combined boys school and mechanics institute and was opened on 21 June 1858 and described in the *Register* as 'a pretty schoolhouse… one of the prettiest buildings in the colony, erected by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants'.

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[177] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 2.5.

The schoolroom was an important place for local education and public meetings. In 1877, James Johnston sold the property to the Board of Education, and it was they who paid for the large new room to be added in 1879. The building was further extended in 1884, and a shelter shed and verandah were added in 1892. Also during the early 1890s, the Minister of Education constructed a £106 house for Oakbank's head master on lots 42 and 43 of section 4020.

The school was closed in 1938 when the students transferred to the large new Oakbank Consolidated School, now the Oakbank Area School. Since 1938, the early school building has been used for various community uses including that of a Girl Guide and Boy Scout hall. Since 1975, it has been used as a kindergarten. The school master's house was owned by the Education Department and used for teacher and headmaster housing until the late 20th century, although it is now in private ownership. Both the former school and the teacher's residence have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Lenswood

The first school in the Forest Range area was located in a slab hut on section 5148 at Jerrys Flat from 1869 until 1883.[178] In 1883, a more permanent stone building was constructed on section 5149 at the crest of the Lenswood Hill. The residence and 30-pupil schoolroom were constructed at a cost of £250. This building was called the Forest School and had 44 students in its first year. The first teacher at this new school was John Brock Fry, a former sawyer who taught in both schools between 1871 and 1900. The original stone building is now surrounded by extensions, including a large schoolroom of 1937.

Verdun

It was not until 1881 that the first school was established in Grünthal (later Verdun). Prior to that, the children of the Grünthal area had to walk to Hahndorf for their schooling. The Grünthal school was held in the Bible Christian Methodist Chapel which had been established two years earlier. The school was later held in other venues including the mine house (1880s) and the Bennett's house (c1903). It was not until 1913, that a purpose built school building was erected in Verdun and its first teacher was Mrs Maddigan. Grünthal was the last settlement in the valley to acquire its own school building. This school was closed in the latter part of the 20th century and used for weekend camps. During the 1990s it reopened as the Hills Christian Community School. The 1913 school building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

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[178] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 237.

2.4.2.3 Pre-school and post-school

Kindergartens

Several kindergartens have been established in the area, especially in the mid 1970s. In 1974, a new kindergarten was built near the school in Moffett Street Woodside.[179] In 1975, the former Oakbank school was converted to a kindergarten.

Lobethal Lutheran Seminary

One of the most significant educational institutions in the district, was the Lutheran seminary which was established in Lobethal in 1845. This was the first Lutheran seminary to be established in Australia, and was attached to the significant St John's Church (originally dedicated *Zum Weinberg Christi*) which is the oldest surviving Lutheran church in Australia.

The founding minister of the church and seminary was Pastor G D Fritzsche who left Germany with a group of emigrants who arrived in South Australia on the *Skiold* on 30 October 1841.[180] In the following year, he and his followers founded the town of Lobethal. The church was constructed between 1843 and 1845. In the year in which it was completed, a timber cottage was erected nearby to accommodate theological students. This significant early Lutheran seminary is now located within the Lobethal Historical Museum, and is entered in the State Heritage Register.

2.4.3   Hotels and Institutes

2.4.3.1 Hotels

Apart from Forest Range and Lenswood, each of the major towns has at least one hotel. Hotels played different roles in the different settlements. In Balhannah, the hotel was the earliest building to be established and formed the focus of the settlement, playing an important part in the development of the town especially because of its position on a major road. The case in Lobethal is a complete contrast. That town was founded in 1842, yet it was not until 1850 that the first hotel was licensed. The main focus of the development was the Lutheran church and school, with industries also playing an important part in the town's early development. Similarly, Oakbank did not get its first hotel until 1938, despite having two breweries and a wine shop. Like Balhannah, the hotels at Woodside and Charleston were among their earliest buildings, and helped to define the early settlements.

The earliest hotel in the district was the Balhannah Inn (1840), although the oldest surviving hotel building is the former Payne's Inn at Inverbrackie (1846), which was also the district's second hotel. Other early hotels include the Golden Cross Inn at Balhannah, the German Arms at Lobethal and the Woodside Inn (all 1850), and the Stanley Bridge Hotel at Verdun (1851)

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[179] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 261.
[180] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* pp 228-241.

A notable feature of the district's hotels is that a large number of them are owned and managed by the Johnston family. There are also three hotels which have associations with the Pike brewing company.

Balhannah

The town of Balhannah has had two hotels, including the district's first hotel. This early hotel was the Balhannah Inn, which was established by James Turnbull Thomson in 1840. In the previous year, Thomson had purchased section 4208 from the Mount Barker Special Survey and advertised township land in the town he named Balhannah in *The Register* of 21 December 1839. His Balhannah Inn was established on the Main Street of the new township. Thomson's Balhannah Inn was closed in 1855 after Thomson's license was refused in favour of Edward Morris's Golden Cross Inn. The hotel was later demolished to make way for extensions to the Golden Cross Inn.

The Golden Cross Inn was the second hotel to be established in Balhannah. It was constructed in 1850 by William Anderson, and was situated a little to the west of the Balhannah Inn on the main road. A significant early owner of the Golden Cross hotel was Edward Morris, who brought the property in 1854 and then operated it for 21 years. From 1877 to the present day, the Golden Cross hotel has been owned by the Johnston family. The hotel was reconstructed in the late 19th century; and its name was changed to the Balhannah Hotel in 1939. The surviving hotel building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Inverbrackie

The second hotel in the district was established at Inverbrackie in 1846. In 1845, the opening of the Reedy Creek mine near Palmer led to a regular flow of traffic through Inverbrackie, and the establishment of the hotel. The first licensee of the hotel was J Payne, and it was known as Payne's Inn. As an early public building in the area, it was an important meeting place, and the venue for the 1846 meeting at which the construction of a Presbyterian church was discussed, as well as for early church services. Despite the fact that a church, school and flour mill had also been established at Inverbrackie by 1850, the founding of the more successful settlement at nearby Woodside foreshadowed the eventual near extinction of the Inverbrackie settlement. In 1851, the license of Payne's Inn was transferred to the Woodside Inn, and Payne's Inn was closed. The building then became the manse for the Presbyterian church which had been established in 1848. After a new manse was constructed in 1857, the former inn became a private residence. This significant historical building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Woodside

For most of its life, the town of Woodside has had two hotels. The first was the Woodside Inn, which was established in 1850 by James Johnston, who established the town in the same year. The Woodside Inn was located on part of lot 15, and its first licensee was Frederick Duffield, although later in 1850 the license was transferred to W Anderson who remained there until 1853. The hotel had a variety of later licensees, but it has remained

in the ownership of the Johnston family to this day. In the late 1870s, James Johnston made 'grand improvements' to the hotel which did 'much… to enhance the appearance of the township'. The hotel was also extended in 1900, and a new kitchen was added in 1970. It has also been used as a public meeting place, including being used as an early Council chamber for the Onkaparinga District Council before the construction of the Institute. The surviving hotel building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

The second hotel in the town was the Bedford Arms Inn, which joined the Woodside Inn on the Main Street in 1856. The inn was constructed by Joseph Renfrey in 1856, and was licensed from 1857. Renfrey was also the first licensee of the hotel until James Robinson took over in 1862. The building continued in the ownership of the Renfrey family until 1898 when the property was purchased by Elizabeth Correll. From 1924 to 1976 it was owned by significant Oakbank brewery company H Pike & Co. Since 1976, it has been in private ownership. The hotel was known as the Bedford Arms from 1857-60 and from 1877-1932, and was known as the Bedford Hotel from 1860-76, and from 1936 to present. It has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Lobethal

The town of Lobethal was founded in 1842, but it was not until 1850 that the first hotel was established. This was the German Arms Hotel which was licensed to the Holzberger Brothers from 1850. This hotel was later known as the Alma, and was significantly reconstructed in the 20th century.

In 1856, the town's second hotel opened. This was the Rising Sun Inn, a hotel and staging house licensed to Leopold Fleck. The original stables have recently been demolished. At the time of its construction, the hotel property was owned by Johann Weinert, early settler and Councillor and owner of the town's first general store and post office (c1854). From 1859, the hotel passed through a variety of owners and licensees until 1892, when it was purchased by the Johnstons, brewers of Oakbank. The Rising Sun Inn is a significant building which provides both casual and formal meeting places. The hotel's assembly room was used for the 1885 meeting to discuss the founding of a Lobethal library. It is still in use as a hotel, and is the oldest surviving hotel building in the town. The surviving 19th-century hotel has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Verdun

The Verdun township began its life in the 1840s and 50s as a small subsidiary settlement to Hahndorf. The settlement was located near to a major crossing of the river called the Stanley Bridge, and became known alternately as Stanley Bridge or Grünthal. The first permanent building in the settlement was the Fourth Hill hotel. This was established in 1851 alongside the main road and a little to the west of the bridge. The name of the building was later changed to the Stanley Bridge Hotel, and the building is currently on the State Heritage Register.

Manx Town

The small settlement of Manx Town never achieved much success. The first building there was the Wheat Sheaf Inn which was established by William Gosling in 1855.[181] The Inn only remained open until 1863, and has since been demolished.

Charleston

The Charleston Hotel was one of the township's earliest buildings. The township was founded in 1851 by Charles Dunn. The first allotment he sold was allocated to the construction of a Primitive Methodist Chapel. The next town allotment was sold in May 1855 to John Phillips, who soon established a hotel there and licensed it from 27 December 1855. This was originally licensed as the Charles Town Hotel, however in 1857 he changed the name to the Charleston Hotel. In that same year, Dunn's plan for Charlestown was officially surveyed and laid out. The town's name was eventually changed to that of the hotel. Since 1863, the hotel has remained in the ownership of the Johnstons' company. The surviving hotel building is recommended for the local heritage register.

Forest Range

There have been two hotels in the Forest Range area. The earliest was the Splitter's Arms Inn which was established by Serle on section 64 in 1857. This early hotel was closed by the end of 1859, and the building is long gone.

A longer-serving hotel in the Tiers area was the Forest Range Hotel, which was established by Caleb Biggs in 1884. Biggs first came to the area as an itinerant timber-cutter in 1853. In the following year he joined the Stony Creek gold rush. In February 1857, Biggs bought section 81 adjacent to Forest Road and Stony Creek. In 1867, he established a wine shop on his property The Bluff, which he ran in conjunction with farming his land and working as a sawyer in the local forests. His original slab house was replaced by a stone one in 1870, and in March 1884, he opened a hotel above the original wine shop. The name Forest Range was first used for the area in 1870, and eventually the hotel became known as the Forest Range Hotel. It was one of the only public buildings in the area, and was an important community venue which hosted church services, public meetings and even some inquests. From 1908, Caleb's son Bert Biggs leased the hotel to the Pikes of Pike's Brewery in Oakbank, who then bought the hotel in 1913. Bert Biggs stayed on as manager of the hotel until 1930, and in 1938 the hotel was closed when the Pikes opened their new hotel in Oakbank. Since then, the Forest Range Hotel has been used as a private residence, and the building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Oakbank

Despite having two flourishing 19th century breweries, Oakbank did not acquire its own hotel until 1938. However, the hotel was preceded by a wine shop, which had been in operation for over 60 years. The wine-shop was established in 1871 by Herman Rose who leased lot 7 from the Johnstons and constructed a house and shop on Oakbank's

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[181] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 6.7.

Main Street near the general store. Rose grew vines on a hillside property which included the site of the current hotel and made his own wine to sell in 'Rose's Wine Shop'. In the early 20th century, Herman's son William Tell Rose built a new 'wine saloon' in front of the vineyards. After William's death in 1930, the wine shop was taken over by his son Edgar (Bunger), until 1938, when it was replaced by the Oakbank Hotel. The original wine shop has been recommended for the local heritage register.

The Oakbank Hotel was established in 1938 by Pike's brewery. The company transferred the license from their Forest Range Hotel which was closed in the same year. The current two-storey hotel building was constructed on the site of the second of Rose's wine shops. The hotel is a contributory place within the proposed Oakbank Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.

2.4.3.2 Institutes, halls and libraries

The two largest towns both established institutes in the 19th century, Woodside's in 1880 and Lobethal's in 1898. Oakbank and Balhannah each established Soldiers' Memorial Halls after World War I, while Forest Range constructed a community hall in 1912. Early 20th-century growth and success in Lobethal also led to the building of a fine cinema next to the Institute building.

Balhannah was the site of one of the colony's earliest public libraries, which was established by James Thomson in 1842. This collection of books had various homes including Thomson's house, the Johncocks' house, the Balhannah Soldiers' Memorial Hall and the Woodside Library (since 1988).

Woodside

The land for the Woodside Institute was given to the residents of Woodside in 1880. Later that same year, a foundation stone was laid by W H Bundey, MP. The building was designed by Adelaide architects English and Soward, and was constructed by Mr Chapman of Nairne.[182] The completed building included an entrance hall flanked by two rooms leading to a large hall with stage and dressing rooms. In 1889, more land was donated by the South Australian Company, and a banqueting room and council chamber were added to the rear of the Institute. This significant building complex is currently entered in the State Heritage Register.

Lobethal

Around the turn of the century, Lobethal was the district's most important industrial township, and the construction of an institute became a high priority for local residents. Building began on the Institute in 1898, with tenders called for the construction of the main hall and a dressing room in January of that year. On 19 March 1898, the foundation stone was laid with several hundred people attending the ceremony. The building was completed within five months, and was formally opened on 26 Aug 1898. In 1904, a reading room and library were added at cost of £1,200. Then on 15 November 1913 the foundation stone for a banqueting hall was laid, and the wing was completed in 1914.

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[182] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 4.14.

In 1919 the first silent pictures were shown in the institute hall. The institute was used for various community functions, including holding Roman Catholic services from 1925. From 1930, talking pictures were also shown in the Institute hall. The films at the Institute proved very popular, so in 1936, a 700-seat cinema was built next to the Institute at a cost of £4,057. The money for the cinema was raised by the local community, and the fact that more than 100 members of the community were able to contribute underlines the relative prosperity of Lobethal during the 1930s depression. In 1985-86, the Council repaired and adapted the institute building for use as a Senior Citizens' club. The Institute and cinema have been recommended for the State Heritage Register.

Balhannah

The establishment of an institute and library building in Balhannah was first discussed officially at a public meeting on 27 September 1920. A management committee was formed by prominent local residents, and in 1921, the committee were empowered to purchase a building site. Meanwhile a large collection of books had been collected and were being kept in the 'reading room' in James Johncock's house on Bridge Street. These presumably included the books of the public library which James Thomson had advertised in 1842 as being the colony's first district public library. The new institute building was opened on 17 May 1924 by J C Grasby, and was dedicated as a memorial to those who served in World War I. The building was used as an institute, club room and library and contained the War Memorial Honour Roll as well as various historical trophies and paintings, including a framed portrait of Thomson, the town's founder. A supper room was added at the back of the institute building after World War II. The library was closed in 1988 after the opening of the Woodside library. The institute has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Oakbank

Oakbank was founded in 1855 when James and Andrew Johnston subdivided part of section 4018 near their brewery. The first institute in the town was located in the Oakbank schoolroom, which was constructed in 1858. It was not until 1926, that the town constructed its own purpose-built hall. By the early 20th century, the school was no longer suitable for community events, and after World War I, a committee was formed to organise the establishment of a Soldiers' Memorial Hall. Two foundation stones were laid on 11 November 1926 by Mr Edwards who donated the land and W H Pike, chief subscriber. The hall was constructed by M Mullins and Sons and decorated by locals at a total cost of £4,536. It was opened on 11 June 1927. The front portico was added in 1936 to commemorate the State's centenary. In 1946, three rooms including a kitchen were added to the back of the building. The Hall Committee has facilitated the establishment and maintenance of various other community facilities including the bowling club. The hall has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Forest Range

The Forest Range oval was established in 1906 and the settlement's next major community project was the construction of a hall, which was first discussed in 1909. Again many members of the community helped with fundraising and supply of materials

and labour, and a timber-framed and corrugated-iron clad hall was opened on 25 June 1910. This hall was used for many community events until it was destroyed by the Black Sunday bushfires of 1955. Soon after the fires, the community again banded together to build a new, slightly larger hall, this time on a site next to the Main Road which was donated by Cecil Mason. The building measuring 20' x 40' was constructed using a concrete basement and footings on which a timber-frame was clad with corrugated iron walls and gable roof. The new hall was opened in July 1957, and has since been used for various community gatherings including dances and sports meetings. In 1960, change rooms were constructed on the site of the original hall. The current hall has been recommended for the local heritage register.

2.4.4   Societies and Recreation

2.4.4.1 Friendly Societies

In the Onkaparinga Valley district, the Oddfellows, Druids, Rechabites and Freemasons have all had a presence.

Oddfellows

The Oddfellows were the first to construct their own meeting place. The Oddfellows had been meeting in Woodside since 1854, mostly using the Woodside Inn as a venue. In 1886, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity Friendly Society purchased lot 20 of section 5030 from Andrew Mitchell of Craigdarroch. A substantial Oddfellows' Hall was constructed on Moffett Street in Woodside in 1886. The hall opened on 7 August 1886 cost £499/6/6 and was called the Onkaparinga Lodge. It operated as the Oddfellows Hall until 1933, when it was taken over by the Freemasons.

Druids, Rechabites and the Producer's Fellowship

The Druids Forest Oak Lodge No 74 met in the Forest Range Hotel from 1910, and still existed, although with a diminished membership in the early 1980s.[183] At about the same time, the Rechabites started to meet in the Anglican Mission Hall at Forest Range. From 1927, there was also the Producers' Fellowship Lodge in Ashton, to which several farmers in the Forest Range area belonged.[184]

Freemasons

During the early 20th century, a group of Freemasons met regularly in Woodside. In 1933, they established their own lodge when they took over the Oddfellows Hall on Moffett Street. They redecorated the property, and it was renamed the Hore-Ruthven Masonic Lodge in honour of the Governor of the time. In the 1970s, a besser-block addition was added to the north-east side of the hall, and it has since been sold and converted to a house. The former lodge has been recommended for the local heritage register.

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[183] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 182.
[184] *ibid,* p 182.

2.4.4.2 Other Societies

Agricultural Bureaus

Several of the district's most significant industries were supported by local societies. In 1893, the Onkaparinga Agricultural, Horticultural & Floricultural Society was formed. The society held annual shows featuring log-chopping as one of the special attractions until the 1930s.[185] In 1905, the Woodside Agricultural Bureau was operating,[186] and in 1931, the Balhannah Agricultural Bureau was providing advice and information to local farmers.[187] In 1923, the Lobethal Agricultural Bureau was formed, and had a strong membership during the mid 20th century.[188] In 1933, the Balhannah Branch of the Women's Agricultural Bureau was founded, an organisation which has played an important part in the lives of many of the community.

Cultural groups

A notable early cultural society was Lobethal's all-male choir, the Lobethal Deutsche Verein. This choir was formed in 1878, and was later known as the Lobethal Harmony Club, and developed a reputation as a South Australian choir of high quality.[189] Other important early societies included the Women's Christian Temperance Union (Mt Barker and Onkaparinga branches) and the local Literature Society which held meetings in the 1890s and early 20th century. The latter had a 60-member turn-out in 1900 when it was addressed by notable South Australian writer Catherine Helen Spence.[190] In the 1930s, the Verdun Social Club organised activities for the community including concerts, lectures, debates and card nights.[191]

Charitable groups

Charitable clubs and societies included the Oakbank Sunshine Makers, a club which raised money for local charitable causes during the early 20th century. Local branches of the Red Cross were formed in 1939, with Oakbank & Balhannah joining together in 1955 to continue their important work. The Woodside Progress Association also raised money for various community projects during the mid 20th century.[192] The Lions Club of Onkaparinga has met in Woodside from 1967, and later the same year the Charleston branch of the Red Cross was founded.[193] The district also has a Rotary Club which is based in Lobethal.

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[185] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 244.

[186] *ibid*, p 246.

[187] *ibid*, p 253.

[188] Young G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* p 268.

[189] *ibid,* p 258.

[190] *Mount Barker Courier,* 10 August 1900, p 3.

[191] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 253.

[192] *ibid*, p 257.

[193] *ibid*, p 260.

Clubs for young and old

The first Onkaparinga company of Girl Guides was formed in Oakbank in 1956.[194] The guides had their own hall constructed in the 1950s on Pike Street behind the Institute. Brownie packs were also formed in 1957 & 1974.

In 1967, the Balhannah Senior Citizens' Club was founded. In 1974, the Onkaparinga Senior Citizens' Club was formed using the Lobethal Institute as its chief meeting place.[195]

2.4.4.3 Sport and Recreation

Oakbank Racecourse

The Oakbank is one of the most well known places in the Onkaparinga Valley, and has a significant influence on the heritage and identity of Oakbank. The race course was established on the Johnstons' section 4019 by 1867, and by 1874 an annual racing carnival was being held there which attracted people from all over South Australia. In 1875, the Oakbank Racing Club was formed, and in the following year one race was named the Great Eastern Steeplechase. The first major construction at the course was a large grandstand which was erected between 1879 and 1880. Many subsequent structures have been erected at the course to cater for the significant influx of spectators and participants at the Easter Racing Carnival.

In 1908, the racing club had existed for a third of a century and become the most successful country racing club in the Southern Hemisphere.[196] Owners had been paid £45120 for stakes, £12,500 had been spent on the course and buildings, £27,330 on salaries and administration and £2,000 subscribed to charities.[197]

Recreation in Woodside

In 1920, the Woodside showgrounds were inaugurated with the purchase of 12 acres of land at a cost of £400. The area was cleared and improved by volunteers, and later a changing shed was erected.[198] Woodside had many other recreational clubs, including a croquet club, tennis club and rifle club.[199] Woodside also held bicycle races as well as annual motor races which were ceased in 1951 after a driver was killed.

Forest Range Ovals

The Forest Range oval was established in 1906 and is still in use. The oval was located on 3 ¾ acres of Biggs' Flat and was constructed by community subscription and volunteer labour. The oval was officially opened on 28 January 1907. In 1910, a hall was constructed adjacent to the oval, and after it was burnt down in 1955, it was replaced with change rooms (a new hall was built nearer the road in 1957).

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[194] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 259.

[195] *ibid*, p 261.

[196] *ibid*, p 247.

[197] *The Cyclopedia of South Australia,* Vol 11 p 810, 'Sunny South Australia' by May Vivienne.

[198] Back to Woodside Committee 1927, *Back to Woodside, February 19th-23rd, Official Souvenir,* p 13.

[199] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 253.

The Central Recreation ground was established in 1910, but is now little used. It was located on 2½ acres of Baum's land by the ford over Stony Creek. In 1976 the land was transferred to Council and became an open space area. The treed space near the road is the site of the Lenswood and Forest Range War Memorial.

Lenswood Memorial Park

The Lenswood Memorial Park was established in March 1947 on part of Ben Lawrence's Swamp Road property. The park had an oval, tennis courts, a bowling green and a croquet lawn, and was officially opened by the Premier Thomas Playford on 9 April 1949. The park has played an important part in the recreational activities of the community.

Other Parks and Reserves

There are many other parks and reserves in the Onkaparinga Valley area, ranging from the Lobethal Oval and the Johnston Memorial Oval at Oakbank, to the various reserves of native woodland in the rural parts of the district. These latter include the Malcolm Wicks Sanctuary on Leslie Road in Forest Range; the Charleston Conservation Park on Bell Springs Road near Charleston; and the Dresden Park Farm Complex on Cudlee Creek Road near Lobethal, all of which are entered in the Register of the National Estate administered by the Australian Heritage Commission along with the Lenswood Memorial Park.

A large park which has been identified by the Register of the National Estate is the Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park on Greenhill Road near Balhannah. 15 hectares of this park were donated by the White family of Carey Gully during the 1980s. One of the smallest reserves is located at Charleston. In 1936, a triangular reserve was fenced and named the Newman Centennial Park, commemorating the State's Centenary and one of the district's most significant early settlers.

2.4.5   Local Government and Services

2.4.5.1 Local Government

The District of Onkaparinga was one of the Colony's earliest local Councils. The striving for responsible and democratically elected government was a significant feature of the early political history of this State. An important component of that was the early establishment of local government. In 1840, South Australia proclaimed the earliest municipality in Australia, namely that of Adelaide. Accordingly, the City of Adelaide elected its first council on 31 October 1840, commenting at the time:

> Regarding Representative Government as one of the most invaluable privileges of British subjects, we rejoice in the early concession to us of some of its advantages.[200]

On 25 November 1852 the Colonial Government passed an Act to appoint District Councils. Many districts began organising meetings to establish their own councils. The

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[200] Whitelock, Derek 1985, *Adelaide: From Colony to Jubilee, a Sense of Difference,* p.63

earliest district council was that of Mitcham which formed on 10 May 1853. Within the next months, district councils had also been formed at East Torrens and Onkaparinga.

The District Council of Onkaparinga was proclaimed on 16 May 1853, and their first Council meetings were held in the Woodside Inn. The Chairman of the first Council was A Lorimer and the other Councillors were W Kelly, James Johnston, F W Kleinschmidt and J Weinert.

In 1880, a fine large institute building was constructed in Woodside, and the council meetings were moved to there. In 1889, a purpose-built Council Chamber was added to the rear of the institute.

By the mid 20th century, Council required more space, and in 1949, it purchased the Tiers Road power station. This was used as a Council Chamber until their new chambers were opened in 1977. These new Council Offices were constructed to the south-east of the institute. Eleven years later, a new library was constructed next to the new council offices.

2.4.5.2 Law and order

The Onkaparinga District Council was formed in May 1853, and in July of the following year, it recommended that a police station and court of limited jurisdiction should be established in Woodside. In 1859, a courthouse was constructed at a cost of £750 to a 'one-off' design from the Colonial Architect's office.[201] The associated stables were constructed in the following year.

On 12 November 1863, the town of Woodside was proclaimed a police district under the Act which had been passed earlier that year.[202] In 1864, the original courthouse was extended to include a police station. There is also a twin cell block to the rear of the courthouse. The whole complex is of great significance to the district, and is currently entered in the State Heritage Register.

In other parts of the district, a police station was constructed in Lobethal, and police cells were erected in Balhannah and Oakbank. In June 1915, a portable police cell was brought to Balhannah from Reynella, and in the following year a portable cell was also erected in Oakbank.[203] Meanwhile, in 1935, Lobethal's first police station was constructed at 28 Main Street.[204] This building has been identified as being a contributory place within the Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.

2.4.5.3 Emergency services

Many of the State's emergency services started to spread to rural centres during the mid 20th century. The prosperous town of Lobethal was relatively quick off the mark. In 1934,

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[201] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 4.12.
[202] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 234.
[203] *ibid*, p 249.
[204] Young G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* pp 17 & 271.

the district's first division of the St John Ambulance Brigade was formed in Lobethal.[205] In 1945, the inaugural meeting of the Volunteer Fire Brigades Association of South Australia was held in Lobethal.[206]

Meanwhile, in Woodside, the Emergency Fire Service formed during World War II. This was one of the first EFS branches to be established outside of Adelaide. The Woodside branch was also the first rural service to have a trailer pump.[207] In 1975, a new EFS and St John's Ambulance station opened in Woodside.[208]

2.4.5.4 Medical services

Doctors

The two earliest recorded doctors in the district were Dr Innes and Dr Baruh. Dr Innes founded the settlement of Inverbrackie in 1844.[209] He ceased practising in the district in 1849, and was succeeded by Dr Baruh.

In 1852, the district's most significant early medical practitioner arrived in Woodside. Doctor Hermann Esau was an important member of the community who practised medicine in the district between 1852 and 1898. Dr Esau constructed the significant house Woodlands in Woodside in 1858. It was a two level house with the lower storey being his consulting rooms and a dispensary, and the upper storey being his residence. He not only provided health care, but dispensed medicines, was a local JP, registrar and returning officer, as well as an elder of St Mark's church and President of the Institute and Onkaparinga Racing Club. His funeral in 1901 was one of the largest the district had ever seen. His house was extended in 1910, and continued to be used by local doctors until 1950.

Other 19th-century doctors to the district resided outside the area, and included Charles Burton from Gumeracha, James Stevenson from Uraidla and Hartley Dixon from Tea Tree Gully.[210]

Health services to the district improved in the early 20th century. Lobethal's first doctor established a practice in 1928, from which Clifford Jungfer ministered to the Lobethal and Forest Range area.[211] Meanwhile the Drs Verco took over Dr Esau's practice in Woodside.

During the latter half of the 20th century, a significant Woodside medico was Dr Colin Juttner. In 1949, Dr Juttner purchased the Gables on Nairne Road, and in 1950, he and his wife Patricia extended the house and added to the dairy to create a wing comprising

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[205] Young G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* p 25.

[206] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 256.

[207] *ibid,* p 256.

[208] *ibid*, p 261.

[209] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 156.

[210] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 181.

[211] Young G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* pp 17 & 269.

surgery and consulting rooms. Dr Juttner's surgery at the Gables was closed in the early 1990s after his retirement.

Hospitals

Other significant medical practitioners were the invaluable midwives who saved the lives of many women and babies. Some of these woman established maternity homes which were the district's earliest hospitals.

In 1912, Emily Discombe opened a private hospital and maternity home in Woodside. In the same year, Catherine Harris established a private hospital and maternity home in Balhannah, and in the following decade, Mrs G F Brown and Mrs Lenthan also established private hospitals in Forest Range and Woodside respectively.[212] In 1928, there were two nursing homes in Woodside but no doctor's surgery.[213] In 1931, there was only one registered midwife in the area, and that was Alice Camac of Balhannah.[214]

On 19 October 1929, the Onkaparinga District Hospital Inc. was opened by the Governor. The hospital was constructed by means of donations and fundraising by the local community; and had an 8-bed ward, operating theatre and staff accommodation. The hospital was closed during the war and used for accommodation associated with the Woodside Camp. It reopened in the mid-40s, and then finally in 1947, received its first Government funding to assist with its expansion and maintenance.[215] In 1954, extensions to the hospital including a Memorial Ward, Maternity Ward and staff accommodation were opened by the Premier the Hon. Thomas Playford.[216] Further extensions were opened in 1971 which included a theatre complex and two geriatric wards.[217] The hospital was closed in the 1990s.

2.4.5.5 Electricity & lighting

During the 19th century, Woodside was the major township of the district. By the early 20th century, Woodside had grown to a thriving town with a population of about 700. Its relatively large list of amenities included specialty shops, a police station & courthouse, a coach station, an institute and an Oddfellows' Hall. There were also several significant industries in the district. In 1906, gas street lighting was introduced for the first time in Woodside.[218]

By 1925, the Ambleside Milling and Lighting Company established a power station in the thriving town of Woodside, to address the district's growing need for a consistent supply of electricity. The South Australian Company granted them part of section 5028, on which they constructed a shed and power plant which commenced operation on the 17

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[212] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 248.

[213] *ibid*, p 252.

[214] *ibid*, p 253.

[215] *Onkaparinga District Hospital Inc.: Golden Jubilee 1979*.

[216] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 258.

[217] *ibid*, p 261.

[218] *ibid*, p 246.

September 1925.   The plant cost £25,000 and provided electricity to Ambleside, Balhannah, Oakbank, Woodside, Lobethal, Charleston and Mount Torrens.

Meanwhile in the major town of Lobethal, the Institute had installed a Delco lighting plant in early 1924. Thus, the Lobethal Institute was not connected to the main supply until 1927.[219]

Successful local industries such as the Tweedvale Woollen Mills and mining and irrigation operations made such extensive use of the supply from the Woodside power station, that it soon needed extensions. By 1935, a new engine was installed which made the Woodside plant 'one of, if not the biggest country power generating stations in South Australia', and the 'finest country power station in the Commonwealth'.[220] In 1946, the plant was closed and sold to ETSA. Then in 1949 it was purchased by the Onkaparinga District Council, who used the building as their Council Chamber until their new chambers were opened in 1977. Thereafter, the former power station has been used as a Council depot. This significant building has been recommended for the local heritage register. Meanwhile, parts of the Forest Range and Lenswood area did not receive Mains Electricity until the 1940s. The Lenswood Cold Stores operated on their own generator until the Swamp Road area was connected to the main supply in January 1949.[221]

2.4.5.6 Water

The Onkaparinga Valley area is laced with many varied waterways. The most important of these is the Onkaparinga River itself, which has many branches and tributaries. There are also a number of other creeks and springs in the area. The various water sources have made a significant contribution to the success and prosperity of the area, being the backbone of many of the major industries including agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairy farming and brewing, and an important factor in the location of the various settlements.

Bridges

From the earliest days of settlement in the area, these waterways also provided a challenge for those trying to travel through the area. The earliest river crossings were fords, but as the area developed, roads were improved and many bridges were built. Very few of the early bridges now survive.

One of the most common forms of bridge in 19th-century South Australia was a timber suspension or swing bridge, most of which chiefly provided a crossing for foot traffic. Earlier this century, there were five swing bridges in the Oakbank area alone. The one by the racecourse was removed in 1948, as have all the others bar one. The last surviving swing bridge in the whole district is located just to the north of Oakbank on Clisby Road where it crosses the Onkaparinga River. This is a 19th-century timber bridge which was

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[219] Young G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* p 268.
[220] McEwin, Gavin 1982-86, *Onkaparinga District Council, Vol 4a Woodside History,* p 1.
[221] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 262.

restored by the local Council in the late 20th century. It has been recommended for the local heritage register.

The only other surviving 19th-century bridge structure in the district is the remains of the Stanley Bridge to the north of Verdun. This bridge was first constructed at the significant crossing of the Onkaparinga in 1857. The original bridge was a laminated timber arch bridge constructed between stone abutments at a cost of £3,500. The bridge had been approved by the Central Road Board in December 1856 as part of the upgrading and metalling of the Adelaide-Balhannah-Mount Torrens road. The timber bridge was replaced by a wrought-iron girder bridge using the stone abutments in 1869. In 1962, a new concrete bridge was built alongside the older bridge and the road was diverted slightly. All that remains of the 19th-century bridge are the substantial stone abutments to the west of the Main Road. These have been recommended for the local heritage register.

Water supply

The many waterways, as well as various tanks and private and public wells provided water for the district, for the first 110 years of settlement. Some examples of early wells survive at 50 Main Street Lobethal, and at Weyland's House on Burns Road near Lobethal. It was not until 1958 that all the towns in the district were connected to mains water by the Engineering and Water Supply Department. This was made possible by the opening of the pipeline between Mannum and Adelaide in 1955.

2.4.5.7 Banking

Several banks have established branches and agencies in the district over the years. One of the earliest banks was the Commercial Bank which opened in Woodside in 1880, but was closed down six years later.[222] In 1886, the Bank of Adelaide opened branches at Woodside and Mt Torrens, and later at Balhannah, Oakbank and Lobethal. The National Bank also had branches in Woodside and Lobethal, although the Lobethal branch was forced to close briefly during the depression.[223]

2.4.6   Transport and communications

In the first decade of settlement, it was very difficult for the settlers to communicate with each other, and with other parts of South Australia. During the 1850s, the improvements of roads and tracks, and the introduction of coach and mail services started to improve communications within the district. By the end of the 19th century, further improvements to roads and the introduction of telegraphs and railways had made a significant impact to communications in the colony. In the 20th century, the advent of telephones and private automobiles made material changes to the way of life in the district. One manifestation of this is where parts of the district (such as Balhannah) have become a viable residential option for Adelaide commuters, thus altering the rural lifestyle of those areas.

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[222] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 241.
[223] *ibid*, pp 243-4.

2.4.6.1 Railways

On 28 November 1883, the Aldgate to Mt Barker railway was opened. The route went via Ambleside, Balhannah & Nairne, and cost a total of £120,000.[224] At this time, a station-master's house was constructed at Balhannah.

Over 30 years later, the railway line from Balhannah to Mount Pleasant was opened on 16 September 1919. This line replaced the coach route which had operated for many years. BC Correll who had been the coach-driver from Balhannah to Birdwood for 30 years then retired.[225] There were stations at Woodside and Charleston.

In 1928, the Riverside siding was provided with a long low platform to facilitate the movement of Woodside Army Camp troops marching to and from the station.[226] Despite the significance of the town of Lobethal and its industries such as the Woollen Mill, the railway was never extended to there.

2.4.6.2 Transport

Probably the most significant figure in the development of transport in the district was John Rounsevell. Rounsevell came from Corryton Park at Mount Crawford. On 5 January 1876, he purchased 2170 acres of land including sections 4061, 4062 & 4063 near Balhannah. Rounsevell's property was called Vernon Park, and he is attributed with the construction of a four-roomed cottage on section 4062. By 1854, Rounsevell had established a successful 10-line coach service which operated throughout the whole colony. One of Rounsevell's coach routes ran between Adelaide, Balhannah and Lobethal, with Vernon Park being one of the coaching stations.

The whole operation was bought by Cobb & Co in 1866, who then leased it to John Hill & Co. The Vernon Park property was used for pasturing the coach horses on fields which were planted with Kentucky blue grass. There was also a coach station there for the Oakbank to Forest Range route. In 1879, Vernon Park was purchased by John Martin who was described as a draper. In 1954, the coaching stables were destroyed in a bush fire, and since then the property has been used primarily for cattle grazing. In 1990, the property was sold, and it has since been named Cobb Hill after Mount Cobb, a distinctive landmark on the property. The homestead at Cobb Hill has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Other significant coaching stations in the district included the large station at 106 Main Street Woodside (now gone). There were also stables provided for travelling horses at places such as 9 Moffett Street Woodside (recommended for the local heritage register), and the Rising Sun Inn at Lobethal (now gone). During the late 19th and early 20th century, there was also a carriage which collected passengers from the Balhannah

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[224] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 241.
[225] *ibid*, p 250.
[226] *ibid*, p 252.

railway station and delivered them to Oakbank, Woodside, Lobethal & Mount Pleasant.[227] In 1907, this carriage was doing the trip twice a day.

Garages

Cars were slowly introduced into the district from the early 20th century. The first garage in the area was established by Fred Boynton in Woodside in about 1912.   He later introduced roadside petrol pumps to the area.[228]

2.4.6.3 Post Offices

One of the defining features of an early township was whether or not it had its own post office and postal service.   The earliest post office in the Onkaparinga Valley was established in the district's earliest town, Balhannah.

Balhannah

The district's earliest town, Balhannah, was established by James Thomson in 1839. The town's first post office was not opened until 1851. The post office property was purchased by Alexander Cock on 29 March 1851, and a post office building was constructed soon afterwards. Cock had chosen a key site on the main road through the town and the valley, and adjacent to the ford over the Onkaparinga. The first postmaster was William Whitfield, who later established Oakbank's first post office.

From 1865, the Balhannah post office was owned by Edward Anderson, and described as a post office and general store. Apart from the building's constant function as a post office, it has also been a telegraph station (from 1887) and telephone switchboard (from 1899) as well as serving as a general store, an insurance agency, gift and bookshop, craft shop and a real estate office at various times. Many additions and alterations have been made to the property over the years, including the construction of the large separate though attached residence to the south-west, and the alteration of the original double gable frontage of the post office to a spreading hipped roof. This significant early post office building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Inverbrackie and Woodside

The town of Woodside was founded in 1850, and grew very quickly in its first few years, soon taking over from the earlier settlement of Inverbrackie. From 1853, there was a Royal Mail delivery to Inverbrackie. By 1854, Woodside had its own postal service en route to Lobethal and Mount Torrens, and the Inverbrackie service was moved to Woodside. The Onkaparinga Valley Road formed the Main Street of Woodside along which most commercial development including the post office was concentrated. The post office was reconstructed in 1885 at the time that Catherine Light was postmistress. The 1885 building was then replaced again in the mid 20th century, at which time it achieved its current art deco detailing. The surviving post office building has been recommended for the local heritage register.

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[227] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 246.
[228] *ibid*, p 248.

Lobethal

The way in which Lobethal's first post office was established is of historical significance. The town was founded in 1842, and after a decade of successful growth it required its own postal service and office. However, in 1853, the Colonial Secretary initially refused the Lobethal community's application for a post office. The community petitioned their local member who presented their application again, and this time it was granted. This was the first time that the town fought the system to achieve something they wanted, a process which they later repeated to establish an English-speaking school and a town reservoir.

Meanwhile, the post office at 88 Main Street opened in 1854 with Johann Weinert as postmaster. Weinert was one of the original 18 settlers in Lobethal and was allocated lot 3 in section 5124 in 1842. In the Council's first assessment book of 1854, Weinert is recorded as having a brick house, store and outbuildings on 8½ acres. Two years later his property is described as a brick house, post office, store and outbuildings. Weinert was also a local Councillor between 1853 and 1861, and was instrumental in getting Lobethal's postal service established. In 1883, the original post office and business was transferred to 51 Main Street. The original post office building then became a house, and has been recommended for the local heritage register.

The original building was replaced with the current post office at 51 Main Street in 1883. The new building was modernised and updated in 1970, and has continued to operate as the town's post office to this day. This building has also been recommended for the local heritage register.

Oakbank

The Oakbank post office was established on the first township allotment to be sold. The town of Oak Bank was established by James and Andrew Johnston in 1855, and allotment 10 on the corner of Smith and Main Streets was sold to William Whitfield. Whitfield had been the first postmaster in Balhannah from 1851, and decided to established his own post office and store in Oakbank in 1855. Whitfield became one of Oakbank's most significant early residents, establishing the town's first store and post office, as well as being the first teacher of the Oakbank school. The post office and shop property remained in the Whitfield family until 1913. It was run by various shopkeepers until the mid-20th century, when the business was closed. The post office moved to the shop across the Main Street, and the former post office was subsequently used as a house. In 1977, the property had been vacant for some years before being purchased by the Rolevinks who restored it and used it as an antique shop. The former post office has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Charleston

The town of Charleston was established in 1851 by Charles Dunn, and the earliest buildings there were a Methodist Chapel (1851) and a hotel and school (both 1855). The town's first post office was also established in about 1855. In 1890, the original Charleston post office was replaced by the building on lot 10 Newman Road. Lot 10 was purchased by Carl Gottlieb Fechner in 1889, and the new post office and store were

opened in the following year. The property continued in the ownership of the Fechner family until 1971 and is now disposed as a house. This building has been recommended for the local heritage register. Meanwhile, a small late-20th-century post office is now located on the Onkaparinga Valley Road in Charleston.

Verdun

The township of Grünthal (later Verdun) was officially laid out by Carl Storch in 1875. Soon afterwards Mr Hoddenott established a post office and general store on the Main Street. The original post office building has since been demolished.

Forest Range and Lenswood

The Forest Range Post Office first operated from the Forest School from 1884. In 1887, the post office moved to the house of the new postmistress Mrs Eglington on section 63 (later the Frys' house). In 1889 the post office moved to a slab hut (now demolished) in which Mrs Lottie Collins also ran a shop. A more permanent building was erected in front of the hut in the early 1890s, and next to this was erected the Collins house. These buildings were both sited next to the oval. In 1945, the post office and shop were taken over by Lottie's nephew Ira, and after his death in 1971 it was run by Ira's wife Myra until 1974. The Forest Range Post Office remains in use on a part-time basis.

The Lenswood post office was established in 1917, when the area which was generally referred to as the eastern part of Forest Range (partly consisting of Mitchell's Flat) was designated a separate postal town. Currently, the post office is incorporated within the Lenswood General Store which occupies a fairly central position opposite the Lenswood Uniting Church.

2.4.6.4 Communications

By the end of the 1880s, most of the Colony's post offices were linked to the outside world by telegraph. The Balhannah Post office was a telegraph station from 1887. In 1899, the first telephone switchboard was introduced to the area, and was located in the Balhannah Post Office. Woodside also had a telegraph station during the 19th century, and this was replaced by telephone in May 1905.[229] During the following decades, other parts of the district also received telephone lines. It was not until 1927, that a continuous telephone service was established between Lobethal and Adelaide.[230] Then in 1939, the district's first automatic telephone exchange was installed at Woodside.

2.4.7   20th Century Development

2.4.7.1 The World Wars

Both of the World Wars had a significant impact on the Onkaparinga Valley district. During World War I, many members of the community were involved with the war effort, and some were injured or lost their lives. In addition to the personal loss, some of the

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[229] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 246.
[230] Young G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* p 17*.*

district's industries were badly affected due to loss of manpower and shortages in materials. An example of this is the Glengyle Jam Factory in Balhannah which closed due to shortages in sugar, tins and labour.

World War I also had a significant effect on the German heritage of the district. As Australia was at war with Germany, many Germans and German things were distrusted at various levels within the greater community. All of the official German place names in the district were changed, several to Aboriginal names. Lobethal became Tweedvale, Grünthal Verdun, Schönthal Boongala and Neudorf Mamburdi. The latter two places did not revert to their original names until 1986. The larger town of Lobethal did get back its original name in 1935, after Parliament agreed to reinstate many of the original German town names.

After World War I, various memorials to the soldiers who fought in the war included the Monument between Lenswood and Forest Range, and Soldiers Memorial Halls in Balhannah (1924) and Oakbank (1926). In 1917, the town of Lenswood was named to commemorate the French town of Lens which was located on the front line for much of World War I.[231]

Woodside Army Camp

The Woodside Army Camp was established at Inverbrackie in 1927. The advent of World War II was then the catalyst for major expansions to the Woodside Army camp. After the expansions were completed in October 1939, the camp resembled a self-contained township with its impressive range of facilities.   These not only included military administration and accommodation; but also both Church of England and Roman Catholic Chapels, a post office, two bank agencies, a railway office, baths, theatre, a barber and a hall for Salvation Army and YMCA meetings.[232]

From 1947, the Woodside Army Camp was used as a migrant camp for 12 years.[233] When the National Training Scheme was also introduced at the Army Camp in 1951, the facilities were again extended and the trainees lived next to the migrants.[234] After National Service ceased in 1963, the Woodside Army Camp continued to be used for army training. In 1975, the camp also provided accommodation for Darwin evacuees after Cyclone Tracy.

In 1981, the Third Battalion left the camp, and in the next five years it was completely reconstructed. During this period, all surviving World War II or earlier structures were removed or demolished. The camp currently occupies a large amount of land in the Inverbrackie area and has also spawned several streets of late 20th century residential development in the township of Inverbrackie. The camp is currently the home of the 16th Air Defence Regiment.

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[231] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 178.
[232] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 255.
[233] *ibid*, p 257.
[234] *ibid*, p 258.

The only located structure which survives from the World War II period at the Woodside Army Camp is the long army hut which was transported to the property of CAF Pearson during the early 1980s. Another interesting property nearby is the 1930s combined residence and shed, an excellent example of subsistence construction during the Great Depression.

2.4.7.2 Post-war Immigration

From 1947, the Woodside Army Camp was used as a migrant camp for 12 years.[235] When the National Training Scheme was also introduced at the Army Camp in 1951, the facilities were extended and the trainees lived next to the migrants.[236] After World War II, many new Australians were brought to South Australia to alleviate the labour shortage in places such as the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills. In 1955, the district's first naturalisation ceremony for new Australians was held at the Woodside Institute.[237]

2.4.7.3 Artistic associations

Two significant artists have important associations with the Onkaparinga Valley area.

Hans Heysen

Sir Hans Heysen (1877-1968), is one of Australia's greatest artists. He lived at the Cedars, a property between Ambleside and Hahndorf. Heysen often visited the Onkaparinga Valley district and painted some of his outstanding works along the Onkaparinga Valley Road. These included *Onkaparinga Pastoral* and *Summer* (1908) between Verdun and Balhannah; *Roadside Gums at Balhannah; Edward's Farm - Frosty Morning* (1926) near Oakbank; *South Australian Pastoral* near Mappinga Road; and *Noonday Rest* (1922) south-west of Charleston.[238] He also painted *At the Panels* (1920) near Verdun and *Toilers* near the corner of Birchmore and Paech Brothers' Roads.

Horace Trenerry

Horace Trenerry (1899-1958) lived at Woodside between 1922 and 1932. He trained under Fred Ashton and Frank Britton, and studied at the South Australian School of Art and at the Julian Ashton School in Sydney.[239] His work employs a subtle use of colour which earned him the title 'Monet of South Australia'.[240] In 1930, he held an exhibition of his work at his Greengates studio in Woodside.[241]

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[235] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 257.

[236] *ibid*, p 258.

[237] *ibid*, p 258.

[238] *ibid*, p 205.

[239] *ibid*, p 253.

[240] Klepac, Lou 1970, *Horace Trenerry.*

[241] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *op sit*, p 253.

2.4.7.4 Scientific achievements

Lenswood Research Centre

In 1963, the South Australian Department of Agriculture purchased 107 acres in the Lenswood and Forest Range area on which they established the Lenswood Research Centre.[242] Initially, the main purpose of the centre was to carry out research using agricultural experiments to improve the horticultural industry. In 1908, an experimental orchard had been established in Blackwood, but by the latter half of the 20th century, that was no longer large enough or appropriately situated. In 1967, another 85 adjoining acres was purchased, bring the total area of the Lenswood Research Centre to over 190 acres.

The centre has raised many different fruit crops, including cherries, kiwi fruits, berries and nuts. They have regular demonstrations and exhibitions to provide local growers with up-to-date information on current research findings. One significant building at the centre is the large slab barn donated by the Schoell family. This was removed from its original Kumnick Road site in the late 1970s, and was carefully reconstructed at the Exhibition Ground of the centre. This barn has been recommended for the local heritage register.

Solar Efficient House

One of the most significant early examples of a solar and energy efficient dwelling in this country was constructed on the summit of Forest Range for Russell Job and Edda Viskic in 1978. The University of Queensland was experimenting with solar efficiency by the end of the 1950s, but it wasn't until the late 1970s that any solar-efficient dwellings were built in South Australia. One of the earliest was the 1977 Garrood House at McLaren Flat, with the next being Russell Job's Forest Range dwelling of early 1978.

The latter house was remarkable for combining a number of different solar and energy-efficient elements including an active water-based heat storage system, and passive systems using indirect sunspace. One especially successful element was the use of a central tank. Other features included moving shutters and the first solar-powered central heating system. The design of the house integrates plants and people. The architect of the house was Leon Byass; the Solar Engineer was Russell Job; and owners Russell Job and Edda Viskic also contributed to the overall design.

The building was completed in February 1978, and was system operational by January 1979. It has been monitored as part of various energy surveys for the University of Adelaide and for several publications on energy efficiency. Articles about it have appeared in the *Sunday Mail*, *Advertiser*, *Woman's Weekly*, etc. It was also featured in the first issue of *Solar Progress* (c1978-79), and has been featured on television shows including *Towards 2000* and *Gardening Australia*.

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[242] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A history of Forest Range and Lenswood,* p 254.

2.5   Statement of Significance

2.5.1   Discussion

There are many important themes which emerge from a study of the European history and heritage of the Onkaparinga Valley. These themes can be broadly summarised as the distinctive early survey and settlement patterns of the area including its ethnic diversity; and its variety of significant industries.

The district has a distinctive European history which is characterised by its early survey by the South Australian Company, and its early settlement by several distinctive ethnic groups. Of these latter groups, the German settlement of the area has provided a distinctive heritage of exceptional significance. This heritage is characterised by distinctive German township layouts; many diverse but characteristic German construction methods and building types; and outstanding religious development in the context of Australian Lutheranism. Another important theme associated with the early development of the district is the growth of its various settlements and townships, some of which have proven to be among the most significant in the Adelaide Hills.

In addition to its early survey and settlement patterns, the Onkaparinga Valley has also supported many significant industries, which have contributed to the district's high profile within the context of South Australian development. Most of the general primary industries have a complex number of related industries, which have been discussed in some detail under the general headings of mining; timber; the pastoral industry (including dairy); agriculture (including grain-growing and flour milling); brewing and hops; horticulture (including fruit growing, market gardening and viticulture); and other industries (including the Woollen Mills).

Associated with the importance of the larger towns in the district and with the district's significant early industrial development, is the early development of local government in the area; and the fact that services in general, and electricity in particular, were outstandingly represented in the district.

Those surviving significant buildings and places which are associated with these dominant themes are reflected in the recommendations made in this report.

2.5.2   Statement

The Onkaparinga Valley is of European cultural significance for:

- its early survey by the South Australian Company;
- its distinctive early settlement patterns, especially evidenced by the towns of Woodside, Balhannah, Charleston, Oakbank and Lobethal; by the development of the various smaller settlements; and by the size and distribution of the many farming properties in the district;

- its German heritage, especially demonstrated by the town of Lobethal and its environs; the many surviving buildings and farm complexes which display German construction methods; and Lutheran churches;
- its distinctive English and Scottish heritage, especially demonstrated by the Inverbrackie church complex, and properties such as Gumbanks and Blackford at Charleston;
- its outstanding contribution to the fruit-growing, hop-growing, potato-growing, dairy and timber industries of the State;
- its significant associations with the mining, horse-racing and -breeding, brewing and agricultural industries of the State.
- its early development of community services including the establishment of the colony's second district council, and the early 20th century development of one of Australia's finest country power stations.

3   INVENTORY and RECOMMENDATIONS

The main purpose of this survey is to evaluate the heritage resources of the Onkaparinga Valley district for the purposes of conservation, planning and assessment.

Accordingly, recommendations have been made for places to be entered in the State or local heritage registers, or as State Heritage Areas or Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas. The first step in this process was to establish a thematic overview history for the area, based on the range of primary and secondary historical material available, as well as information provided by persons or groups with a knowledge of the development of the area.

Field surveys were undertaken to identify, describe and locate places considered to be of significance to the area. This fieldwork was carried out to complement the historical research, thus providing a basis from which to make recommendations for places for the State and local heritage registers.

In summary the following recommendations are made.

3.1   State Heritage Places

The following three places are recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register:

Place no.	Place	Address
LE11	former Thompson cottage	Kumnick Road, near Lenswood 5240
LO05	Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road	24 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO52	former Eckert farm	Lenswood Road, near Lobethal 5241

3.2   State Heritage Areas

No State Heritage Areas are recommended.

3.3   Places of Local Heritage Value

The following 158 places are recommended as being of local heritage value in the Onkaparinga Valley.

No.	Place	Address
BA01	*St Thomas' Anglican Church & Cemetery	72 Main Street, Balhannah
BA02	St Thomas' Church Hall	Junction Road, Balhannah
BA03	Anglican Rectory	Junction Road, Balhannah
BA04	Balhannah cold store	37 Main Street, Balhannah 5242
BA05	Balhannah Hotel	78 Main Street, Balhannah 5242
BA06	Soldiers' Memorial Institute	91 Main Road, Balhannah 5242

No.	Place	Address
BA08	Kelsey's cottage & outbuilding	126 Main Street, Balhannah 5242
BA10	Balhannah Uniting Church & schoolroom	3 River Street, Balhannah 5242
BA11	former Pugh cottage	Grasby Road, near Balhannah 5242
BA12	Bonney's Flat Cemetery	Greenhill Road, near Balhannah
BA13	Shady Grove	Junction Road, near Balhannah 5242
BA14	Elton House	Junction Road, Balhannah 5242
BA15	Cobb Hill, fmr Vernon Park homestead	Oakwood Road, near Balhannah 5242
CH01	Charleston Hotel	26 Main Street, Charleston 5244
CH02	House, former smithy	50 Main Street, Charleston 5244
CH03	House, former post office & residence	8 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH04	House, former shop & residence	12 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH05	Charleston Memorial Hall	Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH06	Charleston Primary School	15 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH07	Charleston Uniting Church & cemetery	36 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH08	*Cottage (former butcher's shop), barn & tree	2 Rohrlach Street, Charleston 5244
CH09	*Rocky Hill farm complex	Lewis Road, Charleston 5244
CH10	Mount Charles house, schoolroom & barn	Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH16	Stone bridge	Adelaide-Mannum Road, Spring Head, nr Charleston
CH11	Spring Head cottage, section 5309	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH12	Spring Head Lutheran Church & School	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH13	Schubert barn, section 5306	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH14	Spring Head Lutheran Cemetery	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH15	German farmhouse, section 5078	Springhead Road, near Spring Head
FR01	House, former Forest Range Hotel	Adelaide Road, Forest Range 5139
FR02	Forest Range Hall	Adelaide Road, Forest Range 5139
FR03	Forest Range energy-efficient dwelling	Montemazula, Forest Range 5139
LE01	Lenswood & Forest Range War Memorial	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE02	Lenswood Primary School	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE03	former Holmvale	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE04	Lenswood Uniting Church	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE05	House, former Anglican Church	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE06	former Cooperative packing shed	Swamp Road, Lenswood 5240
LE07	Ivy cottage	Swamp Road, near Lenswood 5240
LE08	former Schoell barn	Lenswood Research Centre, Swamp Rd, nr Lenswood
LE09	former Kumnick cottage & cellar	Kumnick Road, near Lenswood
LE10	Cottage & cellar, formerly Sunnydale	Kumnick Road, near Lenswood
LO01	Cottage, 5 Bridge Street	5 Bridge Street, Lobethal 5241
LO02	Hall, former St Paul's Lutheran Church	10-14 Church Street, Lobethal 5241
LO03	Cottage, 1 Gumeracha Road	1 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO04	Cellar, 17 Gumeracha Road	17 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO06	former blanket finishing rooms	1 Lenswood Road, Lobethal 5241
LO07	*Farm complex, 28 Lenswood Road	28 Lenswood Road, Lobethal 5241
LO08	House, former Kleinschmidt stable	4 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO09	Kleinschmidt cellar & house	6 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO10	Lobethal Uniting Church	22 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO12	House, 37 Main Street	37 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO13	Lutheran School	48 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO14	Lutheran Manse	50 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO15	Pioneer well	Adjacent to street in front of 50 Main Street, Lobethal

No.	Place	Address
LO16	Lobethal Post Office	51 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO17	House & former shop, 58 Main Street	58 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO18	House, 59 Main Street	59 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO19	House, 63 Main Street	63 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO20	House, former cottages & bond store	81 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO21	House, 87 Main Street	87 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO22	House & barn, original PO, store & res.	88 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO23	Prince of Peace Anglican Church	92 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO24	House, former butcher's premises & res.	94 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO25	Rising Sun Hotel	95 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO26	Rosedale, house & former shop	101 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO27	House, 113 Main Street	113 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO28	House, former dressmaker's premises	115 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO29	House, 117 Main Street	117 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO30	House, cellar & sheds, 124 Main Street	122 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO31	House & barn, 34 Mill Road	34 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO32	Cellar & loft, 35 Mill Road	35 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO33	House & outbuildings, 36 Mill Rd	36 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO34	House, former tannery & cooperage	50 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO35	Lobethal Primary School	1 School Road, Lobethal 5241
LO36	*House & cottage, 1 Woodside Road	1 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO39	House, 23 Woodside Road	23 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO40	Farm complex, 47 Woodside Road	47 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO41	Cottage, 58 Woodside Road	58 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO42	House, 66 Woodside Road	66 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO44	Hut & cellar, Hart farm	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal
LO45	Cottage & cellar, Rosmann farm	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal
LO46	former cottage, Sickerdick farm	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal
LO47	former Zimmerman cottage	Eckermann Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO48	Cottage & smokehouse, Hirthe's farm	Hirthes Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO49	Pfeiffer's barn	Corner Juers & Jungfer Rds, Schönthal, nr Lobethal
LO50	former Schubert barn	Jungfer Road, Schönthal, near Lobethal 5241
LO51	former Preuss barn	Jungfer Road, Schönthal, near Lobethal 5241
LO62	Lobethal Cemetery	Lobethal - Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO63	*Lobethal Brick Kilns	Lobethal - Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO53	former Schubert house	Mt Torrens Rd, near Lobethal 5241
LO55	former Wittke farm complex	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO56	Neudorf cottage, section 5175	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO57	Neudorf cottage, section 5150	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO64	Weinert barn, Klopsch Road	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO59	*Menzel farmhouses	Schocroft Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO60	Western Branch barn & cellar	Western Branch Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO61	Hoffmann's cottage	Western Branch Road, near Lobethal 5241
OA01	Dorset House, former bottling shop	7 Elizabeth Street, Oakbank 5243
OA02	House, former church	12 Elizabeth Street, Oakbank 5243
OA03	Oakbank Area School	154 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA04	former Mt Annan cottage & hut	184 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA05	Mount Annan farmhouse & kitchen	185 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA06	Oakbank Soldiers' Memorial Hall	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243

No.	Place	Address
OA07	*Kindergarten, former school	214 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA08	Longfleet, former Pike house	215 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA09	Schoolmaster's house	216 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA10	House, former wine shop	227 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA11	former post office & general store	231 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA12	*Oakbank House	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA13	former Leak's dairy	Beasley Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA14	Swing bridge	Clisby Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA15	Glenbrook, house & barns	Gillman Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA21	Shed & attached residence, Bendarra	Gillman Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA22	Dwelling, former army hut	Gillman Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA16	Appletree Cottage	Oakwood Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA17	Miner's cottage	Onkaparinga Valley Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA18	former Leak cottage	Onkaparinga Valley Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA19	former Peacocks	Shillabeer Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA20	Rollbusch cottage	Size Road, near Oakbank 5243
VE01	Grivell cottage	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE03	Verdun Primary School	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE04	Barn, lot 20	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE05	Verdun Uniting Church	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE06	Waterhouse's cottage	Mt Stanley Road, Verdun 5245
VE07	Orana cottage	Tanamerah Road, Verdun 5245
VE08	Stanley Bridge abutments	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Verdun 5245
VE09	Kersbrook Cottage	Lot 5, Onkaparinga Valley Road, Verdun 5245
VE10	Former Gallasch house, dairy & barn	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Verdun 5245
WO01	*Woodlands	3 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO02	former Moffatt's house	6 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO03	former Hortop's house	9 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO04	Cottage, 10 Elizabeth Street	10 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO05	House, 8 Langbein Street	8 Langbein Street, Woodside 5244
WO06	Woodside Hotel	34 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO08	Woodside Post Office	55 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO09	Bedford Hotel	60 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO11	Shop & residence, 64 Main Street	62-66 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO13	Shop & residence, 75 Main Street	73-75 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO16	Graham Reynolds Real Estate	87 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO18	Lloyd's cottage	108 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO20	House, former Oddfellows' Hall	7 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO21	House & outbuilding, fr stable & smokehouse	9 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO22	Woodside Primary School	27 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO23	School house	29 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO24	*Woodside Uniting Church, Sunday School & Cemetery	33 Nairne Road, Woodside 5244
WO25	The Gables	47 Nairne Road, Woodside 5244
WO26	former slaughter house	4 Ridge Road, Woodside 5244
WO27	*former power station	11 Tiers Road, Woodside 5244
WO31	The Fort barn	Burnley Road, Woodside 5244
WO32	*Weyland's House	Burns Road, near Woodside 5241
WO33	Mitchell's Barn	Erinka, Mappinga Road, near Woodside 5244
WO34	Cottage near Day's lime kiln	Military Road, near Woodside 5244

No.	Place	Address
WO35	Thompson cottage	Murdoch Hill Road, Murdoch Hill, nr Woodside 5244
WO36	Murdoch Cottage	Murdoch Hill Road, Murdoch Hill, nr Woodside 5244
WO37	*House, former flour mill	Onkaparinga Valley Road, near Woodside 5244
WO38	Dolly's Cottage, former Payne's Inn	Nairne Road, Inverbrackie, near Woodside 5244
WO39	former cottage & cellar, Pfeiffer farm	Pfeiffer's farm, Onkaparinga Valley Rd, nr Woodside
WO40	Murdoch Hill Uniting Church	Scottsburn Road, Murdoch Hill, near Woodside 5244
WO41	Scottsburn House & outbuilding	Scottsburn Road, near Woodside 5244
WO42	*Cottage, former Blackburn Farm	Tiers Road, near Woodside 5244
WO43	House & stable	Tiers Road, near Lenswood

3.4   Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas

Six Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas are nominated.
- Balhannah Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Oakbank Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Woodside Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Charleston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Verdun Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

A list of the significant and contributory places within each Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are included in section 8 of this report.

3.5   Inventory

An inventory of all places surveyed is included in section 9 - Inventory.

4   CURRENT STATE HERITAGE PLACES

Any place may be entered in the State Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the criteria for entry under section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*. A place could include natural features, land, buildings and structures. The criteria help to determine whether a place is part of the *environmental, social or cultural heritage of the State*. The criteria are as follows:

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

(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance; or

(c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history; or

(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance; or

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics; or

(f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it; or

(g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

In 2000, when the first edition of the *Onkaparinga Heritage Survey* was completed, the following 40 places were already entered in the State Heritage Register:

Place no.	Description	Street Address	Locality
SR01	Dwelling ('The Folly')	Grasby Rd	Balhannah
SR02	Former Glengyle Jam Factory	Grasby Rd	Balhannah
SR03	Former Balhannah Gold Mine	Greenhill Rd	Balhannah
SR04	Dwelling ('Ravenswood')	2 Junction Rd	Balhannah
SR05	Balhannah Railway Station & Residence	36 Junction Rd	Balhannah
SR06	Dwelling (former Balhannah School)	Nairne Rd	Balhannah
SR07	Dwelling (former Elmsdale Cider Factory)	Wicks Rd	Balhannah
SR08	'Gumbanks' Homestead, Barn & Smithy	Newman Rd	Charleston
SR09	Former 'Blackford' & stone fence	Newman Rd	Charleston
SR10	Former Blackford Stables	Newman Rd	Charleston
SR11	Dwelling - Pisé House	Adelaide Rd	Forest Range
SR12	Dwelling - Biggs Cottage	Main Lobethal Rd	Forest Range
SR13	Former Lone Hand Gold Mine & Chimney	Pfeiffer Rd	Inverbrackie
SR14	Mount Farm	Swamp Rd	Lenswood
SR15	Chimney, walls & shed, former Lobethal Mill	1 Lenswood Rd	Lobethal
SR16	Former Lobethal Woollen Mill Shop	1 Lenswood Rd	Lobethal
SR17	St John's Lutheran Church & Museum	46 Main Street	Lobethal
SR18	Dwelling	54 Mill St	Lobethal
SR19	Klopsch Farm Complex	Neudorf Rd	Lobethal
SR20	Dwelling	5 Woodside Rd	Lobethal
SR21	Oakbank Weavers (former Dorset Brewery)	Elizabeth St	Oakbank
SR22	Fmr Inverbrackie Caledonian Ch., Manse & Cemetery	Government Rd	Oakbank
SR23	Willow Springs Station	Mattners Rd	Oakbank
SR24	Former Oakbank Brewery	Oakwood Rd	Oakbank
SR25	Barn	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	Oakbank

Place no.	Description	Street Address	Locality
SR26	Dwelling ('Dalintober')	26 Pike St	Oakbank
SR27	Oakbank Race Course	Shillabeer Rd	Oakbank
SR28	Dwelling (Schubert's House)	Springhead Rd	Spring Head
SR29	'The Pines' Complex	Beaumont Rd	Verdun
SR30	Grünthal Mine Historic Site & related structures	Beaumont Rd	Verdun
SR31	Stanley Bridge Hotel	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	Verdun
SR32	Dwelling & dry stone wall	Burnley Rd	Woodside
SR33	Woodside Institute	Main St/Nairne Rd	Woodside
SR34	Former Lime Kiln & Quarry	Days Rd	Woodside
SR35	Dwelling (former house & shop)	12 Elizabeth St	Woodside
SR36	Melba's Chocolates (fmr Onkaparinga Butter Factory)	Henry St	Woodside
SR37	Woodside Police Station Complex	Main St	Woodside
SR38	Dwelling	11 Moffett St	Woodside
SR39	Former St John's Presbyterian Church	17 Moffett St	Woodside
SR40	Braun's Farm Complex	Tiers Rd	Woodside

Subsequent to the completion of the first edition of the *Onkaparinga Heritage Survey (2000)*, the following five places have also been entered in the State Heritage Register:

Place no.	Place	Address
BA09	Merridong: house, fmr dairy factory & cottages	129 Main Road, Balhannah
LO11	Lobethal Institute & Cinema	32-36 Main Street, Lobethal
LO43	Heritage Farm, fmr Nitschke farm complex	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, nr Lobethal
LO57	Hop kiln, Miller's Farm	Post Office Rd, Neudorf, nr Lobethal
WO17	St Mark's Anglican Ch., hall, cemetery & wall	90 Main Street, Woodside

The recommendation reports for these recent entries are including in the following pages.

Merridong: house, former dairy factory & cottages   Place no.: BA09

Address   129 Main Road, Balhannah 5242

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

The Merridong complex includes a house, a former factory building (now a garage) and a row of four workers' cottages (now an outbuilding). The house is a large federation residence constructed of [rendered] bluestone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include central shallow lantern at summit of roof, cast-iron cresting to roof ridge, [painted] red-brick chimneys, and a return verandah with central gable and cast-iron frieze and lacework. An interesting internal feature is the wire, newspaper and seaweed insulation above the ceiling.

The former factory is a building constructed of random bluestone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings and some surviving internal fittings such as pulleys. [Various 20th-century alterations and additions have been added to the buildings]. The row of cottages was constructed as a row of four rooms using bluestone and red-brick dressings. The buildings has a hipped corrugated-iron roof, and a raked corrugated-iron verandah along the front (west).

Statement of Heritage Value

This complex comprises a former factory which has significant associations with the development of the dairy industry in the late 19th and early 20th century, workers accommodation which is associated with the successful industry, and the associated house which is an outstandingly designed and constructed example of Federation styling.

Relevant Criteria

(a)   *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, having significant associations with the development of the State's dairy industry in the 1890s and early 20th century.

(e)   *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics,* being a Federation mansion with an outstanding quality of design and construction.

(g)   *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance,* namely the Balhannah Cheese and Butter Factory, one of the State's most significant dairy factories in the early 20th century.

Merridong: house, former dairy factory & cottages   Place no.: BA09

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

The Onkaparinga Valley district became one of the colony's most significant dairy producers in the latter part of the 19th century. In conjunction with this, secondary industries associated with the dairy industry were also developed in this period. Three significant cheese and butter factories were established in the Onkaparinga Valley district, with Osborn's 1894 factory at Balhannah being the second. The factory operated for over thirty years, and employed a number of workers, receiving gold medals for its produce and successfully exporting its cheese. The factory's establishment in 1894 reflected the growing production of milk in the area, and the need to process it on the larger scale; while its closure in 1929 reflected the advent of refrigerated transport which allowed whole milk to be supplied to Adelaide from the area in favour of manufactured milk products.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The substantial house Briardene is probably the most significant Federation residence in the Onkaparinga Valley, and the quality of its detailing reflects the success and prosperity of the dairy industry at the turn of the century. The symmetrical design includes special features such as the lantern at the summit of the roof and the high quality cast-iron frieze and lacework to the verandah. An interesting construction detail is the use of wire, newspaper and seaweed insulation above the ceiling in the house and the accommodation block.

Criterion (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance*.

The former factory was the first building constructed as part of Osborn's 'Balhannah Cheese and Butter factory' which was founded in 1894. This became a significant dairy company which employed several helpers during its heyday. The company won several gold medals and other prizes at Australian and English shows, and eventually exported its cheeses to other parts of Australia and to England. Thus it was an industrial building whose produce promoted South Australian goods beyond the state itself. The house and workers' accommodation block near the former factory are also associated with the significance of the Balhannah Cheese & Butter factory.

Merridong: house, former dairy factory & cottages   Place no.: BA09

HISTORY

Balhannah was the first town to be established in the Onkaparinga Valley area, and two of the earliest industries in the area were farming and pastoralism. After the early agriculturalists and pastoralists were pushed further out by closer settlement in the area, the dairy industry became one of the most successful in the Balhannah and Woodside area. Towards the end of the 19th century, important secondary industries associated with dairying were established and flourished. The first of these was the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company which was established at Woodside in about 1890 (closed in mid 1970s and currently entered in the State Heritage Register).

The district's second dairy factory was established by George Frederick Osborn in Balhannah in 1894. Osborn had been the manager of the Woodside factory, and established his 'Balhannah Cheese and Butter factory' during the brief period that the Woodside factory was closed in 1894. Osborn's Balhannah factory was established on land which he leased from Carl Wuttke from 1894, and purchased in 1896. The factory used 'the most modern equipment available at the time' to make its award-winning cheeses, and the factory flourished to the extent of exporting its cheddar cheese to England. In 1903, Osborn constructed a substantial Federation house 'Briardene' to the south of the factory, and a row of four single-roomed workers' cottages to the rear of the house. This was a particularly prosperous period for the district's dairy industry, and in 1905 a third cheese and butter factory was opened by the Lauterbach brothers (later the Woodside factory of AMSCOL). In 1925, Osborn sold the house and business to Hermann Spoehr. The factory was closed in 1929 and the building has since been converted to a garage and shed. The property remained in the Spoehr family until 1973 when it was purchased by the Caffeys and then the Schmidts. In 1979, it was purchased by the Walklys; and since 1981 it has been owned by the Ford family. The house is now known as Merridong.

REFERENCES

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- McEwin, Gavin 1982-86, *Onkaparinga District Council, Histories & Land Title Searches*
  Vol 6: Balhannah search, p 59.
  Vol 6a: Balhannah history, pp 28-29.
- SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 2.1.
- SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, pp 47-51, 56, 244 & 246.
- *South Australian Directories.*
- Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise*, p 262.

Merridong: house, former dairy factory & cottages   Place no.: BA09

SITE RECORD

Location   129 Main Road, Balhannah 5242

Description   Substantial Federation-style house, stone former factory building (now garage) and 4-roomed stone worker's accommodation block (now outbuilding).

Land Description   Part section 4015, Hundred of Onkaparinga
                                 CT 203-148 & CT 5461-312

Local Government Area   Adelaide Hills Council

Owner   Anthony P Ford
                                 Main Road
                                 Balhannah SA 5242

Current Use   House & factory

Original Use   House & outbuildings

State Heritage Status   Recommended 28 November 1984
                                 Provisionally entered 5 June 1986
                                 Submission upheld 17 September 1986

SHR File No.   12853

Other Assessments   • SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey,* recommendation: state.

Photograph Nos   OV6-36 & OV6-37

Report by   Anna Pope

Merridong: house, former dairy factory & cottages   Place no.: BA09

Merridong: house, former dairy factory & cottages   Place no.: BA09

Merridong house, view from east, October 1999

Former accommodation block, view from south, October 1999

Lobethal Institute & Cinema   Place no.: LO11

Address   32-36 Main Street, Lobethal 5241

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

The Institute is a symmetrical stone building with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron hipped-gable roof. The symmetrical west façade features a central double doorway topped by a fanlight, above which is a projecting dormer room with a gable roof and decorative timber bargeboards. The openings including paired timber-framed double-hung sash windows are topped by cambered double-brick arches and there is brick banding above and below the windows as well as below the eaves and projecting as a plinth. The red-brick chimneys are articulated by brick detailing in the north and south elevations. The extensions to rear include red-brick and stone with half-hipped and gable corrugated-iron roofs.

The other significant building in the complex is the Lobethal Centennial Hall (former Cinema) which has confident art deco styling. The building is constructed of brick and rendered-brick with a corrugated-iron gable roof. The lower level of the former cinema has a symmetrical façade with cantilevered verandah over glass doors, shop-windows and a band of skylight windows with geometrical metal tracery; punctuated by a pair of stuccoed columns featuring widely-spaced vertical fluting flanking the central entry; and flanked by a broader pair of similar columns. The entrance is approached by a wide flight of steps. The upper level comprises a substantial decorative parapet featuring black horizontal and vertical banding, some projecting accordion pleating, a stepped skyline, and use of an applied stylised-flower motif over entrance.

Statement of Heritage Value

The Institute has provided a social focus for the community of Lobethal for over 100 years, and has significant associations with the cultural development of that significant South Australian town. The former cinema is associated with the historical significance of the Institute and the social life of the Lobethal community, but is also a significant rural example of the art deco style.

Relevant Criteria

(a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, being significant civic buildings associated with one of the most important industrial townships in the Adelaide Hills area.

(e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.* The cinema displays art deco design and detailing of a level not often found in country towns. The institute building is also interesting as one of the few institutes or town halls which was not constructed in the classical style.

Lobethal Institute & Cinema   Place no.: LO11

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

The development of Lobethal has significant associations with the pattern of the State's history, particularly its German settlement and industrial development. Lobethal was one of South Australia's most significant industrial townships during the late 19th and early to mid 20th century. It boasted a high population of workers and a variety of significant South Australian industrial premises, especially the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills. During the rise of its significance, the town of Lobethal constructed two notable community buildings, an Institute which was constructed in 1898 and enlarged by 1914; and a substantial 1936 cinema.

The community building which best describes the status of a town and is closely associated with its cultural development is its institute. It is also often the most prominent building in the town. For this reason there are a number of institutes on the State Heritage Register, the example at Lobethal being an unusual example with its non-Classical design. Only the more important town centres constructed their own institute buildings, and even fewer towns were large enough to have their own purpose-built cinemas. In fact, the intact 1936 cinema is a rare surviving example of an intact purpose-built cinema in a South Australian country town.

The development of the Lobethal Institute closely mirrors that of the town. The front section of the building was constructed in 1898, with the complex being completed with the addition of banqueting hall in 1914. This period was one of success and growth for the town, with 1914 being the year which heralded a significant downturn in its fortunes. In that year, the advent of World War I not only led to a decline in the working population of the town; but also led to a diminution of the strong sense of place of a community divided by an anti-German prejudice which eventually led to the changing of the town's name in 1917. Added to this, 1914 also saw fire cause over £10,000 worth of damage to the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills, and destroy Schubert's new fruit drying factory. After the war, the town's fortunes again increased, and by 1935, the town boasted a population of 1,100, 300 of whom were mill employees. It was at this time that a 700-seat purpose-built cinema was constructed next to the institute. The fact that more than 100 members of the local community were able to contribute towards the construction of the cinema in 1936, underlines the relative prosperity of Lobethal during the 1930s depression. The Federation institute and art deco cinema at Lobethal make a significant statement about the prosperity and relative significance of that important South Australian township during the two distinct periods of construction.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The former cinema displays the best example of art deco styling in the Onkaparinga Valley, and is an excellent example of 1930s cinema design and construction, especially in the context of a South Australian country town. The cinema building has many art deco features including the use of a concentration of ornament on the upper section of the building peaking over and defining the central entrance, pleated detailing and a stepped skyline, vertical fluting and vertical piers, the used of stylised motifs, and windows with geometrical tracery.

The Institute has an unusual design and detailing for a building of its type. In the 19th century, civic buildings such as town halls and institutes were almost invariably constructed using Italianate or simpler Classical detailing. In contrast, the Institute is a more rustic building which displays elements of Federation Queen Anne detailing (various roof shapes, projecting gable, decorative bargeboards and contrasting banding) married to a free classical design which employs symmetry.

Lobethal Institute & Cinema   Place no.: LO11

HISTORY

The Institute and cinema have played an important part in the life and development of the town of Lobethal. Building began on the Institute in 1898, with tenders called for the construction of the main hall and a dressing room in January of that year. On 19 March 1898, the foundation stone was laid with several hundred people attending the ceremony. The building was completed within five months, and was formally opened on 26 Aug 1898. In 1904, a reading room and library were added at cost of £1,200. Then on 15 November 1913 the foundation stone for a banqueting hall was laid, and the wing was completed in 1914. In 1919 the first silent pictures were shown in the institute hall. The institute was used for various community functions, including holding Roman Catholic services from 1925. From 1930, talking pictures were also shown in the Institute hall. The films at the Institute proved very popular, so in 1936, a 700-seat cinema was built next to the Institute at a cost of £4,057. The money for the cinema was raised by the local community, and the fact that more than 100 members of the community were able to contribute underlines the relative prosperity of Lobethal during the 1930s depression. In 1985-86, the Council repaired and adapted the building for a Senior Citizen's club.

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Lobethal Institute & Cinema   Place no.: LO11

SITE RECORD

Location	32-36 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
Description	1898 institute building constructed of coursed-stone with red-brick dressings, and brick and stone additions of 1904 and 1914. The adjacent red-brick cinema building has a significant smooth-rendered art deco façade.
Land Description	Institute: 36 Main Street, lot 261 in FP4588, CT 1667-168 Cinema: 32 Main Street, lot 262 in FP4588, CT 5728-459 part section 5125, Hundred of Onkaparinga
Local Government Area	Adelaide Hills Council
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council PO Box 44 Woodside SA 5244
Current Use	Senior citizen's centre & community hall,
Original Use	Institute and cinema
State Heritage Status	Nil
SHR File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	• SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey,* recommendation: local. • Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* recommendation: local. • National Trust of South Australia, file 3139
Photograph Nos	OV3-28 & OV3-29
Report by	Anna Pope

Lobethal Institute & Cinema   **Place no.: LO11**

Lobethal Institute, view from west, July 1999

Lobethal Centennial Hall (cinema), view from west, July 1999

Heritage Farm, former Nitschke farm complex   Place no.: LO43

Address   Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal 5241

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

Farm complex consisting of half-timbered and brick cottage, half-timbered slab-clad barn, slab cellar & loft and a stone and timber cellar and loft. The original two-roomed cottage with back-to-back fireplaces is constructed of half-timbering with panels comprising brick nogging; and has timber-framed multi-paned casement windows, a raked corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts, a slab-clad room to east and [a modern extension to south]. The large barn to the south-west of the house has a timber frame and some walls of timber-slabs and some of corrugated-iron, all with a [corrugated-iron] gable roof (originally thatch). Other buildings of significance include a timber-slab-clad above-ground cellar and loft, and a [partially rendered] stone and timber cellar with a timber shingle gable roof [under corrugated iron].

Statement of Heritage Value

This is a well-preserved mid-19th-century farm complex which provides an excellent sample of various significant pioneering German building techniques including half-timbered work with brick nogging, timber-slab walling and timber-shingle roofing. It also has significant associations with the distinctive German history and heritage of the Lobethal area.

Relevant Criteria

(a)   *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, being an excellent surviving example of a 19th-century German farm complex which is associated with the German settlement of the Lobethal area.

(d)   *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance,* being one of the best surviving examples of an early German farm complex in an area which contains some of the State's most significant German heritage.

(e)   *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics,* displaying good examples of timber-frame construction as well as the use of timber-slab-cladding, timber shingle roofing, brick infill and stone construction.

(f)   *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it,* being a place which is directly associated with the strong German cultural traditions of the area.

Heritage Farm, former Nitschke farm complex   Place no.: LO43

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

One of the features which distinguishes South Australia's cultural identity from that of the other states is its relatively large German population. Several distinctive groups of Germans settled in South Australia within the first few decades of settlement, and made a significant impact on the colony's cultural development and historical landscape. Three of the most significant areas where South Australia's German heritage is focussed are the Barossa Valley, the Hahndorf area and the town of Lobethal and its environs. The German settlers were typically multi-tasking hard-working people who would usually purchase or lease enough land to have a mixed farm from which they could be self-sufficient. Those in the towns would often practise some other trade in addition to their farming activities, and those in the more rural areas would produce enough produce for sale. The farm was at the heart of the family's life, and most of the farmers would erect certain buildings as a matter of priority when they took up land. The most commonly erected building types were an early timber dwelling, some sort of kitchen, a smokehouse, and a cellar with loft . Later, the German families would often add a larger and more permanent dwelling. Other buildings which were often constructed as part of the larger farms included a dairy and barn. The farm which Nitschke established in Tabor Valley contains many of the features which distinguishes the German farming traditions and special heritage of the Lobethal area.

Criterion (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.*

The significance of the German heritage in the Lobethal area is outlined in some detail in the above discussion of Criterion (a). Due to the less-permanent nature of the typical crude timber buildings of the early German settlers, many of the early farms and houses have been demolished and replaced, have become ruinous or have been significantly altered. The surviving farm complex at Heritage Farm is an outstanding representative of a 19th-century German farm complex which retains several of the timber-framed structures typically built in the 19th century, as well as examples of stone construction, timber and brick construction, slab walling and use of timber shingles for roofing.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The Heritage Farm demonstrates a variety of significant early German construction techniques, including load-bearing timber-frame construction with red-brick infill, stone construction with stone dressings and timber-shingle roof, and the use of hand-adzed timber slabs for the walls of various farm buildings.

Criterion (f) *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.*

As a significant surviving example of a 19th-century German farm complex, the Heritage Farm has significant associations with the special German heritage of the Lobethal area. The significance of this German heritage is put into context in the above discussion of Criterion (a). Since they first arrived in the Lobethal area in the 1840s, the Germans settlers have made a special contribution to the cultural landscape of the district which is still significant today. Manifestations of this distinctly German cultural heritage include the farms which were the focus of their lives as well as their schools, shops and places of worship. The strength of the German heritage in the Lobethal area is underlined by the town retaining both Australia's oldest surviving Lutheran church and its first seminary.

Heritage Farm, former Nitschke farm complex   Place no.: LO43

HISTORY

Pioneering German families first took up land in the Lobethal area in 1842. Settlement was originally focussed on the town of Lobethal itself, but several other small settlements also grew up. The first of these was Neudorf (new town), located in a valley to the west of Lobethal. In mid 1845, the settlement of Schönthal (beautiful valley) was established to the east of Lobethal. Then in 1852, Johann Carl Heinrich Sickerdick and his family settled on 38 acres of Gottfried Krause's section 5167 to the north-west of Lobethal. In 1854, Sickerdick was joined by his brother-in-law Carl Seidel of Schönthal, and together they established the settlement of Tabor Valley (dark valley) and were soon joined by other settlers. The valley was densely wooded and the settlers were generally less affluent than their neighbours at Spring Head and Schönthal, so they constructed their first buildings of timber slabs rather than stone. Subsequent buildings were half-timbered and later buildings were of stone. Some of the pioneering timber-slab buildings still survive in Tabor Valley, including the barn and cellar on section 5177. This section was purchased by Wilhelm Preiss in 1856. Preiss (aka Preuss) was a significant landholder in the Lobethal Schönthal area who established his farm at 47 Woodside Road (section 5127) during the 1850s. From the 1850s, Preiss' section 5177 was occupied by Carl Nitschke, and it was he who constructed the cottage and farm buildings there. In 1872, Nitschke purchased the property, and it remained in his family until 1977. The hill to the north of Lobethal was named after Nitschke.

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Heritage Farm, former Nitschke farm complex   Place no.: LO43

SITE RECORD

Location	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal 5241
Description	Farm complex including timber-framed cottage, timber-slab barn, brick and timber smokehouse with shingle roof and a slab cellar and loft.
Land Description	Part section 5177, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 165-108 & CT 5107-336
Local Government Area	Adelaide Hills Council
Owner	RS & SJ Neilson c/- PO GLENSIDE SA 5065
Current Use	Residence, restaurant and outbuildings.
Original Use	Farm including residence, barn, smokehouse and cellar
State Heritage Status	Nil
SHR File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	• SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey,* recommendation: state. • Young, Gordon et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* recommendation: state. • National Trust of South Australia, file 3143
Photograph Nos	OV9-1 & OV9-2
Report by	Anna Pope

## Heritage Farm, former Nitschke farm complex   Place no.: LO43

House at Heritage Farm, view from north-east, January 2000

Cellar & loft at Heritage Farm, view from north-west, January 2000

Heritage Farm, former Nitschke farm complex   Place no.: LO43

Barn at Heritage Farm, view from south, January 2000

Cellar & loft at Heritage Farm, view from east, January 2000

Hop kiln   **Place no.: LO57**

Address   Post Office Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

The hop kiln is constructed of stone with a single-bay two-storey section to the north with a pyramidal corrugated iron roof and iron chimney, and a skillion-roofed section to south. Features include stone quoins, an upper level of brickwork to northern section, a red-brick chimney to western elevation, and a cambered brick arch over a ground-level filled-in opening to northern end of eastern elevation. There are also timber and metal braces to walls, timber-framed openings, [and a timber-framed, corrugated-iron clad two-storey cart shed and hay loft to north].

Statement of Heritage Value

The hop kiln at Miller's farm has significant associations with the late-19th-century rise and early-20th-century fall of the hops industry in the state, and with a crop species which was cultivated in parts of the colony for over 60 years but is now gone. The kiln is significant as one of only two known intact examples of a hop kiln, thus being a rare representative of that significant building-type and an outstanding surviving example of the same. It also demonstrates early construction and design techniques of German farm buildings in general, and hop kilns in particular.

Relevant Criteria

(a)   *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, being a significant example of a hops kiln which is associated with the development of the hops industry in the State.

(b)   *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance,* being one of only two known intact examples of a hops kiln, a distinctive building type associated with the South Australian agricultural and brewing industries.

(c)   *it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history,* having important associations with the rise and fall of the hops industry in the State, and providing evidence of where the State's longest surviving hops crops were.

(d)   *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance,* being a well-preserved example of a hop kiln, a building of which only two examples are known to survive in South Australia.

(e)   *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics,* displaying the design and construction methods used for hop kilns in Australia.

Hop kiln   **Place no.: LO57**

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Despite South Australia's fondness for beer, hop growing did not become a lasting industry, although it was a thriving industry for over 60 years in some parts of the colony. Hop growing was a costly, time-consuming and risky business which required fertile valleys and preferred a gentle climate. However, because of the ready market of beer drinkers, and the number of breweries in the colony, many farmers did attempt hop growing in the latter part of the 19th and early 20th century. During this period, the chief hop-growing areas were in some of the valleys of the Mount Lofty Ranges; vales of the Fleurieu Peninsula; and in the Mount Gambier district.

In the Onkaparinga Valley area, hops became a significant local industry from the 1860s. Although several of the farms in the Lobethal area produced hops, two producers stand out. Both August Müller and Ferdinand Wilhelm Kleinschmidt constructed hop kilns to dry their crops and to encourage other growers in the district to grow the crop. Müller had constructed the area's first hop kiln by the early 1870s, and Kleinschmidt's was constructed in the 1870s or early 80s, with the addition of a second adjoining kiln in the early 1890s.

Apparently the hops industry was still thriving by the turn of the century, as in 1900, CS Müller completely reconstructed the hop kiln after the original was destroyed in a bush-fire. By 1920, Kleinschmidt had ceased to grow hops and his kiln was closed. The building was later converted, losing its distinctive roofing and becoming a shop. The Müller family however, continued to grow hops until 1939, and were probably the last hop growers in the state. The 1900 kiln has survived intact as a representative of this early South Australian industry.

Criterion (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

Hop kilns were an important early industrial building found in certain parts of South Australia for reasons which are described in more detail in the above discussion of Criterion (a). As there have been no hop kilns in use for over 60 years, and there are only two known examples surviving in the state, the intact example at Miller's farm is a rare surviving example of an endangered building type. (The other kiln is located at Yahl, and is currently on the State Heritage Register.)

Criterion (c) *it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.*

In the late 19th and early 20th century, many farmers experimented with the growing of hops, and a few also constructed kilns so that the crops could be dried for use in local breweries. As hops have not been grown in the State for over 60 years, there are no known surviving examples of this crop. All that survives are a few, possibly only two, intact hop kilns to mark the areas where the crop was once grown. The Millers' former hop kiln at Neudorf is sited adjacent to what was one of South Australia's longest-operating hop farms, the Müller family having cultivated hops from the early 1870s to 1939.

Criterion (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.*

Few 19th century hop kilns survive in Australia, and only two intact kilns are known to survive in South Australia. The other intact example is a timber-framed corrugated-iron-clad oast house at Yahl which is currently on the State Heritage Register. There was also a hops kiln reported in Mylor in about 1975, but it is unknown whether it survives. The rise and fall of the South Australian hops industry is an important part of our heritage, and the hop kiln is the most significant building type associated with that industry. The surviving kiln at the Miller's farm is a

Hop kiln   **Place no.: LO57**

good example of this class of building, as well as being one of the only surviving representatives of that building type.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

According to historical reports, the 1900 hop kiln was constructed to the same design and using similar construction methods as the original c1870 kiln. Thus the surviving kiln demonstrates the design and construction methods used for mid to late-19th-century hop kilns, particularly as regards its roof structure and venting. It is also a good example of typical local German stone construction with stone dressings and some brick and timber detailing.

HISTORY

The hop kiln on Post Office Road near Neudorf was constructed by C S Miller in 1900. The kiln was a reconstruction of the original kiln which was built by August Müller on part of section 5143 in c1870. Müller was a significant pioneering hops grower who first grew hops in the 1850s. August Müller and his brother Ferdinand were two of the original 18 settlers of Lobethal. Ferdinand had identified the site of the town when working in the area as a shepherd, and he became the town's first teacher. Meanwhile August soon increased his property by taking up farming land in the Neudorf area to the west of Lobethal including sections 5178 and 5143. By the 1860s, he had planted hops on his land, and in c1870 he constructed his first hop kiln. In 1873, the property was taken over by CW Müller. When the original kiln was destroyed in the bush fire of 1900, Müller promptly reconstructed it using the same plan and design but locating it about 150 metres to the west, away from the homestead and nearer the hops fields and the road. By 1909, South Australia's acreage under hops had dropped to 3 acres, and within the next three decades, it dwindled even further. The Müllers were one of the last families to grow hops, continuing the tradition until the 1930s. In 1935, most of the Müller's land under hops was requisitioned for the construction of a reservoir for the Woollen Mills. In the 1938-39 season, the Müllers harvested South Australia's last crop of hops. Since then, the hop kiln has been used as a farm outbuilding and remains in the Müller (now Miller) family.

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Hop kiln **Place no.: LO57**

SITE RECORD

Location	Miller's Farm, Post Office Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
Description	Two-storey stone hop kiln with stone, brick and timber detailing and a distinctive corrugated-iron pyramidal roof.
Land Description	Part section 5143, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 146-241 & CT 5487-8
Local Government Area	Adelaide Hills Council
Owner	Robert J Miller Lobethal SA 5241
Current Use	Hop kiln
Original Use	Outbuilding
State Heritage Status	Nil
SHR File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	• SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey,* recommendation: state. • Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* recommendation: state. • Register of the National Estate, identified • National Trust of South Australia, file 3144
Photograph Nos	OV9-3 & OV12-7/8/9/10/11
Report by	Anna Pope

Hop kiln

Place no.: LO57

Hop kiln, view from south-east, August 1999

Hop kiln, detail of east elevation, January 2000

Hop kiln   Place no.: LO57

Hop kiln, detail of roof, January 2000

Hop kiln, detail of east elevation, January 2000

St Mark's Anglican Church, hall, cemetery & wall   Place no.: WO17

Address   90 Main Street, Woodside SA 5244

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

The original church building is three-bay church building constructed of random bluestone with cut-stone dressings and [corrugated-iron] covering the original timber-shingle gable roof. Features include lancet windows and a pointed-arch doorway, and an 1854 north-western gable wall of squared-sandstone with similar buttresses. The second church is a larger bluestone building with red-brick dressings and a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include lancet windows, buttresses, a gable-roofed porch to front (north-west) with extension to west, and a gable-roofed vestry to rear (south-east). The cemetery has a number of marble gravestones, some of which are surrounded by cast-iron railing. Another significant feature of the complex is the wall to the front (north-west) of the church complex. The low wall runs between stone pillars and has cast-iron railings and gate.

Statement of Heritage Value

The original St Mark's church is one of the earliest Anglican churches in the state, and is also probably the oldest surviving structure in the significant town of Woodside. The complex has significant associations with the early religious development of the Colony, especially the development of the Anglican Church; provides important examples of 1850s construction methods and church design; and has played a significant role in the spiritual development of the Onkaparinga district for over 150 years.

Relevant Criteria

(a)   it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history. The St Mark's Anglican Church complex at Woodside contains one of the oldest surviving church buildings in the State. It has significant associations with the development of religion in the Colony, and more specifically with the pioneering years of the Anglican Church of South Australia; as well as with the early development of the significant town of Woodside.

(e)   it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, particularly the 1851 church, which is a rare surviving example of early stone church construction.

(f)   it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it, as a church complex which has played a significant part in the spiritual development of the community for 150 years.

St Mark's Anglican Church, hall, cemetery & wall　　　Place no.:　WO17

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

South Australia's distinctive pattern of religious development is marked by the relatively slow development of the early Church of England in this state. In the other Australian colonies, the Church of England was a 'state-church' supported and subsidised by the Government. South Australia was founded on principles of non-discrimination against dissenting denominations. These principles of religious freedom led to a far greater relative percentage of Methodist and Lutheran churches being established in the colony, as well as slowing down the early progress of the Church of England and discouraging that denomination's domination. It was not until 3 August 1847 that any State Aid was available to assist church building in the Colony, and it was in the same year that South Australia's first Anglican Bishop arrived in the colony. Bishop Short galvanised the early Anglicans into the spreading of the faith by the practical expedient of church building. The first church outside of Adelaide had been built by private subscription in Blakiston near Mount Barker in 1846. By 1850, the minister of that church travelled to the Woodside area where he held services in a hut on the western bank of the Onkaparinga. Bishop Short visited the young town of Woodside in 1850, and he immediately afterwards applied for an ecclesiastical land grant for a church there. The church was built in that same year for a cost of £180, £72 of which was a grant from the Government. The Act for State Aid to religious denominations was repealed in 1851, so St Mark's was one of only a few churches to be constructed during the 1847-51 'period of grace'. Many of South Australia's other early churches were constructed in the late 1850s, 60s and 70s, and few survive from the colony's first 20 years.

The 1851 church was one of the earliest country churches to be constructed in South Australia, and the fact that it was constructed in Woodside is a testimony to the early significance of that town. Woodside was only founded in 1850, yet by 1851 the town already had an inn and two churches, and it went on to become a key town in the Adelaide Hills. The two surviving 1851 churches in Woodside (the other is now part of the Uniting Church complex) provide important information about the early history of the town. In fact, the first St Mark's church in Woodside is probably its oldest surviving structure.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The majority of the State's earliest church buildings have been demolished or significantly altered. The original 1851 church at Woodside provides a rare surviving example of early 1850s church construction, employing typical construction and design features of the period. The simplified Gothic revival style was typical of churches constructed between 1850 and 1870 and is demonstrated by its simple gable-roofed design with lancet windows and pointed-arch doorways. The church is constructed using a combination of random stonework and cut-stone dressings, timber-shingle roof, and a later (1854) squared sandstone wall and buttresses, all demonstrating typical early construction methods for permanent buildings. The later church building is a good example of 1880s design and construction.

Criterion (f) *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.*

St Mark's Church of England at Woodside is the oldest Anglican church in the district, the oldest church in Woodside and is the third oldest religious complex in the whole district. The two church buildings and the cemetery have long associations with members of the Church of England and the town of Woodside, and have played an important role in the cultural and spiritual development of these communities.

St Mark's Anglican Church, hall, cemetery & wall   Place no.: WO17

HISTORY

By 1849, there was apparently a collection of buildings not far from Inverbrackie, but situated nearer to the river. This land was purchased by James Johnston in 1850, who then founded the town of Woodside. In 1850, early Anglican services were held by Reverend Newneham of Blakiston in a two-roomed slab hut on the western bank of the Onkaparinga. In 1851, a Church of England church was constructed on section 5130A on a hill overlooking the Main Street of the town. The land was allocated as an ecclesiastical land grant to Bishop Augustus Short on 11 July 1851. A building was promptly constructed by local mason Shute at a cost of £180. More than half of the cost of construction was raised by the community, with the addition of a £72 grant from the Government. The first service in St Mark's church was held on 26 October 1851 by the founding rector John Fulford. In 1853, part of the Glebe was fenced off for use as a burial ground at a cost of £24. The gable wall of the building collapsed in 1854 and had to be reconstructed at which time buttresses were also added. The church reopened in the following year, only to close again in 1857 due to poor attendance and lack of a clergyman. The church recommenced services in 1866, by which year the cemetery already had a number of gravestones. Over the next two decades, the congregation grew to the extent that the condition and size of the 1851 building was no longer adequate. A foundation stone for a new church was then laid on 2 December 1883 on a site nearer the Main Street of the town. The new building was designed by G T Light (relative of Colonel William) and constructed by local builder Thomas Burnett for £756/3/3 using stone from Mr Armstrong's quarry. The new church was finally opened in April 1885, although not dedicated until April 1898 when the debt had finally been paid off. The original church building was subsequently used as a Sunday school, although it was again used for services during the 1950s renovations of the newer church. In 1901, Messrs Roberts of Balhannah erected a stone fence and iron gate in front of the church to mark St Mark's jubilee. In 1918, an east window designed by Messrs. Thompson & Harvey was installed above the altar in memory of members of the Hooper family. In 1927, the original church was renovated. In the 1980s, the original church building ceased to be used as a Sunday School, and it is currently disused.

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- SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, pp 125, 131-2, 163, 195, 220, 235.
- St Mark's Church, *Minutes,* 1852-1903
- Yelland, E M [ed.] 1983, *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the colony of South Australia 1850-51.*

St Mark's Anglican Church, hall, cemetery & wall   Place no.: WO17

SITE RECORD

|	
Location	90 Main Street, Woodside 5244
Description	Original 1851 stone church with gable roof, current 1883 stone and brick church, cemetery including 19th & early 20th century gravestones and railings, and 1901 stone wall with cast-iron railings.
Land Description	Part section 5130A, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 198-162 & CT 5401-262
Local Government Area	Adelaide Hills Council
Owner	Diocese of the Murray, Anglican Church of Australia 2 Clara Street Murray Bridge SA 5253
Current Use	Church, cemetery & disused hall
Original Use	Second church, cemetery & original church
State Heritage Status	Recommended by SAH Committee 28 November 1984 Deferred 9 July 1992
SHR File No.	12869
Other Assessments	• SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey,* recommendation: state. • Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* recommendation: state. • Register of the National Estate, identified • National Trust of South Australia, file 2553
Photograph Nos	OV3-2/3/4/5
Report by	Anna Pope

St Mark's Anglican Church, hall, cemetery & wall   Place no.: WO17

Original 1851 church, view from north-west, August 1999


Cemetery, view from north-east, August 1999

St Mark's Anglican Church, hall, cemetery & wall   Place no.: WO17

1883 church, view from south-east, August 1999
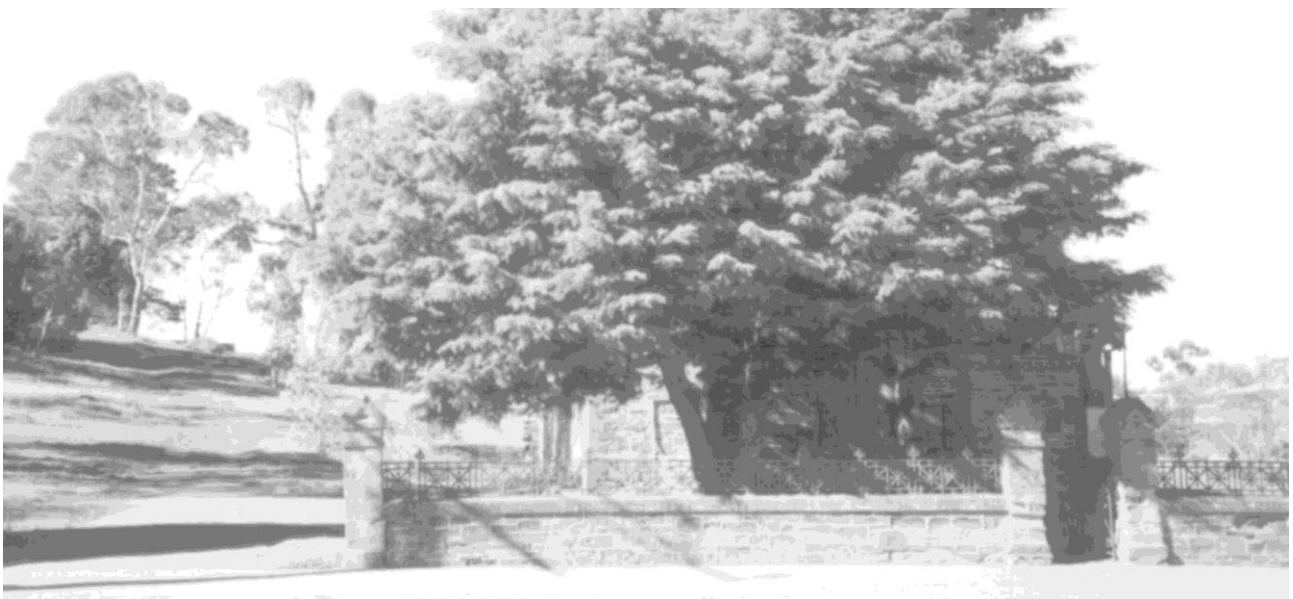
Church complex & wall, view from north-west, August 1999

5   RECOMMENDATIONS – STATE HERITAGE PLACES

5.1   Format of Heritage Assessment Reports

The register assessment reports in this chapter are presented in the format recommended by Heritage South Australia.

5.1.1   Description

The description of the place includes at least two paragraphs, the first concentrating on the history of the place, and the last providing a physical description of the property. The historical description provides a summary of the historical context of the property, the date of construction, the various uses of the place, and the main people associated with the place. The physical description serves two purposes, to provide enough of a description to complement the photograph to enable the place to be recognised, and to indicate the fabric which is considered to be of cultural significance. Those parts of the described fabric which are not considered to be of significance are enclosed in square brackets [x].

5.1.2   State Heritage Criteria

The *Heritage Act 1993* provides the statutory basis for criteria under which places—land, buildings or structures—are assessed for entry in the State Heritage Register. There must be a process of selection, assessment and critical judgement involved in the entry of places in the Register. A place is of heritage value if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

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

(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance; or

(c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history; or

(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance; or

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics; or

(f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it; or

(g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

5.2   State Heritage Recommendations

The following three places in the Onkaparinga Valley have been recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register.

Place no.	Place	Address
LE11	former Thompson Cottage	Kumnick Road, near Lenswood 5240
LO05	Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road	24 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO52	former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)	Adelaide-Lobethal Road, Lobethal 5241

The following Register Assessment Reports describe the places proposed for entry in the State Heritage Register.

former Thompson Cottage   Place no.: LE11

Address   Kumnick Road, near Lenswood

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

Single-storey two-roomed cottage constructed using a timber frame and horizontal lathes with stone infill and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Some weatherboarding remains attached to some of the timber lathes. Features include timber-framed multi-paned pivot windows, a timber-panel door, and a large stone and clay bake-oven with red-brick chimney (northern elevation). Significant internal features include the stone and clay oven, and an internal partition wall of timber slabs and lathes. Later external features include corrugated-iron cladding to gables and an iron hood over entrance.

Statement of Heritage Value

This mid-19th-century cottage is a remarkable surviving example of a rare construction technique. The cottage also has an exceptional integrity which contributes to the interpretation of the original fabric. However, the significant fabric is endangered due to deterioration and disuse.

Relevant Criteria

(b)   *it has rare*, *uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance;* being both a rare example of a significant local building technique, and having significant fabric which is endangered due to deterioration and disuse.

(e)   *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics,* being an exceptionally fine and well-preserved example of an unusual pioneering building technique, namely the use of a timber-frame with stone infill contained within horizontal timber lathes. It also contains excellent examples of original fittings, including a timber-framed tilt-top window, timber panel door, a mud & clay bake-oven, and an internal wall of timber slabs and lathes.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the former Thompson Cottage be entered in the State Heritage Register.

former Thompson Cottage   Place no.: LE11

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Criterion (b) *it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.*

The former Thompson cottage is a rare example of an important pioneering building technique, and is particularly significant because of the high integrity of the original fabric. As the building has become obsolete and is not considered safe for entry, the rare significant fabric is also endangered through disuse and natural deterioration.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The former Thompson cottage was little used during the 20th century and has maintained an exceptionally high integrity. Most of the original fabric of the cottage survives, and this displays an unusual early construction technique in a way which can be immediately recognised and interpreted. The use of horizontal timber lathes to contain stone rubble infill within the timber frame was not one of the most practical construction methods, and as such was rarely used and has rarely survived. In addition to the significant record of an early building technique provided by its walls, the former Thompson cottage also has many of its original fittings, which contributes to the building's high integrity. These include the timber multi-paned tilt-top window, timber panel front door, large stone and clay bake-oven, and the timber-slab and lathe internal partition wall. There is also an early iron hood above the door which contributes to the significant fabric.

It is also of cultural significance that these unusual construction techniques were used by an English settler, in an area where it was more typically the German settlers who combined timber and stone for their farm buildings. Thus, the fabric and documentary history of this cottage combine to provide an important insight into the construction techniques and pioneering development of South Australia.

HISTORY

A large part of the Western Branch area between Lenswood and Woodside was surveyed in the Onkaparinga Special Survey of 1849 to 1855. In June of 1861, seven sections of land including section 26 were granted to Prankerd and Stuckey, land agents of Adelaide. They sold section 26 to publican Edward Moore in 1864, and he then leased the property to Charles Thompson. Thompson, who was described in the *Directories* of the day as a farmer of the Tiers, made various improvements to the property during the 1860s, including constructing a two-roomed cottage in about 1866. In 1888, the property was sold to Thomas Hutchens, and in 1894 it was purchased by the Schoell family who have retained ownership to this day. The Schoell family are significant local farmers who own several properties in the Kumnick Road area including Sunny Dale and Glencoe.

REFERENCES

- Bishop, Geoffrey C 1984, *Stringybarks to Orchards,* pp 146 & 162.
- District of Onkaparinga, *Assessment Books.*
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1982-86, *Onkaparinga District Council, Histories & Land Title Searches*
  Vol 1: Lenswood/Forest Range search & history, p 37.
- SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, item 9.6.
- South Australian *Directories.*

former Thompson Cottage   Place no.: LE11

SITE RECORD

Location	Kumnick Road, near Lenswood
Description	Timber-framed cottage with horizontal lathes, stone infill and weatherboard cladding, cgi gable roof, timber pivot windows, bake-oven and chimney and internal slab-&-lathe partition wall.
Land Description	Section 26, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 5551-155
Local Government Area	Adelaide Hills Council
Owner	AJ Schoell PO Box 89 Woodside SA 5244
Current Use	Outbuilding
Original Use	Cottage
State Heritage Status	Nil
State Heritage File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	• SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey,* recommendation: local. • Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* recommendation: local.
Photograph File	OV4-25, OV11-11/12
Report by	Anna Pope

former Thompson Cottage
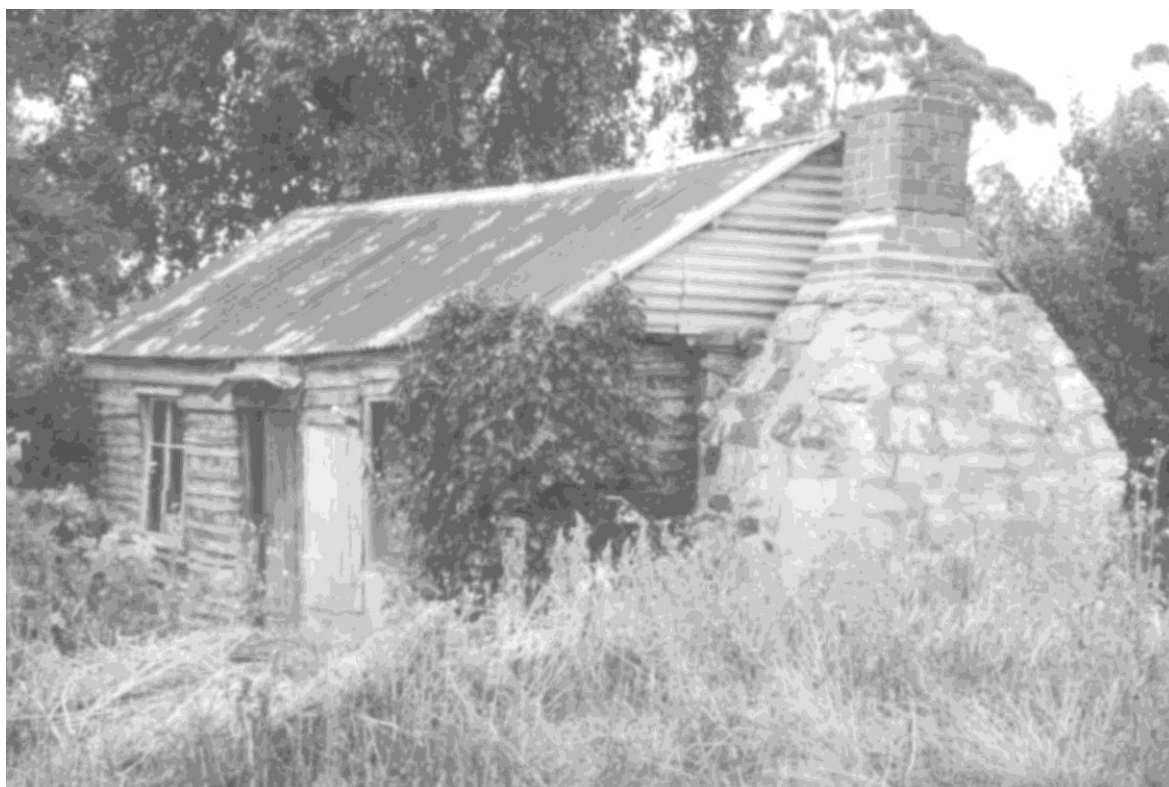
Place no.: LE11

former Thompson cottage from north-east

detail of east wall, 1999

Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road   Place no.: LO05

Address   24 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

Single-storey rendered half-timbered **cottage** with a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof. One significant feature is the large central brick chimney which is part of the original black kitchen. There are also horizontal lathes attached across the front of the timber framing to help to contain the infill. Other features include a raked corrugated-iron return verandah resting on timber posts [with timber railings], timber doors and timber-framed casement windows. The late 19th century skillion-roofed extension to rear comprises a kitchen with tall red-brick chimney. [There is also a more modern addition on the north-east corner of the cottage.] To the north-east of the cottage stands a detached ground-level two-storey [painted] stone **cellar** with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include a four-paned timber-framed window to west elevation, and a timber door with loft window above to south.

Statement of Heritage Value

This is an outstanding example of an early German settlers cottage with black kitchen and detached cellar which has significant associations with the German history and heritage of Lobethal and South Australia, and demonstrates the original designs and construction techniques of the early German settlers in South Australia.

Relevant Criteria

(a)   *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, being one of the oldest and best-preserved examples of a half-timbered residence in the State, providing significant information about the way of life and settlement patterns of the original German settlers in South Australia. The associated two-level cellar has also been little-altered, and displays important information about the typical way of life of the 19th-century German settlers.

(d)   *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance*, being an 1843-70 half-timbered German house with a high integrity, and an outstanding surviving representative of this significant early building type.

(e)   *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics,* displaying the pioneering building techniques used by the first wave of German settlers in South Australia, as well as early design of early German houses which sometimes included a central 'black kitchen'.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the cottage and cellar at 24 Gumeracha Road be entered in the State Heritage Register.

Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road   Place no.: LO05

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

Lobethal was one of the most significant German settlements in Australia, and a relatively large number of original German buildings still survive in the town and its area. However, most of these places are either deteriorating through disuse, or have been much altered. Alongside the mid-1840s seminary (slab) and Lutheran church (brick), the half-timbered house at 24 Lobethal Road is considered to be the best surviving and earliest example of German construction in Lobethal. In addition, it is also one of the two best surviving examples of half-timbering in the town, with the other being the cottage at 54 Mill Road (currently entered in SHR). Thus, the house at 24 Gumeracha Road is considered to be an outstanding representative of the mid-19th-century German settlement of Lobethal, which itself was a significant event in South Australia's early development.

Criterion (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.*

South Australia's German Heritage is one of its most significant cultural themes, and the Lobethal area is particularly rich with German history and buildings. There are two outstanding half-timbered houses in Lobethal which are excellent representatives of mid-19th-century German construction, both in the context of Lobethal and of the State. The example at 54 Mill Road is already included in the SHR. The example at 24 Gumeracha Road is a particularly fine half-timbered building which also includes an internal black kitchen with chimney (a distinctive yet relatively rare feature of early German farmhouses) and a well-preserved detached cellar with loft (a distinctive feature of many early German houses, although rarely surviving intact and so little altered). These features combine with its high integrity, and the quality of its construction, to make the house and cellar at 24 Gumeracha Road an outstanding surviving example of a mid-19th-century German residential complex.

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The first section of the half-timber house at 24 Lobethal Road was constructed in 1843, and as such displays the earliest construction methods of early German settlers in South Australia. By 1870, the house had been enlarged to its present form, and outstanding features including an internal black kitchen with chimney, and half-timbered walls with horizontal timber lathes containing the infill had been added, creating a house which is an excellent representative of early German design and construction methods.

Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road   Place no.: LO05

HISTORY

The town of Lobethal was founded in 1842 when a group of German immigrants purchased sections 5124 and 5125 and divided them into 47 long allotments. Two of the earliest permanent buildings to be constructed in Lobethal were situated on the road to Gumeracha just outside of the township plan; currently numbers 1 (pre-1855) and 24 (c1843). The part of section 5140 on which the cottage and cellar at 24 Gumeracha Road are situated was originally granted to Ludwig Kramer on 13 October 1842, and a cottage was erected soon afterwards. In 1870, the cottage's front two rooms were added by Friedrich Horsemann. The cellar was erected in the late 19th century. The skillion addition to the rear of the cottage was added by Johann Frangott Erdmann Preuss in 1894. Owners of the property have included Friedrich Horstmann (from before 1877 until 1894) and various members of the Preuss family (1894 to present). The Preusses are a significant local family. It was in pioneer Gottlieb Preuss's first cottage that Ferdinand Müller established the first Lutheran school in 1843, and early Lutheran services were held.

REFERENCES

- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1982-86, *Vol 2: Lobethal search*, p 13; *Vol 2a: Lobethal history*, p 7.
- SAC for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, chapter 1.
- SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 44.
- Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal*, pp 8, 85, 89, 91, 100-1, 108, 113 & 242.

Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road   Place no.: LO05

SITE RECORD

Location	24 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
Description	Half-timbered cottage (excluding render) with horizontal lathes, cgi gable roof, central brick chimney and black kitchen, timber doors and windows, raked verandah, kitchen extension, and detached stone cellar with cgi roof and timber openings.
Land Description	Part section 5140, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 5220/438
Local Government Area	Adelaide Hills Council
Owner	Gordon Lewis c/o Post Office Lobethal SA 5241
Current Use	House and cellar (currently unoccupied)
Original Use	House and cellar
State Heritage Status	Nil
State Heritage File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	• SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey,* recommendation: state. • Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise,* recommendation: state.
Photograph File	OV8-18, OVHS Report\State Photos\LO05
Report by	Anna Pope

Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road   Place no.: LO05

Cottage & cellar, 24 Gumeracha Road from north-west, 1999

Cottage at 24 Gumeracha Road from south-west, 1999

former Eckert farm complex   Place no.: LO52

Address	Adelaide-Lobethal Road, Lobethal 5241

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

The significant fabric in the farm complex includes a timber hut, a rendered cottage and a slab barn. The **timber hut** has a timber frame clad by vertical hand-adzed timbers and a [corrugated-iron] (originally timber shingle) gable roof. Features include red-brick wall and chimney to south elevation, a timber-framed multi-pane pivot window and timber board door to east elevation and [corrugated-iron cladding to north gable end]. The **barn** has a similar structure to the hut, having a timber frame, vertical slab cladding [(as well as some corrugated-iron cladding)] and a [corrugated-iron] (formerly shingle) gable roof. Significant features are some surviving original timber dowels. This feature is also apparent on some of the detailing of the **cottage**, which is a single-storey rendered half-timbered and red-brick building with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed, multi-paned casement windows (with some surviving timber dowels in joinery), a raked corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts with some timber-slab cladding, a timber-framed porch to rear (south) and two rendered red-brick chimneys. The large timber-framed and corrugated-iron-clad hayshed is of interest as an important part of the farm complex.

Statement of Heritage Value

The slab hut & barn and half-timbered cottage at the former Eckert farm complex are among the best preserved examples of [pioneering German farm buildings in the State, especially as they have been little altered and retain a high integrity.

Relevant Criteria

(a)   *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, being an outstanding group of surviving mid-19th-century German farm buildings which provide significant information about the way of life and settlement patterns of the original German settlers in the Adelaide Hills.

(d)   *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance*, being a little-altered group of mid-19th-century German farm buildings which is a fine representative of this significant early building type.

(e)   *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics,* being an outstanding group of pioneering German farm buildings which demonstrate the early designs and use of materials and construction methods employed by South Australia's early German settlers, especially the use of timber slabs, timber doweling and timber frames and joinery.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the former Eckert farm complex be entered in the State Heritage Register.

former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)   Place no.: LO52

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

The former Eckert farm complex on the Adelaide–Lobethal Road is particularly significant for being so little altered since its original construction, thus demonstrating significant information about the early development of the Tabor Valley district, and in particular with the settlement patterns of the original German settlers in South Australia.

German settlers were arriving in South Australia by the end of the 1830s, and by the early 1840s they were settling into parts of the Adelaide Hills, especially around Hahndorf and Lobethal. The Tabor Valley was an offshoot farming settlement from Lobethal which was originally a heavily-wooded area which was settled by farmers who tended to construct their buildings using timber (unlike Schoenthal, where stone was more readily available). Few timber farm buildings survive intact and unaltered into the 21st-century, and the fact that three excellent examples are preserved in a group at the former Eckert farm provides significant information about the early way of life of the Colony's earliest German farmer settlers.

Criterion (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance*.

There are many dozens of half-timbered buildings in the Lobethal area, as well a number of timber-slab buildings. Originally, many mid-19th-century farms contained groups of these types of constructions, but few survive intact. The former Eckert farm is an outstanding example, especially as it has not only survived as a group, but has been little altered and still represents its significant type to an extraordinary degree

Criterion (e) *it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.*

The three main original buildings at the Eckert farm complex are outstanding examples of mid-19th-century German construction techniques. The timber-slab hut and barn both demonstrate the early use of timber in the Tabor Valley area as well as surviving as excellent examples of a primitive form of construction which was once widespread in the State, but now rarely survives. The barn also displays evidence of early timber dowels, originally used instead of nails. The half-timbered farmhouse is an excellent example of an early German farmhouse constructed using half-timbering, and also displays original joinery such as window frames with dowels instead of nails, and projecting ceiling cross-beams providing external sprockets.

former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)   Place no.: LO52

HISTORY

Pioneering German families first took up land in the Lobethal area in 1842. Settlement was originally focussed on the town of Lobethal itself, but several other small settlements also grew up. The first of these was Neudorf (new town), located in a valley to the west of Lobethal. In contrast to the more prosperous settlers of Schönthal and Springhead many of whom were able to build in stone, the settlers of Neudorf and Tabor Valley typically constructed their farm buildings of slabs and half-timbering. Good examples of this are found on section 5203. During the 1850s and 60s, sections 5203 and 5150 were owned by Johann Gottlieb Eckert. By 1854, Eckert had constructed a timber hut on section 5203, and in the next few years he added a timber barn, and a half-timbered cottage to the complex. In 1882, the property was purchased by Herman Gerhardy, who then sold it to Johann Gottfried Muster in the following year. The title was again transferred to Herman Gerhardy in 1904. Since 1909, the property has remained in the Hein family. A large hay shed was constructed in the early 20th century, and more recently a new residence was erected to the west of the complex.

REFERENCES

- District of Onkaparinga, *Assessment Books*.
- Lands Titles Office, CTs 380-36 & 2728-79.
- McEwin, Gavin 1982-86, *Onkaparinga District Council, Histories & Land Title Searches*, p 1:40.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3148.
- South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies 1983, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey*, chapter 1.
- Young et al 1982, *Lobethal - Valley of Praise*, pp 144, 146 & 254.

former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)   Place no.: LO52

SITE RECORD

Location	Adelaide-Lobethal Road, Lobethal 5241
Description	Timber-slab hut, half-timbered farmhouse & timber-slab barn
Land Description	Part section 5203, Hundred of Onkaparinga CT 2728-79
Local Government Area	Adelaide Hills Council
Owner	Leslie A Hein c/o Post Office Lobethal SA 5241
Current Use	Outbuildings
Original Use	First house, second house and barn
State Heritage Status	Nil
State Heritage File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil
Photograph File	OV11-34 to 36 & OV12-1 to 6
Report by	Anna Pope

former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)   Place no.: LO52

former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)   Place no.: LO52

Timber-slab hut at former Eckert farm from north-east, 1999

Timber-slab hut at former Eckert farm from north-west, 1999

former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)   Place no.: LO52

Timber-slab barn at former Eckert farm from south-east, 1999

Detail of east elevation, timber-slab barn at former Eckert farm, 1999

former Eckert farm complex (hut, cottage & barn)   Place no.: LO52

former Eckert farmhouse from north, 1999

former Eckert farmhouse from south-west, 1999

6   RECOMMENDATIONS – STATE HERITAGE AREAS

The State Heritage Branch guidelines for selection of a State Heritage Area are as follows:

> The criteria and report format for a State Heritage Area closely follow those required for a recommendation for the Register. However, an area will be of greater extent, and will normally be made up of a large number of land parcels.

> The significance of a State Heritage Area should rest on qualities which are exceptional, not commonplace, and it should constitute a continuous and unified area comprised for the most part of significant fabric, and relatively free from unsympathetic intrusions. Individual places of particular significance within the area should be identified and described.

> The boundary of a State Heritage Area should be clearly defined, following cadastral boundaries where possible, and simple in outline. It should take in the continuously significant area without the addition of buffer zones.

No area in the Onkaparinga Valley has been recommended as a State Heritage Area.

7   RECOMMENDATIONS – LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES

7.1   Format of Heritage Assessment Reports

The register assessment reports in this chapter are presented in the format recommended by Heritage South Australia.

7.1.1   Description

The description of the place includes at least two paragraphs, the first concentrating on the history of the place, and the last providing a physical description of the property. The historical description provides a summary of the historical context of the property, the date of construction, the various uses of the place, and the main people associated with the place. The physical description serves two purposes, to provide enough of a description to complement the photograph to enable the place to be recognised, and to indicate the fabric which is considered to be of cultural significance. Those parts of the described fabric which are not considered to be of significance are enclosed in square brackets [x].

7.1.2   Criteria for Local Heritage Places

A place may be designated as being of local heritage value if it meets one or more of the criteria contained in section 23 (4) of the *Development Act 1993.* The criteria 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 local personality or event; or

(f)   it is a notable landmark in the area.

7.2   Local Heritage Places

The following places are recommended for the Onkaparinga Valley local heritage register.

No.	Place	Address
BA01	*St Thomas' Anglican Church & Cemetery	72 Main Street, Balhannah
BA02	St Thomas' Church Hall	Junction Road, Balhannah
BA03	Anglican Rectory	Junction Road, Balhannah
BA04	Balhannah cold store	37 Main Street, Balhannah 5242
BA05	Balhannah Hotel	78 Main Street, Balhannah 5242
BA06	Soldiers' Memorial Institute	91 Main Road, Balhannah 5242
BA08	Kelsey's cottage & outbuilding	126 Main Street, Balhannah 5242
BA10	Balhannah Uniting Church & schoolroom	3 River Street, Balhannah 5242
BA11	former Pugh cottage	Grasby Road, near Balhannah 5242

No.	Place	Address
BA12	Bonney's Flat Cemetery	Greenhill Road, near Balhannah
BA13	Shady Grove	Junction Road, near Balhannah 5242
BA14	Elton House	Junction Road, Balhannah 5242
BA15	Cobb Hill, fmr Vernon Park homestead	Oakwood Road, near Balhannah 5242
CH01	Charleston Hotel	26 Main Street, Charleston 5244
CH02	House, former smithy	50 Main Street, Charleston 5244
CH03	House, former post office & residence	8 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH04	House, former shop & residence	12 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH05	Charleston Memorial Hall	Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH06	Charleston Primary School	15 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH07	Charleston Uniting Church & cemetery	36 Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH08	*Cottage (former butcher's shop), barn & tree	2 Rohrlach Street, Charleston 5244
CH09	*Rocky Hill farm complex	Lewis Road, Charleston 5244
CH10	Mount Charles house, schoolroom & barn	Newman Road, Charleston 5244
CH16	Stone bridge	Adelaide-Mannum Road, Spring Head, nr Charleston
CH11	Spring Head cottage, section 5309	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH12	Spring Head Lutheran Church & School	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH13	Schubert barn, section 5306	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH14	Spring Head Lutheran Cemetery	Springhead Road, Spring Head, near Charleston
CH15	German farmhouse, section 5078	Springhead Road, near Spring Head
FR01	House, former Forest Range Hotel	Adelaide Road, Forest Range 5139
FR02	Forest Range Hall	Adelaide Road, Forest Range 5139
FR03	Forest Range energy-efficient dwelling	Montemazula, Forest Range 5139
LE01	Lenswood & Forest Range War Memorial	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE02	Lenswood Primary School	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE03	former Holmvale	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE04	Lenswood Uniting Church	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE05	House, former Anglican Church	Adelaide Road, Lenswood 5240
LE06	former Cooperative packing shed	Swamp Road, Lenswood 5240
LE07	Ivy cottage	Swamp Road, near Lenswood 5240
LE08	former Schoell barn	Lenswood Research Centre, Swamp Rd, nr Lenswood
LE09	former Kumnick cottage & cellar	Kumnick Road, near Lenswood
LE10	Cottage & cellar, formerly Sunnydale	Kumnick Road, near Lenswood
LO01	Cottage, 5 Bridge Street	5 Bridge Street, Lobethal 5241
LO02	Hall, former St Paul's Lutheran Church	10-14 Church Street, Lobethal 5241
LO03	Cottage, 1 Gumeracha Road	1 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO04	Cellar, 17 Gumeracha Road	17 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO06	former blanket finishing rooms	1 Lenswood Road, Lobethal 5241
LO07	*Farm complex, 28 Lenswood Road	28 Lenswood Road, Lobethal 5241
LO08	House, former Kleinschmidt stable	4 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO09	Kleinschmidt cellar & house	6 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO10	Lobethal Uniting Church	22 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO12	House, 37 Main Street	37 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO13	Lutheran School	48 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO14	Lutheran Manse	50 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO15	Pioneer well	Adjacent to street in front of 50 Main Street, Lobethal
LO16	Lobethal Post Office	51 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO17	House & former shop, 58 Main Street	58 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO18	House, 59 Main Street	59 Main Street, Lobethal 5241

No.	Place	Address
LO19	House, 63 Main Street	63 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO20	House, former cottages & bond store	81 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO21	House, 87 Main Street	87 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO22	House & barn, original PO, store & res.	88 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO23	Prince of Peace Anglican Church	92 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO24	House, former butcher's premises & res.	94 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO25	Rising Sun Hotel	95 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO26	Rosedale, house & former shop	101 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO27	House, 113 Main Street	113 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO28	House, former dressmaker's premises	115 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO29	House, 117 Main Street	117 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO30	House, cellar & sheds, 124 Main Street	122 Main Street, Lobethal 5241
LO31	House & barn, 34 Mill Road	34 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO32	Cellar & loft, 35 Mill Road	35 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO33	House & outbuildings, 36 Mill Rd	36 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO34	House, former tannery & cooperage	50 Mill Road, Lobethal 5241
LO35	Lobethal Primary School	1 School Road, Lobethal 5241
LO36	*House & cottage, 1 Woodside Road	1 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO39	House, 23 Woodside Road	23 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO40	Farm complex, 47 Woodside Road	47 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO41	Cottage, 58 Woodside Road	58 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO42	House, 66 Woodside Road	66 Woodside Road, Lobethal 5241
LO44	Hut & cellar, Hart farm	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal
LO45	Cottage & cellar, Rosmann farm	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal
LO46	former cottage, Sickerdick farm	Cudlee Creek Road, Tabor Valley, near Lobethal
LO47	former Zimmerman cottage	Eckermann Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO48	Cottage & smokehouse, Hirthe's farm	Hirthes Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO49	Pfeiffer's barn	Corner Juers & Jungfer Rds, Schönthal, nr Lobethal
LO50	former Schubert barn	Jungfer Road, Schönthal, near Lobethal 5241
LO51	former Preuss barn	Jungfer Road, Schönthal, near Lobethal 5241
LO62	Lobethal Cemetery	Lobethal - Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO63	*Lobethal Brick Kilns	Lobethal - Gumeracha Road, Lobethal 5241
LO53	former Schubert house	Mt Torrens Rd, near Lobethal 5241
LO55	former Wittke farm complex	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO56	Neudorf cottage, section 5175	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO57	Neudorf cottage, section 5150	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO64	Weinert barn, Klopsch Road	Neudorf Road, Neudorf, near Lobethal 5241
LO59	*Menzel farmhouses	Schocroft Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO60	Western Branch barn & cellar	Western Branch Road, near Lobethal 5241
LO61	Hoffmann's cottage	Western Branch Road, near Lobethal 5241
OA01	Dorset House, former bottling shop	7 Elizabeth Street, Oakbank 5243
OA02	House, former church	12 Elizabeth Street, Oakbank 5243
OA03	Oakbank Area School	154 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA04	former Mt Annan cottage & hut	184 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA05	Mount Annan farmhouse & kitchen	185 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA06	Oakbank Soldiers' Memorial Hall	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA07	*Kindergarten, former school	214 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA08	Longfleet, former Pike house	215 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA09	Schoolmaster's house	216 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243

No.	Place	Address
OA10	House, former wine shop	227 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA11	former post office & general store	231 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA12	*Oakbank House	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank 5243
OA13	former Leak's dairy	Beasley Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA14	Swing bridge	Clisby Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA15	Glenbrook, house & barns	Gillman Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA21	Shed & attached residence, Bendarra	Gillman Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA22	Dwelling, former army hut	Gillman Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA16	Appletree Cottage	Oakwood Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA17	Miner's cottage	Onkaparinga Valley Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA18	former Leak cottage	Onkaparinga Valley Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA19	former Peacocks	Shillabeer Road, near Oakbank 5243
OA20	Rollbusch cottage	Size Road, near Oakbank 5243
VE01	Grivell cottage	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE03	Verdun Primary School	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE04	Barn, lot 20	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE05	Verdun Uniting Church	Main Road, Verdun 5245
VE06	Waterhouse's cottage	Mt Stanley Road, Verdun 5245
VE07	Orana cottage	Tanamerah Road, Verdun 5245
VE08	Stanley Bridge abutments	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Verdun 5245
VE09	Kersbrook Cottage	Lot 5, Onkaparinga Valley Road, Verdun 5245
VE10	Former Gallasch house, dairy & barn	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Verdun 5245
WO01	*Woodlands	3 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO02	former Moffatt's house	6 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO03	former Hortop's house	9 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO04	Cottage, 10 Elizabeth Street	10 Elizabeth Street, Woodside 5244
WO05	House, 8 Langbein Street	8 Langbein Street, Woodside 5244
WO06	Woodside Hotel	34 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO08	Woodside Post Office	55 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO09	Bedford Hotel	60 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO11	Shop & residence, 64 Main Street	62-66 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO13	Shop & residence, 75 Main Street	73-75 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO16	Graham Reynolds Real Estate	87 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO18	Lloyd's cottage	108 Main Street, Woodside 5244
WO20	House, former Oddfellows' Hall	7 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO21	House & outbuilding, fr stable & smokehouse	9 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO22	Woodside Primary School	27 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO23	School house	29 Moffett Street, Woodside 5244
WO24	*Woodside Uniting Church, Sunday School & Cemetery	33 Nairne Road, Woodside 5244
WO25	The Gables	47 Nairne Road, Woodside 5244
WO26	former slaughter house	4 Ridge Road, Woodside 5244
WO27	*former power station	11 Tiers Road, Woodside 5244
WO31	The Fort barn	Burnley Road, Woodside 5244
WO32	*Weyland's House	Burns Road, near Woodside 5241
WO33	Mitchell's Barn	Erinka, Mappinga Road, near Woodside 5244
WO34	Cottage near Day's lime kiln	Military Road, near Woodside 5244
WO35	Thompson cottage	Murdoch Hill Road, Murdoch Hill, nr Woodside 5244
WO36	Murdoch Cottage	Murdoch Hill Road, Murdoch Hill, nr Woodside 5244
WO37	*House, former flour mill	Onkaparinga Valley Road, near Woodside 5244

No.	Place	Address
WO38	Dolly's Cottage, former Payne's Inn	Nairne Road, Inverbrackie, near Woodside 5244
WO39	former cottage & cellar, Pfeiffer farm	Pfeiffer's farm, Onkaparinga Valley Rd, nr Woodside
WO40	Murdoch Hill Uniting Church	Scottsburn Road, Murdoch Hill, near Woodside 5244
WO41	Scottsburn House & outbuilding	Scottsburn Road, near Woodside 5244
WO42	*Cottage, former Blackburn Farm	Tiers Road, near Woodside 5244
WO43	House & stable	Tiers Road, near Lenswood

8   RECOMMENDATIONS – HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) POLICY AREAS

8.1   Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas

Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas

> should possess a distinctive historic, architectural or other character which it is desirable to protect and enhance through the Development Plan, while not necessarily exhibiting the exceptional merit required of a State Heritage Area.

Bearing these general principles in mind, the consultants nominate the following areas as Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas.

- Balhannah Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (section 8.2)
- Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (section 8.3)
- Oakbank Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (section 8.4)
- Woodside Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (section 8.5)
- Charleston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (section 8.7)
- Verdun Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (section 8.8)

The location of Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas 8.2 to 8.5 is shown on figure 8.1. The detailed layout of the Policy Areas is delineated by figures 8.2 to 8.5, and 8.7 to 8.8.

Section 8.6 outlines Heritage Online's general philosophy for the delineation and management of Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas. This philosophy was used for the Charleston and Verdun Policy Areas, the recommendation reports for which were completed by Heritage Online in 2002.
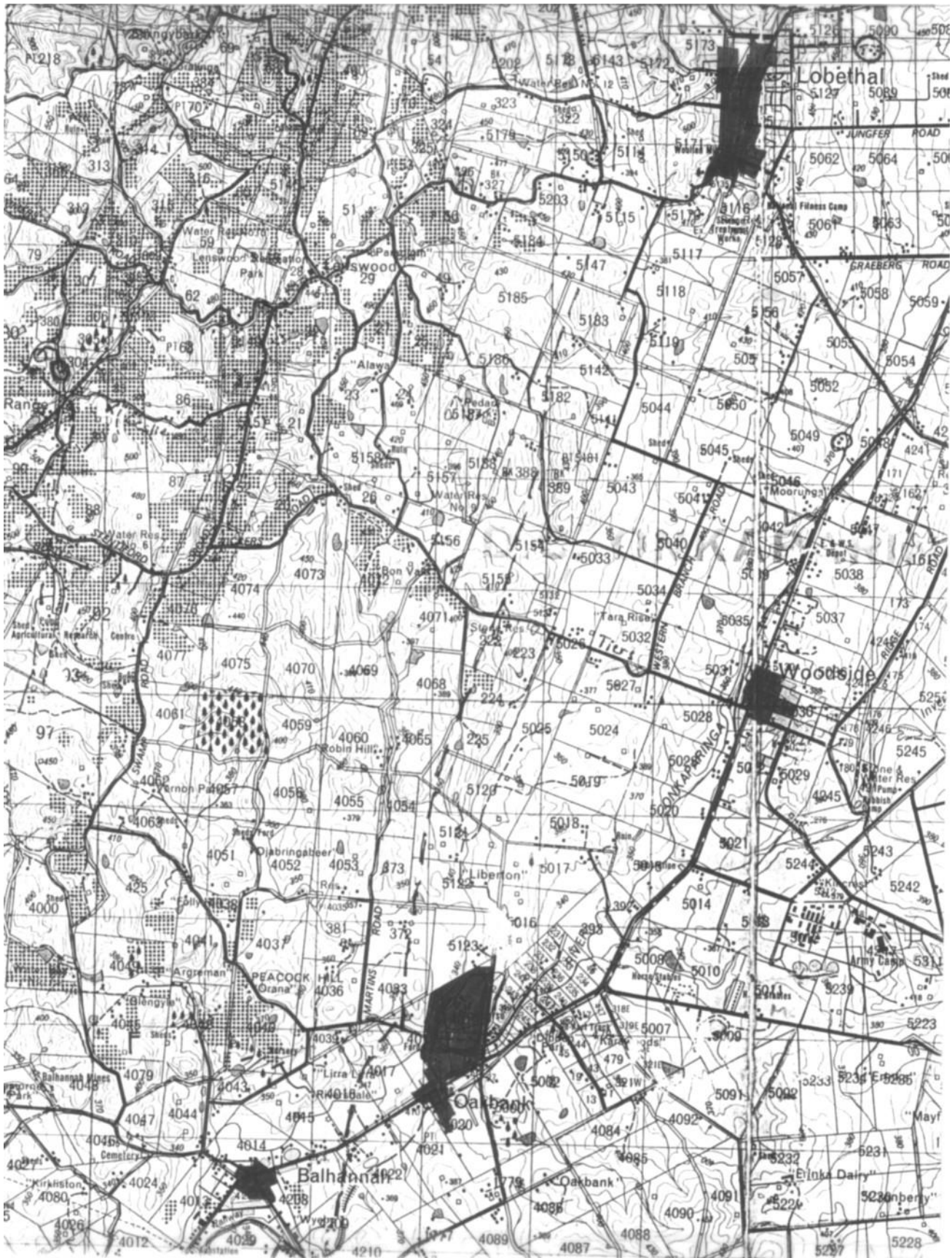
Figure 8.1   Map showing location of four Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas

8.2   Balhannah Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

LEGEND

▲ State Heritage listed

△ State Heritage recommendation

⬛ Local Heritage recommendation

⊓ Contributory place

✳ Contributory landscape feature

Proposed Historic (Conservation) **Policy Area boundary**

Policy Area ~ Precinct 1
Main Street

Policy Area ~ Precinct 2
Landmarks

Current DCP Policy boundaries
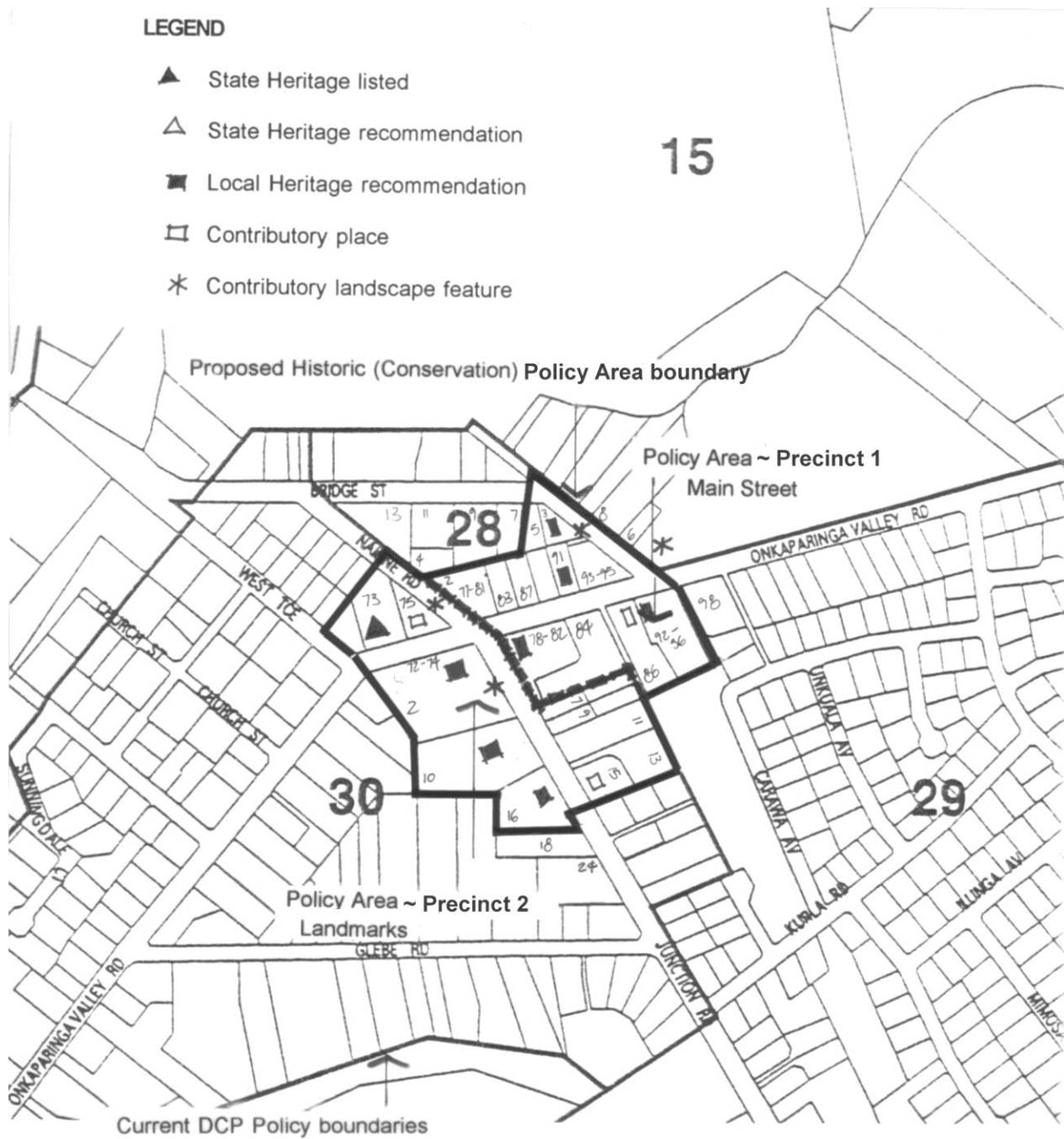
Figure 8.2   Balhannah Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

8.2.1   Physical description

The historic township of Balhannah is located along Onkaparinga Valley Road, the main arterial road through the valley, and is located beside a crossing of the Onkaparinga River.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area extends along the Onkaparinga Valley Road, from West Terrace to Bridge Street. The boundaries of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are defined by figure 8.2.

8.2.2   Historical background

Balhannah is the district's first township both alphabetically and chronologically. The area in which the town of Balhannah is now situated was surveyed in 1839 as part of the Mount Barker special survey. The township of Balhannah was founded by James Turnbull Thomson who arrived in South Australia in 1839 and purchased section 4208 later that year. He named the village after his mother and sister, both of whom were named Hannah; and 'bal' being Celtic for a town.

By 1840, Thomson had established the Balhannah Hotel and built himself a residence next door. Thomson's original residence has since been demolished and replaced by a large stone building on the main street, and his original hotel building was demolished to make way for extensions to the Golden Cross hotel. In 1845, Thomson left Balhannah, returning in 1850 and applying for a hotel license in 1852. In 1855 Thomson applied for a license for both the hotel and a general store, but they were refused. Meanwhile, Edward Morris had established the Golden Cross Inn in 1850, on a site adjacent to Thomson's original hotel, and by 1855 this was Balhannah's only hotel.[243]

The small allotments in Thomson's village did not encourage rapid development of the town, and in the late 1850s, two separate speculators established subdivisions adjacent to Balhannah. The first of these was Blyth Town, which was laid out by James Blyth in 1857 to the north of the Verdun Road and west of the road from Carey Gully. This did not prove a very successful village. The second was Gilleston, which was subdivided by Osmond Gilles in 1858. Gilleston was locate to the north of the Main Road directly opposite Balhannah, and became the site of a significant stone bridge, and the town school. A few dwellings were also constructed there in the late 19th and early 20th century, as well as the 1930 Methodist Church. However, Gilleston never achieved the successful independence that Gilles probably hoped for. Instead, the township remained subordinate to, and became subsumed into, the greater township of Balhannah.

Apart from the hotels, other significant early buildings in Balhannah were the school (established 1851, current building 1858), post office (1851), Anglican church (established 1848, current building 1865); and later the Institute (1915) and Methodist Church (1931). Important industrial structures included the railway station (1883); cheese

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[243] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* pp 23-24.

and butter factory (1894) and cooperative store (1914 - Australia's first private fruit cold store). Other significant industries in and near the town which contributed to its prosperity were copper and gold mining; jam making; cider making; the Balhannah fruit nurseries; a timber mill and case factory; a tannery; and poultry and pig farming[244]; and race-horse breeding.

Today, the town is an important local service town, with a large supermarket, two shopping centres and a large hardware store. Balhannah is also the site of modern residential developments which cater particularly for Adelaide commuters and local retirees. Many of the significant buildings of the town have been significantly extended and modernised to meet the needs of the growing population. The original school is now a house, and the students of the town can walk to the Oakbank Area School. Buildings such as the hotel, post office and two churches are still in use, and have been extended in the late 20th century.

Balhannah - Onkaparinga Valley Road looking east from Junction Road

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[244] Brockhoff, Carol 1989, *Balhannah*, pp 78-79.

Balhannah - Onkaparinga Valley Road looking west from Post Office

8.2.3   Character Analysis

Of the historic townships within the Onkaparinga Valley, Balhannah is the closest to Adelaide and readily accessible by the (recently upgraded) South Eastern Freeway. The town is located at major intersections of the road to Adelaide via Uraidla, and the road to Adelaide via Hahndorf. This has resulted in strong pressure for residential development, and associated services including the shopping centre. As a result, recent development has gradually eroded the character of the historic town centre, and the main street (Onkaparinga Valley Road) is now dominated by a large shopping centre, a petrol station, and a hardware store. However, a number of significant heritage places and landscape features remain, offering the opportunity to re-establish the sense of a 'historic centre' for this growing township.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area contains two character areas:
- the town's "main street", including the Post Office, shops, the Soldier's Memorial Hall, supermarket and hotel, and further north the Uniting Church; and
- the "landmark area" west of Junction Road, containing significant landmark buildings set in large landscaped surrounds, including St Thomas's Church, cemetery, hall and manse, and the former Balhannah School.

The predominant character of the main street area which should be reinforced is that of single-storey small-scale buildings with simple, traditional facades aligning the street.

Typical historical features include pitched corrugated-iron roofs and front verandahs supported by timber posts. Characteristic building setbacks to the street are nil for retail and business buildings, and at least 2m in form of landscaped and fenced front gardens for dwellings.

The predominant character of the 'landmark area' west of Junction Road which should be retained and enhanced is that of significant historic structures set in open, park like landscaped surrounds. The topography of the area is such that these landmarks are widely visible, particularly the churchyard. Views and vistas to these items should be protected.

The entry points to the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are highlighted by attractive, distinctive 'entry gate' landscape features, being:
- eastern entry: the bridge and park (containing tall Eucalypts) east of Main Street / River Street intersections
- northern entry: avenue of deciduous trees along Bridge Street, and avenue of tall Eucalypts along Nairne Road
- western entry: treed hilltop of St Thomas Church and Cemetery,
- southern entry: row of trees on western side of Junction Road.

8.2.4   Proposed Balhannah Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area overlaps with two proposed Policy Zones, being

- Policy Zone 28 - Business
- Policy Zone 30 - Balhannah West.

It is recommended that a coherent "historic town centre" Policy Area, containing two character precincts be delineated as shown in figure 8.2.

8.2.4.1 Individual Heritage Places within Zone

There is currently one place within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area entered in the State Heritage Register, namely the former Balhannah School.

Places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area which are of local heritage significance and are included in the local heritage recommendations in Section 7 of this report, are included in the following table.

Places of State, local heritage and contributory value are shown in figure 8.2.

8.2.4.2 Places of State and local heritage significance

Map 8.1 Ref. no.	Place	Significance
SR06	73 Main Street, House (former Balhannah School)	State Heritage listed
BA01	10 Junction Road, St Thomas Anglican Hall	Local Heritage recommendation
BA02	Anglican Rectory	Local Heritage recommendation
BA03	72-74 Main Street, St Thomas Anglican Church and Cemetery	Local Heritage recommendation
BA04	78 Main Street, Balhannah Hotel	Local Heritage recommendation
BA05	91 Main Street, Soldiers Memorial Institute	Local Heritage recommendation
BA06	92-96 Main Street, Post Office and residence	Local Heritage recommendation
BA09	3 Bridge Street, Balhannah, Uniting Church & schoolroom	Local Heritage recommendation

8.2.4.3 Contributory places

Places within the Policy Area which were assessed as part of this survey and which were not found to be of individual heritage significance, but which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are listed below.

Ref. no.	Building / Site	Significance
BC1	15 Junction Road, residence	Contributory
BC2	75 Main Street, residence	Contributory
BC3	8 Bridge Road, cottage	Contributory

8.2.4.4 Contributory landscape features

The following natural features and landscape features are considered to contribute to the character of the Policy Area.

Map 8.1 Ref. no.	Building / Site	Significance
BC4	avenue of deciduous and Eucalypt trees, Bridge Street	landscape
BC5	corner Park, Bridge / Main Street	landscape
BC6	avenue of Eucalypts, Nairne Road	landscape
BC7	avenue of screening trees, Junction Road	landscape
BC8	landscaped park surrounding St Thomas	landscape

8.2.5   Proposed Townscape Improvements (suggestions only)

The **key objectives** to improve the historic townscape of the proposed Heritage (Conservation) Zone are:

- improvement of visual and physical amenity within the town centre to emphasise historic character;
- Introduction of 'heritage' street furniture, pedestrian lighting, shade trees and interpretative signage within town centre;
- encouragement of small-scale shop fronts along Main Street, and introduction of policies regulating signage and encouraging outdoor seating;
- Preparation of interpreted historic walk within town centre.

The recommended **key actions** to achieve the objectives are:

- emphasis on pedestrian amenity within the town centre precinct;
- 'shop consolidation' along the Main Street, encouragement of compatible land uses within the town centre precinct to gradually replace semi industrial / commercial uses;
- review of traffic management to reduce 'car dominance' in the town centre.

Note
These suggestions are put forward as ideas for discussion only, and not intended to cut across any other policy of Council or town centre interest groups. They do not form part of the Heritage Survey itself.

8.3   Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
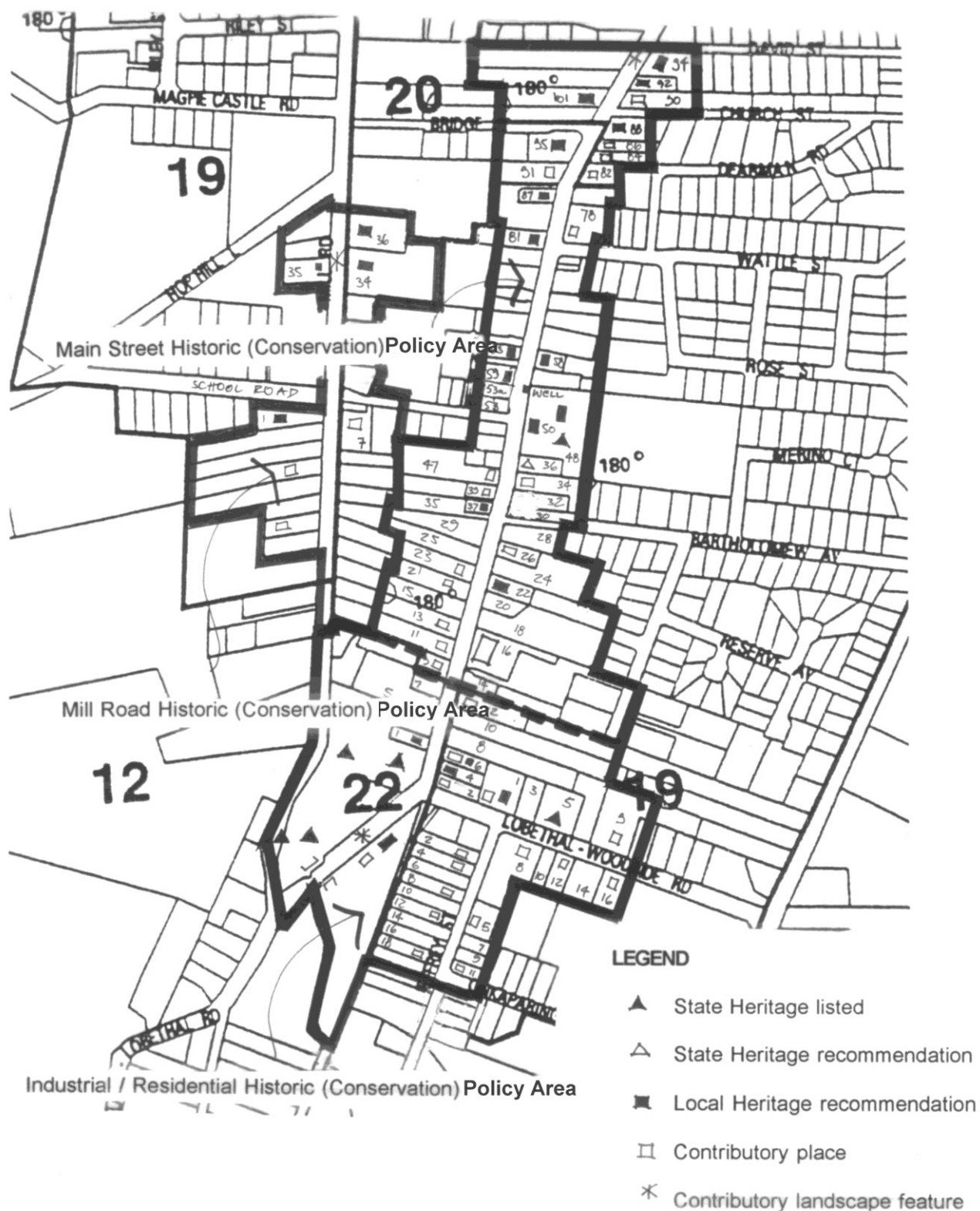
Figure 8.3   Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

8.3.1   Physical description

The historic township of Lobethal is located in the north of the Study Area, along a major road connecting Adelaide with Lenswood and Mount Torrens. The township is located along Main Street, parallel to Cudlee Creek.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area contains two precincts extending along both sides of Main Street, from David Street in the north to Miller Road in the south, and one policy area along Mill Road.

The boundaries of the proposed Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are defined in figure 8.3**.**

8.3.2   Historical background

The township of Lobethal was founded by German emigrants who arrived in South Australia in October 1841 on the *Skiold.* They had travelled out with their pastor G D Fritsche, and spent their first few months in South Australia in the settlements of Klemzig, Hahndorf or Tanunda. At this time, Ferdinand Müller was running sheep in the Onkaparinga Valley area for the South Australian Company. Müller suggested that the passengers from the *Skiold* should establish themselves in the Western Branch area of the Onkaparinga.

In May 1842, the settlers purchased sections 5124 and 5125 from J F Krumnow by an arrangement where he retained the title as he was the only naturalised British subject of Fritsche's congregation. These sections were divided between the 18 families and included four acres for a church and school, two acres of which were donated by Müller. The heads of the 18 founding families were: Carl Meier; Gottfried Krause; Christian Wentzel; Samuel Gottlob Hoffman; Johann Kleinitz; Daniel Menzel; Gottlieb Felsch; Emanuel Klar; Ferdinand and August Müller; Gottfried Hauffe; Christian Hentschke; Gottfried Bormann; Christoph and Friedrich Kowald; and Traugott, August and Dienegott Weinert. Several of these original settlers of Lobethal constructed buildings which survive to this day.

In 1855, the town of Lobethal was officially drawn up. The 1855 plan shows the standard *Hufendorf* layout of the town, namely the use of long thin allotments (mostly 2-3 acres in Lobethal) which extend the full length of the section. Each allotment stretches between two parallel access roads (Mill Road and Ridge Road) and incorporates access to the creek which runs through Lobethal.[245]

The original main road in Lobethal was Mill Road, although this was soon replaced as a main thoroughfare by the Main Street, which cuts diagonally through the original parallel plan. The new Main Street provided a gentler slope for bullock cart access as well as easier access to some of the buildings located in the middle of their allotments, especially the Lutheran church and a few of the early farmhouses. The new Main Street also

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[245] Young, G et al 1982, *Lobethal: Valley of Praise,* p 82.

became the location for almost all of the town's subsequent commercial and community development, including hotels, shops, churches, halls and factories. The *Hufendorf* plan was broken up by further early subdivisions including the creation of connecting roads such as Post Office Road and Church Street.

The three outstanding features of Lobethal's development were its German heritage, its distinctive religious development, and its diverse industrial history.   The town's exceptional religious development was closely linked to its German heritage. The two outstanding features within the national context, were that both Australia's oldest surviving Lutheran church and its first Lutheran seminary, were established in Lobethal in 1845. Another aspect of Lobethal's religious development which is of note, is the way in which three breakaway congregations were established in the town. This was a pattern which occurred in several Lutheran communities in South Australia, although rarely to such an extent. Also, an indication of the dominance of Lutheranism in Lobethal is demonstrated by the fact that the early diffusion of the original congregation led to the establishment of four separate Lutheran churches in the one town before any other denomination had erected a single church there.

The earliest community building to be erected in Lobethal was the Lutheran church of 1845. This was Australia's first permanent Lutheran church (an earlier timber church erected in Klemzig has not survived). In the same year, a timber cottage was also erected near the church to accommodate theological students. This was Australia's first Lutheran seminary and is now located within the Lobethal Historical Museum. A large two-storey manse was then constructed in 1867, completing the group of Lutheran buildings until extensive additions were made in the late 20th Century.

Apart from the significant St John complex, Lobethal was the site of several other church buildings, three of which were breakaway Lutheran churches formed because of political and doctrinal differences within the St John's congregation. The other Lutheran churches were St Paul's (1858); 'Zum Kreuze Christi (1863, now gone); and 'Zum Kripplein Christi' (1876, now the Prince of Peace Anglican Church).   The other major church to be established was a Presbyterian Church which was constructed in 1921.

Another significant early community building which was also connected to the Lutheran church was the Lobethal Lutheran school. The school was established by the town's founder and first teacher Ferdinand Müller in 1843, was moved in 1850 from Müller's own house to a purpose-built stone school building opposite St John's church. The present Lutheran school was then constructed in 1900.

Other significant early commercial and community buildings included the German Arms Hotel (1850, called the Alma Hotel from 1856 and rebuilt in 1950s); the Rising Sun Hotel (1850); hop factory (1869); the primary school and residence (established 1857, extended 1930 and 1979); the house and shop at 88 Main Street (1860); the house and shop at 101 Main Street (1860); the house and shop at 56-58 Main Street (1865); the butcher's shop and residence at 94 Main Street (1883); the post office (1883); the Institute building (1898); and the large cinema (1937). Many early houses and significant farm complexes

also survive in the township. These include houses or domestic complexes at 37 (1856), 59 (1890), 63 (1857), 81 (1856), 87 (c1860), 113 (1860), 115 (1900), 117 (1880), and 124 (1880s complex) Main Street; 54 (1854) Mill Road; and 1 (1862), 5 (1863), and 23 (1885) Woodside Road. Prominent early house owners included Kleinschmidt (house and stable 1856), Haupé (1856), Kumnick (several houses 1856 & 1857) & Pfennig, Reinert and Bormann (1860).

Several significant local industries operated in the town of Lobethal, although most of the various buildings associated with them are now gone. The most significant industrial structures were the various structures associated with the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills which were established in 1872 on the site of Kleinschmidt's 1851 brewery. Other industries in the town included a tannery (1850); fruit drying factory (1880, now gone); Koehne's boot-maker's shop at 38 (1890); a hop factory (1890, now a shop); Kumnick's joinery shop (now gone); and a dressmaker's factory (1900, now a house). Few buildings now survive from these industries.

Periods of prosperity and growth within the town include the 1840s and 1850s when the town was being established, the later 19th Century when the various industries in the town were creating employment, and the 1920s and 1930s when a number of new houses were erected in the town, especially along the Jeffrey and Onkaparinga Streets.

Significant features of the town include surviving Germanic farm buildings dating from the first two decades of the town when it retained its *Hufendorf* character; the St John Lutheran Church complex which includes Australia's second Lutheran church and first Lutheran seminary; and surviving industrial buildings. Of less outstanding significance are the various shops, churches, public buildings and houses which have also played an important part in the history and development of this significant South Australian town.

The town attracts many visitors, especially at Christmas time when the Lobethal lights draw sightseers from all over the greater Adelaide area. The German heritage of the town also attracts many tourists, and there are several shops which are oriented towards capturing the tourist dollar. Also the clothing museum in the former Woollen Mills is an important local attraction.

Lobethal - Main Street

Lobethal - Mill Road

Lobethal - Jeffrey Street

8.3.3   Character Analysis

Lobethal is a township of significant scale, with a linear town centre extending along the Main Street east of, and parallel to, the valley of Cudlee Creek. The southern entry point to the town centre is marked by the bridge and the State heritage listed Mill complex, now used as a motorcycle museum and the Onkaparinga Enterprise Centre. The Mill's chimney provides a landmark highlighting the boundary of the historic town centre. A bend in the Lenswood-Lobethal Road just south of the township offers fine views of the town centre, as does the elevated Mill Road east of the town. The opportunity exists to create interpreted view points in those locations.

The south-eastern entry to the town from Woodside is characterised by historic residential buildings on Woodside Road, and historic workers' cottages along Jeffrey Street.

The centre of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area is characterised by a variety of shops and businesses abutting the main street, interspersed with dwellings and significant civic buildings, representing various building styles from the late 19th century to today. The Main Street is a winding and undulating road resembling traditional German rural townscapes. Buildings in the central business section of the proposed Heritage (Conservation) Zone are generally of medium scale, with frontages of 8-15 metres. Single-storey buildings predominate, however there are also two-storey buildings which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area. Setbacks vary from

zero to approximately 4 metres.   Many of the commercial building frontages have canopies or verandahs extending over the width of the footpath.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area comprises two precincts of distinctive character:
- Northern residential area - this area is characterised by single storey stone dwellings set in landscaped gardens. The main street is aligned with mature trees, forming an attractive entry 'boulevard' into the town centre;
- Mill Road area - this area is characterised by its strong topography, views to the township, and distinct late C19th / early C20th residential built form set in the hillside landscape. Single-storey stone 'mansions' of significant scale can be found on the up-hill (western) side of the street, whereas the eastern side is characterised by stone and timber small-scale cottages in the creek valley.

8.3.4   Proposed Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

The proposed Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area contains three precincts:
- Main Street Business Historic (Conservation) Precinct
- Main Street Industrial / Residential Historic (Conservation) Precinct
- Mill Road Precinct

The boundaries of the proposed policy areas are illustrated in figure 8.3.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area lies within the following Policy Zones:
- The majority of the proposed Main Street Business Historic (Conservation) Policy Area is located within current Policy Zone 21 (business centre), but overlaps with Zone 19 (residential) at the northern end;
- The proposed Main Street Industrial / Residential Historic (Conservation) Policy Area overlaps with Zone 19 (residential) and Zone 22 (Woollen Mills);
- The proposed Mill Road Historic (Conservation) Policy Area overlaps with Zone 19 (residential) and 20 (Creek).

8.3.4.1 Individual Heritage Places within Zone

There are currently 5 places within the proposed Lobethal Historic (Conservation) Policy Area entered in the State Heritage Register. There is also one place within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area which is recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register as part of this survey.

Places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area which are of State and local heritage significance and are included in the heritage recommendations in Section 7 of this report, are included in the following table.

8.3.4.2 Table showing places of State and local heritage significance

Map 8.2 Ref. no.	Place	Significance
SR15	Chimney, walls and shed, former Lobethal Mill (1 Main Street / 1 Lenswood-Lobethal Road, Lobethal)	State Heritage listed
SR16	Former Lobethal Woollen Mill Shop (1 Main Street / 1 Lenswood-Lobethal Road, Lobethal)	State Heritage listed
SR18	Dwelling, 54 Mill Road	State Heritage listed
SR17	St John's Lutheran Church and Museum (46 Main Street, Lobethal)	State Heritage listed
SR20	Timber cottage (5 Lobethal-Woodside Road, Lobethal)	State Heritage listed
LO10	Lobethal Institute and cinema (32 Main Street, Lobethal)	State Heritage recommendation
LO07	House, former Kleinschmidt stable, 4 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO08	Kleinschmidt cellar and house, 6 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO09	Uniting Church, 22 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO11	House, 37 Main Street, Lobethal	Local Heritage recommendation
LO12	Lutheran School, 48 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO13	Lutheran manse, 50 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO14	Pioneer Well, adjacent 50 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO15	Lobethal Post Office, 51 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO16	House and shop, 58 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO17	House, 59 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO18	House, 63 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO19	House, former cottages and bond store, 81 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO21	House, 87 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO22	House and barn, original PO, store and residence, 88 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO23	Prince of Peace Anglican Church, 92 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO24	House and butcher shop, 94 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO25	Rising Sun Hotel, 95 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO26	'Rosedale' house and shop, 101 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO27	House, 113 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO28	House, 115 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO29	House, 117 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO30	Cellar, loft, slab sheds and rubble dairy, 122 Main Street	Local Heritage recommendation
LO31	House and barn, 34 Mill Road	Local Heritage recommendation
LO32	Cellar and loft, 35 Mill Road	Local Heritage recommendation
LO33	House and outbuildings, 36 Mill Road	Local Heritage recommendation
LO35	Lobethal Primary School, 1 School Rd	Local Heritage recommendation
LO36	House and cottage, 1 Woodside Road	Local Heritage recommendation

| LO38 | Shop, former hop factory, 2 Woodside Road | Local Heritage recommendation |

Places within the Policy Area which were assessed as part of this survey and which were not found to be of individual heritage significance, but which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are listed below.

8.3.4.3 Table showing contributory places

The following places are considered to contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.

Ref. no.	Building / Site	Significance
LC01	No 90 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC02	No 86 Main Street (cottage)	Contributory
LC03	No 84 Main Street (cottage)	Contributory
LC04	No 82 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC05	No 91 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC06	No 78 Main Street (shop - current Op Shop)	Contributory
LC07	No 34 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC08	No 32 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC09	No 47 Main Street (shop)	Contributory
LC10	No 39 Main Street (shop)	Contributory
LC11	No 26 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC12	No 23 Main Street (shop)	Contributory
LC13	No 21 Main Street (shop)	Contributory
LC14	No 16 Main Street (hotel)	Contributory
LC15	No 13 Main Street (shop)	Contributory
LC16	No 11 Main Street (shop)	Contributory
LC17	No 9 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC18	No 12 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC19	No 2 Main Street (residence)	Contributory
LC20	No 9 Lobethal - Woodside Road (residence)	Contributory
LC21	No 16 Lobethal-Woodside Road (residence)	Contributory
LC22	No 12 Lobethal-Woodside Road (residence)	Contributory
LC23	No 8 Lobethal-Woodside Road (residence)	Contributory
LC24	No 2 Jeffrey Street (cottage)	Contributory
LC25	No 4 Jeffrey Street (cottage)	Contributory
LC26	No 8 Jeffrey Street (cottage)	Contributory
LC27	No 12 Jeffrey Street (cottage)	Contributory
LC28	No 18 Jeffrey Street (cottage)	Contributory

8.3.4.4 Table showing contributory landscape features

The following natural features and landscape features are considered to contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.

Ref. no.	Building / Site	Significance
LC29	Tree avenue, Adelaide-Lobethal Road	landscape
LC30	Tree avenue, Main Street (north)	landscape

The significant and contributory places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are illustrated in figure 8.3.

8.3.5 Proposed Townscape Improvements

The **key objectives** to strengthen the historic townscape of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are:

- emphasis on retention of existing historic built form, and policy development to ensure compatible infill in the proposed historic (conservation) area;
- improvement of the landscape qualities of the main street area (greening):
- improvement of the historic streetscape qualities of the central business area, including coordinated design of the public realm, and improvements to commercial and residential building frontages;
- strengthening of the 'arrival' experience in the southern industrial area, building on the existing attractive industrial and residential built form;
- protection of the special landscape, scenic and environmental amenity of the Mill Road Area.

Note
These suggestions are put forward as ideas for discussion only, and not intended to cut across any other policy of Council or town centre interest groups They do not form part of the Heritage Survey itself.

8.4   Oakbank Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
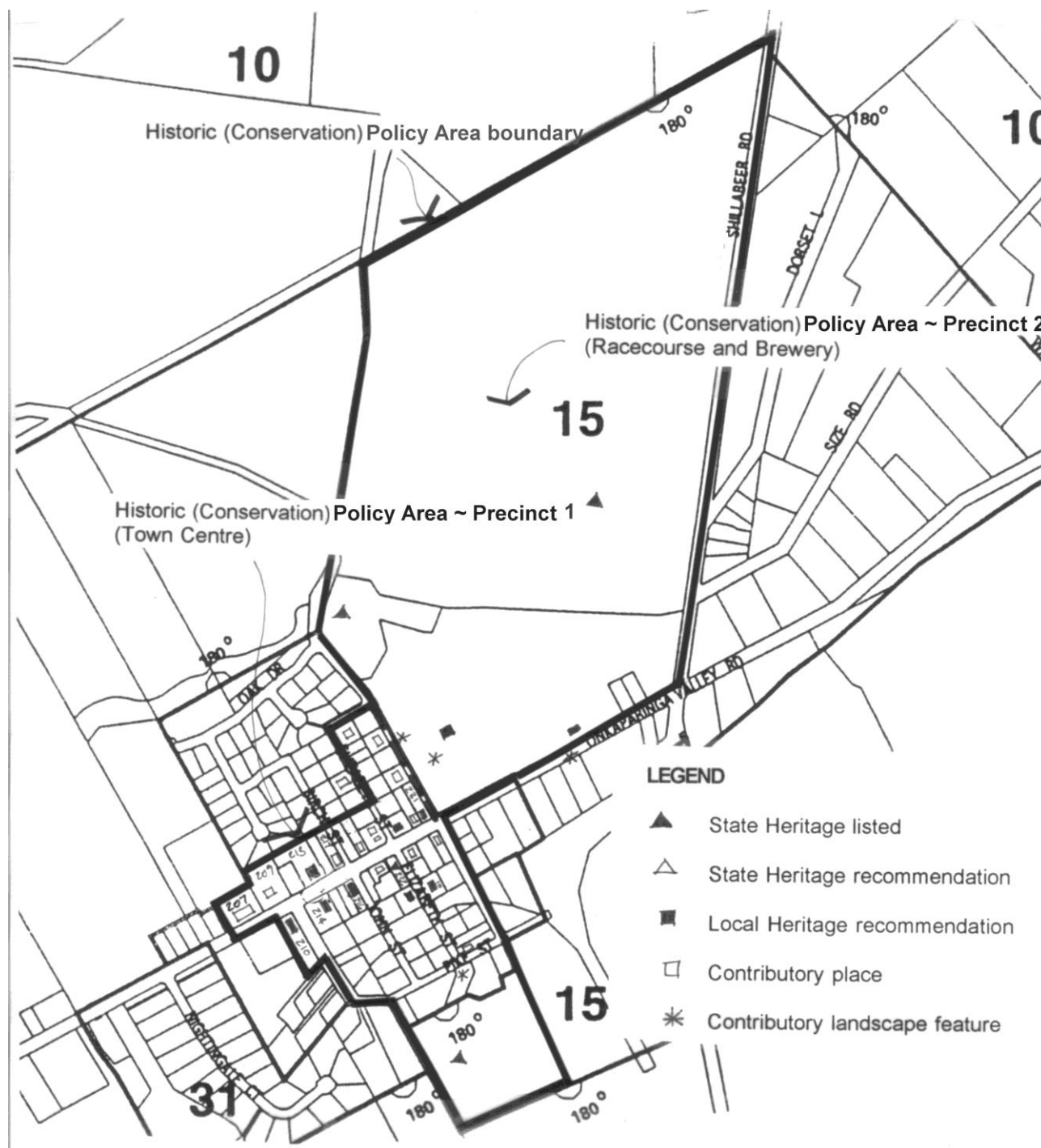
Figure 8.4   Oakbank Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

8.4.1   Physical description

The historic township of Oakbank is located on Onkaparinga Valley Road, the valley's main arterial road which runs south of the Onkaparinga River.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area extends along Onkaparinga Valley Road, from Shillabeer Road in the east to Hotel Oakbank (No 207 Onkaparinga Road) in the west, extending south to include Dalintober House.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area contains two precincts, being the Oakbank Town Centre Precinct (located largely within the proposed Village Zone), and the Racecourse / Brewery Precinct (located within the Rural Surrounds Zone).

The boundaries of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are defined in figure 8.4.

8.4.2   Historical background

Oakbank was essentially a company town which was established on farming land and grew slowly after the establishment of Johnstons' brewery. Land in the area was first taken up in 1840 following the completion of the Mount Barker Survey.

William Johnston and his family had arrived in South Australia in 1839 and settled in the Onkaparinga Valley area in 1840. He purchased various sections (including 5030 in 1850 on which the town of Woodside was later laid out. In 1843, three of his sons, William, James and Andrew, established a brewery at a place named 'Oak Bank' after the place near Glasgow where his mother's family had had a manufacturing establishment.[246] Two of the brothers, AG (Andrew Galbraith) and J (James) Johnston, formed an enduring partnership which included the brewery, and also enabled them to purchase land together. By 1854 they had purchased section 4018 from Andrew Galbraith (senior) and sections 4019 and 4020 from Thomas Hill.

In 1855, the Johnston brothers subdivided section 4018 to create the township of Oakbank.[247] The first subdivision was on the north-western side of the Woodside Road, but the south-western side also developed during the latter part of the 19th and early 20th century. A plan and perspective view of the town was completed by Robert Rickman Page in 1964.

Following the 1855 subdivision, the first allotment to be sold was lot 10 on the corner of Smith and Main Streets. It was purchased by William Whitfield who established a store and post office there. By 1857 an infant school had been established near the brewery, and in the following year a school and mechanics' institute were constructed by private subscription on section 5020. Other significant early buildings included the Primitive Methodist chapel (erected in 1863 and extended in 1887 when it was named the Wright Memorial chapel), and the wine shop (1871). By 1871, Oakbank boasted two general stores, a butcher, a post office, a wine-shop, a brewery, a flour mill, a blacksmith, a wheelwright and cooper, a school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.[248]

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[246] Brockhoff, Carol 1990, *Oakbank*, p 9.
[247] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 198.
[248] Brockhoff, Carol 1990, *Oakbank*, p 40.

Another significant influence on the heritage and identity of Oakbank was the race-course. For many Australians, the only place in the Onkaparinga Valley whose name they recognise is Oakbank, due to the extremely popular and successful Easter Racing Carnival held there each year.   The race course was established on the Johnstons' section 4019 by 1867, and by 1874 an annual racing carnival was being held there which attracted people from all over South Australia.   In 1875, the Oakbank Racing Club was formed, and in the following year the race was named the Great Eastern Steeplechase. The first major construction at the course was a large grandstand which was erected between 1879 and 1880. Many subsequent structures have been erected at the course to cater for the significant influx of spectators and participants at the Easter Racing Carnival.

Two significant mansions were also constructed in Oakbank in the late 19th century, one for each of the town's founders.   Andrew Johnston's impressive Dalintober was constructed on a site overlooking the town from the south-east in 1866; and James Johnston's Oakbank House was constructed on a significant site between town and racecourse and near the brewery between 1862 and 1868.

Later significant buildings to be constructed in the town were Henry Pike's Dorset Brewery which was established in 1886 and spawned many significant structures including the landmark tower on Elizabeth Street, and the surviving 1900 bottling shop behind it. In 1927, an Institute was constructed in the town to commemorate the soldiers of World War I. An interesting anomaly in Oakbank's development was that despite the intense brewing activity in the town, it was not until 1937 that it acquired its first hotel.

Oakbank's significant number of surviving early buildings and picturesque landscapes contribute to a strong heritage character. This character, combined with the fame of the races, attracts many visitors to the town and has contributed to tourism becoming Oakbank's main industry. Thus, buildings such as Pike's Brewery tower and Whitfield's original general store provide craft and antique shops for tourists. The town also has a strong residential character. The original school is now a kindergarten; and several other significant buildings have been converted to houses, including the chapel, Pike's bottling house and Rose's wine-shop. There are also several mid-19th century cottages in the town, including the Averays cottage on Oakwood Road. Of the early significant industrial and commercial buildings, only the original Johnston's brewery retains part of its original function, and continues to produce and sell bottled cordials.

Oakbank - Onkaparinga Valley Road looking east from Pike Street

Oakbank - Onkaparinga Valley Road looking west from Oakwood Road

8.4.3   Character Analysis

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area is characterised by a historic town centre, surrounded by an historically significant landscape which is dominated by the Racecourse and dotted with imposing structures of State and Local Heritage significance. Significant tree plantings at both town entry points on the Onkaparinga Valley Road provide for attractive 'entry gates' to the town centre.

The landscape slopes westward towards the river offering scenic views from the main street. Dense tree plantings along the eastern side of the street further accentuate those western vistas.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area contains two distinct character areas which are recommended as Policy Areas. They are:

- **Precinct 1** (Town Centre)
- **Precinct 2** (Racecourse and Brewery)

8.4.3.1 Precinct 1 (Town Centre)

The town centre of Oakbank features a fairly coherent historic main street, characterised by historic commercial, institutional and residential buildings. Oakbank's main street is a straight, approximately 15 m wide street with bituminised footpaths on both sides. Overhead cables and suspended street lights on stobie poles are located along the western side. Large trees, both on public and private land, line the eastern side and contribute to the rural township character.

The eastern section of the town centre is marked by a cluster of small, single-storey shops with narrow fronts and canopies and verandahs extending over the width of the footpath.   Larger structures, including the two storey Oakbank Hotel, the Soldiers Memorial Hall and Church / Kindergarten dominate the western section.

The areas abutting the main street to the north and south exhibit subtly distinctive characters:
- Development to the north of the main street (downhill towards the creek) is generally small-scale, characterised by dwellings (including historic cottages) with small setbacks. The straight, narrow streets (approx. 8m) with narrow, bituminised footpaths (approx. 1.5m) slope towards the river valley. Small-scale single-storey dwellings with front verandahs, including settlers cottages, predominate the built form. Buildings are set in small gardens with trees and bushes of small to medium height, and with street setbacks of 0-2m.
- Development to the south of the main street (uphill) is generally of larger proportions, dominated by stone-fronted public buildings along the main street, and substantial dwellings set in lush gardens with larger setbacks along side streets. The streets are approximately 10-12m width (Pike Street 15m) with gravel footpaths, rising towards the ridge. The landscape is dominated by large, predominantly native trees (both on public

and private land). Medium scale, single storey residential buildings are set in large, lush gardens below the tree line. Significant historic places are located within the area, including 'The Weaver's' stone tower, Dalintober House at 26 Pike Street (including stone walls at the end of Elizabeth Street), and traditional forms of C19th dwellings (symmetrical cottages and villas).

Development controls and streetscape upgrades should be aimed at maintaining and reinforcing these character precincts.

Although not contained within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area, the avenue of trees along the south side of Onkaparinga Valley Road (opposite Nightingale Court) is considered to contribute to the town character by creating a strong entry 'gateway'.

8.4.3.2 Precinct 2 (Race Course and Brewery Area)

Precinct 2 is characterised by open pastoral landscape. Rolling grassy hills with clusters of stately Eucalypts provide the background for the historically significant buildings and the racecourse itself contained therein.

The approach to town from the east offers fine views of this landscape, and creates an attractive contrast to the town centre. Historic features such as the iron gates and fence, the grandstand and racetrack and the imposing buildings of the Brewery and Oakbank House contribute to this unique historic precinct.

Photo: Precinct 1 (Main Street)

Photo: Precinct 2 (northern residential)

Photo: Precinct 3 (southern residential)

8.4.4   Proposed Oakbank Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

The proposed Oakbank Historic (Conservation) Policy Area contains two precincts:
- Historic (Conservation) Policy Area Precinct 1: Town Centre, is largely contained within current Policy Zone 32 (Village), extending south to include Dalintober House
- Historic (Conservation) Policy Area ~ Precinct 2: Racecourse and Brewery, is fully contained within Policy Zone 15 (Rural Surrounds).

8.4.4.1 Individual Heritage Places within Zone

There are currently 4 places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area entered in the State Heritage Register.   places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area recommended for the Local Heritage Register, namely:

Places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area which are of State or local heritage significance, or are included in the local heritage recommendations in Section 7 of this report, are included in the following tables.

8.4.4.2 Table showing places of State and local heritage significance

Ref. no.	Place	Significance
SR21	9 Elizabeth Street Oakbank Weavers, former Pike's Brewery	State Heritage listed
SR24	18 Oakwood Road, Former Brewery complex	State Heritage listed
SR26	26 Pike Street, Dalintober House, 1866	State Heritage listed
SR27	Shillabeer Road Racecourse and grandstand, 1879	State Heritage listed
OA01	7 Elizabeth Street Dorset House, former bottling shop	Local Heritage recommendation
OA02	12 Elizabeth Street House, former Wright Memorial Church, 1857	Local Heritage recommendation
OA03	210 Onkaparinga Valley Road Soldiers' Memorial Hall	Local Heritage recommendation
OA04	214 Onkaparinga Valley Road Kindergarten, former Primary School, 1878	Local Heritage recommendation
OA05	215 Onkaparinga Valley Road House and real estate agent, 'Longfleet'	Local Heritage recommendation
OA06	216 Onkaparinga Valley Road Schoolmaster's House (1890)	Local Heritage recommendation
OA07	227 Onkaparinga Valley Road House, former wine shop	Local Heritage recommendation
OA08	231 Onkaparinga Valley Road former post office & general store	Local Heritage recommendation
OA09	Onkaparinga Valley Road, Oakbank House	Local Heritage recommendation

Places within the Policy Area which were assessed as part of this survey and which were not found to be of individual heritage significance, but which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are listed below.

8.4.4.3 Table showing contributory places

The following places are considered to contribute to the character of the Policy Area.

Ref. no.	Building / Site	Significance
OC01	Hotel, 207 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC02	Dwelling, 209 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC03	Dwelling, 217 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC04	Dwelling, 221 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC05	Dwelling, 223 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC06	Dwelling, 225 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC07	Shops, 229 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC08	Cottage, 17 Elizabeth Street	Contributory
OC09	Cottage, 28 Elizabeth Street	Contributory
OC10	Cottage, 7 Oakwood Road	Contributory
OC11	Cottage, 3 Oakwood Road	Contributory
OC12	Shop, 238 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC13	Shop, 234 Onkaparinga Valley Road	Contributory
OC14	Dwelling, 3 Smith Street	Contributory
OC15	Dwelling, 8 Smith Street	Contributory
OC16	Dwelling, 2 Elizabeth Street	Contributory
OC17	Dwelling, 3 Elizabeth Street	Contributory

8.4.4.4 Table showing contributory landscape features

The following natural features and landscape features are considered to contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.

Ref. no.	Building / Site / Place	Significance
OC18	Row of Plane Trees, Onkaparinga Valley Road (at nos 254-242)	landscape
OC19	Avenue of Eucalypts, Oakwood House, Oakwood Road	landscape
OC20	Historic iron gate, Racecourses (approx. opposite no 250 Onkaparinga Valley Road)	landscape
OC21	Avenue of street trees, Onkaparinga Valley Road (approx. nos 197-201)	landscape
OC22	Oak Tree (nos 229 Onkaparinga Valley Road)	landscape
OC23	Group of Eucalypts, 212 Onkaparinga Valley Road	landscape

The significant and contributory places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are illustrated in figure 8.4.

8.4.5   Proposed Townscape Improvements

The **key objectives** to improve the historic character of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are:
- to maintain and reinforce the inherent characteristics of the two Policy Zones, to strengthen the attractive contrast between rural surrounds and town centre;
- to consolidate and improve the appearance of the historic town centre;
- to maintain and reinforce the characteristics of the residential precincts within Precinct 1;
- to reinforce and interpret the historic significance of the Oakbank racecourse and the associated development of the town.

Note
These suggestions are put forward as ideas for discussion only, and not intended to cut across any other policy of Council or town centre interest groups They do not form part of the Heritage Survey itself.

8.5   Woodside Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
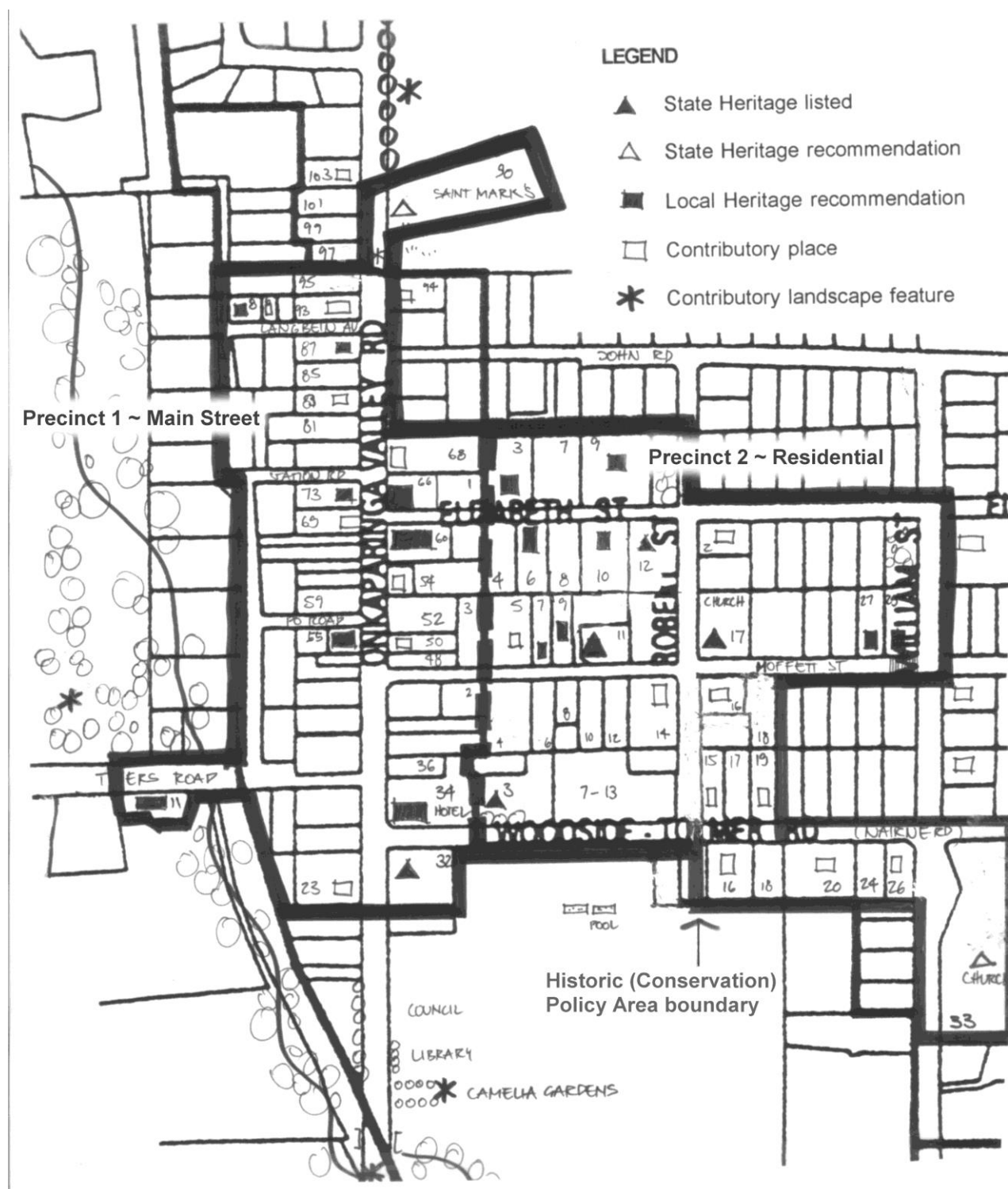
Figure 8.5   Woodside Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

8.5.1   Physical description

The historic township of Woodside is located along the Onkaparinga Valley Road, the main arterial road through the Onkaparinga Valley

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area extends along Onkaparinga Valley Road from Saint Mark's Anglican Church (opposite No 101) in the north to the Institute south of Nairne Road, and from William Street in the east to the Electricity Company plant on Tiers Road in the west.

The boundaries of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are defined by figure 8.5.

8.5.2   Historical background

William Johnston and his family arrived in South Australia in 1839 and settled in the Onkaparinga Valley area in 1840.   Three of his sone, William, James and Andrew, established a brewery at Oakbank in 1843, and during the 1840s and 1850s the Johnstons bought up a lot of land in the area, including section 5030. The latter section was purchased in 1850, at which time the embryo township of Woodside was formed.

In 1851, the settlement was described as a

> long straggling, but interesting village… forming a continuous line at the foot of the woody ranges [alongside] the river.[249]

During the early 1850s, many of the first settlers in the village were German farmers and shopkeepers.

It was not until 1856 that the private township of Woodside was officially laid out by James Johnston. A total of 148 allotments were subdivided within his 83 acre section. The first allotments to be taken up were those along the Onkaparinga Valley Road, where the concentration of commercial buildings soon created a natural Main Street for the town. The early success of the town of Woodside led to several extensions being made to the original plan. The township of West Woodside was subdivided in 1858 on land owned by the South Australian Company. By 1859, 46 West Woodside allotments had been made available for sale, and Alfred Swaine reported that several brick cottages had already been constructed in the extension.[250] A second Woodside Extension was officially subdivided in 1864; and in 1882, the North Woodside Extension was subdivided.

Significant early buildings in the town include the Woodside Inn (1850); St Mark's Church of England (1851); the Primitive Methodist Chapel (1851); a primary school (1856); the Bedford Hotel (1857); a Wesleyan Chapel (1857, later a dairy factory); Hunter's general store (c1858); police station and courthouse (1859); Halstead's slaughterhouse (c1860s); St Petri Lutheran Church (1865); coach station (1874, now demolished); a row of worker's cottage at 11 Moffett Street (c1870s); and the Woodside Institute (1880). One of the most prosperous periods in Woodside's history was between 1882 and 1890 when the Bird in Hand mines were in operation.   One of the few community buildings constructed during

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[249] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 343.
[250] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, pp 226-7.

this period was the Oddfellows' Hall, which was built on Moffett Street in 1886. Also in the 1882, Council constructed footpaths in Woodside.[251]

Although not the most populous of the district's towns in the early 20th century, Woodside managed to secure the majority of the district's amenities and services. After 1910, Lobethal had a greater population than Woodside, which increased to more than twice Woodside's population during the middle of the century, due mainly to the many workers required at the Woollen Mills. However, Woodside had the Council Chambers, the Court House, and in 1925, the district's first electricity plant was located on the western edge of the town. By 1977, new Council chambers were built in Woodside, reinforcing the town's role as the major service town of the Onkaparinga Valley district.

Woodside Main Street looking north from Nairne Street

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[251] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 241.

Woodside Main Street looking South at No 85

8.5.3   Character Analysis

Woodside is a substantial town which has become the administrative centre of the Onkaparinga Valley. The township extends along the Onkaparinga Valley Road, and is bounded to the west by the Onkaparinga River and substantial riparian vegetation, and further to the east by a tributary creek.

The entries to the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area along the main street (Onkaparinga Valley Road) are well defined by St Mark's Anglican Church in the north, and the creek crossing with associated recreational open space to the south. The main entry to the township from the west is via Tiers Road, highlighted by the river crossing and the vegetation associated with the watercourse.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area contains two precincts:
• Precinct 1: the town's main street (Onkaparinga Valley Road), and
• Precinct 2: the historic residential precinct to the east (bounded by William Street).

The predominant character of the main street precinct which should be reinforced is that of single storey commercial (retail) and residential premises, closely aligning the tree-lined street frontage, with individual buildings of approximately 12-15 metres wide and incorporating front verandahs. Buildings of civic and public significance of two-storey height intersperse this consistent built form.

The predominant character of the historic residential precinct to the east is that of single-storey detached dwellings set in large landscaped surrounds, interspersed with historic buildings, including workers cottages and churches, at times built to the front boundary.

8.5.4   Proposed Woodside Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

The proposed Woodside Historic (Conservation) Policy Area is divided into two Precincts:
- Woodside Main Street Precinct (largely contained within Policy Zone 27 (Business & Community), except for St Mark's Anglican Church (Policy Zone 25, Residential); and
- Woodside Historic Residential Precinct, largely contained within Policy Zone 26, (Historic Core), and partly within Policy Zone 25 (Residential)

It is recommended that a coherent 'historic town centre policy area' containing two Precincts, be delineated as shown in **Figure 8.5.**

8.5.4.1 Individual Heritage Places within Policy Area

There are currently 5 places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area entered in the State Heritage Register, and one place which is recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register as part of this survey, namely 'St Mark's Anglican Church and Cemetery'.

Places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area which are of local heritage significance and are included in the local heritage recommendations in Section 7 of this report, are included in the following table.

8.5.4.2 Table showing places of State and local heritage significance

Map 8.4 Ref. no.	Place	Significance
SR38	Terrace housing, 11 Moffett Street	State Heritage listed
SR39	Former St John's Presbyterian Church, 17 Moffett Street	State Heritage listed
SR35	House, former house and shop, 12 Elizabeth Street	State Heritage listed
SR33	Woodside Institute, 32 Main Street	State Heritage listed
SR37	Police station, jail & stables, 3 Nairne Road	State Heritage listed
WO17	St Mark's Anglican Ch., 90 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	State Heritage recommendation
WO24	Uniting Church, Sunday School & Cemetery, 33 Nairne Rd	Local Heritage
WO20	House, fmr Masonic / Oddfellows Hall, 7 Moffett St	Local Heritage
WO21	Stone cottage, former stable, 9 Moffett Street	Local Heritage
WO22	Primary School, 27 Moffett Street	Local Heritage
WO23	Headmaster's House, 29 Moffett St	Local Heritage
WO27	Former power station, 11 Tiers Road	Local Heritage
WO01	Woodlands, 3 Elizabeth Street	Local Heritage
WO02	Moffett's House, 6 Elizabeth Street	Local Heritage

Map 8.4 Ref. no.	Place	Significance
WO03	Hortop's House I, 9 Elizabeth St	Local Heritage
WO04	Cottage, 10 Elizabeth Street	Local Heritage
WO05	House, 8 Langbein Avenue	Local Heritage
WO06	Woodside Hotel, 34 Main Street	Local Heritage
WO08	Post Office, 55 Main Street	Local Heritage
WO09	Bedford Hotel, 60 Main Street	Local Heritage
WO11	Former general store & house, 62-66 Main Street	Local Heritage
WO13	Shop and residence, 75 Main Street	Local Heritage
WO16	Graham Reynolds Real Estate, 87 Main Street	Local Heritage
WO19	Lloyd's cottage, 108 Main Street	Local Heritage

Places within the Policy Area which were assessed as part of this survey and which were not found to be of individual heritage significance, but which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are listed below.

8.5.4.3 Table showing contributory places

The following natural features and landscape features are considered to contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.

Ref. no.	Building / Site	Significance
WC01	Hankel's House, 68 Main Street	Contributory
WC02	Antique Shop, 83 Main Street	Contributory
WC03	Drapery store & house, 73 Main Street	Contributory
WC04	House, 5 Moffett Street	Contributory
WC05	House, 94 Main Street	Contributory
WC06	House, 93 Main Street	Contributory
WC07	Shop, 69 Main Street	Contributory
WC08	Post Office, 55 Main Street	Contributory
WC09	House, 6 Langbein Avenue	Contributory
WC10	Arts Shop, 68 Main Street	Contributory
WC11	Cottage, current travel agent, 54 Main St	Contributory
WC12	House, 50 Main Street	Contributory
WC13	House, 23 Main Street	Contributory
WC14	House, 2 Robert Street	Contributory
WC15	House, 14 Moffett Street	Contributory
WC16	House, 16 Moffett Street	Contributory

8.5.4.4 Table showing contributory landscape features

The following natural and landscape features are considered to contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.

The significant and contributory places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are illustrated in figure 8.5**.**

Ref. no.	Place / Item	Significance
WC17	Camellia Gardens, Main Street	landscape
WC18	Bridge and roadside trees, Main Street south entry	landscape
WC19	Street tree at No 97 Main Street	landscape
WC20	Onkaparinga valley and associated Eucalypt Association ("Linear Park"), north of Tiers Road	landscape
WC21	Dry stone wall and Bottle Brush avenue, Main Street (east side, north of no. 90)	landscape

8.5.5   Proposed Townscape Improvements

The **key objectives** to improve the historic townscape of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area are:
- to improve and reinforce the town centre entry points
- emphasis on pedestrian amenity and movement throughout the Policy Area
- improvement and consolidation of the 'main street' character within the main street precinct
- policy development to ensure compatible infill and streetscape upgrading within the historic residential policy area.

Note

These suggestions are put forward as ideas for discussion only, and are not intended to cut across any other policy of Council or town centre interest groups They do not form part of the Heritage Survey itself.

8.6   Recommendations for Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas, 2003

8.6.1   Definition of Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas

The *Planning Bulletin – Heritage 2001* defines Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas as areas which comprise and demonstrate:

- significant built form composed of historic elements that contribute to the character of the streetscape;
- physical character, including natural and cultural landscapes and land division patterns which relate to historic development of the local area; and [or]
- unified, consistent physical form in the public realm with an identifiable historic, economic or social theme associated with an earlier era of development. [252]

> Bearing these criteria in mind, the consultants nominate the following Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas:
>
> - Charleston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (§8.7)
> - Verdun Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (§8.8)

The location of these policy areas is shown in figure 8.1. The detailed layout of the respective policy areas is delineated by figures 8.2 to 8.8. Sections 8.3 to 8.9 discuss each recommended policy area in detail, specifically providing:

- a definition of the policy area
- an analysis of the policy area's historic character
- a list of places which reflect the historic character
- definitions of the features which contribute to the policy area's historic character
- recommendations for new development
- a description of significant landscape features of the policy area
- definitions of significant views from the policy area
- definitions of significant entry points of the policy area.

8.6.2   Documentation for Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas

The Onkaparinga Valley Ward is a picturesque district which contains six significant towns. The major towns of Woodside, Lobethal, Balhannah and Oakbank have Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas which were defined in the 1998 heritage survey (see sections 8.1–8.5 of this report). The smaller settlements of Charleston and Verdun are also of significance, and have been analysed and defined in sections 8.7 & 8.8. All six towns have an individual character which is defined by a combination of its location and its historical and physical development, and a coherent core of historical development. The surviving significant fabric and landscapes of these towns contribute to their high integrity, which in turn gives them both a strong sense of place and profound interpretative qualities.

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[252]   Planning SA & Heritage SA 2001, *Planning Bulletin – Heritage*, p 16.

Retaining and enhancing the integrity and unique character of each town will provide a high-quality environment for local residents and visitors alike. To retain each town's integrity, judicious development within each policy area must complement all those things which make the policy area significant. As all of the policy areas have a strong landscape character, outstanding views and significant entry points, these have also been specifically defined and described as part of this report.

To describe the wide variety of features and characteristics of each individual policy area clearly, a series of tables has been developed for this section of the report. These tables are:

1   Crucial historical themes of the policy area & defining heritage

2   Significant and contributory places

3   Existing features & desired future development

4   Landscape features within the policy area

5   Significant views from the policy area

6   Significant features providing a sense of arrival into the policy area (entry points)

8.6.2.1 Crucial historical themes of the policy area & defining heritage

Each Historic (Conservation) Policy Area 'chapter' within section 8 is introduced by an historical summary which is followed by an analysis of the historical significance of the policy area. In **section 2**, the analysis of each policy area is summarised by a table (**table 1** – Significant historical themes and features) which defines the crucial themes which have had the most impact on the character of the town. This table also provides the major examples of specific places within the policy area which are associated with each significant historical theme. This precise description of why the policy area is significant is designed to provide a context for later recommendations.

8.6.2.2 List of significant and contributory places

All significant and contributory places are listed in **table 2** of each policy area recommendation report. This table includes the place's name/description, address and approximate date of construction. The table is followed by general and, where appropriate, specific recommendations relating to the future management of significant and contributory fabric. Places included in the State Heritage Register are already protected under the *Heritage Act 1993*. Places recommended for the local heritage register will be protected under the *Development Act 1993* when they are included in a local heritage PAR.

Contributory places should also be retained, as their demolition will detract from the significance of the policy area. A significant or contributory place or landscape within a policy area is analogous to a person who is loved, a theme which is explored in the following quotation from John Donne:

> No man is an Island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the Continent, a part of the main;
> If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less,
> As well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were;

> Any man's death diminishes me,
> Because I am involved in Mankind;
> And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee. [253]

Donne's immortal words give a relevant analogy for the places which contribute to the character of a policy area. Without them, the policy area is 'the less'. Once places and landscapes which contribute to the character of the policy area are removed, their unique contribution cannot be replaced or regained, as they are an integral part of the whole policy area. For this reason, we make the following recommendation:

Adelaide Hills Council's Heritage PAR should specify that Council Planners have demolition control over contributory places within Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas.[254]

8.6.2.3 Existing features & desired future development

Avoid eave-to-eave development in rural townships, especially in the case of significant views.

The large **table 3** (Existing features & desired future development) describes many aspects and features of the fabric of each policy area, ranging from building types and materials to street furniture, setbacks and fencing. The table is based on three columns of data, with the first being a description of the main features which contribute to the character of the policy area. To correspond to this specific analysis, the other columns make recommendations relating to new development in the policy area within the context of maintaining desirable existing characteristics.

The recommendations for new development within the policy area clearly distinguish between those new features which are considered to be appropriate and those which are inappropriate and should be avoided. The recommendations are based on the existing character of significant and contributory features of the policy area. The specific recommendations are based on the following philosophy:

- New constructions should retain simplicity of scale, massing, features and materials, in keeping with the character of rural towns in general and their own town in particular. Town house features which are popular in the city are generally inappropriate for any historic rural township.

- New constructions and extensions should avoid 'pastiche', 'kitsch' and other forms of imitation or falseness. Authenticity is a vital aid in the interpretation of heritage and Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas. Inappropriate 'fake' detailing which should be avoided can generally be described as any strong building features which help to date a building and which have strong associations with a different (earlier) period of historic development. Examples of inappropriate detailing for the 2000s include 'federation' gablets and finials, reproduction 'Victorian' metal lace-work and false half-timbering. It is incongruous for a building of the 21st century to assume the detailing of an earlier period in new construction, unless it is reusing original fittings

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[253]   John Donne, *Devotion XVII* [modernised].
[254]   See guidelines in: Planning SA & Heritage SA 2001, *Planning Bulletin – Heritage*, especially pp 16-17.

or recycling appropriate materials (*eg* the judicious use of second-hand doors, windows and building materials will generally be encouraged).

- New constructions should preferably possess an integrity and character which will not become 'dated'.

- Extensions should avoid dwarfing or obscuring the significant features of the original building. Where land is available, the preferred method of extension of historic fabric is by introducing a separate building, which can be connected to the original building via a glass passage, or something similar. Alternatively, in the case of a bed & breakfast or shop development an unobtrusive new house/shop/studio could be built to the rear of the block. This preserves the integrity of the significant fabric and allows for its clear interpretation.

In summary:

- New buildings generally need to retain a smaller scale and larger setback than neighbouring (Contributory and Significant) C&S buildings to allow proper interpretation of significant fabric;

- Building materials need to be sympathetic to those traditionally used in the town;

- The copying of styles from an earlier period is generally inappropriate and out of its true historical context.

The guidelines for appropriate development within the policy area do not only apply to new buildings within policy areas, but also to other planning and management issues. For example:

- where subdivisions and spacings of buildings are identified as being a crucial part of the historic significance and character of the policy area, further subdivision will detract from the integrity of the policy area; or

- where a row of significant trees is being continually compromised because of an overhead power-line corridor, the wires or cables should instead be relocated, preferably underground.

8.6.2.4 Landscape features

This chapter provides a general description of the significant landscaping of the policy area, the major points of which are then summarised in **table 4** ('Landscape features within the policy area'). The table defines the places which have been identified on the map as being of outstanding topographical or landscape significance. Significant landscape features may include one or more of the following:

- local landforms, including hills, valleys and watercourses

- open spaces

- landscapes

- parks

- gardens

- groups of trees or significant individual trees

- forests, including understoreys
- hedgerows

The landscape features listed in table 4 are selective, and the list is not designed to be a comprehensive inventory of all significant plants in the policy area. Therefore we make the following statement:

All features which are on the list of significant landscape features make an outstanding contribution to the quality of the policy area. Therefore we recommend that they should be retained where possible as their removal would seriously detract from the integrity of the policy area.

Where appropriate, recommendations regarding the future maintenance and management of (mostly indigenous) significant landscape features are made in an additional column of table 4.

In general terms, we recommend that all indigenous trees and bushland be retained and reinstated as a priority. Where possible, indigenous trees should be provided with an understorey of appropriate native vegetation. 'Trees are good, bush is better!' In the case of townships such as Charleston, some specific exotic species (such as oaks, elms and poplars) also make a significant contribution the historical landscape character of the policy area, and these should also be judiciously retained and maintained where specified. In addition, the general use of fruit trees throughout the district is also an important part of its history, and their retention (in the case of mature specimens and traditional species) is also encouraged.

Many of the landscape and topographic recommendations are associated with the significant views which continue from the borders of the policy areas, especially along the watercourses. Comments relating to appropriate revegetation of these watercourses are also made in the 'significant views' chapter (see section 5 below). The management of these vital landscape features should be carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the South Para Bio-diversity Project which is supported by the Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Program and the Natural Heritage Trust.

8.6.2.5 Significant views

The setting of each town in the Onkaparinga Valley is usually one of the major features of its distinctive character. Any outstanding views which make a significant contribution to the sense of place and historical environment of the town have been defined on the map and described in **table 5** of each policy area chapter ('Significant views from the policy area').

- All defined views are considered to be ones of outstanding significance.
- The significant characteristics of the views should be retained as an important part of the special quality of the policy area.

Specific recommendations relating to each individual view are included in the table. The two main types of views which typify the Onkaparinga Valley are its gum-studded hills and

its meandering watercourses. The most important recommendations relating to the views, and those which appear consistently for most of the policy areas are as follows:

- As so many of the towns are surrounded by rolling gum-studded hillsides, a recurring theme in these view recommendations reiterates that significant local landscapes and views should not be further subdivided or developed. The main compatible use of these landscapes is revegetation (usually native), with some other compatible uses including fruit growing or low-impact/traditional farming. The consistent principle is to allow for appropriate rural development and avoiding any urban developments. Any land management practice which involves further denuding or erosion of the land is not appropriate.

- In the case of significant watercourses which pass through and help to define all of the policy areas, we strongly recommend that where these crucial features fall outside the policy area, they should be enhanced and re-defined by native revegetation, especially by the planting of River Red Gums and indigenous understoreys.

Regarding the creek systems and surrounding landscapes, detailed guidance is available via the South Para Bio-diversity Project, which draws our attention to the challenges which face the district in the following statement:

> The South Para Bio-diversity Project area contains 75% of the remaining plant associations in the Mount Lofty Ranges. It covers an area of 25,000 ha of public and private lands and comprises significant populations of native species. It is the 'jewel in the crown' of one of the most beautiful areas in the world. [255]

Issues such as control of floods and erosion are monitored and appropriately managed via the Project, which in turn is supported by the Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Program and the Natural Heritage Trust. These authorities should be contacted for further advice on these issues. For information on contact details, contact Adelaide Hills Council.

8.6.2.6   Entry points

One of the important features of all of the major towns in the Onkaparinga Valley is their historical and current roles as service providers for passing traffic. The perception of those travelling through the towns is an important part of the towns' significance. The point at which the traveller, visitor or local resident feels that they are entering the town helps to define the character of the town, as well as providing a sense of arrival and welcome. Significant entry points have been identified in both Charleston and Verdun as they are important roadside settlements. Entry points which are identified on the maps and described in **table 6** ('Significant features providing a sense of arrival into policy area') help to define the perimeter of and sense of arrival into the policy area.

The defined significant features of significant points of arrival should be preserved for their contribution to the understanding and interpretation of the policy area.

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[255]   Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Program 1998-2000, *Bio-diversity in Action, South Para Bio-diversity Project* [pamphlet].

8.7   Charleston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

8.7.1   Definition of policy area

The small town of Charleston is situated adjacent to the significant Onkaparinga River, and located at an important local crossroads between the Onkaparinga Valley Road and the Newman and Graeber Roads.

T6 - River Red Gum adjacent Rohrlach Road

Aerial photographs of Charleston, c1990s

The proposed policy area boundary is defined on the following map.
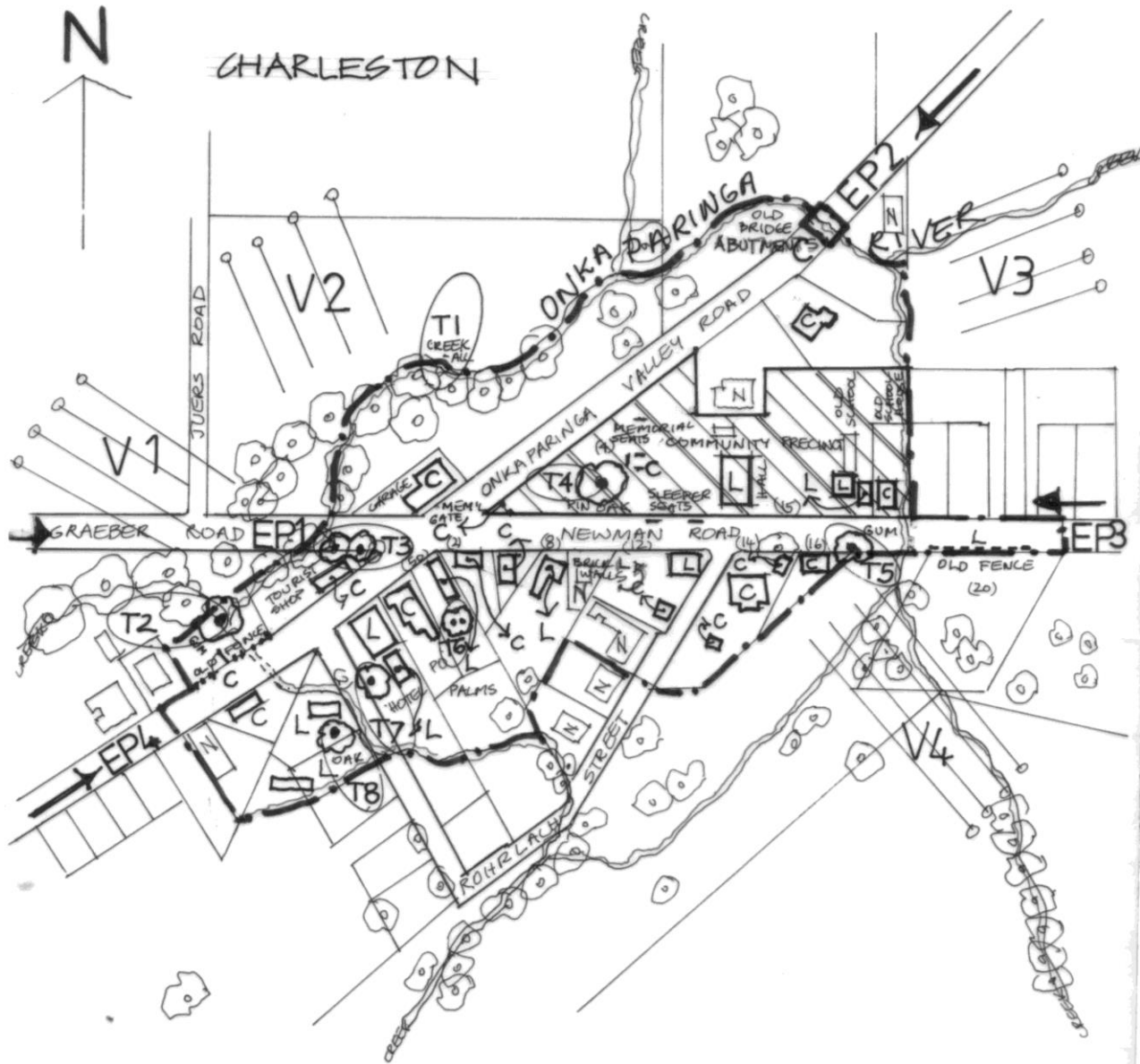
Key

▬▬▬●▬▬	Outline of historic (conservation) policy area
R⃞ S⃞ L⃞ C⃞	Significant or contributory place (refer table 2) State Heritage Register State Recommendation Local Recommendation Contributory Place
N⃞	Non-contributory building (outline)
(T9)	Significant landscape feature (refer table 4)
❀T7	Tree or group of trees (outline)
EP2	Significant entry point (refer table 5)
⎯V6	Significant view (refer table 6)
∿∿∿	Watercourse

8.7.2   Historical summary

8.7.2.1 Early settlement

During the 1840s, several farmers settled in the Mount Torrens area, with prominent local residents including William Dunn and Charles Newman. William Dunn established his property of 'Gumbanks' in the early 1840s, while Charles Newman established Blackford soon afterwards. Both of these properties are situated on Newman Road and display distinctive English design and construction techniques. They are both included in the State Heritage Register.

8.7.2.2 The establishment of a town

In 1850, Charles Dunn established his property 'Mount Charles' on part of section 5136 in the Hundred of Onkaparinga, not far from the properties of his brother William at Gumbanks and brother-in-law Charles Newman at Blackford. Dunn recognised the need for a township to provide services for his family and other settlers in the area, and so in 1851 he purchased section 5197, and soon afterwards subdivided it to establish a township at the junction of the Newman and Onkaparinga Valley Roads.

8.7.2.3 Charleston's first community building

Being a religious man, Charles Dunn's first priority was the construction of a chapel. Thus, the first allotment he sold out of his township land was lot 42, a location in the proposed Charlestown which was nearest his Mount Charles home. This land was sold for a token £5 for a Primitive Methodist chapel and school. In 1852, the construction of the chapel was funded by Charles and William Dunn and Charles Newman, and later a cemetery was laid out on the site. Charles Dunn, Charles Newman and many of their extended families are buried in the cemetery, including Dunns, Newmans and Bells.

8.7.2.4 A hotel and a name for the town

Subsequent to the foundation of a chapel on lot 42, the next town allotment was sold in May 1855 to John Phillips, who soon established a hotel there. This was originally licensed as the Charles Town Hotel, however in 1857 he changed the name to the Charleston Hotel. In that same year, Dunn's plan for Charleston was officially surveyed and laid out.

8.7.2.5 19th-century development in Charleston

Other significant early buildings in the town were the post office and store of about 1855 (now gone); the primary school of 1856; and the smithy of 1863. Later community and commercial buildings include the general store at 12 Newman Road (c1882); the butchers shop (c1860); and a new post office at 6 Newman Road (1890).

8.7.2.6 20th-century development in the township

Important buildings and structures of the 20th century included a third post office building next to the hotel on the Onkaparinga Valley Road (c1930s, the new primary school

buildings (early C20), a large garage on the Onkaparinga Road (c1930s), and the large memorial hall building (1955).

In 1936, a triangular reserve was created on the corner of Onkaparinga Valley Road and Newman Road, with a prominent memorial arch at the apex. The arch identifies the reserve as the 'Newman Centennial Park' and commemorates the State's Centenary and one of the district's most significant early settlers. Significant features of the park include the memorial arch, the mature pinoak, and four memorial benches. The three which retain their plaques are dedicated to GC Newman, W Rohrlach and G Bell. There is also a stone which was the site of another plaque (now gone).

By the end of the 20th century, the needs of the community had changed. The Charleston school was closed, and several specialty shops are also now closed. Currently, even the post office and shop are for sale. Charleston now has a predominantly residential flavour, with community and recreational facilities including the reserve, tennis courts, hall and a drama centre in the old school.

8.7.3 Analysis of historic character

Factors which have made a significant contribution to the development of Charleston's unique character are listed in the following table.

Charleston H(C)PA – Table 1   Significant historical themes and features

Crucial historical themes	Demonstrated by
Location alongside the significant Onkaparinga River	• watercourse of river and associated native vegetation • historic stone bridge abutments
Establishment by a member of prominent local landowning family	• name of town and hotel • Uniting Church and cemetery
Development as an important service settlement for passers by	• site of original smithy (now chocolate factory) • hotel • former smithy, 30 OV Road • early 20th century garage
Development as an important local commercial and community centre. Considering the relatively small number of residences, Charleston had a large selection of shops and community buildings	• various shops on Newman Street at nos 2, 6 & 12 • former butcher and bake-shop, 2 Rohrlach St • hotel, former smithy & garage • Uniting Church & cemetery • School • Hall • Newman Centennial Park

8.7.4   Places which reflect the historic character of the policy area

Places in the policy area which are either recommended for individual listing or make a contribution to the character of the policy area are listed in table 2 below. Places are listed in address order for easy reference.   In the case of places with individual recommendations elsewhere in this report, a survey number has been included. Each place is identified as being of local significance or as a contributory place within the policy area.

While places of local heritage significance often help to define the policy area, contributory places also play a highly important role within the policy area. The character and integrity of the policy area would be diminished by the loss of either significant or contributory places.

Charleston H(C)PA – Table 2 Significant & contributory places in the policy area

Address	Description	Date	Category
Main St (Onkaparinga Valley Rd) NW side from SW			
23 Main St	commercial premises, former showroom	early C20	contributory
29 Main St	garage	early C20	contributory
road reserve, adjacent river, Main St	stone bridge abutments	late C19	contributory
Main St (Onkaparinga Valley Rd) SE side from SW			
20 Main St	cottage, former garage	c1940s	contributory
26 Main St	Charleston Hotel	c1855	local
28 Main St	Post Office	c1930s	contributory
30 Main St	former smithy	late C19	local
40 Main St	house	early C20	contributory
Newman Rd N side from west			
1 Newman Rd	Newman Centennial Park	1936	contributory
3 Newman Rd	Charleston Memorial Hall	1955	local
7 Newman Rd	former school	early C20	local
9 Newman Rd	former school residence	c1930s	contributory
Newman Rd S side from west			
2 Newman Rd	house, former shop & residence	late C19	contributory
4 Newman Rd	house	early C20	contributory
6 Newman Rd	house, former shop & residence	1890	local
12 Newman Rd	house, former shop & residence	c1882	local
12 Newman Rd	garage & stone wall	early C20	contributory
14 Newman Rd	house, garage & outbuilding	late C19 & early C20	contributory
16 Newman Rd	house	late C19	contributory
Rohrlach St			
2 Rohrlach St	cottage (former butcher's shop), barn & oak tree	c1860s	local

8.7.4.1 General recommendations for significant places in policy area

Significant places (places of State or local heritage significance) in the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area should:

- be *retained*;
- be *protected*;[256]
- be *conserved* (where possible);[257]
- be *maintained;*
- not be altered or added to, except in ways which preserve and enhance the historic significance of the place;
- not have large or potentially large trees planted within 10 metres of historic fabric.

8.7.4.2 General recommendations for contributory places in policy area

Contributory places in the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area should:

- be *retained*;
- be *maintained* and/or modified in ways which preserve and enhance their historic character.

12 Newman Street (L)

former school residence, 9 Newman St (C)

Cellar (outbuilding) to rear 14 Newman Street
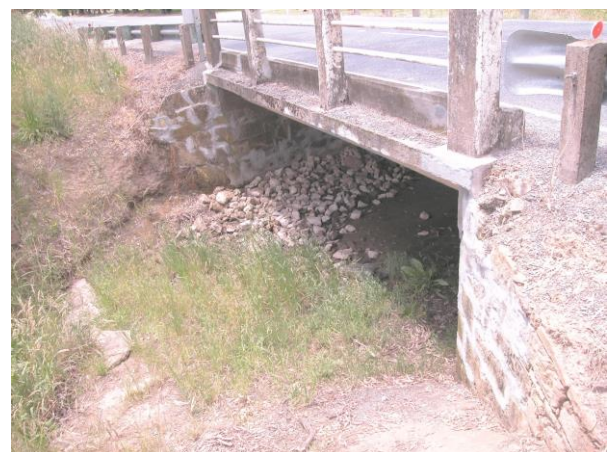
Stone bridge abutments (contributory)

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[256] As defined in the *Burra Charter*, *protected* refers to the significant fabric.

[257] As defined in the *Burra Charter*, *conserved* refers to the cultural significance.

Barn to rear of 2 Rohrlach St (local)

former shop & residence, 2 Newman Street (C)

Arch to Newman Centennial Park (contributory)

16 Newman Street (contributory)

8.7.5   Definition of character & recommendations for new development

The typical characteristics of the significant and contributory places in the policy area, as well as the corresponding desirable and non-desirable features of new development within the policy area, are summarised in the following table.

Charleston H(C)PA – Table 3 Existing features & desired future development

Features	Existing features which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area	Appropriate features for new development within the policy area	Inappropriate features for the policy area
Building types	Single-storey stone residences or rendered residences, commercial and community buildings	Rather than introducing new commercial or industrial buildings, it is preferable to reuse/recycle existing structures.	–
Scale & massing	All original residences are single-storey.	New development (residential, commercial, etc.) should be single-storey.	Avoid large-scale new development, especially adjacent to the main road.
Setbacks	Most commercial buildings are set back from the street, with a few only being set back by the depth of their verandah. Residences are generally set back behind a small garden.	New commercial premises should be set back 2–3m from the footpath, possibly behind a verandah. Residences should preferably be set back at least 6m behind a garden.	Avoid uniform setbacks when introducing new groups of houses.

Subdivision	The original subdivision of Charleston contributes to an understanding of the town's development.	Where possible, retain original subdivisions and proportions of allotments.	Avoid over-development within the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area.
Typical residential styles	Early residences are all detached and generally a-symmetrical cottages.	Free-standing single-storey houses are preferable.	Avoid town-houses with 'suburban' features.
Wall structure	Local stone. Some half-timbered or part-timbered cottage and buildings (German origin). Some red-brick & timber-framed buildings.	New additions and buildings should have a wood-trowel-rendered finish. Prefer 'natural' colours such as 'Portland stone' or 'sandstone'.	Avoid exposed modern brickwork and garish paint colours.
Dressings	Stone, red-brick and timber dressings.	Dressings should be simple (preferably flush) and rendered.	Avoid high contrast between dressings and walls.
Openings	All windows and doors are timber with timber frames. Buildings have a mixture of casement & sash windows (some multi-paned).	All windows and doors should be timber with timber frames. Flyscreens should have simple timber frames and can be unobtrusively reinforced from behind with metal rods. Double-hung sash windows or casements are appropriate.	Avoid metal-framed windows. Proportions of windows and doors should reflect existing contributory & significant (C&S) places.
Roof forms	Buildings have a combination of hipped and gabled roofs.	Small-scale gable or simple hipped roof-forms are preferable.	Avoid gablets & finials. Avoid complex roof forms & large gables.
Roof materials	Corrugated iron.	Use heritage corrugated galvanised iron. If painted, preferably use mid-grey paint.	Avoid tiles, tile-profile metal sheeting and asbestos tiles.
Gutters	O-gee and half-round gutters.	Half-round gutters.	Avoid fascia gutters and 'D-gutters'.
Verandahs	Verandah mostly have raked cgi roofs and simple timber posts with no lace.	Verandahs should be symmetrical with raked or concave corrugated-iron roofs and simple timber posts.	Avoid false iron lace and gablets. Bull-nose verandahs should not be used on buildings constructed before 1890.
Chimneys	Simple red-brick chimneys, several with cornices and some rendered.	New chimneys should be of simple design. If constructed of red-brick, they can be rendered. Brick buildings on existing buildings should be painted with clear fixer to show brickwork.	–

Other features of buildings	–	–	–
Street furniture	Street lights project from Stobie poles. Charleston has historic benches in park, as well as some highly appropriate simple timber benches. 	Existing street lights are appropriate. Additional simple timber benches (similar to existing) are appropriate Power lines along Newman Rd are obtrusive and should preferably be placed underground. Green wheelie-bins are appropriate.	Avoid 'suburban-style' street-lighting and signposts. No iron lace.
Footpaths & verges	Asphalt and gravel	Asphalt and gravel are both appropriate materials for footpaths in Charleston.	Avoid modern brick paving.
Fencing & gates	Good examples of fencing include: • no fencing (especially commercial buildings) • post and rail • post and wire • hedges *fence alongside Centennial Park*	Places within the policy area should preferably have low or no fencing. Preferred fence types include: • post and rail • post and wire • hedges	Avoid: • modern picket-fence styles • round perma-pine. • bluestone • cast-iron lace • exposed modern brick • masonry pillars • brush fences
Gardens	Most front gardens comprise a variety of shrubs and bushes (mostly European), usually with some feature trees.	Encourage appropriate gardens in front of buildings	Plants and soil should not be placed against the fabric of significant and contributory buildings
Driveways	Earth & gravel driveways	Gravel drives should preferably use warm sandstone-coloured gravel	–
Carports, sheds & outbuildings	Many buildings have carports and outbuildings (often concealed to their rear). 	New outbuildings should be as unobtrusive as possible. Sheds and carports should be located behind or set back from the front of the building. The use of trees to screen new carports is to be encouraged. Sheds and rainwater tanks should be constructed using corrugated galvanised iron.	No new carports or sheds to be located between C&S buildings and street.

Anna Pope, Heritage Online

Trees	There are several significant mature eucalypts alongside roads in Charleston. However, the majority of the introduced street trees are in poor condition due to power-lines	An avenue of street trees should be planted along each of the streets in Charleston. We recommend that groups of River Red Gums should be planted wherever possible alongside streets in Charleston, and that gaps should be filled with 'crepe myrtles' in varied colours.	Avoid planting potentially large trees too near significant fabric or landscape features. Underground power lines to N of Newman Rd. Damaged trees under powerlines in vicinity of school should be removed. Avoid planting 'environmental weeds' and non-indigenous native trees along streets.
Other significant features	The outstanding feature of Charleston is its river landscape and River Red Gums. See section 2.6 for further details.	–	–

Timber-slab wall, 2 Rohrlach Street

*Casement window to front elevation,
2 Rohrlach Street*

Stone detailing to front elevation of 30 Main Street

Contributory garage, 12 Newman Street

View SW from Newman Centennial Park

View SW from Memorial Gate

8.7.6 Landscape character

The landscape of Charleston is dominated by the course of the Onkaparinga River and its tributaries, and by a significant number of outstanding mature River Red Gums. There are also some mature introduced specimens of individual significance. The individual landscape features are defined in the following table.

Charleston H(C)PA – Table 4 Significant landscape features within the policy area

No.	Location	Description	Category	Recommendations
T1	Onkaparinga River	River bed, river banks and indigenous trees and understorey plants including water plants. Also significant fauna (frogs)	Topography, landscape, fauna	Retain vegetation along river and revegetate where appropriate, to encourage biodiversity. Remove all environmental weeds. Monitor water purity and protect river from pollution.
T2	Onkaparinga River to south of Graeber Road	Huge ancient River Red Gum straddling tributary	Significant tree	Retain and protect this tree of outstanding significance
T3	SW of junction of OV Rd & Graeber Rd	Group of mature eucalypts	Significant trees	Retain and protect these significant local landmarks
T4	Newman Centennial Park	Mature Pin Oak	Significant tree	Retain this landmark community tree
T5	S side Newman Rd to E end of policy area	Mature River Red Gum	Significant tree	Retain and protect this significant local landmark
T6	Rear garden of 30 OV Rd	Group of Canary Island Date Palms	Significant trees	–
T7	Rohrlach St, adjacent to hotel	Mature River Red Gum	Significant tree	Retain and protect this significant local landmark
T8	Rear garden of 2 Rohrlach St	140-year-old oak	Significant tree	Retain and protect this significant local landmark

T4 - Pin Oak in Newman Centennial Park
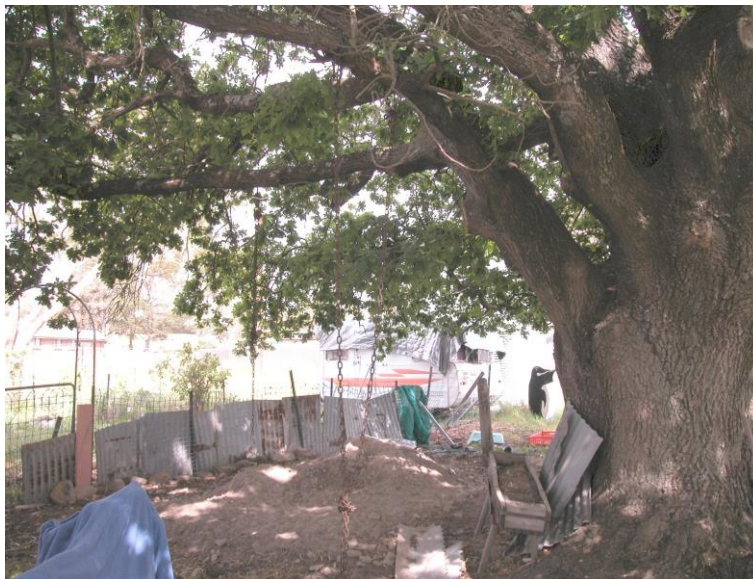
T8 - Oak to rear of 2 Rohrlach St
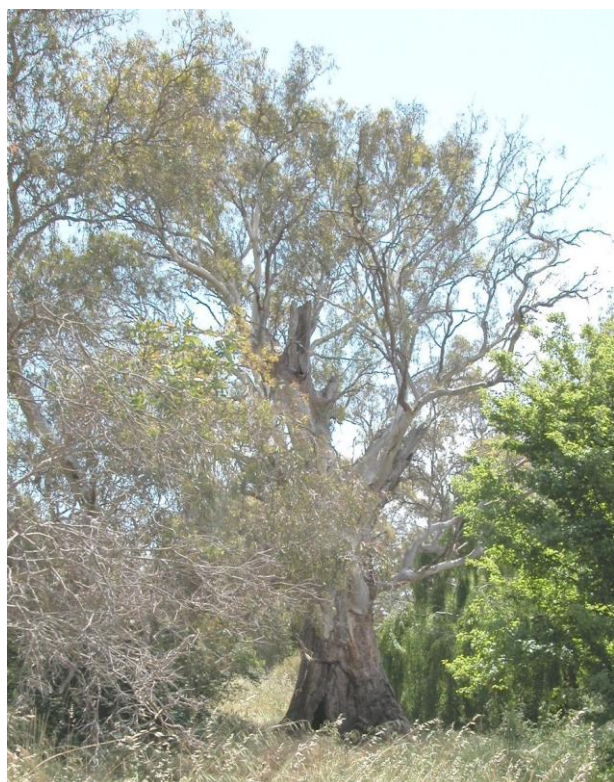
T2 - ancient River Red Gum straddling tributary

T6 - gum near to hotel

8.7.7   Significant views

Charleston is situated within an attractive undulating landscape within a river valley. However, the quality of the local environment has been compromised by the extensive denuding of the landscape (refer to aerial photographs).   Judicious revegetation of selected areas in the landscape will improve the long-term quality of the landscape and will help to prevent further soil erosion.

The significant views from Charleston contribute to the strong sense of place within the policy area as well as providing an important enhancing backdrop for the policy area.

Charleston H(C)PA – Table 5 Significant views from the policy area

No.	Position for viewing	Direction of view	Description of view	Recommendations
V1	Graeber Road	NW	Rolling pasture with mature River Red Gums	• Avoid subdivision and development of this significant landscape. • Avoid further removal of trees • Revegetate denuded areas of landscape with additional River Red Gums and other suitable local indigenous species including understoreys.
V2	Onkaparinga River	NNW	Rolling pasture with mature River Red Gums	• Avoid subdivision and development of this significant landscape. • Avoid further clearance of trees • Revegetate denuded areas of landscape with additional River Red Gums and other suitable local indigenous species including understoreys.
V3	Bridge over OV	E	View along river including indigenous species, especially old River Red Gums	• Retain vegetation along river and revegetate where appropriate, to encourage biodiversity. • Remove all environmental weeds. • Monitor water purity and protect river from pollution.
V4	Newman Rd, E end of policy area	SE	View along creek bed to row of mature eucalypts	• Revegetate along creek bed and along some property boundaries. • Remove all environmental weeds.

V4 - gums to SE of policy area

8.7.8   Sense of arrival

The points at which one enters the town of Charleston are described in the following table.

Charleston H(C)PA – Table 6 Significant entry points for the policy area

No.	Road	Direction	Feature to left	Feature to right	Vista
EP1	Graeber Rd	from W	River with River Red Gums	River with River Red Gums	Newman Centennial Park and significant buildings along Newman Road
EP2	Onkaparinga Valley Road	from NE	River with River Red Gums, old garden	River with River Red Gums	Garage, river landscape and Newman Centennial Park
EP3	Newman Road	from E	Historic timber fence, significant eucalypt	School complex	Historic buildings lining Newman Road with distant gums along river
EP4	Onkaparinga Valley Road	from SW	Tributary and significant eucalypts	–	Eucalypts, hotel and chocolate factory

EP3, looking W down Newman Road (note timber fence on left)

EP3, detail of timber fence

EP3, looking W from the E end of zone, 2002

8.8   Verdun Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

8.8.1   Definition of policy area

The proposed Verdun Historic (Conservation) Policy Area includes the original 1840s hufendorf settlement near the hotel (known as Grünthal, Grunthal, Stanley Bridge, Windemere and Verdun), and the 1879 subdivision of Grunthal Park.

Aerial photograph of Verdun, c1990s

The proposed policy area boundary is defined on the following map.
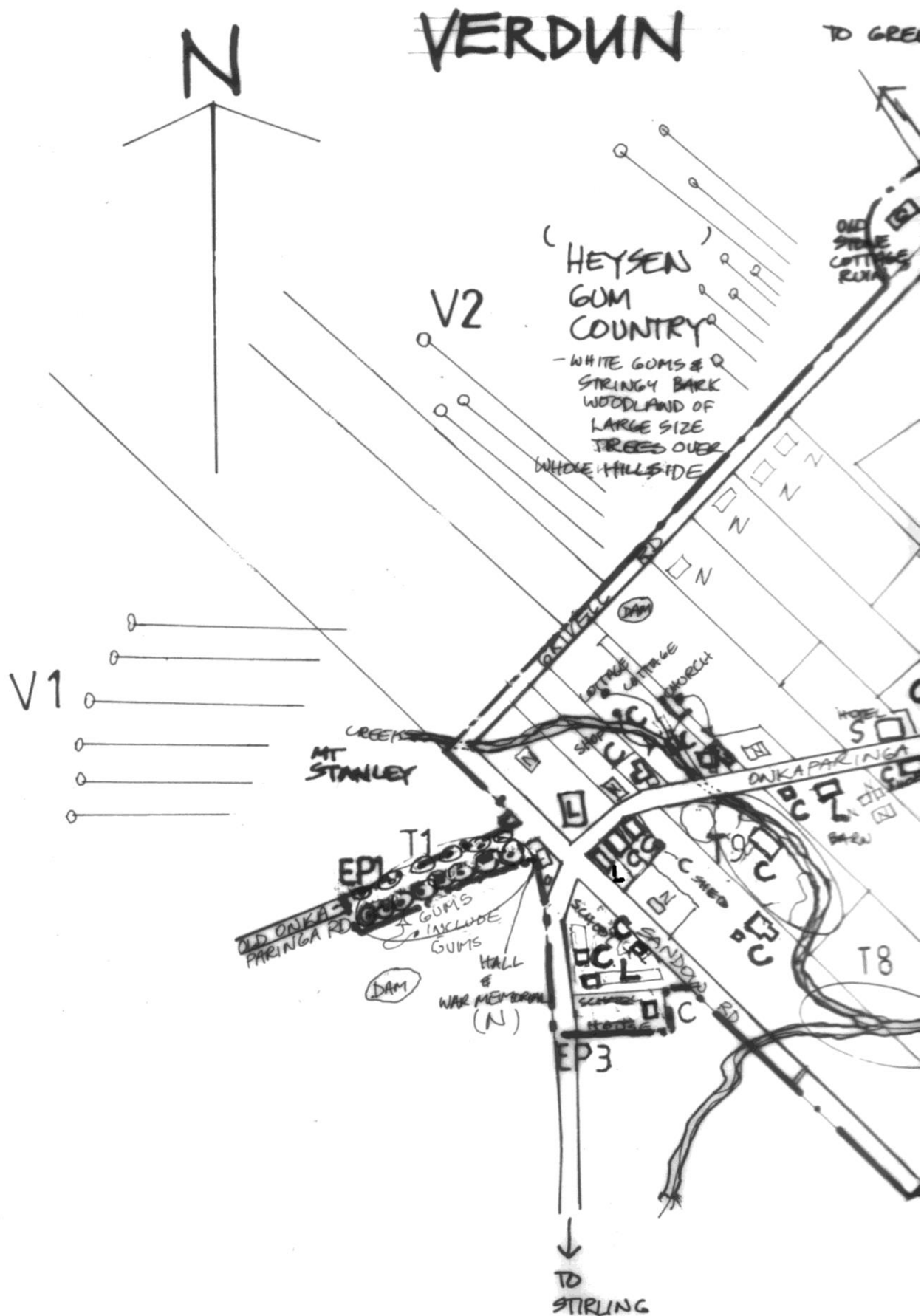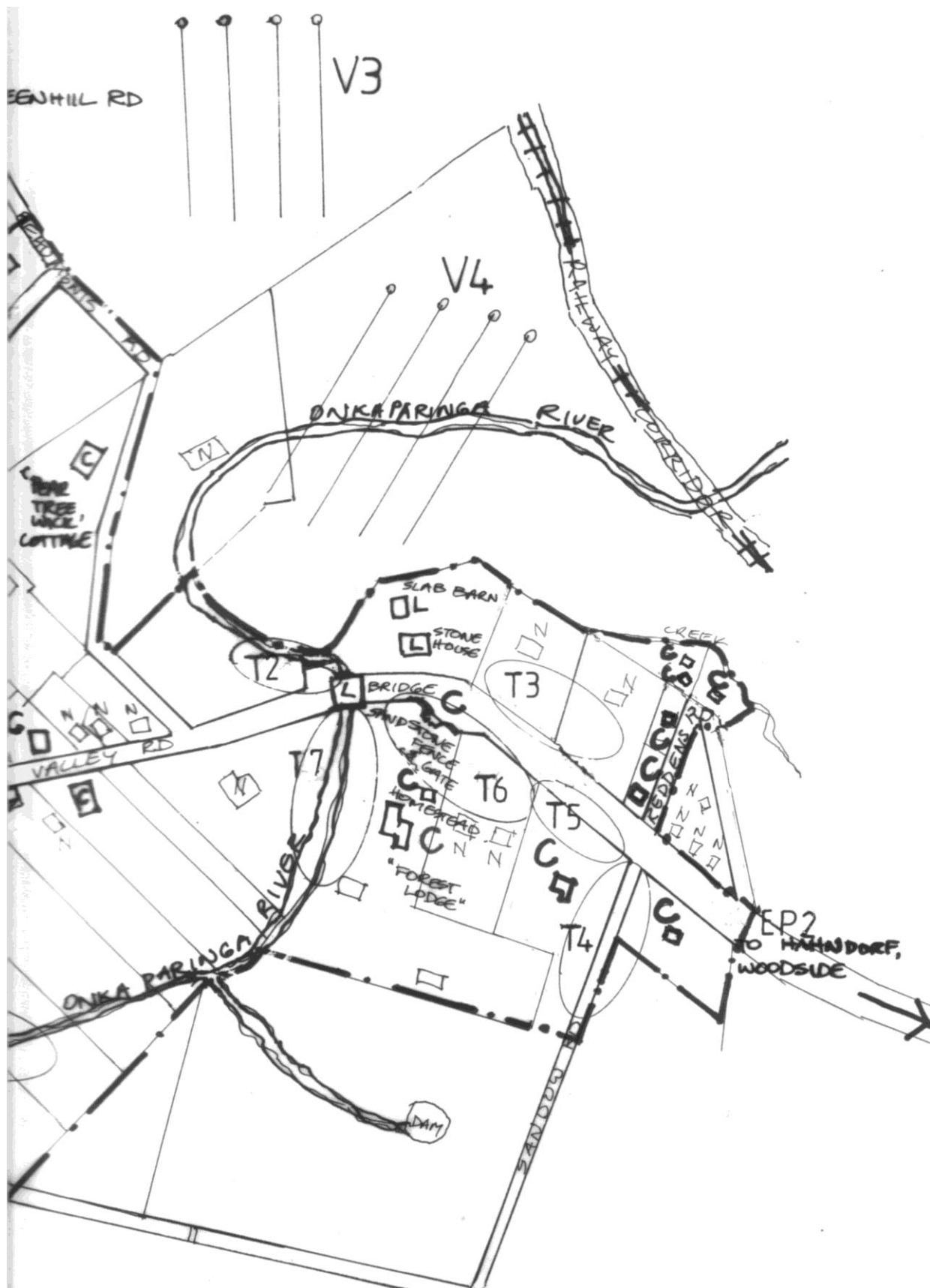
8.8.2   Historical summary

The town of Verdun is made up of three separate early settlements or subdivisions. Various name changes have caused some historical confusion about the early development of the town.

8.8.2.1 The town's name

During the 19th century, there were a confusing number of different names used for the town which we now call Verdun. The most enduring of these was **Grünthal** or **Grunthal**, the name which first appeared in official records in 1852, and which was bestowed on the two official subdivisions Grunthal (1875) and Grunthal Park (1879). Grünthal is German for 'green valley'.

Other 19th-century names which were used for parts of Verdun were Fourth Hill, Stanley Bridge, Windemere and possibly Tumbeela. **Fourth Hill** was the name used by F Welke when he established the settlement's first hotel in 1851.[258] The hotel was taken over by John Stanley in the following year, but it was not until 1857 that the hotel was renamed the **Stanley Bridge** Hotel, a name which survives to this day. The bridge near the hotel and the Bible Christian chapel (established 1879) both used the name Stanley Bridge. No official records relating to the name **Windemere** have yet been located, but the name may have been used from the 1850s, and was used for several decades by locals.[259] The Aboriginal name **Tumbeela** (meaning evergreen) may also have been used during the 19th century, decades before being considered as the town's new name in 1918. The name **Verdun** was finally adopted in 1918.

Before the township's name was recorded in a land transaction of 1852, (when John Stanley purchased the Fourth Hill Inn from 'Ferdinand Welke of the village of Grunthal'[260]), there are no located written records indicating what the settlement was called. It is most likely that when the Germans settled there during the 1840s, the valley was generally referred to as Grünthal.

During the 1850s, several English settlers took up land in the settlement, among them the reputedly anti-German John Stanley, local innkeeper from 1852. In this period, the hotel section of the settlement (Boehricke's original subdivision) was also called Windemere or Stanley Bridge by some of the English settlers. However, records of land transactions continued to refer to the town or village as Grunthal throughout the 1850s (see records of land sales by Boehricke, Nagel & Schlick between 1852 and 1860 [261]). When the town was officially described in 1866 (*Bailliere's Gazetteer*), the whole settlement including the hotel was still referred to as Grunthal, so the Anglicisation of the hotel section's name had not been an unqualified success. It was probably not until 1875, when the SE section of Verdun was officially laid out as 'Grunthal', that a division between the different parts of

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258   Hoad, JL 1999*, Hotel and Publicans in South Australia,* pp 428-9.
259   Verbal recollections of Don Grivell.
260   SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage,* Appendix D: Land Sales Records by Annette Green, p 287.
261   Ibid.

Verdun was officially recognised. By this time, local historians maintain that Boehricke's original subdivision was known as Windemere. [262]

20th-century name changes

In 1918, South Australian places with German names were designated with new names. The Grunthal area was initially renamed *Tumbeela* by the Vaughan government. In line with the theme of 'green valley', *Tumbeela* meant evergreen. However, in the same year the Peake Government took over the running of the State, and they changed the town's name again, this time to 'Verdun'. Not does that name make allusion to greenness, but is was considered a patriotic choice as it commemorates an important World War I battlefield. The name Verdun currently applies to the whole of town from the freeway exit through to the former Grunthal Park.

8.8.2.2 The various subdivisions

Boehricke and the first subdivision

The earliest section of Verdun to be subdivided was created by KF (Frederick) Boehricke. On 12 March 1842, Governor Grey granted section 1922 to Boehricke. Boehricke then divided his land into six long allotments, creating a German 'hufendorf' (farm village). The first allotment was sold to F Welke in 1845. By the end of the 1840s, each of the allotments was owned by a different German farming family. From north to south, they were owned by H Nagel, FT Lehmkuhl, F Welke, CG Prüss, C Fresche and E Hempel.
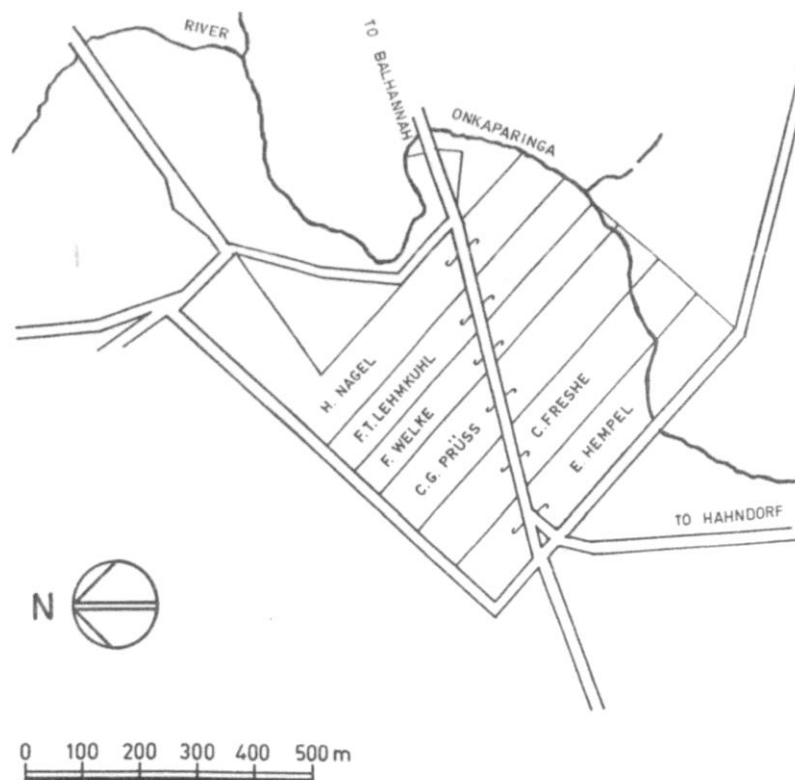
1840s map of Grunthal showing names of original settlers
Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986*, People Places & Buildings,* p 82

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[262] Wittwer, E A 1980, *Gallasch of Grünthal* and verbal recollections of Don Grivell.

Hufendorfs

Boehricke's early plan was based on the Hufendorf model where long thin blocks stretch across the whole section, and between river and main road. However, in Grünthal, relatively large blocks were used to better suit the terrain. These blocks cross the Main Road and stretch down to the river.

The 'Hufendorf' style of village developed in Germany and its neighbouring countries over centuries. The concept was, that by using long thin blocks, farmers would be able to run a variety of crops side by side, all have access to fresh water, and all be able to construct residences and businesses near the main road. This would allow mixed farmers to be able to supplement their income by running a business, and led to the creation of sparse but cohesive development along the main road. There were several examples of hufendorf settlements in South Australia, including Lobethal, Birdwood and Bethany.
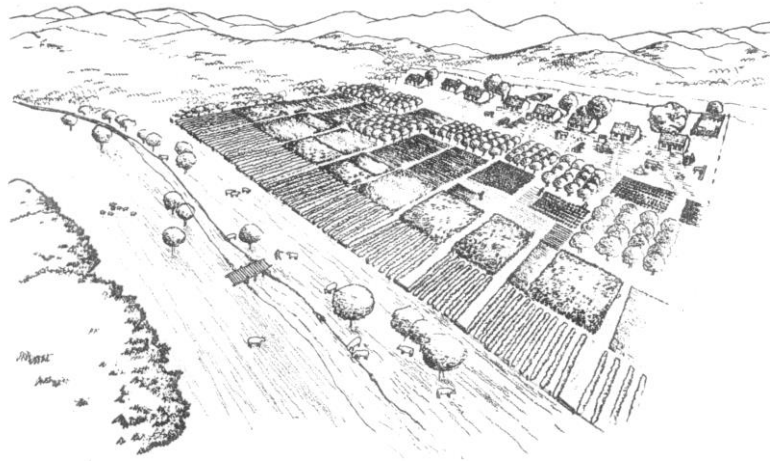
Figure 3.2.1 Typical layout of an Hufendorf settlement [263]
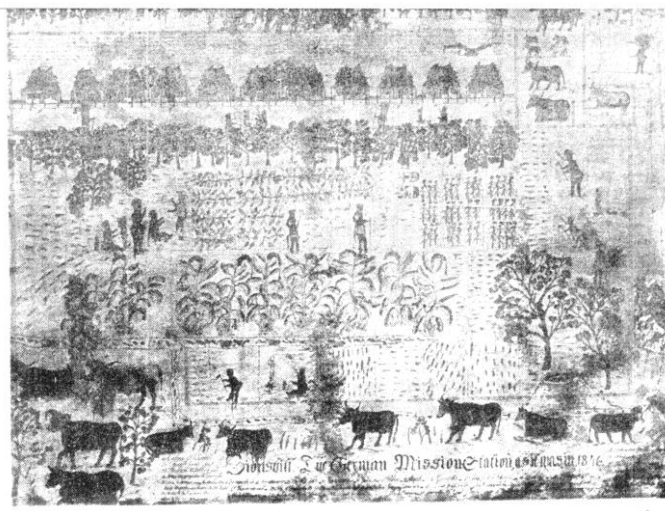
Early painting illustrating the typical layout of an Hufendorf settlement [264]

Plan of a 'Waldhufendorf' (forest hufendorf) in Germany [265]
Note irregular road and boundary

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263   Young, G et al 1977*, Barossa Survey,* Volume 1, p 67·

264   Young, G et al 1977*, Barossa Survey,* Volume 1, p 62·

265   Young, G et al 1977*, Barossa Survey,* Volume 1, p 68·

lines to match topography

Verdun South

Another section of the 'green valley' which was settled during the 1840s by German farmers was section 3816. This section is located near to the north of the main road just west of the freeway exit. This area was settled by German farmers in the early 1840s, but as few original buildings survive, it has not been included in the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area. It was this section 3816 which was subdivided by Carl Storch in 1875, after which it was officially known as Grunthal.[266]

Carl Storch's Grünthal, section 3816, 1975
Lands Titles Office

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[266] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p 136.

Grunthal Park

In 1879, Thomas Evan subdivided section 4094 (to the east of the river) to create Grunthal Park (the name was changed to Verdun Park after 1918).
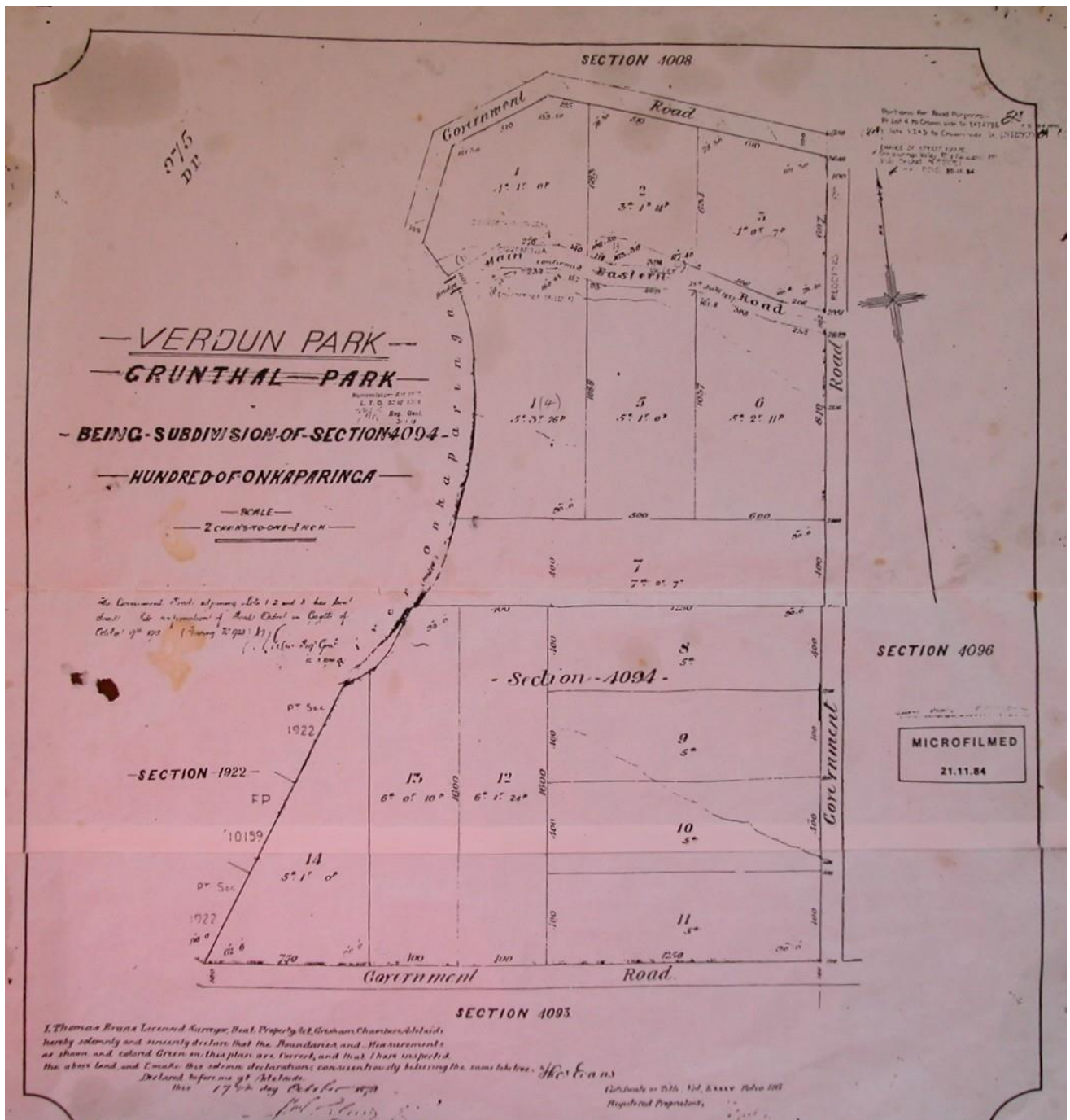
Original plan of Grunthal Park, 1979
Lands Titles Office

8.8.2.3 The town's cultural development

Although initially German in form and ownership (1840s), the town of Verdun soon acquired a notably English component, with many of the settlers who occupied the land from the 1850s being English.   Relations between the two cultures varied between

companionable and antagonistic, as several British settlers showed anti-German tendencies, while others worked side-by-side with the Germans and often inter-married with them. It is interesting that no Lutheran church was established in Verdun, instead, local Germans either travelled to Hahndorf for worship and cultural activities, or supported the local Bible Christian Chapel which was established in 1879.

In terms of development, surviving 19th-century buildings vary between German and English styling.   There are a couple of Germanic cottages in Boehricke's original subdivision, with most of the rest being English in style. Most of the building's in the 1875 subdivision of Grünthal (not included in proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone Policy Area were originally German, although only one of these survives, namely the former Gallasch Homestead Oak House (now Grumpy's).   In Grunthal Park, only the farm complex in allotment 1 displays German characteristics, with other buildings displaying English design and construction.

8.8.2.4 The physical development of the town

Early descriptions of the town

Several historical documents refer to and describe Verdun during the mid 19th century. In 1842, an early newspaper contained the following account of the area:

> Some Germans have bought land near the junction of Cock's Creek and the Onkaparinga River and have commenced the erection of a water-power mill and are far advanced in the undertaking. [267]

In September 1843, the towns of Hahndorf and Grünthal were described by a newspaper correspondent. Regarding Grunthal:

> A mile nearer Adelaide, a smaller village has been formed by the industrious Germans consisting of about ten families. They have erected a good water mill which is abundantly supplied from Cox's Creek during 6 or 7 months of the year and it is expected that even in the summer months the supply of water will be sufficient to keep at least one pair of stones a-going. The villagers are still busy in putting up barns and outhouses and meanwhile their little crops are coming on though somewhat late. [268]

An early description of the village of Grunthal was included in Whitworth's *Bailliere's South Australian Gazetteer and Road Guide* in 1866. This time the German village was named in the article:

> Grunthal or Greenthal is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga and under the control of the Onkaparinga district council. It is situated on the Onkaparinga river which passes through the town, the village of Cox's Creek lying 2 miles SW on the Adelaide Road and Balhannah 3 miles NE. Communication with both places and also with Adelaide 18 miles W being had by Rounsevell's daily mail coaches. The district is an agricultural one, large quantities of wheat and hay being grown there. It also possess numerous fruit and vegetable gardens, and the cultivation of the vine is particularly and successfully attended to. There is one hotel in the township – the Stanley Bridge. The surrounding country is slightly auriferous, and although there are no regular diggings small quantities of gold have been obtained at various places in the Onkaparinga River. In the deep gullies lying between the hills, the soil is exceedingly rich, and in many places highly

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[267] From a newspaper of May 1842, see Wittwer, E A 1980, *Gallasch of Grünthal,* p 20.
[268] From a newspaper of September 1843, see Wittwer, E A 1980, *Gallasch of Grünthal,* p 20.

cultivated producing almost every kind of fruit and vegetable known in the colony. The population numbers about 150 persons. [269]

This 1866 report contains the first located official description of the village of 'Grunthal', which at that time was described as including the Stanley Bridge Hotel as well as the rest of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area. It is interesting that the first official subdivision of Grunthal (not until 1875) included only the SE section of the township, while the second official subdivision which used the Grunthal name was Grunthal Park (laid out in 1879) to the east of the river.

The town's first commercial building

The first purchaser of an allotment in Boehricke's subdivision was also responsible for the establishment of the settlement's first hotel. In 1851, F Welke established the valley's first hotel when he licensed his Fourth Hill Inn. In the following year, he sold his allotment to John Stanley for £700. The large sum of this transaction indicates that there was a substantial stone building on the lot, presumably the original section of the current Stanley Bridge Hotel. Stanley initially renamed the hotel the 'Ford Inn' in honour of the nearby ford across the river. However, within a few years a new bridge was built, and became known as 'Stanley Bridge'. Stanley renamed his hotel the Stanley Bridge Hotel in 1857. In 1862, it was sold to August Schunke when Stanley left the village. However, Stanley's name remains commemorated by the hotel and in the historical records of the church.

Important commercial & community buildings

In the mid 1870s, Mr Hoddenott established a post office and general store, and in 1879, a Bible Christian Methodist Church was established in the town (replaced in 1935). Later community buildings include a school (1913), a war memorial, and a public hall (foundation stone 1960, opened 1970).

Developments in the township area in the later 20th century include the establishment of a ready-mix concrete plant and a veterinary hospital.[270] In addition to the hotel, church, store, hall and school, the town also provides a Christian School in the original primary school, a gourmet restaurant in a nearby homestead; and a shop selling timber goods to local visitors.

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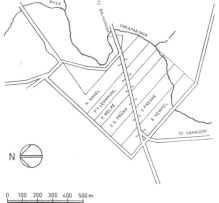
[269] Whitworth, Robert P 1991, *Bailliere's South Australian gazetteer and road guide: containing the most recent and accurate information as to every place in the colony*, F F Bailliere 1866, Gould Books, Adelaide.
[270] SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1988, *Onkaparinga Heritage*, p 262.

8.8.3   Analysis of historic character

Factors which have made a significant contribution to the development of Verdun's unique character are listed in the following table.

Verdun H(C)PA – Table 1   *Significant historical themes and features*

Crucial historical themes	Demonstrated by
Significant topographical location in a high valley	• Topography and landscape, especially surviving areas of indigenous forest (see sections 8.8.6 & 8.8.7)
Early settlement by German farmers	• Cluster of Germanic cottages to W end of zone • German farmhouse and barn in lot 1, section 4094
Original hufendorf plan 	• Surviving property boundaries displaying original hufendorf plan
Location at an important river crossing	• Remains of early bridge (stone abutments) • Stanley Bridge Hotel
1879 Grunthal Park subdivision	• The six Grunthal Park allotments which are adjacent to the main road have been included in the policy area (see section 8.8.2.2)

8.8.4   Places which reflect the historic character of the policy area

Places in the policy area which are either recommended for individual listing or make a contribution to the character of the policy area are listed in table 2 below. Places are listed in address order for easy reference.   In the case of places with individual recommendations elsewhere in this report, a survey number has been included. Each place is identified as being either of state or local significance or a contributory place within the policy area.

While places of local and state heritage significance often help to define the policy area, contributory places also play a highly important role within the policy area. The character and integrity of the policy area would be diminished by the loss of either significant or contributory places.

Verdun H(C)PA – Table 2   *Significant & contributory places in the policy area*

Address	Description	Date	Rapid no.	Category
lot 7, section 4008, Beaumont Rd	Peartreewick Cottage	early C20	–	contributory
lot 9, section 110, Grivell Rd	stone ruin	mid C19	–	contributory
Onkaparinga Valley Rd, N side of Rd from W				

lot 8, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	cottage (Grivell Cottage)	C19	–	local
lot 1, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	shop and residence	C19	–	contributory
lot 51, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	cottage	late C19	–	contributory
lot 51, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	house	early C20	–	contributory
lot 11, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	Verdun Uniting Church	early C20	–	local
lot 12, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	Stanley Bridge Hotel	1851	–	State
lot 16, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	house	late C19	–	contributory
lot 1, section 4094, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	farmhouse, dairy and timber barn (Gallasch)	late C19	–	local
lot 4, section 4094, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	Forest Lodge, house & gates	late C19	–	contributory
Onkaparinga Valley Rd, S side of Rd from W				
section 4083, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	former school residence	early C20	–	contributory
lot 11, section 4083, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	Hills Christian Community School	early C20	–	local
lot 5, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	Kersbrook Cottage, former stable & schoolroom	late C19	–	local
lot 6, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	cottage	late C19	–	contributory
lot 8, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	cottage	late C19	–	contributory
lot 3, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	house and cottage	late C19	–	contributory
lot 2, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	house	late C19	–	contributory
lot 20, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	barn and outbuilding	late C19	–	local
lot 11, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	shop, former barn	late C19	–	contributory
lot 13, section 1922, Onkaparinga Valley Rd	house	early C20	–	contributory

8.8.4.1 General recommendations for significant places in policy area

Significant places (places of State or local heritage significance) in the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area should:

- be *retained*;
- be *protected*;[271]
- be *conserved* (where possible);[272]
- be *maintained;*
- not be altered or added to, except in ways which preserve and enhance the historic significance of the place;
- not have large or potentially large trees planted within 10 metres of historic fabric.

8.8.4.2 General recommendations for contributory places in policy area

Contributory places in the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area should:

- be retained;
- be maintained and/or modified in ways which preserve and enhance their historic character.

Grivell Road, looking SE towards Verdun Uniting Church

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[271] As defined in the *Burra Charter*, *protected* refers to the significant fabric.
[272] As defined in the *Burra Charter*, *conserved* refers to the cultural significance.

View W from lot 16

View E from Grivell Cottage

View E from church, note street trees (impaired by power-lines) and footpaths

8.8.5   Definition of character & recommendations for new development

The typical characteristics of the significant and contributory places in the policy area, as well as the corresponding desirable and non-desirable features of new development within the policy area, are summarised in the following table.

Verdun H(C)PA – Table 3   Existing features & desired future development

Features	Existing features which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area	Appropriate features for new development within the policy area	Inappropriate features for the policy area
Building types	Verdun's Main Street comprises a mixture of commercial, community, and residential development, with a few farm buildings.	Appropriate development associated with community and residential development.	–
Scale & massing	All original residences and commercial buildings are single-storeyed and of a relatively small scale.	New development (residential, commercial, etc.) should be single-storey and suitably small-scale.	Avoid large-scale new development, especially adjacent to the main road.
Setbacks	Buildings are generally set back behind a small garden.	New commercial premises and residences should be set back 6m or more from the footpath. New residences should preferably have an advanced front garden.	Avoid uniform setbacks when introducing new groups of houses.

Subdivision	The original subdivisions in both the hufendorf section of Verdun, and the Grunthal Park subdivision make a significant contribution to the historical significance of the policy area.	• Where possible, retain original subdivisions and proportions of allotments.	Avoid over-development within the Historic (Conservation) Policy Area, especially on surviving 'long' German lots.
Typical residential styles	Early residences are generally double-fronted cottages with gable roofs.	Free-standing single-storey double-fronted houses are preferable.	Avoid town-houses with suburban features.
Wall structure	Local stone. Some early C20 buildings have red-brick walls.	Wood-trowel-rendered masonry preferable for new structures. Prefer 'natural' colours such as 'Portland stone' or 'sandstone'.	Avoid exposed modern brickwork.
Dressings	Stone, red-brick and timber dressings.	Dressings should be simple (preferably flush) and rendered.	Avoid high contrast between dressings and walls.
Openings	All windows and doors are timber with timber frames. Buildings have a mixture of casement & sash windows (some multi-paned).	All windows and doors should be timber with timber frames. Flyscreens should have simple timber frames and can be unobtrusively reinforced from behind with metal rods.	Avoid metal-framed windows. Proportions of windows and doors should reflect existing contributory & significant (C&S) places.
Roof forms	Early German buildings have gable roofs. Most later buildings have hipped roofs.	Small-scale gable or simple hipped roof-forms are preferable.	Avoid gablets & finials. Avoid complex roof forms & large gables.
Roof materials	Corrugated iron.	Heritage corrugated galvanised iron, preferably natural or painted mid grey or 'heritage' red.	Avoid tiles, tile-profile metal sheeting and asbestos tiles.
Gutters	O-gee and half-round gutters.	Half-round gutters or o-gee gutters.	Avoid fascia gutters and 'D-gutters'.
Verandahs	Most verandahs have raked cgi roofs with simple timber posts with no lace.	Verandahs should be symmetrical with raked or corrugated-iron roofs and simple timber posts.	Avoid false iron lace and gablets. Bull-nose verandahs should not be used on buildings constructed before 1890.
Chimneys	Simple red-brick chimneys, several with cornices and some rendered.	Simple red-brick chimneys, can be rendered.	–
Other features of buildings	–	–	–

Street furniture	–	Power lines which interfere with historic fabric or significant landscape features should be relocated or placed underground. Install simple timber seating, especially in areas where visitors and residents can relax and enjoy the view ie. Grivell Road).	Avoid 'suburban-style' street-lighting and signposts. No iron lace.
Footpaths & verges	Current footpaths are inadequate and non-existent, creating a potentially-dangerous situation for pedestrians. A safe footpath and cycle track system should by introduced in Verdun as a priority.	Asphalt and gravel are both appropriate materials for footpaths in Verdun.	Avoid modern brick paving.
Fencing & gates	Good examples of fencing include: • no fencing (especially commercial buildings) • post and rail • post and wire • hedges	Places within the policy area should preferably have low or no fencing. Preferred fence types include: • post and rail • post and wire • hedges	Avoid: • modern picket-fence styles • round perma-pine. • bluestone • exposed modern brick • masonry pillars • brush fences
Gardens	Most front gardens comprise mown grass with a variety of shrubs and bushes, sometimes with some feature trees.	–	–
Driveways	Mostly earth & gravel driveways	Gravel drives should preferably use warm sandstone-coloured gravel	–
Carports, sheds & outbuildings	Several buildings have carports and outbuildings, generally to side or rear of residence.	New outbuildings should be as unobtrusive as possible. Sheds and carports should be located behind or set back from the front of the building. Sheds and carports should preferably be clad with heritage corrugated galvanised iron. The use of trees to screen new carports is to be encouraged. Corrugated-iron rainwater tanks are preferable.	No new carports or sheds to be located between C&S buildings and street.

| **Trees** | Significant trees within the Verdun h(c) policy area are discussed in table 4.

Existing street trees comprise a variety of mostly exotic trees on each side of OV Road. | All surviving indigenous trees and understoreys should be retained.

Existing mature trees should be retained where possible, unless they are a threat to the safety of people or significant fabric, or are classified as environmental weeds. | Avoid planting potentially large trees too near significant fabric or landscape features.

Power-lines which interfere with mature street trees should be moved or placed underground. |
| **Other significant features of Verdun** | Outstanding landscape features, especially areas of surviving indigenous vegetation. | Conserve areas of indigenous trees and understoreys | – |

8.8.6 Landscape character

Verdun is an elevated valley of the Mt Lofty Ranges. It is of outstanding environmental significance as within its proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area boundaries, and amongst the significant views from that policy area, there are still areas of indigenous open forest and indigenous sclerophyll forest. The open forest areas are dominated by combination of *eucalyptus viminalis* and *eucalyptus rubida*, many of which are of unique quality. The sclerophyll forest area is dominated by *eucalyptus obliqua* and *eucalyptus baxteri*. The sclerophyll and open forest areas of note are defined in the tables for significant landscape features and significant views (see below).

It is vital to the future history of South Australia that such outstanding areas of remnant native vegetation be protected and revegetated with appropriate indigenous trees and understoreys.
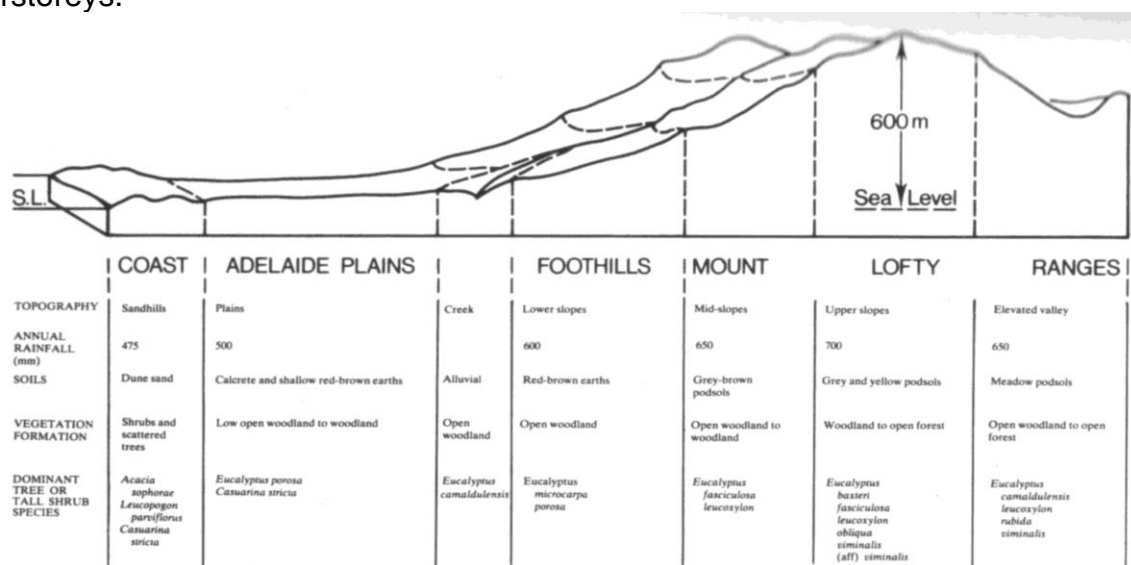
Figure 1
SITE FACTORS AND VEGETATION

Chart showing the relationship between topography and landscape in Adelaide Hills. Verdun is one of the few places in the State which falls into the final category of 'elevated valley' (hence its special combinations of indigenous species of trees). Boomsma, CD et al c1980, *The Native Forest and Woodland Vegetation of South Australia, Bulletin 25,* Woods & Forests Dept of SA, p 15.

Another significant landscape feature of the policy area is the Onkaparinga River and its tributaries. Where the river banks have been eroded, conservation and reinstatement of suitable indigenous species alongside the watercourse is recommended (especially in the area between Mount Stanley and the Onkaparinga Valley Road).

Verdun H(C)PA – Table 4   Significant landscape features within the policy area

No.	Location	Description	Category	Recommendations
T1	Old Onkaparinga Road	Avenue of indigenous eucalypts	Significant trees	Retain existing mature eucalypts and add seedlings of similar species where necessary to retain historic row alongside original entrance to town Remove all pine seedlings.
T2	Onkaparinga Valley Road between Beaumont Road and bridge	Section of Onkaparinga River including landform associated with river and mature indigenous eucalypts	Topography & trees	Avoid subdivision Retain indigenous trees Revegetate alongside watercourse with suitable indigenous species of trees and understoreys Maintain landscape via control of environmental weeds and water pollution
T3	Onkaparinga Valley Road, north side at E of policy area	Section of sclerophyll forest	Landscape	Retain indigenous species
T4	Sandow Road	Avenue of white gums including some indigenous understorey plants	Landscape	Remove all pine trees including seedlings Reinstate appropriate indigenous species to east side, especially white gums where missing
T5	Onkaparinga Valley Road to E of Sandow Road	Hawthorn Hedge	Significant hedge	Retain historic hedge
T6	Onkaparinga Valley Road, entrance and garden of Forest Lodge	White gums in garden at entrance to historic homestead of Forest Lodge	Garden	Avoid subdivision Retain significant and contributory mature trees, where possible
T7	Onkaparinga River to south of OV Road	Section of Onkaparinga River including landform associated with river and mature indigenous eucalypts including white gums	Topography and trees	Retain existing landscape, especially white gums

T8	Onkaparinga River	The entire stretch of the Onkaparinga River including its tributaries within the zone	Topography	Where the river banks have been eroded, conservation and revegetation of the watercourse is strongly recommended (especially in the area between Mount Stanley and the Onkaparinga Valley Road). Revegetate alongside watercourse with suitable indigenous species of trees and understoreys Maintain quality of landscape via control of environmental weeds and water pollution
T9	Onkaparinga Valley Road, garden of lot 3	Garden alongside Onkaparinga tributary including indigenous and European trees	Garden	Avoid subdivision Retain significant and contributory mature trees, where possible

T1 - Avenue of gums along Old Onkaparinga Road

T6 - White gums, garden and gate, Forest Lodge, 2002

8.8.7 Significant views

The significant views from Verdun contribute to the strong sense of place within the policy area as well as providing an important enhancing backdrop for the policy area.

Verdun H(C)PA – Table 5   Significant views from the policy area

No.	Position for viewing	Direction of view	Description of view	Recommendations
V1	Western end of zone	West	Mount Stanley and associated remnant indigenous sclerophyll forest	• Retain and conserve the significant forest and landscape, including avoiding any subdivision of Mount Stanley
V2	Grivell Rd	North West	Woodland comprising pastured hill with scattered Stringybarks & White Gums. This particular section of woodland was one of Hans Heysen's favourite artistic subjects in the Onkaparinga Valley.	• Retain this significant woodland, especially the balance between the white gums and stringybarks
V3	Onkaparinga River to east of Beaumont Road (T1)	North	Hills with scattered remnants of sclerophyll forest	• Retain existing topography and indigenous forest • Reinstate additional areas of indigenous sclerophyll

V4	OV Rd	NE	View of meandering river with mature gums	• Retain existing watercourse and indigenous trees and plants • Revegetate alongside the river with suitable indigenous trees and shrubs • Protect and conserve river water from pollution

8.8.8 Sense of arrival

The majority of the significant and contributory buildings in Verdun are stretched along the Onkaparinga Valley Road, and as a road-side settlement, its two major entry points are at either end of that road. However, there is also a significant historic entry point to the west of the avenue of trees which flanks the Old Onkaparinga Road, the road along which many visitors travelled to Verdun and beyond before the advent of the freeway.

Verdun H(C)PA – Table 6   Significant entry points for the policy area

No.	Road	Direction	Feature to left	Feature to right	Vista
EP1	Old Onkaparinga Rd	from W	row of eucalypts and Mt Stanley	Row of eucalypts	Main street of Verdun
EP2	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	from E	Contributory house and trees flanking Sandow Road	Contributory house	Hawthorn hedge and indigenous forest at approach to river
EP3	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	from S	Vista to Maximillian's restaurant and Mt Stanley	School buildings	–

EP1 - Entrance via avenue along Old Onkaparinga Road

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  Vol 2   Lobethal search
  Vol 2a   Lobethal history

Vol 3   Charleston search & history
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Vol 4a   Woodside history
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10   INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES

The following list is an inventory of all of the places which were considered as part of the survey process.   Each place was recommended or referred to in previous lists and surveys of the area, or discovered as part of the survey process and community consultation.   The provenance of all recommendations is provided by the inventory, as well as references to previous or existing heritage status of the place.   Each place has also been allocated a current status by this survey (see '2000' column).

10.1   Key

1984

SA Centre for Settlement Studies 1984, *Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey.*
This report is organised in 10 areas.   The first two areas comprise Lobethal & its environs & contain recommendations only.   Areas 3-10 will have a reference number as well as a recommendation.   The recommendations are as follows:
S   Recommended for the State Heritage Register
L   Recommended for a local heritage register

SHR

The current State Heritage status of the place is designated by the letter and year of the most recent and relevant action.
N   Nominated for the State Heritage Register
R   Included in the State Heritage Register
X   Nominated, but subsequently rejected
Y   Registered, but subsequently removed from the Register

Other

AP   Anna Pope
CC   Community Consultation
GM   Included in McEwin, Gavin 1982-86, *Onkaparinga District Council, Histories & Title Searches*
NT   National Trust of South Australia: (C) Classified list; (R) Recommended list; or (F) file.
RNE/I   Entered in/Identified by the Register of the National Estate, Australian Heritage Commission

2000

R   Entered in the State Heritage Register
S   recommended for the State Heritage Register by this survey
L   recommended for local heritage register
C   contributory places within proposed Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
Ia   Of local interest. This place has some local heritage significance, but has been too much altered to be recommended for the local heritage register.
Ib   Of interest. This place has some local heritage significance, but does not have the distinctive historical or architectural qualities which are required by a rigorous application of the local heritage criteria.
Ic   Of local interest. This place has some historical significance, but there is no fabric that is obviously appropriate for conservation.
N   neutral or non-contributory place in Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
O   Other (should be subject to other forms of protection, *eg.* zoned as natural open space)
U   not located
X   demolished

10.2   Inventory

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
1	Main Rd	**Ambleside**	Railway Cottage no. 10 (Western, 1900)	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
2	Main Rd	**Ambleside**	Railway Cottage no. 12 (Eastern, 1900)	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
3	2 Junction Rd	**Balhannah**	St Thomas Anglican Church & Cemetery	2.4L	N84	RNI, GM	L	L
4	Junction Rd	**Balhannah**	St Thomas Anglican Church Hall	–	–	GM	L	L
5	Junction Rd	**Balhannah**	former manse	–	–	AP	L	L
6	15 Junction Rd	**Balhannah**	Jones' House	–	–	GM	C	C
7	34-36 Junction Rd	**Balhannah**	Balhannah Railway Station & residence	2.2S	R87	GM	R	R
8	Junction Rd	**Balhannah**	Ravenswood	7.2S	R86	CC, GM	R	R
9	27 Main St	**Balhannah**	Bellingham's Cottage	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
10	37 Main St	**Balhannah**	Balhannah Co-op Cold Store	2.6	N84	RNI, GM	L	L
11	73 Main St	**Balhannah**	House, fmr Balhannah School	2.5S	R86	RNI, GM	R	R
12	75 Main St	**Balhannah**	King's Cottage	–	–	GM	C	C
13	78 Main St	**Balhannah**	Golden Cross Hotel	2.3S	N84	GM	L	L
14	91 Main St	**Balhannah**	Soldiers' Memorial Institute	–	–	GM	L	L
15	92 & 94 Main St	**Balhannah**	Cock's House & Post Office	–	–	GM	L	C
16	126 Main St	**Balhannah**	Kelsey's Cottage	–	X95	GM	L	L
17	129 Main St	**Balhannah**	Merridong, fmr Balhannah Cheese & Butter Factory	2.1S	N84	GM	S	R
18	3 River St	**Balhannah**	Uniting Church	–	–	GM	L	L
19	18 River St	**Balhannah**	Clasohm's Cottage	–	–	GM	X	X
20	West Tce/River	**Balhannah**	Timber ford below bridge (pre-1858)	–	–	AP	X	X
21	Beaumont Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Beaumont's House	–	–	GM	X	X
22	Grasby Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Glengyle, former Jam Factory (1858)	9.8S	R86	GM	R	R
23	Grasby Rd	**nr Balhannah**	'The Folly', former Wether Station (Pugh)	9.9S	R86	GM	R	R
24	Grasby Rd	**nr Balhannah**	former Pugh Cottage (1851, Pugh, Mares)	–	–	GM	L	L
25	Greenhill /Beaumont Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Balhannah Gold Mine	8.5S	R86	RNI, GM	R	R

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
26	Greenhill Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Balhannah Mine Cottage	–	R86	GM	R	R
27	Greenhill Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park	–	–	RNI	O	O
28	Greenhill Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Bonney's Flat Cemetery & site of Methodist Church	7.3L	–	GM	L	L
29	Junction Rd	**nr Balhannah**	High Trees. formerly Shady Grove	–	–	GM	L	L
30	Pt 4030 Junction Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Elton House (Weidenhofer, 1866, 84)	–	–	GM	L	L
31	Pt 4219 Junction Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Mount Thrive House (Mount, 1853)	–	–	GM	X	X
32	Junction Rd	**nr Balhannah**	House (Valois, 1869, 1880)	–	–	GM	lb	lb
33	Oakwood Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Cobb Hill, former Vernon Park homestead	–	–	GM	L	L
34	Wicks Rd	**nr Balhannah**	Dwelling, fmr Elmsdale Cider Factory (1854)	9.10?	R87	GM	R	R
35	Greenhill Rd	**Carey Gully**	White's cottage (c1855)	–	–	GM	X	X
36	26 Main St	**Charleston**	Charleston Hotel (c1855, Johnston)	–	–	GM	L	L
37	50 Main St	**Charleston**	House, former Smithy (Fountain, c1863)	L	–	GM	L	L
38	8 Newman Rd	**Charleston**	House & former post office, lot 10(1890)	L	–	GM	L	L
39	12 Newman Rd	**Charleston**	former house & shop, lot 15 (Dickson, 1882)	L	–	GM	L	L
40	Newman Rd	**Charleston**	Charleston Memorial Hall (1955)	–	–	AP	L	L
41	15 Newman Rd	**Charleston**	Charleston Primary School (1856)	L	–	GM	L	L
42	28 Newman Rd	**Charleston**	Dunn cottage (c1850s)	–	–	GM	lb	lb
43	36 Newman Rd	**Charleston**	Uniting Church & cemetery	L	–	GM	L	L
44	13 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Charleston**	Dwelling - Roseholm German Settlers Cottage	–	X94	–	X	X
45	2 Rohrlach St	**Charleston**	Cottage (former butcher's shop), barn & oak tree	L	–	GM	L	L
46	Pt 5307, Lewis Rd	**nr Charleston**	Rocky Hill farm complex, formerly Elgata (c1852)	–	–	GM	L	L
47	Newman Rd	**nr Charleston**	Blackford house & fence	S	R95	GM	R	R
48	Newman Rd	**nr Charleston**	Blackford stables	S	R95	GM	R	R
49	Newman Rd	**nr Charleston**	Gumbanks cob house, stables & smithy	S	R82	RNI, GM	R	R
50	Pt 5194 Newman Rd	**nr Charleston**	'Bellevue' House (Bell/Bowen, 2 storey 1880)	L	–	GM	X	X

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
51	Newman Rd	**nr Charleston**	Mt Charles House, schoolroom & barn (Dunn 1850)	L	–	GM	L	L
52	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**nr Charleston**	House & outbuildings, section 5059	–	–	AP	Ib	Ib
53	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**nr Charleston**	Stone Bridge, near Hartmann Road	–	–	AP	L	L
54	Springhead Rd, Springh'd	**nr Charleston**	Stone cottage (JC Schubert, single room, c1850)	L	–	GM	L	L
55	Springhead Rd, Springh'd	**nr Charleston**	Springhead Trinity Lutheran Church & school	L	–	GM	L	L
56	Springhead Rd, Springh'd	**nr Charleston**	Schubert house, pt sec 5078 (Schubert, 1855)	S	–	RNI, GM	R	R
57	Springhead Rd, Springh'd	**nr Charleston**	Schubert barn, pt sec 5078	–	–	GM	L	L
58	Springhead Rd, Springh'd	**nr Charleston**	German house, pt sec 5078 (Mieglich)	L	–	–	L	L
59	Springhead Rd, Springh'd	**nr Charleston**	Gladigau Farmhouse	–	–	RNI	X	X
60	Springhead Rd, Springh'd	**nr Charleston**	Lutheran Cemetery	L	–	GM	L	L
61	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Forest Range**	House, former Forest Range Hotel	8.11L	–	GM	L	L
62	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Forest Range**	Forest Range Hall	–	–	AP	L	L
63	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Forest Range**	Forest Range Oval	–	–	AP	Ic	Ic
64	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Forest Range**	former Forest Range Post Office & hut	–	–	AP	X	X
65	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Forest Range**	Collins House	–	–	AP	X	X
66	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Forest Range**	Pisé House (1882, Best/Fry)	8.12S	R86	GM	R	R
67	pt 398 Deviation Rd	**Forest Range**	Cattle Underpass under Deviation Rd	8.14L	–	GM	U	U
68	adj. Deviation Rd	**Forest Range**	Old Bullock Route	8.13L	–	–	Ic	Ic
69	Leslie Rd	**Forest Range**	Malcolm Wicks Sanctuary	–	–	RNE	O	O
70	Lobethal/Adelaide Rd	**Forest Range**	Dwelling, Biggs Cottage	–	R85	RNI, GM	R	R
71	Smith Road	**Forest Range**	Pisé House	8.10L	–	–	X	X
72	Off Smith Road	**Forest Range**	Forest Range Goldmines (Eclipse)	8.9L	X95	GM	Ic	Ic
73	Forest Range Summit	**Forest Range**	Solar efficient dwelling, pt sec 104	–	–	CC	L	L
74	Adelaide Rd	**Lenswood**	Lenswood & Forest Range War Memorial (1919)	–	–	GM	L	L
75	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Lenswood**	Lenswood Primary School	8.6L	–	GM	L	L

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
76	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Lenswood**	Pisé house	8.1L	N84	–	X	X
77	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Lenswood**	former Green's house, Schapel farm	–	–	AP	L	L
78	Adelaide-Lobethal Rd	**Lenswood**	Lenswood Uniting Church (1932)	–	–	AP	L	L
79	Harris Rd/Swamp Rd	**Lenswood**	House, former Anglican Church	8.7L	–	GM	L	L
80	Marshall Rd	**Lenswood**	House (1850s, 1900, stone, Price Maurice, Dalton)	–	–	GM	Ia	Ia
81	Plummers Rd	**Lenswood**	Lenswood Recreation Park	–	–	RNE	O	O
82	Swamp Rd	**Lenswood**	Ivy Cottage (1881, Spender)	8.4L	–	GM	L	L
83	Swamp Rd	**Lenswood**	Mount Farm	8.3L	R87	–	R	R
84	Swamp Rd	**Lenswood**	former Cooperative packing store	8.2L	–	GM	L	L
85	Swamp Rd	**Lenswood**	Large slab barn (Hatfield)	8.8L	–	GM	L	L
86	Swamp Rd	**Lenswood**	Cobb & Co Coach Road	–	–	GM	Ic	Ic
87	Cold Store Rd	**nr Lenswood**	House 'The Lodge' (1886, Caldicott, Plummer)	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
88	Lenswood Rd	**nr Lenswood**	Norton's Cottage (1904)	–	–	GM	X	X
89	Kumnick Rd	**nr Lenswood**	Stone house & 4-level cellar & loft (Kumnick)	9.3L	–	GM	L	L
90	Kumnick Rd	**nr Lenswood**	Cottage (1914, Watt)	9.4S	Y91	GM	X	X
91	Kumnick Rd	**nr Lenswood**	Weatherboard house & cellar (1850, Hatfield)	9.5L	–	GM	L	L
92	Kumnick Rd	**nr Lenswood**	Cottage (c1866, Thompson, Schoell)	9.6L	–	GM	L	S
93	Peacock Rd	**nr Lenswood**	Charcoal Retort Site (1911, steel on brick)	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
94	5 Bridge St	**Lobethal**	Cottage (1850s, Bormann, Lunn)	L	–	GM	L	L
95	10-14 Church St	**Lobethal**	St Paul's Lutheran Church Hall (1859)	L	–	GM	L	L
96	1 Gumeracha Rd	**Lobethal**	Stone house (c1843, Pingel, Williams)	L	–	GM	L	L
97	15-17 Gumeracha Rd	**Lobethal**	Two-level stone cellar & loft (1890, Nuske)	L	–	GM	L	L
98	24 Gumeracha Rd	**Lobethal**	Cottage & cellar (1843, 1870 Kramer, Preuss)	S	–	GM	L	S
99	1 Lenswood Rd/1 Main St	**Lobethal**	Chimney, walls & shed, fmr Lobethal Mill	–	R96	GM	R	R
100	1 Lenswood Rd	**Lobethal**	former blanket finishing rooms, Mill	–	N93	–	L	L

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
101	1 Lenswood Rd	**Lobethal**	Attached cottages, fmr Lobethal Mill	–	N93	–	X	X
102	1 Lenswood Rd	**Lobethal**	fmr Lobethal Mill Shop	–	R97	–	R	R
103	28 Lenswood Rd	**Lobethal**	½ t. cott., cellar, barn & bakehs(1850,Kleinschmidt)	S	–	GM	L	L
104	4 Main Street	**Lobethal**	2-storey stone stable (1856, Kleinschmidt, Dalton)	S	–	GM	L	L
105	6 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House & stone cellar (1856, Kleinschmidt)	L	–	GM	L	L
106	Main Street	**Lobethal**	Alma Hotel	–	–	AP	I	I
107	22 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Uniting Church, former Presbyterian (1921)	L	–	GM	L	L
108	28 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Lobethal Police Station (1935)	–	–	AP	C	C
109	32 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Lobethal Institute & cinema (1898, cinema 1936)	L	–	GM	S	R
110	37 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House (1856, Haupé, Fox)	L	–	GM	L	L
111	39 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Shop & residence, former Koehne's boot factory	L	–	GM	X	X
112	46 Main Street	**Lobethal**	St John's Lutheran Church & Museum	S	R95	RNE,GM	R	R
113	48 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Lutheran School (behind no. 50)	L	–	–	L	L
114	50 Main Street	**Lobethal**	former Lutheran manse/headmaster's residence	L	–	GM	L	L
115	50 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Pioneer well	–	–	AP	L	L
116	51 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Lobethal Post Office (1883)	–	–	GM	L	L
117	57 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House, late C19	L	–	–	C	C
118	56-58 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House & shop (1865, Steicke, Shearer)	L	–	GM	L	L
119	59 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House, shingle roof under iron (1890, Baker)	L	–	GM	L	L
120	63 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House (1857, Kumnick, Noske)	L	–	GM	L	L
121	81 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Workers cottages & fmr bond store (1856, Kumnick)	L	X96	GM	L	L
122	82 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House (1880, Pfeiffer, White)	L	–	GM	C	C
123	87 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House, mid C19 (Kassebohm)	L	–	–	L	L
124	87 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Slab cottage to rear no. 87 (Müller, Schubert)	S	–	GM	X	X
125	88 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House, shop & barn (1860, Weinert, Hartmann)	L	–	GM	L	L

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126	92 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Prince of Peace Anglican church, fmr Luth. (1876)	L	–	GM	L	L
127	94 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House & butchers premises (1883, 1920, Eisenberg)	L	–	GM	L	L
128	95 Main St/1-3 Bridge St	**Lobethal**	Rising Sun Hotel (Coachhouse demolished)	L	–	GM	L	L
129	101 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House & former shop 'Rosedale' (1860, Bormann)	L	–	GM	L	L
130	112 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Remains of Schubert's dry fruit factory	S	–	GM	X	X
131	112 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Barn & cowshed to rear 112	L	–	–	X	X
132	113 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House (1860, Pfennig, Noske)	–	–	GM	L	L
133	115 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House, fmr dressmaker's premises (1900, Hammer)	S	–	CC, GM	L	L
134	117-19 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House (1880, Huebner, Possingham)	L	–	GM	L	L
135	118 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House (1905, Kumnick, Max Schubert)	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
136	120-22 Main Street	**Lobethal**	House, cellar & sheds (1880s, 1905 Rosenberg)	S	–	GM	L	L
137	139 Main Street	**Lobethal**	Cottage, black kitchen & bake-oven (1880)	S	X94	GM	X	X
138	34 Mill Rd	**Lobethal**	Cottage & barn (part slab) (1856, Kleinitz)	L	–	GM	L	L
139	34 Mill Rd	**Lobethal**	Cellar & loft to rear no 34 (thatch under iron)	S	–	GM	X	X
140	35 Mill Rd	**Lobethal**	Cellar & loft	–	–	AP	L	L
141	36 Mill Rd	**Lobethal**	Cottage (mid C19, Kumnick, Riddoch)	L	–	GM	L	L
142	49 Mill Rd	**Lobethal**	2-storey house (1892, Polle, Schulz)	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
143	50 Mill Rd	**Lobethal**	Cottage, former tannery (1850, Wenzel, Spoehr)	S	X95	GM	L	L
144	54 Mill Rd	**Lobethal**	Cottage & timber cellar to rear no 54	S	R83	RNE,GM	R	R
145	7 Post Office Rd	**Lobethal**	Cottage (1882, Klar, Bannon)	L	–	GM	Ia	Ia
146	1 School Rd	**Lobethal**	Lobethal Primary School & residence (1857, 1930)	–	–	GM	L	L
147	1 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	House (1880) & cottage (1862)	S	–	GM	L	L
148	2 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	Shop, former hop factory (1890, Kleinschmidt)	L	–	GM	L	L
149	5 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	'Unique' timber cottage (1863, Grimm)	S	R83	RNI, GM	R	R
150	12 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	House (1904, Graeber)	–	–	GM	Ia	Ia

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151	23 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	timber-framed house (1885)	L	–	GM	L	L
152	47 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	Farmhouse, bake-oven & smokehouse (1852, Hartmann)	S	–	GM	L	L
153	58 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	Cottage	–	–	AP	L	L
154	66 Woodside Rd	**Lobethal**	House (1866, Rosenberg, Peterson)	–	–	GM	L	L
155	Adelaide–Lobethal Rd	**nr Lobethal**	former Eckert farm complex (1854, Hein)	–	–	GM	L	S
156	Bell Springs Rd	**nr Lobethal**	Charleston Conservation Park	–	–	RNE	O	O
157	Cudlee Creek Rd	**nr Lobethal**	Dresden Park Farm Complex	–	–	RNE	O	O
158	Cudlee Creek Rd, Tabor Valley	**nr Lobethal**	Heritage Farm, ½ timbered cottage, slab barn & stone cellar (1850, Preiss)	S	–	GM	S	R
159	Cudlee Creek Rd, Tabor Valley	**nr Lobethal**	Slab hut & adjoining cellar (1852, ?Krause, Hart)	L	–	GM	L	L
160	Cudlee Creek Rd, Tabor Valley	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbered cottage & stone cellar (1850, Rosmann)	L	–	GM	L	L
161	Cudlee Creek Rd, Tabor Valley	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbered cottage inside modern shed (Sickerdick)	L	–	GM	L	L
162	Eckermann Rd	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbered cottage (1851, 1925, 1960 , May)	L	–	GM	L	L
163	Hirthes Rd, nr Mt Torrens	**nr Lobethal**	Hirthes ½ timbered cottage & smokehouse	L	–	GM	L	L
164	Farnham Rd, Schoental	**nr Lobethal**	late 19C house & cottage	–	–	AP	lb	lb
165	Gumeracha Rd	**nr Lobethal**	Lobethal Cemetery	–	–	AP	–	L
166	Gumeracha Rd	**nr Lobethal**	Lobethal brick kilns	–	–	AP	–	L
167	Juers/Jungfer, Schoenthal	**nr Lobethal**	stone barn (1860, Pfeiffer)	S	–	GM	L	L
168	Jungfer Rd, Schoenthal	**nr Lobethal**	stone barn (Groserdam Nominees)	L	–	–	L	L
169	Jungfer Rd, Schoenthal	**nr Lobethal**	stone barn (1856, Price, Graeber)	S	–	GM	L	L
170	Lenswood Rd	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbered cottage, part section 326	L	–	–	X	X
171	Mt Torrens Rd	**nr Lobethal**	former Schubert house	L	–	GM	L	L
172	Neudorf Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbd cottage (Klopsch farm)	L	R95?	GM	R?	R?
173	Neudorf Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbd cottage & barn, stone cellar (1853, Wittke)	S	–	GM	L	L
174	Neudorf Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbd cottage (1860, Schlein, Brettig)	L	–	GM	L	L

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
175	Neudorf Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbd cottage (1880, Unger, Eckermann)	L	–	GM	X	X
176	Neudorf Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	2 ½ timbd cottages (Schwarz farm, 1876 Weinert; 1890 Brettig)	L	–	GM	L	L
177	Neudorf Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	Weinert barn, Klopsch Road	L	R	GM	R	L
178	Neudorf/Klopsch Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	Farm complex: ½ timbd cottage, stone cellar, ½ timbd barn, slab-clad barn (1865, Klopsch)	S	–	GM	R	R
179	Neudorf/Magpie Castle Rd	**nr Lobethal**	½ timbd slab barn & cow stalls (Klopsch farm)	S	R95	GM	R	R
180	Neudorf/Magpie Castle Rd	**nr Lobethal**	House (1885, Thomas, Nagel)	–	–	GM	X	X
181	Post Office Rd, Neudorf	**nr Lobethal**	stone hop kiln	S	–	RNI, GM	S	R
182	Schocroft Rd	**nr Lobethal**	Stone Cottage & adj. Cellar	S	–	GM	L	L
183	Schocroft Rd	**nr Lobethal**	Stone House & external hearth	L	–	GM	L	L
184	Western Branch Rd	**nr Lobethal**	Stone cellar (2 level) & barn (Sickerdick)	L	–	GM	L	L
185	Western Branch Rd	**nr Lobethal**	German settlers cottage (c1850s, Kramer)	L	–	GM	L	L
186	7 Elizabeth St	**Oakbank**	House, former bottling-shop	–	–	AP	L	L
187	9 Elizabeth St	**Oakbank**	Oakbank Weavers, fmr Pike's Dorset Brewery	5.4S	R86	RNI, GM	R	R
188	12 Elizabeth St	**Oakbank**	House, former Wright Memorial Church (1857)	5.3L	–	GM	L	L
189	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Oakbank Area School	–	–	AP	–	L
190	184 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Cottage & timber hut (1858, Edwards, Bugoss)	–	–	GM	L	L
191	185 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Barn (1858?), former Mount Annan Barn	5.11S	R87	GM	R	R
192	185 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Cottage (1840)	–	–	GM	L	L
193	207 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Oakbank Hotel (1937)	–	–	AP	Ib	Ib
194	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Oakbank Soldiers' Memorial Hall (1926)	–	–	AP	L	L
195	214 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Kindergarten, former primary school (1878)	5.9L	–	GM	L	L
196	215 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	House & real estate agent 'Longfleet' (Pike, Lampe)	5.10L	–	GM	L	L
197	216 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	Schoolmaster's house (1890)	5.8L	–	GM	L	L
198	227 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	House, former wine shop	–	–	AP	L	L

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199	231 Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Oakbank**	former Antiques shop (c1881, Whitfield)	5.2L	–	GM	L	L
200	Oakwood Rd	**Oakbank**	Oakbank House (1863-68, Johnston, Mattner)	5.6S	X86	GM	L	L
201	Oakwood Rd	**Oakbank**	former Johnston Brewery complex	5.7S	R87	GM	R	R
202	26 Pike St	**Oakbank**	Dalintober (1866)	5.5S	R86	RNE,GM	R	R
203	Shillabeer Rd	**Oakbank**	Oakbank Racecourse & grandstand (1879)	5.1S	R86	GM	R	R
204	Beasley Rd	**nr Oakbank**	outbuilding, former dairy	–	–	AP	L	L
205	Clisby Rd	**nr Oakbank**	Bridge, suspension footbridge	–	X98	–	L	L
206	Gillman Rd	**nr Oakbank**	House 'Glenbrook' (1901, Mattner, Redin)	10.4L	–	GM	L	L
207	Gillman Rd	**nr Oakbank**	Symmetrical cottage opposite Glenbrook	–	–	AP	lb	lb
208	Gillman Rd	**nr Oakbank**	Bendarra, barn & attached residence (Depression)	–	–	AP	–	L
209	Gillman Rd	**nr Oakbank**	World War II army hut	–	–	AP	–	L
210	Mattners Rd	**nr Oakbank**	Willow Springs Station, formerly Daisy Hills	7.1S	R87	GM	R	R
211	Oakwood Rd	**nr Oakbank**	Appletree cottage (1871, Bradley)	9.7?	–	GM	L	L
212	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**nr Oakbank**	'Miners' Cottage (1891, Head, Hawes)	10.1L	–	GM	L	L
213	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**nr Oakbank**	Cottage (1891, Leak, Kemp)	10.3L	–	GM	L	L
214	Shillabeer Rd	**nr Oakbank**	House 'Peacocks' (1884, Peacock, Gilliland)	–	–	GM	L	L
215	Shillabeer Rd	**nr Oakbank**	House 'Liberton' (1898, 1918, Johnston, Shillabeer)	–	–	GM	L	L
216	Size Rd	**nr Oakbank**	Cottage (1891, Rollbusch, Kerber)	10.2L	–	GM	L	L
217	Mount Barker Rd	**Verdun**	'Grumpy's', former Gallasch residence 'the Oaks'	–	–	AP	–	lb
218	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Grivell Cottage (c1860)	–	–	GM	L	L
219	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Kersbrook Cottage, former stable & school	–	–	AP	–	L
220	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Redgum & More Shop, former workshop	–	–	AP	lb	lb
221	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Former schoolhouse	–	–	AP	lb	lb
222	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Verdun School	–	–	AP	L	L
223	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Kersbrook Cottage	–	–	AP	–	L

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224	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Two-level stone barn, lot 20	–	–	AP	L	L
225	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Uniting Church (1935)	–	–	AP	L	L
226	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Verdun Uniting Church (1879-1966)	–	–	GM	X	X
227	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Former Gallasch farm complex, lot 1 Verdun Park	–	–	AP	–	L
228	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Stanley Bridge Hotel, fmr Ford Hotel	7.6S	R87	RNI, GM	R	R
229	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**Verdun**	Former Gallasch house, dairy & barn	–	–	AP	–	L
230	Tanamerah Rd	**Verdun**	'Orana' Cottage (German)	–	–	GM	L	L
231	Beaumont Rd	**nr Verdun**	Grunthal Copper Mine	7.5S	R86	RNI, GM	R	R
232	Beaumont Rd	**nr Verdun**	Grunthal Mine Manager's House	–	inc?	GM	R	R
233	Beaumont Rd	**nr Verdun**	The Pines, house & farm buildings	7.4?	R86	RNI, GM	R	R
234	Mount Stanley Rd	**nr Verdun**	Paine's Cottage, pt 107 (c1855)	–	–	GM	L	L
235	Onkaparinga Valley Rd,	**nr Verdun**	Stanley Bridge abutments (S of road bridge)	–	–	GM	L	L
236	3 Elizabeth St	**Woodside**	Woodlands (Dr Esau)	4.7L	–	GM	L	L
237	6 Elizabeth St	**Woodside**	Moffett's house	–	–	GM	L	L
238	8 Elizabeth St	**Woodside**	Fenton's cottage	–	–	GM	X	X
239	9 Elizabeth St	**Woodside**	Hortop's house I	–	–	GM	L	L
240	10 Elizabeth St	**Woodside**	Corlet's cottage	–	–	GM	L	L
241	12 Elizabeth St	**Woodside**	House, fmr house & shop	4.8L	R87	GM	R	R
242	22 Henry St	**Woodside**	Melba's Chocolates, fmr Onkaparinga Butter factory	4.1S	R87	RNI, GM	R	R
243	6 Langbein St	**Woodside**	Harris house (1865)	–	–	GM	C	C
244	8 Langbein St	**Woodside**	House	4.4L	–	–	L	L
245	32 Main St	**Woodside**	Woodside Institute	4.14L	R87	RNI	R	R
246	34 Main St	**Woodside**	Woodside Hotel	4.13L	N84	GM	L	L
247	37 Main St	**Woodside**	Halstead's house	–	–	GM	X	X
248	53 Main St	**Woodside**	Inglis house	–	–	GM	C	C

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
249	55 Main St	**Woodside**	Woodside Post Office	–	–	AP	L	L
250	60 Main St	**Woodside**	Bedford Hotel	4.6L	–	GM	L	L
251	62-66 Main St	**Woodside**	Laundromat & house, fmr butcher/general store	4.5L	–	GM	L	L
252	68 Main St	**Woodside**	Hankel's house	–	–	GM	L	L
253	73 Main St	**Woodside**	Drapery store & house (Perkins)	–	–	GM	L	L
254	77-79 Main St	**Woodside**	House	–	–	AP	C	C
255	83 Main St	**Woodside**	Antique shop	–	–	AP	C	C
256	87 Main St	**Woodside**	Graham Reynolds Real Estate, former house	–	–	GM	L	L
257	90 Main St	**Woodside**	St Marks Anglican Church, Sun. School & Cem.	4.3S	N84	RNI, GM	S	S
258	104 Main St	**Woodside**	Seth Ferry's cottage	–	–	GM	X	X
259	106 Main St	**Woodside**	Cottage, former Old Coach Station	4.2S	X94	–	X	X
260	108 Main St	**Woodside**	Lloyd's cottage	–	–	GM	L	L
261	133 Main St	**Woodside**	House ' Southcott' (Corbin/Verco, 1900)	–	–	GM	lb	lb
262	5 Moffett St	**Woodside**	House	–	–	AP	C	C
263	7 Moffett St	**Woodside**	House, former Masonic Lodge/Oddfellows Hall	4.11aL	–	GM	L	L
264	9 Moffett St	**Woodside**	Stone cottage, former stable	4.11cL	–	GM	L	L
265	11 Moffett St	**Woodside**	Terrace Housing	4.11bS	R87	GM	R	R
266	17 Moffett St	**Woodside**	St John's Presbyterian Church, fmr Lutheran Church	4.9S	R96	GM	R	R
267	27-29 Moffett St	**Woodside**	Primary School & schoolmaster's house	4.10L	–	GM	L	L
268	3 Nairne Rd/Main St	**Woodside**	Police station, courthouse, jail & stables	4.12S	R83	RNE,GM	R	R
269	14 Nairne Rd	**Woodside**	Correll's Cottage I	–	–	GM	C	C
270	28 Nairne Rd	**Woodside**	Hutchen's cottage & dairy	–	–	GM	lb	lb
271	33 Nairne Rd	**Woodside**	Uniting Church, Sunday School & cemetery	4.16S	N84	GM	S	L
272	47 Nairne Rd	**Woodside**	Dwelling 'The Gables' (c1870s)	4.17L	X84	–	L	L
273	15 Robert St	**Woodside**	Hortop's House II	–	–	GM	la	la

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
274	4 Ridge Rd	**Woodside**	Old Slaughter House	4.18L	–	GM	L	L
275	4 Station Rd	**Woodside**	Correll's Cottage II	–	–	GM	Ib	Ib
276	11 Tiers Rd	**Woodside**	Council Depot, fmr Electricity Co Building	4.15S	–	GM	L	L
277	Bird in Hand Rd, Inverbr.	**nr Woodside**	Bird in Hand Mine	3.1L	–	–	**U**	**U**
278	Bird in Hand Rd, MH	**nr Woodside**	Mine chimney, former Ridge Mine	6.5L	–	–	**U**	**U**
279	Off Bird in Hand Rd, MH	**nr Woodside**	Mine chimney, former Nest Egg Mine	6.6S	–	–	**U**	**U**
280	Burnley Rd, Mt Charles	**nr Woodside**	House & dry stone wall	6.1S	R86	GM	R	R
281	Off Burnley Rd	**nr Woodside**	Stone barn, formerly 'the Fort'	6.2L	–	GM	L	L
282	Burns Rd	**nr Lobethal**	House (1850, Weylands, Stephens)	L	–	GM	L	L
283	Days Rd, Murdoch Hill	**nr Woodside**	Cottage	6.10L	–	–	L	L
284	Days Rd, Murdoch Hill	**nr Woodside**	Former Lime Kiln & Quarry	6.9S	R86	GM	R	R
285	Government Rd, Inverbr.	**nr Woodside**	fmr Inverbrackie church, manse & cemetery	3.4S	R87	GM	R	R
286	Mappinga Rd	**nr Woodside**	Mitchell's barn	–	–	GM	L	L
287	Murdoch Hill Rd, MH	**nr Woodside**	Cottage (1854, Thomson, Mitchell)	6.4L	–	GM	L	L
288	Murdoch Hill Rd, MH	**nr Woodside**	Cottage (1855, Murdoch)	6.8L	X94	GM	L	L
289	Nairne Rd, Inverbrackie	**nr Woodside**	Woodside Army Barracks	–	–	CC	Ic	Ic
290	Nairne Rd, Inverbrackie	**nr Woodside**	Dolly's Cottage, former Payne's Inn	3.3S	N84	GM	L	L
291	Onka Vy Rd, Inverbrackie	**nr Woodside**	House, former flour mill	3.5S	N84	RNI, GM	S	L
292	Onkaparinga Valley Rd	**nr Woodside**	Two-roomed cottage & cellar (Friedrichs/Pfeiffer)	L	–	GM	L	L
293	Pfeiffer Rd, Inverbrackie	**nr Woodside**	Mine Chimney, fmr Lone Hand Gold Mine	3.2S	R87	–	R	R
294	Scottsburn Rd	**nr Woodside**	former Shepherd's hut	–	–	GM	Ia	Ia
295	Scottsburn Rd	**nr Woodside**	Scottsburn house & outbuilding	–	–	GM	L	L
296	Scottsburn Rd, Murdoch Hill	**nr Woodside**	Uniting Church, fmr Primitive Methodist	6.3L	–	GM	L	L
297	Tiers Rd	**nr Woodside**	Braun's Farm, formerly the Wattles	9.2S	R87	GM	R	R
298	Tiers Rd	**nr Woodside**	Cottage, former Blackburn Farm	9.1S	Y89	GM	L	L

No	Street Address	Town	Place	1984	SHR	other	2000	2002
299	Tiers Rd	**nr Woodside**	House (1880, Bottrill)	–	–	GM	lb	lb
300	Tiers Rd	**nr Lenswood**	Large house & stable (1874, Armstrong, Radford)	8.15L	–	GM	L	L
301	Wuttke Rd, Murdoch Hill	**nr Woodside**	Site of Wheat Sheaf Inn, Manx Town	6.7L	–	GM	X	X