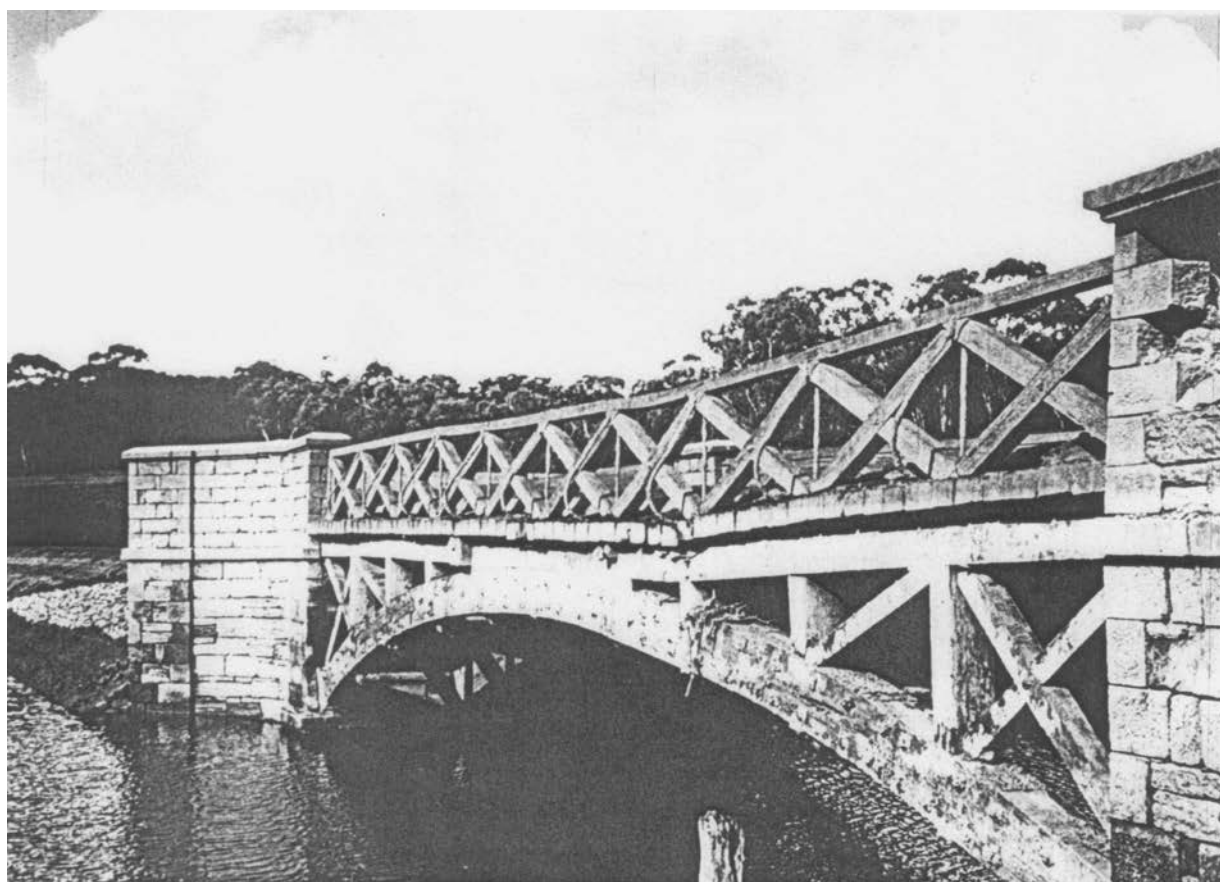


TORRENS VALLEY HERITAGE SURVEY

~ Part 2 ~
Local Heritage
Recommendations



Anna Pope, Heritage Online
May 2003

TORRENS VALLEY HERITAGE SURVEY

Part 1 ~ Summary of Recommendations & Inventory

Part 2 ~ Local Heritage Recommendations

Part 3 ~ Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas

Commissioned by:
Adelaide Hills Council

Author:
Anna Pope

May 2003

Front cover illustration:
Sunning Hill Bridge, Millbrook Reservoir, c1993 (CC15) – Photo courtesy of Gumeracha Historical Society

Part 2 ~ Local Heritage Recommendations

Contents

1 Criteria for Local Heritage Places.....	1
2 Format of Local Heritage Assessment Reports.....	1
3 List of proposed Local Heritage Places.....	1
4 Local Heritage Places ~ Register Assessment Reports.....	1
Outbuilding (former shop & residence) and house	B03..... 9
Mulberry Cottage	B05..... 11
Lutheran church, manse, school, belltower, tree & shed	B07..... 13
Lutheran Cemetery	B08..... 17
Blumberg Mews, former stables	B09..... 19
Meribah (house, former butter factory)	B10..... 21
Shop & residence, cottage and stables	B13..... 23
House & outbuilding, 9 Olivedale St	B14..... 25
Settlers' cottage, 16 Olivedale St	B18..... 27
Cottage & cellar, 22 Olivedale St	B21..... 29
Weidenbach Cottage, 23 Olivedale St	B22..... 31
Schubert Cottage	B27..... 33
St Albans (stone house & outbuilding)	B30..... 35
Avenue of River Red Gums	B34..... 37
St Matthew's Catholic Church, cemetery & railings	B36..... 39
Weighbridge	B38..... 41
Shop & residence (former Pflaum store and residence)	B39..... 43
Real estate agency (former bank)	B40..... 45
former stables, Birdwood Mill	B42..... 47
former Wattle-bark Mill, Birdwood Mill	B43..... 49
Birdwood Post Office	B44..... 51
Café, former Mill Manager's house	B45..... 53
Shop, attached residence, & barn	B46..... 55
Blumberg Hotel	B47..... 57
House & showroom (fmr Maerschel's garage & residence)	B48..... 59
House, former Bismarck Hotel	B49..... 61
former Theo Pflaum House	B51..... 63
House & outbuildings, former bakery & residence	B52..... 65
Gallery, former saddler's shop & residence	B53..... 67
former primary school	B54..... 69
German settlers' cottage	B55..... 71
Shop & residence, 41 Shannon Street	B56..... 73
Birdwood Institute	B58..... 75
Birdwood Soldiers' Memorial Arch	B59..... 77
Birdwood High School	B61..... 79
former Pflaum House & garden, Birdwood Area School	B62..... 81
Aberfoyle, 52 Shannon Street	B65..... 83
Outbuilding (former settlers' cottage) & railway house	B66..... 85
former railway house & garage	B67..... 87
former blacksmith's shop	B71..... 89
Shop & residence, former Sturm workshop	B72..... 91
Mueller farm (house, barn & pigsty)	B86..... 93
former Zadow farm complex	B87..... 95
Blocks farm (cottage, barn & stables)	B88..... 97
Cromer Road Cemetery	B89..... 99
former Leske farmhouse & cellar with loft	B90..... 101
Ivynook cottage, former post office & shop	B91..... 103
former blacksmith's shop & plaque, Travellers' Inn	B92..... 105
former butcher's cellar (Wegener)	B93..... 107

Akhira, house, barn, outbuilding & wall	B94	109
Jerilderie (farmhouse)	B95	111
Sunny Morn, farmhouse & cellar	B96	113
former Scupin House	B97	115
Stony Creek Bridge	B109	117
Stone farmhouse & outbuildings	B110	119
Pioneer German farm complex	B111	121
former Blumberg Bible Christian Chapel, school & manse	B112	123
Hoad's Bridge	CC01	125
Pair of large barns	CC02	127
Cudlee Creek Store, former creamery	CC03	129
Cudlee Creek Methodist Church	CC11	131
Cudlee Creek Cemetery	CC12	133
Hannaford Barn	CC13	135
Half-timbered barn, section 6154	CC14	137
Sunning Hill Bridge	CC15	139
Millbrook Primary School	CC16	141
Cottage & outbuilding, Crook's Cottage	F01	143
former Mission House	F03	145
Farley's cottage	F05	147
Slab cottage	F06	149
Cellar bridge	F08	151
House, former wine shop & post office	F09	153
House, former Eglinton Store & Post Office	F11	155
former Forrest House	F12	157
House, former Forreaston Baptist Church	F13	159
former school	F14	161
Homestead, Masula Park	F15	163
Slab farm buildings & stone house, Lansdowne	F16	165
Tollcross, former farmhouse & dairy	F17	167
Gumeracha Primary School	G01	169
Shop, residence, workshop & outbuilding	G03	171
Gumeracha Post Office	G06	173
Gumeracha Police Station, Court House & stables	G08	175
Shop & residence, former General Store	G10	177
Store, former bakery & workshop	G11	179
Gumeracha Hotel & outbuilding	G13	181
Federation Park & Memorial Arch	G18	183
Gumeracha Town Hall	G20	185
Randell's Workers' Cottages	G22	187
The Big Rocking Horse	G23	189
Timber-slab stables & attached stone barn	G24	191
Dry-stone wall supporting dam	G27a	193
House, former stables	G28	195
Settlers' cottage	G33	197
Killara, former settlers' cottage & house	G43	199
former Kenton Arms Hotel	G44	201
House & outbuilding (former settlers' cottage)	G47	203
House, former settlers' cottage	G49	205
Baptist Manse	G53	207
Salem Baptist cemetery, outbuilding & rows of trees	G55	209
House, former Police Station & Court House	G56	211
former Randell's Mill	G25	213
Mill Cottage, former mill manager's house	G57	215
Gumeracha Uniting Church & Hall	G59	217
Uniting Church Manse	G61	219
Outbuilding, former settlers' cottage	G66	221
Winton Cottage	G67	223
Mile-post	G69	225
Gumeracha Bridge	G72	227

Gumeracha Weir & tunnel	G73.....	229
Timber-slab farm building	G74.....	231
Cottage, old dairy & well, Rocky Glen	G75.....	233
Houghton War Memorial	H03.....	235
Gravestone	H04.....	237
Robenia Cottage, slab shed & fence	H06.....	239
House, former Methodist Church	H07.....	241
Houghton Uniting Church & Hall	H09.....	243
Bristol House	H12.....	245
Houghton Cemetery	H13.....	247
former Rechabite Lodge	H14.....	249
Houghton Common	H16.....	251
Houghton Primary School	H17.....	253
Outbuilding, former cottage	IN02.....	255
Inglewood produce store	IN04.....	257
Inglewood Bridge	IN07.....	259
former post office, store & outbuildings	IN08.....	261
Outbuilding, former farmhouse, Ingleview	IN10.....	263
Alcorn Farm (barn, house & shed)	IN11.....	265
Chain of Ponds Cemetery	IN12.....	267
Ingleside, former jam factory & house	IN13.....	269
Breakneck cutting	IN14.....	271
former Hartley Vale church & school	KV1.....	273
House, former Aenon Baptist Chapel	KV2.....	275
Hatchlands homestead	KV3.....	277
Cottage, Netherhill Road	KV4.....	279
Netherhill (house & dairy)	KV5.....	281
Woodlands farmhouse & outbuilding	KV6.....	283
Hawthorn Farm, cottage, cellar & well	KV7.....	285
former settlers' cottage, Burford Hill Road	KV8.....	287
Farmhouse, slab shed, stone barn & sheds	KV9.....	289
former farmhouse, Burford Hill Road	KV10.....	291
Timber-slab shed	KV11.....	293
Cottage, 5 Emma St	KB02.....	295
Kersbrook Primary School, school & former residence	KB08.....	297
Bowden's barn	KB09.....	299
Church of Christ	KB11.....	301
Kersbrook Institute	KB12.....	303
House, former Wheatsheaf Inn	KB13.....	305
former Jones Cottage	KB18.....	307
Kersbrook Uniting Church & cemetery	KB19.....	309
Willomurra, homestead & barn	KB20.....	311
Ivanhoe, house & barn	KB21.....	313
Farmhouse, Ward Farm	KB22.....	315
House, Puddledock Farm	KB23.....	317
Watts Gully mine shaft	KB27.....	319
Linlithgow	LH1.....	321
Barn, former chapel & school	LH4.....	323
Cottage & well, 2 Mount View Rd	M01.....	325
House, former school	M02.....	327
Palm Villa, house, stone wall & palm trees	M03.....	329
House, former shop & residence	M04.....	331
House, former blacksmith's shop & residence	M08.....	333
House, former Methodist manse	M10.....	335
Mt Torrens Hotel	M11.....	337
Garage, former carpenter's shop	M12.....	339
Shop & house	M13.....	341
House & outbuildings, former cobbler's shop	M14.....	343
Mount Torrens Bridge	M15.....	345
House, former wheelwright's shop & residence	M16.....	347
Sumner's Bakery	M17.....	349
House, well & picket fence	M19.....	351

Sancreed, house & outbuildings (former post office)	M21.....	353
House, former warehouse	M22.....	355
Coach house	M23.....	357
Townsend House	M24.....	359
Shop, former flour mill	M25.....	361
House, shop, barn & wall	M26.....	363
Uniting Church	M27.....	365
Marlow Cottage & stone wall	M28.....	367
House, 29 Townsend St	M29.....	369
Cambridge House	M30.....	371
House & stone wall, 33 Townsend Street	M32.....	373
House, 35 Townsend Street	M33.....	375
House & outbuilding, former Mill Inn & stable	M35.....	377
St George's Anglican Church & cemetery	M36.....	379
Railway bridge	M38.....	381
Cottage & barn, Cyanide Rd	M40.....	383
Barton Springs, house & outbuilding	M41.....	385
Barton Springs, former smithy & ruins	M42.....	387
Mount Torrens Cemetery	M43.....	389
Klose farm complex	M44.....	391
Willow Tree Cottage	M45.....	393
Stone barn	P01	395
former Paracombe shearing shed	P02	397
Paracombe Community Hall & Soldiers' Memorial Arch	P03	399
Claremont, barn & house	P04	401
Paracombe Uniting Church	P05	403
Paracombe Motors	P06	405
Highercombe homestead	P07	407
Highercombe, former winery	P08	409
Paracombe Cold Store	P09	411
5 Index to local heritage recommendations		413

LOCAL HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

1 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; or
- (g) in the case of a tree, it is of special significance or importance within the local area.

2 Format of Local Heritage Assessment Reports

The register assessment reports in this chapter are presented in the format recommended by Heritage South Australia, with the addition of assessment numbers, a statement describing 'fabric of significance', and differentiation between significant and non-significant fabric within the physical 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].

3 List of proposed Local Heritage Places

The following places are recommended for inclusion in a Local Heritage Register for the Torrens Valley Ward.

Street Address	Locality	Place	CT	Assess no.	2003 no.
6 Church St	Birdwood	Outbuilding (former shop & residence) and house	5351/551	14923	B03
8 Church St	Birdwood	Mulberry Cottage	5167/560	14922	B05
Church St	Birdwood	Lutheran church, manse, school, belltower, tree & shed	5663/45	18226	B07
Church St	Birdwood	Lutheran Cemetery	5663/45	18226	B08
7 Cromer Rd	Birdwood	Blumberg Mews, former stables	5334/493	14999	B09
(9) Cromer Rd	Birdwood	Meribah (house, former butter factory)	5501/82	15000	B10
1 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Shop & residence, cottage and stables	5229/42	14660	B13
9 Olivedale St	Birdwood	House & outbuilding, 9 Olivedale St	5764/148	14664	B14

Street Address	Locality	Place	CT	Assess no.	2003 no.
16 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Settler's cottage, 16 Olivedale St	5844/876	19017	B18
22 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Cottage & cellar, 22 Olivedale St	5612/235	14712	B21
23 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Weidenbach Cottage, 23 Olivedale St	5082/766	14670	B22
48 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Schubert Cottage	4034/864	18397	B27
2 Pool St	Birdwood	St Albans (stone house & outbuilding)	5131/1	14751	B30
Shannon St	Birdwood	Avenue of River Red Gums	–	–	B34, T20
2 Shannon St	Birdwood	St Matthew's Catholic Church, cemetery & railings	5358/374	14879	B36
(7) Shannon St	Birdwood	Weighbridge	5563/63	14942	B38
(9) Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop & residence (former Pflaum store and residence)	5563/63	14942	B39
10 Shannon St	Birdwood	Real estate agency (former bank)	5364/61	14875	B40
11-15 Shannon St	Birdwood	former stables, Birdwood Mill	5563/63	14942	B42
11-15 Shannon St	Birdwood	former wattle bark mill & posts, Birdwood Mill	5563/63	14942	B43
12 Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood Post Office	5244/255	18214	B44
(16) Shannon St	Birdwood	Café, former Mill Manager's house	5388/318	14870	B45
17 Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop, attached residence, & barn	5439/97	18339	B46
20 Shannon St	Birdwood	Blumberg Hotel	5261/286	14867	B47
26, 26A Shannon St	Birdwood	House & showroom (fmr Maerschel's garage & residence)	5261/404	14866	B48
27 Shannon St	Birdwood	House, former Bismarck Hotel	5760/805	14948	B49
31 Shannon St	Birdwood	former Theo Pflaum House	5116/562	14950	B51
33 Shannon St	Birdwood	House & outbuildings, former bakery & residence	5315/514	14951	B52
34 Shannon St	Birdwood	Gallery, former saddler's shop & residence	5418/64	14863	B53
35 Shannon St	Birdwood	former primary school	5388/318	14855 14857 14858	B54
36 Shannon St	Birdwood	German settler's cottage	5101/634	14862	B55
41 Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop & residence	5157/93	14955	B56
42 Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood Institute	5497/831	14859	B58
(42a) Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood Soldiers' Memorial Arch	5388/318	14858	B59
(44) Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood High School	5388/318	14858	B61
(46) Shannon St	Birdwood	former Pflaum House & garden, Birdwood Area School	5388/318	14858	B62
52 Shannon St	Birdwood	House, Aberfoyle	5304/833	14852	B65
54 Shannon St	Birdwood	former railway employee's house	5086/171	14851	B66
56 Shannon St	Birdwood	former railway house & garage	5582/42	14850	B67
66 Shannon St	Birdwood	former blacksmith's shop	5729/954	14842	B71
81 Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop & residence, former Sturm workshop	5740/880	14995	B72
Adelaide-Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	former Blumberg Bible Christian Chapel, school & manse	5416/162	15998	B112
Angas Creek Rd	nr Birdwood	Mueller farm (house, barn & pigsty)	5843/868	19033	B86
Angas Creek Rd	nr Birdwood	former Zadow farm complex	5670/164	15437	B87
Blocks Rd	nr Birdwood	Blocks farm (cottage, barn & stables)	5138/31,	15336	B88

Street Address	Locality	Place	CT	Assess no.	2003 no.
			5146/824		
Cromer Rd, Bonney Flat	nr Birdwood	Cromer Road Cemetery	5764/781	15245	B89
Leske Rd	nr Birdwood	former Leske farmhouse & cellar with loft	5103/597	15015	B90
Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	Ivynook cottage, former post office & shop	5843/863	15442	B91
Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	Travellers Inn, former blacksmith' s shop & plaque	5228/843	15973	B92
Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	Stony Creek Bridge	5197/182	15273	B109
Martin Hill Rd	nr Birdwood	former butcher's cellar (Wegener)	5286/424	18847	B93
Mt Pleasant Rd	nr Birdwood	Akhira, house, barn, outbuilding & wall	5648/703	15259	B94
Onkaparinga Valley Rd	nr Birdwood	Stone farmhouse & outbuildings	5526/996	14785	B110
Onkaparinga Valley Rd	nr Birdwood	Pioneer German farm complex	5233/977	14784	B111
Rathjen Rd	nr Birdwood	Jerilderie (farmhouse)	5422/375	15008	B95
Warren Rd	nr Birdwood	Sunny Morn, German farmhouse & cellar with loft	5285/426	15217	B96
Wintons Rd	nr Birdwood	former Scupin house (2-storey)	5177/31	15974	B97
Gorge Road	Cudlee Creek	Hoad's Bridge	–	–	CC01
Gorge Road / Holland's Creek Rd	Cudlee Creek	Pair of large barns	5699/888	16813	CC02
Gorge Road	Cudlee Creek	Cudlee Creek Store, former creamery	3529/16	16887	CC03
Lot 70, Gould Place	Cudlee Creek	Cudlee Creek Methodist Church	3964/126	16761	CC11
Lot 71, Gould Place	Cudlee Creek	Cudlee Creek Cemetery	5849/800	16760	CC12
Hannaford Road	Cudlee Creek	Hannaford Barn	5621/193	16177	CC13
	nr Cudlee Creek	Half-timbered barn	5822/384	16893	CC14
Millbrook Reservoir	nr Cudlee Creek	Sunning Hill Bridge (submerged)	–	–	CC15
Sunninghill Road	nr Cudlee Creek	Millbrook Primary School (ruin)	5760/136	16884	CC16
Agnes St	Forreston	Cottage & outbuilding, Crook's Cottage	5797/678	15922	F01
Lot 29, Jamieson St	Forreston	former Mission House	5591/645	15927	F03
Lot 44, Jamieson St	Forreston	Farley's cottage	5226/395	15916	F05
Lot 51, Jamieson St	Forreston	Slab cottage	5400/259	15912	F06
Off Jamieson St	Forreston	Cellar Bridge	797/3	–	F08
Forreston Rd	Forreston	House, former wine shop & post office	5839/47	15933	F09
Lot 2 Forreston Rd	Forreston	House, former Eglinton Store & Post Office	5268/982	15814	F11
Forreston Rd	Forreston	former Forrest House	4050/317	–	F12
Forreston Rd	Forreston	House, former Forreston Baptist Church	5603/332	15931	F13
Forreston Rd	Forreston	former school	5077/681	15891	F14
Alexander Forrest Rd	nr Forreston	Homestead, Masula Park	4027/141	15815-6	F15
Forreston Rd	nr Forreston	Slab farm buildings & stone house, Lansdowne	5251/823	15942	F16
Quinns Rd	nr Forreston	Tollcross, former farmhouse & dairy	5538/53	15905	F17
1 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Primary School	5557/423	15654	G01
6 Albert St	Gumeracha	Shop, residence, workshop & outbuilding	5732/597	15642	G03
9 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Post Office	270/233	15658	G06
16 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Police Station, Court House & stables	5753/828	15639	G08
22-24 Albert St	Gumeracha	Shop & residence, former General Store	5184/178	15634	G10

Street Address	Locality	Place	CT	Assess no.	2003 no.
24 Albert St	Gumeracha	Store	5184/178	15634	G11
28-30 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Hotel & outbuilding	5435/237	15632	G13
47 Albert St	Gumeracha	Federation Park & Memorial Arch	5479/797	18210	G18
47 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Town Hall	5479/797	15676	G20
1 Beavis Court	Gumeracha	Randell's Workers' Cottages	5119/166	15708	G22
Birdwood Rd	Gumeracha	The Big Rocking Horse	5777/441, 5761/752	15454	G23
David St/Victoria St	Gumeracha	Timber-slab stables & attached stone barn	5319/126	15570	G24
Gumeracha-Lobethal Rd	Gumeracha	Dry-stone wall supporting dam	5567/201	15536	G27a
2 John Fisher Ave	Gumeracha	House, former coachhouse	5088/572	15631	G28
6 Murray St	Gumeracha	Settler's cottage	5299/114	15596	G33
7 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Killara	5124/316	15600	G43
8 Victoria St	Gumeracha	former Kenton Arms Hotel	5091/233	15576	G44
13 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Outbuilding, former settler's cottage	5595/656	15617	G47
15 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Settler's cottage	5562/109	15618	G49
28 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Baptist Manse	5809/956	15549	G53
30 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Salem Baptist cemetery, outbuilding & rows of trees	5846/295	15548	G55
32 Victoria St	Gumeracha	House, former Police Station & Court House	5326/340	15547	G56
Gumeracha-Lobethal Rd	Gumeracha	former Randell's Mill	5659/866	15538	G25
38 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Mill Cottage, former mill manager's house	5108/214	15544	G57
7 Wellington St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Uniting Church & Hall	5696/29	15604	G59
9 Wellington St	Gumeracha	Uniting Church Manse	5207/309	15605	G61
19 Wellington St	Gumeracha	Outbuilding, former settler's cottage	5467/849	15608	G66
Adelaide-Mannum Rd	nr Gumeracha	Winton Cottage	5327/188	15967	G67
Forrester Rd	nr Gumeracha	Mile-post	—	—	G69
Gumeracha-Cudlee Ck Rd	nr Gumeracha	Gumeracha Bridge	5412/962	16747	G72
Gumeracha-Cudlee Ck Rd	nr Gumeracha	Gumeracha Weir & tunnel	5828/575	16750	G73
Retreat Valley Rd	nr Gumeracha	Timber-slab farm building	5284/713	16148	G74
Mannum Rd	nr Gumeracha	Cottage, old dairy & well, Rocky Glen	5327/188- 191	15967	G75
Blackhill Rd	Houghton	Houghton War Memorial	5343/354	17268	H03
Blackhill Rd	Houghton	Gravestone, NW of CWA	5462/765	17249	H04
Horn St	Houghton	Robenia Cottage	5697/535, 394/557	17261	H06
Horn St	Houghton	House, former Methodist Church	5130/501	17262	H07
Horn St	Houghton	Houghton Uniting Church & Hall (fmr Congregational)	5352/773	17264	H09
Houghton Hollow Rd	Houghton	Bristol House	5635/824	17309	H12
Johns Rd	Houghton	Houghton Cemetery	5661/982	17259	H13
Lower North East Rd	Houghton	former Rechabite Lodge	5745/618	17240	H14
Lower North East Rd	Houghton	Houghton Common	5343/353	17282	H16
Lower North East Rd	Houghton	Houghton Primary School	1229/59	17284	H17
North East Rd	Inglewood	Outbuilding, former settlers' cottage	5526/907	18359	IN02
North East Rd	Inglewood	Inglewood produce store	5436/345	17224	IN04

Street Address	Locality	Place	CT	Assess no.	2003 no.
North East Rd	Inglewood	Inglewood Bridge	–	–	IN07
North East Rd	Inglewood	House & outbuilding, former store & post office	5271/4	17181	IN08
Black Hill Rd	nr Inglewood	Outbuilding, former farmhouse, Ingleview	5797/799	17203	IN10
Chapman Rd	nr Inglewood	Alcorn Farm (barn, house & shed)	5421/376	17531	IN11
Gumeracha Road	nr Inglewood	Chain of Ponds Cemetery	583/740	17414	IN12
North East Rd	nr Inglewood	Ingleside, former jam factory & house	5524/842	17408	IN13
North East Rd	nr Inglewood	Breakneck cutting	–	–	IN14
Berryhill Rd	Kenton Valley	former Hartley Vale church & school	5077/815	16123	KV1
Gumeracha/Lobethal Rd	Kenton Valley	House, former Aenon Baptist Chapel	5209/984	16041	KV2
Hatchlands Rd	Kenton Valley	Hatchlands homestead	5421/306	16126	KV3
Netherhill Rd	Kenton Valley	Cottage, Netherhill Road	5547/357	16138	KV4
Netherhill Rd	Kenton Valley	Netherhill (house, dairy & tree)	5483/749	16135	KV5
Woodlands Rd	Kenton Valley	Woodlands farmhouse & outbuilding	5298/274	16053	KV6
Woodlands Rd	Kenton Valley	Hawthorn Farm, cottage, cellar & well	5087/733	16063	KV7
Burford Hill Rd	nr Kenton Valley	former settlers' cottage, Burford Hill Rd	5208/289	16050	KV8
Burford Hill Rd	nr Kenton Valley	Farmhouse, slab shed, stone barn & sheds	5298/159	16069	KV9
Burford Hill Rd	nr Kenton Valley	former farmhouse, Burford Hill Road	5829/726 5397/362	16045	KV10
Retreat Valley Rd	nr Kenton Valley	Timber-slab shed	5723/593	–	KV11
5 Emma St	Kersbrook	Cottage, 5 Emma St	5285/560	16255	KB02
Kent Road	Kersbrook	Kersbrook Primary School, school & former residence	5516/454	16321	KB08
Chain Ponds / Lyndoch Rd	Kersbrook	Bowden's Barn	5357/100	16290	KB09
10 Scott St	Kersbrook	Church of Christ	5098/432, 5098/431	16282	KB11
13 Scott St	Kersbrook	Kersbrook Institute	5830/426	18741	KB12
36a Scott St	Kersbrook	House, former Wheatsheaf Inn	5772/180	19006	KB13
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	former Jones Cottage	5336/300	16295	KB18
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	Kersbrook Uniting Church & cemetery	5696/430	16306	KB19
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	Willomurra, homestead & barn	5224/287	16677	KB20
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	Ivanhoe, house & barn	5551/159	16685	KB21
Checker Hill Rd	near Kersbrook	Farmhouse	5822/385	19032	KB22
Deloraine Rd	near Kersbrook	House, Puddledock Farm	5487/154	16666	KB23
Watts Gully Rd	nr Kersbrook	Watts Gully mine shaft, Warren Conservation Park	–	–	KB27
Lower Hermitage Rd	Lower Hermitage	Linlithgow	5451/904	17510	LH1
Warner Rd	Lower Hermitage	Barn, former chapel & school	5436/910	17479	LH4
2 Mount View Rd	Mount Torrens	Cottage & well, 2 Mount View Rd	5128/462	15030	M01
2 Prescott St	Mount Torrens	House, former school	5525/408	15048	M02
1 Springhead Rd	Mount Torrens	Palm Villa, house, stone wall & palm trees	5624/256	15082	M03
2 Springhead Rd	Mount Torrens	House, former shop & residence	5781/414	15106	M04
14 Springhead Rd	Mount Torrens	House, former blacksmith's shop & residence	5441/798	15100	M08
2 Thomas St	Mount Torrens	House, former Methodist manse	5210/792	15139	M10

Street Address	Locality	Place	CT	Assess no.	2003 no.
1 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Mt Torrens Hotel	5126/404	15112	M11
4 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Garage, former carpenter's shop	5799/316, 5799/317	15059	M12
5 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Shop & house	5811/493	15114	M13
6 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House & outbuildings, former cobbler's shop	5145/812	15058	M14
Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Mount Torrens Bridge	–	–	M15
7A Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, former wheelwright's shop & residence	5826/3	15115	M16
9 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Sumner's Bakery	5066/851	15116	M17
12 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, well & picket fence	5477/220	15055	M19
15 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Sancreed, house & outbuildings (former post office)	5797/335	15119	M21
16 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, former warehouse	5314/843	15053	M22
17 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Coach house	5318/542	15120	M23
21 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Townsend House	5575/397	15122	M24
23-25 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Shop, former flour mill	5545/413	15123	M25
24 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, shop, barn & wall	5538/476	15049	M26
26-30 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Uniting Church	5720/955, 471/229	15039	M27
27 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Marlow Cottage & stone wall	5293/129	15124	M28
29 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, 29 Townsend St	5535/790	15125	M29
31 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Cambridge House	5681/172, 5831/503	15126	M30
33 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House & stone wall, 33 Townsend Street	5816/300	15127	M32
35 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, 35 Townsend Street	5816/299	15128	M33
41 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House & outbuilding, former Mill Inn & stable	5741/275	15130	M35
3 Tuck St	Mount Torrens	St George's Anglican Church & cemetery	5650/777	15111	M36
Burford Hill Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Railway bridge	5411/182	14771	M38
Cyanide Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Cottage & barn, Cyanide Rd	5665/744	15367	M40
Oval Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Barton Springs, house & outbuilding	5144/731	15422	M41
off Tuck St	nr Mt Torrens	Barton Springs, former smithy & ruins	5820/974	15145	M42
Tungkillo Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Mount Torrens Cemetery	5753/756	15408	M43
Onkaparinga Valley Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Klose farm complex	5295/327	15175	M44
Springhead Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Willow Tree Cottage	5403/788	15411	M45
Murray Rd	Paracombe	Stone barn	5663/525	17045	P01
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	former Paracombe shearing shed	5155/961	17015	P02
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Community Hall & Soldiers' Memorial Arch	5439/6	17052	P03
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Claremont, barn & house	5808/55	17070	P04
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Uniting Church	5200/475	17085	P05
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Motors	5364/227	17112	P06
Paracombe Rd	nr Paracombe	Highercombe homestead	5499/386	17141	P07
Paracombe Rd	nr Paracombe	Highercombe, former winery	5797/25	17131	P08
Tilmouth Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Cold Store	331/944	17017	P09

4 Local Heritage Places ~ Register Assessment Reports

The following register assessment reports comprise recommendations for inclusion of significant places in a Local Heritage Register. These recommendations include supporting evidence including the discussion of the relevant criteria from the *Heritage Act 1993*.

Outbuilding (former shop & residence) and house**Place no.: B03**

Significant Fabric	Single-storey stone, timber and mud outbuilding (former shop and residence) and detached stone house.		
Address	6 Church St, Birdwood 5234		
Land Description	Lots 95 & 96, Section 6586, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5546/322	Assessment no.	18226
Owner	WG McDonald, 6 Church Street, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD12)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 1)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Town\BD 6 Church St.jpg		



former shop at 6 Church St from north, 2001

Outbuilding (former shop & residence) and house**Place no.: B03****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

There were four nodes of settlement which converged on the current town of Birdwood. The earliest was the Lutheran settlement along the Williamstown Road which constructed a church/school and cemetery as its first community buildings. During the mid 1850s, when the church and school were re-established nearer to the River Torrens, the main thoroughfare through the valley, and nodes two and three, the significant road 'Church Street' became a commonly used thoroughfare. A small shop was established at one end of church street (not far from the mill, but also near the significant Lutheran church site) which was particularly associated with Birdwood's earliest Lutheran node of settlement. The store with its attached residence played an important role in the early development of Blumberg. During the early part of the 20th century, the store was run by the Klose family. However, due to the greater convenience of the facilities in the centre of Birdwood, the store closed in about 1917. Although the storekeeper originally resided in the room attached to the store, a large separate house was later built on the lot (c1870s?). The surviving store with attached residence and detached house, together with the surviving c1850s cottage next door at no. 8 Church Street, form an important link between the first and third nodes of Birdwood. The property is currently owned by the church.

There are two significant stone buildings on the site. The early two-roomed stone, timber and mud former shop and residence located next to Church Street is of particular significance. Built in the mid 1850s, this building displays significant early German building techniques, including internal stake and daub walls, and deep ceiling panels of straw and mud. Other features include timber-framed windows. Later detached stone house has red-brick dressings, timber lintels and a [modern half-hipped roof]. Features include timber-framed openings with eight-paned casement windows, [modern red-brick dressings and a modern concave corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The early shop and residence have a significant association with the early commercial and residential development of Birdwood and demonstrate the way of life of early German settlers and their construction methods. The detached house has important associations with the significant earlier shop and residence.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early commercial and residential development of the first and third nodes of Birdwood.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of early German shopkeepers and settlers.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the shop.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, the shop especially being a significant example of early German construction techniques including use of stone, timber, straw and mud for external & internal walls & ceilings.

REFERENCES

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 143-4.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp Young 19-20, 193, 199-200.

Mulberry Cottage**Place no.: B05****Significant fabric** Stone cottage with loft.**Address** 8 Church St, Birdwood 5234**Land Description** Lot 3, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga**Certificate of Title** CT 5167/560**Assessment no.** 14922**Owner** KJ & GM Hodgson, 8 Church Street, Birdwood SA 5234**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (BD13)
- Young et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 2)

Photo filename

Local Photos\Birdwood Town\BD 8 Church St.jpg

*House, 8 Church St from north-west, 2001*

Mulberry Cottage

Place no.: B05

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

There were four nodes of settlement which converged on the current town of Birdwood. The earliest was the Lutheran settlement along the Williamstown Road which constructed a church/school and cemetery as its first community buildings. During the mid 1850s, when the church and school were re-established nearer to the River Torrens, the main thoroughfare through the valley, and nodes two and three, the significant road 'Church Street' became a commonly used thoroughfare. A small shop was established at one end of church street (not far from the mill, but also near the significant Lutheran church site) which was particularly associated with Birdwood's earliest Lutheran node of settlement. The store with its attached residence played an important role in the early development of Blumberg. Another German building was constructed in the lot adjacent to this early store. This was a typical German settlers' residence of the 1850s, which together with the store, forms an important link between the first and third nodes of Birdwood. The property is currently owned by the church.

The original two-roomed cottage with loft above is constructed of stone with stone dressings and a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof (originally thatch or shingle). Features include timber-framed openings with timber casement windows. [There are also timber bargeboards, a raked corrugated-iron verandah with timber posts and a skillion-roofed extension to rear with a red-brick chimney.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good surviving example of a mid-19th-century German settlers' cottage which displays the way of life of the original settlers in the area and has significant associations with the early development of the town of Birdwood.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early development of the town of Birdwood, and in particular with the integration of the first and third nodes of settlement.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the way of life of the early German settlers.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an important surviving example of early German stone construction methods.*
-

REFERENCES

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 145-6.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 19-20 & 175.

Lutheran church, manse, school, belltower, tree & shed Place no.: B07

Significant fabric Stone church with scissor-frame roof timbers, original German cottage with steeply-pitched roof, stone school building with classical detailing, timber belltower with cast-iron bell, stone shed with gable roof, and mature oak tree.

Address Church St, Birdwood 5234
Land Description Lot 95, Section 6586, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5663/45 **Assessment no.** 18226
Owner Holy Cross Lutheran Church, Church Street, Birdwood SA 5234

State Heritage Status Nominated 6 July 1978 **HSA file no.** 10516
 Rejected 18 August 1995

Other Assessments

- Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (BD42)
- Young et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 2)

Photo filename Local Photos\Birdwood town\BD Lutheran school.jpg



Lutheran School from south, 2001

Lutheran church, manse, school, belltower, tree & shed**Place no.: B07****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

In 1848, the residents of Birdwood's first settlement area along the Williamstown Road established a cemetery on section 6598, land which they leased from the South Australian Company. The first burial was that of seven-year-old Juliane Huebner in July 1848. During the late 1840s, the German settlers held Lutheran services in the cottage of Herr Kruger (just south of the cemetery), and in 1850, they erected a church a little to the east of the cemetery. This church was probably also the location of Blumberg's first school, which was first documented in the 1852 SA Company records. The cemetery continued to be used until June 1854 by which time ten burials had taken place there.

In 1853, the trustees of the Lutheran Church (JG Kalms, JG Hoffmann & S Mueller) purchased 3½ acres of section 6386 from JG Blümel. This was a more accessible site about a third of a mile south-east of the original church. In 1854, the congregation relocated their 1850 church to this site. The strong Lutheran tradition of the Birdwood town was further developed when a separate Lutheran church was constructed in 1853. This was established near the mill after the 1853 split in Pastor Fritsche's congregation. However, this second Lutheran church did not survive for long, and the building was later used as a school and eventually demolished.

Meanwhile, the only surviving Lutheran church in Birdwood was constructed on Church Street in 1860. This building replaced the one which had been moved from the original Lutheran site, and was a large stone building named the Holy Cross Evangelical Church. Soon after the first resident pastor was instated in 1855, a minister's residence was constructed alongside what is now Church Street. A school was built alongside Church Street in c1855, and a schoolmaster's house was built at right-angles to the western end of the school and 1860 church in the late 19th century. These three buildings together with the early manse formed a square with open corners around a courtyard which features a large centrally-located mature oak tree and a strong timber bell tower. The bell tower was constructed in about the mid 1870s to support a substantial bell marked 'Vickers Sons & Co. Limited Sheffield 1874 Patent Cast Steel 6226'. Gordon Young et al described the belltower as 'a modern reflection of an ancient Eastern European tradition which developed from the early timber churches with their separate bell towers' (Young, G et al, p 308). The school was closed in 1917 (during WWI when all Lutheran day schools were closed down). The former schoolmaster's residence was recently demolished and replaced with a large parish hall.

The **church** is a large rendered four-bay Gothic building constructed of random rubble with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include a timber scissor frame supporting the roof, lancet windows with projecting dressings and sills, timber bargeboards, buttresses to side walls, a projecting plinth, and a gable-roofed porch to west above which is a lancet-shaped dedication for the church '*Zum Kreuze Christi*'. The **school** is a classical three-bay building constructed of painted stone with stone dressings, brick round-arches above the windows, and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include fanlights above each of the tall timber-framed twelve-paned casement windows, painted projecting stone plinth, a red-brick chimney to south, and [a skillion-roofed smooth-rendered extension to east]. The **manse** is a much-extended mid C19 German cottage constructed of rendered stone with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a red-brick chimney and an original steeply-pitched roof-line over the original cottage. The **belltower** is constructed of four large square-profile sawn-timber posts which are joined by similar crossed-braces. This timber-frame then supports the bell, above which is a corrugated-iron gable roof resting on two timber lintels. The bell carries the inscription: 'Vickers Sons & Co Limited, Sheffield 1874 Patent Cast Steel 6226'. There is also a mature **oak tree** in the centre of the Lutheran courtyard to the west of the belltower. The base of this tree is encircled by seats which have been attached to the trunk. There is also a stone **outbuilding** [garage] with a corrugated-iron gable roof.

Lutheran church, manse, school, belltower, tree & shed**Place no.: B07****STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE**

The Lutheran church complex at Birdwood has significant associations with the early development of Birdwood, especially with the earliest node of German development near Williamstown Road, and with the early religious and educational history of the town. The c1850s stone school building and the c1870s timber belltower are also outstanding and rare surviving examples of their respective building methods, and the roof of the church displaying an excellent example of a timber scissor-frame. The church and school are significant local landmarks, with the oak tree also making a significant contribution to the history of the complex. Furthermore, the house, church and school also demonstrate the way of life of the early settlers in the area, and have played an important role in the lives of many local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a significant complex of buildings which is associated with the early development of the first node of Lutheran settlement near Birdwood, as well as having significant associations with the later development of the town of Birdwood, including its religious and educational development.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, the way of life of early Lutheran pastors, as well as the way in which the early settlers practised religion and received their education.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the Lutheran church or school.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, especially in the case of the school which is an excellent surviving example of 1850s stone school construction, the church which has a fine timber scissor-frame roof, and the belltower, which is an outstanding and rare example of c1870s timber tower construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Lutheran establishment of Birdwood.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, especially the tall church which can be viewed from several directions across the open fields, and the school building which lies adjacent to Church Street.
- (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area*, being a mature oak tree which forms the centre of the significant Lutheran church complex.

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission, Register of the National Estate (Identified, file no. 3/09/081/0016).
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- *Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church History* [pamphlet].
- Nicol, Robert 1988, *Cemeteries of South Australia*, p 276.
- Rathjen, G 1978, *Sources and Tributaries*, p 36.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 203-5.
- South Australian Directories.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25 & Volume 38 p 41.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12-3, 70, 217-8, 220-3, 307-8.

Lutheran church, manse, school, belltower, tree & shed

Place no.: B07

Photo filename Local Photos\Birdwood town\BD Lutheran belltower.jpg



Lutheran belltower from W, 2001

Photo filename Local Photos\Birdwood town\BD Lutheran church.jpg



Lutheran Church from SW, 2001

Lutheran Cemetery**Place no.: B08**

Significant fabric	Early Lutheran cemetery including two 1880s timber grave markers, and 19 th -century and early-20 th -century gravestones, railings & brick structures.		
Address	Church St, Birdwood 5234		
Land Description	Lot 95, Section 6586, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5663/45	Assessment no.	18226
Owner	Holy Cross Lutheran Church, Church Street, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	HSA file no. Nil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • National Trust of South Australia, file • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD42) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 2a) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood town\BD Lutheran cemetery.jpg		



Lutheran cemetery, timber grave marker from east, 2001

Lutheran Cemetery

Place no.: B08

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1848, the residents of Birdwood's first settlement area along the Williamstown Road established a cemetery on section 6598, land which they leased from the South Australian Company. The first burial was that of seven-year-old Juliane Huebner in July 1848. During the late 1840s, the German settlers held Lutheran services in the cottage of Herr Kruger (just south of the cemetery), and in 1850, they erected a church a little to the east of the cemetery. This church was probably also the location of Blumberg's first school, which was first documented in the 1852 SA Company records. The cemetery continued to be used until June 1854 by which time ten burials had taken place there. In 1853, the trustees of the Lutheran Church (JG Kalms, JG Hoffmann & S Mueller) purchased 3½ acres of section 6386 from JG Blümel. This was a more accessible site about a third of a mile south-east of the original church. In 1854, the congregation relocated their 1850 church to this site and had their first burial in the newly consecrated graveyard. The earliest located memorial in the second cemetery is that of Johanna Berndt who died in 1861. The most remarkable surviving memorials in the cemetery are the two timber grave-markers of the early 1880s. These are rare surviving example of a once common and convenient form of memorial, especially associated with early Lutheran cemeteries but now rarely surviving.

The Lutheran cemetery includes various rows of memorials and gravestones and a variety of mature trees including cypresses, some of which are obscuring and damaging the early graves. Outstanding features of the cemetery include the two timber grave-markers (c early 1880s) which are surrounded by iron railings. There are also many important stone and marble gravestones, iron crosses, iron railings, and some unusual c1900 brick surrounds.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early Lutheran cemetery has significant associations with the early history and establishment of the town of Birdwood, and with the strong Lutheran Heritage of the area. It has also played an important part in the lives of local residents, and includes rare surviving examples of early timber memorials which demonstrate late 19th-century Lutheran burial customs.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associations with the early establishment of the town of Birdwood, and with its religious and social development.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, with two surviving timber grave markers which demonstrate the burial customs of the early Lutheran pioneers.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those whose loved ones have been interred and commemorated in the cemetery.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, having two rare surviving examples of timber memorials, as well as fine local examples of gravestones, iron railings and brickwork.

REFERENCES

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 203-5.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25 & Volume 38 p 41.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12-3, 217-8 & 308.

Blumberg Mews, former stables**Place no.: B09**

Significant fabric	Original two-storey stone stable building (running WSW to ENE) with red-brick dressings, gable roof and attached base of C19 single-storey stone extension to ENE.		
Address	7 Cromer Rd, Birdwood 5234		
Land Description	Lot 41, Section 6595, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5334/493	Assessment no.	14999
Owner	Southington Pty Ltd, PO Box 277, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • National Trust of South Australia, Recorded list • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 8) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood town\BD former stables Cromer Rd.jpg		

*Blumberg Mews, former stables from south-west, 2001*

Blumberg Mews, former stables**Place no.: B09****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

This former shop and residence on the corner of Cromer Road and Shannon Street is principally associated with significant early carpenter Conrad Sturm. In 1873, Sturm arrived in Blumberg where he soon established a successful carpentry, cabinet making and building business. He was responsible for constructing the town's Institute in 1885, as well as many other 'neat and commodious dwellings' in Blumberg. These included his own joinery shop and showroom on lot 14, and the large stables behind on part section 6595. It is believed that the coach house and stables were constructed in the mid 1870s. Sturm also served as an undertaker for the town, and produced fine furniture by himself and in partnership with Mr Hugentobler. The South Australian Art Gallery on North Terrace owns a fine circular marquetry table by Hugentobler & Sturm. The former barn and stable was substantially extended and modified in the late 20th century, when it was converted to an imposing residence. The extensions have been done using similar materials and detailing to the original fabric, and the residence is called 'Blumberg Mews'.

Blumberg Mews is currently a large group of attached buildings comprising the original two-storey barn and stables (running WSW to ENE) with surviving parts of the attached single-storey C19 stone additions to ENE at the base of the [late-20th-century two-storey addition]. There is also a substantial [single- and two-storey late-20th-century addition] along the western end of the original stable. The original barn and stable comprises a two-storey bluestone building with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. There was also a two-roomed late-19th-century single-storey stone extension with a skillion roof to the rear (NNW) and side (ENE, now at the base of the late-20th-century extension). There are cambered arches over the original door and loft openings, and semi-circular arches over the tall windows. Other features include projecting brick capping and coursing at the top of the gable wall and small triple ventilators within the gable.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early stable and barn has significant associations with the late-19th-century development of Birdwood and with prominent local builder and craftsman Conrad Sturm, and is an outstanding example of local building construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the late-19th-century development of Birdwood.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of a large bluestone and redbrick barn and stable which demonstrates high quality construction techniques in the area.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely Conrad Sturm, prominent local builder and craftsman.*

REFERENCES

- Art Gallery of South Australia, 'Hugentobler & Sturm Marquetry Table' [Notes on exhibit].
- *Mount Barker Courier* 31 May 1907, p 2 [Obituary of Conrad Sturm].
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2260.
- Rathjen, G 1979, *Sources and Tributaries*, p 43.
- *The Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, Vol 11 p 779.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*. Volume 37 p 28.
- Verbal: Jane Logos
- Young pp 19, 20, 98, 196 & 213-14

Meribah (house, former butter factory)**Place no.: B10**

Significant fabric Two-storey stone building with red-brick dressings.

Address (9) Cromer Rd, Birdwood 5234
Land Description Lot 2, Section 6595, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5501/82
Owner PHM Henry, PO Box 120, Birdwood SA 5234

Assessment no. 15000**State Heritage Status**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (BD21)
- Young et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 9)

Photo filename

Local Photos\Birdwood town\BD Meribah.jpg

*Meribah from east, 2001*

Meribah (house, former butter factory)**Place no.: B10**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Torrens Valley was one of the most important farming district in the Adelaide Hills. First wheat and grain crops were explored in the mid-19th century, and then the dairy and fruit industries gain prominence in the late 19th century and early 20th century. Towns such as Woodside, Lobethal and Gumeracha all established their own dairy factories in line with the development and success of the local dairy industry. In Birdwood, one of the entrepreneurs to try to profit from the growth of the dairy industry was BA Stein. In 1907, Stein established the Meribah dairy factory on Cromer Road not far from the River Torrens. However, despite his enterprising plans, mismanagement caused it to close within a year. The butter factory was then converted to a residence during the early 20th century.

Two-storey bluestone building with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed double-hung sash windows with projecting sills to ground floor, dormer windows to upper floor, timber bargeboards and detailing to gables, and a corrugated-iron bull-nose verandah on timber posts.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Meribah has significant associations with the early-20th-century industrial development of Birdwood and with its residential development.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with Birdwood's industrial and residential development.*

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission, Register of the National Estate (Identified, file no. 3/09/081/0013).
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 2260.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 161-2.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 20, 131, 197, 215, 286-8 & Appendix C.

Shop & residence, cottage and stables**Place no.: B13**

Significant fabric Stone shop with attached residence to north and east, detached symmetrical German settlers' cottage (stone with gable roof and timber casements), 15-bay stone stable block with skillion roof, and small stone outbuilding to west of cottage.

Address 1 Olivedale St, Birdwood 5234
Land Description Lot 3, Section 6594, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5229/42 **Assessment no.** 14660
Owner PG & Z Leske, 1 Olivedale Street, Birdwood SA 5234

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (BD39)
- Young et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 15)

Photo filename Local Photos\Birdwood Olivedale St\BD house 1 Olivedale St.jpg



former shop & residence, from south-west, 2001

Shop & residence, cottage and stables**Place no.: B13****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The settlement of Oliventhal was founded after December 1857 when JC Aberle & JG Lindner purchased section 6594 from George Fife Angas and then proceeded to subdivide it into large allotments for settlers who wanted small-scale farms of a few acres. In 1867, lot H was purchased by wine-merchant Ignazio Descovich, a local businessman who established a wine shop called the 'Junction Wine Shades'. On 17 March 1871, the following advertisement was placed in the *Gumeracha and North-eastern Advertiser*: 'For Sale - The well-known premises known as Descovich's, situated at the junction of the Mt Pleasant and Mt Torrens roads, comprising Wine Shop, Nine-roomed Dwelling House, Cellar, Stabling for 16 horses, Outbuildings, and One and a quarter acre of Land. The premise being so advantageously situated on the Main North Eastern Road afford a splendid stand for a Public House...' The layout of the existing buildings had a corner shop flanked by residential sections to the north and west, a small detached stone cottage to west, and a long row of stables adjacent to Cromer Road. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries this property on the edge of Oliventhal offered meals, accommodation and stabling for passing travellers, as well as serving as a local general store and wine shop. Later in the 20th century it was used as a shop and residence, and it is currently a residence.

This complex includes three main buildings as well as some smaller stone outbuildings. The **former wine shop and attached residence** on the corner of Olivedale Street and Cromer Road is a single-storey rendered stone building with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include chamfered corner, timber-framed openings and a concave corrugated-iron verandah. Residential additions to the north and north-east are also stone with timber-framed openings including double-hung sash windows. The small detached **cottage** to the NE of the store is a single-storey symmetrical bluestone building with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include central timber-framed doorway flanked by two timber-framed multi-pane casement windows, a raked corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts, and a red-brick chimney. To the north of the former wine shop, running along Cromer Road, are the 15-bay **stables**. These are a single-storey stone building with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron skillion roof. Features include slit windows for each horse-stall, and timber barge-boards along the roof line. There is also a smaller stone outbuilding to the west of the cottage.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early wine shop, residence, cottage and stables have significant associations with the development of Olivedale and Birdwood, and especially with its commercial development. The cottage and stables also display the early way of life of local residents, and the complex has played an important role in the lives of the local community, especially those who have used the shop and stables.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the commercial development of Olivedale, especially during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being a small cottage and long stable block which demonstrate important things about the way of life of 19th-century residents of Olivedale.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the wine shop, general store and stables.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, the shop building being located on a prominent Birdwood corner.

REFERENCES

- *Gumeracha and North-eastern Advertiser*, 17 March 1871.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 197-8.
- *The Observer* 20 April 1867 p 1a.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 16, 93, 195, 213 & 315.

House & outbuilding, 9 Olivedale St**Place no.: B14**

Significant fabric	Symmetrical stone German cottage with casement windows, and detached stone barn with gable roof.	
Address	9 Olivedale St, Birdwood 5234	
Land Description	Part section 6594, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5764/148	Assessment no. 14664
Owner	SD & LJ Hemley, PO Box 222, Birdwood SA 5234	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance	
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Olivedale St\BD 9 Olivedale St #2 sm.jpg	



House, 9 Olivedale St from south-west, 2001

House & outbuilding, 9 Olivedale St**Place no.: B14**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The settlement of Oliventhal was founded after December 1857 when JC Aberle & JG Lindner purchased section 6594 from George Fife Angas and then proceeded to subdivide it into large allotments for settlers who wanted small-scale farms of a few acres. Oliventhal (now Olivedale) was the fourth node to be established as part of the early development of the current town of Birdwood. Unlike the Williamstown Road settlement where German settlers had large farms in a rural setting, or Blumberg where pioneers had smaller allotments, German settlers in the Oliventhal township had several acres apiece, so that they could combine small-scale farming with commercial and residential activities. Several early German settlers cottages survive along Olivedale Street, with a good example at number 9. This cottage also has an attractive garden and a stone outbuilding to the rear. The latter is believed to have been used as a carpenters shop, and is now an outbuilding.

Single-storey cottage constructed of rendered stone with a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof [with added gablet]. Features include timber-framed eight-paned casement windows, timber door, and a return concave verandah on timber posts. [There are also modern additions to rear.] To the rear (north) of the cottage is a stone outbuilding with a corrugated-iron gable roof. This barn has timber lintels and sill on the window in the south elevation, as open wall to east, timber slabs to gable end, and a the ruined walls of another outbuilding to west. The cottage is framed by two tall palm trees.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This Germanic cottage has significant associations with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrates the semi-rural character of that settlement.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrating its semi-rural character.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 232.
- Verbal: SD & LJ Hemley.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 4-5, 12, 42, 83-4.

Settlers' cottage, 16 Olivedale St**Place no.: B18**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone cottage with buttresses (excluding addition to front).		
Address	16 Olivedale St, Birdwood 5234		
Land Description	Lot 51, Section 6594, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5844/876	Assessment no.	14722
Owner	RR Hissey, 16 Olivedale St, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Olivedale St\BD 16 Olivedale St sm.jpg		



former settlers' cottage from north, 2002

Settlers' cottage, 16 Olivedale St**Place no.: B18****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The settlement of Oliventhal was founded after December 1857 when JC Aberle & JG Lindner purchased section 6594 from George Fife Angas and then proceeded to subdivide it into large allotments for settlers who wanted small-scale farms of a few acres. Oliventhal (now Olivedale) was the fourth node to be established as part of the early development of the current town of Birdwood. Unlike the Williamstown Road settlement where German settlers had large farms in a rural setting, or Blumberg where pioneers had smaller 'township' allotments, German settlers in the Oliventhal township had several acres apiece, so that they could combine small-scale farming with commercial and residential activities. Several early German farmhouses survive along Olivedale Street, with a good example being at number 16. This early farmhouse also had a large barn associated with it, which is now a residence (c no 18, on the corner of Edward Street). A substantial C20 addition has been made to the front of the original farmhouse at no 16.

Single-storey farmhouse with a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed multi-paned casement windows, a large chimney towards eastern end, a smaller red-brick chimney to west, and a large rendered stone buttress to eastern wall. [There is a late-20th-century skillion-roofed addition (filled-in verandah) to front (north) with horizontal bands of windows and a modern double front door.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early German farmhouse has significant associations with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrates the semi-rural character of that settlement.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

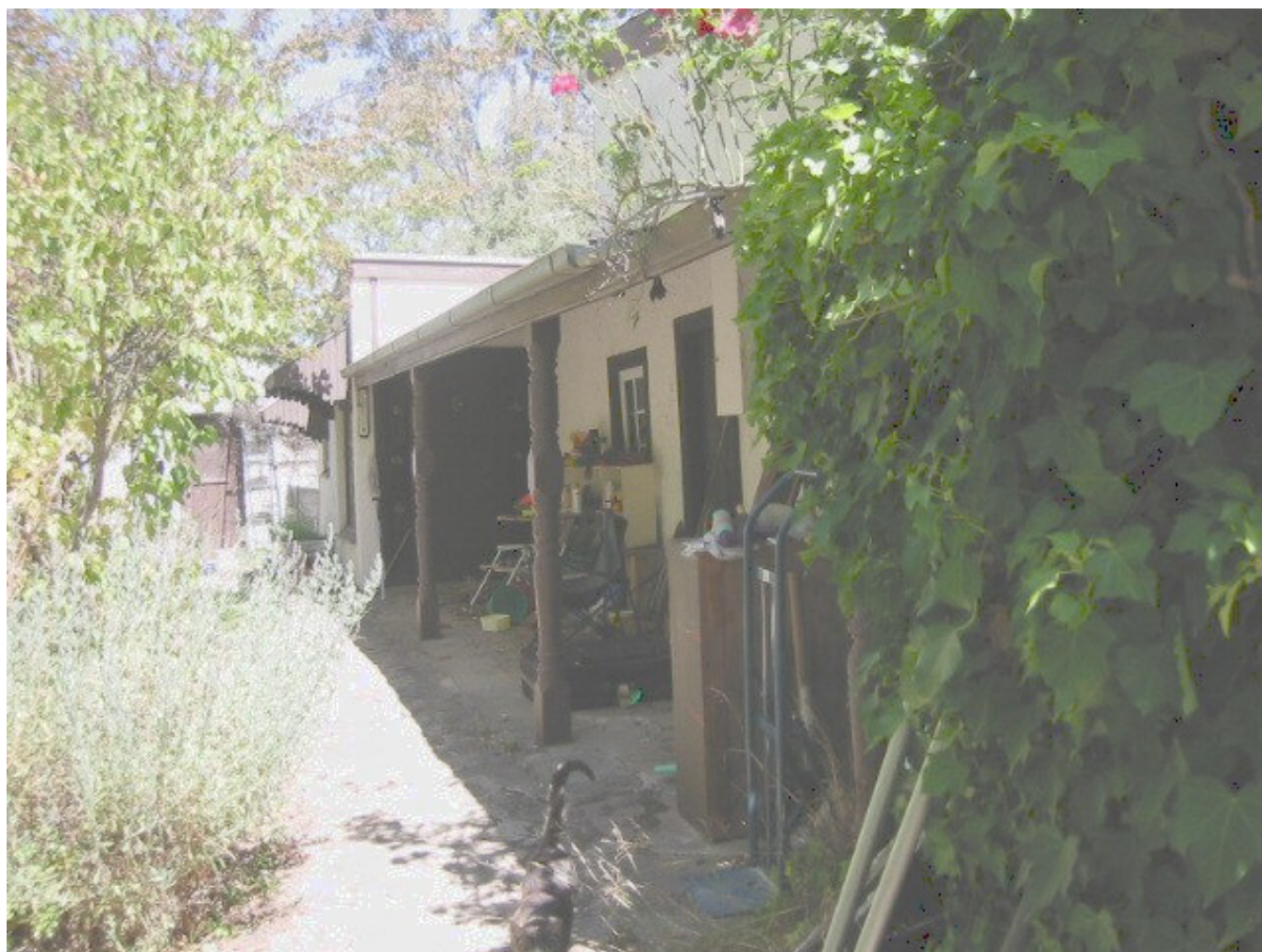
- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrating its semi-rural character.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, indicating the way of life of the early German settlers in Oliventhal.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, demonstrating the early stone construction techniques of the German pioneers and their use of buttressing and large chimneys where necessary.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 232.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 4-5, 12, 42, 83-4.

Cottage & cellar, 22 Olivedale St**Place no.: B21**

Significant fabric	Rendered German settlers cottage with gabled roof, and stone cellar with loft and gable roof.	
Address	22 Olivedale St, Birdwood 5234	
Land Description	Part section 6594, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5612/235	Assessment no. 14712
Owner	MP Goodwins, 22 Olivedale St, Birdwood SA 5234	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance 	
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Olivedale St\BD 22 Olivedale St #1.jpg	



22 Olivedale St from north east (cellar to rear), 2001

Cottage & cellar, 22 Olivedale St**Place no.: B21**

The settlement of Oliventhal was founded after December 1857 when JC Aberle & JG Lindner purchased section 6594 from George Fife Angas and then proceeded to subdivide it into large allotments for settlers who wanted small-scale farms of a few acres. Oliventhal (now Olivedale) was the fourth node to be established as part of the early development of the current town of Birdwood. Unlike the Williamstown Road settlement where German settlers had large farms in a rural setting, or Blumberg where pioneers had smaller 'township' allotments, German settlers in the Oliventhal township had several acres apiece, so that they could combine small-scale farming with commercial and residential activities. Several early German farmhouses survive along Olivedale Street, with a good example being at number 22. This early farmhouse with its associated cellar is located adjacent to the Blumberg Creek and would have been constructed in the mid to late 19th century. It has been altered and added to during the 20th century, but still retains much of its original form and character.

Single-storey rendered settlers' cottage with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include [modified casement windows and doors], timber bargeboards and a raked corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts. [There are modern additions to the south and west]. The small outbuilding (former cellar and loft) is located to the south-east of the cottage and is constructed of rendered stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof and timber bargeboards.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early German farmhouse and associated cellar has significant associations with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrates the semi-rural character of that settlement.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrating its semi-rural character.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, indicating the way of life of the early German settlers in Oliventhal.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 232.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 4-5, 12, 42, 83-4.

Weidenbach Cottage, 23 Olivedale St**Place no.: B22**

Significant fabric	Single-storey rendered cottage of post construction with timber casement windows.		
Address	23 Olivedale St, Birdwood 5234		
Land Description	Lot 3, Section 6524, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5082/766	Assessment no.	14670
Owner	DJ Ward, 80 Langham Place, Port Adelaide SA 5015		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD26) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 11) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Olivedale St\BD Weidenbach Cottage, Olivedale.jpg		



former Weidenbach Cottage from south-east, 2001

Weidenbach Cottage, 23 Olivedale St**Place no.: B22****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The settlement of Oliventhal was founded after December 1857 when JC Aberle & JG Lindner purchased section 6594 from George Fife Angas and then proceeded to subdivide it into large allotments for settlers who wanted small-scale farms of a few acres. In 1858, Aberle sold two acres of his Allotment G to Gustav Adolph Weidenbach, who also bought the remaining 3¼ acres of lot G in 1861. In 1858 or 59, Weidenbach built a predominantly timber cottage near the road on his allotment. GA Weidenbach was a farmer from Hamburg who arrived in South Australia in 1848 and settled briefly in Oliventhal, before taking up much larger tracts of land in Hawker, Nantawarra, Cunliffe and North Rhine. A 1970s study of the construction of Weidenbach's Oliventhal cottage indicates that it is probably a surviving example of 'post construction' rather than half-timbering. Several decades later, a red-brick section was also added.

Single-storey rendered cottage of post construction with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Post construction displays a once common but rarely surviving early South Australian building technique. The typical timber-frame for 'post construction' is similar to half-timbering except that it does not employ cross-braces. The structures are generally less stable and therefore have rarely survived into the 21st century. Post construction comprises a ground sill, posts and a wall-plate, with saplings or timber slabs (split logs) being fixed vertically between them. These tall rectangular panels are then filled in with panels of wattle and daub, brickwork, stonework, etc. (similar to half-timbered constructions). Later additions include a red-brick room to west of the earlier cottage, and later additions to rear.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding example of a mid-19th-century German settlers' cottage which has significant associations with the early development of Oliventhal and displays the way of life typical of its early residents. It is also significant as a rare surviving example of German post construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a well-preserved example of a mid-19th-century German settlers' cottage which has significant associations with the early settlement and development of Oliventhal.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early German settlers in this district.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a rare surviving example of mid-19th-century German post construction.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 27-40.
- Landorf, CM 1983, *Colonial building methods - post construction and timber construction*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 232.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 169-70.
- South Australian Directories.
- Statton, Jill [ed.] 1986, *Biographical index of South Australians 1836-1885*, p 1691.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 15, 156-7, 165, 170, 313 & 315.
- Young, G et al 1981, *Hahndorf Volume 2*, p 382.

Schubert Cottage**Place no.: B27**

Significant fabric	Single-storey red-brick cottage with timber casement windows and a corrugated-iron gable roof.		
Address	48 Olivedale St, Birdwood 5234		
Land Description	Lot R, Section 6594, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 4034/864	Assessment no.	18397
Owner	Radnoti Nominees Pty Ltd, c/o Post Office, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD46) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Olivedale St\BD Schubert cottage.jpg		



Cottage, 48 Olivedale St, from north-west, 2001

Schubert Cottage

Place no.: B27

The settlement of Oliventhal was founded after December 1857 when JC Aberle & JG Lindner purchased section 6594 from George Fife Angas and then proceeded to subdivide it into large allotments for settlers who wanted small-scale farms of a few acres. Oliventhal (now Olivedale) was the fourth node to be established as part of the early development of the current town of Birdwood. Unlike the Williamstown Road settlement where German settlers had large farms in a rural setting, or Blumberg where pioneers had smaller 'township' allotments, German settlers in the Oliventhal township had several acres apiece, so that they could combine small-scale farming with commercial and residential activities. Several early German cottages survive along Olivedale Street, with a good example being on allotment R. This allotment of approximately 4 acres was part of the land purchased by Lindner in December 1857. On 8 May 1858, Lindner sold this lot to Edward Schubert for £41. Soon after his purchase, Schubert constructed a two-roomed cottage from hand-made bricks, to which a stone room was added later that century. The cottage was also extended to the rear during the 20th century.

Single-storey symmetrical two-roomed rendered cottage constructed of hand-made (probably clamp-fired) bricks with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed casement windows, timber doors, and a raked corrugated-iron return verandah on timber posts. A circa late-19th-century stone room has been added to the north-east, and there are 20th-century additions to the south.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This German cottage has significant associations with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrates the semi-rural character of that settlement, and the typical lifestyle of early German settlers. It is also a significant early example of construction using hand-made bricks.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early development of Oliventhal and demonstrating its semi-rural character.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the typical way of life of the early German settlers in this district.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a rare mid-19th-century example of construction methods using irregular hand-made (probably clamp-fired) bricks.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 232.
- Moore, A, *Brickmakers in South Australia 1836-1936*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 211-12.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 4-5, 12, 42, 83-4 & 173-4.

St Albans (stone house & outbuilding)**Place no.: B30**

Significant fabric	Large stone house with return verandah and hipped corrugated-iron roof, and detached stone outbuilding with gable roof.		
Address	2 Pool St, Birdwood 5234		
Land Description	Lot 3, Section 6589, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5131/1		Assessment no. 14751
Owner	RR & RB Burton, 2 Pool St, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD45)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 11)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Town\BD St Albans #2 sm.jpg		



House and outbuilding from north-east, 2001

St Albans (stone house & outbuilding)**Place no.: B30****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Within the current township boundary of Birdwood, the first subdivisions were Blumberg at the western end of the Main Road (1856), and Oliventhal at the eastern end (1857). During subsequent decades, these early townships were slowly extended, with most new subdivision and settlement been situated between the two early centres. There were few side-streets of residential development as most took place along the main road. However, during the late 19th and 20th centuries, some side-streets including Talunga, Pool, Edward and Bleeze Streets were subdivided. The first major subdivision of this area occurred in 1896, when CA Neumann created the Talunga Street allotments by subdividing part of section 6588. Neumann's father August (Johann Friedrich August) took up sections 6588 and 6589 on 30 June 1851. These sections comprised 78 and 80 acres respectively and cost £1 per acre. During the 1850s, JFA Neumann was described as a farmer of Lobethal. In 1858, he also paid £70 for allotment Q in the new subdivision of Oliventhal. By the 1860s, Neumann was a shopkeeper in Blumberg, but by the mid 1870s he was a miller of Eudunda. Meanwhile his son, CA Neumann became a significant local resident, especially for his subdivision around Talunga Street, and over 33 years' service as the local post and telegraph operator (from 1885). During the late 19th century, either JFA or CA Neumann built a fine stone house on what is now Pool Street. There was also a late-19th-century detached stone outbuilding constructed to the east of the house.

Substantial single-storey bluestone house with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed double-hung sash windows, timber doors and door-frames, timber eaves-boards, painted red-brick chimneys with projecting cornices, and a substantial return verandah. The verandah has a corrugated-iron bull-nosed roof resting on timber posts with diagonal timber detailing, and a central gable with lattice-infill and finial. To the east of the house is a stone outbuilding/barn with a corrugated-iron gable roof, loft and raked verandah.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the most substantial house to be built in Birdwood during the 19th century, and has significant associations with the late-19th-century development of the town, especially its residential development.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a late-19th-century house and outbuilding which has significant associations with the successful development of Birdwood, and more specifically with the extension of residential development to side-streets during that period.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of a late-19th-century symmetrical villa which displays fine design, detailing and stone construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely significant early land-owner JFA and prominent Blumberg resident CA Neumann.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1854-96.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 27-40.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 209-10.
- *South Australian Directories*.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 19, 21, 156-7, 159, 188 & 245.

Avenue of River Red Gums**Place no.: B34**

Significant fabric	Avenue of River Red Gums along the north and south sides of the western end of Shannon Street.		
Address	Shannon St (west entry), Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Road reserve, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	–		
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Avenue of River Red Gums sm.jpg		



Avenue of River Red Gums from east, 2001

Avenue of River Red Gums

Place no.: B34

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The mature River Red Gums in this avenue date from before European settlement, and most are several hundreds of years old. Their significance to the local community is profound. Evidence of this includes the correspondence of Ern Pflaum, who wrote to Tom Playford regarding the destruction of the trees which form 'part of the avenue at the western approach', and received a reply on 29 April 1938. More recently, Bernard Arnold, editor of the *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, recommended that this avenue should be considered as part of the *Torrens Valley Heritage Survey 2002*.

The mature River Red Gums grow along the north and south sides of Shannon Street along the western entrance to Birdwood. The avenue starts to the west of Warren Road and carries through to the central Oval entrance (south) and Wegener Street (north).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This avenue has significant associations with the pre-European (ie Natural and Aboriginal) Heritage of this significant entry point to the zone. It also gives the many visitors to Birdwood a strong sense of arrival into the town, and helps to define the special character of Birdwood.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the pre-European history of Birdwood, and with the way in which the landscape has been formed since European settlement.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, forming an important sense of arrival into the zone which helps to define the town of Birdwood for visitors and local residents.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a prominent avenue of River Red Gums located along the western entry into Birdwood.*
 - (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area, being a group of trees which are viewed as having a special association with the history and development of Birdwood.*
-

REFERENCES

- Correspondence between Ern Pflaum & Thomas Playford, 1938.
- Verbal recommendation: Bernard Arnold, editor of the *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 26-7 & 231.

St Matthew's Catholic Church, cemetery & railings**Place no.: B36**

Significant fabric	Stone gable-roofed church building with attached porch (north), vestry (east) and hall (south), as well as the cemetery to south of church, including surviving late-19th-century and early-20th-century graves, monuments, railings & fencing.		
Address	2 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 98, Section 6586, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5358/374	Assessment no. 14879	
Owner	Adelaide Hills Catholic Parish, PO Box 718, Bridgewater SA 5155		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD37)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 16)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Catholic Church & Cem#1.jpg		

*Church & cemetery from south, 2001*

St Matthew's Catholic Church, cemetery & railings**Place no.: B36****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Roman Catholic families settled in the Blumberg area from the mid 1850s, with the first record of a Catholic service being the 1855 baptism of Catherine Murphy of 'Bloomberg'. During the 1860s, Mt Pleasant resident Mrs Mary O'Dea donated land for a church along the main street of Blumberg. The large stone Catholic church was dedicated to St Matthew on 8 September 1867. A cemetery was also established behind (to the south of) the church. The Blumberg church was attached to the Mount Barker parish and served an area stretching from Kersbrook and Chain of Ponds to Mt Pleasant. In 1895, Birdwood became the centre of a large new parish of Blumberg (which included part of Kapunda). In response to this, a large manse was constructed not far from the church between 1898–99 (recently demolished). The Catholic church and cemetery have special associations with the distinctive religious and social development of Birdwood. Birdwood has had an atypical religious development as, unlike other South Australian towns, it has not produced a Methodist or Anglican Church during the 19th century, but instead built Lutheran and Catholic churches during that period. It is certainly not unusual to find Lutheran churches as the major church in a South Australian town, but it is much rarer not to find a Methodist or Anglican church as the second church in the town. The fact that Birdwood supported a Catholic church in the late 1860s is directly connected to the cultural growth of the town, and the fact that although it was predominantly a German settlement, there were also a number of Irish settlers in the surrounding area.

Substantial single-storey four-bay church building constructed of rendered stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include projecting stone plinth, gabled porch to front, lancet windows with projecting sills (four to each side), timber doors, and stone capping to gables. There is also a similarly detailed two-level rendered stone hall attached to rear (south) of church. The cemetery to the rear (south) of the church has a variety of significant gravestone, monuments and metal railings dating from the late 19th and early 20th century. Adjacent to the church to the east, there is also a low fence constructed using metal railings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This significant local landmark has important associations with the distinctive religious development of Birdwood, and with its early cultural development. It is also an outstanding example of local church construction and has played an important role in the lives of local residents, especially Roman Catholics.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the distinctive religious history and cultural development of Birdwood and district.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have attended the church.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of local church design and stone construction.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being an outstanding building set on a hill overlooking the western entry to Birdwood.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 191-2.
- *The Observer*, 14-9-67 Sup 2e.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 17, 85-6, 218, 225-6 & 316.

Weighbridge

Place no.: B38

Significant fabric Cast-iron weighbridge including two plates, frame and inscription.

Address (7) Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234
Land Description Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5701/612
Owner History Trust of SA, Shannon St, Birdwood SA 5234**Assessment no.** 14942

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area**HSA file no.** Nil

Photo filename Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD weighbridge.jpg

Weighbridge from west, 2001

Weighbridge

Place no.: B38

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Birdwood weighbridge is predominantly associated with the Birdwood Mill. The Mill has been of vital importance to the town of Birdwood. It's construction by Blümel in 1854 was the catalyst for the successful subdivision of Blumberg, and it has provided ongoing employment and economic success for many subsequent decades of the town's history. Between 1871 and 1877, the Blumberg flour mill was run by the Pflaum brothers in conjunction with the bark mill which they constructed adjacent to the flour mill in 1871. In 1887 they constructed the four-storey 'Peerless Roller Mill' adjacent to the Main Road. The Pflaums also had a shop and residence just west of the mill, as well as many other associated mill buildings (some of which are now gone). In about 1880, a weighing station was installed adjacent to the main road to the west of the largest mill building. This weighbridge had been prefabricated in England by H. Pooley & Son Ltd of Liverpool & London. It remained in operation for over eighty years, and was finally unlicensed in approximately 1965.

The weighbridge lies at road level and is constructed of cast iron. It consists of two cast-iron plates with iron enforcement strips framing the sides. The inscription on the weighbridge reads: H. Pooley & Son Ltd Liverpool & London G. No. 1161'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This a fine surviving example of a late-19th-century weighbridge which has played an important role in lives of local residents for more than 80 years, and has significant associations with the Blumberg Mill and the industrial development of Birdwood.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the Blumberg mill complex and with the industrial and commercial development of Blumberg/Birdwood.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the weighbridge.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an excellent surviving example of a late-19th-century weighbridge.*
-

REFERENCES

- Plaque on site.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 81-83, 86, 105-8, 112-6, 202-6, 262-85 & 309-10.

Shop & residence (former Pflaum store and residence) Place no.: B39

Significant fabric	Group of three attached stone buildings including a symmetrical residence (east end), symmetrical shop (c1860) and a two level warehouse which has been converted to a shop in 1939.		
Address	(9) Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5701/612		Assessment no. 15954
Owner	History Trust of SA, c/o Birdwood Mill Museum, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List • Register of the National Estate, file 3/09/081/005 • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD41) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 13) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD (9) Shannon St #2.jpg		



Shop & residence (former Pflaum store) from south, 2001

Shop & residence (former Pflaum store and residence)**Place no.: B39****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

In 1860, Blumberg's founder JG Blümel created nine allotments by subdividing section 6587. In the same year, allotment 8 to the west of the mill was purchased by Franz Bevilaqua. By 1861, Bevilaqua had constructed a shop and residence on his property and was registered as Blumberg's postmaster. In 1868, the property and the postmastership was acquired by FJT Pflaum, and the building continued to be the town's post office until the town's purpose-built post office was opened in 1885. Fritz Pflaum (Friedrich Jacob Theodor born 1846 in Holstein) was one of the most prominent 19th century residents in Blumberg. He arrived in Blumberg in 1868, acted as postmaster from 1868-1879, became a significant local miller, then later ventured into politics, becoming a Councillor for DC Talunga in 1889, Chairman from 1890-91, then a Councillor again from 1893-97, and later serving as a Member of the House of Assembly from 1902-15. The Pflaum shop was altered during the mid-20th century, when, in 1939, the large storeroom adjoining the shop was also converted to a shop. The store remained in the Pflaum family for 100 years until 1968 when it became part of the Birdwood Mill Museum. It is currently being used as a craft shop and residence.

Single-storey group of three attached buildings, with the oldest to the east and most recent to the west. The two earliest buildings are constructed of stone with red-brick dressings and share a hipped corrugated-iron roof. They also have cambered arches over their openings and a red-brick parapet. The eastern section has a symmetrical facade with a central timber doorway flanked by eight-paned casement windows. The western (middle) section is also symmetrical with a central door flanked by larger [modernised] multi-paned shop windows. The large building to the west of the original shop and residence was originally a storeroom and has been converted into a shop in 1939. This shop has a large Art Deco shop window to front (south) with a central double door and a frieze of Art Deco decorated-glass. There is also an original light fitting and pressed-metal ceiling with cornice under the cantilevered verandah roof. The projecting verandah is attached to the parapet wall above with metal ties. The front-facing corrugated-iron gable has timber bargeboards and the shop has a substantial C19 cellar beneath it.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This group of shops has significant associations with early commercial activity in Blumberg, including the earliest post office in the mill precinct, as well as with significant local entrepreneurs Franz Bevilaqua and the Pflaum brothers (especially Fritz Pflaum), and with the history and development of the Birdwood Mill. They also provide an important demonstration of shop design and construction of the 1860s and 1930s, are an important local landmark, and have played a significant role in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the most significant surviving commercial building associated with the original Blumberg settlement, as well as having significant associations with the development of Blumberg and with the Blumberg Mill.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the various shops and storage facilities in the complex.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being fine examples of a shop and residence of the 1860s and a shop of 1939.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Franz Bevilaqua, and Fritz and Theo Pflaum. Fritz Pflaum in particular lived in the residence for many years, and it is the main place in Birdwood which is connected particularly with that important politician.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a prominent group of shop buildings situated close to the pavement, the first shops reached as one enters Birdwood from the west.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 26 June 1908.
- National Trust of South Australia, recorded list 2100.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 147-8.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 16, 193, 201 & 314.

Real estate agency (former bank)**Place no.: B40**

Significant fabric	Stone house (former bank) with red-brick dressings, corrugated-iron roof, timber openings and fine iron lace detailing on verandah.		
Address	12 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lots 5 & 13, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5364/61		
Owner	CD & CL Morris, PO Box 405, Birdwood SA 5234		
		Assessment no.	14873
State Heritage Status	Nil		
		HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD20) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 18) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 10 Shannon St sm.jpg		

*Real Estate Agency from north, 2001*

Real estate agency (former bank)**Place no.: B40****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Of the four early nodes of settlement around Birdwood, it was the mill node at Blumberg which grew to form the commercial heart of what has become Birdwood. The mill, early smithies and wheelwrights, the first post office in Blumberg proper, various stores including a shoemakers and two hotels all clustered around the mill toward the western end of Shannon Street. The town's first purpose-built post office was constructed in 1885 just opposite the mill, and during the following decade, the Bank of Adelaide established a Blumberg branch next door to the post office. This early bank was eventually closed during the 20th century, after which it was converted to a residence. It is currently a real estate agency.

Single-storey residential-style building constructed of coursed random bluestone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof with front-facing gable. Front-facing 'villa' gable end has decorative scalloped bargeboards surmounted by a turned finial, below which is a circular red-brick motif and a pair of windows under cambered arches. Other features include timber front door with fanlight and sidelights, timber-framed double-hung sash window, a plinth, a projecting red-brick string-course, ornate red-brick chimneys with cornices, and steps leading up to a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah with criss-cross railings and an iron lace frieze and brackets. [Later additions include a carport to west].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a fine example of late-19th-century construction which has significant associations with the commercial and residential development of Birdwood.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

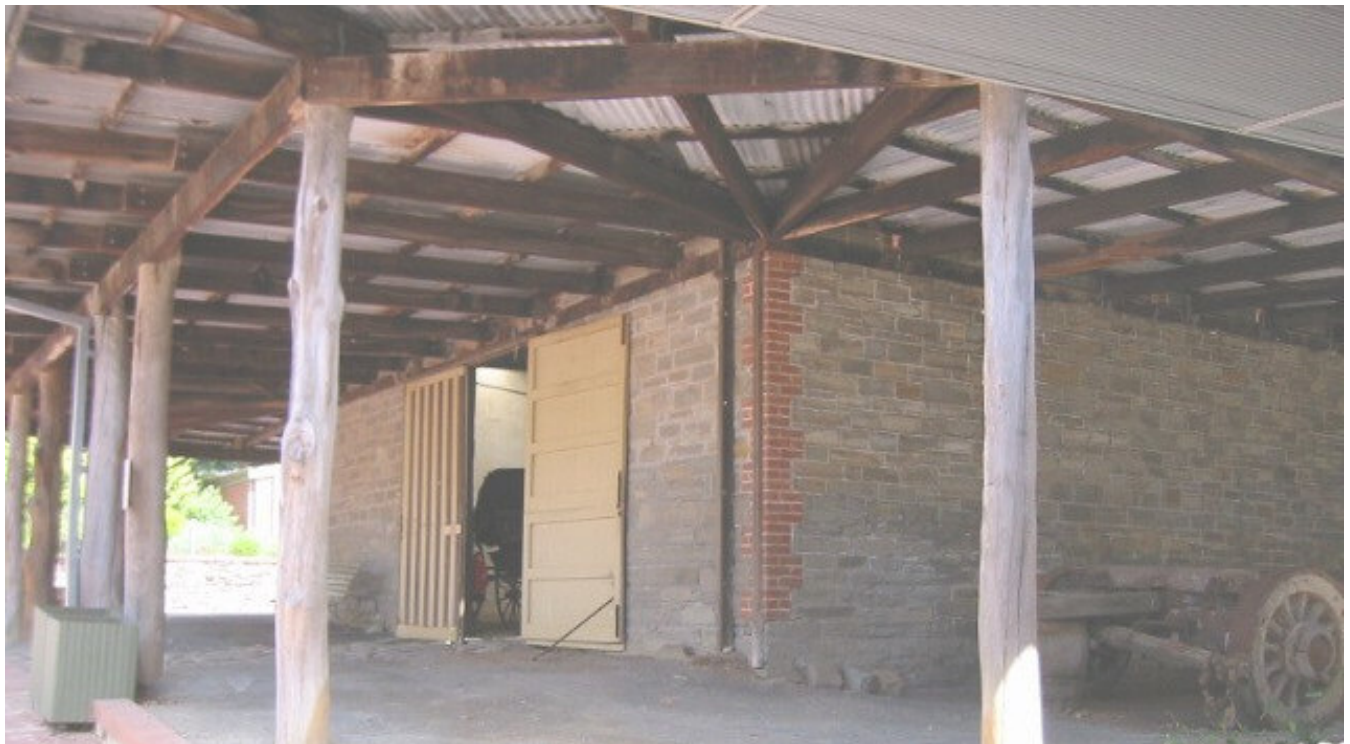
- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the commercial and residential development of Birdwood.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a well-preserved example of late-19th-century construction.*

REFERENCES

- Bank of Adelaide, *Sixth Annual Report*, 6 April 1882.
- *Banker Magazine of Australasia*, Jan-Feb 1971, pp 214-5 & 220.
- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*, p 1:512-13.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 159-60.
- SAA, B7275/140 15 September 1880.
- Verbal: Betty Amber, Bernard Arnold (historic photograph) & Christine Morris.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 19, 21 & 192 (photo).

former stables, Birdwood Mill**Place no.: B42**

Significant fabric	Stone stable building including curved and raked roofs, large verandah with tree-trunk posts, internal timber partitions & flagstone and woodblock floors.		
Address	11-15 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 53, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5112/42		Assessment no. 18396
Owner	History Trust of SA, c/o Birdwood Mill Museum, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 4) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD mill stables.jpg		



former stables at Birdwood Mill from south-west, 2001

former stables, Birdwood Mill**Place no.: B42**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The former stables and coach house at the Birdwood Mill have significant associations with two of Birdwood's major industries, transport and the mill complex. The stables and coach house were constructed at the mill in the late 19th to provide accommodation for horses and their associated vehicles. This was another stone structure built within the mill precinct, in addition to the flour mill, bark mill, chaff mill and grain store. The Mill has been of vital importance to the town of Birdwood. It's construction by Blümel in 1854 was the catalyst for the successful subdivision of Blumberg, and it has provided ongoing employment and economic success for many subsequent decades of the town's history. Between 1871 and 1877, the Blumberg flour mill was run by the Pflaum brothers in conjunction with the bark mill which they constructed adjacent to the flour mill in 1871. In 1887 they constructed the four-storey 'Peerless Roller Mill' adjacent to the Main Road. The Pflaums also had a shop and residence just west of the mill, as well as many other associated mill buildings (some of which are now gone). The former stables are now part of the Birdwood Mill Museum complex.

Single-storey three-section stable building constructed of bluestone with red-brick dressings, a curved corrugated-iron roof to central section and skillion roofs to external sections. (See elevations, Young et al 1984, p 206). Features include large full-height double doors to eastern entry, a single door to western entry and seven small slit windows to each side. Internally, the central section has a flagstone floor and timber partitions, and the northern section has a woodblock floor. There is also a substantial covered area to the north and east of the building consisting of a corrugated-iron roof with a timber structure supported by tree-trunks.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an excellent example of an early stable and coach house which has significant associations with the Birdwood Mill, and the early modes of transport of residents and businessmen.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the development of industry and transport in Birdwood, and especially with the significant Blumberg Mill.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the importance of horse transport which pervaded the industrial, commercial and residential customs of the 19th and early-20th-century people.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an excellent surviving example of a late-19th-century stables and coach house, displaying the design and construction techniques of this significant building type.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 27-40.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2090.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 81-83, 86, 105-8, 112-6, 202-5, 206*, 262-85 & 309-10.

former Wattle-bark Mill, Birdwood Mill**Place no.: B43**

Significant fabric	Two level stone building with stone dressings, timber lintels and a corrugated-iron skillion roof.		
Address	11-15 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 53, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5112/42		Assessment no. 18396
Owner	History Trust of SA, c/o Birdwood Mill Museum, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 4)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD bark mill 3.jpg		



former wattle-bark mill at Birdwood Mill from south-west, 2001

former Wattle-bark Mill, Birdwood Mill**Place no.: B43****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The Birdwood Mill complex has been of vital importance to the town of Birdwood. Its construction by Blümel in 1854 was the catalyst for the successful subdivision of Blumberg, and it has provided ongoing employment and economic success for many subsequent decades of the town's history. In 1871, the Pflaum brothers Fritz and Theo took over the mill then proceeded to develop the industry and the site in a manner which had profound repercussions on the development of Blumberg. In addition to running the flour mill, in 1871, the brothers also established a wattle bark mill adjacent to the original mill. Between 1871 and 1877, the Blumberg flour mill was run by F Pflaum & Co. brothers in conjunction with the tan bark mill which they constructed adjacent to the flour mill in 1871. The bark mill was used for grinding wattlebark to produce the tannin used for making leather. The A1 bark from the mill won international prizes, with up to 2,000 tonnes exported per year during its peak period. The mill was closed in 1922, and the attached galvanised-iron-clad structure was demolished in the latter part of the 20th century. All that remains from that part of the factory are two large posts. The bark mill remains part of the mill complex, which includes Blumberg's original flour mill, the Pflaum's 1887 'Peerless Roller Mill', the former Pflaum shop and residence (just west of the mill), and a stable and coach house building. The two sections of flour mill are included in the State Heritage Register. The rest are now part of the Birdwood Mill Museum complex.

Two-storey stone building with a raked corrugated-iron roof. Features include random stone dressings, timber lintels, [modern timber bargeboards] and a plaque describing the history of the building to museum visitors.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a rare surviving example of wattle-bark mill, an industry which has been of great importance to the Birdwood and its area. It also displays early construction methods, especially the stonework and use of timber lintels, and is associated with the significant Pflaum Brothers and their prominent mill complex.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with significant Blumberg Mill, as well as being an outstanding surviving representative of the once prominent wattle-bark industry..*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the 19th-century need for wattlebark mills to create natural tannin for the leather industry.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine surviving example of a late-19th-century industrial building, displaying stone construction techniques and timber detailing.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the Pflaum brothers and their outstanding milling activities.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 27-40.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2090.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 14, 81-83, 86, 105-8, 112-6, 202-6, 262-85 & 309-10.

Birdwood Post Office**Place no.: B44**

Significant fabric	Stone post office building with red-brick dressings, a hipped corrugated-iron roof and concave verandah.		
Address	14 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 3, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5244/255	Assessment no.	14872
Owner	RB & MG Rippon, PO Box 90, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	HSA file no. Nil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD23) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 21) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 12 Shannon St.jpg		

*Birdwood post office from north, 2001*

Birdwood Post Office**Place no.: B44**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Of the four early nodes of settlement around Birdwood, it was the mill node at Blumberg which grew to form the commercial heart of what has become Birdwood. The mill, early smithies and wheelwrights, the first post office in Blumberg proper, various stores including a shoemakers and two hotels all clustered around the mill toward the western end of Shannon Street. The town's first purpose-built post office was constructed in 1885 just opposite the mill and the Blumberg vicinities earliest post office. The former Blumberg post office had been established by Franz Bevilaqua by 1861, and had subsequently been run by the Pflaum brothers. There had also been a post office by the Angas Creek from 1855, with Wilhelm Graf as the area's first postmaster. The new purpose-built post office was constructed by prominent landowner and businessman Patrick Hynes, who was also responsible for the construction of the primary school in 1877-8. This new building was also the telegraph office, and its first operator was CA Neumann, who served as postmaster and telegraph officer for over 33 years.

Single-storey post office building constructed of roughly-coursed bluestone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed double-hung sash windows with projecting sills, paired eaves dentils, and a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This was Blumberg's first purpose-built post office and has significant associations with the late-19th-century commercial development of the town as well as with ongoing service to the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being Blumberg's first purpose-built post office and having significant associations with the commercial development of Shannon Street.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the post office.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 26 June 1908.
- Rathjen, G 1978, *Sources and Tributaries*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 165-6.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & Robert Rippon.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 17, 97, 192 & 318.

Café, former Mill Manager's house**Place no.: B45**

Significant fabric	Four-roomed bluestone house with verandah and red-brick chimneys.		
Address	(16) Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 41, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5388/318		Assessment no. 14870
Owner	c/o Elizabeth Jenkins, 18 Shannon Street, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD19) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 17) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Mill manager' s house.jpg		



former Mill Manager's house from north, 2001

Café, former Mill Manager's house**Place no.: B45**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The house which was constructed for the manager of the Blumberg Mill during the late 19th century (circa 1880s) is an integral part of the mill precinct. The Mill has been of vital importance to the town of Birdwood. Its construction by Blümel in 1854 was the catalyst for the successful subdivision of Blumberg, and it has provided ongoing employment and economic success for many subsequent decades of the town's history. Between 1871 and 1877, the Blumberg flour mill was run by the Pflaum brothers in conjunction with the bark mill which they constructed adjacent to the flour mill in 1871. In 1887 they constructed the four-storey 'Peerless Roller Mill' adjacent to the Main Road. The Pflaums also had a shop and residence just west of the mill, as well as many other associated mill buildings (some of which are now gone). The former mill manager's house is now a café.

Single-storey four-roomed house constructed of pointed coursed bluestone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include symmetrical facade with central timber door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows over which is a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts with cast-iron brackets. The house also has red-brick chimneys with projecting cornices.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good example of local construction of the late 19th century and has significant associations with the Blumberg Mill.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the significant Blumberg mill and the late-19th-century industrial and residential development of Birdwood.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a good example of a late-19th-century four-roomed residence.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 157-8.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 21, 81-83, 86, 105-8, 112-6, 202-5, 262-85 & 309-10.

Shop, attached residence, & barn**Place no.: B46**

Significant fabric	Late-19th-century stone shop with attached residence and a detached two-storey stone barn to rear.		
Address	17 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 100, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5439/97	Assessment no.	18339
Owner	P Marshall, 2/1350 Grand Junction Rd, Hope Valley SA 5090		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD14) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 4) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 17 Shannon St.jpg		



shop & residence, 17 Shannon St from south-west, 2001

Shop, attached residence, & barn**Place no.: B46****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first subdivisions in Blumberg were sold in 1856, and further blocks were subdivided in 1860. During the 1860s, many commercial premises had been added to Blümel's original mill, smithy and wheelwrights. In 1865, lot 9 section 6587 was purchased by Heinrich Wurm who established a shop there. Towards the end of the 19th century, a large barn was constructed to the rear of the shop and residence. In 1894 the property was sold to James Edward Bleeze, a shoemaker of Blumberg. The buildings were then used as a local shop and store room during the early 20th century, and the shop was still known as Bleeze's store in 1919. More recently, it has been used as a craft shop and residence.

Single-storey stone house with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof, with attached gable-fronted shop section. The shop front has a timber-framed nine-pane shop window adjacent matching front door with fanlight (east end) topped with a cambered arch above, and moulded eaves boards to gable. The residence has a hipped raked corrugated-iron verandah [with modern 'bungalow' posts and balustrade] and timber-framed double-hung sash windows. Other features include red-brick chimneys with moulded projecting cornices. The two-storey barn to the rear of the shop and residence is constructed of random stone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. All openings are topped with cambered arches and there is a door at ground level to south with a loft door above and a projecting winching post. Other features include timber bargeboards.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 19th-century shop, residence and barn has significant associations with the early commercial development of Blumberg.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early commercial and residential development of Blumberg.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Lands Titles Office.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 147-8.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 19-20, 197 & 201.

Blumberg Hotel**Place no.: B47**

Significant fabric	Single-storey 1850s stone building (former meeting room) with stone and timber detailing, original ceiling and steeply-pitched roof (now corrugated-iron). Also attached two-storey stone building (north of earlier building) with verandah, balcony, and single-storey stone addition to east.		
Address	20 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 17, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5261/286		
Owner	G & G Di Fabio & MA Papillo & EF Altimura, 87 Old Port Rd, Queenstown SA 5014		
		Assessment no.	14867
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD38) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 17) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Blumberg hotel rear.jpg		



former stables & rear of Blumberg Hotel from south-east, 2001

Blumberg Hotel

Place no.: B47

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Blumberg Hotel was built by Carl Christian Rathmann who acquired the first license on 18 September 1856. Rathmann was one of the earliest settlers of Blumberg and was also responsible for establishing the post office and store (now Ilynook) opposite the former Traveller's Inn in the Angas Creek node. Rathmann's hotel opposite the Blumberg Mill was first called the Napoleon Bonaparte (or Buonaparte) Inn, was later known as the Napoleon Bonaparte Hotel before 1876, and was subsequently known as the Blumberg Hotel (1890-1918), Napoleon Hotel (1919-73) and the Blumberg Hotel since 1973. Of the three hotels which have existed in Birdwood, the Blumberg was by far the most successful, the others closing in the 1870s, and the Blumberg having remained open for over 140 years. The original meeting room, to the rear of the hotel still survives and has been little altered. The rest of the hotel building mostly dates from the major enlargements and refurbishments of 1882. The hotel has been an important meeting place, and between 1909 and 1921, when Birdwood became the home of the district's main coaching stables (which were previously in Gumeracha), the coaching stop was located at the Napoleon Hotel.

Two-storey hotel building constructed of coursed bluestone with rendered red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include rendered red-brick chimneys with cornices, paired dentils to eaves, and a two-storey verandah & balcony with cast-iron lace-work, frieze and balustrade. There is also a single-storey late-19th-century addition to east with exposed red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof with raked verandah. The earliest intact section of the building is the single-storey meeting room attached to the south of the two-storey hotel. This former meeting room is constructed of random local stone with stone dressings and a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron (formerly shingle) roof. Features include timber lintels and internally, a vaulted lath-and-plaster ceiling. There is also a skillion roofed lean-to to south.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving commercial buildings in Blumberg as well as the longest serving hotel. As such, it has played an important role in the lives of local residents, and also demonstrates local building techniques, particularly of the mid 1850s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the oldest commercial buildings in Blumberg as well as the town's longest-serving hotel.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the hotel.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, the former meeting room in particular being an outstanding example of mid-1850s construction techniques, and the two-storey building also being a fine example of early 1880s construction and detailing.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Carl Rathmann, significant early storekeeper and publican in Birdwood, and a man associated with many of the town's earliest commercial enterprises.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a prominent two-storey building adjacent to the main street of Birdwood.

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission, Register of the National Estate (Identified, file no. 3/09/081/0012).
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, (T-27), pp 2:11 & 3:610.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 2091.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 193-5.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 34, 195 & 209.

House & showroom (fmr Maerschel's garage & residence) Place no.: B48

Significant fabric	Two-roomed half-timbered German settlers' cottage (south), symmetrical stone cottage facing street (north) and detached commercial premises (east).		
Address	26 & 26a Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 4, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5261/404	Assessment no.	14866
Owner	Birdwood Investments Pty Ltd, c/o 133 King William Rd, Hyde Park SA 5061		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD40)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 12)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Maerschel's house.jpg		



Maerschel's house & cottage from north-west, 2001

House & showroom (fmr Maerschel's garage & residence) Place no.: B48

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1855, wheelwright Carl Friedrich Maerschel leased 3½ acres of section 6587 from JC Handel. In 1860, Maerschel purchased the land on which he had constructed a dwelling and established a wheelwright's business. The oldest surviving building at this site is the original two-roomed cottage (circa late 1850s) which still displays its German construction methods externally. During the late 19th century, the original cottage was substantially extended by the addition of a high-quality symmetrical stone house facing onto the Main Street with the Germanic section attached to the rear. This juxtaposition of German and English construction methods in the context of consistent ownership by one family of German origin indicates the Maerschels' confident acclimatisation into their new homeland. The large shed to the east of the composite residence is also an organic structure which has significant associations with the commercial development of the town. Originally used as a wheelwright's business by CF Maerschel, his son Gustav Adolph extended activities in 1864 by not only operating as a wheelwright and coachbuilder, but also as a cabinet maker, contract builder, undertaker and insurance agent. The Maerschel family eventually graduated to opening the town's first garage which later diversified to selling motorbikes and Ford cars. During the 1980s the garage was run by the Hissey family, and in the 1990s it was used as an antique shop.

The original **cottage** is a rendered half-timbered two-roomed cottage with a half-hipped corrugated-iron roof, a painted loft entrance, a timber tilt window to west, mini-orb cladding to west gable [and modern openings]. The later front section of the **house** (north) is a symmetrical cottages constructed of stone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a corrugated-iron ogee verandah with cast-iron lace-work, and timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The **commercial premises** has two stone walls to west and south, with a large timber-framed corrugated-iron-clad shed extending to east and south-east. Other features of the commercial premises include gable roofs facing the street (north), large shop windows, and some mini-orb cladding.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This two-stage residence and large commercial premises has significant associations with the cultural, commercial and residential development of Birdwood, and with the Maerschel family and their contribution to the transport and construction industries of the town. The building also displays early lifestyles and construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early commercial and residential development of Birdwood, and especially with its German heritage and the later cultural integration of this heritage, and the provision of carpentry and transport-related services to the town.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, especially in the case of the original residence, which displays something of the way of life of the early German settlers.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have visited the shop or garage.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a mid-19th-century German cottage which display the early construction techniques of German settlers, especially as regards the distinctive roof-form.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Maerschel family, important Birdwood residents and businessmen.

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [Ed.] 1907-09, *The Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, p 2:779-80.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 4 November 1948
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 3124.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 199-200.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 15, 165, 196, 212 & 314.

House, former Bismarck Hotel**Place no.: B49**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone hotel building with cellar below.		
Address	27 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 9, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5760/805	Assessment no.	14948
Owner	JCT & CF Tan, PO Box 149, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD35) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 19) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD former Bismarck Hotel #2.jpg		



former Bismarck Hotel from south, 2001

House, former Bismarck Hotel**Place no.: B49****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

After Blümel's 1860 subdivision around his mill, the settlement of Blumberg started to grow rapidly. In 1865, there was a smithy, two stores, a chemist, two hotels (one of which was outside the town at Angas Creek), a butcher, a carpenter's and a wine-shop. Five years later, Blumberg tradesmen also included three shoemakers, two wheelwrights and two more blacksmiths. In this year, there was also a significant gold-rush which also prompted new development in the town. One entrepreneur who sought to benefit from this boom decided to establish a third hotel in the area, the second near the important Mill. In 1871, Rudolph Wilke established the Bismarck Hotel, placing an add in the *Gumeracha & North-eastern Advertiser* inviting visitors to utilise his premises including the 'commodious stabling'. However, despite this optimism, the Bismarck Hotel proved to be the least successful of Birdwood's three public houses. Two years after its establishment, the license of the hotel was not renewed (in the same year that the Traveller's Inn was also de-licensed, and the mining boom fizzled out). The Bismarck Hotel had only had two licensees, R Wilke from 1871-72, and William Gower between 1872-73. The Bismarck Hotel was then converted to a residence.

Single-storey stone hotel building with stone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah with timber posts, a timber trap-door to cellar, timber-framed openings including casement and double-hung sash windows, and a painted red-brick chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former Bismarck Hotel has significant associations with the early commercial development of the town of Birdwood, and special associations with the area's first significant mining boom, the beginning and end of which coincided with the life of the hotel.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early commercial development of Birdwood, and in particular with the rise and fall of the town's first mining boom.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Building*.
- *Gumeracha & North-eastern Advertiser* - a weekly journal of news, politics and literature. Friday 17 March 1871, p 1.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, pp 2:11 & 3:49.
- Lapins, R 1982, *A Short History of Birdwood and its Hotels*, [Student project, School of Architecture & Building, SAIT].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 187-8.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 17, 93, 194, 210-11, 317.

former Theo Pflaum House**Place no.: B51**

Significant fabric	Stone house including stone lean-to with large chimney.		
Address	31 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 24, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5116/562	Assessment no.	14950
Owner	N & HL Thursfield, 31 Shannon St, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD22) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 5) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 31 Shannon St.jpg		

*31 Shannon St from south, 2001*

former Theo Pflaum House**Place no.: B51****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Of all the prominent entrepreneurs in Birdwood's history, it is the Pflaum brothers who had probably made the most impact. During the late 19th and early 20th century, Blumberg was sometimes referred to as Pflaumberg because of their outstanding influence. Fritz Pflaum arrived in Birdwood in 1868, when he took over Bevilaqua's post office and general store and served as postmaster for eleven years. His brother Theo (HAT Pflaum) arrived in the following year (1869), and took over as postmaster from 1879 to 1885. In 1871, the brother's joined in partnership to lease the Blumberg Mill, and subsequently constructed a bark mill and reconstructed the flour mill with so much success that they were able to buy the complex in 1877. Theo's first residence was a German-style cottage on section 6587 (c1869), which he extended into a nine-roomed house during the late 19th century. In 1896, he constructed himself a large new house and substantial four-acre garden on section 6588, on the corner of Pflaum & Shannon Streets. He also built separate servant's quarters to the rear of the house. In 1897, Theo's brother Fritz moved into politics, after which Theo took over the brothers' milling interests and continued as one of the town's most significant citizens. He served as local Councillor from 1891-1911, acting as Chairman from 1905-1907. He was also an active member of the Gumeracha Baptist Church, and supported the Blumberg Baptist Church, as well as the town's Institute and schools. His original house on Shannon Street is now used for Bed & Breakfast accommodation.

Stone house with corrugated-iron gable roof. Front elevation (south) has three windows interspersed with two doors, over which is a corrugated-iron ogee verandah resting on timber posts. Multi-pane windows, four chimneys one of which is an early kitchen fireplace within the skillion-roofed lean-to to rear. Internally, it is an eight-roomed house with no passageways.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This house has significant associations with the mid-19th-century residential development of Birdwood and with significant local figure Theo Pflaum, and demonstrates the lifestyle and building design and construction methods of the German settlers of the late 1860s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having important associations with the late 1860s residential development of Birdwood.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the typical way of life for the more prosperous 1860s settlers.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating design, layout and construction methods of late 1860s German cottages.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely Theo Pflaum, a crucial figure in the town's history.*

REFERENCES

- *The Adelaide Chronicle*, 13 December 1902, p 32.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 3 September 1897, 'District Geography, Lesson VII', p 2.
- Peake-Jones, J [nd – unpublished notes], 'History of the Pflaum family'.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 155-6 & 163-4.
- Sutherland, George 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, p 34.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 8 June 1979, p 16-17.
- *The Register*, 29 June 1926, 'Birdwood - A Delightful Hills Township, Past and Present', p 11.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 18-20, 102-4, 188-90, 320, Appendix A part 2.

House & outbuildings, former bakery & residence**Place no.: B52**

Significant fabric	Stone house and two stone outbuildings.
---------------------------	---

Address	33 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234
Land Description	Lot 8, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title	CT 5315/514
Owner	C Mons, PO Box 119, Birdwood SA 5234

Assessment no. 14951**State Heritage Status**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (BD15)
- Young et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 6)

Photo filename

Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 33 Shannon St.jpg

*former bakery & residence from south-west, 2001*

House & outbuildings, former bakery & residence**Place no.: B52**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first commercial buildings in Blumberg were established in the mid 1850s, and by 1860, more of the township was laid out by Blümel, with development slowly heading further east along the main road. Along the northern side of the road, the Bismarck Hotel was established in 1871, with Theo Pflaum's house being constructed at about the same time. Further east, the primary school was constructed in 1877, and just to the west of that, a small stone bakery was constructed. Later in the 19th century, a house was constructed between the bakery and the road. The complex was also used as a dry-cleaners premises during the 20th century. This complex is currently used as a residence and outbuildings.

Single-storey bluestone house with a hipped corrugated-iron roof with front-facing gable. Features include a hipped corrugated-iron ogee verandah, rendered red-brick chimneys with cornices, projecting string-course, paired windows with cambered arches to gable, and timber framed doors & double-hung sash windows. Stone outbuildings have corrugated-iron roofs, the most recent with red-brick dressings, a gable roof, a rendered chimney and timber bargeboards. The original oven survives in outbuilding to rear, although the original chimney is now gone.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former bakery and residence has important associations with the 19th-century commercial and residential development of Blumberg.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the 19th-century commercial and residential development of Blumberg.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the bakery.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36, 39 & 232.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 149-50.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: C Mons.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 20, 191 & 197.

Gallery, former saddler's shop & residence**Place no.: B53**

Significant fabric	Half-timbered shop building with attached residence.
---------------------------	--

Address	34 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title	CT 5101/634
Owner	IB Wratten, c/o Post Office, Birdwood SA 5234

Assessment no. 14862

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD48) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 16) 	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD former saddler' s shop.jpg
-----------------------	--

*former saddler's shop from north-west, 2001*

Gallery, former saddler's shop & residence**Place no.: B53**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

After Blümel's 1860 subdivision around his mill, the settlement of Blumberg really started to grow rapidly. In 1865, there was a smithy, two stores, a chemist, a hotel, a butcher, a carpenter's and a wine-shop. Five years later, Blumberg tradesmen also included three shoemakers, two wheelwrights and two more blacksmiths. A saddler's shop was also established along the main street in the 1860s. This was located in a half-timbered building which also served as the residence of the tradesman for many years. This building is still in use as a shop and gallery.

Single storey residence constructed with a half-timbered frame and infill (fachwerk) covered by render with a hipped corrugated-iron roof (protecting original shingle roof). Original plan had two rooms opening off a central passageway, with a chimney in the eastern external wall (now gone). Features include six-paned casement windows and hard red-gum posts supporting verandah. A stone lean-to was added to the rear in the late 19th century

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This half-timbered building has significant associations with the early commercial development of Blumberg and with the late-19th-century way of life in the town, and is also a significant example of half-timbered construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early commercial development of Blumberg.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying various aspects of the way of life of the early German settlers', including typical shop facilities, and the need for saddles at a time when horses were an important mode of transport.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an important surviving example of mid-19th-century half-timbered construction.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36, 39 & 232.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 213-4.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Vol 40 p 2.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 19, 21, 165 & 169-70.

former primary school**Place no.: B54**

Significant fabric	Stone school building and attached residence.		
Address	35 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 41, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5388/318	Assessment nos	14855 & 14857-8
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD16) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 7) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Primary school.jpg		



former primary school from south-east, 2001

former primary school**Place no.: B54****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first record of a school in the Blumberg area dates from 1852, when a Lutheran day school operated on section 6598, probably from the Williamstown Road area's first church building. The first licensed public school was opened in 1858, and thereafter it opened and closed several times before it reached a consistent operation: 1858 (open for one year), 1860 (open for one year), 1863 (open for two years). Finally it opened for the fourth time in 1866, and thereafter remained open consistently apart from a short break in 1875. From 1860, the school was held in the old Lutheran Church near the mill (now demolished). A purpose-built stone schoolroom was not constructed in the town until 1877. This school was located on Shannon Street and opened in 1878. The 1877-78 building was constructed by Patrick Hynes, local landowner and businessman who also constructed the post office. In February 1902, the school's population had risen to 100 students, necessitating a deputation to the Minister of Education which resulted in the enlargement of the school and additions to the teacher's residence by the end of that year (total cost £329). The scope of education in the town was increased in 1907 when a sixth form was added for the older students who had graduated from primary school, and in 1909 a 'continuation school' was officially established. In 1937, a purpose-built high school was opened across the road from the primary school and adjacent to the Institute. The school also acquired Pflaum's large house, and in the late 20th century, the primary school moved over to join the high school on the new larger site. The former primary school complex is currently owned by the History Trust of South Australia.

Single-storey school building constructed of random stone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof, with attached single-storey symmetrical stone and brick residence. Features include large timber-framed windows with projecting sills (some have been enlarged), projecting roof vents, a raked verandah, and rendered red-brick chimneys to residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the earliest purpose-built public school in Birdwood and has significant associations with the educational and cultural development of the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an important part of the 1870s development of this part of Shannon Street, as well as having significant associations with the educational and cultural development of Blumberg/Birdwood.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the school.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a large and important building on the main street of Birdwood.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Rathjen, G 1979, *Sources and Tributaries*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 151-2.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 5-7, 18, 20, 34-5, 51-2, 83, 85, 97, 101-3, 139-40, 218 & 227.

German settlers' cottage**Place no.: B55**

Significant fabric	Single-storey half-timbered cottage with bake-oven and chimney to rear (south).		
Address	36 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 4, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 1478/171	Assessment no.	14860
Owner	ZA Vecchio, PO Box 200, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD49) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 15) 		
Photo filename	Local photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 36 Shannon St.jpg		



German settlers' cottage from north-east, 2001

German settlers' cottage**Place no.: B55**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

After Blümel's 1860 subdivision around his mill, the settlement of Blumberg really started to grow rapidly. In 1865, there was a smithy, two stores, a chemist, a hotel, a butcher, a carpenter's and a wine-shop. Five years later, Blumberg tradesmen also included three shoemakers, two wheelwrights and two more blacksmiths. Several residences were also established along the main street, many of them associated with the small-scale farming ventures typical of German settlements in large township allotments. One of the earliest was a small half-timbered farmhouse on section 6587, set back from the road and with a large bake-oven and chimney to rear. This cottage continues as a residence to this day.

Single-storey rendered half-timbered cottage with a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings, a raked corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts, a red-brick chimney, and a bake-oven with chimney in skillion-roofed addition to rear (south).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This mid-19th-century German cottage displays the typical half-timbered construction methods and way of life of the period, and has important associations with the early residential and cultural development of Blumberg.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early residential development of Blumberg, and especially with its distinctly German character.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the typical way of life of the early German settlers in this area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a significant surviving example of a mid-19th-century half-timbered cottage which displays typical early construction methods.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 151-2.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 19, 21, 165 & 170.

Shop & residence, 41 Shannon Street**Place no.: B56**

Significant fabric	Early building including timber lintels, and c1940s shop including shop windows, parapet and cantilevered verandah.
---------------------------	---

Address	41 Shannon Street, Birdwood, 5234	
Land Description	Lot 100, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5157/93	Assessment no. 14955
Owner	MK Ashford & CL Christie, 41 Shannon Street, Birdwood SA 5234	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon\BD 41 Shannon.jpg
-----------------------	---



Shop and residence from south, 2002

Shop & residence, 41 Shannon Street**Place no.: B56**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The earliest settlers in the town of Birdwood were of German origin, and many of the earliest buildings had timber lintels over openings. Early cottages, such as the example at 41 Shannon Street, were added to as the prosperity of the family increased, or as it expanded its business interests. In the late 1930s or 1940s, the early cottage at 41 Shannon Street was extended to include a large shop section, with a well-designed art deco shop-front. Further additions have also been added to the rear during the latter part of the 20th century.

Early building with rendered walls and timber lintels over openings and red-brick chimneys, with large shop addition to front, including rendered brick walls, parapet wall with pilasters, cantilevered verandah, and c1940s shop window and entrance with lead-light upper panels.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This building demonstrates the way in which several of Birdwood's buildings have developed, with the earlier fabric evident to rear, and a fine modern building constructed on front (eg. former Maerschall's residence, Birdwood Mill, Blumberg Hotel), and is associated with this distinctive Birdwood development pattern, as well as providing a fine example of art deco design.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early development of the town, as well as with the early 20th century commercial development of Birdwood.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a well-preserved example of art deco design.*
-

REFERENCES

- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*.

Birdwood Institute**Place no.: B58**

Significant fabric	Late 19 th and early-20th-century stone building complex including parapets, classical detailing and timber-framed openings.		
Address	(42) Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 5, Section 6587, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5497/831	Assessment no.	14859
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD24) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 20) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Institute #2.jpg		

*Birdwood Institute from north, 2001*

Birdwood Institute**Place no.: B58****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The establishment of an institute for the town of Blumberg was first discussed at a public meeting in the Napoleon Bonaparte Hotel on 21 April 1883. It was proposed that the Institute would also serve as the new meeting place for the DC Talunga, but that did not eventuate. The large new building, comprising a hall and three rooms, was constructed between 1884-85 by Conrad Sturm, significant local cabinet-maker and joiner since 1873. In 1906, the *South Australian Institutes Journal* claimed that Blumberg had 'the largest institute in the Murray District... [which] as a whole it is safe to say that no Institute building in the State is more completely equipped than that of the Blumberg'. In 1907, a large hall was added to the Institute. The Institute was used for a large number of community, political and cultural activities, including being used as a library, theatre, recreational facility, for services and Sunday School of the Baptist Church. It was also an important addition to the school facilities, especially as the chief home for the first few decades of the Birdwood High School. The most recent additions to the building were completed in 1986.

Large single-storey building complex with the earliest section being a Classical hall constructed of coursed random bluestone with projecting rendered stone quoins and a roof which is screened by a parapet wall. Features include half-round arches with projecting drip-moulds over openings. The symmetrical facade has central timber-framed double front doors with semi-circular fanlight flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows with similar fanlights, above which are projecting string courses and parapet mouldings with paired dentals, and a curved top to balustrade with inscription 'Institute'. Stone additions to west and rear also have rendered dressings, string courses and parapets, as well as cambered-arches over openings and rectangular doors.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Institute has played a crucial role in the cultural development of Blumberg, and has significant associations with its late-19th-century success and identification as a 'significant South Australian town'. It also has significant associations with builder Conrad Sturm, and is a fine example of local design and construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a significant Birdwood status symbol which demonstrates the late-19th-century cultural and economic achievements of the town.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the Institute over the last 117 years.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine example of local design and construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely its builder Conrad Sturm, a significant local craftsman and builder.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a significant large building located adjacent to the main road through Birdwood.

REFERENCES

- *The Cyclopedia of SA*, Vol 11 p 779.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- *Mount Barker Courier* 31 May 1907, p 2.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 167-8.
- *South Australian Institutes Journal*, 24 July 1906, p 232.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 17, 99-100, 218-9, 228 & 318.

Birdwood Soldiers' Memorial Arch**Place no.: B59**

Significant fabric	Marble and granite memorial arch including inscriptions.		
Address	(42a) Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 41, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5388/318		Assessment no. 14858
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Soldiers' Memorial #2.jpg		



Soldiers' Memorial Arch from north, 2001

Birdwood Soldiers' Memorial Arch**Place no.: B59**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

During the early 20th century, Birdwood was a significant local township with a relatively large population. Major achievements in the town during this period included the establishment of one of the state's earliest high schools, the construction of the railway line and a number of associated buildings, and the erection of a memorial arch near the significant Institute. This arch commemorated the bravery of local residents involved with the traumatic events of World War I. The foundation stone of the monument was laid on 15 March 1920 by Sir William R Birdwood, a distinguished soldier whose eventual title was Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood of Anzac and Totnes GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO, CIE, DSO, LLD, DCL, D.Litt, MA. The inscription which records this foundation on the War Memorial is the first physical evidence of the town's association with the General whose name was assigned to the town in 1917.

The base of the memorial is constructed from course granite, with the arch being constructed of smooth chamfered marble. The inscription on the foundation stone reads: 'This stone was laid by the soldier's beloved general Sir William Birdwood KCMGD On March 15th 1920'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This monument commemorates the significant local war effort and as such has played an important part in the lives of the local community. It also provided the focus for the March 1920 visit of the General Birdwood, after whom the town was renamed.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, namely the significant war effort of the local community and their need to commemorate that, as well as the association between the General Birdwood and the town which became his namesake.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, providing a memorial to the traumatic local sacrifices associated with World War I.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely World War I, an event which affected every member of the community; and with the visit of General Birdwood, the man who laid the foundation stone for the memorial, who himself has close associations with World War I, and whose name is now commemorated by the town of Birdwood.
-

REFERENCES

- Birdwood, William R, *Khaki & Gown* [autobiography].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36 & 39.
- On-site inscriptions.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 6 & 139-40.

Birdwood High School**Place no.: B61**

Significant fabric	1937 symmetrical red-brick building with front-facing gables to each end.		
Address	(44) Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 41, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5388/318		Assessment no. 14858
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 14)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD High School sm.jpg		

*Birdwood High School from north, 2001*

Birdwood High School**Place no.: B61****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

A high school has existed informally at Birdwood since 1907, with a 'continuation school' being established in 1909. High schools were established in this period mainly to provide every male child better chances of future employment. The Birdwood High School closed in 1917, and in 1918, a group of residents put together a petition for the reopening of the high school which was unsuccessful. From circa 1922 to 1930, Birdwood had a 'Higher Primary School' which offered training in some high school subjects for local teenagers. Finally, Birdwood's own high school was reopened in 1931 with about 50 students and three teachers using the institute as their first home. By 1935, the High School Council were petitioning for a new purpose-built building to replace the unsatisfactory facilities of the Institute. On 9 June 1936, the Education Department purchased two acres of land from the estate of Carl August Neumann, and a new red-brick building was constructed there the following year. The contract for construction was won by HE Burls of Woodside who quoted £4,000 for the work which began in March 1937, with the foundation stone being laid by Theo Pflaum on 7 May. The new building was opened by the Minister of Education in December 1937, representing 20 years of endeavour from the community.

Single-storey red-brick building (originally symmetrical) with a corrugated-iron roof with a pair of front-facing gables at end. Features include projecting lintels, a raked verandah with brick posts and railings, timber bargeboards, and timber-framed windows and doors with paired windows to gables.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Birdwood established one of the State's earliest high schools, and this 1937 high school building commemorates that as well as demonstrating the successful development of the township during the early 20th century. It is also associated with prominent local resident Theo Pflaum, and has played a significant role in the lives of many other local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the educational and early 20th-century development of the town Birdwood.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have attended the high school.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely Theo Pflaum, the prominent local resident who laid its foundation stone.*

REFERENCES

- Butler, R *Birdwood High School, 1931-1981*, p 12.
- *Mt Barker Courier*, December 1908 & 29 January 1909.
- Rathjen, G 1979, *Sources and Tributaries*.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 101-2, 142, 144-6, 218 & 227.

former Pflaum House & garden, Birdwood Area School**Place no.: B62**

Significant fabric	Bluestone house with corrugated-iron mansard roof, return verandah with feature iron-lace and mature trees and surviving remnants of late-19 th -century garden.		
Address	(46) Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 41, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5388/318	Assessment no.	14858
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD18)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 24)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD Pflaum house ##3.jpg		

*former Pflaum House from north-east, 2001*

former Pflaum House & garden, Birdwood Area School**Place no.: B62****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Of all the prominent entrepreneurs in Birdwood's history, it is the Pflaum brothers who have probably made the most impact. During the late 19th and early 20th century, Blumberg was sometimes referred to as Pflaumberg because of their outstanding influence. Fritz Pflaum arrived in Birdwood in 1868, when he took over Bevilaqua's post office and general store and served as postmaster for eleven years. His brother Theo (HAT Pflaum) arrived in the following year (1869), and took over as postmaster from 1879 to 1885. In 1871, the brothers joined in partnership to lease the Blumberg Mill, and subsequently constructed a bark mill and reconstructed the flour mill with so much success that they were able to buy the complex in 1877. Theo's first residence was a German-style cottage on section 6587, which he extended into a nine-roomed house during the late 19th century. In 1896, he constructed himself a large new house and substantial four-acre garden on section 6588, on the corner of Pflaum & Shannon Streets. He also built separate servant's quarters to the rear of the house. In 1897, Theo's brother Fritz moved into politics, after which Theo took over the brothers' milling interests and continued as one of the town's most significant citizens. He served as local Councillor from 1891-1911, acting as Chairman from 1905-1907. He was also an active member of the Gumeracha Baptist Church, and supported the Blumberg Baptist Church, as well as the town's Institute and schools. From the 1940s, Theo Pflaum's 1896 house became the schoolmasters residence. The building is now the administration block of the Birdwood Area School. Parts of the gardens now survive in the school grounds.

Large single-storey house constructed of random bluestone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron mansard roof. An outstanding feature of the house is the concave corrugated-iron return verandah with timber posts and cast-iron lace frieze, brackets and balustrading which sits on a stone plinth approached by steps. The house also has red-brick chimneys and string courses, paired eaves dentils and timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The gardens include many mature trees, including rows along Shannon and Pflaum Streets.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This outstanding late-19th-century house and garden has significant associations with Theo Pflaum and the residential and educational development of Birdwood.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the 20th-century educational and late-19th-century residential development of Birdwood.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those associated with the school during the 20th century.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an excellent example of late-19th-century residential design and construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Theo Pflaum, an entrepreneurial settler who has had a profound influence on the development of Blumberg/Birdwood.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being one of the largest houses in Birdwood, set amongst significant trees on a large block adjacent to the main road.
- (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area*, being an historic garden which includes many significant rows and single mature trees.

REFERENCES

- *The Adelaide Chronicle*, 13 December 1902, p 32.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 3 September 1897, 'District Geography, Lesson VII', p 2.
- Peake-Jones, J [nd – unpublished notes], 'History of the Pflaum family'.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 155-6.
- Sutherland, George 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, p 34.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 8 June 1979, p 16-17.
- *The Register*, 29 June 1926, 'Birdwood - A Delightful Hills Township, Past and Present', p 11.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 18, 102-4, 188-189, 320, Appendix A part 2.

Aberfoyle, 52 Shannon Street**Place no.: B65**

Significant fabric	Rendered poured-concrete walls with hipped roof and return verandah, timber doors and windows including original leadlight, timber and masonry verandah posts, cgi roof, and rendered chimneys.		
Address	52 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 8, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5304/833	Assessment no.	14852
Owner	BK & J Knuckley, PO Box 51, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD29)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 52 Shannon St.jpg		



Aberfoyle, 52 Shannon Street, from north, 2002 (file BD Shannon 52.jpg)

Aberfoyle, 52 Shannon Street**Place no.: B65****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

One of the most significant families in the early development of Blumberg was the Pflaum family, in particular Theo and Fritz. During the late 19th and early 20th century, Blumberg was sometimes referred to as Pflaumberg because of their outstanding influence. Fritz Pflaum arrived in Birdwood in 1868, when he took over Bevilacqua's post office and general store and served as postmaster for eleven years. His brother Theo (HAT Pflaum) arrived in the following year (1869), and took over as postmaster from 1879 to 1885. In 1871, the brothers joined in partnership to lease the Blumberg Mill, and subsequently constructed a bark mill and reconstructed the flour mill with so much success that they were able to buy the complex in 1877. In 1897, Theo's brother Fritz moved into politics, after which Theo took over the brothers' milling interests and continued as one of the town's most significant citizens. He served as local Councillor from 1891-1911, acting as Chairman from 1905-1907. He was also an active member of the Gumeracha Baptist Church, and supported the Blumberg Baptist Church, as well as the town's Institute and schools. During the 20th century, Ernie (ET) Pflaum was an important citizen in the town. In the early 1920s, Ernie Pflaum and his family rented a railway cottage from the Commissioner of Railways, and when learning that the cottage was required by the railways, he and his father T Pflaum commissioned the construction of a new house from Adelaide architect Jeff Jeffreys. This house was completed in 1925. This distinctive concrete bungalow then remained in the Pflaum family until 1993, when it was purchased by the current owner.

Substantial bungalow constructed of poured concrete and finished with pebble-dash render. House has a multi-gabled cgi bungalow roof, timber doors, timber-framed windows in groups of three with leadlight upper panels, hipped raked cgi verandah with paired timber posts and bungalow masonry pillars and balustrades, mock-Tudor applied half-timbering to gables, and rendered red-brick chimneys.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1925 house is an outstanding example of early-20th-century poured concrete construction, and has significant associations with the Pflaum family.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early 20th-century development of Birdwood.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of early-20th-century poured-concrete construction.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the Pflaum family, especially Ernie and Theo Pflaum.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 27-40.
- Jeffreys, Jeff 1924, *Specifications of Erection of Bungalow at Birdwood for Mr ET Pflaum*.
- Pflaum, T 15 August 1924, letter to the Commissioner of Railways.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 175-6.
- Verbal: Brett Knuckey.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*.

Outbuilding (former settlers' cottage) & railway house**Place no.: B66**

Significant fabric	Timber-slab hut with timber lining and framing, and red-brick chimney; and stone house with hipped roof, return verandah, and timber-framed windows and doors.		
Address	54 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5086/171		Assessment no. 14851
Owner	SJ & JJ Holdback, PO Box 284, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD27)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 25)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 54 Shannon St.jpg		



Settlers' cottage to rear 54 Shannon Street, 2002 (file BD 54 Shannon#.jpg)

Outbuilding (former settlers' cottage) & railway house**Place no.: B66****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

After Blümel's 1860 subdivision around his mill, the settlement of Blumberg really started to grow rapidly. In 1865, there was a smithy, two stores, a chemist, a hotel, a butcher, a carpenter's and a wine-shop. Five years later, Blumberg tradesmen also included three shoemakers, two wheelwrights and two more blacksmiths. Several residences were also established along the main street, many of them associated with the small-scale farming ventures typical of German settlements in large township allotments. One of the earliest was a small slab cottage on lot 1 section 6588. This early German building was constructed of spit red-gum slabs cladding a timber frame. The internal walls were lined with German newspapers and early wallpapers (still surviving). The hut was retained as an outbuilding after a railway residence was constructed at the front of the block in c1918, and the property was owned by the South Australian Railways for a few decades. The railway house at no. 54 is the same as its neighbour at no. 56. Both of these properties are now in private ownership.

The c1850s outbuilding (former cottage) has walls constructed of timber slabs, a cgi roof, brick chimneys and fireplace. Internal features include timber ceilings, and wallpaper and German newspaper lining internal walls. The house to the front of the allotment is a single-storey symmetrical bluestone house with redbrick dressings, a hipped cgi roof, timber door and timber-framed double-hung sash windows, hipped cgi bull-nose return verandah with timber posts and cast-iron lacework, and red-brick chimneys.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The mid-19th-century timber-slab cottage is a rare surviving example of this once common local construction technique, and has significant associations with the early development of the town of Birdwood. The railway house has important associations with the advent of the railway in Birdwood and is a good example of early-20th-century residential design and construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the mid-19th-century establishment of the town of Birdwood and the early 20th-century development of Birdwood and its railway.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a rare surviving example of timber-slab construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the advent of the railways.

REFERENCES

- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 27-40.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 171-2.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 45, p 70.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & Simon Holdback.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 18, 140, 191 & 321.

former railway house & garage**Place no.: B67**

Significant fabric	Stone house with hipped roof and return verandah, and detached timber-framed garage with corrugated-iron gable roof.		
Address	56 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 10, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5582/42		
Owner	KR Harnett, PO Box 85, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD28) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 26) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 56 Shannon St.jpg		



former railway house from north-west, 2001

former railway house & garage**Place no.: B67****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Birdwood's railway was a classic case of 'too little, too late'. By the time it arrived in Birdwood in 1918, it was destined to prove less useful than was originally anticipated. The railway line joining Birdwood with Balhannah was constructed over a period of four years and opened in September 1918. For a time, the new railway played an important role in exporting stock, wool, minerals, timber, agricultural & wool products from Birdwood. However, for passengers, it was quicker to travel to Adelaide by coach. After the coach was phased out in 1921, the use of cars and buses became an alternative and more convenient form of travel to the city than either the train or the coach. By the 1930s, the railway was used much less than during the enthusiastic initial use of the 1920s. In 1932, the line was disposed of by the South Australian Railways. The railway then stayed open until the end of World War II, but thereafter became so little used, that eventually it was officially closed in the mid 1960s. The advent of the railway was a major event in Birdwood and made a big impact on the town and the area. In addition to the railway line with its rails, embankments and bridges, there were a number of buildings constructed in Birdwood which were connected with the railways. Most substantial of these were the matching pair of high-quality stone houses which were constructed on Shannon St for the station master and another senior employee respectively. There were also several smaller cottages built for the gangers and other employees, and a number of sheds erected in the railway yards. These were generally less permanent timber-framed buildings.

Single-storey bluestone house with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include rendered red-brick chimneys with projecting cornices, timber-framed double-hung sash windows and a raised corrugated-iron bull-nose return verandah with cast-iron lace and brackets. There is also an early-20th-century detached garage to rear of property (south-west) constructed of a corrugated-iron-clad timber frame with a corrugated-iron gable roof and timber bargeboards.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This original house and outbuilding have a high integrity which reinforces their significant associations with the advent of the railway in Birdwood. The house is also a good example of early-20th-century residential design and construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early 20th-century development of Birdwood, and especially the advent of the railways.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a good example of early-20th-century domestic design and construction.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the advent of the railways.*

REFERENCES

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 173-4.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 45, p 70.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 18, 140, 191 & 321.

former blacksmith's shop**Place no.: B71**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone building with timber-lintels and openings.		
Address	68 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 44-5, Section 6595, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5729/954	Assessment no.	14842
Owner	R & BM Klose, c/o Post Office, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD36) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 18) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD former smithy.jpg		



former smithy from south-east, 2001

former blacksmith's shop**Place no.: B71****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

During the 19th and early 20th centuries there were several blacksmiths and wheelwrights in Blumberg. In 1853, Jacob Myer had a smithy on section 6603, while JC Handel & JG Kloke had a smithy and wheelwrights respectively on section 6587. In the late 1850s, CF Maerschel established another wheelwright's shop on section 6587. After Blümel's 1860 subdivision around his mill, the settlement of Blumberg really started to grow rapidly. In 1865, there was a smithy, two stores, a chemist, two hotels (one of which was outside the town at Angas Creek), a butcher, a carpenter's and a wine-shop. Five years later, Blumberg tradesmen also included three shoemakers, two wheelwrights and two more blacksmiths. In 1898, part of section 6583 (located on the corner of August and William Streets) was purchased by Gustav Promnitz. Promnitz was a blacksmith who operated from the stone building to the rear of 68 Shannon Street from 1898. He was later succeeded by his son Arthur Edwin Promnitz, who continued to operate the smithy until the early 1950s. The building is now used as an outbuilding.

Single-storey two roomed building constructed of random stone with stone dressings, timber lintels and corrugated-iron gable roof. The structure is bound with metal ties, and other features include timber-framed openings, with a timber panelled door to western end of facade (south) and a timber casement window to eastern end. There is also an open lean-to to east.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest commercial buildings surviving in Birdwood, is the only surviving smithy left in the township which has had several, was the town's longest serving smithy, and demonstrates the way of life of previous generations, as well as being an important surviving example of early stone construction using timber lintels.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an important surviving example of a blacksmith's premises in a town which once supported several smithies.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the importance which horses, horse maintenance and crafts such as ironmongery had in the lives of the local residents of previous generations.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having been the longest serving smithy in the town's history, and having played an important role in the lives of local residents.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, demonstrating typical local stone construction techniques, namely the relatively primitive use of random stone for walls and dressings and timber lintels over openings.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27-40.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 36, 39 & 232.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 189-90.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 18, 196, 213 & 317.

Shop & residence, former Sturm workshop**Place no.: B72**

Significant fabric	Stone shop and residence including 19 th -century shop window and return verandah.		
Address	81 Shannon St, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 14, Section 6595, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5740/880	Assessment no.	14995
Owner	JW & JF Mouthaan, 8 Wilson Street, Cowandilla SA 5033		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Birdwood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD17) • Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Townscape Significance (Townscape item 10) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood Shannon St\BD 81 Shannon St.jpg		



former Sturm workshop from south-east, 2001

Shop & residence, former Sturm workshop**Place no.: B72****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

This former shop and residence on the corner of Cromer Road and Shannon Street is principally associated with significant early carpenter Conrad Sturm. In 1873, Sturm arrived in Blumberg where he soon established a successful carpentry, cabinet making and building business. He was responsible for constructing the town's Institute in 1885, as well as many other 'neat and commodious dwellings' in Blumberg. These included his own joinery shop and showroom on lot 14, and the large stables behind on part section 6595. He also served as an undertaker for the town, and produced fine furniture by himself and in partnership with Mr Hugentobler. The South Australian Art Gallery on North Terrace owns a fine circular marquetry table by Hugentobler & Sturm.

Single-storey rendered stone building with a corrugated-iron roof hidden behind a feature parapet wall. Other features include group of C19 shop windows at west end comprising three timber-framed consecutive windows with semi-circular tops. The building also has a raised verandah floor, projecting plinth, hipped concave corrugated-iron return verandah, a single round-arched window between two timber doors, another door in chamfered corner (east end), a group of three more shop windows (C20 square-topped) and a rendered chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early shop building has significant associations with the early development of Birdwood and with prominent local builder and craftsman Conrad Sturm, and displays an original shop window of the late 19th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early commercial development of Birdwood.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the shop.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying a fine example of a late-19th-century shop window.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely Conrad Sturm, prominent local builder and craftsman.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a tall shop building located adjacent to the corner of two important Birdwood streets.*

REFERENCES

- Art Gallery of South Australia, 'Hugentobler & Sturm Marquetry Table' [Notes on exhibit].
- Bzowy pp 153-4
- *Mount Barker Courier* 31 May 1907, p 2 [Obituary of Conrad Sturm].
- Rathjen, G 1979, *Sources and Tributaries*, p 43.
- *The Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, Vol 11 p 779.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*. Volume 37 p 28.
- Young pp 19, 20, 98, 196 & 213-14

Mueller farm (house, barn & pigsty)**Place no.: B86**

Significant fabric	Original German farmhouse with half-hipped roof and loft; half-timbered, stone & slab barn; and timber slab pigsty including original timber partitions.		
Address	Angas Creek Rd, near Birdwood		
Land Description	Lot 26, Section 6565, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5843/868		
Owner	TD Mueller, PO Box 6, Birdwood SA 5234		
			Assessment no. 19033
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD06)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 8)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Mueller farm #2.jpg		



Mueller farm house from south-east, 2001

Mueller farm (house, barn & pigsty)**Place no.: B86****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Section 6578 was part of a substantial 1841 land-grant to GF Angas which was subsequently let or sold to tenant farmers. Members of the Mueller family had arrived in the Birdwood area by 1850, and in 1857, GH Mueller built a large stone house on section 6578. The house was enlarged in 1902 and has been internally modified. Other buildings constructed on the property during the mid- to late-19th-century include a barn & pigsty. The farm has remained in the Mueller family to this day.

The **house** is a single-storey stone building with loft and a half-hipped [corrugated-iron] roof covering the original timber shingles. Features include an external stair leading to the loft door on the eastern elevation, and a date stone which reads 'GHM 1856'. The loft survives as one large room above the original house with a deep mud and straw floor providing the ceiling for the rooms below. Later additions include a 1902 gable-ended villa wing (to west) and a corrugated-iron o-gee verandah to front (south) facade.

The **barn** is a complex structure with stone walls to the south and west elevations, a half-timbered wall to the north elevation, and a corrugated-iron-clad wall with entry doors to eastern elevation, over all of which is a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Internally, the barn has half-timbered internal walls with wattle & daub infill, as well as a loft floor over part of the barn which is constructed of large timber slabs with mud & straw infill and rendering. The **pigsty** is a long shed constructed of upright timber slabs and covered by a corrugated-iron gable roof. The building consists of a row four pens with separate feeding troughs, the individual sties being designed to protect sows and their litters.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Each of the three buildings in the complex demonstrates important information about the building design and construction techniques of early German farmers in the district, as well as their way of life. The buildings also have significant associations with the mid-19th-century farming development of the Birdwood area, and with the cultural traditions and heritage of the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a significant surviving early German farm complex which has significant associations with the mid-19th-century settlement and farming development of this area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the way of life of early German farmers, including the typical houses in which they lived, and their barns and pigsties.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being outstanding examples of early German construction methods, especially the roof and loft of the original farmhouse, the half-timbered and slab sections of the barn, and the timber slab construction of the pigsty and its fittings.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Mueller family, a significant local farming family who have worked in the area since the 1850s.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 137-8.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 15, 175-8 & 312.

former Zadow farm complex**Place no.: B87**

Significant fabric	Timber slab stables; stone bakehouse & store; a large stone chaff house; stone additions to former farmhouse; partially-submerged stone cellar with timber slab and mud ceiling; and a slab & corrugated-iron shed		
Address	Angas Creek Rd, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Section 6577, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5670/164		Assessment no. 15437
Owner	AM Mieglich, c/o Post Office, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD08)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 9)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Zadow stable #1.jpg		



stable at former Zadow farm from south, 2001

former Zadow farm complex**Place no.: B87****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Section 6577 was granted to GF Angas in 1841 and thereafter leased to tenant farmers. By 1853, there was a hut recorded on the property which was occupied by Mr Unger. In 1882, the property was purchased by the Zadow family, and they established a group of farm buildings which continued to be used by the family until the early 1930s. Little now remains of the original half-timbered cottage except the ruins of a stone chimney. Most of the other outbuildings still survive, although many of them are disused and becoming ruinous.

Surviving buildings include the timber slab **stables**, stone additions to the **house**, a partially-submerged stone **cellar** with 'thick timber slab and mud ceiling', a stone **bakehouse & store** (later used a smithy), a large **chaff house** ('with a turning circle for a two-horse engine') & a slab and corrugated-iron **shed**. The **stables** have a timber frame with upright slabs forming the walls, timber openings and a corrugated-iron gable roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

All of the surviving buildings in this complex provide important information about the building design and construction techniques of early German farmers in the district, as well as their way of life. The buildings also have significant associations with the mid-19th-century farming development of the Birdwood area, and with the cultural traditions and heritage of the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a significant surviving early German farm complex which has significant associations with the mid-19th-century settlement and farming development of this area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the way of life of early German farmers, and especially displaying the range and types of farm buildings they required, especially the combination of bakehouse (later smithy), chaff house and stables.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being outstanding examples of early German construction methods, especially the timber slab stables, stone cellar with slab and mud ceiling, slab shed, and stone chaff house and bakehouse.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1853-.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 139-40
- South Australian Directories.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 15, 165-6, 171-2 & 312.

Blocks farm (cottage, barn & stables)**Place no.: B88**

Significant fabric	Stone cottage, two-storey stone building combining stables and accommodation, and two-storey stone barn.
---------------------------	--

Address	Blocks Rd, near Birdwood, 5234
Land Description	Lot 24, Section 1675, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title	CT 5138/31 & 5146/824
Owner	E Iuliano, c/o PO Birdwood SA 5234

Assessment no. 15336

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage/Townscape Significance (Heritage item 25)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Blocks farm #4.jpg
-----------------------	--



Blocks farmhouse and stable from south-west, 2001

Blocks farm (cottage, barn & stables)**Place no.: B88****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Section 1675 was originally designated as Crown Land which was set aside as an Aboriginal Reserve. In 1853, the section was occupied by George Ashton, who had a hut and an area of fenced cultivated land. When a survey was done of this land in 1890, surviving features included a hut and dairy, a ruined hut and stockyard, and a large garden containing many mature fruit trees. Following the 1890 survey, section 1675 was subdivided into workingmen's blocks with blocks ranging from 5.5 to 11.75 acres. These blocks were designed to help with unemployment by creating self-sustaining opportunities for workers. By January 1891 all of the workingmen's blocks were leased out to various labourers, some of whom combined the blocks to create larger, more sustainable farms. Between 1897 and 1904 all of these settlers were able to purchase their properties. Three stone farm buildings survive on block 24. This eight-acre block and the adjoining block 23 (11.75 acres) were taken up by August Maczkowiack in October 1890. For the two properties he paid £77 for a twenty-year lease, but was able to purchase them in August 1904. On block 24, Maczkowiack constructed a cottage (initially two-roomed, but later extended to four) and a two-storey building which incorporated a stable and accommodation for a farm worker. He also constructed a substantial barn, indicating that he was optimistic about the success of his relatively small holding of 20 acres. The property has continued as a farm, with a dairy being constructed there in the late 20th century. However, the cottage and stables are currently little used.

Original two-roomed **cottage** constructed of random stone with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings, timber lintels and a skillion-roofed stone addition to rear. To the north of the cottage is a detached **two-storey building** including a stable and storeroom at ground-floor level, and one large room with a fireplace at first floor level, presumably providing accommodation for a farm worker. This building is similarly constructed of random stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof (mostly gone) and timber lintels. The large **two-storey barn** to the north-west of the cottage (adjacent to the road) is also similarly constructed of random stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof, timber-framed openings and timber lintels. There are also some good example of crude timber fence-posts on the property.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century farm complex with its unusual two-storey building with combined stable and accommodation is an important example of late-19th-century farming development and construction, and has significant associations with the development of the Workingmen's Blocks, and the way of life of the farmers who settled there.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the late-19th-century farming development of the Birdwood area, and in particular with the establishment and development of the Workingmen's Blocks near Birdwood.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying important information about the way of life of the original farming settlers on the Workingmen's Blocks, especially the unusual combination of stable and accommodation in the two-storey outbuilding to the north of the cottage.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of late-19th-century farm building construction methods.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 422.
- South Australian Directories.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 117-19, 158, 161-2, 181, 183-7 & 320.

Cromer Road Cemetery**Place no.: B89**

Significant fabric	Cemetery in clearing surrounded by post-and-wire fence, with monuments including a marble statue of an angel, gravestones, and timber & iron railings.		
Address	Cromer Rd, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Section 82, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5764/781	Assessment no.	15245
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Cromer Road Cemetery #2.jpg		



Cromer Road Cemetery from south-west, 2001

Cromer Road Cemetery

Place no.: B89

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first community place to be established in the Birdwood area was the Lutheran cemetery on section 6598 near the Williamstown Road settlement. This was first used in July 1848. In the 1850s, the Lutheran cemetery was relocated to its present position on Church Street, at the same time as the town of Blumberg began to thrive. The town's first non-denominational cemetery was established by the 1860s on the Cromer Road about 2½ kilometres to the north of the township, near to the Blumberg goldfield. This cemetery was used by Lutherans who were not members of the original Lutheran Church (Christ's Cross) as well as by people associated with the Blumberg goldfield. The earliest burial was in May 1867. When the current Birdwood town cemetery on William Street was established on Pflaum Land in 1908, the Cromer Road Cemetery became less used, and it is now little maintained and in poor condition. Surviving gravestones include those of JG Kloke (1870), a member of the Spehr family (1873), James Richard Hann (1887), and several monuments to the Hannaford family include one surmounted by a statue of an angel erected over the grave of Mary Hannaford (1913). For several decades this cemetery was an important burial place for members of the community, especially those associated with the goldfields. The Hannaford family still hold a lease of plots in the cemetery.

Cemetery located in a field surrounded by a post and wire fence. Features include scattered gravestones of marble and stone, with some areas of iron railings, low stone and metal railings, or timber pickets with timber railings. The visual focus of the cemetery is a marble monument to Mary Hannaford topped with a marble statue of an angel (deteriorating). The cemetery suffers from disuse and lack of maintenance.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the first non-denominational cemetery in the Birdwood vicinity and has important associations with the early development of the town, the Blumberg goldfield and with several local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the first non-denominational cemetery in the Birdwood vicinity, and having important associations with the development of the town. It is also one of the few surviving physical remnants associated with the Blumberg goldfield.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those whose family and friends are buried and commemorated here.

REFERENCES

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 420.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & Noel Hittmann.

former Leske farmhouse & cellar with loft**Place no.: B90**

Significant fabric	19 th -century fabric of farmhouse, including stone walls, casement windows, timber lintels, chimneys and bake-oven, also two-level stone cellar including original timberwork and openings.
---------------------------	---

Address	Leske Rd, near Birdwood, 5234
Land Description	Lot 42, Section 6613, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title	CT 5103/597
Owner	Flower Hill Pty Ltd, PO Box 22, Birdwood SA 5234

Assessment no. 15015

State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil

HSA file no. Nil

Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Leske farm#6.jpg
-----------------------	--



cellar and loft from south-west, 2001

former Leske farmhouse & cellar with loft**Place no.: B90****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first area of concentrated settlement in the Blumberg area was the land taken up by German farmers alongside the Williamstown Road during the 1840s. One of the earliest settlers in the area was August Schultz, who owned and occupied a hut and fenced property on section 6613 by 1853. Much of the surrounding land was owned by the South Australian Company and leased to early German settlers. By 1862, Gottlieb Leske leased part of section 6614 from the SA Company, and had purchased it by 1876. During the 1860s or 70s, Leske constructed a stone farmhouse and cellar with loft on his property. There were also several 'shepherd trees' on this holding, and a large stone barn and stables were constructed in the early 20th century. The Leske's have been commemorated by the naming of the road on which their property now lies. The former Leske farm is now owned by Flower Hill Pty Ltd.

Original section of **farmhouse** is a symmetrical cottage constructed of cut blocks of stone with stone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. The symmetrical facade has a central timber-framed timber door flanked by timber-framed multi-paned casement windows with projecting stone sills. Openings are topped with cambered arches of stone, with other features including two large stone chimneys to eastern end, and a smaller bake-oven chimney to north-eastern corner of original kitchen. There is also a corrugated-iron verandah with timber posts to front (south). [The farmhouse has later additions to north and west.] The **cellar** is a two level building constructed of stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber lintels over openings to south (ground level door, loft door and loft door) and north (small hatch at ground level).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century German farmhouse and cellar has significant associations with the early farming development and distinctively German heritage of the area and is associated with the way of life of the typical German farmer settler, and with the Leske family.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early farming development and distinctive German heritage of the area, which has several cellars with attached lofts, generally constructed as part of a farm complex.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the way in which early German settlers typically constructed a cellar and loft as part of their self-sufficient farm complex.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being fine examples of late-19th-century stone cellar and farmhouse construction.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the Leske family, early settlers after whom the Road on which their property was founded has been named.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Noel Hittmann.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 197, 216 & 319.

Ivynook cottage, former post office & shop**Place no.: B91**

Significant fabric	Two-roomed stone shop and parlour with chimney, casement windows and return verandah.		
Address	Mannum Rd, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 89, Section 6578, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5843/863	Assessment no.	15442
Owner	PG Theunisen & MCA Ashton, PO Box 134, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD09)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 5)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Ivynook #2.jpg		



Ivynook cottage from north-west, 2001

Ivynook cottage, former post office & shop**Place no.: B91****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The building now known as Ivynook was the earliest substantial stone shop building to be established in the Blumberg vicinity. It was established in 1854 by Carl Christian Rathmann. Rathmann was an enterprising figure in the area's early commercial history. He first established a store on section 6601 in 1849, and then moved it to section 6602 in 1853. Soon after this, he saw the potential of the Angas Creek area where Erich Scupin had established the town's first hotel in 1853. By 1854, Rathmann had erected a stone store across the track from this early hotel. He then let the store to general storekeeper Eduard Bergmann & postmaster Wilhelm Graf from 1855. Graf was recorded as being the area's postmaster (probably Blumberg's earliest postmaster) in 1855 and between 1857 and about 1861, when the role was taken over by Franz Bevilaqua in the building next to the Mill. Meanwhile, Rathmann had also moved to the more prosperous mill node, and in 1856 he established the town's most successful hotel there, the Napoleon Bonaparte (now Blumberg). Meanwhile, in 1864, the Angas Creek store and attached residence were sold to Adelaide chemist Heinrich Heuzenroeder. The hotel was closed in 1872, and later the shop at Angas Creek was also closed. The former store building was then converted to the residence which it remains to this day.

Single-storey two-roomed stone building constructed of large pieces of local stone with stone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron (originally timber shingle) roof. The large two bay shop room is to the south of the building, with the smaller parlour and stone chimney to the north. The building is protected by a return verandah which is approached by steps to the parlour door and steps to the double shop door on the chamfered corner. The hipped and raked corrugated-iron verandah rests on timber posts. Other features include timber-framed openings with eight-paned casement windows to shop and four-paned casement to parlour, and stone buttresses to the chimney wall to north.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest surviving stone shop building in Blumberg, and provides significant information about early construction techniques and way of life for early shopkeepers. It also has significant associations with CC Rathmann, the early commercial development of Blumberg and the establishment of the second node of development in the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the very early commercial development of the area, and with the establishment of the second node of settlement in Blumberg.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the way in which the early shopkeepers in the area lived and worked.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those early settlers who relied on the shop, post office and chemist for their day to day lives.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying early shop construction techniques.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely CC Rathmann, significant early Blumberg shopkeeper and entrepreneur.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27, 30 & 31.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 2686.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 141-2.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 14, 75-6, 193, 198 & 310.

former blacksmith's shop & plaque, Travellers' Inn**Place no.: B92**

Significant fabric Stone smithy with corrugated-iron skillion roof, and plaque mounted in stone mound (recycled from Traveller's Inn).

Address Mannum Rd, near Birdwood 5234
Land Description Lot 20, Section 214, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5228/843
Owner GR & RA Welsh, PO Box 35, Gumeracha SA 5233

Assessment no. 15973

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Young et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 3)

Photo filename Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Travellers Inn stables.jpg



former Travellers Inn smithy from south, 2001

former blacksmith's shop & plaque, Travellers' Inn**Place no.: B92****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Today's town of Birdwood has developed from four different nodes of settlement. The first was focussed around the Williamstown Road area, with the first community buildings being the Lutheran church/school and cemetery (from 1848). The second node was the Angas Creek node (unofficially named 'Francis'), which was centred around the Traveller's Inn, Birdwood's earliest hotel, and also included the town's early general store and post office (1855). Located at the junction of the River Torrens and the Angas Creek, construction began on the stone hotel building in 1853, and by the following year the Traveller's Inn was completed and licensed to E Scupin. Scupin was licensee from 1854-57, with other publicans being H Hanckel, M Zenner, C Vieck, Schulze, JE Scupin & J Kinnane. The hotel was used as the meeting place for the newly formed (August 1853) District Council of Talunga DC meeting place from 27 February 1854 until 22 January 1872. Also during the 1860s, a smithy was constructed near the hotel, providing a useful service for passers' by and for hotel customers. In 1872, the hotel was closed following its failure to renew its license. The hotel was subsequently used as a residence until it was gutted by fire on 26 April 1945. In 1986, the substantial hotel ruins were demolished as part of a road widening scheme. At that time, a plaque was mounted on a mound constructed from some of the materials (especially stone) from the hotel. Thus the former smithy is the only surviving building at the site.

The surviving smithy to the north of the hotel site is a single-storey stone building with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron skillion roof. Central timber-framed door is flanked by two small windows [(currently covered by corrugated-iron)].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This smithy and plaque have significant associations with the Traveller's Inn, as well as with the early development of Blumberg (especially the Angas Creek node) and the mid-19th-century commercial development of the area. It is also associated with the early way of life of travellers through and residents of the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an important surviving smithy building associated with the early commercial development of Blumberg and particularly the establishment of the Angas Creek settlement. The smithy also has significant associations with and the plaque commemorates the area's first hotel, the significant Traveller's Inn which was located on the road between Lobethal and the Barossa Valley and early meeting place of the District Council of Talunga.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the mid-19th-century need for blacksmith's shops associated with hotels along the major travel routes through the district, and the way of life of the early settlers in the district.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having played an important role in the lives of mid-19th-century traveller's and local residents.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27, 30 & 31.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, pp 2:11 & 3:632.
- Lapins, R 1982, *A short history of Birdwood and its Hotels*, [student project, SAIT School of Architecture].
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 13.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 46.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 13, 74-6, 194 & 207-8 & 309.

former butcher's cellar (Wegener)**Place no.: B93**

Significant fabric Stone cellar with timber and mud ceiling and gable-roofed loft.

Address	Martin Hill Rd, near Birdwood, 5234	
Land Description	Pieces 10-12, Lot 1, Section 128, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5286/424	Assessment no. 18847
Owner	JA & BL Muster, PO Box 53, Birdwood SA 5234	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 21)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Martin Hill cellar#6.jpg
-----------------------	--



former butcher's cellar from south-east, 2001

former butcher's cellar (Wegener)**Place no.: B93****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The Williamstown Road area was first settled by German farmers during the 1840s, and by the 1850s, commercial businesses were being established to help support this population. Most of these businesses were situated in the young towns of Blumberg and Oliventhal, but some operated from their own farms. By 1862, Carl and Wilhelm Wegener both occupied part of the South Australian Company-owned section 6618, and later one of the Mr Wegeners moved to section 6599 where he established a butcher business which then operated into the early 20th century. On his property which was over 5 kilometres north-west of Birdwood, Wegener prepared and stored meats which he then delivered to residents of the Birdwood area via horse and cart. Wegener constructed a cellar near his cottage in which the meat was stored until delivery. The cottage has been much altered and added to, but the cellar survives. Although semi-ruinous by the 1980s, it has recently been re-roofed to help with its preservation.

This cellar was carefully constructed with a view to maintaining cool temperatures inside. Built partially into the ground, the thick cavity walls have large stones to external and internal faces, filled in with rubble and earth. The thick ceiling is constructed using timber slabs covered by a coating of mud and straw. The loft then has a corrugated-iron gable roof. Other features include timber lintels and timber-framed openings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century German cellar has significant associations with the early commercial development of the area and with important early butcher Mr Wegener, and demonstrates early construction techniques and technology, as well as the way of life pre-refrigeration.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early commercial development of the area and with the distinctive German heritage of the area, which has several cellars with attached lofts, generally constructed as part of a farm complex.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the way in which early butchers used to keep their produce fresh pre-refrigeration.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an excellent surviving example of late-19th-century cellar construction which employs various techniques for the retention of cool temperatures, including strong stone cavity walls filled with stone rubble, and thick timber-slab ceiling covered with mud and straw.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Mr Wegener, important early butcher in the district.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Ivan Muster.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 18, 197, 216 & 319.

Akhira, house, barn, outbuilding & wall**Place no.: B94**

Significant fabric	Stone and brick house with return verandah, wide stone barn with parapet wall, stone outbuilding with gable roof, and remains of stone boundary wall.		
Address	Codger's Lane, Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 6, Section 6607, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5648/703	Assessment no.	15259
Owner	RG & LC Shepherd, Mt Pleasant Rd, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Akhira sm.jpg		



Akhira from north, 2001

Akhira, house, barn, outbuilding & wall**Place no.: B94****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Most of the Blumberg area was settled by farmers during the 1840s and 50s, and by 1853, section 6607 was described as 'unenclosed grass' and owned and occupied by Timothy Murphy, who also had a hut and outbuildings on section 6611. Murphy did not remain there, and by 1862, section 6607 was in the ownership of GF Angas, and section 6611 was owned by the South Australian Company. In 1862, section 6607 was occupied by Carl Hoffmann. Hoffmann was one of the earliest settlers in the Blumberg area, and was granted section 6394 in 1853. By the following decade, this land in the Stony Creek area was taken up by Patrick Hynes, a notable local builder who constructed a large house and barn and various outbuildings there. The house was located not far from the Mount Pleasant Road. Hynes was also responsible for the construction of several other important Birdwood buildings including the primary school (1877-78) and post office (1885). During the 20th century, the house was extended and the place was known as Highland Park. During the late 1990s, the property was renamed 'Akhira' and it is now an alpaca farm.

Single-storey **farmhouse** constructed of course stone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include large red-brick chimneys, a substantial corrugated-iron concave verandah with cast-iron posts and lace-work, red-brick string coursing above verandah and around ventilators, scalloped timber-barge-boards with final to gable, and timber-framed openings including a combination of double hung sash and multi-paned casement windows. The wide **barn** (poor condition) is located to the north-west of the house and is constructed of stone with a shallow-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include parapet walls to gables finished with projecting edges to each side. To the north of the barn is a dilapidated single-storey stone **outbuilding** (probably stable) with corrugated-iron gable roof and timbers framing some openings. There is also the remains of a stone boundary **wall** to the east of the house adjacent to the lane.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century farmhouse, barn and stable demonstrates the design and construction methods of significant local builder Patrick Hynes, and has significant associations with the farming development of the district. It is also a notable landmark on the road between Birdwood and Mount Pleasant.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the late-19th-century farming development of the Blumberg area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating early stone construction techniques and design methods for local farm buildings, as well as being associated with the design and construction of important local builder Patrick Hynes.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely Patrick Hynes, significant local farmer and builder.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a large house and barn located near the main road between Birdwood and Mount Pleasant.*

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1853-77.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 420.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, p 246.

Jerilderie (farmhouse)**Place no.: B95**

Significant fabric	Mid-19th-century stone farmhouse with chimneys and loft, with early-20th-century stone additions to north (including verandah).		
Address	Rathjen Rd, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 15, Section 6601, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5422/375		Assessment no. 15008
Owner	c/o VN Rathjen & Son, PO Box 9, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (BD01)• Young et al 1984, <i>Birdwood: Old Blumberg</i>, Place of Heritage Significance (Heritage item 7)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Jerilderie #2.jpg		

*Jerilderie from south-west, 2001*

Jerilderie (farmhouse)**Place no.: B95****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first area of concentrated settlement in the Blumberg area was the land taken up by German farmers alongside the Williamstown Road during the 1840s. One of the earliest settlers in the area was Heinrich Gerhard Rathjen, who arrived in South Australia in August 1848 and settled in the Blumberg area in the following year. From late 1849, Heinrich Rathjen leased the 80-acre section 6617 from the South Australian Company. In 1855, Rathjen enlarged his property with the purchase of the unimproved section 6259, and two years later also purchased section 6603 for £650. His farming enterprises proved so successful that he was able to pay a £600 mortgage within two years, as well as lease a total property of six sections (650 acres) by 1865, and 13 sections (1,016 acres) by 1875. During the late 1850s, Heinrich Rathjen constructed a stone farmhouse on his first section, 6617. As well as being a prominent local farmer and landowner, Heinrich Rathjen was also a local JP, a DC Talunga Councillor from 1875-83 & 1884-89, and Council Chairman from 1885-87. From 1895, the property was taken over by Heinrich's son August, who, in 1907, was able to buy the land which they had previously leased from the South Australian Company for £10 an acre (711 acres). Meanwhile, in the original farmhouse Jerilderie was substantially extended, with a large symmetrical house being constructed to the north. This property is remarkable for having remained in the Rathjen family for over 150 years.

Two-level stone house with a corrugated-iron (formerly timber-shingle) gable roof. The original farmhouse has two large rooms to front (south) and three smaller rooms to rear (north) with a small cellar to the north-east, and a large loft above the whole original farmhouse. Features include a loft door opening to west (now window), a bake-oven to north, and a large central fireplace with steel doors. There are also early-20th-century stone additions to north, including timber-framed double-hung sash windows and a return verandah. There are also several significant shepherd's trees on this property, as well as the original graveyard of the 1840s settlers in this area (marked by a plaque on section 6598).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Jerilderie farmhouse has significant associations with the early settlement and German heritage of this area, with the farming development of the area, with significant local landowners Heinrich Rathjen and his descendants. It also demonstrates the way of life of the early German settlers and their distinctive design and construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the earliest settlement period in the Blumberg vicinity, with the distinctive German heritage of the area, and with the farming development of the district.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the way of life of the early German settlers in this area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a late 1850s stone house displaying German design and construction methods of this period.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Heinrich Rathjen, significant early German pioneer and local Councillor, and the Rathjen family, significant landowners in the area for over 150 years.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1853-1878.
- Paech, WH 1973, *The History and Family Tree of Heinrich Gerhard Rathjen & His Wives*, pp 17, 21, 24 & 61.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 135-6.
- South Australian Company Records, *Returns from tenants, 1842-60*. [SAA BRG 42].
- Verbal: Geoff Rathjen.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 14, 71-4, 175, 179-80 & 311.

Sunny Morn, farmhouse & cellar**Place no.: B96**

Significant fabric	Original two-level German farmhouse with loft, casement and loft windows, and steeply-pitched roof, with two level cellar, also with loft opening and a corrugated-iron gable roof.		
Address	Warren Rd, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Pieces 7-8, Section 6639, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5285/426		
Owner	KC & LJ Zilm, PO Box 27, Birdwood SA 5234		
		Assessment no.	15217
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Hs & cellar cnr Martin Hill Rd.jpg		



Sunny Morn, cellar with loft & farmhouse with loft from south, 2001

Sunny Morn, farmhouse & cellar**Place no.: B96****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first area of concentrated settlement in the Blumberg area was the land taken up by German farmers alongside the Williamstown Road during the 1840s. Section 6639 was first taken up by James and Luke Victory by 1853, but by 1862, the property had been purchased and was being occupied by Gottlieb Irrgang. By 1876, the property was in the ownership of August Hensel. In about the 1860s to 70s, a large German-style cottage and cellar were constructed on this property. The farmhouse has been much extended in the late 19th and 20th century, but still retains evidence of its original design.

Two-level rendered farmhouse with loft and a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron roof. Features include a multi-paned casement window to south elevation, above which there is a timber framed loft entrance. The front of the original stone cottage has a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked by double-hung sash windows. [There are also several later additions to rear (west) and north of the original farmhouse.] The detached cellar to rear (west) of farmhouse is a two-level building with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed door to ground level, with a timber loft door above (south elevation).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century German farmhouse and cellar has significant associations with the early farming development and distinctively German heritage of the area, and is associated with the way of life of the typical German farmer settler.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early farming development and distinctive German heritage of the area, which originally had many Germanic farmhouses, several of which had cellars with attached lofts.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the way in which early German settlers typically constructed a farmhouse with loft, and a cellar and loft as part of their self-sufficient farm complex.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, demonstrating the typical design of late-19th-century German farmhouses and cellars.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 197, 216 & 319.

former Scupin House**Place no.: B97**

Significant fabric	Two-storey stone house with stone dressings and attached single-storey section to rear.		
Address	Wintons Rd, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 22, Section 6392, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5177/31	Assessment no. 15974	
Owner	A & ZD Abraham, PO Box 530, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD former Scupin House sm.jpg		



former Scupin house from east, 2002

former Scupin House**Place no.: B97****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Today's town of Birdwood has developed from four different nodes of settlement. The first was focussed around the Williamstown Road area, with the first community buildings being the Lutheran church/school and cemetery (from 1848). The second node was the Angas Creek node (known by some locals as 'Francis'), which was centred around the Traveller's Inn, Birdwood's earliest hotel, and also included the town's early general store and post office (1855). Located at the junction of the River Torrens and the Angas Creek, construction began on the stone hotel building in 1853, and by the following year the Traveller's Inn was completed and licensed to E J Scupin. Scupin was licensee from 1854-57. He had first settled in the area in 1849, and during the mid 1850s, he not only established the hotel, but also constructed a large two-storey stone house further along the creek on section 6392. Scupin then lived there for several decades. By the 1980s, the house was disused and in a state of disrepair, but during the late-20th-century it has been restored and is again in use as a residence.

Two-storey stone house located on a hillside overlooking the River Torrens. The house is constructed of stone with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron hipped roof. The non-symmetrical facade features several timber-framed openings including French doors. There is also a single-storey skillion-roofed section to rear.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This house has significant associations with EJ Scupin, the Travellers' Inn hotel and Birdwood's second node of development at Angas Creek. It also provides a significant example of early stone construction techniques, as well as demonstrating the lifestyle of the more successful early settlers in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the development of the Angas Creek node of Birdwood during the early 1850s.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the typical way of life for the more prosperous early settlers in the area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, providing a good example of early 1850s stone construction techniques.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely EJ Scupin, early settler in the Birdwood area and founder of its first hotel.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1850s-60s.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 27, 30 & 31.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836–1984*, pp 2:11 & 3:632.
- Lapins, R 1982, *A short history of Birdwood and its Hotels*, [student project, SAIT School of Architecture].
- South Australian *Directories*.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Vol 46, p 13.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, Gordon et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 13, 75, 84, 153, 155, 175, 181-2, 194, 207-8, 248, 250 & 309.

Stony Creek Bridge**Place no.: B109**

Significant fabric Stone bridge including tunnel, stone detailing, coping, pilasters and courses.

Address	Mannum Road, near Birdwood, 5234	Assessment no. 15273
Land Description	Road Reserve, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5197/182	
Owner	Department of Transport, 33 Warwick Street, Walkerville SA 5081	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD Stony Creek Bridge#.jpg
-----------------------	---



Stony Creek Bridge from NW, 2002

Stony Creek Bridge

Place no.: B109

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

During the 1860s and 70s, several fine stone bridges were constructed in the Torrens Valley to facilitate traffic through and within the valley. In 1863, bridges were constructed at Inglewood and Millbrook, and within the next few years, a fine stone bridge had also been constructed at Stony Creek. Although the original balustrading has been replaced by modern railings during the late 20th century, the rest of the original structure survives and retains a high integrity.

Well-constructed single-arch stone bridge constructed of coursed blocks of a variety of local stones, with stone dressings around the arched entrance to the tunnel, a projecting stone pilaster to each side, projecting stone courses above the entrance at either side, and projecting stone coping along the top of the bridge. [Modern railings have been added above the coping.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Because of its large numbers of winding waterways and relative proximity to Adelaide, the Torrens Valley was both a particularly successful agricultural district and an area which presented major challenges in road building and transport. The Stony Creek Bridge is one of the finest surviving examples of a mid-19th-century bridge in South Australia, and has significant associations with the development of road transport through the area, and particularly between Birdwood and Mount Pleasant.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early establishment of transport routes through the area in a district which required a particularly large number of bridges and fords.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially the many thousands of travellers who have used the bridge to travel between Birdwood and Mount Pleasant.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding surviving example of a mid-19th-century stone bridge, displaying a fine design and early construction techniques using local stone.*

REFERENCES

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 420.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*.

Stone farmhouse & outbuildings**Place no.: B110**

Significant fabric	Stone house with hipped cgi roof, timber windows, concave verandah and chimneys, and gable-roofed stone outbuildings.	
Address	Onkaparinga Valley Road (Rapid 136 434), near Birdwood, 5234	
Land Description	Lot 2, Section 6568, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5526/996	Assessment no. 14785
Owner	DJ & D Sutton, PO Box 142, Charleston SA 5244	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD B111.jpg	



former farmhouse from east, 2002

Stone farmhouse & outbuildings**Place no.: B110**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The area around Birdwood was one of South Australia's major German settlement areas, and from the 1840s, pioneering German farmers were moving into the area. A variety of German farmhouses were constructed, with the most prosperous farmers constructing large stone houses. One such farmhouse was constructed on section 6568 during the second half of the 19th century.

Stone house with stone dressings, a hipped cgi roof, concave return verandah on timber posts, large multi-paned timber-framed casement windows, timber-framed doorways, a large central chimney [rendered], and a later red-brick chimney to south

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 19th century German farmhouse and outbuildings is an excellent example of local construction techniques of the period, and is associated with the 19th-century farming development of the Birdwood area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the 19th-century farming development of the Birdwood area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine example of 19th-century stone construction techniques.*
-

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*.

Pioneer German farm complex**Place no.: B111**

Significant fabric	Post construction farmhouse with mud and straw infill panels as well as stone infill, stone additions to farmhouse and all 19 th -century features, detached stone and brick outbuilding (row of rooms), surviving 19 th -century stonework to base of barn walls, two timber-framed sheds with timber-slab and corrugated-iron cladding, timber and cgi hay shed, and timber slot and rail fencing.		
Address	Onkaparinga Valley Rd, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Part pieces 3 & 4, Section 6568, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5233/977		Assessment no. 14784
Owner	RC & WJ Roberts, PO Box 378, Birdwood SA 5234		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		

Photo filename Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD B110#.jpg



Northern end of post construction farmhouse from east, 2001

Pioneer German farm complex

Place no.: B111

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The area around Birdwood was one of South Australia's major German settlement areas, and from the 1840s, pioneering German farmers were moving into the area. One of the best preserved pioneer farm complexes in the area is situated on section 6568 adjacent to the Onkaparinga Valley Road. An early mud and straw cottage with associated timber farm buildings was constructed here in the mid 19th century, and during the latter part of the century the cottage was extended several times, and some stone and brick outbuildings were also constructed. The complex is now little used.

Single-storey farmhouse with various sections and periods of design and construction. Early timber-framed section to northern end of farmhouse is an example of post construction and has some surviving mud-and-straw panels with some sections without infill. The attached cottage to the south of this is a c1850s 'post construction' cottage with stone infill and a corrugated-iron gable roof. **Post construction** is a once common but rarely surviving early South Australian building technique. The typical timber-frame for 'post construction' is similar to half-timbering except that it does not employ cross-braces. The structures are generally less stable and therefore have rarely survived into the 21st century. Post construction comprises a ground sill, posts and a wall-plate, with saplings or timber slabs (split logs) being fixed vertically between them. These tall rectangular panels are then filled in with panels of wattle and daub, brickwork, stonework, etc. (similar to half-timbered constructions). The stone and timber post construction cottage has a thickly rendered wall with ashlar mouldings to wall, and further projecting and pitted ashlar detailing to dressings. The raked verandah has a flagstone floor. There is an additional cottage attached to the south of the c1850s section, this dates from the later 19th century, and is constructed of stone with a cgi gabled roof. There is also a room dating from the late 19th century, and another room from the early 20th century attached to the north-west of the timber-framed (mud-infill) end of the house. The conglomerate farmhouse has a variety of timber-framed openings, with some timber lintels and several casement windows, as well as a variety of chimneys. **Outbuildings** to the south of the house include a large **barn** with some surviving walls constructed of large pieces of cut stone, **two** timber-framed **sheds** with **timber-slab** cladding and cgi skillion roofs, including some **surviving timber dowels**, a **stone & brick outbuilding** (resembling a row of rooms) dating from the mid to late 19th century, and another timber-framed shed to the south of the rooms. Another feature of note is the **timber slot-and-rail fencing** running along the eastern perimeter of the garden.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding surviving example of a mid-19th-century pioneering German farm complex which includes outstanding examples of typical early construction techniques (especially post construction) and demonstrates farming developments and the rural way of life of the period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the mid-19th-century German settlement and later development of the Birdwood area, especially its domestic and farming development.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the way of life and the processes of development of a pioneering German farm complex.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, providing significant examples of post construction, the use of mud-and-straw panels for infill, stone construction, timber-framing (including surviving timber dowels), timber post, slot & rail fencing, and the use of timber slabs for cladding.*

REFERENCES

- Landorf, CM 1983, *Colonial building methods - post construction and timber construction*.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, p 165.
- Young, G et al 1981, *Hahndorf Volume 2*, p 382.

former Blumberg Bible Christian Chapel, school & manse Place no.: B112

Significant fabric	Stone former chapel and attached residence including original roof-line (excluding modern zincalume roof cladding), parapet gables and coping, lancet opening, quoins, and original timber windows and doors.		
Address	Gumeracha Road, near Birdwood, 5234		
Land Description	Lot 6, Section 44, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5416/162	Assessment no.	15998
Owner	KF & C Leckonby, PO Box 116 Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Birdwood area\BD BC Chapel.jpg		



former Bible Christian Chapel from north, 2001

former Blumberg Bible Christian Chapel, school & manse Place no.: B112

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first community place to be established in the Birdwood area was the Lutheran cemetery on section 6598 near the Williamstown Road settlement. This was first used in July 1848. In the 1850s, the Lutheran cemetery was relocated to its present position on Church Street, at the same time as the town of Blumberg began to thrive. The next church to be constructed in the Blumberg vicinity was a Bible Christian chapel located along the road toward Gumeracha. This chapel was opened in 1857, and soon afterwards the original stone building was extended to include a schoolroom and residential section ('manse'). The Bible Christians also established a chapel at Mount Torrens in 1854, and were involved with the construction of the Union Chapel at Cudlee Creek in c1858. The other strong Methodist sect in the district were the Wesleyans who constructed churches in nearby Gumeracha (1860) and in Houghton (1843), and it is probable that the relative success of the Wesleyan Chapel in Gumeracha contributed to the eventual demise of the earlier 'Blumberg' congregation. The Blumberg Bible Christian Chapel became little used after several decades, and was converted to a residence in the 20th century. The former chapel was owned by members of the Amber family for several decades during the 20th century.

Stone chapel building with attached residence, with parapet gables, [tile-profile zincalume gabled roofs], one lancet door opening to front of former chapel with a blank rendered tablet above door, projecting coping, projecting pilaster-style quoins, and timber-framed sash windows.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest church buildings in the district and has significant associations with the early religious development of the area and with the rise and fall of the Bible Christian sect in South Australia. It is also a notable landmark on the main road between Birdwood and Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

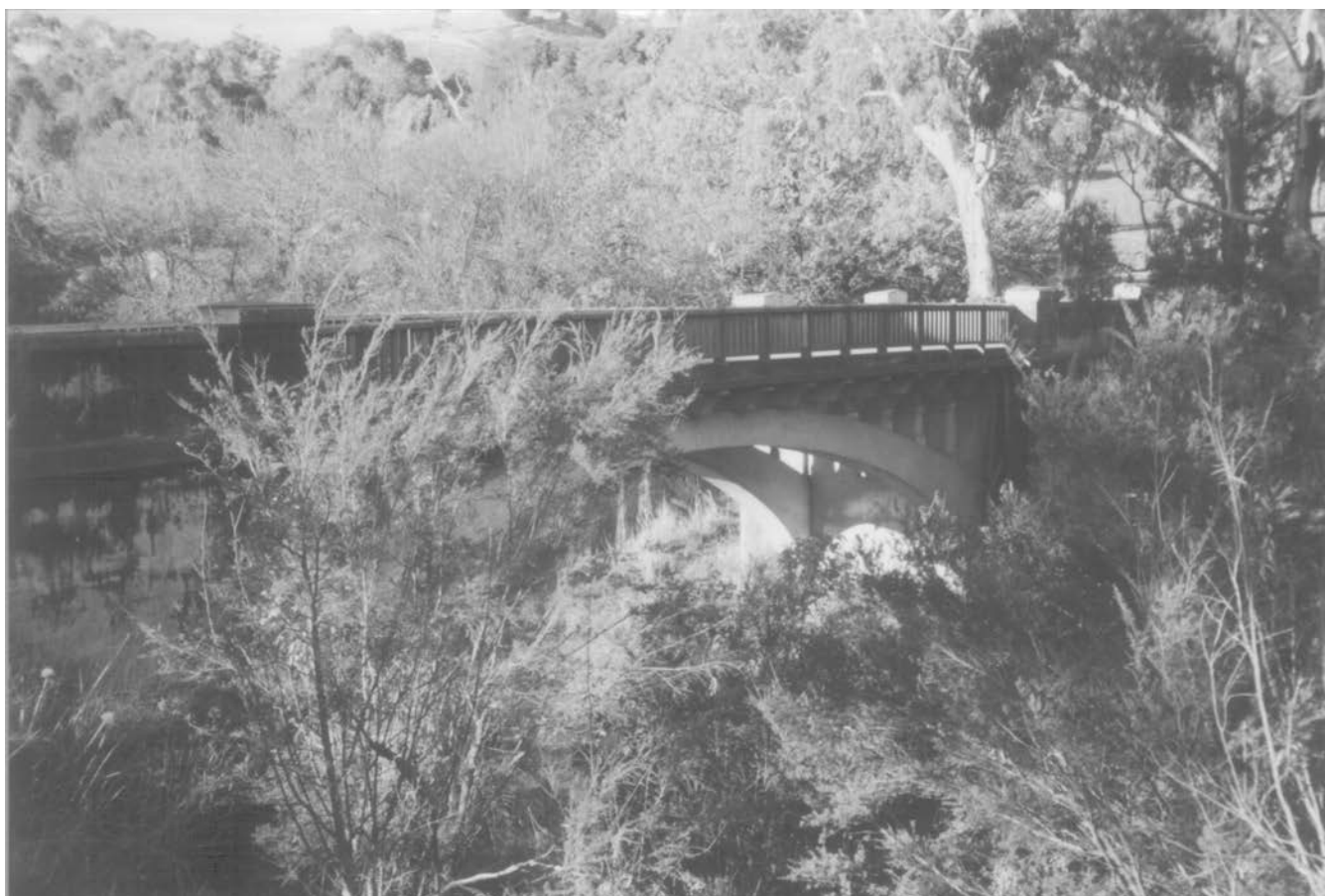
- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the earliest church buildings in the district, as well as one of the oldest surviving Bible Christian Chapels in the State, and being associated with the early religious development of the Birdwood area.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being located on a hill overlooking the main road between Birdwood and Gumeracha.
-

REFERENCES

- Hunt, AD 1985, *This Side of Heaven, A History of Methodism in South Australia*, pp 62-70.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 45 pp 18-19.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold, Keith & Chris Leckonby.

Hoad's Bridge**Place no.: CC01**

Significant fabric	Early-20 th -century concrete bridge with steel reinforcement		
Address	Gorge Rd (near Redden Drive), Cudlee Creek SA 5232		
Land Description	Road Reserve, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	–		Assessment no. –
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation CK08 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC Hoad Bridge.jpg		



Hoad's Bridge from south-west, 2001

Hoad's Bridge

Place no.: CC01

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Because of its large numbers of winding waterways and relative proximity to Adelaide, the Torrens Valley was both a particularly successful agricultural district and an area which presented major challenges in road building and transport. The construction of a large concrete bridge at Cudlee Creek during the first half of the 20th century was a significant achievement for the area as well as a catalyst for 20th-century development nearby, including a hotel, hall, store and caravan park. The bridge was also associated with the significant advent of the construction of Gorge Road. A Bill for the construction of Gorge Rd was first introduced by Fritz Pflaum of Birdwood and construction began in 1916. Hoad's Bridge was completed as part of the Gorge Road project and facilitated access through the Cudlee Creek area. There were five bridges constructed as part of this project, two of which are now demolished or submerged beneath the Millbrook Reservoir. The other two which survive are the Union and Monfries bridges nearby. According to the records of the Australian Heritage Commission, Hoad's bridge is distinctive as one of only four bridges of this type of construction surviving in South Australia.

Large single-span arched bridge constructed of steel arches to support and reinforce formed concrete. The bridge also has concrete railings and balustrading alongside the road.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Hoad's Bridge at Cudlee Creek is one of the finest surviving South Australian examples of an early-20th-century concrete bridge with steel reinforcing, and has significant associations with the development of road transport through the area and in particular with the construction of the Gorge Road and the history of Cudlee Creek.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the construction of Gorge Road and the development of transport through the Cudlee Creek area.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the bridge.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being rare surviving example of an early-20th-century bridge of its kind.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a prominent bridge structure located near the settlements hall and hotel.
-

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission file 015176
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 227-8.
- Sedsman, Ronald 1947, *They Sowed the Seeds, being an Historical Glimpse of Cudlee Creek & District 1840 to 1947*.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Pair of large barns**Place no.: CC02**

Significant fabric	Two large timber-framed barns including slab and corrugated-iron cladding and timber-framed openings.		
Address	Holland's Creek Rd, Cudlee Creek SA 5232		
Land Description	Lot 104, Section 6119, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5699/888	Assessment no.	16813
Owner	MJ & CJ Larecki, PO Box 12, Cudlee Creek SA 5232		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Cudlee Creek Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC east barn cnr Holland Creek Rd.jpg		



Eastern barn, corner of Holland's Creek Road Cudlee Creek from north-west, 2001

Pair of large barns**Place no.: CC02**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Cudlee Creek was among the earliest areas to be settled in the Adelaide Hills, with significant landowners such as the Goulds and Hannafords establishing properties in 1839 and 40 respectively. Despite this early initial settlement and the scattering of farms which soon spread through the area, and an official village was never established at Cudlee Creek. Instead, by the end of the 19th century the settlement consisted of a number of small and large-scale farming properties scattered along the creeks and the main road through the area. Local farmers ventured into fruit-growing, various specialised crops and the timber and dairy industries. Successful farmers established substantial barns, with two of the most impressive in the district being constructed on section 6119 by the first half of the 20th century. These were also used as fruit packing sheds to support the successful local fruit industry.

The barn to the south-east is a two-storey structure with a timber frame clad with timber slabs to lower section and corrugated-iron to upper section and covered by a corrugated-iron gable roof. There are also similar large skillion-roofed additions attached to east and west, and features include timber-framed doors and windows. [There is also a later skillion-roofed brick extension further to west.] The north-western barn is a two-level structure with a large-scale timber-frame clad with corrugated-iron, with a corrugated-iron gable roof, and recycled timber doors and windows.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

These two large barns have important associations with the early-20th-century farming development of Cudlee Creek and are significant landmarks near the creek and the main road through the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being two large buildings which are associated with the development of farming and fruit industry in Cudlee creek during the early 20th century.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being two large structures located near the main road through Cudlee Creek.
-

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Lands Titles Office.
- Local History Collection, files on Cudlee Creek.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 89.
- Sedsman, Ronald 1947, *They Sowed the Seeds, being an Historical Glimpse of Cudlee Creek & District 1840 to 1947*.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Cudlee Creek Store, former creamery**Place no.: CC03****Significant fabric** Original stone building (100-year-old fabric).**Address** Gorge Rd, Cudlee Creek SA 5232**Land Description** Lot 16, Section 6124, Hundred of Talunga**Certificate of Title** CT 3529/16**Assessment no.** 16887**Owner** Mazzio Enterprises, A White & J Luke, c/o PO, Cudlee Creek SA 5232**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments** Nil**Photo filename** Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC creamery.jpg

former creamery from south-west, 2001

Cudlee Creek Store, former creamery**Place no.: CC03****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Cudlee Creek was among the earliest areas to be settled in the Adelaide Hills, with significant landowners such as the Goulds and Hannafords establishing properties in 1839 and 40 respectively. Despite this early settlement, the emphasis of the area remained on farming, and an official village was never established at Cudlee Creek. Fruit-growing was a significant early industry in the area, with some locals also producing timber and various other crops. By the end of the 19th century, the dairy industry was also thriving in the area. One of the industries which it replaced was grain production which had died out by the 1860s. Dairy factories were established in the various old flour mills by the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with one of the most prominent in the district being the State's first butter factory in Randell's old mill at Gumeracha. This butter factory was established in 1883. Later when a creamery was required at a separate premises, a stone building was erected at Cudlee Creek. This building was constructed by Arthur Rhodes who also established the settlement's first general store. After it closed in the early 20th century, the creamery and store was disused until being converted for cheese-making by Allen Noble. During the late 20th century, the building was again converted, and is now a General Store and café.

Two-level building constructed of rendered stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof. [Late-20th-century concrete-block extensions have been added to south and east.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former creamery and original store of Cudlee Creek has significant associations with the development of the dairy industry in the area, with the Gumeracha butter factory, and with the commercial development of Cudlee Creek.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the development of the dairy industry in the area, the Gumeracha butter factory and the commercial development of Cudlee Creek.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the store.

REFERENCES

- Local History Collection, early photographs and files on Cudlee Creek.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 89.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Sedsman, Ronald 1947, *They Sowed the Seeds, being an Historical Glimpse of Cudlee Creek & District 1840 to 1947*.
- Verbal: Margaret & Bill Duggan, and Sue & Ian Baines.

Cudlee Creek Methodist Church**Place no.: CC11**

Significant fabric	Stone church building with timber-framed openings and corrugated-iron roof.	
Address	Lot 70, Gould Place, Cudlee Creek SA 5232	
Land Description	Lot 70, Section 6096, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 3964/126	Assessment no. 16761
Owner	Uniting Church in Australia, 33 Pirie St, Adelaide SA 5000	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Cudlee Creek Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation CK06 	
Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC Uniting Church.jpg	



Cudlee Creek Uniting Church from north-west, 2001

Cudlee Creek Methodist Church**Place no.: CC11****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Despite the lack of an official township at Cudlee Creek during the 19th century, the district produced three separate church buildings. The first was the Primitive Methodist Chapel which was constructed at Hartley Vale (between Cudlee Creek and Kenton Valley) by the Hannaford family (of Hatchlands) by 1846 (currently a ruin which has been recommended for the local heritage register). The Hannafords were later instrumental in constructing a stone 'Union Church' at Cudlee Creek in 1857 (now demolished). By 19 April 1857, a cemetery had been established on lot 71 of section 6096 at Cudlee Creek, land owned by the SA Company. Six months later, on 19 October 1857, the South Australian Company transferred part of section 6096 to the church trustees 'upon trust to erect... a chapel and other conveniences and appurtenances thereto and to hold the same for the performance of Divine Worship and for the service of Almighty God by persons being Protestant... holding the principles and tenets... etc.' The original trustees of the church were John Pool, Warwick Langley, James Wills Sambell, Alfred Hoad and George Hannaford. In 1881, part of section 6019 adjacent to the cemetery was purchased from the South Australian Company for the purpose of building a new, larger church. By December 1881 builders Kreigier and Schlein had been contracted to construct the new church. The foundation stone was laid by William Kelly in the following month, although it was not until 17 December 1882 that the building was completed and officially opened with a service by Dr Haggard. Frederick Hannaford of Mount Bera was also instrumental in the construction of the new church. This building is now part of the Uniting Church in Australia.

Single-storey three-bay stone church with a corrugated-iron gable roof. The building measures 40 feet by 20 feet with a ceiling height of 19 feet. Front (west) elevation is clad with mini-orb corrugated-iron and features a central gable-roofed porch with a lancet window. Both gables have timber barge-boards (notched to church) and a simple timber finial. The side elevations (north and south) each have three tall lancet windows with projecting sills, articulated by a limestone course. The church also has a stone plinth [and a modern extension to rear (east)].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest surviving community building in Cudlee Creek and has significant associations with the social and religious history of the area, as well as being associated with several prominent local families and being a prominent local landmark in the Hannaford Road area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the oldest surviving community building in the area, and having significant associations with the early religious and social development of Cudlee Creek.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the church.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely significant early settlers in the area including William Kelly and Frederick Hannaford.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a prominent building on a hill overlooking the Gorge and Hannaford Roads.*

REFERENCES

- Cudlee Creek Uniting Church 1982, *Cudlee Creek Uniting Church: centenary of the present church building, 1882-1982: also the 125th anniversary of the formal establishment of the original church in 1857.*
- Local History Collection, *Cudlee Creek files.*
- Monfries, J 1923 'A ramble near Cudlee Creek - Our Inheritance in the Hills', *The Register*, 15 June 1923.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 225-6.
- Sedsman, Ronald 1947, *They Sowed the Seeds, being an Historical Glimpse of Cudlee Creek & District 1840 to 1947*, pp 21-23.

Cudlee Creek Cemetery**Place no.: CC12**

Significant fabric	Stone and marble gravestones (especially 19 th -century) and iron railings.	
Address	Lot 71, Gould Place, Cudlee Creek SA 5232	
Land Description	Lot 71, Section 6096, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5849/800	Assessment no. 16760
Owner	RB Pritchard & Others, c/- Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Cudlee Creek Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation CK07 	
Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC cemetery #2.jpg	



Cudlee Creek Cemetery from north-west, 2001

Cudlee Creek Cemetery

Place no.: CC12

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Despite the lack of an official township at Cudlee Creek during the 19th century, the district produced three separate church buildings. The first was the Primitive Methodist Chapel which was constructed at Hartley Vale (between Cudlee Creek and Kenton Valley) by the Hannaford family (of Hatchlands) by 1846 (currently a ruin which has been recommended for the local heritage register). The Hannafords were later instrumental in constructing a stone 'Union Church' at Cudlee Creek in 1857 (now demolished). By 19 April 1857, a cemetery had been established on lot 71 of section 6096 at Cudlee Creek, land owned by the SA Company. Six months later, on 19 October 1857, the South Australian Company transferred part of section 6096 to the church trustees 'upon trust to erect... a chapel and other conveniences and appurtenances thereto and to hold the same for the performance of Divine Worship and for the service of Almighty God by persons being Protestant... holding the principles and tenets... etc.' The original trustees of the church were John Pool, Warwick Langley, James Wills Sambell, Alfred Hoad and George Hannaford. In 1881, part of section 6019 adjacent to the cemetery was purchased from the South Australian Company for the purpose of building a new, larger church. By December 1881 builders Kreigier and Schlein had been contracted to construct the new church. The foundation stone was laid by William Kelly in the following month, although it was not until 17 December 1882 that the building was completed and officially opened with a service by Dr Haggard. Frederick Hannaford of Mount Bera was also instrumental in the construction of the new church. This building is now part of the Uniting Church in Australia. Surviving early graves in the cemetery include those of Charles Ellis Barty (died 1860), David Farnham (1867), Nicholas Pool (1868), James Atwill (1872), Fred Barty (1875), Warwick Langley (arrived on the *Buffalo* 1836, died 1878) and Hatchard (1890).

The cemetery is set in a clearing on a flat piece of land opposite the church and overlooking the creek and the road. Features include marble and stone gravestones and monuments, and some fine iron railings. The native bush-land adjacent to the cemetery is also a significant part of the complex.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The cemetery at Cudlee Creek contains the oldest surviving community structures in Cudlee Creek, and has significant associations with the early development of the settlement and with important early residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the earliest community site in Cudlee Creek and having significant associations with the early development of the area.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those whose friends and relatives are interred in and commemorated by the cemetery.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely many significant local residents who are buried there, including), Warwick Langley who arrived on the *Buffalo* in 1836 and died in 1878.

REFERENCES

- Cudlee Creek Uniting Church 1982, *Cudlee Creek Uniting Church: centenary of the present church building, 1882-1982: also the 125th anniversary of the formal establishment of the original church in 1857*.
- Local History Collection, *Cudlee Creek files*.
- Monfries, J 1923 'A ramble near Cudlee Creek - Our Inheritance in the Hills', *The Register*, 15 June 1923.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 225-6.
- Sedsman, Ronald 1947, *They Sowed the Seeds, being an Historical Glimpse of Cudlee Creek & District 1840 to 1947*, pp 21-23.

Hannaford Barn**Place no.: CC13**

Significant fabric	Two-level stone barn adjacent to drive off Hannaford Road, including timber detailing and corrugated-iron gable roof.
---------------------------	---

Address	Hannaford Rd, Cudlee Creek SA 5232
Land Description	Piece 10, Section 6095, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title	CT 5249/737
Owner	BJ Hannaford, PO Box 141 Lobethal SA 5241

Assessment no. 16809

State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil

HSA file no. Nil

Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC Hannaford Road barn.jpg
-----------------------	--



Hannaford barn from north-east, 2001

Hannaford Barn**Place no.: CC13**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Probably the most prominent family to settle in the Cudlee Creek area were the Hannafords. In 1840, Susannah Hannaford arrived in the area with her children, and by 1849 she had purchased section 6351 of 89 acres. In 1851, she also purchased sections 6314 (57 acres) and 6354. In 1853, her sons Frederick and John purchased the adjacent section 6352 (69 acres). Meanwhile her son George established himself at Hartley Vale where he purchased section 6355 (130 acres) in 1849, and sections 6379 (108 acres), 6310 (128 acres), and 6179 (95 acres) in 1851. George had already resided on section 6179 for some time, and it is there that he established his Hatchlands property (to which he also added sections 6222 (114 acres) and 6223 (102 acres) in 1855, thereby adjoining the section owned by his brothers Frederick and John. As well as owning part of section 6352 with his brother John, in 1853, Frederick was also recorded as occupying a wooden dwelling on sections 6314, 6352 and **6353** (240 acres). The property of Mount Bera was founded by 1855, in which year the *Register* recorded the marriage of William John Hannaford to Selina Sambell of Mount Bera on 23 November. Mount Bera was named after a place in Devonshire, England. The first dwelling at Mount Bera was 'a rough slab hut of most breezy construction'. During the next few decades, a stone and timber barn was built at Mount Bera near the main road on section 6351, and on section 6353, a two-level stone barn was constructed. The Hannaford family began planting orchards by 1867, and had 30 acres of fruit trees by 1923. Frederick Hannaford of Mount Bera was also instrumental in the construction of the new Methodist Church at Cudlee Creek in 1882.

Two level barn constructed of local stone with cut-stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed opening, including a loft door to upper level of north elevation, and two upper-level windows to west elevation.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The mid-19th-century barn on Hannaford's Road is an excellent example of pioneering stone construction methods and has important associations with the early development of farming in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early farming development of the district.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating pioneer building techniques and stone construction methods in the area with its combination of rubble walls and larger cut-stones for quoins.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the Hannaford family.*

REFERENCES

- Cudlee Creek Uniting Church 1982, *Cudlee Creek Uniting Church: centenary of the present church building, 1882-1982: also the 125th anniversary of the formal establishment of the original church in 1857.*
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books.*
- Local History Collection, files on Cudlee Creek.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 54-55 & 64-65.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 1751.
- *Register*, 23 November 1855, & 15 June 1923, 'A Ramble Near Cudlee Creek' by Kenton Hill.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 20 & 319-20.
- Sedsman, Ronald [ed.] 1979, *They sowed the seeds: a tribute: being an historical glimpse of Cudlee Creek & district.*
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Half-timbered barn, section 6154**Place no.: CC14**

Significant fabric	Barn with timber posts, stone infill, timber-framed openings and a corrugated-iron roof.		
Address	Gumeracha/Cudlee Ck Road, Cudlee Creek SA 5232		
Land Description	Lot 95, Section 6154, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5822/384	Assessment no.	16893
Owner	MH & MM Checker, c/o PO, Kersbrook SA 5231		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC Mt Bera barn.jpg		



Barn from north-west, 2001

Half-timbered barn, section 6154**Place no.: CC14**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

One of the earliest settlers in the Torrens Valley was John Bowden, who settled at Kersbrook in 1842 and constructed a stone barn with timber frame soon afterwards. A similar method of construction was used for the larger barn on section 6154 near the Gumeracha-Inglewood Road. Due to the difficult steep terrain, this section had not been taken up by 1866. However, during the latter part of the 19th century, a property was established on this land, with one of the most important buildings to be constructed being the large stone and timber German-style barn adjacent to the main road between Chain of Ponds and Gumeracha. This is one of the only 19th-century farm buildings to survive in this area, as several were demolished when the Millbrook Reservoir was constructed. During the early 20th-century, a farmhouse was constructed near the barn, and this complex is now owned by the Checker family, important local landowners and farmers after whom Checker Hill Road was named.

The barn adjacent to the Main Road is the major local landmark for the farm. Substantial barn with a timber frame filled-in with stone or clad with corrugated-iron, with a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof. The north-western gable end is clad with corrugated-iron and ventilation is provided by timber-framed horizontal slits. [There are skillion-roofed lean-tos to north-east and south.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a significant example of pioneering stone construction using a timber-frame and stone walling, and also has significant associations with the early farming development of the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early farming development of the Cudlee Creek area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an excellent surviving example of a rare local 19th-century building technique, namely the combinations of a timber frame with stone walls.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a large barn located close to the main road between Gumeracha and Inglewood.*
-

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Local History Collection, files on Cudlee Creek.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 54-55 & 64-65.
- Sedsman, Ronald [ed.] 1979, *They sowed the seeds: a tribute: being an historical glimpse of Cudlee Creek & district*.
- South Australian Directories.

Sunning Hill Bridge**Place no.: CC15**

Significant fabric	Surviving 19 th -century bridge fabric including stone abutments, and timber and iron arch, trusses and railings.		
Address	Millbrook Reservoir, near Cudlee Creek SA 5232		
Land Description	Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title Owner	–	Assessment no.	–
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC Sunninghill bridge.jpg		



Sunning Hill Bridge, photo courtesy of Gumeracha & Districts Local History Collection (taken c1993)

Sunning Hill Bridge

Place no.: CC15

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Chain of Ponds district was one of the earliest parts of the hills to be settled, and by the mid 19th century small settlements were established at Chain of Ponds, Sunning Hill and Millbrook (originally Jollytown). In 1914, most of the remaining buildings in Millbrook were demolished or dismantled and 139 people relocated to make way for the Millbrook Reservoir. The reservoir also covered the Methodist Church, store and bridge at Sunning Hill. During the next few decades, other buildings at Chain of Ponds were also demolished so that they would not pollute the reservoir. The only structures which now survive from these three early settlements are the cemetery at Chain of Ponds (now 'near Inglewood'), the bridge at Sunning Hill (aka Chain of Ponds Bridge and Millbrook Bridge which survives under the reservoir and occasionally appears at 'low tide'), and the school on the hill between Millbrook and Cudlee Creek. The bridge is a major historical structure within the valley. Although the Torrens Valley area was successfully settled from the late 1830s, it was decades before the roads through the district were accessible for all traffic. Four structures which made a significant impact on road access through the district in the mid 19th century were the Gumeracha Bridge (opened in 1858), and the Breakneck Cutting and the bridges at Sunning Hill and Inglewood (1863). On 18 March 1863, one of the district's biggest celebrations was held when a triumphal procession of over 1,000 people witnessed the formal opening of the Inglewood Bridge, the Breakneck Cutting and the Chain-of-Ponds Bridge. Detailed reports of the grand occasion, which included ceremonial bottle-breakings, many rifle volleys, several speeches & a large-scale dinner in a tent by the cutting, testify to it being one of the great events in the history of the district. The Chain of Ponds bridge was constructed by contractors Messrs Redman & Coad, and it was officially opened when Miss Lillecrapp broke a bottle of wine against the structure, naming it 'Chain of Ponds Bridge'. The bridge, which became known as the Sunning Hill Bridge due to its location, subsequently proved invaluable to travellers through the district. During the 20th century it was favoured with a major concession when it was the only structure left undemolished within the Millbrook Reservoir. The bridge now appears every decade or so when the reservoir reaches a low level, & was last photographed in 1993.

The Sunning Hill bridge is located within the Millbrook Reservoir and is submerged most of the time. It is a particularly fine bridge consisting of stone abutments with cut-stone dressings between which a large reinforced timber and iron arch runs. The stone abutments are detailed with projecting stone coursing at road level, and stone capping above the curving parapet walls which form the bridge entries. The arch is detailed with timber railings with criss-cross trusses for both the balustrade and girders. The bridge is the oldest surviving timber and stone bridge in South Australia, is an outstanding surviving example of early bridge construction techniques, and retains a high integrity due to its disuse for most of the 20th-century and its preservation (to some extent) by the reservoir water.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Sunning Hill Bridge has outstanding associations with two of the Torrens Valley's major themes, namely transport through the district and water supply. It is the finest surviving example of a mid-19th-century timber-arch bridge in South Australia, and has significant associations with the pre-reservoir settlements of Millbrook and Sunning Hill in the Chain of Ponds valley, the development of road transport through the area, and the establishment and historic implications of the reservoir itself.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

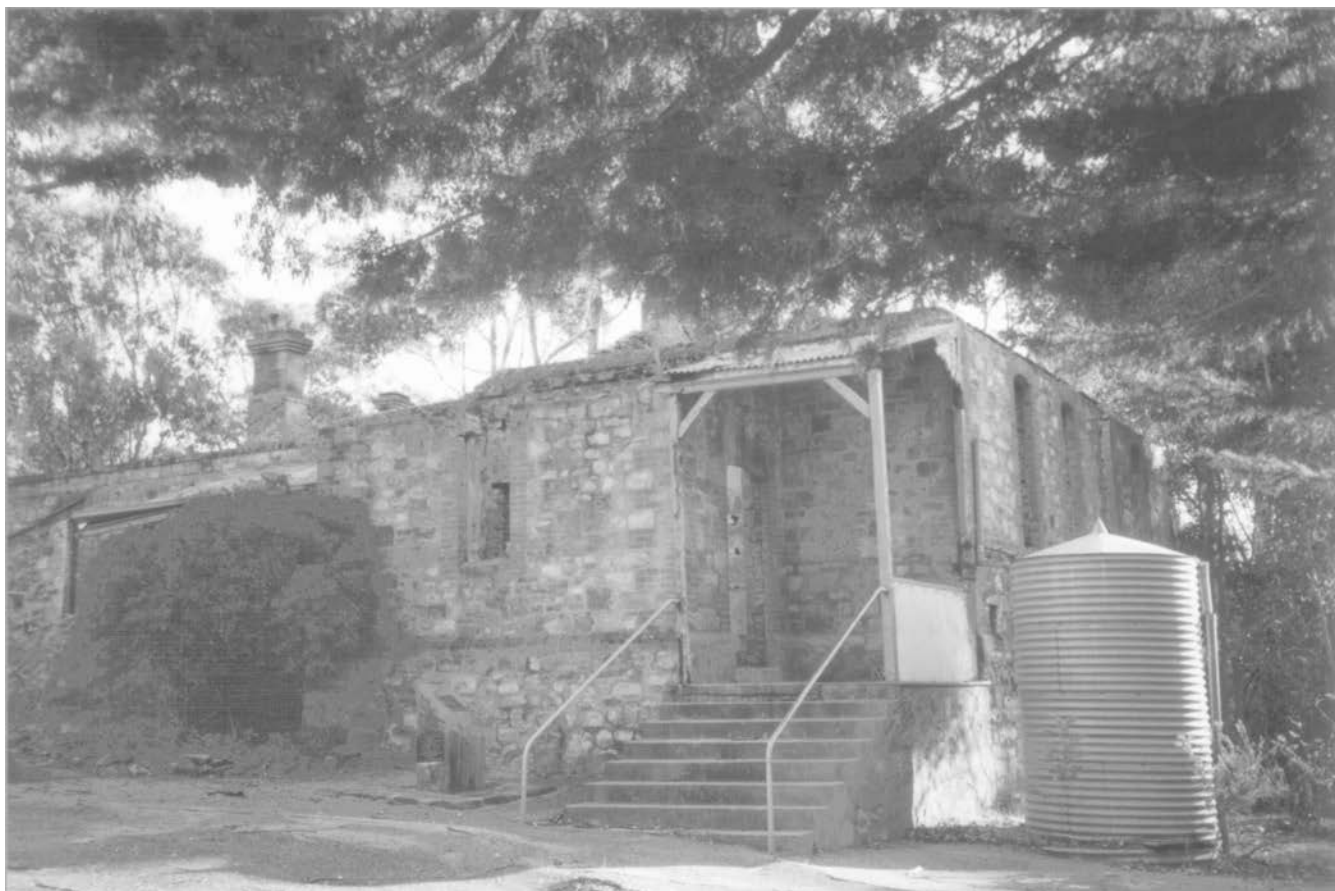
- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early establishment of transport routes through the area in a district which required a particularly large number of bridges and fords, as well as being one of only two surviving structures commemorating the pre-reservoir settlements (Millbrook, Sunning Hill & Chain of Ponds) of the Millbrook valley.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially the many travellers who once relied on the bridge for traversing the Chain of Ponds area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding surviving example of an unmodified 19th-century stone bridge, displaying a fine design and early construction techniques.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 66, 147 & 215-7.
- Local History Collection, *Sunning Hill Bridge*.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, p 140.
- *Observer*, 21 February 1863, p 4c (preliminary opening of cutting) & 21 March 1863 pp 6gh & 7ab.
- *South Australian Parliamentary Papers*, No 31 1859, Nos 50, 25 & 113 1861, & No 25 1862.
- *The Chronicle*, 14 March 1863, p1c (adv. for opening).
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Vol 42, December 1994 pp 16-31.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Millbrook Primary School**Place no.: CC16**

Significant fabric	Stone walls and surviving brick dressings and timber-frames to openings.	
Address	Sunninghill Road, Cudlee Creek SA 5232	
Land Description	Lots 5 & 6, Section 6128, Hundred of Para Wirra	
Certificate of Title	CT 5760/136	Assessment no. 16884
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. 12674
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation CK01	
Photo filename	Local Photos\Cudlee Creek\CC Millbrook PS ruin.jpg	



Millbrook Primary School from north-east, 2001

Millbrook Primary School

Place no.: CC16

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Chain of Ponds district was one of the earliest parts of the hills to be settled, and by the mid 19th century, small settlements were established at Chain of Ponds, Sunning Hill and Millbrook (originally Jollytown). By 1867, the small settlement of Jollytown was mentioned in the *Observer* (named after resident Richard Jolly) and 10 years later, John Tippet subdivided section 6136 in Para Wirra to create the town of Millbrook. By the end of the century, the town's major building was a four-storey mill, with other buildings including several shops, a hall, a hotel, a smithy and 19 houses. There was also a school on the hill overlooking Millbrook on the Cudlee Creek side of the town. In 1900 the mill was demolished, and in 1914, most of the rest of the buildings in Millbrook were demolished or dismantled, with 139 people being relocated to make way for the Millbrook Reservoir. The reservoir also covered the Methodist Church, store and bridge at Sunning Hill. During the next few decades, other buildings at Chain of Ponds were also demolished so that they would not pollute the reservoir. The only structures which now survive from these three early settlements are the cemetery at Chain of Ponds (now 'near Inglewood'), the bridge at Sunning Hill (which survives under the reservoir and occasionally appears at 'low tide'), and the school on the hill between Millbrook and Cudlee Creek. This school was a fine stone building constructed in 1878-79. After the town of Millbrook was destroyed to make way for the reservoir, the school was retained for use by Cudlee Creek. Unfortunately, the original building was badly damaged by fire in the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires, and is now semi-ruined. A new school complex has been constructed on the other side of Sunning Hill Road.

Single-storey residence (five-roomed) with large attached school room constructed of lined local stone with red-brick dressings and no roof. Surviving features include cambered arches over openings, some surviving timber-framed openings (formerly sash windows), a red-brick chimney and a stone and brick plinth. In view of the significance of this surviving Millbrook relic and important community building, and its proximity to a primary school it would be desirable to stabilise the walls to prevent further deterioration of the building. Re-roofing of the building would also be beneficial to control weathering, and restoration of the building for community/school use is strongly recommended if possible. A plaque near the school reads: 'The Symonds and Caust Families Memorial to the pioneers of Education - Millbrook School: John H. Ridge 1879-1894; Mary Belcher 1894-1912; John F. Davis 1913-1917.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest schools in the area and is significant as the only surviving structure associated with the town of Millbrook. It also has significant associations with the development of education in the area and has played an important role in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the only surviving structure from the town of Millbrook (now submerged beneath the reservoir) and having significant associations with the history of Millbrook, Sunning Hill and Cudlee Creek, especially its educational and social history.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who attended the school.

REFERENCES

- Cudlee Creek Uniting Church 1982, *Cudlee Creek Uniting Church: centenary of the present church building, 1882-1982*.
- Local History Collection: File on Cudlee Creek
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 203.
- Millbrook School Centenary Committee 1979, *Millbrook School Centenary: 100 years at the school on the hill 1879-1979*.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2135.
- *Observer* 14-3-1867 p 4f.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 13 & 217-18.
- Sedsman, Ronald [ed.] 1979, *They sowed the seeds: a tribute: being an historical glimpse of Cudlee Creek & district*.
- State Heritage Branch, file 12674.

Cottage & outbuilding, Crook's Cottage**Place no.: F01**

Significant fabric	Bluestone house with dressed limestone dressings, and timber & stone outbuilding.		
Address	Agnes Street (corner Jamieson St), Forreston 5233		
Land Description	Lot 97, Section 6026, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5797/678	Assessment no.	15922
Owner	TMW & J Kelly, Agnes Street, Forreston SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, FN05		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Crooks Cottage #1.jpg		



Outbuilding at Crook's cottage from north, 2001

Cottage & outbuilding, Crook's Cottage**Place no.: F01**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The two level cottage on lot 34 was constructed in the early 1860s by Peter McDonald. Alexander Forrest first settled in the Forreston area in 1848, and ten years later he subdivided the town of Forreston. Peter McDonald was a wheelwright who was one of the earliest settlers in the new township. In 1861 he purchased lots 4, 5, 7, 34, 35 & 36. He first constructed a smithy on lot 5, adjacent to the Main Road through the town, as well as being owner and occupier of a stone and brick house on lot 7. Soon after this, he constructed a more substantial two-level house on lot 34, adjacent to the smithy lot but further from the Main Road. From 1885, the house on lot 34 was occupied by Robert Crook and his family until Robert's death in 1928, and it has since been known as Crook's cottage. Members of the Crook family were among the first settlers in Forreston area, with Henry Crook arriving in 1841. During Crook's time, the property covered five blocks, with a 'perfectly manicured round-topped furze hedge' along the Main Road, and an unpruned mixed shrub hedge extending the full length of Agnes Street which 'presented a glorious sight when in bloom'. Another later owner of the cottage was Hartley Buckley, and more recently the Kellys.

Bluestone house with cut limestone dressings and two adjoining hipped corrugated-iron roofs. Features include timber framed doors and multi-paned double-hung sash windows and stone skillion-roofed extension to south. [There is a later timber-framed and weatherboard-clad skillion extension to south-west]. Detached outbuilding to south-west of house (adjacent to corner of Agnes and Jamieson Streets) is constructed of rough-hewn timber slabs and bluestone with recycled timber openings and a corrugated-iron gable roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest cottages in Forreston, is associated with the early development of the town, and also displays local construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the earliest cottages and outbuildings surviving in the township and associated with the early development of Forreston.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine example of local construction methods including random bluestone walls, cut limestone dressings (house), and rough-hewn timber construction (outbuilding).
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 34, 14, 34, 36, 39-40, 158-9, 170, 224-5, 236 & 240.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 76-77.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 237-8.

former Mission House**Place no.: F03**

Significant fabric	Stone house with timber-framed windows and gable roofs.		
Address	Lot 29, Jamieson St, Forreston 5233		
Land Description	Lot 29, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5591/645	Assessment no.	15927
Owner	Sandor P Zakarias, Jamieson St, Forreston SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (FN03)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Sunday School.jpg		



former Mission House from north-west, 2001

former Mission House**Place no.: F03****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Although there was never a purpose-built church in Forreston, there has been a variety of religious activity, especially associated with the Baptists. As early as 1848, Rev Buttfield from the Aenon Baptist Chapel at Kenton Valley commenced services in the old North Gumeracha school room on section 6018. From 1858, services moved to the new stone school building, and subsequently they were held in the small boot-maker's shop on lot 7 in the Forreston township and then in Edward Tracy's larger store opposite. From 1880, weekly services were held by Rev Fieldwick from Salem Baptist Church, and in 1883, the church purchased lots 28 & 29. Later that year, services were moved to a room of the c1873 stone house on lot 29. In August 1890, Ben Cornish and William Jamieson were instrumental in the establishment of the 'North Gumeracha Sunday School' which initially was held in the Jamieson Street house. However, within a short time the lack of space became a serious concern. In 1894, the Sunday school was moved to a thatched building on lot 28 (now gone) which was purchased and converted to a Sunday School by the congregation. The 1896 *Council Assessment Book* recorded this building as being occupied by the 'North Gumeracha Sunday School'. This building was used as a Sunday School and for church meetings until the construction of a large new hall in 1901. To raise money for this construction, a number of fundraising ventures were undertaken, including the sale of the old Mission house and land for £30/10s. The thatched building has since been demolished. Meanwhile, the stone house on lot 28, which was used as the Sunday School between 1890 and 1894, continues as a private residence to this day. Long-term residents of the house include members of the Jamieson family. The verandahs to front and rear were added in the late 20th century.

Single-storey split-level stone house with painted red-brick dressings and two adjoining hipped corrugated-iron roofs. Features include timber-framed openings with timber doors and double-hung sash windows, a raked corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts and a red-brick chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an early stone house in Forreston which also important associations with local religious development and the establishment of a Sunday School in 'North Gumeracha'.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being an early stone house in the township which has significant associations with Gumeracha's Salem Baptist Church, and with the 'North Gumeracha Sunday School' established in Forreston in 1883.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who attended the Baptist Sunday School and church services.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 19, 51, 110-12, 114, 156, 169, 175, 184, 191, 193, 204-5, 225-7, 229, 232-4, 236, 238 & 240.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 233-4.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Sandor Zakarias.

Farley's cottage**Place no.: F05****Significant fabric** Two-roomed stone cottage with chimney.

Address Lot 44, Jamieson St, Forreston 5233
Land Description Lot 44, Section 6026, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5226/395
Owner R & J Almassy, 22 Lorna Rd, Para Hills SA 5096

Assessment no. 15916

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments • Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

HSA file no. Nil**Photo filename** Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Farleys Cottage #1.jpg*Farley's cottage from west, 2001*

Farley's cottage**Place no.: F05**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Alexander Forrest first settled in the Forreston area in 1848, and ten years later he subdivided the town of Forreston. Soon after the subdivision (c1860), a two-roomed stone and mud cottage was constructed close to the road in lot 55. From 1861, this lot and lots 41-5 were owned and occupied by WH Trimlett. James Farley & his wife Ann purchased the stone and mud cottage on lot 55 when they moved to Forreston in about 1881, and the Farleys then owned the property until the mid 1930s. In 1910, they built a more substantial stone house on lot 47, to the north-east of their former cottage. By 1988, the original cottage had been reduced to a ruin (as pictured in Jamieson's book on page 39), and the current owner is currently restoring it.

Single-storey cottage constructed of coursed bluestone with random bluestone dressings, timber lintels, and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed openings and two large [rendered] chimneys (one semi-ruinous) to south-west.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving cottages in Forreston and has significant associations with the early development of the town as well as demonstrating the lifestyle of early pioneers in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being one of the earliest cottages in Forreston and having significant associations with the early development of the town.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the lifestyle of the early pioneers of the area.*
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 38-9, 111, 135, 164-5, 170, 182, 225, 227, 234 & 241.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 76-77.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 235-6.
- Verbal: Robert Almassy.

Slab cottage**Place no.: F06****Significant fabric** Timber-slab cottage with chimney.

Address Lot 50, Jamieson St, Forreston 5233
Land Description Lot 50, Section 6026, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5400/259
Owner MA Walker, PO Box 1491, Kersbrook SA 5231

Assessment no. 15912**State Heritage Status**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (FN02)

Photo filename

Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Slab cottage #1 sm.jpg



Slab cottage from north-west, 2001

Slab cottage**Place no.: F06****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Alexander Forrest first settled in the Forreston area in 1848, and ten years later he subdivided the town of Forreston. One of the earliest settlers in the new township was Robert Summers, who arrived in the Forreston area in 1861 (when he purchased 5 acres of section 6012), and had purchased an acre of land including lot 50 in the township by 1865. By 1864, Summers had established a shoe shop on lot 7 (now gone), and at some stage (probably also during the 1860s), a two-roomed timber-slab house was constructed on lot 50 adjacent to Jamieson Street. Summers married one of Alexander Forrest's sisters, and they lived near Mount Gould on section 6256. In 1876, Summers was listed as occupying a bootmaker's shop on lot 6. In 1885, the slab cottage on lot 50 was owned and occupied by Josiah Lloyd. During the 20th century it had various owners, with the longest periods of ownership belonging to the Dickers (1910-17 and 1943-70) and the Verralls (1917-43). Although many slab cottages were built during the pioneering years of this district (eg John Fisher's c1861, Willow Farm and 'Samuel Philp's home c1850 - see Jamieson 39 & 41 for photographs), few now survive and this is the only one in the Forreston area which is still in use as a residence.

Single-storey cottage constructed of [rendered and painted] upright timber slabs with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings with a [later timber door and timber windows], and a large stone chimney to south-west [The chimney has been rendered during the late 20th century.] [There are substantial later additions to north and east, as well as a modern verandah to NW].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving cottages in Forreston and has significant associations with the early development of the town as well as demonstrating the lifestyle of early pioneers in the area. It is also an outstanding surviving example of slab construction, a building method which was commonly used by early settlers in the district, but of which few examples still survive.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the earliest cottages in Forreston and having significant associations with the early development of the town.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the lifestyle of the early pioneers of the area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a significant surviving example of timber slab construction, a pioneer building method in the district which was originally prevalent in the Forreston area, but of which few examples now survive.

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 14, 34-5, 38-9, 58, 167, 170, 224, 227, 230 & 241.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 231-2.

Cellar bridge**Place no.: F08**

Significant fabric	Bridge comprising stone abutments and timber roof.		
Address	Jamieson St, Forreston 5233		
Land Description	Lots 39-40, Section 6026, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 797/3		
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (FN08)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Cellar Bridge #2.jpg		



Cellar bridge from west, 2001

Cellar bridge**Place no.: F08**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Two of the major themes in the Torrens Valley district are the importance of road transport, and the number and quality of the water courses. Many early bridges were needed to assist local residents and travellers to traverse the district. Few of these early types of crossings now survive. The timber slab bridge at Forreston is an excellent example of a pioneer bridge, probably built in the 1860s or 70s. Due to its location near the town's wine cellars (wine was also an important local industry), the bridge has become known as Cellar Bridge, although it was originally the North Gumeracha Bridge. The Main Road (Forreston Road) now bypasses the early structure, which is currently hidden with the native forest to the east of the new bridge.

Steep stone sides with dry-stone abutments are joined at the top by large timber slabs resting on timber lintels and covered with timber sleepers. There are also some surviving remnants of original timber post and rail railings to the top of bridge.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is significant surviving example of a pioneering stone and timber slab bridge which has significant associations with the development of Forreston and of transport through the area and has played a significant role in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an early bridge which has significant associations with the early history and development of Forreston, and with the development of transport through the area.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, demonstrating the types of bridges which were built and used by the early pioneers of the area.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who used the bridge before it was bypassed by the current Forreston Road.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good surviving example of early stone and timber slab construction.
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 14-15.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 243-4.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.

House, former wine shop & post office**Place no.: F09**

Significant fabric	Former shop and residence constructed of stone with stone dressings, a hipped corrugated-iron roof, cellar and stone outbuilding.		
Address	Forreston Rd, Forreston 5233		
Land Description	Lots 11-13, Section 6026, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 64/34		
Owner	MRC Francis, Forreston Rd, Forreston SA 5233		
		Assessment no.	15933
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (FN01)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston town\FO former wine shop #1.jpg		



Former wine shop and post office from west, 2001

House, former wine shop & post office**Place no.: F09****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Alexander Forrest first settled in the Forrestone area in 1848, and ten years later he subdivided the town of Forrestone. One of the earliest settlers in the new township was George Harris who established the town's first post office in 1858, the same year in which the town was subdivided. This early first post office was in a stone and slab building with a shingle roof opposite lot 10 (now gone). The first postmaster George Harris was succeeded by Edward John Hastwell and Edward Day in 1861. In the same year, lot 10 was owned by Alexander Forrest and leased to Edward John Hastwell, who had moved to Forrestone in the previous year. Also in 1861, lot 10 was sold to Henry Canfield, with Hastwell & Day remaining as occupants. The original two-roomed cottage on lot 10 was subsequently enlarged to accommodate Hastwell's family of ten. In 1872, the stone building on lot 10 was bought by George Harris, who was subsequently unsuccessfully sued by William Eglinton for £30 (see Jamieson p 164). From about 1876, the property was owned by Martha Lang, and in the 1880s, it was occupied by John Forrest & then John Fisher. In 1900, the property was purchased by Thomas McCormick who quickly established a post office, general store and wine shop. The wine shop has significant associations with Forrestone's wine industry, which was prominent in the township for several decades during the late C19 and early C20. McCormick also constructed a large building to the rear of the original shop. After Thomas McCormick's death in 1918, his wife Theodora closed the store. However, she continued to run the post office until she was succeeded by her daughter Ivy Kathleen Stott in 1949. Ivy Stott was then postmistress at Gumeracha until her retirement in 1975, after which Australia Post did not appoint a replacement.

Single-storey [painted] coursed bluestone building with dressings comprising blocks of locally-mined soapstone and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed openings with timber doors, timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows and a [painted] red-brick chimney. There is also a raked corrugated-iron verandah with timber posts and timber picket fence, a stone plinth and steps below verandah, and an external cellar door with a timber lintel to the west.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest buildings in the Forrestone township, being constructed within a few years of the town's establishment, and has significant associations with commercial and wine industries in the town, as well as being a fine example of local stone construction and an important landmark on the main road through Forrestone.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, this significant stone building was constructed within a few years of the establishment of the town of Forrestone, and has significant associations with the commercial development and local wine industry of the town.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the post office and shop.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an excellent example of 1860s stone construction in the area.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Hastwell, McCormick and Stotts.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a tall stone building set close to the main road through Forrestone.

REFERENCES

- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 371.
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forrestone 1839 to 1989*, pp 35-6, 54, 224 & 240.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 229-30.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

House, former Eglinton Store & Post Office**Place no.: F11****Significant fabric** Stone house with hipped corrugated-iron roof.**Address** Forreston Rd, Forreston 5233
Land Description Lot C, Sections 6025-6, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 4043/634
Owner V & SM Smith, RSD 27 Gumeracha SA 5233**Assessment no.** 15814**State Heritage Status**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (FN06)

Photo filename Local Photos\Forreston town\FO former Eglinton PO #1.jpg*former Eglinton store from east, 2001*

House, former Eglinton Store & Post Office**Place no.: F11**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Alexander Forrest first settled in the Forreston area in 1848, and ten years later he subdivided the town of Forreston. One of the earliest settlers in the new township was George Harris who established the town's first post office in 1858, the same year in which the town was subdivided. This early first post office was in a stone and slab building with a shingle roof opposite lot 10 (now gone). The first postmaster George Harris was succeeded by Edward John Hastwell and Edward Day in 1861. A new stone post office on lot 10 was built later, and in 1872, this building was purchased by George Harris, who was subsequently unsuccessfully sued by William Eglinton for £30 (see Jamieson p 164). Eglinton established a new post office at a different site (lot C) in about 1876. By 1853, Eglinton was farming in the Forreston area, and in 1876, he purchased lots A, B & C within the township. Soon after this, Eglinton he established a large post office, store and residence on lot C, adjacent to the Main Road through Forreston. In 1881, he sold the building and its land to John Quinn, and the post office and store were run by Edward Tracy. During the first few years of Tracy's occupation, the building was also used for regular services of the Baptist church. During the 20th century, the building reverted to use as a residence.

Single-storey random bluestone with stone block quoins to corner and red-brick dressings around openings [(some rendered)] and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Other features include timber-framed openings, with multi-paned double-hung sash windows with cambered arches above, timber doors, a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts and a central chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This C19 shop and residence has significant associations with the commercial development of Forreston and with prominent early settler James Eglinton.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a C19 shop and post office associated with the early commercial development of the town.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely James Eglinton.*
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 14, 110 & 164.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 239-40.

former Forrest House**Place no.: F12**

Significant fabric	Stone house with a corrugated-iron gable roof and timber-framed openings.		
Address	Forreston Rd, Forreston 5233		
Land Description	Lot 5, Section 6026, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 4050/317		
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (FN07)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Forrest House #1.jpg		



former Forrest House from east, 2001

former Forrest House**Place no.: F12****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

One of the most significant early settlers in the Forreston area was Alexander Forrest, who was also responsible for the foundation of the town of Forreston. Forrest first took up land in the area in 1848, and soon recognised the need for services for travellers through the district. During the 1850s, Alexander Forrest established a machinery business and adjacent blacksmith's shop on lot E of section 6026. Forrest was leasing this section from 1851, and had purchased it by 1856. The township of North Gumeracha (later Forreston) was then subdivided by him in 1858. In 1860, Forrest's original smithy (c1855) was converted into a dwelling by Samuel Ridler, and then became the home of the Forrest family. The building continues as a residence to this day.

Single-storey [painted] stone house with [painted] red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Front (SE) facade has two timber-framed doors with timber doors and flyscreens, timber-framed casement windows, and a convex corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts. Other features include timber sills and lintels, and a red-brick chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Forrest house has significant associations with the development of Forreston, the commercial and residential development within the township, and Alexander Forrest and the Forrest family. It is also an important landmark by the southern entrance to the town, and, as the oldest surviving building in the township, it demonstrates early local methods of stone construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the oldest surviving building in the town of Forreston, and being associated with the town's establishment and early commercial and then residential development.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of early 1850s stone construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Alexander Forrest and family, founders of Forreston.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being situated close to the road by the southern entry to the township.

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 10, 14, 33-36, 54, 56, 129, 146-7, 164, 166, 169, 184, 192, 224-7, 232-4, 237-8 &, 240
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 241-2.

House, former Forreston Baptist Church**Place no.: F13**

Significant fabric Former stone hall with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof.

Address	Forreston Rd, Forreston 5233	
Land Description	Lot 14, Section 6025, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5603/332	Assessment no. 15931
Owner	BK & AM Edwards, PO Box 187, Gumeracha SA 5233	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Forreston Historic (Conservation) Policy Area	

Photo filename Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Forreston Hall.jpg

former Forreston Baptist Church from west, 2001

House, former Forreston Baptist Church

Place no.: F13

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1900, William Jamieson gave lots 14-23 to the Salem Baptist Church for the use of the Sunday School and Mission at Forreston. The Baptists had been active in the area from very early in its settlement. As early as 1848, Rev Buttfield from the Aenon Baptist Chapel at Kanton Valley commenced services in the old North Gumeracha school room on section 6018. From 1858, services moved to the new stone school building, and subsequently they were held in the small boot-maker's shop on lot 7 in the Forreston township and then in Edward Tracy's larger store opposite. From 1880, weekly services were held by Rev Fieldwick from Salem Baptist Church, and in 1883, the church purchased lots 28 & 29. Later that year, services were moved to a room of the c1873 stone house on lot 29. In August 1890, Ben Cornish and William Jamieson were instrumental in the establishment of the 'North Gumeracha Sunday School' which initially was held in the Jamieson Street house. However, within a short time the lack of space became a serious concern. In 1894, the Sunday school was moved to a thatched building on lot 28 (now gone) which was purchased and converted to a Sunday School by the congregation. The 1896 *Council Assessment Book* recorded this building as being occupied by the 'North Gumeracha Sunday School'. This building was used as a Sunday School and for church meetings until the construction of the large new hall in 1901. This imposing new Sunday School building and part-time church was then erected overlooking the township, with internal dimensions of 37' by 23' and an 18' ceiling. William Jamieson laid the foundation stone of the new 'North Gumeracha Sunday School' on Good Friday (5 April) in 1901. A number of fundraising ventures were undertaken, including the sale of the old Mission house and land for £30/10s. The old Mission building was used for Sunday School for the last time on Sunday 10 November 1901. Williams Jamieson's Annual Report in the *Salem Messenger* of April 1902 contained a long description of the mixed sadness and excitement accompanying the close of the old school and the opening of the new one. The large Sunday School building was not only used as a school, but also provided a venue for special religious services and community events. The first marriage to be celebrated in the hall was that of John Robertson and Elizabeth Jane Hill on 23 April 1903. During the early 20th century, the Mission at Forreston was extremely successful. For special occasions, the hall was overflowing, and scores of local children regularly attended Sunday School there. Memorial gates were erected at the Sunday School in 1953. The closure of the Sunday School in 1959 was accompanied with much political manoeuvring and was associated with a 'crisis' in the social history of Forreston (Jamieson pp 117-125). After various meetings and correspondence with the Forreston community, the Baptist Union sold the church to private owners in 1971. During the 1980s, the building was restored by the Mooneys, and it is now used as a residence.

Large three-bay church building constructed of coursed bluestone with red-brick dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include pointed arches over openings with projecting drip-moulds, timber-framed windows & doors, and timber bargeboards to gable end. Front (west) facade has a central timber door flanked by lancet windows with another above. [Extensions have been added to the rear and a modern verandah to the south.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This building marked a significant moment in Forreston's history, the achievement of its first (and only) purpose-built religious building. The opening and closure of this building has made a significant impact on the history of the town and its area, and the building has played an important role in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the religious and community developments of the Forreston area.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who attended the Sunday school and other church and community functions in the building.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine local example of church design and construction.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a substantial building overlooking the main road through Forreston.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, p 111 (photo).
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 424.
- *Salem Messenger*, April 1902.

former school**Place no.: F14**

Significant fabric	Original 1857 stone school building and 1860 stone residence.
---------------------------	---

Address	Forreston Rd, Forreston 5233
Land Description	Lot 7, Section 6018, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title	CT 5077/681
Owner	TP Wood, PO Box 636, Saint Agnes SA 5097

Assessment no. 15891

State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Trust of South Australia, file

HSA file no. Nil

Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Forreston School.jpg
-----------------------	---

*former school from west, 2001*

former school**Place no.: F14****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

There were two very early schools in Forreston area, one wattle & daub building with a stone chimney on section 6018 of about 1845 (now gone), and another on section 6042 (also gone). The first school license in the area was granted in 1852 to the school on section 6018. In 1857, a new purpose-built stone school building was constructed not far from the original wattle & daub building. In 1860, school houses were built at both the North & South Gumeracha schools, the former comprising two small rooms attached to the main school building as well as a lean-to galvanised iron kitchen. From 1875, the school was used for services of the Gumeracha Methodist Church. After the passing of the Education Act in 1875, licensed schools became public schools, and in 1876 the ownership of the North Gumeracha school passed from the trustees to the Council of Education. In 1891, the name of the North Gumeracha school was changed to the Forreston school. In 1890, the stone school building was repaired and painted internally, and in 1937, the building was significantly altered, including the blocking of the original openings in the northern wall, and changes to windows including the enlargement of one of the western windows. In January 1867, after 109 years of significant contribution to the local community, the last Forreston school teacher Brian Schulz was officially notified that the school was closed as of 16 December 1866, due to declining student numbers. The building was later used as an annexe for the Croydon Technical School, and it has since been converted to a private dwelling.

Three bay random stone building with stone dressings (now white-painted), a corrugated-iron gable roof & [painted] red-brick chimney. Various openings with projecting sills (mostly timber-framed sash windows). There is also a smaller [painted] stone residence to south, with chimney and raked verandah.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving school and school teacher's residence in the Torrens Valley, and has significant associations with the development of education in the area, as well as having played an important role in the lives of many local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the oldest surviving schools in the district, and having significant associations with the development of the Forreston area.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the school or used the school building for other community activities.

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 91-100 (photo) & 101-9.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 119.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 1432.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 424.

Homestead, Masula Park**Place no.: F15**

Significant fabric Original 19th-century stone farmhouse.

Address Forrest Rd, Forreston 5233
Land Description Section 6367, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 4027/141
Owner JA & C Armstrong, Kersbrook SA 5231**Assessment no –**

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (FN11)

Photo filename Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Masula Park.jpg

Masula Park from south-east, 2001

Homestead, Masula Park**Place no.: F15**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The 112 acres of section 6367 were first taken up by John McLaren in 1849. Four years later, the property was sold to John McLean and occupied by Edward Lang. In 1855, Lang purchased the property, which then remained in the Lang family until 1901. However, during that period, it had many different occupants, including Lang's cousin John Billingsley who grew wheat there in the 1860s, and John Dicker who lived there between 1896 & 1900. The Langs themselves also bought land in the Forreston township, including the former post office and wine shop on lot 10. In 1900, John Stephenson, a bootmaker of Forreston, purchased the property from Martha Lang. At that time, the property was called *Albyn Garden*, and during 1900 it was badly damaged by fire. The Stephensons worked the land in conjunction with their neighbouring property of Mount Gould (section 503). In 1904, John and Salome's second son John James moved into *Albyn Garden* where he concentrated on enlarging the orchards. John James' son Dudley and grandson Colin continued with the fruit production until they changed to dairying during the 1950s. After his father's death in 1963, Colin continued to manage the 112-acre dairy property until 1975, when he sold 3½ acres including the homestead to the current owners. By 1981, Colin had sold the rest of the property to two other families, and the Stephensons had moved on to Jervois and then Meningie.

Single-storey bluestone house with stone and red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed openings with timber French doors to earlier section, and timber double-hung sash windows to later stone additions. House also has [painted] red-brick chimneys and a concave corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early stone farmhouse has significant associations with the farming development of the Forreston area, and is also associated with the locally important Lang and Stephenson families.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a good surviving example of a C19 farmhouse which has significant associations with the farming developments of the Forreston area, having been at the centre of the 112-acre property which produced first wheat, then fruit, then dairy products.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Langs and Stephensons, both families which have been significant local landowners and notable members of the Forreston township's community.
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 55, 149, 161, 164, 195, 197, 210-2, 224-5, 237-8, 240-1
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 249-50.

Slab farm buildings & stone house, Lansdowne**Place no.: F16**

Significant fabric	Slab hut (former Fisher/Redden cottage); slab outbuilding (former smithy) including fittings; slab stables (including troughs); post, slab and iron hay-shed; large stone house; hedge & watering troughs.		
Address	Gumeracha/Williamstown Rd, Forreston 5233		
Land Description	Section 6027 & 6043, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5251/823	Assessment no.	15942
Owner	Alan W Heath, c/o Post Office, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (FN09)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston area\FO Lansdowne.jpg		



Lansdowne house from west, 2001

Slab farm buildings & stone house, Lansdowne**Place no.: F16****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The complex of significant buildings at Lansdowne consists of a slab hut, a slab outbuilding, a barn partially constructed of slabs, and a large stone house. The slab hut was originally constructed by John Fisher adjacent to Fisher's creek in about 1861. This hut was constructed to replace his earlier hut of 1838. In approximately 1895, William Redden purchased the Lansdowne property and moved Fisher's hut to its current site. He then lived in it while his large stone house was being constructed. The hut was later used as an outbuilding, and other slab buildings were added at the property including a blacksmith's workshop & a large hay-shed with attached stables.

The former **Fisher hut** is constructed with upright timber slabs against a timber frame, and has a gable roof. Features include timber partitions and timber-framed openings. The **blacksmith's workshop** has a similar slab-wall construction, inside which are the former bellows, charcoal holder and work bench. The large **hay-shed** has a timber-frame constructed using huge square red-gum posts which were sawn on the property in a sawpit (now gone), and had some walls of timber slabs which have mostly replaced with corrugated-iron. The **stables** are a lean-to attached to the hay-shed constructed of timber slabs, with internal fittings including have early feed-troughs made out of hollowed tree-trunks. Some water troughs also survive in adjacent paddock, have been lined concrete or steel troughs. The large **house** to south of the barn and outbuildings is constructed of bluestone with red-brick dressings and a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron roof. Features include corrugated-iron o-gee return verandah, round roof vent, iron lace-work, red-brick chimney. The property also has significant gardens including mature trees and a cypress hedge clipped to show 'Lansdowne', and a late C19 iron gate.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former Fisher hut, slab outbuilding and barn are outstanding examples of early timber slab construction which demonstrate the way of life of the early pioneers in well-timbered areas of South Australia. They are also associated with significant early pioneer John Fisher, and together with the house, they have significant associations with the Redden family. The complex at Lansdowne also has important associations with the C19 development of the Forreston area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the pioneering development of the district, as well as important associations with the late C19 development of the Forreston area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, the slab hut, outbuilding and barn all being important surviving examples of buildings which demonstrate the way of life of the original farming settlers in the district.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, the slab hut, outbuilding and barn all proving a significant demonstration of early timber construction methods in the district.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely one of the district's earliest settlers John Fisher, who first arrived in the district and constructed his first slab hut in 1838, and the significant local Redden family, who moved Fisher's hut to this site in the mid 1890s, and then constructed the large stone house on the landmark property.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, the large house with its name clipped into its prominent adjacent hedge is an outstanding landmark on the road to Forreston.

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*, p 2:772-3.
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 10, 12-3, 18, 22, 28, 33, 36-41, 52-3, 55, 58-61, 95-6, 104-9, 112, 114-6, 118, 127-8, 134-5, 143, 146, 148, 157, 163, 165-6, 208-10, 217, 224-5, 228, 233-5 & 240-4.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 245-6.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Harold Redden.

Tollcross, former farmhouse & dairy**Place no.: F17**

Significant fabric	Two-level stone farmhouse with detached stone dairy to rear (south), both with corrugated-iron gable roofs.
---------------------------	---

Address	Quinn Rd, Forreston 5233	
Land Description	Lot 101, Section 6107, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5538/53	Assessment no. 15905
Owner	DR & BM Amber, Quinn Rd, Forreston SA 5233	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i> , local (FN10)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Forreston town\FO Tollcross#13.jpg
-----------------------	---



former farmhouse & dairy at Tollcross from south-west, 2001

Tollcross, former farmhouse & dairy**Place no.: F17****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

After European settlement, much of the land to the north of Forreton was owned by the South Australian Company. Tenant farmers leased and improved many of these tracts of land for decades before they were able to purchase them. Part of the SA Company's holdings were the 84 acres of section 6107. In 1853, this section was leased to Michael Underwood who constructed a slab hut on it (now gone). From 1861, section 6107 was occupied by Alexander Ross, who also owned the nearby section 6381 on which he built a stone house called Greenhill in 1861 (now gone). Ross is also credited with building a stone farmhouse and detached stone dairy (used as a multi-purpose outbuilding, also for curing and storing meat) on section 6107 in about 1861. From 1876, this property was occupied by John Nickels, and in 1893 the lease passed to Albert Quinn who subsequently managed to buy the property from the SA Company by 1921. In the same year he also added the adjoining 81-acre section 6108 to his holdings (still a part of Tollcross). The Quinn family then remained on the property until 1962, and it was sold to its current owners in 1973. Other significant buildings on section 6107 include the larger stone house (now a workshop/shed) to the north of the original cottage, and a stone barn (the western wall of which collapsed in 1995). The Quinns also constructed a larger house in 1921. It is the two earlier cottages which are recommended for the local heritage register.

Two-level farmhouse (now shed) and detached dairy (c1861) both constructed of coursed local stone with cut-stone (some locally-mined soapstone) dressings and corrugated-iron gable roofs. Features include timber-framed openings with timber lintels, timber multi-paned double-hung sash windows, timber doors, raked corrugated-iron verandahs, and chimneys in stone (workshop) and red-brick (dairy). The dairy also has a flag floor and large open fireplace.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early farmhouse and dairy have close associations with the early settlement and farming development of the Forreton area, demonstrate the way of life of the early settlers, and are associated with the South Australian Company and significant local families the Ross's, Quinns and Ambers. The buildings are also excellent surviving examples of early construction methods including use of local stone, soapstone blocks, and the timber lintels once common with early settlers in this area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early settlement and farming development of the Forreton area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the way of life of the early settlers in the area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, comprising two excellent examples of early construction employing local stone, locally-mined soapstone blocks and timber lintels.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the South Australian Company, and significant local farming families the Ross's, Quinns and Ambers.*

REFERENCES

- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 371.
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreton 1839 to 1989*, p 13, 16, 30, 35-6, 40-1, 43-4, 53, 55, 58, 60, 65-67, 70, 75, 78, 82, 87, 91, 93-4, 97, 104, 111, 116, 121, 128, 135, 137, 162, 164, 168-9, 173, 193-4, 197, 199-200, 206-8, 220-2, 225-7, 231-3, 235, 238, 241-4.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 247-8.
- Verbal: Betty Amber & Bernard Arnold.

Gumeracha Primary School**Place no.: G01**

Significant fabric	Single-storey 1913 stone school building.		
Address	1 Albert Street, Gumeracha 5233		
Land Description	Lots 11 & 12, Sections 6057 & 6061, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5557/423	Assessment no.	15654
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i> , local		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Primary School 1 Albert St.jpg		



Gumeracha Primary School from east, May 2001

Gumeracha Primary School**Place no.: G01**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Settlers first took up land in the Gumeracha area in 1839, with the Randells at Kenton Park being responsible for the early establishment of a chapel and hotel near the crossroads and *umeracha* waterhole. In 1853, a township called Gumeracha was laid out on Randell's land, and in 1857 a resident-funded school was built on Wellington Street (now demolished, see Monfries p 25 for photograph). Part of this original school was also used as a telegraph office operated by the teacher. The small school room was extended in 1879, and a teacher's residence was built adjacent in 1888. During the early 20th century, the facilities and accommodation offered at the old school were found to be inadequate, and a new site was chosen on the hill to the west of the post office. The large stone school building was constructed in 1913, and it has since been added to several times during the 20th century. The original school building on Wellington Street was demolished some time after 1952.

Single-storey ashlar sandstone school building with red-brick dressings and a half-hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include tall red-brick chimneys, and chamfered concrete plinth and tall double-hung sash windows with lights above and concrete lintels & sills. Later 20th-century additions have been added to north and east.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early-20th-century school building has significant associations with the development of education in the area and has played an important part in the lives of local residents during the last 88 years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having important associations with the development of education in the area.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having been used as the primary school for the town and area for 88 years.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 17-26.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 25-28.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 275-6.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & John Norsworthy.

Shop, residence, workshop & outbuilding**Place no.: G03****Significant fabric**

Timber-framed hut with slab and cgi cladding and redbrick chimney, stone and brick house and attached shop including cellar and early-20th-century stone additions, and attached weatherboard-clad timber-framed workshop including surviving original fittings associated with early-20th-century boot-maker.

Address

6 Albert Street, Gumeracha SA 5233

Land Description

Lot 18, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga

Certificate of Title

CT 5732/597

Assessment no. 15642**Owner**

JR & JD Hopper, PO Box 136, Gumeracha SA 5233

State Heritage Status

Nil

HSA File No.: Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

Photo filename

Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Albert St 6.jpg



Shop residence & workshop at 6 Albert Street from north-west, 2001

Shop, residence, workshop & outbuilding**Place no.: G03****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

In 1853, the town of Gumeracha was officially laid out on part of William Beavis Randell's Kenton Park property. Initial development was around the early node at Salem Glen which included chapel, baptistry, mill and cottages. However, by the mid 1850s, development started to stretch closer to the Adelaide to Mannum Road (now Albert Street). One of the earliest buildings on Albert Street, the street which was to become the Main Street, was the District Hotel, constructed in 1860. Another of the earliest buildings on Albert Street was a stone cottage at what is now number 6. This residence, which is now enclosed by later rooms, was probably constructed between 1857 and 1872. To the rear of the stone building, a timber-framed hut was also constructed, complete with timber-slab cladding and a red-brick chimney. This also appears to date from the late 1850s or 1860s, and was probably constructed before the stone cottage. In 1872, the property (which may have previously been rented) was sold by Randell to Trooper Edward Tacey, member of the local constabulary. Gumeracha had its first police station by 1856, and in 1864, a new larger station and courthouse was constructed on Albert Street (now at number 16). Tacey gained notoriety in 1869 as the subject of an internal inquiry by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly (see references). After Tacey died in 1879, the property reverted to the ownership of his wife Catherine, who appears to have resided elsewhere. Catherine remarried in 1884, and by the following year, the property was in the ownership of James Storrie of Glenelg. In 1888, the title was transferred to Edward de Montfort Tacey, a painter of Adelaide. It was probably during this period that the stone cottage was extended, with two rooms and a passage being added to the front, as well as a shop room. In 1912, the property was purchased by John Henry Dart, a butcher of Millbrook who is credited with the construction of the timber-framed workshop (including access to the cellar under the shop) which was added to the rear of the shop. Only two years later, in 1914, the property was purchased by Thomas Bleeze, a local bootmaker. It was probably soon after his purchase that the stone section was added to the rear of the original cottage. Thomas Bleeze used the workshop for boot-making, and many original fittings survive. The extended stone cottage remains as a residence, and the shop, workshop and cellar are now used as an Antique shop. The timber hut is now an outbuilding.

The original two-roomed stone cottage has been much extended, with the overall form of the house now combining design features of the late 1880s and the early 20th century. The front (north-west) section of the house has bluestone walls with red-brick dressings, timber-framed doors and windows with double-hung sash windows, a hipped cgi roof and bull-nose cgi verandah with timber posts and detailing. The early 20th century addition to rear (south-east) has stone and brick walls and gable roof. The timber-framed workshop addition to the rear of the shop has weatherboard cladding, timber-framed tilt and fixed windows, and internal fittings including some of the original shelving, as well as a bench, an upright timber tree-trunk with cut work-surface, and timber shoe moulds. The detached timber-framed outbuilding to the rear of the property has timber-slab cladding and includes a gable roofed section, a red-brick chimney and some corrugated-iron cladding.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving properties in Gumeracha, and has several significant associations, especially with the early development of Albert Street and the residential and commercial development of the town. The buildings, especially the timber-slab hut and the timber-framed workshop, also display important information about the way of life and construction techniques of early settlers and early-20th-century boot-makers respectively.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, this is one of the earliest properties on Albert Street, and has significant associations with the residential and commercial development of the town, and particularly of Albert Street. It is also associated with early police officer Trooper Tacey.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, with the remains of a mid-19th-century timber-slab hut which displays the typical residential customs of the pioneering settlers of the area, and a well-preserved boot-makers workshop which displays the way in which boots were made in the early 20th century.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having served as a shop for many decades.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, especially the workshop, which together with its original fittings, is a rare surviving and intact example of an early-19th-century bootmaker's premises with associated physical features, and also the timber-framed slab-clad hut which is also a rare surviving example of significant pioneering construction methods.

REFERENCES

- Lands Titles Office, CTs 169/143 & 1632/95.
- Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to Inquire into the Staff Department of the Volunteers Force, 1869, pp 81-2, 91 & xii.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Jon and Jan Hopper.

Gumeracha Post Office**Place no.: G06**

Significant fabric Stone post office and residence with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron roof.

Address 9 Albert Street, Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Lot 70, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5838/961
Owner WR & D La Vars, PO Box 11, Lobethal SA 5241

Assessment no. 15658

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU35)

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Post Office.jpg



Gumeracha Post Office from south-east, May 2001

Gumeracha Post Office

Place no.: G06

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Gumeracha had several different post offices before the current purpose-built office opened in the 1890s. The first post office was officially gazetted on 7 July 1851, with the postmaster being Wilhelm Stanger. From 1857, Gumeracha had a telegraph office in a 'partitioned off' corner of the original school building in Wellington Street (operated by the schoolmaster in his spare time). This state of affairs then changed when Desmond Dohnt took over telegraph and postal duties from his house in Murray Street. By the 1880s, a Bank of South Australia had opened in Gumeracha (now demolished) at which time the post office was moved there, and remained there until the present purpose-built post office was constructed near the top of Albert Street in the 1890s. This post office is still in use to this day.

Single-storey bluestone building with projecting rendered dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Gable ends face both south-east and north-east and have moulded timber bargeboards, projecting finials and circular ventilators framed by projecting dressings with four keystones to each. Other features include projecting string course beneath eaves, with a second string course added to south-east gable as a frame to 'Gumeracha Post Office 5233'. There is also a stone plinth. Openings have moulded cambered dressings above, with windows being timber-framed double-hung sashes with projecting sills resting on brackets. [Semi-enclosed porch] at entry to east shelters the post-office boxes.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Gumeracha Post Office is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Gumeracha and has played an important in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the town's first purpose-built post office, and having associations with life and communications of most residents of the town and district.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, having operated as Gumeracha's post office for over 100 years.*
-

REFERENCES

- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 25, 51-2.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 299-300.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Gumeracha Police Station, Court House & stables**Place no.: G08**

Significant fabric	Original bluestone court-house and police station, and two storey stone stables to rear.		
Address	16 Albert Street, Gumeracha 5233		
Land Description	Lot 47, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 105900/0047	Assessment no.	15639
Owner	SA Police Department, GPO Box 1539, Adelaide SA 5001		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • National Trust of South Australia, Classified List • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (GU38) • SA Police Heritage site 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Courthouse 16 Albert St.jpg		



Gumeracha police station from north-west, May 2001

Gumeracha Police Station, Court House & stables**Place no.: G08**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1853, the town of Gumeracha was officially laid out on part of William Beavis Randell's Kenton Park property. In the following year, lot 40 near Salem Baptist Church was purchased from Randell, and by 1856 a stone police station and court house had been constructed there. Subsequent development of the young town of Gumeracha was concentrated along Albert Street rather than in the Salem Glen area, and when a new and larger police station and court house were constructed in 1864, they chose a new site, on lot 47 on the main road from Adelaide and not far from the crossroads with the Lobethal Road. The new building complex included a large court house facing Albert Street, attached police accommodation and a detached two-storey stable to rear. From the mid 20th century, the court house was little used, and it was officially closed on 15 August 1984. However, the police station has remained open, and the former stables are now used as a garage. This complex is an SA Police Heritage site.

Single-storey building combining court house and police station, and detached two-storey stables, both constructed of random bluestone with rendered red-brick dressings. Court house is a tall building facing Albert Street with a moulded parapet along top of front wall, blind round-arch windows with projecting rendered keystones matching projecting rendered quoins. Other features include red-brick chimneys and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Court house is flanked by set-back and lower bluestone police accommodation with hipped corrugated-iron roofs and a concave verandah. [There has also been a concave corrugated-iron verandah added to the front of the court house]. To the rear (south-east) of the courthouse/police station building is the former stable with parapeted gable roof. Front (north-western) elevation has a large opening to ground floor level topped by a semi-circular window. [Modern additions include metal sliding door to north-west and a carport to south-west.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Gumeracha court house, police station and associated former stables is an outstanding example of civic construction which has important associations with the development of the Gumeracha township and district, and has played an important part in the lives of the local community. It is also the longest-serving police station outside of Adelaide.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the oldest surviving civic building on Albert Street and having significant associations with the development of law enforcement in the town and district.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, having served as a police station for nearly 140 years and a court house for a significant proportion of that time.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being one of the finest examples of civic construction in the Torrens Valley area, displaying a high quality symmetrical design and being an excellent early example of bluestone construction.*

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 6-9.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 92.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 295-6 & 305-6.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volumes 23, 25 & 37.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Shop & residence, former General Store**Place no.: G10**

Significant fabric	Two storey stone building with dressed-stone facade and pyramidal roof.		
Address	22-24 Albert Street, Gumeracha 5233		
Land Description	Lot 65A, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 1040/69	Assessment no.	15634
Owner	BK & GE Stanford, 22-24 Albert Street, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • National Trust of South Australia, file • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (GU36) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU General Store.jpg		

*Shop & residence from north, May 2001*

Shop & residence, former General Store**Place no.: G10****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The town of Gumeracha was officially laid out in 1853, and by the late 19th century, the early settlement node based around Salem Glen started to be overshadowed by the growing commercial centre along Albert Street. From 1878, Elizabeth Norsworthy operated a small shop from the front room of her home in Murray Street, and by 1898 her grocery delivery business was so successful she was able to purchase Mrs S Smith's general store in Albert Street, which became 'SE Norsworthy & Co'. The store flourished and was added to in subsequent decades. It was taken over by her son and daughter in 1897, and has continued to be used as a shop and residence throughout most of the 20th century. It is currently still used as a shop and residence.

Two-storey building constructed of random rubble with a dressed stone facade (north), stone dressings and rendered quoins. Attached to the east is a single-storey extension with a high parapet front wall alongside the verandah. Main buildings has a pyramidal [cement-shingle] roof with a central red-brick chimney, and two-storey balcony with [modern pillars] to ground floor level, and cast iron pillars lace & railings to upper level. [Modern windows to second storey]. Openings to ground floor generally timber-framed, with an early shop window and entry on eastern side of facade.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving commercial buildings in Gumeracha, and is a two-storey landmark on the town's Main Street which has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a late C19 shop and residence which is associated with the early commercial development of Albert Street and the town of Gumeracha.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, having served as a local shop for over a hundred years.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the Norsworthys, a family who have made many significant contributions to the development of the town of Gumeracha.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a prominent two-storey building situated on the Main Street of Gumeracha.*

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*, p 2:771.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha & district*, pp 21-24, 42, 48, 117-120.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 1745.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 301-2.

Store, former bakery & workshop**Place no.: G11**

Significant fabric Single-storey stone shop and residence with attached stone and timber garage to rear.

Address (26) Albert Street, Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Lot 66a&b, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 3495/92
Owner BK & GE Stanford, PO Box 59, Gumeracha SA 5233

Assessment no. 15634

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU28)

HSA file no. Nil

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU store Albert St.jpg



Store from north, May 2001

Store, former bakery & workshop**Place no.: G11**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Gumeracha was officially laid out in 1853, and by the late 19th century, the early settlement node based around Salem Glen started to be overshadowed by the growing commercial centre along Albert Street. One of the oldest surviving commercial buildings on the street is the store immediately to the east of the General Store. This narrow building consists of a one-roomed shop at the front, and residence behind, and an attached three bay shed behind that. In the 19th century, the store was part of Norsworthy's coach building workshop. The baker's oven indicates that it was once also used as a bakery. It is currently used as a shop.

Single-storey, single-fronted shop building with coursed bluestone facade, random rubble side walls, painted dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts to front. Stone walls have red-brick dressings. There is also a separate entry to west side, which also has a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah. There is also a baking oven and loft to rear of shop, as well as an attached open shed with two posts to western side.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving commercial buildings in Gumeracha and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a late C19 store which is associated with the early commercial development of Albert Street and the town of Gumeracha.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, having served as a commercial premises for over a hundred years.*
-

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 285-6.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & John Norsworthy.

Gumeracha Hotel & outbuilding**Place no.: G13**

Significant fabric	Two storey masonry hotel and single-storey stone outbuilding with stone dressings and timber lintels.		
Address	28-30 Albert St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 47, Section 6048, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5435/237		Assessment no. 15632
Owner	J & AG Johnston, PO Box 1, Oakbank SA 5243		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.: Nil	
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (GU48)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Gumeracha Hotel outbuilding #1.jpg		



Gumeracha Hotel outbuilding from north-east, 2001

Gumeracha Hotel & outbuilding

Place no.: G13

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1853, the town of Gumeracha was officially laid out on part of William Beavis Randell's Kenton Park property. Initial development was around the early node at Salem Glen which included chapel, baptistry, mill and cottages. However, by the mid 1850s, development started to stretch closer to the Adelaide to Mannum Road. An early forerunner of this was the town's first hotel, which was established further along the Lobethal Road only one block away from the Adelaide-Mannum Rd in 1855. By the 1860s, development in the young town of Gumeracha was centring on the Adelaide-Mannum Road, and in 1861 the town's second hotel was built there at the base of the Albert Street hill not far from the Kenton Creek. This hotel was constructed of blocks of locally-quarried soapstone, which acquired various inscriptions over the years. The hotel prospered, and outbuildings including a stable with attached cart shelter were constructed to the rear during the 19th century. In 1944, the town's first hotel the smaller Kenton Arms Hotel, was closed and converted into a residence. Since then the District Hotel has been the only hotel in Gumeracha, and in 1984 its name was changed to the Gumeracha Hotel.

The **hotel** is a two-storey building constructed of blocks of local soapstone including inscription [excluding render] with a hipped corrugated-iron roof, rendered red-brick chimneys and [20th-century verandah and windows]. The **outbuilding** is a single-storey building constructed of random local stone with large cut-stone dressings [and some later red-brick dressings] and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber lintels, a loft door to north-west, and an attached timber-framed and corrugated-iron clad open shed (to south-east).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest surviving commercial building on Gumeracha's main street (Albert Street) and has significant associations with the early development of the town and Albert Street, as well as having played an important role in the lives of local residents for over 140 years. The outbuilding also demonstrates early construction methods, including the use of stone walling and dressings and timber lintels.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being Albert Street's first hotel and oldest surviving commercial building, and potentially displaying historic inscriptions underneath the modern render.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having served as a hotel for over 140 years.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outbuilding which displays typical early construction methods and use of materials, including stone walling and dressings, and timber lintels, and a hotel which retains evidence of local construction techniques of 1861, especially use of local blocks of soapstone.

REFERENCES

- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 371.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1857.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills* SA, p 25.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836–1984*, p 3:321.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 8-9 & 169.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 271-2.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Federation Park & Memorial Arch**Place no.: G18**

Significant fabric	Park including Kenton Creek, mature River Red Gums and granite Memorial Arch with plaque.		
Address	47 Albert St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 39, Section 6056, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5479/797	Assessment no.	18210
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Federation Park hcz.jpg		



Memorial Arch and Federation Park from south, 2001

Federation Park & Memorial Arch

Place no.: G18

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Federation Park is an area within the township of Gumeracha where visitors and local residents can recreate and appreciate the juxtaposition of the landscape both pre- and post-European-settlement. The park contains the Kenton Creek as well as several large River Red Gums which have grown there for many hundreds of years. It is located on part of the outstandingly large property set aside for the Town Hall building in the early 20th century, and has been the location of several significant events, including part of the Gala Day celebrations and tree-planting ceremonies to mark the opening of the Town Hall in 1907, and the unveiling of the memorial arch in 2001. The Gumeracha Town Hall was remarkable for having such a large area of land attached to it. As the plaque on the memorial arch describes, it was erected by public subscription to commemorate a local tragedy which caused the death of three local residents in 1928.

The **park** is a large area of public land adjacent to the Kenton Creek, with the significant features being a number of mature River Red Gums, some of which are many hundreds of years old. At the southern entry to the park, there is a **memorial arch** (relocated from in front of the Town Hall) which is constructed of polished granite beside which is mounted a plaque which reads:

Tragedy at Gumeracha

This Memorial Arch was erected by public subscription to the Memory of William Crook, George Farley & Mounted Constable George Thomas Smith.

On December 31st 1928 an explosion occurred while George Farley was working at the bottom of a 20 metre deep well situated in Albert Street Gumeracha.

William Crook descended the well to assist but failed to emerge.

Mounted Constable Smith, stationed at Gumeracha, immediately went to the rescue of the two men but was overcome by fumes.

All three perished.

The cause of the explosion was never fully established. 1901-2001

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This park is an important local landmark containing several significant trees, has significant associations with the pre- and post- European-settlement landscape and history, and has played an important role in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, displaying information about the pre-European landscape of Gumeracha, as well having significant associations with the historical development of the town during the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the park.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being an important open space on Albert Street with substantial trees and a prominent archway at entrance.
- (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area*, being among the oldest and earliest surviving River Red Gums in the town of Gumeracha.

REFERENCES

- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 17-26.
- Fieldwork notes (especially information on plaque).
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreton 1839 to 1989*.
- Local History Collection, *notes on Gumeracha*.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.

Gumeracha Town Hall**Place no.: G20**

Significant fabric	Two-storey 1909 stone building with decorative facade and early-20th-century hall addition to rear (north-west).
---------------------------	--

Address	47 Albert Street, Gumeracha 5233	
Land Description	Sections 6056 & 6057, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 4397/1	Assessment no. 15676
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (GU22)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Institute.jpg
-----------------------	--



Gumeracha Town Hall from south-east, May 2001

Gumeracha Town Hall**Place no.: G20****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The earliest buildings in Gumeracha were located at Salem Glen, but by the 1860s the focus for the settlement began to move closer to the Main Road (Albert St), with the school and Methodist Chapel being located on Wellington St (in 1857 and 1860 respectively) and a court house & police station being constructed on Albert St in 1864. Also in 1864, the town's first institute building was constructed on Murray Street (three years after its inauguration). Not only was this building used as a local hall, but it also housed the Talunga District Council (1853-1935). By the turn of the century, the original Institute was found to be too small, and a large new building was constructed in a prominent position on Albert St near the northern entry to the old township. The new 'Gumeracha Town Hall' was designed by Cowell & Cowell of Adelaide, its foundation stone was laid by William Jamieson MP on 13 February 1909, and it was opened by Sir Lancelot Stirling MP on 30 November in the same year. The building provided a library, reading room and committee room for members; as well as providing Council Chambers and offices for DC Talunga and later DC Gumeracha until 1997 (when it moved to Adelaide Hills Council in Woodside). The original Institute building in Murray St was used as a cold store, and later demolished in the early 1970s. Meanwhile the 1909 Institute on Albert St is now used as a local hall and meeting rooms, and for the collections of the Gumeracha & District History Centre Inc.

Two-storey bluestone building with projecting pilaster dressings and a half-hipped corrugated-iron roof. Large hall attached to rear (north-west) is single-storey with similar dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Symmetrical facade has a central entry statement contained within pilasters which are topped by gable with bargeboards and finial, with a single half-round arched sash window to upper level, and timber double doors with stained-glass fanlight within cambered arch to ground floor level. The entry statement is flanked by paired double-hung sash windows with rectangular dressings surmounted by ornamental drip-moulds. Other features include projecting coursing between storeys, beneath eaves and running beneath window sills; paired dentil brackets under eaves to tops of corner pilasters; a projecting plinth; and painted chimneys. [There is a late-20th-century addition to north.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This fine example of a town hall building has significant associations with the development of the town and District of Gumeracha and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the political and social development of the district.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a distinctively designed and well-constructed building in the district.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the District Councils of Talunga and Gumeracha.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a substantial detached two-storey building located on the Main Street near the northern entry to the old Gumeracha township.*

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 13-14, 20-23.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 5, 283-4.
- Torrens Valley Historical Journal, number 47, p19.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & John Norsworthy.

Randell's Workers' Cottages**Place no.: G22**

Significant fabric	Pair of attached stone cottages with stone dressings, stone chimneys, timber-framed openings and remains of a timber shingle roof.
---------------------------	--

Address	1 Beavis Court, Gumeracha 5233	
Land Description	Lot 103, Section 6046, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5119/116	Assessment no. 15708
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i> , local (GU50)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Beavis cottage.jpg
-----------------------	---



Randell's Workers' Cottages from west, May 2001

Randell's Workers' Cottages

Place no.: G22

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The most significant figure in the early history and establishment of the town of Gumeracha was William Beavis Randell. Randell arrived in SA in 1837, the passage of himself and his family having been financed by George Fife Angas who had appointed Randell manager of mills and overseer of farms & flocks for SA Company. After renewing his contract in 1841, Randell was granted sections 6046, 6048, 6056-58, 6060-61 by Governor Gawler. This area, based around an important spring in the Torrens, was known as *umeracha* by local Aborigines. The name was later altered to Gumeracha. In 1845, Randell built a fine house 'Kenton Park' as well as an extensive barn including stables and dairy, and in the following year constructed the Salem Baptist Church. To the west of the homestead and not far from the barn, Randell constructed a pair of worker's cottages, probably between 1846 and 1848. These cottages had stone dressings, similarly to his house, barn, church and mill. The mill of c1848 had its own set of 6 cottages built c1850, and these were the first buildings constructed for Randell using red-brick dressings instead of stone. The earlier pair of cottages are currently disused and sit near the entrance to the late-20th-century Beavis Court housing development.

Pair of attached single-storey stone cottages with corrugated-iron gable roof covering original timber shingles. Cottages stand side by side, and each is symmetrical with a central door flanked by window openings [currently covered by corrugated-iron] with projecting sills. Openings are all covered by cambered stone arches. There is a stone chimney at either end of the paired cottages, with the northern cottage having a stone lean-to extension with a second stone chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Apart from the Kenton Park homestead itself, these are the oldest residences in the township of Gumeracha. They are also a significant example of early construction techniques in the area, and have important associations with the life and work of William Randell, founder of Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being late 1840s cottages which have significant associations with the history and development of the town of Gumeracha.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being a particularly good example of the typical accommodation provided for estate workers in the 1840s and 1850s.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a relatively little-altered example of pioneering workers' cottages, and displaying the early stone dressings, timber sills and timber-shingle roofing which were replaced by bricks and iron during the 1850s and 60s.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely William Beavis Randell, founder of Gumeracha.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 20-21.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 31 & 127-132.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 53-59, 309-310.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

The Big Rocking Horse

Place no.: G23

Significant fabric Large steel structure in the shape of a rocking horse.

Address	Birdwood Rd, Gumeracha, 5233	
Land Description	Lots 37 & 38, Section 6056, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5777/441 & 5761/752	Assessment no. 15454
Owner	Gumeracha Products PT, c/o PO Gumeracha SA 5233	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.: Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU R Horse.jpg

The Big Rocking Horse from east, 2001

The Big Rocking Horse

Place no.: G23

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Big Rocking Horse was constructed in the late 20th century and has become the most recognisable tourist attraction in the Torrens Valley. Many people who have never been to Gumeracha are familiar with the name of the town because of the rocking horse. It is also associated with an important local industry, namely the construction of timber toys.

Large steel 18-metre-high structure on a concrete and stone base. The form of the structure resembles a giant rocking horse and contains three observation platforms. The colour-scheme is part of the distinctive character of the structure (white with red rockers). A large notice at the base of the structure provides the following description:

Welcome to the biggest rocking horse in the world at the Toy Factory, Gumeracha SA. This structure is unique in the world. It is built entirely of steel anchored in over 80 tonnes of concrete set in rock.

Total weight of the structure . . . 25 tonnes.

Height to top of the head 18.3m

Length of rocker bows 16.8m

Body length . . . 10.5m

Body height . . . 2.4m

Head height . . . 6.1m

There are 3 observation platforms . . .

a at the rocker bows . . . 4.6m

b on the saddle . . . 10.7m

c at the top of the head . . . 18.3m

This giant rocking horse is a 20:1 up-scaling of the stock-made toy rocking horse produced and sold by the Toy Factory. The Toy Factory is owned and operated by the Wilkinson family, Wal and Doris and their sons Graeme, Andrew, Philip and Robert, helped by a staff drawn from the local community. It is the largest wooden toy factory producing the largest and best range of wooden toys in Australia. The Toy Factory sells its production direct to the public at genuine factory prices thus bypassing the normal distribution system of agent, wholesaler and retailer, and the necessary markups and transport costs . . . Herein lies its success . . . Mail orders are also despatched direct to consumers anywhere in Australia.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Big Rocking Horse is a prominent local landmark which has significant associations with the late-20th century development of local industry and tourism.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, namely the late-20th-century development of local industry and tourism.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those employed by or visiting the Rocking Horse and associated shop.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being not only an outstanding landmark on the main road through Gumeracha, but also a prominent tourist attraction.*

REFERENCES

- Adelaide Hills Tourism Pamphlets.
- Fieldwork notes.

Timber-slab stables & attached stone barn**Place no.: G24**

Significant fabric	Single-storey timber slab stables adjacent to Victoria Street, with attached two storey stone barn adjacent to David Street (excluding modern additions).		
Address	David St/Victoria St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 10, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5319/126	Assessment no.	15570
Owner	Mathlin Nominees, 13a George St, Payneham SA 5070		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU barn David St 2.jpg		

*stables and barn from north, 2001*

Timber-slab stables & attached stone barn

Place no.: G24

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first buildings in Gumeracha appeared in the mid 1840s, when its founder William Beavis Randell established Kenton Park and began to construct various buildings along the creek, including a large house and barn, a mill, a Baptist church and a variety of workers' cottages for his employees. Allotments were first available for public sale in 1853, after Randell commissioned GE Hamilton to formally subdivide some of his land. By the end of 1853, five township lots had been sold, and by 1855, another fifteen lots were sold. However, according to one observer, it wasn't until 1855 that the first buildings outside of Salem Glen started to appear and that Gumeracha ceased to be a township 'on paper only'. Early buildings along Victoria Street included Monfries' smithy, a wheelwright's, a general store and the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel. After this early period of commercial development along Victoria Street, the emphasis of the town then moved to the Adelaide-Mannum road (Albert Street) where the first commercial buildings included the District Hotel (1861) and several other shops and community buildings of the later 1860s and 1870s. Victoria Street still retains two remnants of its early phase of commercial development, namely the former Kenton Arms Inn, and the former smithy and stables beside the David Street corner. This latter building was constructed adjacent to Victoria Street during the 1850s, at which time it was a single-storeyed timber-slab building with horse boxes and a shop area with horizontal timber shutter, with an attached two-storey stone barn adjacent to David Street. This early commercial complex is now used as an outbuilding.

Single-storey timber-framed structure with timber-slab cladding and a corrugated-iron skillion roof with a attached two-storey stone barn to south-west with a corrugated-iron gable roof. The stone barn has cut-stone dressings, some coursed block-stone facing to upper level of facade, and timber lintels. [The original loft opening has been filled-in with modern bricks.] The former stables have some corrugated-iron cladding, a horizontal timber shutter to south-eastern end (providing a window when open), timber-panelled doors, and internal timber partitions.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early stable and barn complex has significant associations with the earliest phase of commercial development within Gumeracha, and has special associations with the development of Victoria Street, and the early development of transport in the area. It is also an important local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the earliest phase of commercial development in Gumeracha, and in particular with the development of Victoria Street and of transport in the area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the early need for horse transport and services in the area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, especially in the use of timber construction and timber-slab cladding to the stables, as well as the use of stone facing and dressings and timber lintels for the barn.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being an important two-storey structure on a notable street corner of Victoria Street.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 17-26.
- Lands Titles Office, plan 57.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Local History Collection: *Diary of WB Randell*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Dry-stone wall supporting dam**Place no.: G27a**

Significant fabric	Substantial dry-stone dam wall with clay and mud lining.		
Address	Lobethal–Gumeracha Rd, Gumeracha 5233		
Land Description	Lot 111, Section 6048, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5567/201	Assessment no.	15536
Owner	GS & CM Smyth, PO Box 88, Lobethal SA 5241		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU drystone dam wall.jpg		



dry-stone wall supporting dam from south-west, 2002

Dry-stone wall supporting dam**Place no.: G27a**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

One of the most significant early settlers in the Torrens Valley area was William Beavis Randell. Randell established 'Kenton Park' in the early 1840s, and by 1845 he had constructed a homestead, a large barn and a small mill. During the next decade he also constructed a Baptist Church, a mill manager's cottage, a row of six mill workers' cottages, a pair of estate workers' cottages, a substantial and successful mill, and the town of Gumeracha. During the second half of the 19th century, a large dry-stone wall was constructed not far from the row of mill cottages. This wall enclosed part of a large dam. Both the dam and the wall survive to this day, although the stonework is now in need of some stabilisation.

Substantial dry-stone wall constructed of large slabs of local stone and bluestone forming a containing wall which is partially-lined with mud and clay on the dam side.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the best surviving examples of dry-stone-wall construction in the State, and has significant associations with the Randells and the early development of Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early development of Gumeracha.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding example of dry-stone walling.*
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely William Beavis Randell, founder of Gumeracha.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 17-26.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 31 & 127-132.
- Verbal: Geoff & CM Smyth.

House, former stables**Place no.: G28**

Significant fabric	Two-storey stone house (former stables) with hipped roof, timber double doors, timber-framed openings and red-brick chimneys.		
Address	2 John Fisher Ave, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5088/572	Assessment no. 15631	
Owner	FJ Gavranich & SS Chapman, 2 John Fisher Avenue, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.: Nil	
Other Assessments	• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU former coach house #2.jpg		

*former stables from north-east, 2001*

House, former stables**Place no.: G28****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Transport through the district has always been a key theme in its history, and the significant early town of Gumeracha was quick to be included on one of the main coach routes through the hills. The town was established in the 1850s, and during the 1860s Albert Street became the main commercial centre for the town, providing services for those travelling from Adelaide to Mount Pleasant and beyond. During the late 1860s, a staging post was established just off Albert Street and behind the town's largest hotel. Purpose-built stables were constructed here for the mail coach service. In 1909, Hill & Co. erected large new coaching stables at Birdwood, and at that time, the town became the new staging post and received most of the coach traffic. After the opening of the Gorge Road in 1921, stage-coaches ceased running in the area. The large stable building in Gumeracha was converted to a residence during the 20th century.

Two-storey stables constructed of rendered stone with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include tall red-brick chimneys, timber-framed double-hung sash windows with projecting sills and a former carriage opening (double-door) to ground floor level. [Some modern openings and extensions have been added.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former stable building has significant associations with the early development of Gumeracha, and in particular the development of Albert Street, and local transport and communications. It is also an important landmark on John Fisher Avenue.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the early development of Gumeracha, and in particular the development of Albert Street, and local transport and communications*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the original reliance of local residents on coaches for transport and communication with the outside world.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a prominent two-storey building adjacent to John Fisher Avenue.*

REFERENCES

- Local History Collection.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*.

Settlers' cottage**Place no.: G33**

Significant fabric	Single-storey house with cut-stone dressings and a stone lean-to to rear.		
Address	6 Murray St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 92, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5299/114	Assessment no.	15596
Owner	CA Paine, 54 Sarina Farm Rd, St Agnes SA 5097		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU 6 Murray St sm.jpg		



former Settlers' Cottage from north-west, 2001

Settlers' cottage**Place no.: G33****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first buildings in Gumeracha appeared in the mid 1840s, when its founder William Beavis Randell established Kenton Park and began to construct various buildings along the creek, including a large house and barn, a mill, a Baptist church and a variety of workers' cottages for his employees. Allotments were first available for public sale in 1853, after Randell commissioned GE Hamilton to formally subdivide some of his land. By the end of 1853, five township lots had been sold, and by 1855, another fifteen lots were sold. However, according to one observer, it wasn't until 1855 that the first buildings outside of Salem Glen started to appear and that Gumeracha ceased to be a township 'on paper only'. Early buildings along Victoria Street included Monfries' smithy, a wheelwright's, a general store and the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel. In 1856, the town was also one of the first in the hills to acquire its own police station and court house. The typical cottages constructed during the 1850s had stone walls, cut-stone dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof. All of these original cottages had timber-framed windows, some with casements and timber lintels. A handful of these early settlers' cottages survive in the township. The best examples are at 6 Murray Street, 7 & 15 Victoria Street, and to the rear of the houses at 13 Victoria Street and 19 Wellington Street.

Single-storey cottage constructed of local stone with dressings comprised of blocks of pinkish stone and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include cambered arches over openings, timber-framed eight-paned casement windows and red-brick chimneys with stone fireplaces.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1850s stone cottage has significant associations with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha, and displays the way of life and early construction methods of the first settlers in the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a mid-19th-century cottage associated with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, showing the way in which the original settlers in Gumeracha would have lived.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating the typical construction techniques of the pioneering settlers in Gumeracha, especially the use of stone for walls and dressings, and the use of timber for detailing.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills* SA, pp 17-26.
- Lands Titles Office, plan 57.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Local History Collection: *Diary of WB Randell*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25.

Killara, former settlers' cottage & house**Place no.: G43**

Significant fabric	Settlers' cottage including original walls, timber beams over two fireplaces, timber lintels over windows and doors, and original slate roof. Also attached 1870s stone symmetrical cottage with hipped roof and red-brick chimneys.		
Address	7 Victoria St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 23, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5124/316		
Owner	AR & JA Austin, 7 Victoria St, Gumeracha SA 5233		
		Assessment no.	15600
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU 7 Victoria St.jpg		



Killara, (house with former settlers' cottage attached to rear), 7 Victoria St from south-west, 2002

Killara, former settlers' cottage & house**Place no.: G43****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first buildings in Gumeracha appeared in the mid 1840s, when its founder William Beavis Randell established Kenton Park and began to construct various buildings along the creek, including a large house and barn, a mill, a Baptist church and a variety of workers' cottages for his employees. Allotments were first available for public sale in 1853, after Randell commissioned GE Hamilton to formally subdivide some of his land. By the end of 1853, five township lots had been sold, and by 1855, another fifteen lots were sold. However, according to one observer, it wasn't until 1855 that the first buildings outside of Salem Glen started to appear and that Gumeracha ceased to be a township 'on paper only'. Early buildings along Victoria Street included Monfries' smithy, a wheelwright's, a general store and the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel. In 1856, the town was also one of the first in the hills to acquire its own police station and court house. The typical cottages constructed during the 1850s had stone walls, cut-stone dressings and slate, shingle or corrugated-iron gable roofs. All of these original cottages had timber-framed windows, some with casements and timber lintels. A handful of these early settlers' cottages survive in the township. The best examples are at 6 Murray Street, 7 & 15 Victoria Street, and to the rear of the houses at 13 Victoria Street and 19 Wellington Street. Oral history suggests that the cottage to the rear of 7 Victoria Street may have been constructed before 1850, and may have been the residence of a miner. During the 1870s, three rooms and a passage were added to the front of the cottage, which assumed a symmetrical facade with hipped roof in this period. During the 20th century, several other additions have been constructed to NE & NW.

Single-storey **settlers' cottage** consisting of two rooms (the larger of which was originally partitioned into two rooms), each with a fire-place with beam above, and timber lintels over openings. The attached **1870s cottage** is a stone building with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. The symmetrical facade has a central timber door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows, above which is a hipped bull-nose corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts. Other features include red-brick chimneys.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This settlers' cottage with attached 1870s cottage has significant associations with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha, and displays the way of life and early construction methods of the first settlers in the town. The late 19th century cottage typifies Gumeracha's residential development of the period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a mid-19th-century cottage associated with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, showing the way in which the original settlers in Gumeracha would have lived.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating the typical construction techniques of the pioneering settlers in Gumeracha, especially the use of timber above fireplaces and openings, and the use of slate for roofing.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 17-26.
- Lands Titles Office, plan 57.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Local History Collection: *Diary of WB Randell*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 425.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25.
- Verbal: JA Austin

former Kenton Arms Hotel**Place no.: G44**

Significant fabric	Stone building with stone dressings, gable roof, stone chimneys and original openings.		
Address	8 Victoria Street, Gumeracha 5233		
Land Description	Lot 101, Section 34127, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5091/233	Assessment no.	15576
Owner	RN & SMV Bond, 8 Victoria Street, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (GU02) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU 8 Victoria St.jpg		



former Kenton Arms Hotel from north, May 2001

former Kenton Arms Hotel**Place no.: G44****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

In 1853, the town of Gumeracha was officially laid out on part of William Beavis Randell's Kenton Park property. Initial development was around the early node at Salem Glen which included chapel, baptistry, mill and cottages. However, by the mid 1850s, development started to stretch closer to the Adelaide to Mannum Road. An early forerunner of this was the town's first hotel, which was established further along the Lobethal Road only one block away from the Adelaide-Mannum Rd. The Kenton Arms Hotel on the corner of McLaren Street was first licensed in 1855 by John Smallacombe, farmer and licensed victualler. This was the earliest commercial building on this side of town, and was soon followed by school, institute, Methodist Chapel, shops and banks and the second Gumeracha Hotel. In 1857, Smallacombe's property was purchased by A Vorwerk for £110, so presumably there was a substantial building on this site by this time. Locals also referred to the hotel as the 'Top Hotel'. In 1863, Robert Hill was the licensee of the hotel. In 1866, the hotel's name was changed to the Kenton Inn, and it continued operation until 1944, after which time it was converted to a residence.

Single-storey bluestone building with stone dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include painted chimneys, a hipped corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts, timber-framed casement windows to facade (north-east) and multi-paned double-hung sash windows to side walls. Later 19th-century extension to south-east has a parapet wall facing road (north-east).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest surviving commercial building in Gumeracha and is a good surviving example of early stone construction in the area. It is also significant as the town's first hotel and as a place which has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the town's first hotel and the oldest surviving commercial building in the town.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, having served as a hotel for nearly 90 years.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a good example of early stone construction, also displaying the stone dressings which were common in the town's first decade, but soon replaced by red-bricks.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1857.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, p 25.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836–1984*, p 3:321.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 8-9.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 271-2.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & Susie Barnes.

House & outbuilding (former settlers' cottage)**Place no.: G47**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone settlers' cottage with corrugated-iron gable roof, and single-storey stone symmetrical cottage with stone dressings.		
Address	13 Victoria St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 7, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5595/656	Assessment no. 15617	
Owner	JC & KP Edginton, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.: Nil	
Other Assessments	• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU 13 Victoria St 2.jpg		



former settlers' cottage (behind garage), 13 Victoria St from south-west, 2001

House & outbuilding (former settlers' cottage)**Place no.: G47****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first buildings in Gumeracha appeared in the mid 1840s, when its founder William Beavis Randell established Kenton Park and began to construct various buildings along the creek, including a large house and barn, a mill, a Baptist church and a variety of workers' cottages for his employees. Allotments were first available for public sale in 1853, after Randell commissioned GE Hamilton to formally subdivide some of his land. By the end of 1853, five township lots had been sold, and by 1855, another fifteen lots were sold. However, according to one observer, it wasn't until 1855 that the first buildings outside of Salem Glen started to appear and that Gumeracha ceased to be a township 'on paper only'. Early buildings along Victoria Street included Monfries' smithy, a wheelwright's, a general store and the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel. In 1856, the town was also one of the first in the hills to acquire its own police station and court house. The typical cottages constructed during the 1850s had stone walls, cut-stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. All of these original cottages had timber-framed windows, some with casements and timber lintels. A handful of these early settlers' cottages survive in the township. The best examples are at 6 Murray Street, 7 & 15 Victoria Street, and to the rear of the houses at 13 Victoria Street and 19 Wellington Street.

Single-storey **settlers' cottage** constructed of local stone with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings and a timber and metal brace to the south-east wall. [The cottage is now obscured behind a modern garage.] The later symmetrical **cottage** is constructed of coursed bluestone with painted cut stone dressings and a hipped roof [with zincalume tile-profile cladding]. House also has C20 windows and modern hipped & raked verandah.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1850s stone cottage has significant associations with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha, and displays the way of life and early construction methods of the first settlers in the town. The late 19th century cottage typifies Gumeracha's residential development of the period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a mid-19th-century cottage associated with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, showing the way in which the original settlers in Gumeracha would have lived.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating the typical construction techniques of the pioneering settlers in Gumeracha, especially the use of stone for walls and dressings, and the use of timber for detailing.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills* SA, pp 17-26.
- Lands Titles Office, plan 57.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Local History Collection: *Diary of WB Randell*.
- South Australian Directories.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25.

House, former settlers' cottage**Place no.: G49**

Significant fabric	Single-storey two-roomed settlers' cottage of local stone with soapstone dressings (excluding later additions).		
Address	15 Victoria St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 6, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5562/109	Assessment no.	15618
Owner	PR & F Wilkinson, PO Box 110, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU 15 Victoria St.jpg		



former settlers' cottage from west, 2001

House, former settlers' cottage**Place no.: G49****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first buildings in Gumeracha appeared in the mid 1840s, when its founder William Beavis Randell established Kenton Park and began to construct various buildings along the creek, including a large house and barn, a mill, a Baptist church and a variety of workers' cottages for his employees. Allotments were first available for public sale in 1853, after Randell commissioned GE Hamilton to formally subdivide some of his land. By the end of 1853, five township lots had been sold, and by 1855, another fifteen lots were sold. However, according to one observer, it wasn't until 1855 that the first buildings outside of Salem Glen started to appear and that Gumeracha ceased to be a township 'on paper only'. Early buildings along Victoria Street included Monfries' smithy, a wheelwright's, a general store and the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel. In 1856, the town was also one of the first in the hills to acquire its own police station and court house. The typical cottages constructed during the 1850s had stone walls, cut-stone dressings and corrugated-iron gable roofs. All of these original cottages had timber-framed windows, some with casements and timber lintels. A handful of these early settlers' cottages survive in the township. The best examples are at 6 Murray Street, 7 & 15 Victoria Street, and to the rear of the houses at 13 Victoria Street and 19 Wellington Street.

Single-storey cottage constructed of random local stone with dressings comprised of large blocks of locally-mined soapstone and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include cambered arches over openings, timber-framed casement windows flanking a central timber door. [Later additions a raked verandah, plastic gutters and extensions to east and north.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1850s stone cottage has significant associations with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha, and displays the way of life and early construction methods of the first settlers in the town, and especially the significant use of locally-mined soapstone blocks for construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a mid-19th-century cottage associated with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, showing the way in which the original settlers in Gumeracha would have lived.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, demonstrating the typical construction techniques of the pioneering settlers in Gumeracha, especially the use of random local stone for walls with blocks of locally-mined soapstone for dressings.

REFERENCES

- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 371.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 17-26.
- Lands Titles Office, plan 57.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Local History Collection: *Diary of WB Randell*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Baptist Manse**Place no.: G53**

Significant fabric	Stone house with verandah, foundation stone, red-brick dressings and chimney.
---------------------------	---

Address	28 Victoria Street, Gumeracha 5233	
Land Description	Lot 1-J, Section 6058, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 558/63	Assessment no. 15549
Owner	Baptist Church of Australia, c/o Post Office, Gumeracha SA 5233	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (GU18)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Baptist Manse.jpg
-----------------------	--



Baptist Manse from north, May 2001

Baptist Manse**Place no.: G53**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The most significant figure in the early history and establishment of the town of Gumeracha is William Beavis Randell. Randell arrived in SA in 1837, and worked as a manager for the South Australian Company before establishing his Kenton Park estate in the early 1840s. In the manner of an English manorial estate, Randell constructed a variety of buildings on his property, including the large barn and fine homestead which were completed in 1845. Randell was a deeply religious man, and during 1845, his newly completed barn was used for the area's first Baptist service. Then when the kitchen of his homestead was completed, services were held there. This arrangement was short-lived however, for by 1846 Randell had financed the construction of a stone chapel on his own land. Even the style of the church reflected Randell's patronage, as the use of Gothic detailing was not typical of South Australian Baptist churches of the period. The church was the first community structure on the estate, although Randell soon constructed a variety of other buildings including cottages for 9 employees and a substantial flour mill. There was also an outdoor baptistry surrounded by a ring of oaks opposite the chapel, and a cemetery around the chapel. After the township of Gumeracha was officially laid out on Randell's land in 1853, an initial settlement node grew around Salem Glen, however by the end of the decade settlement began to focus on the end of town nearer the Adelaide to Mannum Road. The last of the significant buildings constructed in Salem Glen was the Baptist Manse, which naturally has special associations with the significant Baptist Church complex. The manse was constructed in the 1880s for use by the local Baptist minister, and the house remains in the ownership of the Baptist Church.

Single-storey bluestone house with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Symmetrical facade (north) has central timber door with side and fan-lights flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows topped with cambered brick arches, above which is a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah with iron lace. Front verandah is approached by six steps and a red-brick string course runs above the verandah. Other features include a pair of red-brick chimneys and a foundation stone to front (north) wall.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The late-19th-century manse has important associations with the significant Salem Baptist Church, graveyard and baptistry, and contributes to an understanding of the history and development of Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the significant Salem Church complex, and with the religious and social development of Gumeracha.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 17-26.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 8 & 15-17.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 577.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 279-8.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Number 8, June 1979, p 8.

Salem Baptist cemetery, outbuilding & rows of trees**Place no.: G55**

Significant fabric	Small single-cell WC building constructed of large cut-stone blocks, cemetery including stone and marble monuments and cast iron railings, and rows of mature oaks and elm trees.		
Address	30 Victoria St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 8, Section 6058, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5846/295	Assessment no.	15548
Owner	Salem Baptist Church Inc, PO Box 96, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU outbuilding Baptist Church.jpg		



Single WC room from west, 2001

Salem Baptist cemetery, outbuilding & rows of trees**Place no.: G55****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first community building to be constructed in Gumeracha was the Baptist Church, which was a significant catalyst for the early development of Gumeracha. The church was constructed by significant local pioneer William Beavis Randell, who founded first his own property Kenton Park (1841-45), then the Baptist Church (1846), then the mill (1848), and finally the town itself (1853). Randell's faith was a high priority to his family and to several of his neighbours. Baptist services were first held in the Gumeracha area by 1843, and by 1845, the large kitchen of Randell's new barn was used as a church. In 1846, a stone chapel was constructed on Randell's land adjacent to the cemetery which had been established two years earlier. The first burial in the cemetery occurred in 1844. During the 1850s or 60, a single-roomed lavatory was constructed to the west of the church, adjacent to the cemetery entrance. Although semi-ruined, this building is an outstanding example of an early detached stone lavatory. During this important pioneer period, rows of elms and oaks were also planted alongside the cemetery boundaries, and these are now a significant part of the Salem Baptist Church complex.

The **cemetery** includes a combination of stone and marble headstones, and some graves are surrounded by metal railings. One historically significant grave is that of WR Randell. The **outbuilding** (WC) to the west of the church (adjacent to the drive into the cemetery) is constructed of stone blocks with large pink-stone blocks around the entry. It formerly had a gable roof (now roofless) and there is a small square window in the gable. The **mature trees** are mostly surrounding the cemetery and flanking the drive to the west of the church, and consist mostly of elms and oaks.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Salem cemetery was the earliest community place to be established in Gumeracha and has significant associations with the town's founder WB Randell, and with the town's first church and community building. The outbuilding and cemetery also demonstrate early design, materials and construction techniques, and the trees provide a significant aesthetic backdrop to the church and cemetery, as well as being an important local landmark by the Lobethal Road entrance to Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the earliest phase of development in Gumeracha, with the earliest community building, and with the significant religious and social development of the town. It is also one of the earliest cemeteries in the State.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the cemetery.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a stone water closet which displays an outstandingly fine use of stone, a cemetery which displays fine examples of 19th-century gravestones and iron railings, and rows of mature trees with high aesthetic merit.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely William Beavis Randell, founder of Gumeracha.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, especially the avenues of trees which form a striking entry to the church and cemetery complex.

REFERENCES

- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 17-26.
- Hill, Rev Dr A C 1963, *Still thy church extend*.
- Hughes, Rev H E 1937, *Our First Hundred Years - The Baptist Church of South Australia*.
- Lands Titles Office, plan 57.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, 8 & 15-18.
- Local History Collection: *Diary of WB Randell*.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 577.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 77-83.
- Stark, Paul, 1980, *Project 9, Volume 11*.
- State Heritage Branch, files 14702 & 12747.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, vol. 2 (Feb 1978); vol. 3 (April 1978); vol. 8 (June 1979) p 8; vol. 7 pp 22-3; & vol. 25.
- Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide: City of Churches*, pp 133.

House, former Police Station & Court House**Place no.: G56**

Significant fabric Stone building with red-brick dressings and a central front door with semi-circular fanlight flanked by casement windows.

Address 32 Victoria Street, Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Lot 40, Section 6048, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5326/340
Owner WT & IF White, 32 Victoria Street, Gumeracha 5233

Assessment no. 15547

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified List
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU33)

HSA file no. Nil

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU former Courthouse.jpg



former court house & police station from north, May 2001

House, former Police Station & Court House**Place no.: G56**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1853, the town of Gumeracha was officially laid out on part of William Beavis Randell's Kenton Park property. In the following year, lot 40 near Salem Baptist Church was purchased from Randell, and by 1856 a stone police station and court house had been constructed there. Subsequent development of the young town of Gumeracha was concentrated along Albert Street rather than in the Salem Glen area, and when a new and larger police station and court house were constructed in 1864, they chose a new site, on lot 47 on the main road from Adelaide and not far from the crossroads with the Lobethal Road. After operations were moved to the new premises in 1864, the original court house and police station was then converted to a house. From 1910, a small hospital was established there. However, after the establishment of the larger memorial hospital (1922) on Albert St, the former police station again became a residence.

Single-storey building constructed of bluestone with painted brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. The asymmetric front (north) elevation has a central double-doorway with semi-circular fanlight flanked by timber-framed multi-paned casement windows (two to left-hand and one to right-hand side). Later features include a corrugated-iron bull-nose return verandah resting on timber posts and timber bargeboards with finials to gables. [The verandah has been filled-in to north-east and west, and there are extensions to south-west and west, as well as a modern solar panel to front roof, and a modern brick wall supporting the front verandah.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This place is one of the oldest surviving court houses & police stations in the state, and has significant associations with the early development of the Gumeracha township and the early establishment of law enforcement in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the oldest surviving civic building in Gumeracha and having significant associations with the development of law enforcement in the town and district.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being one of the earliest examples of civic construction in the Torrens Valley area.*
-

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 6-9.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 93.
- Register of the National Estate, file 007497.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 20, 295-6 & 305-6.
- Torrens Valley Historical Journal, Volumes 23, 25 & 37.

former Randell's Mill**Place no.: G25**

Significant fabric Multi-level bluestone building with stone and brick dressings and some timber detailing.

Address 37 Victoria Street, Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Lot 99, Section 6048, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5338/285 **Assessment no.** 15534
Owner DW Jones, Randell's Mill, PO Box 91, Gumeracha SA 5233

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU34)

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Mill Victoria St.jpg



Randell's Mill from south, May 2001

former Randell's Mill**Place no.: G25****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Gumeracha's mill was constructed in 1848 by significant early miller and founder of Gumeracha, William Beavis Randell. Randell established 'Kenton Park', building a homestead and large barn in 1845, as well as a small mill. In December 1844 he ordered mill equipment from England. By June 1848, a three-storey mill run by 'W. B. Randell & Sons' had been established on the banks of Kenton Creek. The mill operated successfully for several decades, but then fell into disuse after the death of WB Randell in 1874. According to the *Cyclopedia of South Australia*, in 1883, the mill was converted to the first butter factory in South Australia. It was known as the cooperative Gumeracha Butter, Cheese and Produce Company Ltd. In 1905, the business was sold to FW Dohnt & Co, and on 10 February 1912 the mill building was partially destroyed by fire. Most of the factory was rebuilt, and in 1922 it was sold to Amscol who used it as a cheese factory and milk collection depot. From 1947-77 the former mill was a slaughterhouse, and in 1978 it was renovated and converted to an art gallery. The building is currently used as a residence.

Multi-level bluestone building with cut-stone dressings (original) with red-brick dressings to some later sections. The central two-storey section of the mill has a hipped corrugated-iron roof, with an extended skillion to western single-storey section, and a two-storey skillion to east. Building has a variety of openings, mostly timber-framed three-paned casement windows and French doors. The former mill has experienced several changes of use as well as a destructive fire, and therefore has been much altered from the original.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest buildings in Gumeracha and helped to establish the character and success of the township, as well as being associated with its founder and having been important to local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the oldest industrial building in the area, and being associated with the development of the town. It is also associated with the pioneering period of the River Trade, including the export of flour to Victoria and NSW on the Mary Ann and several later steamers.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having provided employment and produce for many local residents.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of early stone construction in the area.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely William Beavis Randell, founder of Gumeracha.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a substantial building on the Lobethal Road entry to the town.

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [Ed.] 1907-09, *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, p 2:772.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 17-26.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 31 & 127-132.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2878.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 53-59, 309-310.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 44.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Mill Cottage, former mill manager's house**Place no.: G57**

Significant fabric	Stone cottage with stone dressings and a timber-front door with semi-circular fanlight.
---------------------------	---

Address	38 Victoria Street, Gumeracha 5233	
Land Description	Lot 84G, Section 6048, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5108/214	Assessment no. 15544
Owner	AD & DC Hancock, 38 Victoria St, Gumeracha SA 5233	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (GU39)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Mill managers house.jpg
-----------------------	--



Mill Cottage, former mill manager's house from north, May 2001

Mill Cottage, former mill manager's house**Place no.: G57****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The most significant figure in the early history and establishment of the town of Gumeracha is William Beavis Randell. Randell arrived in SA in 1837 as the manager of mills and overseer of farms & flocks for SA Company. In 1841 & 42, Randell was granted sections 6046, 6048, 6056-58, 6060-61 on which he founded his estate Kenton Park and later the town of Gumeracha. Randell's fine house and large barn were constructed in 1845, and the Salem Baptist Church in 1846. During the same period, Randell constructed a pair of estate workers' cottages (1 Beavis Court). These cottages had stone dressings, as did his house, barn, church and mill. After constructing the mill alongside Kenton Creek in 1848, Randell constructed a mill manager's house opposite in about 1849 or 50. Later he also constructed the row of 6 mill-workers cottages which are currently on the State Heritage Register. The mill manager's house was first occupied by Randell's oldest son William Richard Randell, a significant South Australian in his own right. WR Randell was a pioneer of the River Murray trade, and it would have been from this house that he supervised the pre-fabrication of the Murray's first steam boat using his knowledge of mill machinery. In 1853, the pre-fabricated sections of the boat were carted from Gumeracha to Mannum, and from there was launched on the Murray on its historic maiden voyage, a foretaste of Randell's success as explorer and trader on the mighty river. After WR Randell moved to Kenton Park in the 1870s, the house opposite the mill was used by employees associated with mill and later dairy factory, and is now a private residence.

Single-storey bluestone cottage with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof (formerly shingle). The original cottage has been significantly altered, with addition of two front-facing gables at either side in the late 19th century. Earlier windows are timber-framed multi-pane double-hung sash windows asymmetrically flanking the central timber door with semi-circular fanlight. The later projecting gable-fronted additions have plain double-hung sash windows with rendered dressings, and extended barge-boards with finials. Other features include four painted chimneys, and a bull-nose verandah resting on turned timber posts to front.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early cottage has significant associations with the early history and development of Gumeracha, with William Beavis & William Richard Randell, and with the significant Gumeracha Mill.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the oldest cottages in the town, and having significant associations with the establishment and development of the Gumeracha Mill.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely William Beavis Randell, Gumeracha founder who was responsible for construction of it and associated mill, and its first resident William Richard Randell, significant local resident and Murray pioneer.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 17-26.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 31 & 127-132.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3122.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 53-59, 307-310.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Gumeracha Uniting Church & Hall**Place no.: G59**

Significant fabric Stone church (1860) with lancet windows and attached 1897 vestry and 1910 porch, and detached 1923 hall.

Address 7 Wellington Street, Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Lot 37-38, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 1303/35
Owner Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust, 33 Pirie Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Assessment no. 15604

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

- Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU03)

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Uniting Church.jpg



Gumeracha Uniting Church from south-east, May 2001

Gumeracha Uniting Church & Hall

Place no.: G59

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The early religious development of Gumeracha is one of the most significant features of the town's history. The first community building to be constructed there was the very early Salem Baptist Church of 1846. For some years after its construction, local development was concentrated on the Salem Church precinct, however, by the mid 1850s, the focus for the settlement started moving towards the Main Road (Adelaide-Mannum), with the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel on the corner of McLaren Street and the 1857 school on Wellington Street. When the Methodists erected their fine chapel in 1860, the land Mr Monfries donated for the purpose was also in the more central location of Wellington Street. From the late 1850s, Wesleyan services were held at Ludlow House (the SA company's nearby cattle station). In 1859 a meeting of local Methodists resolved to construct a chapel in the town. The building was completed in the following year (1860), and has continued to be used as a church ever since. A manse was erected next to the church in the 1880s, and a vestry and porch were added to the church in 1897 and 1910 respectively. During the early 20th century, the large number of young children attending Sunday School necessitated the renting of the old school building, and in 1923 a large hall was built to the rear of the church (the AW Clarke Memorial Hall). Also in the early 20th century, a new stained-glass window in the church was dedicated to the four parish members who lost their lives in WW2. The building retains its original use, although it has progressed with the other Wesleyan churches to being Methodist and later Uniting.

Large single-storey bluestone church building with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include three lancet windows with stone sills to each side, iron s-braces, and a stone plinth. Later additions include a symmetrical dual-entry bluestone porch to front (south-east) facade with red-brick dressings and central gable with bargeboards and lancet window. The foundation stone of the porch reads '23 August 1910'. Attached to the rear of the church is an 1897 bluestone vestry with red-brick dressings and a skillion roof. The detached hall to the rear of the church is a rendered building with Egyptian detailing around the double-hung sash windows. Labels on the hall read 'AW Clarke Memorial Hall, 1-12-1923'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the second oldest church in Gumeracha and one of the oldest churches surviving in the district. It has important associations with the development and history of the Wesleyan, Methodist and Uniting churches, as well as with general religious development in the area and the development of the town of Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early religious development of the town, and in particular the strong Wesleyan tradition which flourished in addition to the locally significant Baptist congregation.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, particularly those who have attended the church.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine local example of bluestone construction with stone detailing.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 17-26.
- Hunt, Arnold D 1985, *This Side of Heaven: a history of Methodism in South Australia*, p 214.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 17-19 & 39.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3121.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 273-4 & 277-8.

Uniting Church Manse**Place no.: G61**

Significant fabric House with dressed stone facade, corrugated-iron roof and rendered dressings.

Address 9 Wellington Street, Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Lot 37, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 1303/35 **Assessment no.** 15605
Owner Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust, 33 Pirie Street, Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation GU14

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU Manse 9 Wellington St.jpg



Gumeracha Uniting Church Manse from south-east, May 2001

Uniting Church Manse**Place no.: G61**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The early religious development of Gumeracha is one of the most significant features of the town's history. The first community building to be constructed there was the very early Salem Baptist Church of 1846. For some years after its construction, local development was concentrated on the Salem Church precinct, however, by the mid 1850s, the focus for the settlement started moving towards the Main Road (Adelaide-Mannum), with the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel on the corner of McLaren Street and the 1857 school on Wellington Street. When the Methodists erected their fine chapel in 1860, the land Mr Monfries donated for the purpose was also in the more central location of Wellington Street. From the late 1850s, Wesleyan services were held at Ludlow House (the SA company's nearby cattle station). In 1859 a meeting of local Methodists resolved to construct a chapel in the town. The building was completed in the following year, and has continued to be used as a church ever since. A manse was erected next to the church in the 1880s, and the house is still used and owned by the Uniting Church.

Single-storey villa with cut sandstone facade (south-east) and random bluestone side walls, projecting rendered dressings, and combination of front-facing gable and half-hipped corrugated-iron roof. Gable to left side projects forwards from rest of house, and has decorative bargeboards with scalloped edging, a tall finial, a circular ventilator, and a timber-framed double-hung sash window with cambered arch with projecting keystone. Other windows are similar, with additional features including a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts, tall stone plinth, a rendered band underlined with a projecting string-course beneath eaves, and paired dentil bracket below eaves supporting a projecting cornice feature.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century manse has important associations with the significant Gumeracha Uniting Church, and contributes to an understanding of the history and development of Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early religious development of the town, and in particular the strong Wesleyan tradition which flourished in addition to the locally significant Baptist congregation.*
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills South Australia*, pp 17-26.
- Hunt, Arnold D 1985, *This Side of Heaven: a history of Methodism in South Australia*, p 214.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 17-19.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3121.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 273-4 & 277-8.

Outbuilding, former settlers' cottage**Place no.: G66**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone cottage with stone dressings, timber-framed openings and a corrugated-iron gable roof.		
Address	19 Wellington St, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 49, Section 6057, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5467/849	Assessment no.	15608
Owner	J Browning & A Wright, 19 Wellington St, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Gumeracha Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha town\GU 19 Wellington St.jpg		



former settlers' cottage, 19 Wellington St from south-east, 2001

Outbuilding, former settlers' cottage**Place no.: G66****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first buildings in Gumeracha appeared in the mid 1840s, when its founder William Beavis Randell established Kenton Park and began to construct various buildings along the creek, including a large house and barn, a mill, a Baptist church and a variety of workers' cottages for his employees. Allotments were first available for public sale in 1853, after Randell commissioned GE Hamilton to formally subdivide some of his land. By the end of 1853, five township lots had been sold, and by 1855, another fifteen lots were sold. However, according to one observer, it wasn't until 1855 that the first buildings outside of Salem Glen started to appear and that Gumeracha ceased to be a township 'on paper only'. Early buildings along Victoria Street included Monfries' smithy, a wheelwright's, a general store and the 1855 Kenton Arms Hotel. In 1856, the town was also one of the first in the hills to acquire its own police station and court house. The typical cottages constructed during the 1850s had stone walls, cut-stone dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof. All of these original cottages had timber-framed windows, some with casements and timber lintels. A handful of these early settlers' cottages survive in the township. The best examples are at 6 Murray Street, 7 & 15 Victoria Street, and to the rear of the houses at 13 Victoria Street and 19 Wellington Street.

Single-storey cottage constructed of local stone with stone dressings, timber lintels and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings and timber eaves-boards. [There is also a corrugated-iron-clad lean-to to north-west.] Cottage is at risk from adjacent mature trees and creepers.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1850s stone cottage has significant associations with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha, and displays the way of life and early construction methods of the first settlers in the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a mid-19th-century cottage associated with the first phase of residential development in the new town of Gumeracha.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, showing the way in which the original settlers in Gumeracha would have lived.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating the typical construction techniques of the pioneering settlers in Gumeracha, especially the use of stone for walls and dressings, and the use of timber for detailing.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills* SA, pp 17-26.
- Lands Titles Office, plan 57.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 136.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Local History Collection: *Diary of WB Randell*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 25.

Winton Cottage**Place no.: G67**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone farmhouse in three sections: two corrugated-iron gable roofed section (one with stone dressings); and one skillion roofed section.		
Address	Adelaide-Mannum Rd, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lots 12 & 13, Section 6012, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5327/188	Assessment no.	15967
Owner	Paul & Caroline Haynes, Adelaide-Mannum Rd, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation GU01		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha area\FO Winton Cottage #3.jpg		



Winton Cottage from south-west, 2001

Winton Cottage

Place no.: G67

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

By 1893, John Winton had established a farm on section 6012, where he built a stone farmhouse which was later extended. John Winton was an important local farmer, and the road on which his farmhouse was located has been named in his honour.

Single-storey stone house in three sections, with the front section (south-west) being a two-roomed cottage constructed of bluestone with limestone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include cambered arches over openings, timber-framed double-hung sash windows and a red-brick chimney. To the north-east is an attached gable-roofed section which also has a sash window and red-brick chimneys. Further to the north-east of this central section is a stone skillion-roofed extension with red-brick dressings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century stone farmhouse is associated with the 19th-century farming development of the Gumeracha area and is a good representative of local construction techniques and materials.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the 19th-century farming development of the Gumeracha area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a good example of a 19th-century farmhouse demonstrating stone construction methods and the typical use of cut-stone for dressings.*

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forrester 1839 to 1989*, pp 36-7, 88, 113, 135, 226-7, 231-2, 235, 241 & 244.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 269-70.
- South Australian Directories.

Mile-post**Place no.: G69****Significant fabric** Square-profile timber post.**Address** Forreston Road, Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Road Reserve, Hundred of Talunga**Certificate of Title** –
Owner Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244**Assessment no.** –**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments** • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU31)**Photo filename** Local Photos\Gumeracha area\GU milestone #2.jpg

Mile-post from south-east, July 2001

Mile-post**Place no.: G69**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, in the days of relatively slow travel, milestones provided a necessary and much-appreciated aid to travel. One of the most significant South Australian coaching companies was that of Rounsevell and Co. During the 1880s, Rounsevell & Co erected a series of red gum mile posts along some of their major routes. Very few of these timber milestones have survived past the 1950s, when road widening programmes led to most of their removal. There are no other examples known to survive in the Torrens Valley area.

Timber post comprising square-cut sawn red gum standing approximately 1 metre above the ground. Inscription is now illegible.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a rare surviving example of an early timber mile-post, a type of structure which played an important part in the lives of local travellers, and which reflects the early development of road-construction in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the development of roads in the area, and with the significant Rounsevell coaching company.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being an important reminder of the days when travel was slow and milestones and posts were a much appreciated feature of major country roads.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having assisted travellers in the area for many decades.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Rounsevell coaching company, major transport providers in South Australia during the 19th century.
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forrester 1839 to 1989*, p 17
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 154-173.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 291-2.

Gumeracha Bridge**Place no.: G72**

Significant fabric 1857 cut-stone abutments with 1887 four-truss cast-iron and re-enforced steel bridge (excluding modern railings and road).

Address Cudlee Creek/Gumeracha Rd, near Gumeracha 5233
Land Description Road Reserve, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title - **Assessment no.** 16747
Owner Department of Transport, 33 Warwick Street, Walkerville SA 5081

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List
- Register of the National Estate, file 7511
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU29)

Photo filename Local Photos\Gumeracha area\GU Bridge Gumeracha-Cudlee Creek Rd.jpg



Gumeracha Bridge from north-west, May 2001

Gumeracha Bridge

Place no.: G72

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first bridge to be constructed at this site was completed in 1858 and comprised stone abutments joined by a laminated-timber arch bridge spanning 30.5 metres, the largest span of any bridge in South Australia at the time. However, after almost 30 years of use, the timber arch was found to be unsafe. Monfries narrates a tale of coachman Jack Alexander who noticed movement while crossing the bridge one day. On his return journey, one of his passengers was sent to stand under the bridge to watch as the coach crossed it, and the resulting report led to Jack contacting the Government Road Board to warn them that the bridge was dangerous. The bridge was closed by the following day, and Jack and his fellow travellers were forced to use the ford. In 1887, the timber arches were replaced by steel and cast-iron constructed by significant manufacturers James Martin & Co of Gawler. Like the timber bridge before it, the renovated bridge was a rarity, being one of only few similar steel-arched bridges constructed in South Australia. In 1977 the trusses of the bridge were strengthened so that the bridge could safely accommodate heavier traffic, and in 1987 the timber decking was replaced by concrete. Other original detailing including parapets and piers have also been removed. The bridge remains in constant use.

Reinforced steel and iron four-truss bridge covering a 105-foot span with [modern concrete road and modern railings] and large 1857 abutments constructed of cut sandstone.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the few surviving steel & iron arched bridges in the state, the fabric of which also include the significant stone abutments surviving from the remarkable 1858 bridge. The bridge was one of the major achievements associated with 19th-century road development through the district and makes an important contribution to the State's road network.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an important early bridge the opening of which revolutionised travel through the district, and which has significant associations with the development of road construction in the State.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially the thousands of travellers who have relied on the bridge for easy access to and from Gumeracha.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a significant surviving example of early stone abutments and a rare steel-arched bridge.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely significant South Australian manufacturers James Martin & Co, Gawler.

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, p 160.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 1024.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 12 & 287-8.
- Register of the National Estate, file 7511.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Vol 42, December 1994 p 26 & Vol 35.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Gumeracha Weir & tunnel**Place no.: G73**

Significant fabric	Concrete barrage with concrete steps and piers, and concrete tunnel with inscribed pediment.
---------------------------	--

Address	Cudlee Creek-Gumeracha Road, near Gumeracha 5233
----------------	--

Land Description	Hundred of Talunga
-------------------------	--------------------

Certificate of Title	-
-----------------------------	---

Assessment no. 16750

Owner	Engineering & Water Supply Department, 77 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000
--------------	--

State Heritage Status

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List
 - Register of the National Estate, file 7513
 - Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (GU30)
-

Photo filename

Local Photos\Gumeracha area\GU Wier Gumeracha-Cudlee Creek Rd.jpg



Gumeracha Weir from south-west, May 2001

Gumeracha Weir & tunnel**Place no.: G73**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Gumeracha Weir is a major structure associated with the Millbrook Reservoir Scheme. The scheme was first proposed by the Hydraulic Engineer's Office in Adelaide in 1912. The weir to the west of Gumeracha was constructed to divert water from the Torrens River to Millbrook Creek via a 1.6 km tunnel, thereby increasing catchment of the reservoir. The weir was constructed between 1915 and 1917, and the scheme was formally opened in 1918. Since the opening of the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline in 1955, water from the Murray River has been released into the upper Torrens River thus adding to the water supply which is then diverted to the Millbrook Reservoir via the weir.

The Gumeracha Weir is a 10-metre high and 45 metre-wide (at crest) concrete barrage with concrete steps to south-west, flanked by low concrete towers to either side. On a hillside near the entrance to the tunnel is a concrete pediment inscribed: 'Millbrook Waterworks Co. Inlet Tunnel. 1917'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This concrete weir has significant associations with the Millbrook Reservoir Scheme and with the early development of water supply structures in this State.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the significant early 20th-century development of the Millbrook Reservoir.*
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely the opening of the Millbrook Reservoir Scheme.*
-

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, p 65.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2454.
- Register of the National Estate, file 7513.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 289-90.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volumes 30 & 37.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Timber-slab farm building**Place no.: G74**

Significant fabric	Timber-framed outbuilding with timber-slab cladding and corrugated-iron gable roof.		
Address	Retreat Valley Rd, Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 2, Section 6062, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5284/713	Assessment no.	16148
Owner	RA & HM Bogers, PO Box 1660, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha area\GU timberslab barn Retreat Valley Rd sm.jpg		



Slab farm building from north, 2002

Timber-slab farm building**Place no.: G74**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Since the late 1830s when the first European settlers arrived in the Gumeracha area, the major industries of the area has been farming and fruit growing. The first settlers generally constructed timber slab huts and farm buildings, and then later were usually able to construct more permanent stone structures. Some farmers continued to use the traditional method of slab construction during the late-19th and even into the 20th century. The advent of galvanised-iron sheds saw the demise of the traditional timber farm buildings, and many were gradually replaced, with the result that few now survive. The example adjacent to Retreat Valley Road near Gumeracha is a well-preserved slab farm building which demonstrates the way of life and construction methods of early farmers in the area.

Single-storey farm building consisting of a timber-frame clad with timber slabs and covered with a corrugated-iron gable roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This timber-slab farm building demonstrates the way of life and construction methods of early farmers in the area and has significant associations with the farming development of the area around Gumeracha.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early farming development of the Gumeracha area.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the way of life of the early settlers in the area, and in particular the type of farm buildings in which they worked.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a timber-slab farm building which demonstrates the typical construction techniques of many pioneering local farmers.*
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreton 1839 to 1989*.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Harold Redden.

Cottage, old dairy & well, Rocky Glen**Place no.: G75**

Significant fabric	Stone dairy with cgi gable roof, external stone chimney, timber lintels, timber-framed openings and timber windows, doors and shutters; stone cottage with external chimneys, and stone-lined well with cast-iron pump.		
Address	Adelaide–Mannum Road, near Gumeracha, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 11, Section 6112, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5327/188-91	Assessment no. 15967	
Owner	M Guthrie, PO Box 3, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.: Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Gumeracha area\GU guthrie.jpg		



former Dairy at Rocky Glen from north-west, 2002

Cottage, dairy & well, Rocky Glen**Place no.: G75****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

One of the important pioneering farmer settlers in the Torrens Valley was William Guthrie, who arrived in Cudlee Creek in 1858. In 1866, William and his family moved to Rocky Glen where he leased land from the South Australian Company on which he established his 'Gumeracha farm'. It appears that there were some buildings already at the farm before William Guthrie arrived there in 1866. The earliest buildings at the site would have been timber-slab huts (all now gone), and in the late 1840s or early 1850s, a stone 'dairy' was constructed. During the following decades a stone cottage was constructed to the north-west of the dairy. Later buildings at the farm included a large house constructed in stages between the late-19th and early-20th centuries, and several barns and outbuildings, including a poured concrete shed of c1930s. The farm at Rocky Glen is remarkable for remaining in the Guthrie family for over 135 years.

The earliest surviving building at Rocky Glen is the former dairy which has walls and dressings of continuous local stone (the bases of which are submerged), a cgi gable roof, an external stone chimney, and original timber-framed openings including small square windows with timber lintels and sills (one with a timber shutter), and a timber door to north over which is a timber lintel. The stone cottage to the WNW of the dairy is constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings and has a half-hipped cgi roof, two external chimneys, and timber-framed openings. There is also a stone-line well with cast-iron pump to the south-west of the cottage. [There are also a large house and several barns at Rocky Glen which are not recommended for the local heritage register].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest farms in the area and retains some pioneering buildings which are excellent examples of early design and construction techniques, with the former dairy in particular providing significant information about the way of life of early local farmers. It also has significant associations with the Guthrie family and the development of farming in the Gumeracha area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the pioneering farming development of the Gumeracha area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being a pioneering dairy, well and cottage which displays the early way of life of the first farmer settlers in the Gumeracha area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, demonstrating pioneering construction methods for early wells, dairies and cottages.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Guthrie family, significant early settlers and farmers in the district for over 140 years.

REFERENCES

- District Council of Gumeracha, *Assessment Books*.
- Lands Titles Office.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Michael Guthrie.

Houghton War Memorial**Place no.: H03**

Significant fabric Stone memorial including statue, steps, and plinth with inscriptions.

Address Houghton Common, Houghton, 5131**Land Description** Lot 85, Hundred of Yatala**Certificate of Title** CT 5343/354**Assessment no.** 17268**Owner** Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244

State Heritage Status Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Houghton Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

Photo filename Local Photos\Houghton\HO WWI memorial.jpg

Houghton War Memorial from south-east, May 2001

Houghton War Memorial

Place no.: H03

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

World War I was an event which had a profound effect on every town in Australia. Many local residents were directly involved in the war effort, which had enormous repercussions on the lives of their families and neighbours. The residents of Houghton were very quick to recognise the importance of the event and the need to commemorate local heroes. A fine statue of a soldier was commissioned, and the monument was unveiled by R McEwin on 9 April 1917. It is interesting that despite the relative smallness of the town in the early 20th century, Houghton continued its tradition of being one of the first to do anything in the hills by erecting one of the State's earliest war memorials. (Houghton was one of the first towns in hills, and had one of the earliest hotels, post offices, churches and smithies).

The memorial is constructed of a white marble statue of a soldier, resting on steps constructed of red and then grey granite. The original inscription reads: 'Honour the brave, memorial of Great War 1914-19, to our heroic boys of Houghton and District.' After WW2, a metal plaque was added to the memorial comprising a Roll of Honour for World War II.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the State's earliest World War I memorials and includes a fine example of a statue of the universal soldier, as well as being an important landmark on the Houghton village green.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, namely the significant war effort of the local community and their need to commemorate that.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being one of the finest examples of a sculptural war memorial in the State.*
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely World War I, an event which affected every member of the community*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a tall monument situated in the open space of the Houghton village green.*
-

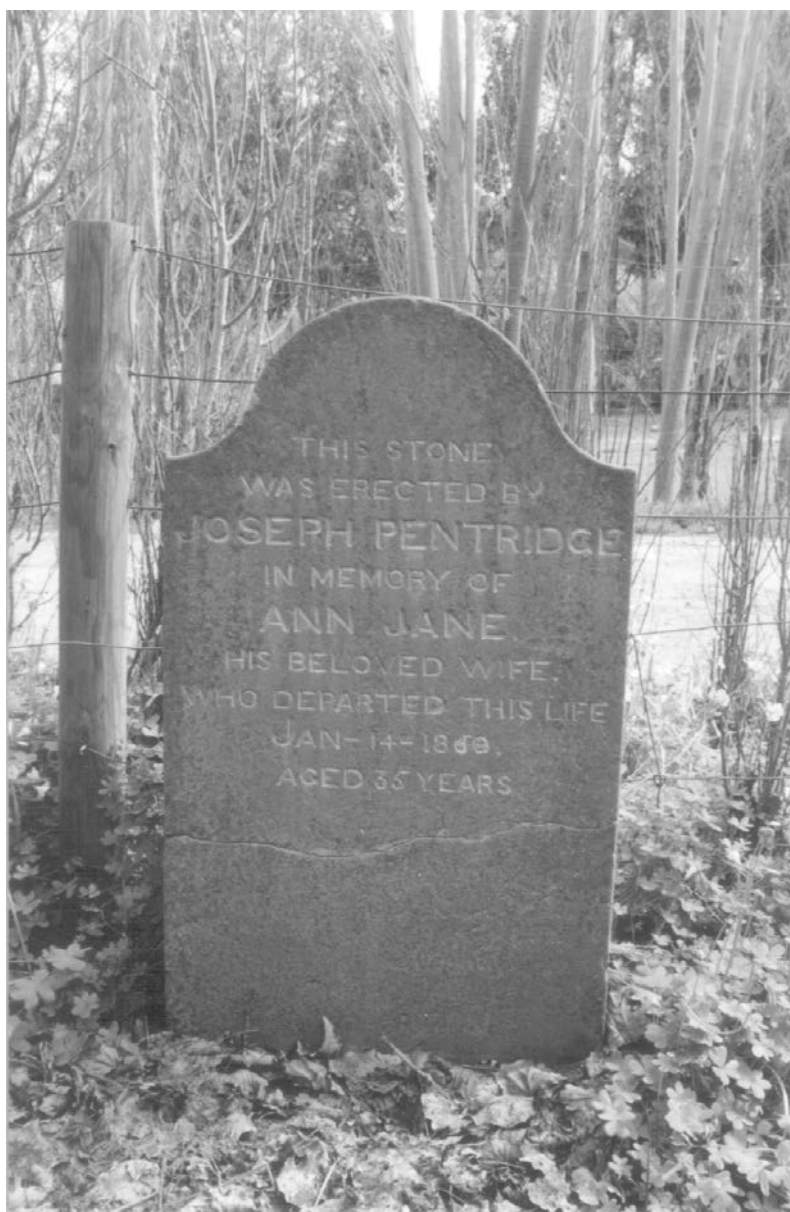
REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 47-9.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 152.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 428.

Gravestone**Place no.: H04****Significant fabric** Stone gravestone with inscription.

Address	Blackhill Road, Houghton, 5131	
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 5519, Hundred of Yatala	
Certificate of Title	CT 5462/765	Assessment no. 17249
Owner	Country Womens' Association, 30 Dequetteville Tce, Kent Town SA 5067	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Photo filename Local Photos\Houghton\HO Gravestone #1.jpg*Gravestone from east, May 2001*

Gravestone**Place no.: H04**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Houghton is the oldest town in the Torrens Valley, and was established in 1841. Within two years, the settlers had constructed a multi-denominational 'Union' Chapel, and the earliest burials were on the land around this building. The only surviving gravestone from this early cemetery dates from 1850. Situated between the former chapel and the green, the stone was erected to mark the burial place of Ann Jane Pentridge, who died on 14 January 1850 aged 35 years.

Stone grave-marker with straight sides and an o-gee top (central curved arch converting to concave curves at each side). Inscription reads: 'This stone was erected by Joseph Pentridge in memory of Ann Jane his beloved wife, who departed this life Jan-14-1850 aged 35 years'. The top two-thirds has cracked away from the bottom of the stone from side to side and has been repaired.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1850 gravestone is significant as the only surviving gravestone from the original graveyard surrounding the significant former Union Chapel at Houghton, and as one of the earliest surviving structures in the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a significant early gravestone which is the only survival from the cemetery surrounding Houghton's first chapel, and being associated with the early religious and social development of the town.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being a significant surviving example of a grave-site located near an early church, rather than in the later public graveyard.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, p 47.
- Auhl, Ian & R Millstead 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, p 43.
- Cameron, J 1987, *In Stow's Footsteps: a chronological history of the Congregational Churches in SA, 1837-1977*.
- Bruer, Vogt & Hignett 1976, *Northern Metropolitan Regional Study*, p 235.
- Pike, Douglas 1957, *Paradise of Dissent*, chapters xi & xv.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & Sonia Camilleri.

Robenia Cottage, slab shed & fence**Place no.: H06**

Significant fabric	Stone pair of attached cottages with sandstone dressings and corrugated-iron roof and verandah, timber-slab-clad shed & timber slot-&-rail fence.
---------------------------	---

Address	Horn Street, Houghton, 5131	
Land Description	Lot 98, Section 5519, Hundred of Yatala	
Certificate of Title	CT 5697/53 & 5394/557	Assessment no. 17261
Owner	T Saunderson, 34 Elizabeth St, Torrensville SA 5031	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Houghton Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (HN08)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Houghton\HO Robenia cottage.jpg
-----------------------	--



Robenia cottage from north-west, May 2001

Robenia Cottage, slab shed & fence**Place no.: H06**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Houghton was founded in 1841, and early development included an hotel on what is now the green (1842), a chapel facing the green (1843) and a store and a number of cottages along William Street. One of the earliest houses to be built facing the green was the pair of cottages now called Robenia Cottage. This attached pair of cottages was constructed in about 1870. It was converted to one house during the 20th century.

Single-storey random-rubble cottage [painted] with sandstone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. The front facade (west elevation) has two timber doors and timber-framed multi-pane double-hung sash windows. Other features include a galvanised-iron bull-nose verandah to front resting on timber posts with timber detailing and picket fence. The verandah roof has pressed-metal sides and a mini o-gee gutter. There is also a timber-framed and slab shed with corrugated-iron roof to the rear of the house, and a timber slot and rail fence to the east.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Robenia Cottage is significant as the oldest surviving early cottage on the Houghton Green, and one of the town's two best-preserved residential buildings of the mid to late 19th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the oldest residence on the village green, and being associated with the late-19th-century development of Houghton. It is also significant for displaying early methods of fence and slab shed construction.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 325-6.
- South Australian Directories.

House, former Methodist Church**Place no.: H07**

Significant fabric 19th-century church fabric including stone walls, gable roof and lancet windows.

Address Horn Street, Houghton, 5131
Land Description Lot 100, Section 5519, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title CT 5130/501
Owner JP & C McGovern, PO Box 18, Houghton SA 5131

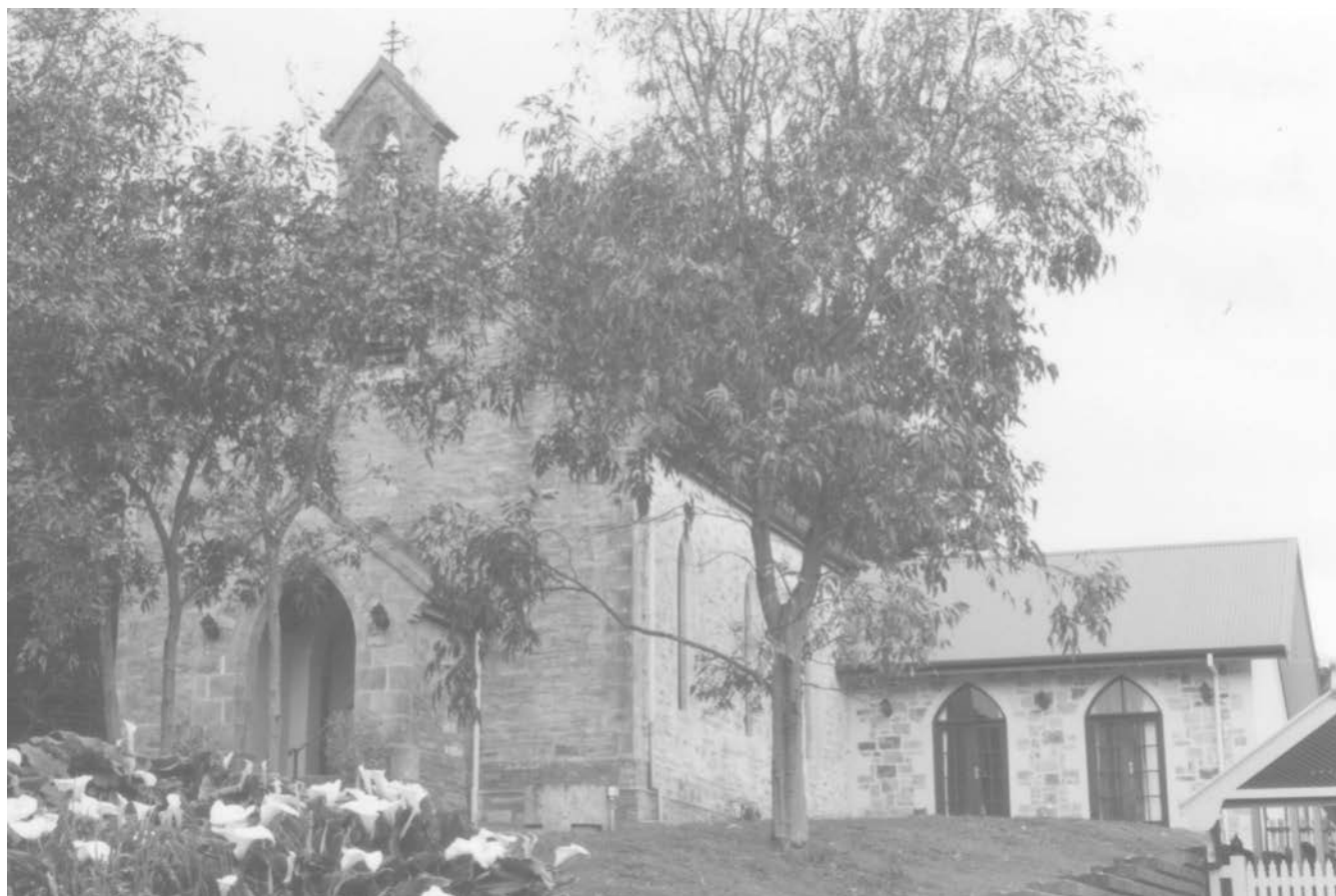
Assessment no. 17262

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Houghton Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (HN12)

HSA file no. Nil

Photo filename Local Photos\Houghton\HO former Methodist church.jpg



former Church from north-west. May 2001

House, former Methodist Church**Place no.: H07**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Houghton was founded in 1841, and the first religious meeting was held in small hut later the same year. Early in 1843, the town's first chapel was built by a combination of the Congregationalists, Wesleyans and Episcopalians. Not only was this building used for the services of the different denominations, but it was also used as a school for some years. In 1864, the Wesleyan Methodists held their first meeting of Trustees who considered plans of a new church and proposed that a specification should be prepared. Land for this new church was donated by Mr Pearse. The construction of the new building did not proceed smoothly, and although tenders were first called in December 1864, building did not begin until after September 1865. The church was completed by February 1866 and opened on 17 February. The contractor who successfully completed the job was Mr Bunday, who quoted £450. After the formation of the Uniting Church in 1977, the former Congregational church in Houghton became the favoured place of worship for the town, and the former Methodist Church was eventually converted into a house.

Substantial random sandstone building with dressed sandstone quoins and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Front (north) facade has a small gabled porch with pointed-arch entry approached by steps. Above the porch is a pointed-arch ventilator and a stone belfry sits astride the gable. Church and porch both have stone plinths, and there is capping along each of the gables, supported in each case by a moulded stone bracket. The church also has three lancet windows to each side, [as well as modern extensions to south and west].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The 1866 former Methodist Church at Houghton is significant as one of three 19th-century churches facing the green, thereby being closely linked with the religious and social development of the town as well as an important local landmark. It is also a fine example of local sandstone construction and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having important associations with the distinctive religious development of Houghton, a small village which retains three church buildings and a hall.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, having been the local church for Houghton Methodists for over a hundred years.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a fine example of local sandstone construction.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being one of the dominant community buildings which faces onto the green in the centre of Houghton.*
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 47-8.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 333-5.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, p 41.

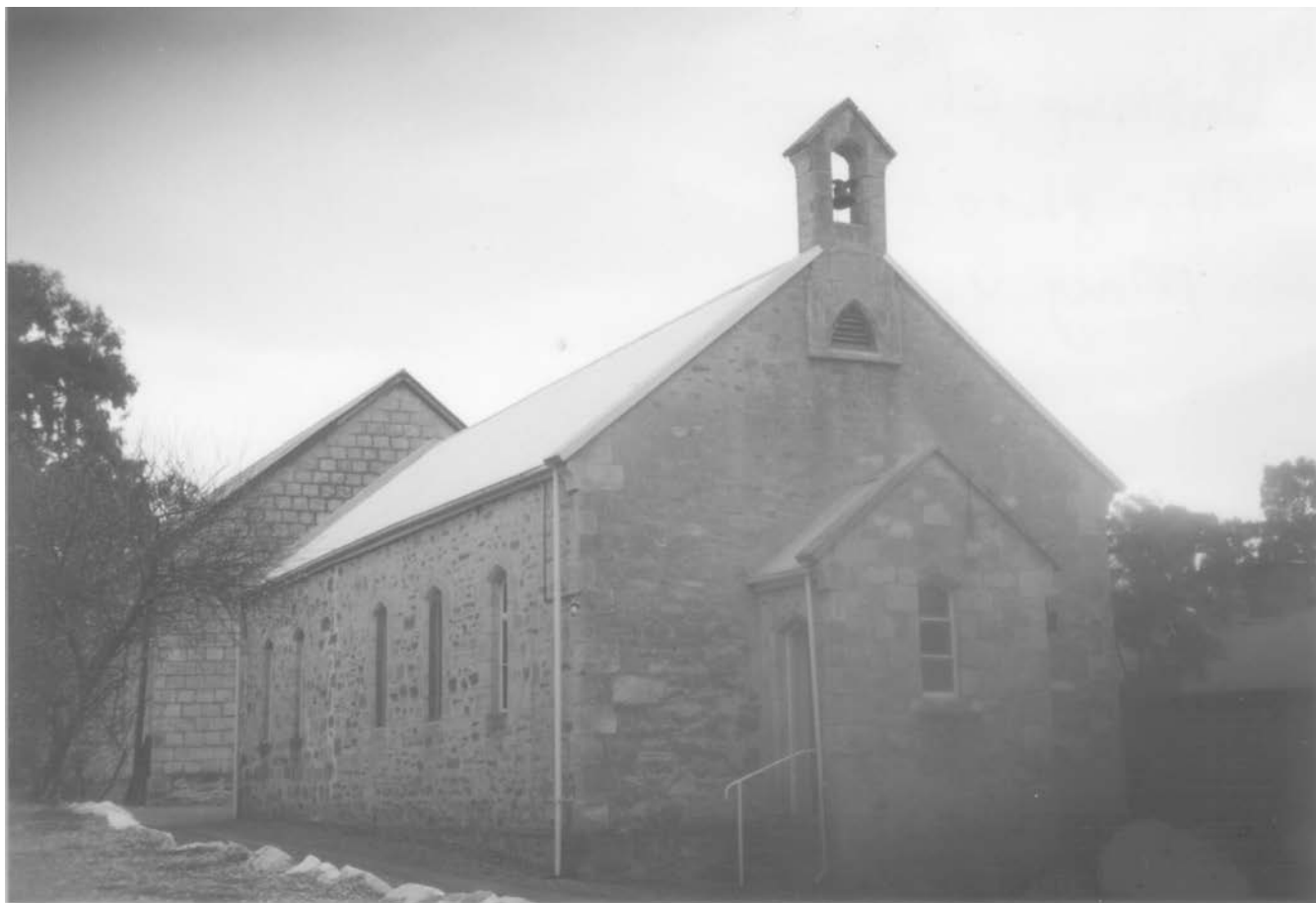
Houghton Uniting Church & Hall**Place no.: H09**

Significant fabric	Stone church with lancet windows and gable roof, and stone hall with inscriptions to front elevation.
---------------------------	---

Address	Horn Street, Houghton, 5131	
Land Description	Lot 57, Part section 5519, Hundred of Yatala	
Certificate of Title	CT 5352/773	Assessment no. 17264
Owner	Uniting Church of Australia, 33 Pirie Street, Adelaide SA 5000	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Houghton Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (HN13)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Houghton\HO Uniting church.jpg
-----------------------	---



Houghton Uniting Church from north-west, May 2001

Houghton Uniting Church & Hall

Place no.: H09

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Houghton was founded in 1841, and the first religious meeting was held in small hut later the same year. Early in 1843, the town's first chapel was built by a combination of the Congregationalists, Wesleyans and Episcopalians. Not only was this building used for the services of the different denominations, but it was also used as a school for some years. The Methodists constructed their own church, facing onto the opposite side of the green in 1866. Meanwhile the strong body of Congregationalists in the area, led by the prominent McEwin family of Glen Ewin, also decided to build their own church in 1875. The new church was located on part of lot 2 in section 5402, also across the green from the original 1843 Union Chapel, and only two doors from the Methodist church. The foundation stone of the Congregational church was laid by Mrs George McEwin in August 1875. The congregation provided £600 for construction of the new building. 26 years later, a hall was built to the rear of the church. The foundation stone for this building was laid by Mrs R McEwin on 3 June 1901.

Substantial random sandstone building with dressed limestone quoins and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Front (north) facade has a small gabled porch with entry to east side approached by steps and a small three-paned window to north. Above the porch is a pointed-arch ventilator and a stone belfry sits astride the gable. Church and porch both have stone plinths, and there is capping along each of the gables. The church also has five shallow-arched lancet windows to each side. The hall is constructed of dressed coursed local stone with dressed stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features of the hall include a stone plinth, raised entry and inscriptions in many of the stones in the front wall (mostly relating to members of the McEwin family).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The 1875 former Congregational Church and hall at Houghton is significant as one of three 19th-century churches facing the green, thereby being closely linked with the religious and social development of the town as well as an important local landmark. It is also a fine example of local stone construction and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having important associations with the distinctive religious development of Houghton, a small village which retains three church buildings and a hall.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, having been the local church for Houghton Methodists and Uniting Church members for over 125 years.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine example of local sandstone construction.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being one of the dominant community buildings which faces onto the green in the centre of Houghton.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 47-9.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3881.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 337-8.

Bristol House**Place no.: H12**

Significant fabric Two-storey stone house with stone dressings, timber door, timber multi-pane sash windows, and hipped corrugated-iron roof.

Address Houghton Hollow Road, Houghton, 5131
Land Description Lot 102, Section 5519, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title CT 5635/824 **Assessment no.** 17309
Owner DG & MJH Sharp, Houghton Hollow Road, Houghton SA 5131

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Bruer, Vogt & Hignett 1976, *Northern Metropolitan Regional Study*, recommendation II*
- Included in Houghton Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (HN10)

Photo filename Local Photos\Houghton\HO Bristol House.jpg



Bristol House from north, May 2001

Bristol House**Place no.: H12****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The town of Houghton was founded in 1841, and within a three years there were a number of cottages, a smithy and store, an hotel and a chapel. By 1845, William Reeds had constructed a cottage on lot 102. Then in November 1855, Architect William Weir advertised 'notice of intention to build large house in Houghton Village' for William Reed, and the two-storey Georgian house (now called Bristol House) was constructed within the next few months. The building was used as a combined butcher's shop and residence during the mid 19th century. In 1877 it was purchased by Edward Whitehead and then reverted to being used as a residence only. Whitehead's wife Mary Hodges named the house 'Bristol House' in honour of her home town. While none of the other 1840s and 50s cottages and houses in Houghton have survived, Bristol House has by virtue of its exceptional quality. However, it is not a typical example of residences of its period, having been built by a relatively wealthy resident of the town.

Two-storey house constructed of random local stone with dressed stone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Symmetrical front facade (east elevation) has a central four-panelled timber door approached by a staircase and surmounted by a fanlight with cambered-arch above. Windows to either side of the door and the three to the upper storey are all timber-framed, twelve-paned double-hung sashes with projecting sills. There is also a projecting course between storeys, remains of timber-shingle roofing to rear, and [a compatible late-20th-century single-storey stone extension with hipped roof to north].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an outstanding local example of a large Georgian stone house, is also the oldest residence in the Houghton district, and one of the oldest in the Adelaide Hills. It also has important associations with early resident William Reed, and significant early South Australian architect William Weir.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the oldest surviving residence in Houghton, and one of the oldest houses in the district.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the typical way-of-life of wealthy settlers of the mid 19th century.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying both an outstanding quality of architecturally-designed Georgian detailing, and being a fine example of local stone construction.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely William Reeds, significant early Houghton resident, and William Weir, significant early South Australian architect.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being one of two two-storey houses near the Houghton village green.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, p 47-9.
- Bruer, Vogt & Hignett 1976, *Northern Metropolitan Regional Study*, p 236.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, pp 132, 160 & 325.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 1496.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 329-30.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Julie Sharp.

Houghton Cemetery**Place no.: H13**

Significant fabric	Surviving 19 th -century stone gravestones and iron railings.		
Address	Johns Road, Houghton, 5131		
Land Description	Section 2298, Hundred of Yatala		
Certificate of Title	CT 5661/982	Assessment no.	17259
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Houghton\HO cemetery.jpg		



Houghton Cemetery, south-western corner, May 2001

Houghton Cemetery

Place no.: H13

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Houghton is the oldest town in the Torrens Valley, and was established in 1841. Within two years, the settlers had constructed a multi-denominational 'Union' Chapel, and the earliest burials were on the land around this building. The only surviving gravestone from this early cemetery dates from 1850. By the mid-1850s, Houghton had grown so rapidly that a much larger public cemetery was established on Johns Road about a quarter of a mile NE of the green. The large piece of land set aside for the cemetery was laid out formally. Some of the gravestones from the early 1860s survive, including those of Sarah Flavell (died 17 July 1860), Margret McNicol (1862) and James Constable (1864). Many members of the Pitman family are also buried there.

Significant fabric and features at the cemetery include its historical layout, surviving 19th-century gravestones, railing and fencing. There are also some significant mature trees in the cemetery, including eucalypts and a substantial home oak tree in the centre of the cemetery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest cemeteries in the Torrens Valley district, and has significant associations with the town of Houghton and with local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an early cemetery associated with the history and development of the Houghton area.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, being the final resting place of many significant and happily remembered local residents.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, p 49.
- Nicol, Robert 1988, *Cemeteries of South Australia*, p 275.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 428.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 7, pp 22-23.

former Rechabite Lodge**Place no.: H14**

Significant fabric	Single storey stone hall with timber-framed sash windows (excluding 20 th -century additions).
---------------------------	---

Address	Lower North East Road, Houghton, 5131	
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 5519, Hundred of Yatala	
Certificate of Title	CT 5745/618	Assessment no. 17240
Owner	Houghton Table Tennis and Sports Centre, c/o PO Houghton SA 5131	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Houghton Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (HN09)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Houghton\HO Rechabite Hall 2.jpg
-----------------------	---



former Rechabite Lodge from south, May 2001

former Rechabite Lodge**Place no.: H14****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Friendly societies were a significant part of the lives of thousands of 19th- & 20th-century South Australians. By 1910, the society with the largest membership was the Independent Order of Rechabites, an organisation where the 'descendants of Rechab' vowed to out down idolatry and live by the motto: 'Drink no wine, neither shall ye nor your sons for ever'. The Rechabites provided life and health insurance as well as social benefits, recreational activities and camaraderie. Over 65% of Friendly Society branches met in existing local buildings such as institutes, schools or chapels, and only about 30% had their own purpose built hall. In the case of the Rechabites, they were often associated with the local Methodist church and used the church or hall building for their meetings. However, in Houghton, the dedicated local members of the Rechabites built their own meeting hall within the Albert District (the Rechabites also had a 'South Australian District'). Within either district 'a Tent [could] be established in any town wherever Ten Abstainers will unite for the purpose'. The 'Houghton Tent No. 41' for adult male Rechabites was formed in January 1875. Their first meeting place was the old Union Chapel, but they had constructed their own Hall on the hill overlooking Houghton by 1885. They were the 9th tent to construct their own hall. The large group of Rechabites in Gumeracha met in the institute, while the town of Houghton also had an Masonic Lodge in the old hotel. In August 1883, the Rechabite women of Houghton formed the Albert District's 4th female tent: 'Houghton Gem'. Ten years later, 'The Star of Houghton' Juvenile tent no. 31 was also established. In 1885, South Australian Rechabites hosted huge Jubilee celebrations in which 'a number of public meetings [were] held in important places in connection with the tents in these localities'. Houghton was one of the eleven places chosen for a public meeting. By the 1970s, the Rechabite Hall was being referred to as the Gymnasium Hall in the Annual Reports, and in 1975, the Rechabite Tents of Houghton finally closed, 100 years after first forming in the town. The building was subsequently used as a table tennis facility, and is currently on the market.

Single-storey three-bay building constructed of coursed local stone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include sets of timber-framed double-hung sash windows with cambered arches and two-courses of red-brick underlining to each side, and timber bargeboards and a circular window to front (south). [A modern concrete-block porch currently blocks the original entrance and original gutters have been replaced with fascia gutters.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Houghton Rechabite Hall is an important surviving indicator of the significance of friendly societies during the 19th and early 20th centuries. It has significant associations with the development of social welfare in the Houghton district and demonstrates that the comfort and security offered by Rechabism and Temperance were important to local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the development of Friendly Societies in the district and the special local prominence of the Rechabites.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the local dependence on friendly societies for financial and social support which was an important part of the local lifestyle for 100 years.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the building for Rechabite meetings, school festivities and recreational activities during the last 110 years.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being located on a prominent hill overlooking the significant Houghton Village Green.

REFERENCES

- Cole, GW 1885, *Independent Order of Rechabites Jubilee Volume*, pp 6, 7, 28 & 35.
- *Independent Order of Rechabites, Albert District, Annual Council Reports*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 327-8.
- Webb, PJ 1969, *Friendly Societies in South Australia 1840-92*, Honours Thesis, University of Adelaide.

Houghton Common**Place no.: H16**

Significant fabric Area of indigenous bushland set aside for community use with a boundary defined on original Houghton plan on 1841.

Recommendations The boundary and indigenous species within the common should be retained and conserved, and no new species should be introduced.

Address Lower North East Rd, Houghton SA 5131

Land Description Lot 36, Section 5519, Hundred of Yatala

Certificate of Title CT 5343/353

Assessment no. 17282

Owner

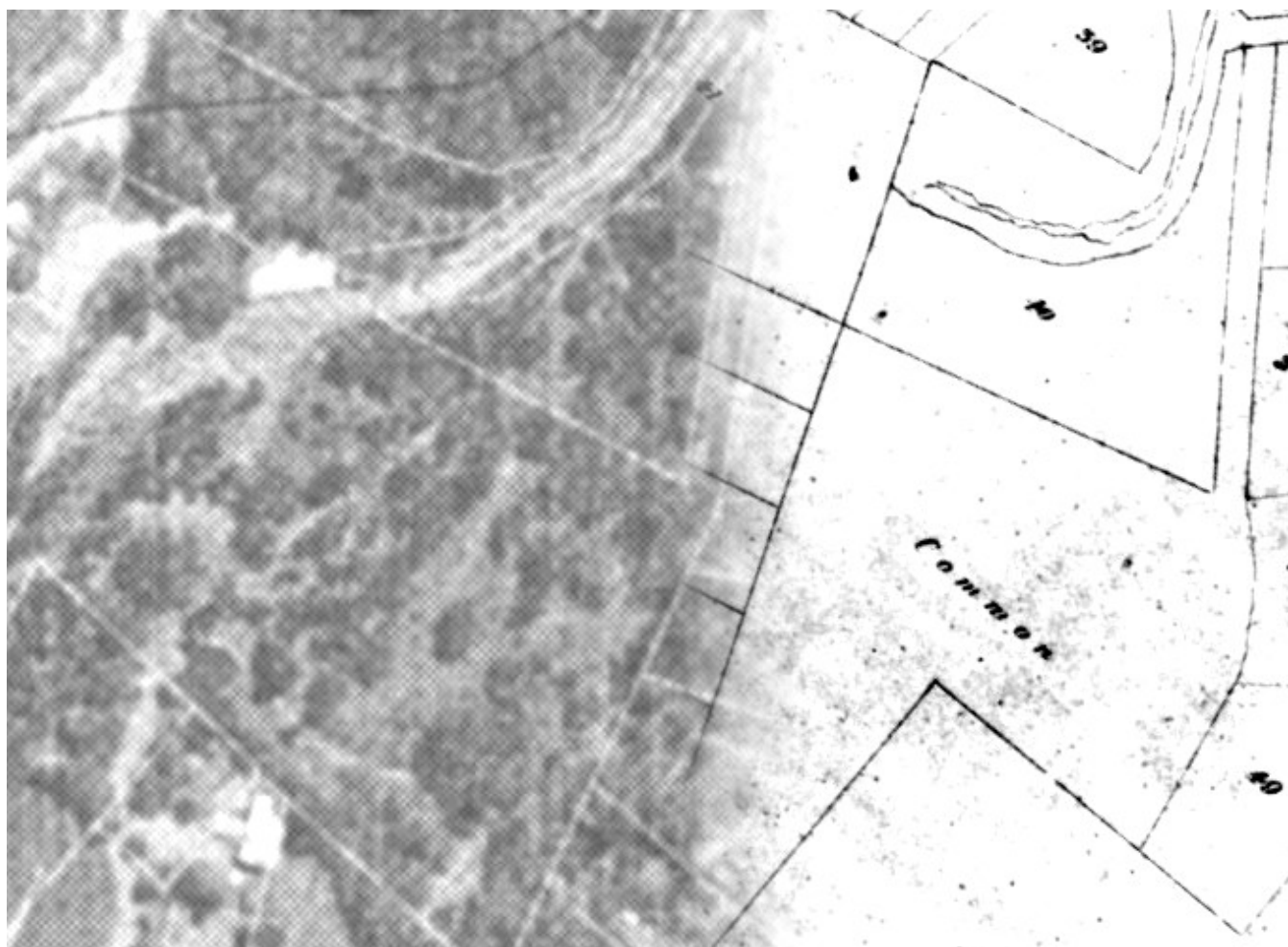
Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244

State Heritage Status Nil

HSA File No.: Nil

Other Assessments • Included in Houghton Historic (Conservation) Policy Area (in part)

Photo filename Local Photos\Houghton\HO Common#.jpg



Aerial photo of Houghton Common (c1990) and original 1841 plan

Houghton Common

Place no.: H16

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1841, John Richardson laid out a township on part of the 'Houghton Lodge' property which he had established on land acquired from JB Hack. The town was situated on section 5519, land which was both unsuitable for farming and located near an early trade-route of growing importance. (See figure 6.1 on the following page). In the centre of the new town of Houghton was a triangular section on which the first hotel was constructed, and around which other important buildings were constructed. There were also a number of early cottages constructed along the adjacent King William Street. By the end of 1842 there were a hotel, appropriately named the Travellers' Rest Inn, a smithy, and six cottages in the township. Another significant feature of the original town plan was a much larger triangular common which was set aside for community use, in much the same way as many English town's had their own green.

The boundary of the Houghton Common is defined on the original subdivision plan of 1841, and this original outline has essentially been retained into the 21st century. The common retains many of its original species of flora, including mature eucalypts and indigenous bushland.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a significant area of land which was designated as a common in the original 1841 map of Houghton, and which has been preserved as predominantly indigenous bushland with strong connections to the earliest settlement of a town which is remarkable for being the earliest in the valley.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the 1841 subdivision of Houghton, itself the valley's first town and one of the first in the Adelaide Hills.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the common.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, retaining good examples of pre-European-settlement indigenous flora.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely John Richardson, founder of Houghton.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a prominent tract of bushland which abuts the township of Houghton, and is particularly notable as one approaches the town from the south-west.
 - (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area*, being a section of native bushland which is associated both with the period before European settlement, and with the provision of a community park during the earliest phase of settlement.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*.
- Local History Collection, *Original plan of Houghton*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 155.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 429.

Houghton Primary School**Place no.: H17**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone school building with red-brick dressings and timber-framed windows.
---------------------------	---

Address	Lower North East Road, Houghton, 5131	Assessment no. 17284
Land Description	Part lot 3237, Part Block 5, Hundred of Yatala	
Certificate of Title	CT 1229/59	
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (HN11)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Houghton\HO Houghton School.jpg
-----------------------	--



Houghton Primary School from north, May 2001

Houghton Primary School**Place no.: H17**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Not only is Houghton the oldest town, but it also boasted the first school in the district. The town of Houghton was founded in 1841, and by the following year the town already had an hotel, a smithy and several cottages. Early in 1843, a Union Chapel was constructed by a combination of the Episcopalians, Congregationalists and Wesleyans. The main preacher in this chapel was William Riccardo Squibb, who also doubled as the town's first schoolmaster. In 1847, the trustees of the Union Chapel officially conveyed its use during the week to Squibb, he continued to teach there until his resignation in 1850. Richard Nicholls was appointed in his place, and two years later the school was licensed by the Government. In 1853, Patrick Maitland briefly served as teacher before leaving for the goldfields. He was then replaced by George Needham, who then served as the town's schoolmaster for 17 years (1853-70). By 1855, Houghton Primary School was the fifth largest country school in the state. However, the growth of the school mirrored that of the town, and after the deviation of the main road, the school ceased to grow exponentially yet maintained a healthy population. After being created a Public School by the *Education Act* of 1875, plans for the erection of a new school and school house were proposed in 1877. RD Ross of Highercombe donated a piece of land adjacent to Houghton Common for the new school, and a foundation stone was laid by Miss Ross on 13 February 1878. The school and residence were completed by the end of that year for a cost of £910.

Single-storey school building constructed of coursed local stone with red-brick dressings and a half-hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include three grouped timber-framed double-hung sash windows in north-eastern elevation, a stone and brick plinth and a red-brick chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This stone school building has significant associations with the social history of Houghton and has played an important part in the lives of its local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the educational development of the Houghton area.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially all those local residents who have attended the school.*
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 47-9, 223-7, 228, 333-4.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2886.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 331-2.
- Verbal: Marjory Roberts.

Outbuilding, former cottage**Place no.: IN02**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone cottage with stone dressings, timber-framed openings, and a hipped corrugated-iron roof.
---------------------------	--

Address	North East Road, Inglewood, 5133	
Land Description	Lot 70, Section 5513, Hundred of Yatala	
Certificate of Title	CT 5526/907	Assessment no. 18359
Owner	IC & LK Spiller, North East Road, Inglewood SA 5133	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Inglewood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (LH05)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Inglewood\IN cottage.jpg
-----------------------	---------------------------------------



former cottage from south-west, May 2001

Outbuilding, former cottage**Place no.: IN02**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Inglewood was founded in 1857, with the founding of the Inglewood Inn by Firmin Deacon. Deacon chose his spot cleverly, as the North East Road had bypassed the significant early town of Houghton in 1854, and plans had been laid to significantly upgrade it earlier in 1857. One of the earliest farms at Inglewood was established on allotment 103 in section 5513 and 5550. The original stone cottage was constructed in the 1860s, and the large stone barn in late 19th Century. Another homestead was built at the farm some decades later, and the original cottage is now used as an outbuilding.

Single-storey cottage constructed of random local stone with stone dressings and hipped corrugated-iron roof (possibly originally a shingle roof). Symmetrical front has a central timber-framed door flanked by timber-framed multi-pane double-hung sash windows with projecting sills and surmounted by flat arches. The original verandah to front and rear has been lost. Other features include a brick chimney and a stone lean-to to the west with brick dressings and a corrugated-iron skillion roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a little-altered early farmhouse constructed of local stone which is significant for indicating the way-of-life of mid-to-late-19th-century settlers in the Inglewood area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early settlement of the Inglewood area.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being a little-altered stone farmhouse which displays the simple way-of-life of early settlers in this area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a good example of residence construction using local stone.*
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 198-9.
- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 155.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 341-2.
- Verbal: Marjory Roberts (née Pitman).

Inglewood produce store**Place no.: IN04**

Significant fabric Two-level stone building with corrugated iron gable roof and timber loft door.

Address Main Road, Inglewood, 5133
Land Description Lot 5, Section 5513, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title 5436/345
Owner HJ & JE Liedig, PO Box 491, St Agnes SA 5097**Assessment no.** 17224

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Inglewood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area

Photo filename Local Photos\Inglewood\IN Shop.jpg

Inglewood produce store from north, May 2001

Inglewood produce store**Place no.: IN04**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1857, the settlement of Inglewood was born with the establishment of the Inglewood Hotel and encouraged by the construction of a main road from Tea Tree Gully to Chain of Ponds which bypassed the early town of Houghton. In 1858 and 59, the land near the Inglewood bridge and hotel was subdivided, and amongst the earliest buildings were a blacksmith's premises and a small store (c1859). The store was established opposite the hotel by Antonio Francesco. By 1864, his business had been successful enough for him to open a new store near the hotel. The 1864 store was described as a 'handsome stone building selling hardware, draperies & groceries'. Unfortunately, only a year after its opening, the second store was burnt to the ground. Francesco then returned to his original store opposite the hotel. Later uses of this building included buggy shed for the hotel, deli and fish and chips shop. The shop is currently used as a store selling local produce and supplies including fruit, vegetables, grain and fodder.

Two-level rendered stone barn-like building with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed multi-paned casement window with timber sill and lintel to loft at western gable end. Various other timber-framed openings include small windows, and large double doors to shop entrance. [Later additions include a corrugated-iron bull-nose verandah to front (north), and a parapet-fronted extension to east.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early store has significant associations with the establishment and development of the settlement of Inglewood and with its first storekeeper Antonio Francesco. It is also an identifying landmark along the North East Road and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

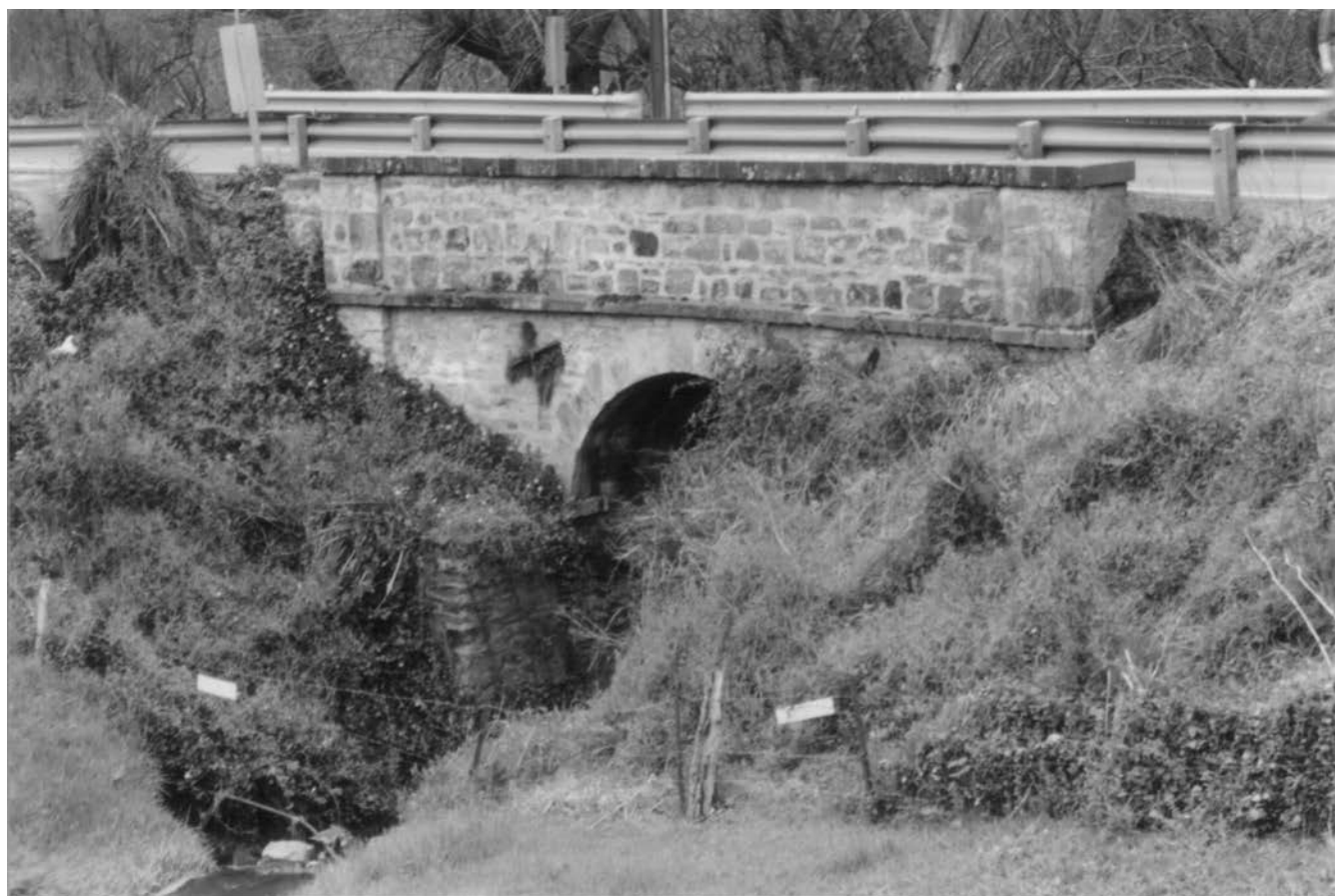
- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the two surviving original commercial buildings in the town of Inglewood, and being associated with the early settlement and development of the area.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the store in the last 140 years.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Antonio Francesco, first storekeeper in the settlement.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a tall free-standing store located adjacent to the roadside and contributing to the Inglewood sense of place.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, p 199.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 155.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 13.
- South Australian Directories.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Marjory Roberts.

Inglewood Bridge**Place no.: IN07**

Significant fabric	Single-arch stone bridge with stone tunnel, abutments, pilasters and parapet.		
Address	Main Road, Inglewood, 5133		
Land Description	Road Reserve, Hundred of Yatala		
Certificate of Title	CT –		Assessment no. –
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44 Woodside, 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Included in Inglewood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area• Register of the National Estate, file 16000		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Inglewood\IN Bridge.jpg		



Inglewood Bridge from south-east, May 2001

Inglewood Bridge

Place no.: IN07

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

A bridge was constructed at the current location well before the settlement of Inglewood was even thought of. The development and improvements of the road from Grand Junction Road through to Chain of Ponds, Gumeracha and Mount Crawford occupied residents from the earliest days of settlement in the colony. Bridges were quickly erected at four points along this road. The 'substantial (red-gum) log bridge' over the Little Para River at the foot of Blackhill Road was constructed by John Gollop of Houghton in the 1840s. When he heard that the North East Road would be reconstructed to bypass Houghton in 1857, Firmin Deacon chose 5 acres near Gollop's Bridge for the site of his hotel. His foresight was rewarded when a small settlement grew along the road, assuming the name of his hotel. The road was further improved in 1863, when a new stone bridge was constructed over the river. The contractor Mr TC Haynes completed the bridge for £519.13.0, and it was opened in a joint ceremony with the significant Breakneck Cutting and with the Chain-of-Ponds bridge on 18 March 1863. Over 1,000 people processed from Houghton to witness Miss Lillecrapp breaking a bottle of wine against the structure and naming it 'Inglewood Bridge'. The roadway which passes over the bridge has been raised during the 20th century, but the original bridge remains in use to this day. This means that the stone structure is the longest-serving road bridge in South Australia.

Well-constructed single-arch stone bridge with cut stone blocks framing the arched tunnel, projecting pilasters framing the sides, a parapet above the arch with a projecting stone course above and below, and random stone abutments to front and sides.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Because of its large numbers of winding waterways and relative proximity to Adelaide, the Torrens Valley was both a particularly successful agricultural district and an area which presented major challenges in road building and transport. The Inglewood Bridge is one of the finest surviving examples of a mid-19th-century bridge in South Australia, and has significant associations with the establishment of the settlement of Inglewood and the development of road transport through the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early establishment of transport routes through the area in a district which required a particularly large number of bridges and fords.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially the many thousands of travellers who have used the bridge to travel through the Inglewood area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an outstanding surviving example of a mid-19th-century stone bridge, displaying a fine design and early construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 66, 147 & 215-7.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 155.
- *Observer*, 21 February 1863, p 4c (preliminary opening of cutting) & 21 March 1863 pp 6gh & 7ab.
- Register of the National Estate, file 16000.
- *South Australian Parliamentary Papers*, No 31 1859, Nos 50, 25 & 113 1861, & No 25 1862.
- *The Chronicle*, 14 March 1863, p1c (adv. for opening).
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Vol 42, December 1994 pp 16-31.

former post office, store & outbuildings**Place no.: IN08**

Significant fabric	Two-level stone building with 19 th -century features, stone walls of outbuildings, and stone shed with cgi gable and skillion roof.		
Address	North East Road, Inglewood, 5133		
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 5510, Hundred of Yatala		
Certificate of Title	CT 5271/4	Assessment no.	17181
Owner	S Hoff & R Bestic, c/o Post Office, Inglewood SA 5133		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	• Included in Inglewood Historic (Conservation) Policy Area		

Photo filename Local Photos\Inglewood\IN outbuilding of former store.jpg



Shed to north-east of former post office from south, 2002

former post office, store & outbuildings**Place no.: IN08****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

In 1857, the settlement of Inglewood was born with the establishment of the Inglewood Hotel and encouraged by the construction of a main road from Tea Tree Gully to Chain of Ponds which bypassed the early town of Houghton. In 1858 and 59, the land near the Inglewood bridge and hotel was subdivided, and amongst the earliest buildings were a blacksmith's premises and a small store opposite the hotel. Also in the late 1850s, William Wright established a general store just on the other side of the river from the hotel. This store was later used as a post office as well, and remained open until about 1970, after which it was converted to a residence. The building has been owned by the Wright and Chapman families.

Two level shop and residence constructed of [painted] stone with parapet to eastern end, a hipped cgi roof, some timber-framed doors and windows, and red-brick chimneys. Also outbuildings to rear (NE), including stone walls constructed using large blocks of local stone, and shed with stone walls and a cgi gable and skillion roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest buildings in Inglewood, and has significant associations with the town's early commercial and residential development.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being one of the earliest groups of buildings in Inglewood, and having significant associations with the town's early commercial and residential development.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who used the shop and post office.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a large building located close the road in a prominent position between lane and river.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 198-9.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 155.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Marjory Roberts.

Outbuilding, former farmhouse, Ingleview**Place no.: IN10**

Significant fabric	Stone outbuilding (former cottage) with stone dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof.
---------------------------	---

Address	Black Hill Rd, near Inglewood, 5133
Land Description	Lot 92, Section 5516, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5797/799
Owner	M Roberts, c/o PO Inglewood SA 5133

Assessment no. 17203

State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil

HSA File No.: Nil

Photo filename	Local Photos\Inglewood\IN Ingleview.jpg
-----------------------	---



former settlers' cottage, Ingleview from north-west, 2001

Outbuilding, former farmhouse, Ingleview**Place no.: IN10**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

This property was established in the mid 19th century by John Newmann, relative of the Tea Tree Gully residents who founded the famous Newmann's nursery. In about the 1850s or 60s, John Newmann constructed a stone cottage, and is also attributed with the construction of several dry-stone walls around the property. Newmann developed a large orchard on the property, some trees of which still survive. In 1902, a large house was constructed to the south of the original cottage. The cottage was then used as an outbuilding, with internal walls eventually being removed. During the early 20th century, the property was purchased by the Roberts family, in whose hands it remains to this day.

Single-storey cottage constructed of local stone with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early farmhouse has significant associations with important early settler John Newmann and the early farming history of the area. It also displays early stone construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early farming development of the area.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying early stone construction techniques in the area.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely John Newmann, significant early farmer in the Inglewood area, and the Roberts family, local farmers for over 100 years.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Carter Family Editorial Committee 1986, *Carter Family History (Johns, Jago, Flower, Roberts) 1813-1985 : The record and family history of Thomas and Jane Carter (née Trithall) who migrated from Cornwall to South Australia in 1840*, pp 114-5.
- Verbal: Marjory Roberts

Alcorn Farm (barn, house & shed)**Place no.: IN11**

Significant fabric Stone house, two-level stone barn with gable roof and timber shed

Address Chapman Road, near Inglewood, 5133**Land Description** Lot 91, Hundred of Para Wirra**Certificate of Title** CT 5421/376**Assessment no.** 17531**Owner** JG Alcorn & MJ (estate) Alcorn,
Glenview Homes, 2 Albert Street, Gumeracha SA 5233

State Heritage Status Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments** Nil

Photo filename Local Photos\Inglewood\IN barn & house Chapman Rd.jpg

Barn & house from east, May 2001

Alcorn Farm (barn, house & shed)**Place no.: IN11**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Inglewood was first established in 1857, and the surrounding area attracted a variety of farmers during the following decades. The property on the north-western corner of the junction of the Main Road and Chapman Road was established by John Alcorn. Alcorn had appeared in the area by 1866, when he was described as a stationman of Paracombe, Houghton (*SA Directory 1866*) who owned and occupied a 'house and garden' in Inglewood (*Assessment Book 1866*). During the late 19th century, the Alcorn family established a farm, including a large house, a stone barn and a long shed. This farm group remains as a landmark on the outskirts of Inglewood and Paracombe, and remains in the Alcorn family to this day, although the barn has been converted to a garage.

Two level stone **barn** with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof, with timber loft doors, a stone lean-to extension to south, and a red-brick arch over the earlier carriage entrance. The barn now has a modern corrugated-iron sliding garage door. The late-19th-century stone **house** has red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof with gabled section to east end. Features include red-brick coursing and chimneys, paired dentils, verandah to front entrance, and timber-framed double-hung sash windows. The long **shed** is a single-storey timber-framed building with a corrugated-iron roof and some timber slab and corrugated-iron cladding.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This farm complex has important associations with the 19th-century farming development of the Inglewood area and is a notable landmark along the Inglewood to Gumeracha Road.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the 19th-century farming development of the Inglewood area.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, the location of this farmhouse on a hill overlooking the Paracombe entry to Inglewood provides it with strong landmark characteristics.*
-

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1854-75.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 430.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1866-75.

Chain of Ponds Cemetery**Place no.: IN12**

Significant fabric	Cemetery including wall, plaque, monuments and gravestones.		
Address	Gumeracha Rd, near Inglewood, 5234		
Land Description	Section 985, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 583/740	Assessment no.	17414
Owner	Minister for Infrastructure, GPO Box 1039, Adelaide 5001		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Other\CP Chain of Ponds cemetery.jpg		



Chain of Ponds Cemetery from south, 2001

Chain of Ponds Cemetery

Place no.: IN12

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Chain of Ponds was one of the earliest areas to be named in the Adelaide Hills, and is referred to as a place through which travellers pass since 1842. Despite its early identification, a town was not laid out at Chain of Ponds until 1864. Meanwhile in the same vicinity the town of Millbrook was founded in 1877, named after John Tippet's 1850s property of the same name. Both of these towns had hotels and several houses, with Millbrook also supporting a mill, post office, store and butcher's shop, and Chain of Ponds a Methodist church and cemetery. When the town's were both demolished to make way for the Millbrook Reservoir during the early 20th century, the only place which survived to mark this early European settlement in this area was the Chain of Ponds cemetery. This cemetery was established in the 1860s, and has also been known as the Philiptown Cemetery.

The current entrance to the Chain of Ponds cemetery includes a curved wall which has been constructed using some stones from the Bible Christian Church, and which includes a plaque 'This plaque is to commemorate the Township of Chain of Ponds and the Pioneers of the District. The materials for this monument were obtained from the demolition of the Bible Christian Church that stood on adjacent land for 117 years. 1979.' And a white marble memorial 'to CA Caust died trying to save someone who was drowning at Henley Beach, 27 years old, 1906'. The lych gate at the centre of the wall provides access to the hilly graveyard, which includes several stone and marble gravestones in an informal layout along the hillside overlooking the reservoir.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Chain of Ponds cemetery is the only surviving place associated with the significant early settlement of Chain of Ponds, and therefore the only place which survives to commemorate the early settlers of the Chain of Ponds town and district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the only surviving European heritage site associated with the significant early settlement of Chain of Ponds, and with the early settlement of the area, and major changes caused by the construction of the Millbrook Reservoir.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those whose families and friends have been buried or commemorated in the cemetery.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the early settlers of Chain of Ponds, significant pioneers who are no longer commemorated by the township they built.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 11-14, 47-8, 63, 240 & 320.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 67 & 203.
- *The Observer*, 14 March 1867, p 4f.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 13.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 41-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 42.
- Wilson, Charles 1842, 'A week in the bush' *The South Australian Oddfellows' Magazine*.

Ingleside, former jam factory & house**Place no.: IN13**

Significant fabric	Three-sectioned stone barn with timber-framed multi-paned window and a corrugated-iron gable roof, and stone house with red-brick dressings and chimney, and a hipped roof and verandah.		
Address	North East Rd, Inglewood, 5133		
Land Description	Lot 2, Section 5513, Hundred of Yatala		
Certificate of Title	CT 5524/842	Assessment no.	17408
Owner	DM & SR Caston, Lot 2, North East Rd, Houghton SA 5131		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Inglewood\IN barn at Ingleside.jpg		



former jam factory at Ingleside from south-west, 2001

Ingleside, former jam factory & house**Place no.: IN13**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1885, Marinus Maughan arrived in the Houghton area where he purchased 40 acres on which he established the property of Ingleside. Marinus Maughan was the second son of prominent Adelaide theologian James Maughan, and was described as a gardener and jam manufacturer. After settling at Houghton, Marinus cleared 30 acres of timber on which he then planted apples and some other fruits. In about 1898 he ventured into large-scale jam manufacture and erected a factory for that purpose. This building was used to process his own fruit as well as fruit from other local sources. The jam produced was sold locally and exported to Western Australia. The jam factory was a large barn-like building which employed several local residents in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Maughan was great friend and rival of the McEwins at Glen Ewin. During the late 20th century, Mr A Schulz used the shed for fruit storage.

Two-bay stone building with a corrugated-iron gable roof with two similar stone buildings to rear and corrugated-iron-clad additions. The house is constructed of stone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed openings, a hipped raked verandah and red-brick chimneys.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former jam factory and house of Marinus Maughan's has played a significant role in the history of Inglewood and in the lives of several local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the most successful early industries of Inglewood and having important associations with the town's industrial development and with the significant local fruit industry.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have worked at, sold fruit to, or purchased produce from, the jam factory.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Marinus Maughan, significant local farmer and jam manufacturer.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, p 293.
- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*, p 2:761.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Local History Collection, *Notes on Houghton area*.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 22.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Mr Appledore & Marjory Roberts.

Breakneck cutting**Place no.: IN14**

Significant fabric	Cutting comprising embankments of Breakneck Hill through which roadway has been cut.		
Address	Main North East Road, near Inglewood 5133		
Land Description	Road Reserve, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	–	Assessment no.	–
Owner	Department of Transport, 33 Warwick Street, Walkerville SA 5081		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Inglewood\IN Breakneck cutting.jpg		



Breakneck cutting from east, May 2001

Breakneck cutting

Place no.: IN14

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Although the Torrens Valley area was successfully settled from the late 1830s, it was decades before the roads through the district were accessible for all traffic. The two structures which had the most significant impact on road access through the district in the mid 19th century were the Gumeracha Bridge (opened in 1858) and the Breakneck Cutting, the latter being the largest-scale work of the period. Named after the hill through which it was cut, the hill itself received its name from a bullocking accident in which one of the 'polers' fell & broke his neck while the driver was distracted by the view. Although 'repaired' in 1850, the road was notoriously dangerous, and the difficulty of the scaling and descent of the hill added many hours to the journey, and proved impassable for many. A cutting was begun through the hill in 1859, but made little progress. Chief activator for the completion of the project was Parliamentarian Arthur Blyth, and the project was referred to in the House as 'a monument to Mr Blyth's Folly'. In 1861, 435 residents petitioned for the work on Blyth's Cutting to be completed. The massive undertaking was contracted to Mr Pearce, who quoted £3,609 for the work on 16 September 1861. Despite various difficulties encountered during the contract, the cutting was successfully completed by 21 February 1863. On 18 March 1863, one of the area's biggest celebrations was held when a triumphal procession of over 1,000 people witnessed the formal opening of the Inglewood Bridge, the Breakneck Cutting and the Chain-of-Ponds Bridge, with the cutting receiving the most attention. Detailed reports of the grand occasion, which included ceremonial bottle-breakings, many rifle volleys, several speeches & a large-scale dinner in a tent by the cutting, testify to it being one of the great events in the history of the district. Apart from repairs and modernisation of the road surface, the cutting has been little altered to this day.

This historic cutting was an outstanding engineering achievement of its time. The cutting runs through Breakneck Hill providing a ¼:1 gradient and 15 chains-long road in place of the dangerous 26 chain track. 63,000 cubic yards of rock were removed to create the cutting. The excavation is 78 feet deep at greatest depth and is between 70 & 90 feet wide at the top, and 30 feet wide at the bottom including a 5 foot pathway.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This cutting is one of the major achievements associated with 19th-century road development through the district and makes an important contribution to the State's road network.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a significant early large-scale engineering work which revolutionised travel through the district & has significant associations with the development of road construction in the State.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially the thousands of travellers who have used the cutting to travel safely and easily through the Torrens Valley.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 215-7.
- Auhl, Ian & R Millstead 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, p 43.
- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, p 2:759.
- Cockburn, Rodney 1908, *Nomenclature of South Australia*, p 24.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 46 & 375.
- *Observer*, 21 February 1863, p 4c (preliminary opening of cutting) & 21 March 1863 pp 6gh & 7ab.
- *South Australian Parliamentary Papers*, No 31 1859, Nos 50, 25 & 113 1861, & No 25 1862.
- *The Advertiser*, 1908.
- *The Chronicle*, 14 March 1863, p1c (adv. for opening).
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Vol 42, December 1994 pp 16-31.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

former Hartley Vale church & school**Place no.: KV1****Significant fabric** Stone walls of ruined church.**Address** Bury Hill Road, Kenton Valley 5233**Land Description** Section 6199, Hundred of Talunga**Certificate of Title** CT 2387/48**Assessment no.** 16123**Owner** FW & KM Russell, 12 Jean Street, Leabrook SA 5068**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local (KV01)

Photo filename Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV former Primitive Methodist church.jpg

former Hartley Vale church & school from east, May 2001

former Hartley Vale church & school**Place no.: KV1****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Hartley Vale was the name given to sections 6178-79, an area which is located between the small settlements of Kenton Valley and Cudlee Creek. One of the first settlers in this area was Susannah Hannaford, who arrived in South Australia with her children in 1840, and soon settled at 'Hatchlands'. On 5 September 1846, her son George W Hannaford is recorded as marrying Ann Cornish in the Primitive Methodist Chapel in Hartley Vale. As the Primitive Methodist missionaries had not arrived in South Australia until 1844, it seems most likely that the chapel was built in 1845 or 46. The chapel was constructed on sections 6000 & 6199, land provided by John & Susan Moore. In 1855, the chapel was appropriated by the Education Department for use as a school for Kenton Valley. Services eventually petered out in the old chapel, especially after new chapels were constructed in Cudlee Creek in 1857 and 1881. However, the building continued to be used as a school until 1900, when a new timber-frame school was erected at Kenton Valley (now gone). The old chapel was subsequently used as a barn and occasional concert venue. The significant community building was seriously damaged in the 1983 'Ash Wednesday' bushfires, and today only the walls survive.

Single-storey two-bay church building constructed of random local stone with dressed-stone dressings and no roof. The chapel originally had a gable roof constructed of timber-shingles which had been replaced by galvanised-iron by the 1930s, and was then destroyed in 1983. The front facade (east) has an opening for a pointed-arch doorway (originally containing a timber four-panelled door topped by a fanlight, as pictured in Monfries, page 64) above which is an inset inscribed stone which had the letters 'PM' on it. There are also two lancet window openings surviving in the north wall.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This was one of the earliest chapels in the district and also served as an early school building in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early religious and educational history of the district, as well as surviving as a reminder of the devastation caused in this district by the bushfires of 1983.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who attended the chapel or school.*

REFERENCES

- Anna Pope + Bechervaise & Assoc 2000, *Onkaparinga Valley Heritage Survey*, pp 62 & 152-3
- Cudlee Creek Uniting Church 1982, *Cudlee Creek Uniting Church: centenary of the present church building, 1882-1982: also the 125th anniversary of the formal establishment of the original church in 1857.*
- Hunt, AD 1985, *This Side of Heaven: A History of Methodism in South Australia*, pp 57-62 & 83.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 143 & 166.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 64-5.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 311-2.
- Sedsman, Ronald [ed.] 1979, *They sowed the seeds: a tribute: being an historical glimpse of Cudlee Creek & district*, pp 21-3.

House, former Aenon Baptist Chapel**Place no.: KV2**

Significant fabric	Stone church building with original 19 th -century features.		
Address	Gumeracha-Lobethal Road, Kenton Valley 5233		
Land Description	Section 6036, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5209/984	Assessment no.	16041
Owner	FSJ Lawlor, Gumeracha-Lobethal Road, Kenton Valley SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (KV04)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV former Baptist church.jpg		



former Aenon Chapel from west, May 2001

House, former Aenon Baptist Chapel**Place no.: KV2**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Kenton Valley is an area between Lobethal and Gumeracha which was named by WB Randell, founder of Gumeracha and the Kenton Park property. Most of Kenton Valley was originally owned by the SA Company, which subdivided the valley in 1853. The earliest community buildings were the Aenon Baptist Chapel (1849), the Hartley Vale Primitive Methodist chapel (c1852, and also the local school from 1855), and the post office (1873). The remarkably early Baptist Chapel was formed by a breakaway Baptist congregation from the even earlier Salem Baptist Chapel. Under the dedicated patronage of WB Randell, Baptist services were held in Gumeracha from 1843, and the stone Salem chapel was opened in 1846. The Aenon Chapel at Kenton Valley was opened three years later, and appropriately, its name means 'near Salem'. The first minister at the church was Rev JP Buttfild, who arrived in South Australia in 1848, and first preached in a hut (subsequently owned by Mr Sandercock). From 1851 to 1868, the Kenton Valley Baptist preacher was Rev HL Tuck, brother of renowned local schoolmistresses the Misses Tuck. Rev Tuck was instrumental in substantially extending the Aenon Chapel to its present proportions in 1865. There was also a small graveyard established alongside the chapel, in which several of the areas pioneers were interred in the late 19th century. During the late 20th century, the chapel was converted to a house.

Single-storey three-bay church building with a front (western) wall of large coursed sandstone blocks and side walls of coursed random sandstone with a gable roof. Confident classical features include a symmetrical facade with central gabled porch with round-arch openings, flanked by tall round-headed blind windows with projecting keystones. To either side of the front openings are quoin pilasters defining the corners of the building, topped by projecting capitals directly underneath the two projecting courses which frame a blank frieze. There are also three round-arch topped windows with projecting keystones to each side of the church, [as well as 20th-century extensions which are mostly associated with its conversion to a house].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Aenon Chapel is one of the oldest Baptist chapels in the state and has significant associations with the distinctive religious development of the Gumeracha area. It is also an excellent surviving example of the strict Classical styling typical of South Australian Baptist churches in the Colonial period. (The Salem chapel at Gumeracha is a typical of the period).

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of the Kenton Valley district.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the chapel.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding example of local construction methods and quality design, and one of the best surviving examples of the Classical style typical of Baptist churches of Colonial South Australia.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being an imposing building which overlooks the main road between Lobethal and Gumeracha and heralds the sparse Kenton Valley settlement.

REFERENCES

- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 166.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939*, pp 59-61.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2959.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 317-8.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Vol 6 pp 15-20 & Vol 8 (June 1979) p 8.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 32 & 46-7.

Hatchlands homestead**Place no.: KV3**

Significant fabric	Two-storey stone house and 19 th -century stone additions and outbuildings.		
Address	Hatchlands Road, Kenton Valley 5233		
Land Description	Part section 55, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5421/306	Assessment no.	16126
Owner	A & AW Zuch, PO Box 42, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local (KV05)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV Hatchlands #2.jpg		



Hatchlands from north, May 2001

Hatchlands homestead

Place no.: KV3

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Probably the most prominent family to settle in the Cudlee Creek area were the Hannafords. In 1840, Susannah Hannaford arrived in the area with her children, and by 1849 she had purchased section 6351 of 89 acres. In 1851, she also purchased sections 6314 (57 acres) and 6354. In 1853, her sons Frederick and John purchased the adjacent section 6352 (69 acres), and later they founded Mount Bera on sections 6314, 6352 & 6353. Meanwhile her son George established himself at Hartley Vale. On 5 September 1846, George W Hannaford was recorded as marrying Ann Cornish in the Primitive Methodist Chapel in Hartley Vale, the local church which the Hannafords were instrumental in founding. Three years later, George purchased section 6355 (130 acres), then in 1851, added to his property with sections 6379 (108 acres), 6310 (128 acres), and 6179 (95 acres). George had already been occupying section 6179 for some time, and it is there that he established his Hatchlands property (to which he also added sections 6222 (114 acres) and 6223 (102 acres) in 1855, thereby adjoining the section owned by his brothers Frederick and John. George, who was described as a farmer of Cudlee Creek, established and developed orchards at Hatchlands to become a prominent exporter of apples to London, Germany & South Africa. In 1857, George Hannaford was instrumental in establishing the Union Chapel at Cudlee Creek, and in the following year, his relatively grand house at Hatchlands was constructed. This was a two-storey stone house with a Georgian design which was constructed by H Lake & Co., builders of Port Adelaide. In 1907, the *Cyclopedia of South Australia* referred to Hatchlands as one of the most significant properties in the Gumeracha area and 'one of [the] finest estates in the district'. Apart from fruit growing, the property also supported forestry, hop growing, wattle production and bee farming and had an extensive irrigation scheme.

Two-storey Georgian-style house constructed of rendered stone finished with ruled lines, above which is a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a symmetrical facade with timber-framed twelve-paned sash windows flanking a timber front door, projecting keystones, large rendered chimneys, and a two-storey return balcony with criss-cross railings. The projecting foundation stone is located to the lower left-hand side of the facade, and reads: 'H LAKE & Co., BUILDERS PORT AD 1858'. There are also late-19th-century additions

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late 1850s house is a fine surviving example of simple Georgian architecture and stone construction techniques of the period, displays the way of life of the more prosperous settlers in the district, and has significant associations with the pioneering Hannaford family and with the early development of Hartley Vale, Kenton Valley and Cudlee Creek.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early settlement of Hartley Vale, Kenton Valley and Cudlee Creek.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the way of life of the wealthier settlers in the district.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine example of mid-19th-century Georgian design & 1850s stone construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely significant early pioneers the Hannaford family.

REFERENCES

- Cudlee Creek Uniting Church 1982, *Cudlee Creek Uniting Church: centenary of the present church building, 1882-1982: also the 125th anniversary of the formal establishment of the original church in 1857*.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Local History Collection, files on Cudlee Creek.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 54-55 & 64-65.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 1751.
- *Register*, 23 November 1855, & 15 June 1923, 'A Ramble Near Cudlee Creek' by Kenton Hill.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 20 & 319-20.
- Sedsman, Ronald [ed.] 1979, *They sowed the seeds: a tribute*, pp 21-3.
- *South Australian Directories*.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Cottage, Netherhill Road**Place no.: KV4**

Significant fabric	Stone cottage with timber casement windows and a hipped roof.		
Address	Netherhill Rd, Kenton Valley, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 75, Section 6051, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5547/357	Assessment no.	16138
Owner	PR & RL Rowland, Netherhill Rd, Kenton Valley SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i> , local KV02		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV Cottage Netherhill Rd 2 sm.jpg		



Cottage, Netherhill Rd from south-west, 2001

Cottage, Netherhill Road**Place no.: KV4****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Kenton Valley is an area between Lobethal and Gumeracha which was named by WB Randell, founder of Gumeracha and the Kenton Park property. Most of Kenton Valley was originally owned by the SA Company, who subdivided the valley in 1853. The earliest community buildings were the Aenon Baptist Chapel (founded by Rev HC Tuck in 1849), and the Hartley Vale Primitive Methodist chapel (1846). Then in 1855, Misses Sophy and Harriet Tuck opened a school in their stone cottage. In 1852, three of Rev Tuck's sisters (Sarah, Elizabeth and Sophy) arrived in Kenton Valley, with the eldest, Sarah, soon marrying Mr Pitt, a tailor of Gumeracha. In 1853, Mr Pitt constructed a stone cottage in Kenton Valley for the remaining sisters, and soon afterwards, a fourth sister Harriet Tuck arrived from England. The Tuck's school, which was opened in their house in 1855, consisted of a 'general school' run by Sophy and a ladies finishing school run by Harriet. Both sisters were assisted by Elizabeth Tuck. The Tuck sisters became known as the 'Three Graces of Kenton Valley'. During the early 20th century, a timber-framed school building was constructed in Kenton Valley and the Misses Tuck's school became a residence.

Single-storey cottage with stone and mud walls, stone dressings and a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include red-brick chimney, timber-framed casement windows with margin glazing bars, a central timber front door, and a raked corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This little-altered 1853 cottage displays the lifestyle and construction techniques of the original pioneering farmers in this district, and has important associations with the early settlement and development of the Kenton Valley area, especially with the educational development and with the Tuck sisters.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early residential and educational development of this area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being a well-preserved early settlers' cottage which demonstrates aspects of the way of life of the district's pioneers.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the school.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an example of mid-19th-century stone construction which has been little altered and demonstrates the range of building materials and construction techniques of the period.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Misses Sophy, Harriet and Elizabeth Tuck, significant early teachers in Kenton Valley.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1854-79.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 57-8 & 61-3.
- Reid, Kathryn 1980-81, *Nether Hill*, High School Report, Birdwood High School.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 313-16.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1850s-70s.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 17 (May 1882).
- Verbal: Rosemary Roland.

Netherhill (house & dairy)**Place no.: KV5**

Significant fabric	Stone four-roomed house (c1850) and stone dairy (c1876).		
Address	Netherhill Road, Kenton Valley 5233		
Land Description	Lot 30, Section 6185, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CTs 5636/655 & 5826/894	Assessment no.	18772
Owner	Douglas Reid & Assoc., PO Box 47, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i> , local (KV03)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV Netherhill House #3.jpg		



Netherhill house from north-east, May 2001

Netherhill (house, dairy & tree)**Place no.: KV5****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

One of the earliest settlers in the Kenton Valley area was Mr Lillecrapp, a Justice of the Peace who arrived in Kenton Valley in 1849. He established a property which he called Nether Hill in honour of his wife's home town Nether Bridge, and meaning 'beneath a hill'. Lillecrapp initially constructed a four-roomed cottage. Lillecrapp was also prominent as a local Justice of the Peace and member of the first 'Board of Advice'. In about 1876, John Hooper added a detached dairy to the rear of the cottage. The cottage was then extended to create a larger house during the late 19th century, and additional rooms were also added in 1914. During this latter period, the building was owned by the Sandercocks and the contractor for the additions were Keiger & Michael. Major produce of the farm has been timber (especially wattle-bark), dairy and fruit. Between 1950 & 70 sheep were run on the property, and shearing quarters were erected using a transportable building from Adelaide which had been nurses quarters during the war.

Original four-roomed cottage constructed of local stone (including locally-mined soapstone blocks), with mud and horsehair, and a corrugated-iron roof (originally timber shingles made of stringy-bark). Dairy added in mid 1870s. External timberwork includes redwood sills and window-frames. Internal joinery is cedar with red gum floor boards (buted rather than tongue and groove). The formerly detached stone dairy (c1876) is located to the rear of the original house.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest buildings in the Kenton Valley area, and has significant associations with its early settlement and farming development. The house is also a notable landmark on Netherhill Road.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an early farmhouse and cellar in the Kenton Valley district which has significant associations with its development, as well as having provided the name for the road on which it is located.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely William Lillecrapp, significant early settler, farmer and JP in the district.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being part of a notable farm group on the Netherhill Road.

REFERENCES

- Back to Mount Torrens Centenary Committee 1937, *Back to Mount Torrens Centenary Celebrations*, [unpag].
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 371.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1854-66.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, p 129.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 57-8.
- Reid, Kathryn 1980-81, *Nether Hill*, High School Report, Birdwood High School.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 315-6.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1850s-70s.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 17 (May 1882).
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Woodlands farmhouse & outbuilding**Place no.: KV6**

Significant fabric	Stone house with hipped roof and stone outbuilding to south.		
Address	Woodlands Rd, Kenton Valley, 5133		
Land Description	Pieces 34 & 35, Section 6387, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5298/274	Assessment no.	16053
Owner	KJ Kaeding, PO Box 126, Lobethal SA 5241		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV house Woodlands Rd.jpg		



Woodlands farmhouse from west, 2001

Woodlands farmhouse & outbuilding**Place no.: KV6****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Kenton Valley is an area between Lobethal and Gumeracha which was named by WB Randell, founder of Gumeracha and the Kenton Park property. Most of the Kenton Valley area was originally owned by the SA Company, who subdivided the valley in 1853. The earliest community buildings were the Aenon Baptist Chapel (1849), the Hartley Vale Primitive Methodist chapel (1846, and also the local school from 1855), and the post office (1873). The earliest settlers in this area mostly built single-storey cottages using local stone and simple and practical designs which would suit their lifestyles. Several well-preserved examples of these early stone pioneer cottages survive, two on Woodlands Road and one in Netherhill Road. The cottage set well back from Woodlands Road on section 6387 has been disused for some time, and survives as a monument to the early settlement of the area. Because of its disuse, it has been remarkably little altered and still displays much information about the original construction techniques and way of life of its builders. In 1853, section 6387 was owned by Thomas Backman who was recorded as having a stone house and outhouses on his 160-acre property. Later owners included Thomas Yetman and Sarah Spiller, with 20 acres of the property going to Josh Morris in the 1860s.

Single-storey stone cottage which resembles a pair of attached symmetrical cottages. The building is constructed of stone, with the northerly section being faced with cut-stone blocks (soapstone or limestone), over all of which is a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Surviving features of this building are timber lintels, some timber frames to openings, part of a timber front door, and two chimneys. The walls of a (formerly) gable-roofed stone outbuilding (cellar?) with cut-stone dressings survives to the south of the cottage.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This little-altered 1850s stone farmhouse and outbuilding displays the lifestyle and construction techniques of the original pioneering farmers in this district, and has important associations with the early settlement and development of the Kenton Valley area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the pioneering farming development of this area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being a well-preserved early settlers' cottage which demonstrates aspects of the way of life of the district's pioneers.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an example of 1850s stone construction which has been little altered and demonstrates the range of building materials and construction techniques of the period.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being an isolated farmhouse set among grassy hills not far from Woodlands Road.*

REFERENCES

- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 371.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1854-79.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 57-8.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1850s-70s.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Hawthorn Farm, cottage, cellar & well**Place no.: KV7**

Significant fabric	Stone farmhouse constructed using stone blocks with timber shingles and hand-adzed timber fittings, stone cellar with gable roof, and stone-lined well.
---------------------------	---

Address	Woodlands Road, Kenton Valley 5233	
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 6210, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5087/733	Assessment no. 16063
Owner	RB & MR Tebber, 31 Church St, Hahndorf SA 5245	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV Hawthorn Farm #2.jpg
-----------------------	--



Hawthorn Farm from north, 2001

Hawthorn Farm, cottage, cellar & well**Place no.: KV7****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Kenton Valley is an area between Lobethal and Gumeracha which was named by WB Randell, founder of Gumeracha and the Kenton Park property. Most of Kenton Valley was originally owned by the SA Company, who subdivided the valley in 1853. The earliest community buildings were the Aenon Baptist Chapel (1849), the Hartley Vale Primitive Methodist chapel (1846, and also the local school from 1855), and the post office (1873). The earliest settlers in this area mostly built single-storey cottages using local stone and simple and practical designs which would suit their lifestyles. Several well-preserved examples of these early stone pioneer cottages survive, two on Woodlands Road and one in Netherhill Road. The mid-19th-century cottage on section 6210, Woodlands Road is an excellent surviving example of a pioneer cottage of the area. The land on which it was located was owned by Thomas Sinkinson by 1862, and he was recorded as having huts and an outbuilding on his property. By the 1880s, there were at least five stone buildings on the property and it was known as 'Sinketown'. The two remaining buildings comprise a stone cottage and cellar on Woodlands Road. These retain many original features including internally, which adds to their significance and interpretative qualities. The property also remained in the Sinkinson family until the 1960s, providing 100 years of continuous ownership which also adds to the significance of the property. The Sinkinsons have been recorded variously as farmers and miners, as at one time they had a gold mine on their property.

Single-storey cottage constructed of large blocks of stone for facade and dressings, with a hipped corrugated-iron roof covering part of the original timber shingle roof. Features include timber-framed multi-paned casement windows, a raked verandah with timber posts, a chimney to the eastern wall, and internally a large fireplace with a hand-adzed red-gum mantle-piece. There is also a late-19th-century stone lean-to extension to rear (south). To the west of the house is a detached stone dairy/cellar with a corrugated-iron gable roof. There is also an early well which is stone-lined and has a depth of 7.5 metres.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This well-preserved mid-19th-century cottage and cellar demonstrate the way of life and construction techniques of the pioneering farmers in this district, and have important associations with the early development of this area between Kenton Valley and Mount Torrens, and with the important local farming family the Sinkinsons.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the mid-19th-century settlement of the farming area between Kenton Valley and Mount Torrens.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being a well-preserved early settlers' cottage which demonstrates aspects of the way of life of the district's pioneers.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an excellent surviving example of early construction techniques & design, especially displaying early stonework using cut-stone blocks, use of timber shingles for roofing & hand-adzed timbers used for the construction of the verandah and mantle-piece.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Sinkinson family, important local farmers who owned this property for over 100 years.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1862, 1866.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1850s-70s.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold, Robyn Taylor & Chris Weston.

former settlers' cottage, Burford Hill Road**Place no.: KV8****Significant fabric**

Stone cottage (c1850s) with stone lean-to, and late C19 stone addition, including stone and red-brick dressings, cgi roofs and timber lintels.

Address

Burford Hill Rd, Kenton Valley, 5133

Land Description

Lot 2, Section 6528, Hundred of Talunga

Certificate of Title

CT 5208/289

Assessment no. 16050**Owner**

SJ Philcox, PO Box 137, Gumeracha SA 5233

State Heritage Status

Nil

HSA File No.: Nil**Other Assessments**

Nil

Photo filename

Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV settlers' cottage BH Rd.jpg



Former settlers' cottage from south-west, September 2002

former settlers' cottage, Burford Hill Road**Place no.: KV8**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Kenton Valley is an area between Lobethal and Gumeracha which was named by WB Randell, founder of Gumeracha and the Kenton Park property. Most of the Kenton Valley area was originally owned by the SA Company, who subdivided the valley in 1853. The earliest community buildings were the Aenon Baptist Chapel (1849), the Hartley Vale Primitive Methodist chapel (1846, and also the local school from 1855), and the post office (1873). The earliest settlers in this area mostly built single-storey cottages using local stone and simple and practical designs which would suit their lifestyles. Several examples of these early stone pioneer cottages survive on Burford Hill Road, Woodlands Road and Netherhill Road. One of the oldest surviving settlers' cottages in this area is located on section 6528 near the corner of the Woodlands and Burford Hill Roads. This cottage appears to have been constructed in the early 1850s, possibly by German settlers to the area. The first parts of the residence to be constructed were the low stone cottage with stone dressings and an attached stone lean-to (possibly used as a barn or cellar). During the late 19th century, the cottage was extended, with an 'English-style' stone and red-brick section added. During the mid and late-20th century, timber-framed extensions were added on several sides of the original stone building, so that it is now almost entirely enclosed within non-contributory additions.

Single-storey stone cottage with stone lean-to (c1850s) with a cgi gable roof to cottage and skillion roof to lean-to (originally both timber shingle roofs) and timber lintels over openings, also late-19th-century (c1890s) stone addition with red-brick dressings and cgi gable roof, with features including flat-arches over openings. [Excluding timber-framed 20th-century additions to north, west and east.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest residences in the Kenton Valley area, and displays a typical pattern of growth with the original c1850s section having been extended in c1890s and again in the latter part of the 20th century, thus displaying information about the lifestyle and construction techniques of farming families in this district and having important associations with the early settlement and development of the Kenton Valley area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the pioneering farming development of this area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an example of c1850s and late-19th-century stone construction, including details such as timber lintels and red-brick flat-arches over openings.*

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 57-8.
- Verbal: Tracy Philcox.

Farmhouse, slab shed, stone barn & sheds**Place no.: KV9**

Significant fabric	Stone house with cgi hipped roof, raked verandah on timber posts, timber-framed openings, also timber-framed and timber-slab clad shed, remains of stone barn, and timber-framed sheds with cgi cladding.		
Address	Burford Hill Rd, Kenton Valley, 5133		
Land Description	Lots 19-20, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5298/159	Assessment no.	16069
Owner	JJ & WA Porter, c/o W Cornish, PO Box 221, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV farm Burford Hill Rd.jpg		



Stone and slab farm buildings from south, 2002

Farmhouse, slab shed, stone barn & sheds**Place no.: KV9****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Kenton Valley is an area between Lobethal and Gumeracha which was named by WB Randell, founder of Gumeracha and the Kenton Park property. Most of the Kenton Valley area was originally owned by the SA Company, who subdivided the valley in 1853. The earliest community buildings were the Aenon Baptist Chapel (1849), the Hartley Vale Primitive Methodist chapel (1846, and also the local school from 1855), and the post office (1873). The earliest settlers in this area mostly built single-storey cottages using local stone and simple and practical designs which would suit their lifestyles. Several well-preserved examples of these early stone pioneer cottages survive on Burford Hill Road, Woodlands Road and Netherhill Road. A significant group of farm building survives on Burford Hill Road which demonstrates a farm's development during the 19th century. Buildings include the remains a large stone barn and a timber-slab shed, both of which show the construction techniques used since the earliest settlement in the area, and a symmetrical farmhouse in the style of the later 19th century. These buildings are now little used, and the farmhouse is in a deteriorating condition, while the large stone barn is now a ruin.

Single-storey symmetrical stone house facing Burford Hill Road, with a hipped cgi roof, timber-framed windows double-hung sash windows and a raked cgi verandah on timber posts. Also a timber-framed and timber-slab-clad shed attached to rear (south) of house. Detached farm buildings to the rear (south) of the farmhouse include the ruins of a barn constructed of large stone blocks with stone dressings with attached timber-framed slab-clad shed with a skillion roof; a large corrugated-iron and slab-clad shed with a frame constructed using tree trunks, some internal slab partitions and a cgi skillion roof; ruins of another stone building; and some timber post-and-rail fencing and stockyards.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This group of 19th-century stone and timber farm buildings displays the lifestyle and construction techniques of the pioneering farmers in this district, and has important associations with the early settlement and farming development of the Kenton Valley area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the 19th-century farming development of this area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being a group of farm buildings which demonstrate aspects of the way of life of the early farming families in the district.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying several significant early construction methods in the area, especially the use of stone blocks for permanent constructions, the early use of timber slabs to clad huts and sheds, and the use of tree trunks as timber-framing in larger sheds.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1854-79.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 57-8.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1850s-70s.

former farmhouse, Burford Hill Road**Place no.: KV10****Significant fabric** Stone house with chimneys and cgi roof.**Address** Burford Hill Rd, Kenton Valley, 5133
Land Description Section 6192, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CTs 5829/726 & 5397/362
Owner GD Wicks, RSD 10, Gumeracha SA 5233**Assessment no.** 16045**State Heritage Status** Nil
Other Assessments Nil**HSA File No.:** Nil**Photo filename** Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV farmhouse Burford Hill Rd.jpg*Farmhouse, Burford Hill Road, from south, 2002*

former farmhouse, Burford Hill Road**Place no.: KV10****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Kenton Valley is an area between Lobethal and Gumeracha which was named by WB Randell, founder of Gumeracha and the Kenton Park property. Most of the Kenton Valley area was originally owned by the SA Company, who subdivided the valley in 1853. The earliest community buildings were the Aenon Baptist Chapel (1849), the Hartley Vale Primitive Methodist chapel (1846, and also the local school from 1855), and the post office (1873). The earliest settlers in this area mostly built single-storey cottages using local stone and simple and practical designs which would suit their lifestyles. Several well-preserved examples of these early stone pioneer cottages survive on Burford Hill Road, Woodlands Road and Netherhill Road. The cottage set well back to the north of Burford Hill Road on section 6192 is now little used and has been little altered during the 20th century, thus retaining a high integrity and surviving as a monument to the early settlement of the area. The former farmhouse still displays much information about the original construction techniques and way of life of the family which originally constructed and lived in the farmhouse.

Single-storey 'long' stone cottage with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron roof which is hipped to west and gabled to east. Surviving features of this building include timber frames to openings and a pair of chimneys.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This little-altered 1850s stone farmhouse displays the lifestyle and construction techniques of the original pioneering farmers in this district, and has important associations with the early settlement and development of the Kenton Valley area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the pioneering farming development of this area.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being a well-preserved early settlers' cottage which demonstrates aspects of the way of life of the district's pioneers.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being an example of 1850s stone construction which has been little altered and demonstrates the range of building materials and construction techniques of the period.*

REFERENCES

- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, pp 57-8.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1850s-70s.

Timber-slab shed**Place no.: KV11**

Significant fabric	Timber-framed outbuilding with timber-slab cladding and a raked corrugated-iron roof.		
Address	Retreat Valley Rd, near Kenton Valley, 5233		
Land Description	Lot 83, Section 6312, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5723/593		
Owner	JD & J O'Dea, PO Box 4, Gumeracha SA 5233		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kenton Valley\KV11.jpg		

*Slab farm building from south, 2002*

Timber-slab shed**Place no.: KV11**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Since the late 1830s when the first European settlers arrived in the Gumeracha area, the major industries of the area has been farming and fruit growing. The first settlers generally constructed timber slab huts and farm buildings, and then later were usually able to construct more permanent stone structures. Some farmers continued to use the traditional method of slab construction during the late-19th and even into the 20th century. The advent of galvanised-iron sheds saw the demise of the traditional timber farm buildings, and many were gradually replaced, with the result that few now survive. A good example of this early type of farm building survives at the farm on Retreat Valley Road, located near the corner of O'Dea Road.

Single-storey farm building consisting of a timber-frame clad with timber slabs (several of them particularly wide) and covered with a raked corrugated-iron roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This timber-slab farm building demonstrates the way of life and construction methods of early farmers in the area and has significant associations with the farming development of the area around Cudlee Creek and Kenton Valley.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early farming development of the Kenton Valley and Cudlee Creek area.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the way of life of the early settlers in the area, and in particular the type of farm buildings in which they worked.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a timber-slab farm building which demonstrates the typical construction techniques of many pioneering local farmers and includes some particularly wide timbers.
-

REFERENCES

- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*.
- Sedsman, Ronald 1947, *They Sowed the Seeds, being an Historical Glimpse of Cudlee Creek & District 1840 to 1947*.
- Verbal: Harold Redden.

Cottage, 5 Emma St**Place no.: KB02**

Significant fabric Timber-framed house with gable roof and pressed-metal cladding to facade.

Address 5 Emma St, Kersbrook, 5231
Land Description Lot 3, Section 5519, Hundred of Para Wirra
Certificate of Title CT 5285/560
Owner A Powell, c/o Post Office, Kersbrook SA 5231**Assessment no.** 16255

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Included in Kersbrook Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation KB18

Photo filename Local Photos\Kersbrook town\KB 5 Emma St.jpg

5 Emma St from north-west, 2001

Cottage, 5 Emma St**Place no.: KB02****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

There have been several phases of development in the township of Kersbrook, the most significant being the establishment phase during the late 1840s, 1850s and early 1860s. Another significant period of development was during the early 20th century, when a number of timber-framed residences were constructed in the side streets of the town. The best example of this phase and type of residential development is located at 5 Emma Street. Not only is it well-preserved with most of its original features, but it is also located in a relatively prominent position, being visible from both Scott & Emma Streets.

Single-storey timber-framed cottage with pressed-metal cladding (stone-profile) to front and corrugated-iron cladding to side and rear, and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Symmetrical facade has a central timber door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows, over which is a corrugated-iron verandah with mini-orb balustrading.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the best-preserved example of an early-20th-century timber-framed cottage in Kersbrook and as such has important associations with that phase of residential development in the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early 20th-century development of the town of Kersbrook.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being the best example of a type of residence which was commonly constructed in Kersbrook during the early 20th century.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good local example of early-20th-century house construction.

REFERENCES

- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 167 & 190.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 267-8.

Kersbrook Primary School, school & former residence **Place no.: KB08**

Significant fabric Stone school building and stone residence with red-brick dressings.

Address	Kent Rd, Kersbrook, 5231	
Land Description	Lot 2, Section 5520, Hundred of Para Wirra	
Certificate of Title	CT 5516/454	Assessment no. 16321
Owner	Department of Education, Training & Employment, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation KB15	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB School.jpg
-----------------------	--------------------------------------



Kersbrook Primary School from south-east, 2001

Kersbrook Primary School, school & former residence**Place no.: KB08****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Although the township of Maidstone was not officially founded until 1858, there were many settlers in the area by the end of the 1840s, and when Bowden helped to found a Wesleyan Church in 1849, and Carman established his Wheatsheaf Hotel in 1851, and smithy and wheelwright's shop soon afterwards, the nucleus of a potential township was created. By the year following the opening of the hotel, the Kersbrook school was first recorded. 1852 was, in fact, the year of South Australia's first official list of schools. In that year, the school at Kersbrook was being taught by Patrick Maitland, probably from his own home. Subsequent teachers William, May and Thomas Vercoe (1853-54, 1855-56 & 1857-74 respectively) all taught in a private house. In February 1868, a school building in Kersbrook was advertised for sale in the *Observer*. In the same year (1868), £134 5s were paid by the Central Board of Education for the erection of a stone school building at Kersbrook. The completed building cost £317 3s 5d, the rest being covered by the local community. The new school building was opened on 23 March 1868. A teacher's residence was constructed in 1883 for £487. Many other buildings have been added to the school during the 20th century, and the original school and school residence now form the entrance to the school.

Single-storey **school** building constructed of painted stone (mostly dressed sandstone, some tuck-pointed) and dressings (some projecting) with projecting pilaster-style corner quoins, and a corrugated-iron gable roof. There are four rectangular timber-framed windows to each side (varied sizes), [windows to north having corrugated-iron hoods]. Other features include a projecting plinth, timber bargeboards, projecting ventilators to roof, and a former chimney to south wall (now a buttress). The former school **residence** is constructed of stone with red-brick dressings and a red-painted hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed double-hung divided sash windows, a concave corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts, a timber door with fanlight above, red-brick string-coursing, and brick-framed ventilators to walls.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest stone schools in the district, and it and the 1883 residence have significant associations with the early development of the town, and the educational development of the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the oldest schools in the district and having significant associations with the early development of Kersbrook and with the development of education in the area.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the school.

REFERENCES

- Education Department of South Australia 1987, *Kersbrook Primary School: a small schools project of the Education Department of South Australia*.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, p 13.
- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 167 & 190.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 1441.
- *Observer, the*, 1 February 1868 p 1e, & 22 February 1868 p 16c.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 21, 257-8.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Bowden's barn**Place no.: KB09**

Significant fabric	Barn constructed using hand-adzed upright posts framing stone walls with limestone mortar.		
Address	Chain Ponds/Lyndoch Rd, Kersbrook, 5231		
Land Description	Lot 91, Section 6085, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5357/100		
Owner	J & P Brooker, 64a Sydney St, Glenunga SA 5064		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation KB10		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Bowden' s barn #2.jpg		



Bowden's barn from south-west, 2001

Bowden's barn**Place no.: KB09****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

One of the first settlers in the Kersbrook area, and the man who chose the name which eventually became that of the town was John Bowden. Bowden arrived in South Australia in 1837 where he worked as a dairy manager for the South Australian Company before taking up 80 acres in the southern part of the Chain of Ponds valley in 1842. Bowden called his property 'Kersbrook' after the Cornish farm where he was born. He constructed a two-storey house, several huts and a half-timbered barn at Kersbrook, and the latter is all that survives from this original property. The barn is located at the southern edge of today's township. Bowden was also instrumental in the construction of the 1849 Wesleyan Chapel just outside the current township. A new farmhouse was built adjacent to the road in about the 1930s.

Single-storey barn constructed using a combination of stone and timber construction, with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. The barn walls comprise roughly adzed upright timbers, filled in with wall panels of local stone with limestone mortar. There are several openings to the barn including a timber door to south.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest surviving building in the Kersbrook area, and has significant associations with early settler John Bowden and his important property of Kersbrook. It is also a significant surviving example of use of hand-adzed timbers, and early post construction with stone infill.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having close associations with the first settlement of the area, with the foundation and naming of the town of Kersbrook, and with farming development in the area.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being an excellent surviving example of an early barn displaying the farming needs of the pioneers in this area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding surviving example of post construction methods, including demonstration of use of hand-adzed timbers, and early stone construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely John Bowden, the significant pioneer whose Kersbrook property helped to define the location and name of the future township.

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 13, 15.
- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 167 & 190.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 257-8.
- South Australian Directories.

Church of Christ**Place no.: KB11****Significant fabric** Original stone church and red-brick extension.**Address** 10 Scott St, Kersbrook, 5231**Land Description** Lots 14 & 15, Section 5519, Hundred of Para Wirra**Certificate of Title** CT 5098/431-2**Assessment no.** 16282**Owner** Churches of Christ in SA Inc, 263 Melbourne St, North Adelaide SA 5006**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Included in Kersbrook Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation KB09

Photo filename Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Church of Christ.jpg*Church of Christ from north-west, 2001*

Church of Christ**Place no.: KB11**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Maidstone was founded in 1858, and already there had been a Wesleyan Church not far from the centre of the township for nine years, and a hotel for seven. However, the Wesleyan Chapel did not cater for all of the local population, and by 1863, a group of stalwart Church of Christ followers constructed their own chapel within the Maidstone township. The Chapel was called the Bethesda Chapel, and has served the community for 138 years. The first minister was Thomas Vercoe (1863-66), followed by Albert Pascoe (1866-91). Another long-serving officer of the church was Frank Fullston, who was secretary for 38 years. An attractively detailed red-brick extension (vestry, etc) was added to the north a few decades after its foundation.

Single-storey church constructed of local random rubble with rendered dressings (projecting to front and flush to side) and a corrugated-iron gable roof. In the centre of the front (west) gable is a stone inscribed 'Bethesda Chapel AD 1863', beneath which is a scroll reading Church of Christ. The front entry to the church (east) is via a gable-roofed porch with projecting quoins and a rectangular timber entry door to side. Both porch and church gables have timber bargeboards surmounted by a projecting cross-shaped finial. To each side of church (north and south) there are three lancet windows with projecting sills as well as two triangular vents in the roof. A later red-brick extension with red-brick chimney, pointed-arch window, flat-arch-topped door and brick-capped parapet wall has been added to north. [There is also a non-contributory late-20th-century extension further to the north.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest Church of Christ in the Torrens Valley area, and is the second-oldest church in Kersbrook as well as its third-oldest community building. As such, it has had long associations with local residents and with the early development of the town and area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the earliest community buildings in Kersbrook and having significant associations with the early development of the town, especially its religious development.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the church.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a prominent church building located on the main road through Kersbrook.
-

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 11-16.
- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 167 & 190.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 168.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 255-6.

Kersbrook Institute**Place no.: KB12**

Significant fabric Large stone building with brick detailing and stone lean-to extension.

Address 13 Scott St, Kersbrook, 5231**Land Description** Lot 427, Section 5519, Hundred of Para Wirra**Certificate of Title** CT 5830/426**Assessment no.** 18741**Owner** Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244

State Heritage Status Nil**HSA file no.** 13158**Other Assessments**

- Included in Kersbrook Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
 - Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation KB12
-

Photo filename Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Institute #2.jpg

Kersbrook Institute from east, 2001

Kersbrook Institute**Place no.: KB12**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Kersbrook has become an important town in the Torrens Valley area. The first farmers settlers arrived in the area in the early 1840s, and by 1849, the first community building was erected, the Wesleyan Church. During the 1850s, the settlement began to extend in size and significance, with the establishment of the Wheatsheaf Inn in 1851, a smithy and wheelwrights in the early 50s, and finally the formal township subdivision of Maidstone in 1858. Ten years later, the district's local Council of Para Wirra chose the town of Maidstone for its headquarters. By this time, the town also had another church, but no local hall or institute. The need for such a local building was felt by the community, and by the early 20th century, plans for the construction of an institute began to take shape. A central location was chosen for the building, and a foundation stone was laid by Angus Parsons (Minister of Education) on 20 March 1915. The building was completed later that year and became an important part of community life.

Large-scale single-storey building constructed of coursed blocks of sandstone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. The front facade (east) has a central projecting entry statement within which is a double-door (timber) with a pointed-arch fanlight. This entry statement is flanked by blind windows with Tudor arches and topped with a gable decorated with false half-timbering filled in with pebble-dash render. The foundation stone to the bottom left of the entrance is inscribed: 'this stone was laid by the Hon. H. Angus Parsons MP Minister of Education. March 20, 1915.' The gable end also has timber barge-boards, a central ventilator, feature red brick detailing including quoins and a three-deep band of red-brick stretcher running underneath the windows all the way around the original building. To each side (north and south) the institute has four timber-framed windows with Tudor arches. Extensions to the rear of the building include a stone extension, [a later rendered extension, and a later still red-brick extension], all under a continuous skillion roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an important community building which has significant associations with the early 20th-century development of Kersbrook.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early 20th-century community development of Kersbrook.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those members of the community who have used the building.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a prominent building located on the main street through Kersbrook.*
-

REFERENCES

- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 167 & 190.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 261-2.
- State Heritage Branch, file 13158.

House, former Wheatsheaf Inn**Place no.: KB13**

Significant fabric	Stone building with 19 th -century additions and timber hitching posts.
---------------------------	--

Address	36a Scott St, Kersbrook, 5231	Assessment no. 19006
Land Description	Lot 93, Section 6145, Hundred of Para Wirra	
Certificate of Title	CT 5772/180	
Owner	RA & M Spearitt, c/o General Store, Kersbrook SA 5231	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in Kersbrook Historic (Conservation) Policy Area • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation KB11 	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB former hotel.jpg
-----------------------	--



former Wheatsheaf Hotel from north-west, 2001

House, former Wheatsheaf Inn**Place no.: KB13****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The most crucial figure associated with the foundation of the town of Kersbrook (originally Maidstone) was William Carman. Carman was a blacksmith from Kent with a well-developed entrepreneurial streak. In the 1840s he established a small business on Currie Street in Adelaide, and in 1851 he moved into the Chain of Ponds district, working as a blacksmith at the Enterprise Copper Mine and leasing part of section 6145 from John Ridley, an early non-resident landowner in the Kersbrook area. By the end of 1851, Carman was the licensee of the Wheatsheaf Inn which was cleverly situated along the government road leading to the Enterprise Copper Mine near Williamstown. He also established a smithy and wheelwright's next to the hotel during the early 1850s. These developments proved moderately successful, and he was soon able to purchase section 6145 and the adjoining 5519 from Ridley. By 1858, several huts and cottages had appeared around the hotel, and in October 1858, Carman lodged the plans for the new subdivision of 'Maidstone' with the Lands Department. Carman soon sold some of the new allotments, but his new town did not prove as profitable as he had hoped and he eventually left Kersbrook during the 1860s. Not only did Carman establish the town of Maidstone, and before that the Wheatsheaf Hotel, but he served as licensee of the latter for seven years. He first took out the license in 1851, and in 1856 it was taken over by J Vockins for a year before then reverting to Carman for another two years. From 1859, the licensees were H & A Glover, O Anderson, F Jolley, P O'Neill and R Kurll. The last publican of the Wheatsheaf was Thomas E Berry, who took up the license in 1871, only to close the hotel in the following year. The hotel was then converted to a residence, and it was over 100 years before Kersbrook regained a public house, although the town's new hotel is located at the northern end of Scott Street.

Single-storey stone residence (originally hotel) with rendered walls and dressings and hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a raked corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts, timber-framed double-hung sash windows and red-brick chimneys. [There is a lean-to extension to rear.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This was the first permanent building in Maidstone proper, and was a significant catalyst in the establishment and early development of the township, as well as having significant associations with the town's founder William Carman.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the oldest surviving building in the original township in Maidstone, as well as an important catalyst for the establishment and survival of the town which is now known as Kersbrook.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who used the hotel.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely William Carman and the foundation of Kersbrook (originally Maidstone).

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 11-13 & 16.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, pp 2:33 & 3:673.
- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 167 & 190.
- *The Observer*, 26 May 1917, p 33, Obituary for Mrs W Carman.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 259-60.
- State Heritage Branch files.

former Jones Cottage**Place no.: KB18**

Significant fabric	Stone cottage with stone dressings, chimney and buttresses, timber-framed openings, and a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof.		
Address	Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd, Kersbrook, 5231		
Land Description	Pieces 98 & 99, Section 6086, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5336/300	Assessment no.	16295
Owner	NB & AG James, Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd, Kersbrook SA 5231		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	• National Trust of South Australia, file		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Heysen cottage.jpg		



Former Jones Cottage from north-east, 2001

former Jones Cottage**Place no.: KB18****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The Kersbrook area was settled from the 1840s, when farmers such as John Bowden took up large areas of land for farming. Other early settlers in the Chain of Ponds and Kersbrook area included members of the Goodes Family. By 1866, William Goodes owned and occupied a house and garden on section 6089. Meanwhile, in 1866 Thomas Goodes occupied a hut on section 6086, land which was owned by the South Australian Company. Soon afterwards, a stone cottage was constructed on this section. During the early 20th century, the cottage was owned by Mr Jones and his sister. They were visited there by significant Australian painter Hans Heysen, who included the cottage in one of his studies. A new larger house was constructed not far from the original cottage, and by the 1970s, the National Trust described the cottage owned by Brian Jones as a 'tumbledown cottage'. More recently, the cottage has been restored.

Single-storey German settlers' cottage constructed of local stone with stone dressings and a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron gable roof. Symmetrical facade has a central four-panelled timber door flanked by timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows. Features include two large stone buttresses to north, a stone chimney to south, and timber bargeboards. There is also a raked corrugated-iron verandah resting on timber posts to east, and a lean-to to west.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early stone cottage has significant associations with the 19th-century development of the area, with prominent local farmers Thomas Goodes and the Jones family, and with significant artist Hans Heysen. It also displays early stone construction methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the 19th-century settlement and farming development of the area between Chain of Ponds and Kersbrook.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying early stone construction techniques.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely significant local farmers Thomas Goodes and the Jones family, and prominent Australian painter Hans Heysen.*

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2551.
- South Australian Directories.
- Stark, Paul 1979, *Project 9 Volume 1*.

Kersbrook Uniting Church & cemetery**Place no.: KB19**

Significant fabric	Stone church, 19 th -century stone gravestones and iron railings in cemetery, stone wall of former stable, surviving mature trees in cemetery excepting those which are damaging or compromising significant gravestones.		
Address	Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd, near Kersbrook, 5231		
Land Description	Lot 100, Section 6146, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5696/430	Assessment no. 16306	
Owner	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust, 33 Pirie St, Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Uniting Church #2.jpg		



Kersbrook Uniting Church from east, 2001

Kersbrook Uniting Church & cemetery

Place no.: KB19

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

One of the earliest settlers to the Kersbrook area was the pioneer who bestowed its name, John Bowden. Bowden established his 80-acre property of 'Kersbrook' in 1842, soon building himself a house and a half-timbered barn. He was a staunch Methodist, and in 1849, he assisted with the construction of a Wesleyan Chapel across the road from his property. Soon after the construction of the chapel a cemetery was also established, the gravestones of which are now interspersed amongst the mature trees which were also planted by the early Wesleyan settlers. The earliest located gravestones in this cemetery date from the 1860s. By 1866, the rest of section 6146 where the church was located was occupied by two separate 40-acre farms, James Hooper's Ward Farm and Francis Telfer's Maccootta. By Methodist Union in 1901, Kersbrook was part of the Gumeracha circuit. However the Gumeracha church had not been built until 1860, and services had not begun there until the late 1850s, so Kersbrook was earlier. In 1977, the church became a member of the Uniting Church in Australia.

Single-storey **church** building constructed of local stone with projecting pilaster-style stone dressings to corners and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Front (east) facade of church has a [non-contributory flat-roofed central porch dating from the 20th century] above which is a small pointed-arch belfry atop the gable. Each side of the church (north and south) is rendered with lancet windows with projecting sills. To the rear of the church is a hall & kitchen extension with a redbrick chimney. The **graveyard** to the west of the church is dominated by mature trees, some of which are damaging the early graves and gravestones. 19th-century gravestones are mostly marble or slate with curved tops, and some have simple wrought-iron fencing. It is preferable that the gravestone are maintained, and that trees are judiciously managed so that as many as possible are retained, except where grave-sites are being severely compromised. To the north-east of the church are some surviving stone walls from the original **stables** [these have been included in a new building during the late 20th century]. There is also an avenue of cypresses marking the path from the road to the church and graveyard.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the second-oldest building in Kersbrook, and has significant associations with pioneer John Bowden, and with the early development of the town and area as well as its religious development. The cemetery also displays excellent examples of mid-to-late-19th-century gravestones and railings. The church and its row of cypresses also form a notable landmark along the main road to Kersbrook.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the oldest Wesleyan church in the district and one of its earliest churches, being the earliest community building in the Kersbrook area, and having significant associations with the early development of Kersbrook, particularly its early religious and community development, and with significant pioneer John Bowden.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the church or are associated with those buried in the cemetery.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine early example of stone church construction and cemetery detailing.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely John Bowden, significant early pioneer of Kersbrook.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a notable building highlighted by the avenue of trees between it and the main road through Kersbrook.
- (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area*, being a group of mature trees within the cemetery, as well as an avenue of mature trees along the boundary of the churchyard.

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 11-13.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 425.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 425.

Willomurra, homestead & barn**Place no.: KB20**

Significant fabric	Stone house (19 th -century fabric) with return verandah and detached two-storey stone barn.		
Address	Little Para Rd, near Kersbrook, 5231		
Land Description	Pieces 5-8, Section 1549, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5224/287		
Owner	HJ Jennings, Willomurra, Kersbrook SA 5231		
		Assessment no.	16677
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i> , local recommendation KB03		
		HSA file no.	Nil
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Willomurra #2.jpg		



Willomurra from west, 2001

Willomurra, homestead & barn**Place no.: KB20****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The house now known as Willomurra was built by the significant local family the Scotts. Thomas Scott (c1805-1881) was a shepherd who arrived in South Australia with his family in 1839. By the end of that year, he had purchased land in the northern part of the Chain of Ponds valley and established the property of Deloraine. Thomas and Betty's second son William was also a significant figure in the early history of Kersbrook. After Carman subdivided the township of Maidstone in 1858, William Scott purchased lots 25 & 26. He constructed a slab and daub cottage on lot 25 (which still survives and is included in the State Heritage Register) as well as having a timber yard on lot 6 alongside the public road. He also held the mortgage of the Wheatsheaf Hotel for many years, and helped to finance some of the publicans. By 1866, William and Thomas Scott jointly owned several sections of land including section 1549, where William established a property called 'Woodland' (now known as Willomurra). The stone house was constructed at Woodland in 1875 and William and his family moved to the new house from Maidstone. After he left his High Street cottage, he rented it to John Chamberlain who purchased it in 1881. Meanwhile at Woodland, William ran sheep on his property, and a large two-storey barn was built not far from the house during the second half of the 19th century. The property is now the Willomurra Quarter Horse stud, with the original house having been extended and being used as a private residence.

Single-storey house constructed of sandstone with rendered dressings to openings and cut-stone dressings to corners and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a hipped raked corrugated-iron return verandah and multi-pane double-hung sash windows. There is also a two-storeyed stone barn to rear with red-brick dressings, a corrugated-iron gable roof, timber bargeboards, a timber loft door and other timber-framed openings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The homestead and barn at Willomurra (originally Woodland) has significant associations with the early development of this area, especially the farming development, as well as with the Scott family, especially William Scott. The house and barn also display early construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of the area, especially its farming development.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a house and barn which are both good examples of late-19th-century construction techniques in the area.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely William and Thomas Scott.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a large house located near the main road from Kersbrook to Williamstown.

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 11-13 & 16.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 550.
- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 253-4.
- South Australian Directories.

Ivanhoe, house & barn**Place no.: KB21**

Significant fabric	Stone house and two-level stone barn		
Address	Little Para Rd, near Kersbrook, 5231		
Land Description	Lot 38, Section 1552, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5551/159	Assessment no.	16685
Owner	CT Jenkins, Little Para Rd, near Kersbrook SA 5231		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Ivanhoe.jpg		



Ivanhoe from north-west, 2001

Ivanhoe, house & barn**Place no.: KB21****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

In 1866, section 1552 was part of Thomas and William Scott's sheep station 'Woodland'. The Scotts were a significant local family. Thomas Scott (c1805-1881) was a shepherd who arrived in South Australia with his family in 1839. By the end of that year, he had purchased land in the northern part of the Chain of Ponds valley and established the property of Deloraine. Thomas and Betty's second son William was also a significant figure in the early history of Kersbrook. After Carman subdivided the township of Maidstone in 1858, William Scott purchased lots 25 & 26. He constructed a slab and daub cottage on lot 25 (which still survives and is included in the State Heritage Register) as well as having a timber yard on lot 6 alongside the public road. He also held the mortgage of the Wheatsheaf Hotel for many years, and helped to finance some of the publicans. By 1866, William and Thomas Scott jointly owned several sections of land including section 1549, where William established a property called 'Woodland' (now known as Willomurra). A house was built there in about 1875, and later a two-storey barn was also added. Later in the 19th century, section 1552 to the south of the Woodland house was separated from the property, and by the early 20th century, a large house and two-storey barn (similar to the one at Woodland) had been built there facing the main road. This property, called Ivanhoe, remained in the Scott family until it was purchased by the current owners.

Single-storey c1910 house constructed of free stone with a symmetrical facade and hipped roof. Openings are timber framed and include paired double-hung sash windows and sidelights to front door. Other features include a bull-nosed corrugated-iron verandah resting on iron posts with restrained cast-iron detailing and moulded brick chimneys. Two-storeyed stone barn to rear with red-brick dressings, a corrugated-iron gable roof and loft doors to gable ends.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This large house and barn have significant associations with the early-20th-century farming development of the area and are good examples of building design and construction in the period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early-20th-century development of the area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being good examples of farmhouse and barn construction of the period.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a prominent house and barn located near the main road from Kersbrook to Williamstown.*

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*.
- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 11, 13 & 16.
- South Australian Directories.

Farmhouse, Ward Farm**Place no.: KB22**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone farmhouse with timber-framed openings, a raked corrugated-iron verandah and a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof.		
---------------------------	--	--	--

Address	Checker Hill Rd, Kersbrook, 5231		
Land Description	Lot 123, Section 6190, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5822/385		
Owner	MH Checker, c/- Post Office, Kersbrook SA 5231		

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		

Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook area\KB Farmhouse Checker Hill Rd.jpg		
-----------------------	--	--	--



farmhouse at Ward Farm from north-west, 2001

Farmhouse, Checker Hill Rd**Place no.: KB22**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Chain of Ponds district was first settled from the late 1830s, and by the 1840s several farmers had already established properties in the Kersbrook area including John Bowden, who established his property of Kersbrook in 1842. Another significant early settler was James Hooper, who established Ward Farm in the mid 19th century. Ward farm included part of section 6190, and during the late 19th century a German-style farmhouse was constructed on part of this section. This farmhouse formed the nucleus of a small group of farm buildings. Most of the farm buildings surviving at the complex were added during the 20th century, in the middle of which a second residence was also built. This farm is now owned by the Checker family, significant local landowners and farmers after whom Checker Hill Road is named.

Single-storey settlers' farmhouse constructed of local stone with rendered dressings and a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed openings and a raked corrugated-iron return verandah

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a good surviving example of a 19th-century farmhouse in the area between Chain of Ponds and Kersbrook, and has significant associations with the early farming development of the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an early farmhouse with significant associations with the 19th-century farming development of the area between Chain of Ponds and Kersbrook.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, demonstrating the design and construction techniques of 19th-century farmhouses in the area.
-

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Faull, J & G Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings: rural settlements in the Adelaide Hills SA*, pp 11-16.
- Local History Collection, *Kersbrook* [files].
- South Australian Directories.

House, Puddledock Farm**Place no.: KB23**

Significant fabric Original two-roomed stone cottage with gable roof and timber lintels.

Address Deloraine Rd, near Kersbrook/Forreston, 5231**Land Description** Block 291, Hundred of Para Wirra**Certificate of Title** CT 5487/154**Assessment no.** 16666**Owner** R & J Garnham, RSD 61 Deloraine Road, Gumeracha SA 5233

State Heritage Status Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation KB02

Photo filename Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB Puddledock farm ##.jpg

Puddledock farm from south, 2001

House, Puddledock Farm**Place no.: KB23**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1884, James Watts discovered gold north of Kersbrook and Forreston, and the settlement of Watts Gully was then established. The area between Watts Gully, Robertson, Deloraine and Synbank Roads were subdivided into large blocks, one of which was called lot 291. A stone cottage was constructed on this property during the second half of the 19th century. Due to the proximity of the forest, this cottage was called Forest Glade. From 1915, Forest Glade was the home of John Dicker and his family for some years. The current owners purchased the house in 1978, then spent six years restoring, reconstructing and extending it using similar materials and construction techniques to the original. The farmhouse remains a private dwelling and has also occasionally been used as a B&B since 1988.

Single-storey farmhouse constructed of local stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber lintels, projecting sills to windows, timber-framed casement windows (non-original) and timber front door. A similar gable-roofed extensions has been added to rear using similar proportions, construction techniques and materials to the original. There is also the remains of a stone cottage and outbuilding to the rear (north) of the house (adjacent to the creek), and a stone-lined well to the west of the house.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early cottage has significant associations with the late-19th-century development of the Kersbrook and Watts Gully area, and displays the way of life of the early settlers in this area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the late-19th-century development of this area.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, especially the way of life of the late-19th-century settlers in this area.*
-

REFERENCES

- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1860s-70s.
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 45-6.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 331.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 251.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Janice & Richard Garnham.

Watts Gully mine shaft**Place no.: KB27**

Significant fabric	Four-legged timber structure (windlass-support) above vertical underground shaft.	
Address	Watts Gully Road, near Kersbrook, 5231	
Land Description	Hundred of Para Wirra	
Certificate of Title	–	Assessment no. –
Owner	Warren Conservation Park	
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	
Photo filename	Local Photos\Kersbrook\KB mine shaft.jpg	



Watts Gully mine shaft from south, 2002

Watts Gully mine shaft**Place no.: KB27**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1884, James Watts discovered gold north of Kersbrook and Forreston. Several shafts were soon sunk in the area, with the earliest being located on section 111. The Watts Gully diggings were 'remarkable for the number of nuggets found, some of which were of considerable weight.' (Brown p 264). Over 1,000 ounces of gold were extracted from Watts Gully, and other shafts were sunk in the area within the surrounding two miles (especially to north and west). Many optimistic workers soon arrived in the area, after which an informal settlement known as Watts Gully was established. The area between the Watts Gully, Robertson, Deloraine and Synbank Roads was subdivided into large blocks which were settled by some of the miner's several of whom constructed timber huts and sometimes more permanent buildings. An important surviving reminder of mining activity in the Watts Gully area is the mine-shaft and timber over-structure on section 692 adjacent to Watts Gully Road.

The underground vertical mine shaft is identifiable by the above-ground superstructure which consists of a four-legged timber structure (including some horizontal cross timbers) originally designed to support a windlass.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Although there were several significant mines in the Torrens Valley district, surviving above-ground relics of the actual mining operations are very rare, with this example at Watts Gully being the only located example. Thus it is of heritage significance because of its associations with the mining history of the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having close associations with the mining history of the once important diggings at Watts Gully.*
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely, the discovery of gold at Watts Gully.*
-

REFERENCES

- Black, Adam & Charles 1878, *The Encyclopædia Britannica Ninth Edition*, Vol 16, p 456.
- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 260-1, 263-4.
- Jamieson, Eric 1986, *The Changing Valley, Forreston 1839 to 1989*, pp 45-6.
- Manning, p 331.

Linlithgow**Place no.: LH1**

Significant fabric	Stone mid-19 th -century cottage and attached late-19 th -century stone house with return verandah.		
Address	Lower Hermitage Rd, Lower Hermitage, 5131		
Land Description	Lot 37, Section 5563, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5451/904	Assessment no. 17510	
Owner	JW & KA Holtzberger, RSD 135 Houghton SA 5131		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.: Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Other\LH Linlithgow #9.jpg		



Linlithgow from east, 2001

Linlithgow

Place no.: LH1

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1939, John Barton Hack took up a Special Survey which covered the areas of Upper & Lower Hermitage, Paracombe & Inglewood. Later that same year, part of this land was taken up by Thomas Williams, who named his property the Hermitage. Hermitage takes its name from the property which was established by Thomas Williams in 1839. Williams erected a pre-fabricated timber house. This burnt down in 1853. Williams' daughter Mrs Peachey inherited the Hermitage estate. In 1871 she married neighbour John Lithgow. In 1850, Lithgow had bought 30 acres from John McGilton (near the Little Para) and built a house called Gretna Green. Later owner George Johnson renamed it Linlithgow. During the late-19th-century, a much larger stone house was added to the front of the original cottage, and it survives as a good example of the growth and extension of early cottages.

The original stone cottage is constructed of local stone with stone dressings, timber lintels and a corrugated-iron gable roof. The cottage also has a timber-framed opening, a blocked opening and a large stone chimney with rendered stack. The large house attached to the west of the cottage is a stone building with stone quoins, projecting rendered surrounds to openings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. The symmetrical facade (west) has a central front door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows, over which is a corrugated-iron concave return verandah on timber posts with iron shoes. Other features include rendered red-brick chimneys with chimneypots.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This mid-19th-century cottage and larger attached late-19th-century house has significant associations with the pioneering development of Hermitage, as well as with significant early settler John Lithgow. It also displays early construction methods as well as being a fine example of a late-19th-century stone residence.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the 19th-century development of the Hermitage area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying mid-19th-century and late-19th-century stone residential construction methods.*
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely John Lithgow, significant early pioneer in the Hermitage district.*
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, p 35.
- District of Para Wirra, *Assessment Books*, 1866-77.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 147.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 429.
- South Australian Directories.

Barn, former chapel & school**Place no.: LH4**

Significant fabric	Two-bay stone chapel with stone dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof.		
Address	Warner Rd, Lower Hermitage, 5131		
Land Description	Lot 81, Section 5441, Hundred of Yatala		
Certificate of Title	CT 5436/910	Assessment no.	17479
Owner	BM & MC Pfau, Warner Rd, Lower Hermitage SA 5131		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA File No.:	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Other\LH Lower Hermitage chapel.jpg		



former chapel from south-east, 2001

Barn, former chapel & school**Place no.: LH4****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

In 1939, John Barton Hack took up a Special Survey which covered the areas of Upper & Lower Hermitage, Paracombe & Inglewood. Later that same year, part of this land was taken up by Thomas Williams, who named his property the Hermitage. Hermitage takes its name from the property which was established by Thomas Williams in 1839. During the mid 1850s, several other settlers joined Williams in the area, mostly to farm. Although no township was established, the local scattered population were numerous enough to support the construction of a church and school. In 1867, the community constructed a small Wesleyan chapel. From 1869, this building was also used as a school, with the first teacher Mary A Cole crossing from the east of the river via a swing bridge. At the end of every week, the school furniture was moved into the shed. Before the school was opened in the chapel, local students had to walk to Houghton. The first Hermitage school was closed in July 1929 after the opening of the new departmental school further up Warner's Road. The teacher at that time was Miss Berta Rofe, for whom a schoolteachers residence was also constructed next to the new school. The second school then remained open until 1941. The general advent of school-buses was a key factor in the mid-20th-century closure of single-teacher schools such as the one at Hermitage. Meanwhile, the small building which served as the first school and chapel in Hermitage is now used as a fruit packing shed.

Single-storey two-bay chapel constructed of field-stone with lime-stone-coloured mortar, stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. All openings are timber-framed with timber lintels and there are two windows to each side, and a pair of double doors to the front (east gable end). Other features include timber bargeboards. [There is also a large carport attached to front (east) and a corrugated-iron shed to north.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This was the only community building constructed in Hermitage during the 19th century, and has significant associations with that area's early history, especially its religious and educational development. It also displays early construction techniques in the area, including the use of stone construction and dressings, and timber lintels.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being the only 19th-century community building in the Hermitage area and having significant associations with the early development of the area, especially its religious and educational development.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have attended the church or school.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying typical early stone construction techniques, and the use of stone dressings and timber lintels.*

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 18, 30-6, 65, 112, 235, 263, 266 & 323.
- Auhl, Ian & R Millstead 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, pp 48-49, 235, 244, 247-8 & 263.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, pp 147 & 383.
- Mark Butcher Architects et al 1997, *City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey - Phase 1*, p 17.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 13 & 15.

Cottage & well, 2 Mount View Rd**Place no.: M01****Significant fabric** Stone cottage (1868) and well.**Address** 2 Mount View Rd, Mt Torrens, 5244**Land Description** Lot 43, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga**Certificate of Title** CT 5128/462**Assessment no.** 15030**Owner** PP & WM Copping, 2 Mount View Road, Mt Torrens SA 5244**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT33
- National Trust of South Australia, file

Photo filename

Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT 2 Mt View Rd.jpg

*Cottage at 2 Mount View Rd from north, 2001*

Cottage & well, 2 Mount View Rd**Place no.: M01****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first three subdivisions within the town of Mt Torrens were undertaken by the Dunn brothers, with the eastern side of the township not becoming part of the town until Thomas Inglis subdivided it in 1861. This subdivision of Mt Torrens East was officially registered in 1863. This part of the town then caught the end of the boom which had ceased by the end of the 1860s. The northernmost allotment in this subdivision was lot 43, a property located on the side street now called Mount View Road. In 1868, this allotment was purchased by John Westmorland for £25. Westmorland was a labourer who constructed a stone cottage, the front of which remains little altered to this day. Later owners of the cottage have included Henry House (1889-99), members of the James family (1899-1976) and the current owner (since 1984).

Single-storey cottage constructed of random rubble with brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed double-hung sash windows, timber door and frame, rendered chimney and concave corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts. There is also a stone well along the eastern boundary of the property.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This small stone cottage displays the way of life and construction techniques of the early working-class settlers, as well as being associated with the boom period of construction in Mount Torrens.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an 1868 cottage which is associated with the early residential development of Mount Torrens during the boom period.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the way of life of the typical labourer of the 1860s.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying the typical construction techniques of the working class settlers in Mount Torrens.

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 87-8.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 20-21.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3869.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 432.

House, former school**Place no.: M02**

Significant fabric Two-level stone school building with gable roof.

Address 2 Prescott Tce, Mt Torrens, 5244

Land Description Lot 1, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga

Certificate of Title CT 5525/408

Assessment no. 15048

Owner CD Champion, 1 Prescott Tce, Mt Torrens SA 5244

State Heritage Status Nil

HSA file no. Nil

Other Assessments

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT34
- National Trust of South Australia, file

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT 2 Prescott St.jpg



House, former school, from north, 2001

House, former school**Place no.: M02**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first three subdivisions within the town of Mt Torrens were undertaken by the Dunn brothers, with the eastern side of the township not becoming part of the town until Thomas Inglis subdivided it in 1861. This subdivision of Mt Torrens East was officially registered in 1863. This part of the town then caught the end of the boom which had ceased by the end of the 1860s. The first building to be constructed in Inglis' new subdivision was the school which was erected by the community in 1861. Previously, school classes had been held in the Bible Christian Chapel in Tuck Street, which had been erected as the town's first church and school in 1854. The Mount Torrens school had two remarkably long-serving teachers, Edward Tuck (1859-77) and his daughter Sophia (1877-1912). In 1922, a new larger primary school was built further along Prescott Street between the town and the cemetery. In 1923, the first purpose-built school building was purchased by Alice Sinkinson. The building remained in the Sinkinson family until 1986, and has been used as a potato store, and more recently been converted to a residence.

Two-level three-bay building constructed of random stone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include a symmetrical timber-framed double door to front (north), three timber-framed double-hung sash windows to west, and one narrow timber-framed sash window to east. [Modern additions include a gable porch to front and mezzanine floor inside.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This was Mount Torrens' first purpose-built school, has significant associations with the early educational and social history of the town as well as with important early teacher Edward Tuck and the many other residents who attended the school between 1861 and 1922.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being Mount Torrens' first purpose-built school building which has significant associations with the early development of the town.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those associated with the school between 1861 and 1922.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely significant early teacher Edward Tuck.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 89-90.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, 110-1 & 160-1
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3261.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 432.

Palm Villa, house, stone wall & palm trees**Place no.: M03**

Significant fabric	Sandstone house with red-brick dressings, corrugated-iron roof, feature gables and verandah, stone fence, and mature palm tree.		
Address	1 Springhead Rd, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 24, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5624/256	Assessment no.	15082
Owner	RCC Sharkey, 27 Kulkynne Way, Port Noarlunga SA 5167		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT32• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT32)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT 1 Springhead Rd.jpg		

*Palm Villa from north-west, 2001*

Palm Villa, house, stone wall & palm trees**Place no.: M03****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Mount Torrens has had three main phases of development, the most significant being the initial building boom between 1853 and 1870 which was associated with the early settlement and development of industry in the town, and provided the vast majority of the buildings which define the distinctive character of the town. The second phase was a shorter spurt in the early 20th century, the major products of which were the two large houses on Townsend Street (Palm Villa & Claridge House), the Methodist Manse, and the Soldiers' Memorial Hall. These early-20th-century buildings were associated with the success of the dairy industry during this period. The third and least significant of the phases was the more prolonged late-20th-century infill development associated with the town's shift towards commuter-belt status. Palm Villa is the jewel in the crown of the early 20th development of Mount Torrens. Located on a rise, surrounded by feature walls and graced with a mature palm tree, the well-designed and appropriately-detailed house attracts the attention of all visitors to the town. The house was constructed by the Hammer family (local blacksmiths and wheelwrights) in about 1912 and has been well-maintained.

Single-storey house constructed of coursed sandstone blocks with red-brick dressings and a combined hipped and gable corrugated-iron roof. Features include bull-nose return verandah with timber posts, feature front-facing gables (to north and west) with bargeboards, half-timbering and finials, timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick coursing and prominent red-brick chimneys. There is also a stone fence with painted coping and pyramidal tops to pillars, and a mature palm tree near the corner of the garden.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a well-designed landmark house which has significant associations with the early-20th-century development of Mount Torrens.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early 20th-century development of Mount Torrens.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a well-designed and detailed example of an early-20th-century Federation villa, including feature palm tree and walls.*
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being located on a rise at the entrance to the town.*

REFERENCES

- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 85-6.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 391-2.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

House, former shop & residence**Place no.: M04****Significant fabric** Two-storey stone shop & residence.**Address** 2 Springhead Rd, Mt Torrens, 5244**Land Description** Lot 1, Section 6504, Hundred of Talunga**Certificate of Title** CT 5781/414**Assessment no.** 15106**Owner** RE Kowald, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT06
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (MT06)

Photo filename

Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT 2 Springhead Rd.jpg

*former shop & residence from north-east, 2001*

House, former shop & residence**Place no.: M04****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The land at the southern end of Mount Torrens (section 6504) was first granted to James Dunn in 1842, and was subdivided by him in 1855. One of James Dunn's first customers was saddler Johann Christoph Brokate, who purchased lot 1 for £140 in November 1856. In 1862, Brokate took out a mortgage for £180 with Thomas Inglis, and a second mortgage for £140 with Thomas Greaves Waterhouse. Therefore it is likely that during 1862 he constructed the first permanent building on his allotment, the current stone shop and residence. He managed to clear his debt with Mr Inglis by 1868 (which was on a higher rate of interest), however, by 1870, the property had passed to Thomas Waterhouse, probably in default of Brokate's debt. Waterhouse was an Adelaide Gentleman who retained the property until 1890 when it was sold to John Sherry Bennett. It then remained in the Bennett family until 2000 when it was purchased by the current owner. The shop was presumably originally a saddler's shop, and was subsequently used as a bakery, a general store and as a house.

Two-level building (c1862) constructed of painted sandstone rubble with block stone dressings and a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include large cellar beneath the ground level with timber lintel over door (west), two twelve-pane shop windows to front (east), timber-framed double-hung sash windows (originally multi-paned), painted stone plinth, painted chimney, raked verandah with timber posts and parapet wall to south-east.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early shop dates back to the original boom period of development in Mount Torrens and is an important local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a shop which dates back to the boom period of development in Mount Torrens and has significant associations with the early commercial development of the town.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the shop.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being located adjacent to the road on an important corner.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 32-3.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 94-6.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 3200.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 355-6.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

House, former blacksmith's shop & residence**Place no.: M08**

Significant fabric	Rendered brick and timber buildings with a steeply-pitched hipped roof.
---------------------------	---

Address	14 Springhead Rd, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description	Lot 91, Section 6504, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title	CT 5441/798
Owner	S Lappin, 8 Lily St, Blair Athol SA 5084

Assessment no. 15100

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT02 • National Trust of South Australia, file • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT02) 	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT blacksmith' s shop Springhead Rd.jpg
-----------------------	--

*former smithy from south-east, 2001*

House, former blacksmith's shop & residence**Place no.: M08****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The land at the southern end of Mount Torrens (section 6504) was first granted to James Dunn in 1842, and was subdivided by him in 1855. One of James Dunn's first customers was saddler Johann Christoph Brokate, who purchased lot 1 for £140 in November 1856. Four years later, lot 7 further down Springhead Road was sold to Edward Boelcke, blacksmith. Boelcke was of German origins and constructed a Germanic blacksmith's shop and residence on his property during the 1860s, taking out a mortgage in 1869. In 1912, the property passed to Edward's son Edward James, and in the 1970s it finally passed out of the Boelcke family, being owned by a series of local workers. The building is now used as a residence.

Single-storey rendered building constructed of a combination of red-brick, timber and wattle & daub, with a steeply-pitched corrugated-[Colorbond] roof. Features include original timber-framed multi-paned casement windows and later double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys, and a raked corrugated-iron verandah with timber posts and valance.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early blacksmith's shop has significant associations with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens, and with the early subdivision of Dunfield. It is also an important surviving example of 1860s German construction methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early subdivision of Dunfield and the early commercial development of Mount Torrens.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, demonstrating the way of life of early German settlers in the area.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who used the blacksmith's shop.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying various construction techniques including early brickwork and German timber construction.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 24-5.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 80-82.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3129.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 347-8.
- South Australian Directories.
- Stark, Paul, 1980, *Project 9, Volume 11*.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

House, former Methodist manse**Place no.: M10**

Significant fabric Single-storey bluestone house with red-brick detailing and a pair of foundation stones.

Address 17 Tuck St, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lot 1-2, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5210/792
Owner BA Morris, PO Box 490, Kapunda SA 5373

Assessment no. 15139

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT36
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation MT36

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT 17 Tuck St sm.jpg



former Manse from south-east, 2001

House, former Methodist manse**Place no.: M10**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. The first community building to be constructed in the town was the Bible Christian Chapel (Aenon Chapel) which was erected in Tuck Street in 1854. This chapel was a very important early building in Mount Torrens, as it was also used as the town's first school until a purpose-built school was constructed in 1861. The first teacher of the school was Edward Tuck, a significant local resident and teacher from 1859-77. There was also an early cemetery established adjacent to the chapel. In 1889, this early church complex was superseded when the a much larger Bible Christian Chapel was constructed on Townsend Street. The original church then became increasingly little used, until in 1921, the original chapel was demolished and the stone used to construct the combined Sunday School and hall to the rear (east) of the current church. Meanwhile in 1909, a Methodist manse was constructed adjacent to the dilapidated original chapel. The manse is now all that remains of that significant early chapel complex. During the mid 20th century, Mount Torrens became part of the Gumeracha circuit, and the manse was no longer required for a minister. It was sold to AMSCOL in 1952, who used it as a manager's residence. The manse is now in private ownership.

Single-storey house constructed of bluestone with red-brick dressings and a hipped and gabled corrugated-iron roof. The front (south) facade has a projecting villa gable end with an adjacent pair of timber-framed double-hung sash windows flanked by foundation stones to the each side just below window level. Other features include raked verandahs and red-brick chimneys.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This manse has significant associations with the religious development of Mount Torrens, as well as with the smaller early-20th-century construction boom in the town. It also significant as the site of the original church and school in the township, and has important associations with the development of Tuck Street.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having important associations with the original church and school building in Mount Torrens, as well as with the early 20th-century development of the town, and its religious development.
-

REFERENCES

- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 71-2 & 93-4.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 22-24 & 83-86.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3130 & F.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 395-6.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

Mt Torrens Hotel**Place no.: M11**

Significant fabric	Two-storey stone building with hipped roof and single-storey stone outbuilding (former cellar & bakehouse) to rear with gable roof.		
Address	1 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 28, Section 6056, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5126/404		
Owner	J & AG Johnston Pty Ltd, Oakbank SA 5243		
		Assessment no.	15112
State Heritage Status	Nil		
	HSA file no. Nil		
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT07 National Trust of South Australia, file Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT07) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT Hotel Townsend St #2 sm.jpg		

*Mount Torrens Hotel from north-east, 2001*

Mt Torrens Hotel**Place no.: M11****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Section 6506 was granted to George Dunn on 11 March 1841, and there he established his Barton Springs property during the 1840s. He first constructed a single-roomed cob cottage, which he later extended. In response to the traffic through his property after the openings of the Reedy Creek mine in 1845, Dunn transformed his cottage into a hotel, which was then licensed as the Cornish Arms Inn in 1848. He also constructed a blacksmith's shop, a chaff house and stables near the hotel. In 1850 he constructed a stone house not far from the hotel complex, as well as a two-storey stone building in the future township of Mount Torrens to serve as the new hotel. Dunn had first subdivided part of his land along what is now the western side of the Mount Torrens township in 1846. However, it was not until 1853 that any of these township allotments were sold, and 1857 until the township was officially registered. The first building to be constructed within the new Mount Torrens township was the Mount Torrens Inn. After it was completed, George Dunn preferred not to be the licensee in addition to his many other activities on his property, so the first licensee of the Mount Torrens Inn was EW Cross. George Dunn was also briefly the publican in 1862, presumably to stop the gap while a new publican was sought. Other early publicans included W Laws, J Peter, J Bond, C Forbes, J Rogers, C Bott, R Goss, E Day & R Townsend. In 1875, Dunn's hotel was transferred to farmer John Turner, nephew of Mary Dunn. The Turner family proved to be the longest serving licensees of the hotel, running it from 1875 to 1923. Since 1873, the inn has been known as the Mount Torrens Hotel. In about 1860, stone outbuildings including an external cellar and bake oven were constructed to the rear of the hotel. In about 1890, the hotel verandah was substantially modified with the addition of iron-lace, which was then replaced with the current masonry balustrading in 1950.

Two-storey [rendered] building constructed of cut stone with [rendered] stone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. The original facade was symmetrical with a central double door flanked by large semi-glass doors with fanlights, and French doors to upper level, all surmounted by cut-stone cambered arches. There was also originally a simple timber verandah and balcony with timber balustrade. The fine stonework is now covered by render, and the balcony has been replaced with a 1950s verandah and balcony. Other surviving features include timber-framed double-hung multi-pane sash windows and substantial rendered chimneys. There is also an early cellar and bakehouse to the rear of the hotel constructed of stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof (possible originally shingle?).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Mount Torrens Hotel is a fine example of stone construction, a distinctive landmark, the oldest building and longest-serving commercial premises in Mount Torrens, & is associated with the town's founder George Dunn.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the first building to be constructed in the town of Mount Torrens, as well as the longest serving commercial building in the town.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the hotel.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, having outstanding stone construction and design.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely George Dunn, founder of Barton Springs and Mount Torrens.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a substantial two-storey building situated on an open lot near to the corner of the Main Roads which cross at Mount Torrens.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-45.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 34-6.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, pp 2:37 & 3:390-1, • Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 9-12, 115-8, 136-8 & 153-5.
- National Trust of SA, file 3263, • Rick Bzowy 1994, pp 357-8, • Turner, J S 1982, *Ashreigney to Mount Torrens*.
- Young, Gordon 1968, 'An Anatomy of Mount Torrens' *Architecture in Australia*, October 1968, pp 793-5.

Garage, former carpenter's shop**Place no.: M12**

Significant fabric	Former shop constructed of hand-made bricks.		
Address	4 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lots 22 & 23, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5799/316, 5799/317		Assessment no. 15059
Owner	AD Bennett, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT31 • National Trust of South Australia, file • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT31) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT former carpenters Townsend St.jpg		



former carpenter's shop from west, 2001

Garage, former carpenter's shop**Place no.: M12**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first three subdivisions within the town of Mt Torrens were undertaken by the Dunn brothers, with the eastern side of the township not becoming part of the town until Thomas Inglis subdivided it in 1861. This subdivision of Mt Torrens East was officially registered in 1863. This part of the town then caught the end of the boom which had ceased by the end of the 1860s. The first building to be constructed in Inglis' new subdivision was the school which was erected by the community in 1861. Meanwhile, lot 23 near the Main Road was purchased by George Dunn on 1 May 1863. Soon after this time, a red-brick two-level commercial premises and residence were constructed on the property. In 1868, the property was purchased by farmer Richard Bolt. Subsequent owners included bootmaker Benjamin Bartholomew (1875-85), storekeeper Theodor Lange (1885-88), carpenter Sydney Wood (1888-1902), farmer Sidney Turner (1902-28), and blacksmith Julius Hammer. During the late 19th century until about 1910, the building was used as a carpenter's shop, and from 1910 to 1930 it was used as a bicycle shop. It is now a garage and outbuilding.

Single-storey building constructed of hand-made red bricks with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Facade to road has an early 20th-century garage door with a raked corrugated-iron roofed porch on timber posts. The windows to sides have red-brick cambered arches.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This mid-19th-century shop has significant associations with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens, displays the way of life of early shopkeepers and tradesmen in the township, and is a rare example of 1860s construction using hand-made red bricks.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a mid-19th-century shop which has significant associations with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, indicating the range of businesses which were required during the early development of a township, and the type of environment in which business was carried out.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the shop.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a rare example of early construction using hand-made red bricks.
-

REFERENCES

- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 83-4.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 73-5.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2882.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 389-90.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

Shop & house**Place no.: M13**

Significant fabric	Former shop & residence comprising earlier two-storey stone section and attached 1890s single-storey section.		
Address	5 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 28, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5811/493		
Owner	AD Bennet, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
			Assessment no. 15114
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT08National Trust of South Australia, fileRick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT08)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 5 Townsend St #2 sm.jpg		

*Shop & house from north-east, 2001*

Shop & house**Place no.: M13**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Section 6506 was granted to George Dunn on 11 March 1841, and there he established his Barton Springs property during the 1840s, constructing a cottage, hotel and associated buildings during that period. In 1846, Dunn decided to subdivide part of his section, choosing the current town location in favour of his Barton Springs settlement. The new township was called Mount Torrens, and the first building there was Dunn's Mount Torrens Inn. In 1853, Dunn sold his first allotments, and the new township was officially registered in 1857. In 1862, allotment 28 was split, with part being sold to Benjamin Walker. In the following year, a two-storey shop and residence were built on this property. Later owners of this property included storekeeper Theodor Lange (1883-91) and members of the Mullins family (1896-1960). The building has at various times been used as a general store, a post office, a coffee lounge and a residence. The single storey residential wing to the north was added in 1890, and the attached garage to south was added in circa 1910, at which time the external staircase was also moved inside.

Two-storey building constructed of painted cut stone with projecting rendered dressings and a hipped [zincalume tile] roof. Features include timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows, a concave corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts and red-brick chimneys. The single-storey 1890 addition to north is constructed of stone with red-brick dressings and similar roof and verandah. Additional features include projecting paired-dentil eaves courses. The attached garage to the south has a parapet wall to front.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early shop and residence has significant associations with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens and with its distinctive 1860s development, especially the customary construction of two-storey buildings along the main street of the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early 1860s development boom in Mount Torrens, and the early commercial development of the town.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, namely the typical Mount Torrens custom of constructing two-storey buildings to serve as both shops and residences.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the post office or shop.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a well constructed stone building of the 1860s which also displays the two-storey design typical of Mount Torrens development during its boom period.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 37-8.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 76-9.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2883.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 359-60.

House & outbuildings, former cobbler's shop**Place no.: M14**

Significant fabric Two-storey stone house, single-storey stone kitchen with timber-shingle roof and detached stone cellar.

Address 6 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lot 21, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5145/812
Owner B & C Hunt, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244

Assessment no. 15058

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil

Other Assessments

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT30
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (MT30)

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT former cobblers Townsend St.jpg



former cobbler's shop from south-west, 2001

House & outbuildings, former cobbler's shop**Place no.: M14****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The first three subdivisions within the town of Mt Torrens were undertaken by the Dunn brothers, with the eastern side of the township not becoming part of the town until Thomas Inglis subdivided it in 1861. This subdivision of Mt Torrens East was officially registered in 1863. This part of the town then caught the end of the boom which had ceased by the end of the 1860s. The first building to be constructed in Inglis' new subdivision was the school which was erected by the community in 1861. In October 1866, Richard Bolt, a local farmer, purchased lot 21 of Inglis' subdivision. In 1875, the property was transferred to Benjamin Bartholomew, a boot-maker. Bartholomew established a cobbler's shop in the front room of the two-storey house. In 1937, the property was inherited by Benjamin Thomas and Frederick Bartholomew, both harness-makers. The property remained in the Bartholomew family until 1958, and it has since been used as a private residence.

Two-storey **house** constructed of coursed bluestone with rendered red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron (formerly timber-shingle) roof. The house is almost symmetrical with a slightly off-centre front door flanked by timber-framed six-paned casements, two of which are also on the upper level. There is also a red-brick chimneys and a hipped raked corrugated-iron verandah. To the rear (east) of the house is a formerly detached single-storey stone **kitchen** with corrugated-iron covering the original timber-shingle gable roof. There is also a stone **cellar** near the creek.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early two-storey residence, shop and outbuildings has significant associations with the early residential and commercial development of Mount Torrens, especially during the boom years of the 1860s. The buildings also display early construction techniques and lifestyles.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early residential and commercial development of Mount Torrens, especially during the 1860s boom period.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, namely the need for boot-makers and harness makers, and the custom of constructing separate kitchens and cellar.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the shop.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of early stone construction, as well as having an important surviving example of a timber-shingle roof.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Bartholomews, significant local tradespeople in Mount Torrens for over 80 years.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 81-2.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 69-70 & 143.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2881.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 387-8.
- Young, Gordon 1968, 'An Anatomy of Mount Torrens' *Architecture in Australia*, October 1968, p 800.

Mount Torrens Bridge**Place no.: M15**

Significant fabric	Double-arch stone bridge with parapet to eastern side.		
Address	Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Road Reserve, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	–		
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT29 • National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT29) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT bridge Townsend St.jpg		

*Mount Torrens bridge from east, 2001*

Mount Torrens Bridge

Place no.: M15

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Section 6506 was granted to George Dunn on 11 March 1841, and there he established his Barton Springs property during the 1840s, constructing a cottage, hotel and associated buildings during that period. In 1846, Dunn decided to subdivide part of his section, choosing the current town location in favour of his Barton Springs settlement. The new township was called Mount Torrens, and in 1853, Dunn sold his first allotments. However the new township was not officially registered until 1857. The bullock track which passed through this subdivision during the 1840s and 50s had to cross the Angas Creek, which it initially did at the ford near Tuck Street. However, in 1860 the new Main Road was surveyed through the town, passing the front of the hotel and post office and along the edge of Dunn's subdivision, between that and the later Inglis subdivision of Mount Torrens East. To navigate the Angas Creek, the Central Roads Board constructed a two-arched stone bridge in 1860. The bridge was widened by seven feet to the west side when Townsend Street was widened and resurfaced between 1854-5. Thus the original bridge structure can now best be viewed on the eastern side. The bridge continues to form an important part of Townsend Street.

Double-arched bridge with central pillar constructed of bluestone and adjacent abutments of local stone. The bridge has a bluestone parapet with red-brick coping along the eastern side, [and has been extended with reinforced concrete to the western side.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This bridge has played a significant role in the successful development of Mount Torrens during the 1860s, as well as with the subsequent life of the town and its main street. It is also a significant surviving example of mid-19th-century stone bridge design and construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having played a vital role in the early establishment and subsequent development of the township of Mount Torrens.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the bridge.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an outstanding surviving example of 1860 stone bridge design and construction.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the 1860 establishment of Townsend Street as the Main Road through Mount Torrens.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 79-80.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 61 & 65-8.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 2880.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 385-6.
- *Sunday Mail*, 3 March 1985.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- Verbal: Bill Stacey, Highways Department.

House, former wheelwright's shop & residence**Place no.: M16**

Significant fabric Two-storey stone building with hipped corrugated-iron roof (excluding verandah, modern windows and garage).

Address 7a Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lot 87, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5826/3
Owner EMA & AD Bennett, 7a Townsend St, Mt Torrens SA 5244

Assessment no. 15115

State Heritage Status
Other Assessments

Nil

HSA file no. Nil

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT09
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (MT09)

Photo filename

Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 7A Townsend St # sm.jpg



former Wheelwright's shop from east, 2002

House, former wheelwright's shop & residence**Place no.: M16**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Section 6506 was granted to George Dunn on 11 March 1841, and there he established his Barton Springs property during the 1840s, constructing a cottage, hotel and associated buildings during that period. In 1846, Dunn decided to subdivide part of his section, choosing the current town location in favour of his Barton Springs settlement. The new township was called Mount Torrens, and the first building there was Dunn's Mount Torrens Inn. In 1853, Dunn sold his first allotments, and the new township was officially registered in 1857. One of the earliest lots to be sold was lot 25 next to the creek, which was bought by blacksmith John Fargher on 13 June 1853. Fargher constructed a blacksmith's shop on this property (now replaced by Sumner's bakery). Meanwhile, the adjacent lot 26 was purchased by wheelwright James O'Brien on 11 December 1857. This sale was officially registered on 3 July 1860, by which time O'Brien had constructed a two-storey building comprising residence and ground-floor wheelwright's shop. The two upper rooms have also been referred to as a 'Mechanics Institute' and were presumably used for local meetings. In 1862, the property was purchased by miller Benjamin Walker, and subsequent owners have included millers and labourers. The building has been altered several times during the 20th century. In 1937, it was rendered (the lower part of which has recently been removed), in 1950 the northern window of the upper level was lengthened, and in 1973, a cream-brick garage replaced part of the old wheelwright's and blacksmith's shop. The building is now principally used as a residence.

Two storey building constructed of coursed random bluestone [rendered to upper storey] with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Most windows have been replaced, original windows were timber-framed double-hung sashes to upper level of facade, shop windows to lower level, and multi-paned casements to rear. The building retains its original tall [rendered] red-brick chimney and a large timber lintel to lower storey at front. A modern balcony has been recently added to the front (east). The late-20th-century cream-brick garage adjoining the north side of the 1850s building seriously detracts from its character.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late 1850s wheelwright's shop and residence has significant associations with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens during its boom period, and with the customary construction of two-storey buildings along the main street of the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the late 1850s development boom in Mount Torrens, and the early commercial development of the town.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, namely the typical Mount Torrens custom of constructing two-storey buildings to serve as both shops and residences, and the early settlers' need for wheelwrights, an industry which is now obsolete.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the building.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 39-40.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 54-60 & 62-4.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2879.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 361-2.

Sumner's Bakery**Place no.: M17**

Significant fabric	Red-brick industrial building and attached shop, including parapet wall to both sections and tiled shop-front and cantilevered verandah to shop.		
Address	9 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 101, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5066/851	Assessment no. 15116	
Owner	JJ Boswell, 27 South St, Hectorville SA 5073		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT10• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation MT10		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 9 Townsend St # sm.jpg		



shop and bakery from north-east, 2001

Sumner's Bakery**Place no.: M17****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Section 6506 was granted to George Dunn on 11 March 1841, and there he established his Barton Springs property during the 1840s, constructing a cottage, hotel and associated buildings during that period. In 1846, Dunn decided to subdivide part of his section, choosing the current town location in favour of his Barton Springs settlement. The new township was called Mount Torrens, and the first building there was Dunn's Mount Torrens Inn. In 1853, Dunn sold his first allotments, and the new township was officially registered in 1857. One of the earliest lots to be sold was lot 25 next to the creek, which was bought by blacksmith John Fargher on 13 June 1853. Fargher constructed a blacksmith's shop on this property, the first within the new town of Mount Torrens. Later in the 19th century, the property was used as a boot-makers, until in 1903, WW Sumner established a bakery there. During the 1930s, most of the original blacksmith's shop was removed and replaced by the large new bakery building erected by HW Sumner. The bakery proved a successful South Australian enterprise, with its produce being distributed throughout the State.

Single-storey industrial building with attached shop constructed of [painted] red-brick with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a moulded parapet across the top of the street elevation with decorative coursing and the inscription 'SUMNER'S BAKERY'. The shop is projected forward onto footpath slightly, and has a symmetrically detailed tiled shop front with a central door and a cantilevered verandah. The residence to the rear of the shop is constructed of red-brick with painted cambered arches over openings and red-brick chimneys. The bakery has a large central door

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This successful local industry and shop has important associations with the 20th-century development of the town, as well as being a fine example of a mid-20th-century shop.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the mid-20th-century commercial development of Mount Torrens.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have worked for, or bought produce from, the bakery.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of 1930-40s design and construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Sumner family, important 20th-century business people in Mount Torrens.

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*, p 2:783.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 41-2.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 54-60 & 62-4.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 363-4 & 430.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

House, well & picket fence**Place no.: M19**

Significant fabric	Symmetrical bluestone house with red-brick dressings, a return o-gee verandah, hipped corrugated-iron roof, red-brick chimneys, timber-framed openings, a stone well and a timber picket fence.		
Address	12 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 18, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5477/220	Assessment no.	19068
Owner	MD & TJ Schubert, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT28 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 12 Townsend St.jpg		

*12 Townsend St from north-west, 2001*

House, well & picket fence**Place no.: M19**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first three subdivisions within the town of Mt Torrens were undertaken by the Dunn brothers, with the eastern side of the township not becoming part of the town until Thomas Inglis subdivided it in 1861. This subdivision of Mt Torrens East was officially registered in 1863. This part of the town then caught the end of the boom which had ceased by the end of the 1860s. In the late 19th century, a stone house had been constructed on lot 18 on the eastern side of the main road. For some years, this was the residence of Edward Townsend. This residence is one of the best-preserved of the early stone residences in the original subdivision Mount Torrens East.

Single-storey bluestone residence with [painted] red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a symmetrical facade with a central timber door with sidelights and fanlight flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows. There is also a corrugated-iron o-gee return verandah on timber posts and two large [painted] red-brick chimneys. Other significant features of the property include a stone-lined well to the rear (east) and a circa 100-year-old timber picket fence along the western street frontage.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is well-preserved example of a late-19th-century residence which has significant associations with the development of Mount Torrens' main street, and provides good examples of early house and picket fence construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having important associations with the late-19th-century development of Mount Torrens.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being fine example of a late-19th-century house with a well-preserved example of an early timber picket fence.*
-

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 77-78.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 432.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

Sancreed, house & outbuildings (former post office)**Place no.: M21**

Significant fabric Stone shop & residence with stone and brick dressings and shop windows, two-storey stone slaughterhouse with surviving red-gum timber, two-storey stone stables with fittings, stone smokehouse and shed, stone well.

Address 15 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lot 85, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5797/335
Owner DE Geary, Sancreed, Mt Torrens SA 5244

Assessment no. 15119

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT13
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (MT13)

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 15 Townsend St #2 sm.jpg



Sancreed, former shop and residence from east, 2001

Sancreed, house & outbuildings (former post office)**Place no.: M21****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs, and then subdivided part of his property to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. One of the earliest buildings in the new subdivision was the shop on lot 22, which is believed to have been the town's first post office. This four-roomed building with several outbuildings was constructed on George Dunn's land during the late 1850s. Dunn was sued for divorce in 1860, and in order to secure the £100 per year alimony for his ex-wife Mary, he transferred some of his land including lot 22 to Edward Prescott in 1861. Prescott paid £10 for the transfer, including 'all erections and appurtenances', on the understanding that he would provide £100 annually to Mary Dunn for her lifetime (she died in 1875). In 1864, Prescott sold lot 22 to William Hicks who established a butcher's shop there. The fact that this shop had two-storey stables and a large coach house (now a separate property) associated with it, indicates that it was possibly used as an inn or coaching station for a time during the boom years of the town (ie late 1850s to 1864). After 1864, Hicks built a slaughterhouse and smokehouse as part of his butchering business, and extended the original four-roomed shop and residence. In 1869, the property was transferred to Jacob Hart and then to James Crowe in the following year. William Crowe was a local storekeeper who remained there until William Hicks repurchased it in 1890. It then remained in the Hicks family until 1971. This property is now a house and outbuildings.

The former **shop & residence** is a single-storey building constructed of pointed random bluestone with sandstone (earliest) and red-brick (later) dressings, and a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed openings, 9-paned shop windows to front (east), timber shutters to original butcher's shop, rendered red-brick chimneys, and a raked corrugated-iron verandah with [early-20th-century detailing]. To the rear (west) of the former shop are several outbuildings. The two-storey **slaughterhouse** is constructed of stone with a gable roof, a substantial red-gum roof-frame and original red-gum chopping block. The building was damaged by fire in 1998. The two-storey **stable** is constructed of random bluestone with a corrugated-iron gable roof, iron cross-braces and internally, four stalls and a tack room. The **smokehouse** is within a stone shed with a corrugated-iron skillion roof. There is also a stone **well** within a shed.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early shop and residence with outbuildings has significant associations with the early development of the township of Mount Torrens, and the town's founder George Dunn, and first butcher William Hicks. It has also played an important role in the lives of early residents, and provides insight into the way of life of the early settlers in this area and early construction techniques for stables, slaughterhouses and smokehouses.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being an 1850s shop and outbuildings which are associated with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the way of life of the first settlers and early meat manufacturers of the town.*
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have visited the shop.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying early construction techniques of buildings such as stables, slaughterhouses and smokehouses.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely George & Mary Dunn, and early butcher William Hicks.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 47-8.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 103-5.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 3259.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 367-8.

House, former warehouse**Place no.: M22**

Significant fabric	Two-storey symmetrical stone warehouse with timber-framed multi-pane sash windows and hipped slate roof.		
Address	16 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Section 70, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5314/843	Assessment no.	15053
Owner	GP & BMC Scales, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT27• National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT27)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 16 Townsend St.jpg		

*former warehouse from west, 2001*

House, former warehouse**Place no.: M22**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first three subdivisions within the town of Mt Torrens were undertaken by the Dunn brothers, with the eastern side of the township not becoming part of the town until Thomas Inglis subdivided it in 1861. This subdivision of Mt Torrens East was officially registered in 1863. This part of the town then caught the end of the boom which had ceased by the end of the 1860s. The first building to be constructed in Inglis' new subdivision was the school which was erected by the community in 1861. One of the earliest customers for the new allotments was John Henry Crowe who purchased lots 12 -18 of Inglis' subdivision on 24 December 1862. Crowe was a Mount Torrens storekeeper who soon constructed a warehouse on lot 16. Crowe subdivided and sold of some of his holding, but retained the warehouse on lot 16 until 1899, when it was transferred to storekeeper John William Parsons. In 1909, the property was purchased by farmer Sidney Herbert Turner, and in 1928 it was purchased by WW Sumner. The Sumners retain ownership of the property to this day, and it has been used variously as a warehouse and residence.

Two-storey buildings constructed of coursed stone with red-brick dressings and a hipped slate roof. Features include a symmetrical facade (west) with central door at ground level approached by steps, and surrounded by a timber-frame including fanlights and sidelights. The front door is flanked by timber-framed multi-paned double-hung sash windows (originally Georgian fixed-pane windows), with three windows to the upper level, all openings being surmounted by red-brick cambered arches and each window having a projecting red-brick sill.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This warehouse with its fine classical proportions and slate roof demonstrates the prosperity and optimism of the 1860s and has special associations with the Mount Torrens river trade and with entrepreneur John Henry Crowe. It is also an outstanding example of local stone construction and classical design with particularly high integrity, and is an imposing landmark on the main street of the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having special associations with the success of the river trade during Mount Torrens' boom period of the 1860s, being the building in the town which best displays the prosperity and optimism which this trade brought to Mount Torrens during this period.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a well-preserved example of stone construction and the use of classical proportions and detailing, an outstanding example of a warehouse building, and having a particularly high integrity.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely significant early entrepreneur John Henry Crowe.
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being an imposing free-standing two-storey building on the Main Street of Mount Torrens.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 75-6.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 33-6.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 830.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 383-4.

Coach house**Place no.: M23**

Significant fabric Two-level stone coach house with loft.

Address 17 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244

Land Description Lot 3, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga

Certificate of Title CT 5318/542

Assessment no. 15120

Owner Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244

State Heritage Status Nil

HSA file no. Nil

Other Assessments

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT14
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (MT14)

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 17 Townsend St #2 sm.jpg



Coach house from west, 2001

Coach house**Place no.: M23****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. One of the earliest buildings in the new subdivision was the shop on lot 22, which is believed to have been the town's first post office. This four-roomed building with several outbuildings was constructed on George Dunn's land during the late 1850s. Dunn was sued for divorce in 1860, and in order to secure the £100 per year alimony for his ex-wife Mary, he transferred some of his land including lot 22 to Edward Prescott in 1861. Prescott paid £10 for the transfer, including 'all erections and appurtenances', on the understanding that he would provide £100 annually to Mary Dunn for her lifetime (she died in 1875). In 1864, Prescott sold lot 22 to William Hicks who established a butcher's shop there. The fact that this shop had two-storey stables and a large coach house (now a separate property) associated with it, indicates that it was possibly used as an inn or coaching station for a time during the boom years of the town (ie late 1850s to 1864). After 1864, Hicks built a slaughterhouse and smokehouse as part of his butchering business, and extended the original four-roomed shop and residence. In 1869, the property was transferred to Jacob Hart and then to James Crowe in the following year. William Crowe was a local storekeeper who remained there until William Hicks repurchased it in 1890. It then remained in the Hicks family until 1971, when the land on which the coach house is located was separated from the original shop and outbuildings and the coach house was purchased by the District of Talunga. In 1999, the coach house was renovated by the Adelaide Hills Council.

Two-level coach house and loft constructed with a combination of random bluestone and local stone, with stone dressings generally but red-brick surrounds to front elevation, and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Front elevation (east) has a two-door timber cart entrance with cambered arch, above which is a loft opening. The building also has timber barge-boards, timber lintels to rear, and a [modern door to rear]. A plaque has been mounted on the building: 'Coach house built 1864 Renovated 1999 by Adelaide Hills Council, dedicated by Mayor Bill Cooksley 7 October 2000.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early coach house has significant associations with the early development of the township of Mount Torrens, and the town's founder George Dunn. It also provides insight into the way of life of the early settlers in this area and early construction techniques for coach houses.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a mid-19th-century coach house which is associated with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the way of life of the first settlers, especially regarding their methods of transport.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, displaying the early construction techniques for coach houses.*
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely George & Mary Dunn, and early butcher William Hicks.*

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 47-50.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 103-9.
- National Trust of South Australia, Recorded List 3259 and file 3260.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 367-70.

Townsend House**Place no.: M24**

Significant fabric	Two-storey stone house with attached stone cottage with linking verandahs and railings.		
Address	21 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 93, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5575/397		Assessment no. 15122
Owner	CW & LG Feutrill, PO Box 430, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT15• National Trust of South Australia, Classified• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT15)		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 21 Townsend St #2 sm.jpg		

*Townsend House from east, 2001*

Townsend House**Place no.: M24**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. One of the first lots to be sold was lot 1, which was purchased by local farmer William Simmons on 29 June 1853. Simmons initially constructed a two-roomed cottage adjacent to the bullock track through the new subdivision. In 1859, this property was sold to William Thomas Lane for £200. Subsequent owners included Frederick William Hannaford (1873-84) and Richard Townsend. Townsend was a prominent local figure who went from being a labourer to manager and then owner of the Mount Torrens Mill and purchased the cottage on lot 1 in 1884. Although residing himself at Marlow Cottage, he made substantial additions to 'Townsend House' during the 1890s, adding the second storey as well as extending the ground-floor level to the rear (including kitchen and bathroom). In 1939 the house was purchased by AMSCOL. In 1974, the house reverted to private ownership.

Two-storey house with attached single-storey cottage, all constructed of stone with red-brick dressings and hipped corrugated-iron roofs. Features include two-storey verandah and balcony with timber-picket balustrading at both levels, timber-framed openings including multi-paned sash and casement windows, and rendered chimneys. The two-storey verandah and balcony has iron-lace and a hipped concave corrugated-iron roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This house and cottage combination has significant associations with Mount Torrens' early residential development and with its distinctive architectural character. It is also associated with Richard Townsend and his son Dick, owners of the Mount Torrens Mill.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of Mount Torrens during the boom years of river trade in the 1850s and 60s.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the local custom of combining two-storey and single-storey English buildings along the Main Street of Mount Torrens.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying the distinctive design characteristics of the Main Street of Mount Torrens, namely a combined two-storey and single-storey building with English detailing and stone construction.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely Richard and Dick Townsend, owners of the Mount Torrens mill and commemorated by the town's Main Street.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 45-6.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 51-2.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 43-47, 141 & 145.
- National Trust of South Australia, Classified list 2117.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 271-2.
- *Sunday Mail*, 3 March 1985.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.
- Young, Gordon 1968, 'An Anatomy of Mount Torrens' *Architecture in Australia*, October 1968, p 797.

Shop, former flour mill**Place no.: M25**

Significant fabric	Surviving bluestone and red-brick fabric from 19 th century and early 20 th century, and c1900 corrugated-iron-clad timber-frame grain store.		
Address	23-25 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 92, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5545/413	Assessment no.	15123
Owner	DR & PR Lecke, Farmer Johns Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT16 National Trust of South Australia, file Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation MT16 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT Mill 23-25 Townsend St.jpg		



former flour mill from north-east, 2001

Shop, former flour mill**Place no.: M25****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. Lots 1 and 2 were amongst the first to be sold, being purchased by chemist Francis Harding Faulding, merchant George Brunstelle and Gentleman George Muller on 7 December 1853. Meanwhile, in 1853 a group of local farmers led by George Dunn first discussed the construction of a flour mill in Mount Torrens, and by the end of 1854 a mill had been constructed and was in use. This mill was located on lots 1 & 2 between the creek and the main road. In 1884, local miller Dick Townsend purchased the mill which he then converted into a roller mill which produced the renowned 'Imperial' brand of 'roller flour'. In about 1900, a large grain shed (corrugated-iron clad) was constructed at the mill complex. In 1926, Dick Townsend sold the mill to the Adelaide Milk Supply Co-operative Limited (AMSCOL), who converted it to a milk and cheese factory. During this period, substantial parts of the original mill building were lost (including the upper storeys and chimney of the stone mill building) and new additions included 5 metres across frontage, an office at the northern end, and a loading platform. Since 1979, the building has been used as a hardware shop.

Parts of the original stone mill building include the base of the building and part of the chimney. The large timber-framed corrugated-iron-clad shed adjacent to the Main Street was constructed in *circa* 1900 and has a steeply-pitched corrugated-iron roof. Other significant stone buildings date from the 1920s.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former mill and milk factory have significant associations with the early industrial development of the town of Mount Torrens, with the development and changes in farming in the district, with significant local miller Dick Townsend and with the later industrial and commercial development of Mount Torrens.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early industrial development of Mount Torrens, having been constructed only one year after the first allotment was sold, and also having significant associations with the development in farming in the area, especially the change from wheat production, to dairy, to the need for farm machinery services and hardware.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have worked for or purchased produce/goods from the mill/store.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, significant local miller Dick Townsend.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being one of the most prominent buildings on the Main Street of Mount Torrens.

REFERENCES

- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*, p 2:772.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 53-4.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, G 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 16-18, 132-4, 148-9 & 156-7.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- Monfries, JE [ed] 1939, *Gumeracha 1839-1939: a history of Gumeracha and district*, p 31.
- National Trust of South Australia, file C.
- Peake, AG (1971), *The family history of William Remnant Townsend*, pp 16-18.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 373-4.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 41, pp 17-22.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, p 112.

House, shop, barn & wall**Place no.: M26**

Significant fabric	Single-storey stone residence with return verandah, late-19 th -century stone shop, two-level stone barn and stone boundary retaining wall.		
Address	24 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 12, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5538/476	Assessment no.	15049
Owner	SJ Brady, 24 Townsend Street, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT26		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT cellar Townsend St.jpg		



barn & shop from north-east, 2001

House, shop, barn & wall**Place no.: M26**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The first three subdivisions within the town of Mt Torrens were undertaken by the Dunn brothers, with the eastern side of the township not becoming part of the town until Thomas Inglis subdivided it in 1861. This subdivision of Mt Torrens East was officially registered in 1863. This part of the town then caught the end of the boom which had ceased by the end of the 1860s. By the 1870s, allotment 12 had been purchased, and during the late 19th century a large house with attached shop was constructed on the corner of Prescott Street. This was originally the grocery shop and residence of Bill Sinkinson. Also during the late 19th century, a two-level barn was also constructed to the rear of the shop and residence, and provided storage for the shop.

Single-storey **residence** constructed of coursed blocks of bluestone rubble with [rendered] red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Symmetrical facade has a central timber door with side-lights and fanlights, flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows, all of which is shaded by a corrugated-iron raked return verandah on timber posts. To the north-east of the residence is an attached gable-fronted **shop** facing onto Prescott Street. There is also a detached two-level stone **barn** to rear (east) with [rendered] dressings, a corrugated-iron gable roof, and timber-framed openings including a loft door. The retaining **wall** along the street boundaries was constructed using stones from Dunn's original Mount Torrens flour mill.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This late-19th-century house with attached shop and detached stone barn has significant associations with the early development of Mount Torrens.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the late-19th-century development of Mount Torrens East.*

REFERENCES

- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 73-4.
- Lands Titles Office.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 431.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

Uniting Church**Place no.: M27**

Significant fabric	Stone church with exposed foundation stones and stonework, and stone hall, both with red-brick dressings and corrugated-iron gable roofs.		
Address	26-30 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lots 11 & 98, Section 6507, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5720/95 & 5471/229		Assessment no. 15039
Owner	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust, 33 Pirie Street Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil		HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT25 • National Trust of South Australia, file • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT25) 		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT Uniting Church.jpg		



Mount Torrens Uniting Church from west.

Uniting Church

Place no.: M27

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. The first community building to be constructed in the town was the Bible Christian Chapel which was erected in Tuck Street in 1854. This chapel was a very important early building in Mount Torrens, as it was also used as the town's first school until a purpose-built school was constructed in 1861. The first teacher of the school was Edward Tuck, a significant local resident and teacher from 1859 to 1877. There was also an early cemetery established adjacent to the chapel. On 16 January 1889, Edward Tuck, who had owned lot 11 on the main street of Mount Torrens since 1874, donated the land to the trustees of the Bible Christian church, and by the end of that year a new chapel had been completed. The foundation stone of the new Bible Christian Chapel was laid on 27 October 1888 by Chief Justice Samuel Way, and the foundation stone from the original chapel was included as part of the gable wall of the new chapel which was opened in 1889. In 1900, the chapel joined the Methodist Union, and in 1921, the original chapel was demolished, and the stone used to construct the combined Sunday School and hall to the rear (east) of the current church. This building is now part of the Uniting Church in Australia.

Large three-bay church building constructed of bluestone with [rendered] red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include a symmetrical facade (west) with a central double door with a lancet window to either side and another above. All openings have pointed arches surmounted by drip-moulds. Other features include the foundation stone from the original chapel with the gable, a foundation stone for the current building to the bottom left of the front entrance, rendered brick string-courses, and a projecting plinth. The smaller stone hall attached to the rear (east) of the chapel has similar bluestone walls with rendered red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof, but wider pointed-arch windows. [There is also a skillion-roofed corrugated-iron clad lean-to to rear of hall].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This church has significant associations with the religious development of Mount Torrens, is a rare example of Main Street development of the late 19th century, and has important associations with Edward Tuck and the first church and school building in Mount Torrens. It is also a fine example of late-19th-century church design and stone construction, and is an important landmark on Townsend Street.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the original church and school building in Mount Torrens, and having significant associations with the late-19th-century religious development of the town.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the church or Sunday School.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine example of late-19th-century church design and stone construction.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely significant local teacher Edward Tuck.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a large detached building on the main street of Mount Torrens.

REFERENCES

- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 71-2.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 83-86.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3130.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 381-2.

Marlow Cottage & stone wall**Place no.: M28****Significant fabric** Two-level stone cottage and stone & brick boundary wall.

Address 27 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lot 91, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5293/129
Owner AS Clare, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244

Assessment no. 15124**State Heritage Status**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT17
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation MT17

Photo filename

Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 27 Townsend St sm.jpg

*Marlow cottage from east, 2001*

Marlow Cottage & stone wall**Place no.: M28**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. Lots 2 & 3 were amongst the first to be sold, being purchased by chemist Francis Harding Faulding, merchant George Brunstelle and Gentleman George Muller on 7 December 1853. During the following year, a group of farmers constructed a mill in lot 2, and at about the same time a cottage was constructed in lot 3, possibly for the miller. In 1861, the property was purchased by storekeeper Benjamin Walker, who then sold it to Richard Townsend in 1880. Townsend was a prominent local figure who went from being a labourer to manager and then owner of the Mount Torrens Mill. He made his home in Marlow Cottage near the mill, and later also purchased Townsend House for his son Dick. In 1908, the property was transferred to Dick who retained it until 1941 when it was purchased by AMSCOL, owners of the former Mill. The cottage is now in private ownership.

Two-level symmetrical cottage constructed of bluestone with red-brick dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. The symmetrical single-storey facade to Townsend Street (east) has a central timber-framed timber door with fanlight flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows. To the rear is a two-level section with cellar and storage area underneath two original rooms. Other features include red-brick chimneys and a stone and brick boundary wall. The house originally had a concave verandah.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This cottage has significant associations with the mill, with significant miller Richard Townsend, and with AMSCOL.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the mill and milk factory, and with the early residential development of the town.*
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event, namely Richard Townsend, significant local miller after whom the Main Street of Mount Torrens is named.*
-

REFERENCES

- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 55-6.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 112-4.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3262.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 375-6.

House, 29 Townsend St**Place no.: M29**

Significant fabric	Stone house with stone dressings, timber lintels and a hipped corrugated-iron roof, and skillion-roofed stone extension to rear.		
Address	29 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 4, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5535/790	Assessment no.	15125
Owner	AC Challen & HP O'Neil, 29 Main Rd, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT18		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 29 Townsend St sm.jpg		



29 Townsend St from north-east, 2001

House, 29 Townsend St**Place no.: M29**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. During the 1850s, several of the allotments along the west side of Townsend street were developed, with a stone cottage being constructed on allotment 4. During the 19th century, a room of this building was used as a saddler's shop (the shop room originally had an enlarged windows). The windows of this cottage were enlarged in the mid 20th century, and a separate stone house and garage were constructed in the late 20th century using sympathetic materials and design.

Single-storey house constructed of stone with cut-stone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber lintels to side windows and red-brick chimney. [Front windows have been enlarged and modernised.] There is also a skillion-roofed stone extension to rear.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest surviving cottages in Mount Torrens, and has significant associations with that town's early development during the river trade boom, as well as displaying significant local building techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the earliest cottages along Townsend Street and being associated with the mid-19th-century Mount Torrens.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying local pioneering construction techniques with the use of stone walling, cut-stone dressings and timber lintels.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 57-8.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, p 140.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 431.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.
- Young, Gordon 1968, 'An Anatomy of Mount Torrens' *Architecture in Australia*, October 1968, p 798.

Cambridge House**Place no.: M30****Significant fabric** Two-storey stone house with attached single-storey stone cottage.**Address** 31 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lots 91 & 92, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5681/172 & 5831/503
Owner RWA Clark, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244**Assessment no.** 15126**State Heritage Status**

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT19
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation (MT19)

Photo filename

Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 31 Townsend St #2 sm.jpg

*Cambridge House from east, 2001*

Cambridge House

Place no.: M30

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. On 2 May 1855, lot 5 was purchased by carpenter William Teague for £15. Teague presumably built a cottage on this allotment, as when he sold it to miller Benjamin Walker in 1862, he was paid £100 for the property. Walker split the lot in two, and in 1864, he then sold the southern section of lot 5, including the two-storey house which he presumably constructed there, to storekeeper Samuel Patten for £350. Then two years later in 1866, he sold the northern section of lot 5 and its cottage to labourer Thomas Yetman for £120. The fact that Benjamin had paid £100 for the whole lot in 1862, and sold his property off for £470 within four years implies that he increased the value of the property by constructing a large stone house and a stone cottage. Because of the evidence of construction, which suggests that the two-storey section was built before the single-storey section, we can surmise that the first cottage on the site was either a non-permanent structure, or was a small part of the two-storey structure. A cottage was constructed by William Teague in circa 1856, and the two-storey house attached to it was constructed by Benjamin Walker in circa 1863, with the single-storey section being added soon afterwards. The house and cottage continued in separate ownerships until they were reunited by RWA Clark in the mid 20th century. According to several sources, the lower section of the two-storey building was also once used as a shop. The two buildings are now a residence.

Two-storey [rendered] stone building with attached single-storey stone cottage with red-brick dressings and hipped corrugated-iron roofs. The two-storey section has a symmetrical facade (east) with a central timber-framed door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows, above which is a raked balcony with timber posts and rails, and two timber and glass doors. Other features include rendered red-brick chimneys, projecting rendered quoins to two-storey section, and a raked verandah to cottage. Buttressing chimneys. Joinery matching. Carpentry at Anglican church Teague. Brick front wall to 2-storey house Cottage after 2-storey house. Front two rooms of the lower level of the 2-storey section originally one room and used as a commercial premises, originally had larger shop windows. Changed c 1880 to house? Quoins are painted sandstone blocks. Turners inherited from Dunn rented it out for many years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This house and cottage combination has significant associations with Mount Torrens' early residential development, and with its distinctive architectural character.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of Mount Torrens during the boom years of river trade in the 1850s and 60s.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the local custom of combining two-storey and single-storey English buildings along the Main Street of Mount Torrens.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying the distinctive design characteristics of the Main Street of Mount Torrens, namely a combined two-storey and single-storey building with English detailing and stone construction.

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 59-60.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 47-53 & 139.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 2601.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 377-8.
- Young, Gordon 1968, 'An Anatomy of Mount Torrens' *Architecture in Australia*, October 1968, p 796.

House & stone wall, 33 Townsend Street**Place no.: M32**

Significant fabric	Two-storey stone residence with single-storey 19 th -century stone addition to rear, and stone boundary wall		
Address	33 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 6, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5816/300		
Owner	RC & BF Kowald, c/o PO, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
			Assessment no. 15127
State Heritage Status	Nil		
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT20National Trust of South Australia, file		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT 33 Townsend St.jpg		



House at 33 Townsend Street from east, 2001

House & stone wall, 33 Townsend Street**Place no.: M32**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. One of the first purchasers in the new subdivision was Richard Gillard, who paid £10 for allotment 6 on 24 November 1854. Gillard was a farmer who constructed a house on his allotment, which he then owned until his death in 1881. The house then passed to his executor John Sherry Bennett in 1886. After Bennett's death, the property was transferred to Emily Ann Parsons in 1907. Heinrich Edwin Klose then owned it from 1921 to 1961, after which it was purchased by the current owners.

Two-storey house constructed of roughly-coursed bluestone with stone quoins, rendered window surrounds and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Semi-symmetrical facade has a central front door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows with a raked corrugated-iron [semi-enclosed] verandah on timber posts, above which are three windows, the central being slightly off-centre. Other features include rendered red-brick chimneys, a mid-19th-century stone addition attached to rear. The property is surrounded by a stone wall with rounded top.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early two-storey house has significant associations with Mount Torrens' early residential development and with its distinctive architectural and residential character.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early development of Mount Torrens during the boom years of river trade in the 1850s and 60s.
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the local custom of constructing two-storey residences along the Main Street of Mount Torrens.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying the distinctive design characteristics of Main Street residences in Mount Torrens as well as mid-19th-century stone construction techniques.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 61-2.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 100-2.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3258.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, p 431.
- *South Australian Directories*, 1860s & 70s.

House, 35 Townsend Street**Place no.: M33****Significant fabric** Stone cottage with timber lintels and casement windows.

Address 35 Townsend Street, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lot 8, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5493/348
Owner MG Clark, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244

Assessment no. 15128

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT21
- National Trust of South Australia, file

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT 35 Townsend St.jpg



35 Townsend St from north-east, 2001

House, 35 Townsend Street**Place no.: M33**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. One of the first purchasers in the new subdivision was Richard Gillard who purchased lot 6 in 1854 (£10) and constructed a two-storey house there soon after (now no. 33 Townsend Street). Gillard was a local farmer who also purchased lot 7 in 1859 for £15. A stone cottage was constructed on this land in circa 1859 or 1860, possibly for a worker or family member of Mr Gillard. Gillard owned this property until his death in 1881. The house then passed to his executor John Sherry Bennett in 1886. After Bennett's death, the property was transferred to Emily Ann Parsons in 1907. Members of the Clark family then owned the place from 1925 until the late 20th century.

Single-storey cottage constructed of random stone with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include timber-framed casement windows, timber lintels and red-brick chimney. There is also a hipped concave corrugated-iron verandah on timber posts.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early cottage has significant associations with the early residential history of Mount Torrens, and particularly with the early boom period of the town. Although not typical of Mount Torrens, it is also a good example of construction techniques of the Torrens Valley area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early residential development of Mount Torrens, and particularly with its boom period during the late 1850s and early 1860s.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good surviving example of early stone workers' cottage construction including use of timber lintels.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 61-2.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 119-21.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 312.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3264.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 431.
- *South Australian Directories*.

House & outbuilding, former Mill Inn & stable**Place no.: M35**

Significant fabric	Bluestone outbuilding with stone quoins, timber lintel and a corrugated-iron gable roof, to rear of bluestone former hotel with original chimneys.		
Address	41 Townsend St, Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 90, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5741/275	Assessment no.	15130
Owner	A Klose & D Maloney, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Research 1999, <i>Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan</i>, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT22• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation MT22		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens Townsend St\MT barn 41 Townsend St.jpg		



barn to rear of 41 Townsend St from north-west, 2001

House & outbuilding, former Mill Inn & stable**Place no.: M35**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. On 25 November 1854, miller Edward Prescott purchased lot 9 from George Dunn. In 1859, the property was transferred to licensed victualler James Bond who established the Mill Inn there in the same year. The Mill Inn was only licensed for ten years, with licensees being E Bond, C Bott, T Discombe, RC Christian and JG Whitters. In addition to the tavern room, there was an attached residence to the side, and a ballroom to the rear. There were also stone stable to the rear of the house. In 1865, after the death of James Bond, the inn reverted to the ownership of Edward Prescott. Prescott then leased it to miller Benjamin Walker from 1865 to 68. The building was also used as a wine store and was possibly also known as the Vine Inn (although this was never a licensed premises). In 1886 the property passed to the Clarks, and since 1929 it has been in the Klose family.

Single-storey building constructed of bluestone with painted red-brick dressings and a hipped [zincalume-tile] roof (probably originally corrugated-iron). Original timber windows [have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows]. Surviving features of the building include original [rendered] chimneys. Bluestone stable to rear has a corrugated-iron gable roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Being a former hotel and wine shop which has significant associations with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens, as well as providing a good example of early construction methods.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the early commercial development of Mount Torrens.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who used the hotel or wine shop.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, the stone and timber outbuilding being a good example of early construction in the area.
-

REFERENCES

- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 65-6.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, pp 2:37 & 3:373.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 97-9 & 139.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3257.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 379-80.
- Young, Gordon 1968, 'An Anatomy of Mount Torrens' *Architecture in Australia*, October 1968, p 797.

St George's Anglican Church & cemetery**Place no.: M36**

Significant fabric Stone church and rear addition, and 19th-century graves and railings.

Address 3 Tuck St, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Lot 1, Section 6506, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5650/777 **Assessment no.** 15111
Owner Anglican Church in Australia, Synod of the Diocese of the Murray,
 PO Box 394, Murray Bridge SA 5253

State Heritage Status Nil **HSA file no.** Nil
Other Assessments

- Historical Research 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, Included in Mt Torrens State Heritage Area, site no. MT35
- National Trust of South Australia, file
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation MT35

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens town\MT Anglican Church.jpg



Anglican Church of St George the Martyr from north-east, 2001

St George's Anglican Church & cemetery

Place no.: M36

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

George Dunn arrived in Mount Torrens in 1841, where he established Barton Springs and then subdivided part of his section 6506 to create the town of Mount Torrens. The first township allotments were sold in 1853 and the new township was officially registered in 1857. The first community building to be constructed in the town was the Bible Christian Chapel (also used as the town's first school) which was erected in Tuck Street in 1854. The next community building to be constructed in Mount Torrens was the Anglican Church, which was also constructed on Tuck Street, this time on a hill overlooking the town. In 1858, only a year after George Dunn's official subdivision of Mount Torrens, Dunn donated lots 29 and 30 to the Church of England, and they were transferred to Rev. Augustus Short (Bishop) and two other Church trustees of Adelaide. By 1959, the property was owned by the Synod of Church of England in Diocese of the Murray. Interestingly, despite the dominance of the Church of England throughout Australia and the significance of the denomination within South Australia, the Mount Torrens congregation were the only ones to build an Anglican Church within the Torrens Valley district (although the church also owned land in Houghton, they never built there). The Anglicans first met in the Mount Torrens area during the 1850s, and after the land for a church was donated in 1858, they set about constructing one. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Short on 17 December 1859, and the building was opened late in the following year. The cemetery was established during the 1860s, with the oldest located gravestone being that of Alfred George Turner who died 15 January 1868. Later additions to the church include a two-bay gable-roofed extension to rear, and stained-glass windows which were donated by Mary Ann Turner in 1912. The church also contains an internationally-funded new window dedicated to bellringer Sylvia Bedford.

Four-bay church building located on a hill overlooking the township, constructed of coursed sandstone rubble with cut stone dressings and a [corrugated-iron (originally slate)] gable roof. The symmetrical facade has a timber double-door with a pointed arch above, above which is a circular window within the gable. The gable itself has a capped parapet wall and is surmounted by a simple stone belfry. There are four windows along each side, being timber-framed multi-paned lancets with projecting stone sills and painted stone voussoirs. Other features of the building include stone buttresses and a stone plinth. There is also a smaller rendered gable-roof extension to rear (west) [and a wheelchair ramp approaching front door to east].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early stone church is the oldest surviving church building in Mount Torrens and the only Anglican Church in the Torrens Valley district. As such, it has significant associations with the early social and religious development of the town, as well as being an excellent example of local stone construction of the late 1850s. The cemetery also has significant associations with the early history of the town and displays fine surviving examples of 19th-century gravestones and surrounds.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the oldest surviving church and cemetery in the town of Mount Torrens, the only example of an Anglican church in the Torrens Valley, and having significant associations with the early development of the town and its area.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the church or are associated with those buried in the cemetery.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying a fine example of 1860 church design and construction, as well as a fine collection of 19th-century gravestones and railings.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, especially members of the Turner family.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, the church being located on a hill overlooking the town.

REFERENCES

- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 91-92.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 87-90, 146 & 162.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3131. • Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 393-4.
- Stark, Paul 1980, *Project 9, Volume 11*, National Trust of SA. • *Sunday Mail*, 3 March 1985.

Railway bridge**Place no.: M38**

Significant fabric Concrete railway bridge including embankments and arch with balustrade.

Address	Burford Hill Rd, near Mt Torrens, 5244	
Land Description	Pieces 101-2, Section 6588, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5411/182	Assessment no. 14771
Owner	Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens area\MT Burford Hill Rd Bridge #2.jpg
-----------------------	---



Railway bridge from east, 2001

Railway bridge

Place no.: M38

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The extension of the railway from Balhannah to Mount Torrens, Birdwood and then Mount Pleasant was a significant event in the history of the district, although not as successful as it would have been some decades earlier. Local residents first pushed for a railway in 1857, and held a meeting to discuss the possibility in Gumeracha in 1866. A railway survey was completed in 1875, and an article about a railway line appeared in the *Salem Messenger* in 1899. However, a line was not completed until 1918. The new railway was in fact a classic case of 'too little, too late'. By the time it arrived in Mount Torrens in 1918, it was destined to prove less useful than was originally anticipated. The railway line joining Birdwood with Balhannah via Mount Torrens was constructed over a period of four years and opened in September 1918. For a time, the new railway played an important role in exporting stock, wool, minerals, timber, agricultural & wool products from the district. However, for passengers, it was quicker to travel to Adelaide by coach. After the coach was phased out in 1921, the use of cars and buses became an alternative and more convenient form of travel to the city than either the train or the coach. By the 1930s, the railway was used much less than during the enthusiastic initial use of the 1920s. In 1932, the line was disposed of by the South Australian Railways. The railway then stayed open until the end of World War II, but thereafter became so little used, that eventually it was officially closed in the mid 1960s. As the railway line bypassed the town centre of Mount Torrens, and the station was located outside the 'built-up' part of town, the advent of the railway did not have a major impact on the physical appearance of the town. The major surviving structure from the railway was the concrete railway bridge where the railway line crosses Burford Hill Road to the north-west of the town. This is the only railway bridge of its kind in the district, and is the 'major engineering relic of the Mount Pleasant Branch line'. After the line closed, the cutting on the western side of the bridge was used as a Council rubbish dump until the 1980s. The bridge now survives as a monument to the railway line which served the district for several decades within the mid 20th century.

Reinforced-concrete bridge designed to carry a railway line across Burford Hill Road, consisting of embankments to each side of the road between which runs the track over a concrete flat-topped arch with decorative features including a pair of horizontal lines across the structure, and 4 moulded corbels 'supporting' a concrete balustrade.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is a fine surviving example of an early-20th-century concrete railway bridge, and is the major surviving structure in the Mount Torrens area which is associated with the rise and fall of the railways in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the major surviving example of a railway structure in the Mount Torrens area and representing the rise and fall of the railways in the district.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the railway.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being an excellent surviving example of an early-20th-century concrete railway bridge.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the opening of the Mount Pleasant branch of the railway on 16 September 1918.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being an important structure under which many local residents and visitors pass.

REFERENCES

- Dyster, Tom 1980, *Pump in the Roadway and Early Days in the Adelaide Hills*, pp 24-5.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 16-17.
- *Mount Barker Courier*, 28 August 1882, 1 December 1916, 20 September 1918.
- *Observer*, December 1866, & *Salem Messenger*, 1899.
- *SA Parliamentary Debates*, No. 28 July 1857, & *SA Parliamentary Papers*, No. 22 1875 & No. 31 1917.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 6, volume 11 & volume 45 pp 46-58 & 61-70.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold & Kym Clark.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*, pp 12, 18, 140, 191 & 321.

Cottage & barn, Cyanide Rd**Place no.: M40****Significant fabric** Cottage with lean-to and detached stone barn.**Address** Cyanide Rd, near Mt Torrens, 5244**Land Description** Lot 24, Section 6535, Hundred of Talunga**Certificate of Title** CT 5665/744**Assessment no.** 15367**Owner** BM & EAJ Symes, PO Box 1683, Mt Torrens SA 5244**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments** Nil**Photo filename** Local Photos\Mt Torrens area\MT house Cyanide Rd.jpg

Cottage on Cyanide Road from south-west, 2001

Cottage & barn, Cyanide Rd**Place no.: M40**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

A mixture of British and German farmers began to settle in the area between Mount Torrens and Birdwood during the 1840s and 50s. During the latter part of the 19th century, three cottages were constructed along what later became Cyanide Road, named after the significant gold battery and cyanide treatment works on section 6537. The central of these three cottages is a German-style cottage of the mid to late 19th century which is located on lot 24 of section 6535. A second German-style cottage was also constructed a little to the SE of this cottage, but this has been much altered and is not recommended for inclusion on the local heritage register. A barn was also built near the central cottage during the late 19th century.

Single-storey symmetrical cottage with rendered walls and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include central timber-framed door flanked by white-painted timber-framed six-pane casement windows. There are also two large stone chimneys to either side of the house, and a skillion-roofed lean-to to the rear. The detached stone to rear of house has a corrugated-iron gable roof and timber casement window.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early cottage is closely associated with the development of the Mount Torrens/Birdwood district, and is a good example of early construction methods in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early settlement of the district.*
 - (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, displaying the way of life of the early settlers in this area.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a good example of a 19th-century cottage.*
-

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- Lands Titles Office.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 433.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.

Barton Springs, house & outbuilding**Place no.: M41**

Significant fabric Two-storey rendered house and detached timber slab barn with shingle roof.

Address	Oval Road, Mt Torrens, 5244	
Land Description	Lot 2, Section 6208, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5067/652	Assessment no. 15422
Owner	PJ & MG Edwards, Barton Springs, PO Box 364, Mt Torrens SA 5244	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation MT37	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens area\MT former Dunn House.jpg
-----------------------	---



Barton Springs from south-east, 2001

Barton Springs, house & outbuilding**Place no.: M41**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

In 1842, James Dunn took up section 6504 near Mount Torrens, having followed his brother George to the promising district. George had settled on section 6506 in 1841, founding the property of Barton Springs. In 1846, James was also granted part of section 6638, and there he erected a fine two-storey house at the base of Mount Torrens in 1850. This house closely resembled William Dunn's two-storey Georgian house 'Gumbank' near Charleston (currently entered in State Heritage Register). In 1857, James Dunn also created the subdivision of 'Dunfield' at what is now the Springhead Road section of Mount Torrens. When James Dunn property was transferred to his trustees Messrs Hare and Palmer in 1877, it was valued at £1,000. In 1879, the property was transferred to Mary Bennett, and it remained in the Bennett family until the 1930s. During the mid 19th century the property was used as a dairy farm.

Two-storey symmetrical Georgian-style house with rendered stone walls and a hipped corrugated-iron (originally slate?) roof. Both the upper and lower levels have a central door with fan-light, flanked by timber-framed multi-pane double-hung sash windows. Openings all have slightly cambered arches above and windows have projecting slate sills. Other features include a balcony with a hipped concave corrugated-iron roof and timber posts and criss-cross railings. To the south of the house is a detached reconstructed timber-slab outbuilding with a timber-shingle gable roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This early two-storey house has significant associations with James Dunn, and the early farming settlement of the Mount Torrens area, and along with the timber slab and shingle outbuilding, is a good example of pioneering design and construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the oldest two-storey houses in the Mount Torrens area and demonstrating the mid-19th-century development of the district.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of a mid-19th-century house, and a fine example of a timber-slab shed.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely James Dunn founder of 'Dunfield', the southern section of Mount Torrens.
-

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1854-70.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Historical Research PL 1999, *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area Conservation Management Plan*, pp 5 & 7.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 29-32.
- National Trust of South Australia, file H.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 397-8.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

Barton Springs, former smithy & ruins**Place no.: M42**

Significant fabric	Single-roomed stone building with stone floor and fireplace, base of fireplace in adjacent area (formerly smithy) and nearby groups of detached ruins, mostly the bases of stone walls.
---------------------------	---

Address	off Tuck St, Mt Torrens, 5244	
Land Description	Lot 8, Section 6505, Hundred of Talunga	
Certificate of Title	CT 5820/974	Assessment no. 15145
Owner	CV & PJ Morton, Mt Torrens SA 5244	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Trust of South Australia, file• Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, <i>Gumeracha Heritage Survey</i>, local recommendation (MT38)	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens area\MT Barton Springs exterior #5.jpg
-----------------------	--



former smithy at Barton Springs from south, 2001

Barton Springs, former smithy & ruins**Place no.: M42****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Section 6506 was granted to George Dunn on 11 March 1841, and there he established his Barton Springs property during the 1840s. He quickly constructed a single-roomed cob cottage, which he later extended. In response to the traffic through his property after the openings of the Reedy Creek mine in 1845, Dunn transformed his cottage into a hotel, which was then licensed as the Cornish Arms Inn in 1848. He also constructed a blacksmith's shop, a chaff house and stables near the hotel. In 1850 he constructed a large stone house for himself near the hotel complex. In the same year he also constructed a two-storey stone hotel building in his 1846 subdivision 'Mount Torrens'. This became the town's first building, and was run by a series of publicans while Dunn continued with the running of his Barton Springs property. The Barton Springs buildings have been little used during the last century, and some were badly damaged by fire. Only the room attached to the smithy remains relatively intact.

The surviving building at the original Barton Springs settlement was originally a blacksmith's shop, with the bellows and fire place (the base of which survives) having been located in a timber-framed structure to the east of the stone room which survives. The surviving stone room is constructed of a variety of different sorts of local stone, with cut-stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Inside, it has a large stone fireplace with a cambered red-brick arch supported by an iron brace and a floor made up of large stone flags. Other features include a timber door and small timber-framed window to north elevation, and a larger timber-framed multi-paned window to south. The other early buildings at the settlement, including the hotel and stables, are now ruinous, with only the base of some of the stone walls surviving. The occasional use of large blocks of locally-mined soapstone is of special interest.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

These are among the earliest surviving buildings in the district and are the oldest buildings in Mount Torrens. As such, they have significant associations with the early development of the area and with significant local pioneer George Dunn, as well as displaying aspects of the construction techniques and way of life of some of the local pioneers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the earliest buildings in Mount Torrens, and among the oldest surviving buildings in the district.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying aspects of the way of life of the early settlers in this area, especially the need for and use of blacksmith's shops.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a significant surviving example of the construction techniques of the first settlers in the area, and especially showing the range of local stones available and used by the pioneers, especially the locally-mined soapstone.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely George Dunn, founder of Mount Torrens.

REFERENCES

- Brown, HYL 1908, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, p 371.
- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*, 1854.
- Faull, Jim & Gordon Young, 1986, *People Places & Buildings*, pp 41-48.
- Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia, 1836-1984*, pp 2:37 & 3:390-1.
- Lands Titles Office.
- McEwin, Gavin 1987, *Mt Torrens: a search of ownership of historic properties*, pp 115-8, 136-8 & 153-5.
- National Trust of South Australia, file 3865.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 399-400.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 39-42.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, Volume 13, December 1980.
- Turner, John S 1982, *Ashreigney to Mount Torrens... the Turner story*, the author, SA.
- Verbal: Bernard Arnold.
- Young, Gordon 1968, 'An Anatomy of Mount Torrens' *Architecture in Australia*, October 1968, pp 793-5.

Mount Torrens Cemetery**Place no.: M43**

Significant fabric Cemetery including 19th-century gravestones and iron railings.

Address Tungkillo Rd, Mt Torrens, 5244
Land Description Section 39, Hundred of Talunga
Certificate of Title CT 5753/756
Owner Adelaide Hills Council, PO Box 44, Woodside SA 5244**Assessment no.** 15408

State Heritage Status
Other AssessmentsNil
Nil**HSA file no.** Nil

Photo filename Local Photos\Mt Torrens area\MT cemetery.jpg

Mount Torrens cemetery from east, 2001

Mount Torrens Cemetery**Place no.: M43**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The town of Mount Torrens was first settled in 1853, and a cemetery was registered on section 6227 by 1864. The earliest located gravestone in the cemetery belongs to Mary Gillard, who died on 26 August 1863 (located in the SE corner of cemetery). There are many other 19th-century gravestones including those of John House (died 1873), Mary Westmorland (d 1875), Charles Hampshire (d 1876), Eliza Bartholomew (d 1877), Richard James (d 1887) and Grace Townsend (died 1893). One of the finest grave surrounds is that of George Ross (d 1888).

Cemetery set in two clearings of a pine forest, adjacent to a hill. Headstones date from early 1860s and are generally constructed of local stone or marble, some with surrounding railings of wrought and cast-iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest cemeteries in the district, and has significant associations with the development of Mount Torrens and with its local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

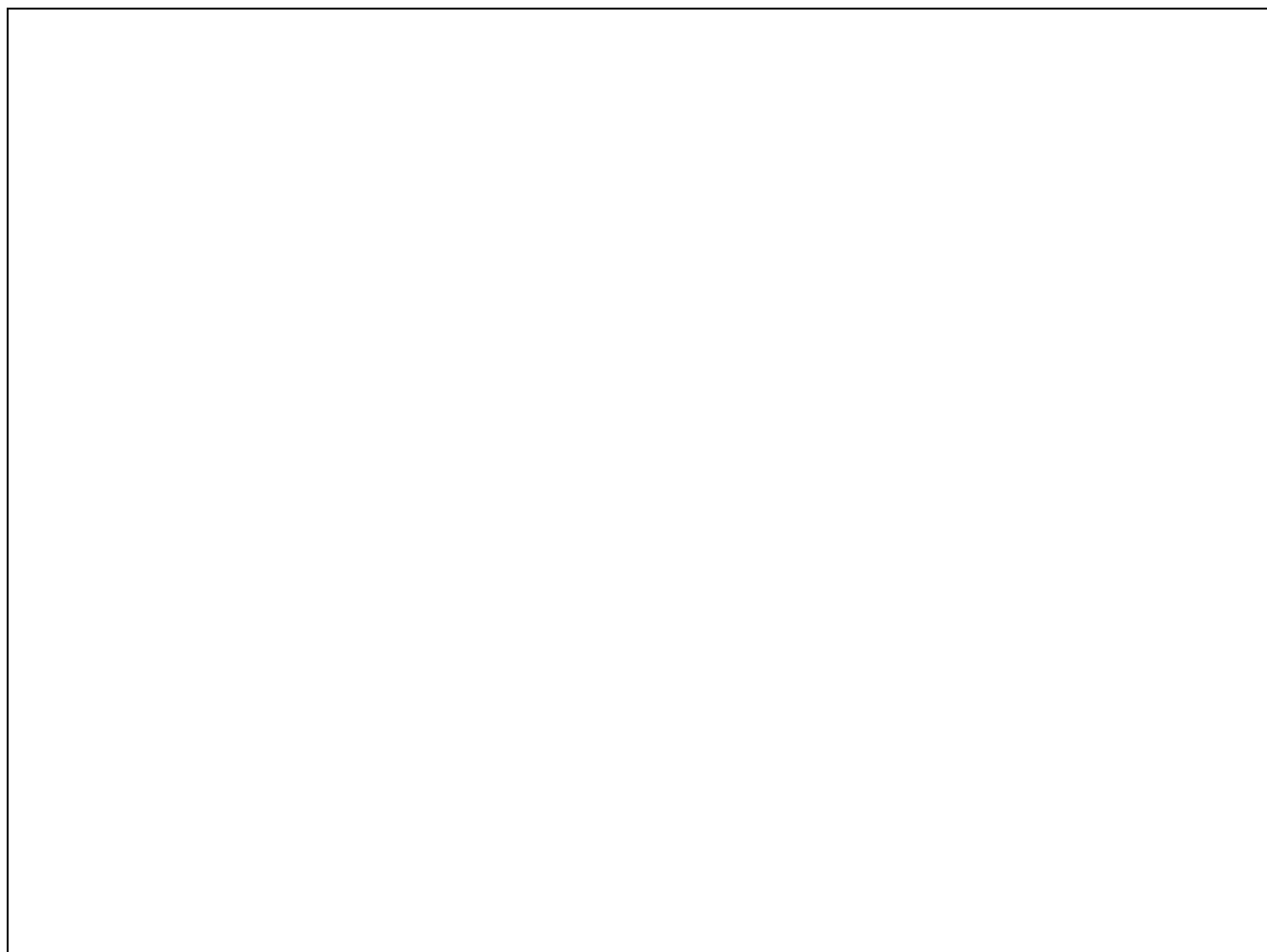
- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being an early cemetery in the district which has significant associations with the development of Mount Torrens.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those whose friends and relatives have been interred and/or commemorated in the cemetery.
-

REFERENCES

- Nicol, Robert 1988, *Cemeteries of South Australia*, p 275.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 7 pp 22-3.

Klose farm complex**Place no.: M44**

Significant fabric	Stone farmhouse with earlier attached cottage and chimneys, stone outbuildings including hay shed with timber lintel, remains of cottage with stone chimney, and remains of other stone farm buildings.		
Address	Onkaparinga Valley Rd, near Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 8, Section 6519, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5295/327	Assessment no.	15175
Owner	AC Klose, c/o Post Office, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	no photograph		



Klose farm complex**Place no.: M44****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

A mixture of British and German farmers began to settle in the area between Mount Torrens and Birdwood during the 1840s and 50s. One of the oldest surviving farms in the Mount Torrens area is located on section 6519 just off the Onkaparinga Valley Road. This farm was established in the mid 19th century, and a number of stone farm buildings were constructed there during the latter half of the 19th century. This farm is now owned by the Klose family, members of which (Henry and Frederick) first settled in the area between Mt Torrens and Birdwood by the 1870s.

Stone house with earlier section to rear including large external chimney bases; stone hay shed with timber lintel; stone symmetrical cottage (semi-ruined) with stone chimney; stone outbuilding; stone walls of another outbuilding (possibly a stable), ruins of other farm buildings, and stone abutments adjacent to creek.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest surviving farm complexes in the Mount Torrens area, and it displays the way of life and construction techniques of local farmers during the second half of the 19th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being one of the earliest farms in the area, and associated with the late-19th-century development of farming in the district.*
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, especially the farming techniques of early farmers in the area.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, demonstrating the late-19th-century construction techniques of local farmer settlers.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Young, G et al 1984, *Birdwood: Old Blumberg*.

Willow Tree Cottage**Place no.: M45**

Significant fabric	Stone cottage with loft and stone additions to north and south (including timber lintels and casements) and gable-roofed building to rear (east).		
Address	Springhead Rd, near Mt Torrens, 5244		
Land Description	Lot 58, Section 6500, Hundred of Talunga		
Certificate of Title	CT 5403/788	Assessment no.	15411
Owner	MD & SJ Ettridge, Springhead Rd, Mt Torrens SA 5244		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Mt Torrens area\MT Willow Tree Cottage.jpg		

*Willow Tree Cottage from west, 2002*

Willow Tree Cottage

Place no.: M45

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The area between Mount Torrens and Springhead was first settled in the 1840s and 50s, and the farmhouse on section 6500 is typical of the construction techniques of the 1850s and 60s.

Two-level cottage constructed of stone with random stone dressings, a [Colorbond] gable roof, timber-framed dormer windows including to loft, timber lintels, a skillion-roofed addition to north, a skillion-roofed addition to rear (east) including external stone chimney base with red-brick chimney above, red-brick chimney to south, and an additional stone building with red-brick dressings and a gable roof to rear (east).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an early stone cottage in the Mount Torrens area which displays typical design and construction techniques.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being associated with the early settlement of the area between Mount Torrens and Springhead.*
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a well-preserved examples of early farmhouse design and construction techniques.*

REFERENCES

- District of Talunga, *Assessment Books*.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Kym Clark.

Stone barn**Place no.: P01**

Significant fabric	Two-level stone barn with stone extensions.		
Address	Murray Rd, Paracombe, 5132		
Land Description	Lot 66, Section 559, Hundred of Yatala		
Certificate of Title	CT 5663/525	Assessment no.	17045
Owner	KL & KH Dearwan, Murray Rd, Inglewood SA 5133		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no.	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Paracombe\PA Stone barn Paracombe Rd.jpg		



stone barn from Paracombe Rd (south), 2001

Stone barn**Place no.: P01**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Paracombe area was first settled in 1839, following the Little Para Special Survey of the same year. The first property to be established was Hack's sheep and dairy station of 1,000 acres, which was divided into two properties in 1840, with 400 acres being purchased by Jacob Hagen and named Paracombe. In 1901, the Government purchased the 1,000 acres, and subdivided it to create the Paracombe Blocks, large blocks which were then leased to 33 families. These families established small farms, and within the first few decades of the 20th century, the number of buildings in the settlement increased several times over. One of the earliest stone farm buildings in the area is the large barn on section 559. This is also the best preserved stone barn in the area.

Two-level barn constructed of local stone with a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include timber-framed openings including two windows in upper level of gable end, and an elongated skillion-roofed extension to north. There is also a large sliding garage door to front (east).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This stone barn has significant associations with the farming development of Paracombe and is one of the oldest and best preserved stone buildings in Paracombe.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the farming development of the district.*
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area, being a well-preserved local example of a stone barn.*
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 183, 185, 238, 293-5.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham & Mr Frank Appledore*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 238.

former Paracombe shearing shed**Place no.: P02**

Significant fabric Stone and timber barn with timber-framed openings and gable roof.

Address Paracombe Rd, Paracombe, 5132
Land Description Lot 22, Section 567, Hundred of Para Wirra
Certificate of Title CT 5155/961
Owner LR Johns, c/o Post Office, Inglewood SA 5133**Assessment no.** 17015

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil**HSA file no.** Nil

Photo filename Local Photos\Paracombe\PA house & barn Paracombe Rd.jpg

former Paracombe shearing shed from north-west, 2001

former Paracombe shearing shed**Place no.: P02****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

The Paracombe area was first settled in 1839, following the Little Para Special Survey of the same year. The first property to be established was Hack's sheep and dairy station of 1,000 acres, which was divided into two properties in 1840, with 400 acres being purchased by Jacob Hagen and named Paracombe. In 1901, the Government purchased the 1,000 acres, and subdivided it to create the Paracombe Blocks, large blocks which were then leased to 33 families. At this time, surviving parts of the early sheep station included a homestead (since destroyed by fire), stables, stockyards, and a shearing shed. The shearing shed survives and is now located near the cold store. During the early 20th century, the block which included the shearing shed was purchased by Mr Becker, and was later owned by Carl Stewein, one of the original 'blockers'. The shearing shed was later sold to the Johns family. During the 20th century, part of the shearing shed was converted to a residence which was lived in by Lance ('Blue') Johns for many years.

Two-level barn constructed of local stone with some timber-framed walls (mostly corrugated-iron-clad) and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Original openings have timber frames. Later additions include a hipped bull-nose verandah to the section which was converted to a residence. [There are also various corrugated-iron-clad additions to north and east.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest surviving building in Paracombe and has significant associations with the original sheep station here, the 19th-century history of the area and its 20th-century development.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the oldest surviving building in Paracombe and having significant associations with the 19th-century establishment of the area as well as with its 20th-century development.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, displaying the fact that during the 19th century, the whole of Paracombe was part of a sheep station, then being used as a residence and barn by the smaller-scale farmers during the 20th century.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the original use of the Paracombe subdivision as a sheep station.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 183, 238, 251 & 293-5.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 238.
- South Australian Directories.
- Verbal: Ron Drogemuller

Paracombe Community Hall & Soldiers' Memorial Arch**Place no.: P03**

Significant fabric	Rendered masonry hall with foundation stone, and stone and metal arched gateway.		
Address	Paracombe Rd, Paracombe, 5132		
Land Description	Part lot 71, Section 314, Hundred of Yatala		
Certificate of Title	CT 5439/6	Assessment no. 17052	
Owner	Paracombe Recreation Grounds Incorporated, c/- Colin Reichelt, Post Office, Paracombe SA 5132		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Paracombe\PA Soldiers Memorial Hall and Gates.jpg		



Paracombe Community Hall and Memorial Arch from east, 2001

Paracombe Community Hall & Soldiers' Memorial Arch**Place no.: P03****HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**

Although Paracombe was one of the earliest of the Torrens Valley's areas to be settled (1839), it was not until 1901 that the two large properties in the area were subdivided into small farms. This closer settlement encouraged the construction of several community buildings, the first of which was a Congregational Church of 1910. This was also used as a school until a purpose-built one was constructed in 1915. The next community facilities on the agenda were a local oval and hall. In December 1922, the Paracombe Memorial Oval was officially opened by the ceremonial inauguration of the new cricket pitch, on which Mr Reuben Chapman bowled to the bat of Sir Richard Butler. A meeting of the Progress Committee was held on 16 September 1926, with a special supper being held on 24 September in the same year, and plans were made for the construction of a community hall. The hall was completed in 1928, and the grand opening was held on 15 December 1928, with the Governor Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven officiating. The opening was reported by a substantial article in the *Advertiser* including photographs. Three years after the end of WW2, in November 1948, the Paracombe Soldiers' Memorial Archway was dedicated.

Single-storey hall constructed of rendered masonry with a half-hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a high plinth and three timber-framed double-hung sash windows to each side. Front elevation (east) has projecting pilaster quoins to sides, large central timber double doors, vertical ventilation slits in gable, timber bargeboards and a foundation stone. The foundation stone on the hall reads: 'This hall was opened on 15 December 1928 by his Excellency the Governor Alexander Hore Ruthven'. There is also a skillion-roofed extension to rear of hall. The arched gateway to the front of the hall consists of two columns of rough stone blocks joined by a metal arch which includes the following inscription: '1914-18 Paracombe 1939-45, Soldiers' Memorial'. There are also metal gates and fencing of the period (late 1940s).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This community hall and gateway has significant associations with the social history and development of community spirit in Paracombe, commemorates those who fought in the war, and provides good examples of 1920s architecture and post-WW2 design.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the development of community spirit in the area, as well as commemorating those who fought in the World Wars.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the hall.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, both the hall and gate being good examples of the design of the respective periods.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being an important community building located close to the main road through Paracombe and flanked by landmark trees.

REFERENCES

- *Advertiser*, 16 December 1928 'A District Hall: Paracombe's achievement'.
- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 183, 185, 238, 293-5.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham & Notes from Mr Appledore*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 238.
- Verbal: Colin Reichelt, Secretary of Paracombe Recreation Ground Inc.

Claremont, barn & house**Place no.: P04**

Significant fabric Stone barn (excluding addition) and stone house (early-20th-century fabric).

Address	Paracombe Rd, Paracombe, 5132	
Land Description	Lot 82, Section 549, Hundred of Para Wirra	
Certificate of Title	CT 5808/55	Assessment no. 17070
Owner	DK Hurst, RSD 442 Paracombe Road, Paracombe SA 5132	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Photo filename	Local Photos\Paracombe\PA barn Claremont.jpg
-----------------------	--



Claremont barn from west, 2001

Claremont, barn & house**Place no.: P04**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Although Paracombe was one of the earliest of the Torrens Valley's areas to be settled (1839), it was not until 1901 that the two large properties in the area were subdivided into small farms. One of the first and largest farmhouses and barns to be constructed in the blocks was at 'Claremont'. This property was owned by Perce Chapman during the early 20th century. Mr Chapman was closely involved with his community, and his large stone barn was not only used for agricultural purposes, including fruit packing for himself and neighbours, but was also used for local social occasions such as Sunday School anniversaries, school concerts, etc. (especially before the construction of the Soldiers' Memorial hall in 1928). The barn was also used as a shop for a time. The property was later owned by the Hursts. The barn is now an outbuilding and the house has recently been renovated and continues to be used as a residence.

Single-storey rendered stone barn with a corrugated-iron gable roof with entrance to south [and a later skillion-roof timber-framed corrugated-iron extension to north. The house is constructed of stone with red-brick dressings, a hipped corrugated-iron roof and timber-framed double-hung sash windows.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The stone house and barn at Claremont are among the oldest buildings in Paracombe and have significant associations with the early-20th-century development of the area. In addition to this, the barn is of particular significance as it has played a vital role in the growth of the settlement of Paracombe by providing a local meeting place and community facilities for recreation, culture, commerce and agricultural industry.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being two of the oldest buildings in Paracombe and having special associations with the early-20th-century development of the settlement.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have used the barn for fruit storage or other community activities.
 - (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Chapman family, significant contributors to the growth of Paracombe in the early 20th century.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 183, 238, 251 & 293-5.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham & Notes from Mr Appledore*, (p 1).
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 238.

Paracombe Uniting Church**Place no.: P05**

Significant fabric	Stone church building with red-brick dressings and gable roof.		
Address	Paracombe Rd, Paracombe, 5132		
Land Description	Lot 16, Section 5656, Hundred of Para Wirra		
Certificate of Title	CT 5200/475	Assessment no. 17085	
Owner	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust, 33 Pirie St, Adelaide SA 5000		
State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil	
Other Assessments	Nil		
Photo filename	Local Photos\Paracombe\PA Uniting Church.jpg		



Paracombe Uniting Church from north, 2001

Paracombe Uniting Church

Place no.: P05

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Although Paracombe was one of the earliest of the Torrens Valley's areas to be settled (1839), it was not until 1901 that the two large properties in the area were subdivided into small farms. This closer settlement encouraged the construction of several community buildings, the first of which was a Congregational Church. The Paracombe Congregational Church was opened on 1 May 1910. Services had been held in a slab hut in the shrubbery of Mr Scadden, and then in the home of Mr & Mrs Reuben Chapman between 1904 and 1907. The Chapmans donated a central piece of land on a corner allotment for a chapel building. Stone for the construction of the church was donated by Mr R Lloyd, and local residents including Andrew Wakefield, Reuben Chapman and James Hurst constructed it themselves. The church was also used as a school from 1910 to 1915. In about 1920, a kindergarten room was added to the rear of the church. Between 1856 and 57 a new and larger kindergarten was then constructed. The church is now part of the Uniting Church of Australia.

Single-storey two-bay church constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Features include 'Romanesque' windows with half-round arches to sides, a projecting plinth, triangular ventilators to roof, [There are also a rendered porch with lancet window to front (west) and various other later additions to the church complex].

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is Paracombe's first and only church building and has significant associations with the early-20th-century settlement and establishment of the 'Blocks', as well as with the religious, social and educational history of the area. It is also associated with significant local residents such as Reuben Chapman, who was instrumental in its construction.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being the settlements first and only church, and having significant associations with Paracombe's early development, especially its religious, social and educational history.
- (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who have attended the church, the Sunday School, the kindergarten or the town's early school (1910-15).
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, especially significant local resident Reuben Chapman.
- (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being an important community building on the corner of Paracombe's main road and the road to the school.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 183, 238, 251 & 293-5.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 238.
- *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, volume 7 (March 1979), p 19.

Paracombe Motors**Place no.: P06**

Significant fabric Concrete-block building with flat roof, 1940s paint scheme and garage door.

Address	Paracombe Road, Paracombe, 5132	
Land Description	Lot 69, Section 3240, Hundred of Yatala	
Certificate of Title	CT 5364/227	Assessment no. 17112
Owner	D Foot & J Tonkin, Lot 69, Paracombe Rd, Paracombe SA 5132	

State Heritage Status	Nil	HSA file no. Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

Photo filename Local Photos\Paracombe\PA Paracombe Motors.jpg

Paracombe Motors from west, 2001

Paracombe Motors**Place no.: P06**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Travel through and within the district of Torrens Valley has been an important part of its history, and in the case of Paracombe, private travel assumed early importance as the town was not well serviced by coaches and public transport during the growth years from 1901. Cars and trucks also figure prominently in many of the local histories of the area. The maintenance and fuelling of these vehicles were an important service for Paracombe residents. In 1906, Paracombe's first private car was purchased. By 1851, Ivan Wallace had constructed a purpose-built garage using concrete blocks and 1940s design. This building played an important role in the lives of local residents for nearly 50 years, but has been close in the last few years.

Single-storey garage constructed of concrete blocks painted black with a broad white horizontal strip near the top, and a flat roof. Features include a c1950 garage door.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This building has significant associations with the 20th-century development of Paracombe and has played an important role in the lives of its local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being associated with the mid-20th-century development of Paracombe and especially with the development of transport in the local area.
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents*, especially those who used the garage or motor shop.
 - (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a good example of austere 1940s design and detailing.
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully*, pp 183, 185, 238, 293-5.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham, Jack Hurst, Mr Frank Appledore & Ken Jackson*.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 238.

Highercombe homestead**Place no.: P07****Significant fabric** Original stone walls of homestead.**Address** Paracombe Rd, near Paracombe, 5132
Land Description Lot 87, Section 5517, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title CT 5499/386
Owner DA Smith, RSD 245, Houghton SA 5131**Assessment no.** 17141**State Heritage Status** Nil
Other Assessments Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Photo filename** Local Photos\Paracombe\PA Highercombe.jpg*Highercombe from south, 2001*

Highercombe homestead

Place no.: P07

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Highercombe was a significant estate established by George Anstey in 1840. Anstey was a prominent South Australian pioneer who arrived in 1838 with a flock of sheep which he increased to 10,000 by 1841. In 1840, he purchased 130 acres at the entrance to the Torrens Valley, and there he established his Highercombe Estate. In 1841 he constructed a residence which was enlarged to 16 rooms in 1853. He also established a notable botanic garden comprising 'pleasure gardens and trees gathered from the four corners of the world'. He was also one of the colony's earliest vignerons, planting every variety of grape he could find. By 1843 Anstey had 2,000 vines and was successfully producing both red & white 'Highercombe' wines. During the 1840s he built wine cellars which were enlarged in 1863, and the ruins of which still survive. 'The new cellar building was 60' x 30' and built 'close to the side of a steep hill'. Nearby is an 1844 weeping willow. In 1871, 30,000 gallons of wine were stored in the cellar. The estate had a wide local influence, as demonstrated in 1853 when the Colony's eighth district council borrowed the name of Anstey's estate when they established the District of Highercombe (1853-1935), and in 1854 when the Highercombe Hotel was established in the new town of Steventon. It was also the first place of employment for George McEwin, who later established his own significant property *Glen Ewin*. Anstey was a local squire, Chair of the local Road Board and briefly a member of the Legislative Council. However, in 1861 he left the colony, having sold Highercombe to George Marsden Waterhouse three years earlier. Waterhouse became Premier of SA in 1861, and developed extensive vineyards and orchards at Highercombe during the early 1860s. He later sold Highercombe to another politician, Robert D Ross, Speaker in the House of Assembly & State Treasurer. In 1896, the house and 1,063-acre estate were sold to Lorenzo Goodwin, who leased the vineyards to TC Angove. Parts of the estate were then subdivided from 1917-25, and sold to the Chapman Brothers in 1925, after which the existing buildings were disused and neglected for some years. A much altered stone house, ruined cellars and some exotic trees from its gardens still survive on several separate properties. Much of the gardens form part of the Anstey Hill Recreation Park in the City of Tea Tree Gully. Another significant surviving feature of the gardens is the 1842 deodar cedar near the former cellars. The house was significantly remodelled in the mid-20th-century, but much of the original stonework survives.

Original (1840s) walls of homestead constructed of blocks of local stone. [Modern doors, windows and roof have been added in the mid 20th-century.]

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is possibly the second-oldest surviving building in the district (after Tinmouth) and although much altered, still displays early stonework and has significant associations with Squire Anstey and his outstanding Highercombe estate.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having significant associations with the early settlement and development of the area, and especially with the outstanding Highercombe estate of Squire Anstey.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, displaying an early (c1841) example of stonework.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, Squire Anstey, GM Waterhouse & RD Ross.
- (g) *in the case of a tree – it is of special historical significance or importance within the local area*, there are many significant trees and natural garden features associated with the Highercombe estate, some of which survive around the house.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & R Millstead 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, pp 18-21
- Auhl, I 1978, *From Settlement to City*, pp 17-8, 38, 48, 51-63, 75, 126-9, 168, 217, 228, 266, 285-6, 299-305, 335 & 365.
- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 298.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 147.
- Mark Butcher Architects et al 1997, *City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey - Phase 1*, p 17.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 15 & 27.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 41-2.

Highercombe, former winery**Place no.: P08****Significant fabric**

Stone ruins of cellar building alongside a hill, including two-storey section with pointed-arch topped openings, slit windows, stone dressings and a some timber lintels.

Address

Paracombe Rd, near Paracombe, 5132

Land Description

Lot 55, Section 3237, Hundred of Yatala

Certificate of Title

CT 5797/25

Assessment no. 17131**Owner**

LL Reed, 'Glenoaks', Paracombe SA 5132

State Heritage Status

Nil

HSA file no. Nil**Other Assessments**

Nil

Photo filename

Local Photos\Paracombe\PA Highercombe cellar #9.jpg



Highercombe former winery from south-east, 2001

Highercombe, former winery

Place no.: P08

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Highercombe was a significant estate established by George Anstey in 1840. Anstey was a prominent South Australian pioneer who arrived in 1838 with a flock of sheep which he increased to 10,000 by 1841. In 1840, he purchased 130 acres at the entrance to the Torrens Valley where he established his Highercombe Estate. In 1841 he constructed a large residence and then established a notable botanic garden comprising 'pleasure gardens and trees gathered from the four corners of the world'. He was also one of the colony's earliest vignerons, planting every variety of grape he could find. By 1843 Anstey had 2,000 vines and was successfully producing both red & white 'Highercombe' wines. During the 1840s he built wine cellars which were enlarged in 1863, and the ruins of which still survive. 'The new cellar building was 60' x 30' and built 'close to the side of a steep hill'. Nearby is an 1844 weeping willow. In 1871, 30,000 gallons of wine were stored in the cellar. The estate had a wide local influence, as demonstrated in 1853 when the Colony's eighth district council borrowed the name of Anstey's estate when they established the District of Highercombe (1853-1935), and in 1854 when the Highercombe Hotel was established in the new town of Steventon. It was also the first place of employment for George McEwin, who later established his own significant property *Glen Ewin*. Anstey was a local squire, Chair of the local Road Board and briefly a member of the Legislative Council. However, in 1861 he left the colony, having sold Highercombe to George Marsden Waterhouse three years earlier. Waterhouse became Premier of SA in 1861, and developed extensive vineyards and orchards at Highercombe during the early 1860s. He later sold Highercombe to another politician, Robert D Ross, Speaker in the House of Assembly & State Treasurer. In 1896, the house and 1,063-acre estate were sold to Lorenzo Goodwin, who leased the vineyards to TC Angove. Parts of the estate were then subdivided from 1917-25, and sold to the Chapman Brothers in 1925, after which the existing buildings were disused and neglected for some years. A much altered stone house, ruined cellars and some exotic trees from its gardens still survive on several separate properties. Much of the gardens form part of the Anstey Hill Recreation Park in the City of Tea Tree Gully. Another significant surviving feature of the gardens is the 1842 deodar cedar near the former cellars.

Semi-ruined two-storey stone winery set in hill-side. The building has several attached sections, as well as a variety of different building materials. The main section at the top of the complex had two levels with a gable roof (roof and timber ceilings, timber windows door and frames, and upper level floor now gone). The front wall is reminiscent of a monastery with a central pointed-arch doorway flanked by pointed-arch windows with similar windows to the upper level as well as a ventilator within the gable. Dressings are in blocks of local stone and windows have projecting sills. South-western elevation has slit windows and a door with a timber lintel, as well as a non-original red-brick arch above. The winery extends down the hill, with an attached stone building comprising ground floor (adjacent to ground floor of the upper building) with a full-sized cellar beneath. There is also a large red-brick chimney attached to the remains of stone room further to the west of the building.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the earliest wineries in the state and has significant associations with the establishment and early development of South Australia's outstanding wine industry, as well as having significant associations with important early settler George Anstey and his exceptional estate of Highercombe. The building also displays an outstanding design as well as demonstrating early construction techniques, and is one of the most picturesque places of cultural significance in the state (see picture on front cover of this report).

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, having vital associations with the early development of the wine industry in South Australia.
- (b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, wine-making was a significant early industry in this area.
- (d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a winery of outstanding design which also displays early stone construction methods.
- (e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely significant pioneer Squire Anstey.

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian & R Millstead 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, pp 18-21
- Auhl, I 1978, *From Settlement to City*, pp 17-8, 38, 48, 51-63, 75, 126-9, 168, 217, 228, 266, 285-6, 299-305, 335 & 365.
- Burgess, HT [ed.] 1907-09, *Cyclopedia of South Australia*.
- Jensen, Elfrida & Rolf 1980, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, p 298.
- Manning, G 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*, p 147.
- Mark Butcher Architects et al 1997, *City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey - Phase 1*, p 17.
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 15 & 27.
- Sutherland, G 1889, *Our Inheritance in the Hills*, pp 41-2.

Paracombe Cold Store**Place no.: P09****Significant fabric** 1936-40 building fabric at cold store.**Address** Tilmouth Rd, Paracombe, 5132**Land Description** Lot 52, Section 567, Hundred of Para Wirra**Certificate of Title** CT 5331/944**Assessment no.** 17017**Owner** Kersbrook Cooperative Society Ltd, Kersbrook SA 5231**State Heritage Status** Nil**HSA file no.** Nil**Other Assessments**

- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, local recommendation LH03

Photo filename Local Photos\Paracombe\PA Cold Store.jpg

Paracombe Cold Store from south, 2001

Paracombe Cold Store**Place no.: P09**

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Although Paracombe was one of the earliest of the Torrens Valley's areas to be settled (1839), it was not until 1901 that the two large properties in the area were subdivided into small farms which were called 'Paracombe Blocks'. By 1908, most of the 33 families of 'blockers' had established orchards on their properties and were producing 30,000 cases of fruit (mostly apples), two thirds of which were being exported to England. As fruit production continued to increase in the area, the need for proper storage and packing facilities became increasingly apparent. During the early 20th century, the whole district was described as 'something of a fruit bowl'. Members of the community initially used the large stone barn at Perce Chapman's 'Claremont' for fruit packing. Harold Possingham also refers to the area's first cold store being on Perce Chapman's property opposite the tennis courts, and that later Mr Maughan's shed at Ingleside was also used for fruit storage. In 1934, local fruit-producers formed a 'Fruitgrowers Association' which soon evolved into a co-operative society. Charles Stewein donated land for a packing shed, and a building measuring 40 feet by 100 feet was constructed by 1936. Then in 1939, a cold store was constructed with space for 21,000 cases. In 1940, a second cold store was completed which could accommodate 24,000 packing cases. The cold store was again extended in 1954, and the complex now has a capacity of 100,000 cases. During the late 20th century, fruit production decreased markedly in the Paracombe area, and now the Paracombe Packing Shed and Coldstores handle fruit from much further afield. Ian Auhl comments that 'the Paracombe Cold Store provided stability for the local fruitgrowers'.

Large cold store and packing shed constructed of red-brick and reinforced concrete with a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include a concrete plinth, horizontal strip windows with concrete sills and prominent roof vents.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This building complex has significant associations with the growth and development of the fruit-growing industry in this area as well as having played an important role in the lives of local farmers. It is also the most significant surviving cold store building in the Torrens Valley district, and one of only a few in the Hills area which remains in use to this day.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, having significant associations with the development of the fruit industry in this district and being the most significant surviving fruit storage and packing store in the district.*
 - (c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, especially those who have used the cold store.*
 - (f) *it is a notable landmark in the area, being a large building located alongside the main road through Paracombe.*
-

REFERENCES

- Auhl, Ian 1978, *From Settlement to City: a history of the district of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976*, pp 295 & 336.
- Local History Collection: *Notes of Harold Possingham & Mr Frank Appledore.*
- Rick Bzowy Architects 1994, *Gumeracha Heritage Survey*, pp 339-40.

5 Index to Local Heritage Recommendations

Street Address	Locality	Place	2003 no.	Page no.
6 Church St	Birdwood	Outbuilding (former shop & residence) and house	B03	9
8 Church St	Birdwood	Mulberry Cottage	B05	11
Church St	Birdwood	Lutheran church, manse, school, belltower, tree & shed	B07	13
Church St	Birdwood	Lutheran Cemetery	B08	17
7 Cromer Rd	Birdwood	Blumberg Mews, former stables	B09	19
(9) Cromer Rd	Birdwood	Meribah (house, former butter factory)	B10	21
1 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Shop & residence, cottage and stables	B13	23
9 Olivedale St	Birdwood	House & outbuilding, 9 Olivedale St	B14	25
16 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Settler's cottage, 16 Olivedale St	B18	27
22 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Cottage & cellar, 22 Olivedale St	B21	29
23 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Weidenbach Cottage, 23 Olivedale St	B22	31
48 Olivedale St	Birdwood	Schubert Cottage	B27	33
2 Pool St	Birdwood	St Albans (stone house & outbuilding)	B30	35
Shannon St	Birdwood	Avenue of River Red Gums	B34, T20	37
2 Shannon St	Birdwood	St Matthew's Catholic Church, cemetery & railings	B36	39
(7) Shannon St	Birdwood	Weighbridge	B38	41
(9) Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop & residence (former Pflaum store and residence)	B39	43
10 Shannon St	Birdwood	Real estate agency (former bank)	B40	45
11-15 Shannon St	Birdwood	former stables, Birdwood Mill	B42	47
11-15 Shannon St	Birdwood	former wattle bark mill & posts, Birdwood Mill	B43	49
12 Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood Post Office	B44	51
(16) Shannon St	Birdwood	Café, former Mill Manager's house	B45	53
17 Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop, attached residence, & barn	B46	55
20 Shannon St	Birdwood	Blumberg Hotel	B47	57
26, 26A Shannon St	Birdwood	House & showroom (fmr Maerschel's garage & residence)	B48	59
27 Shannon St	Birdwood	House, former Bismarck Hotel	B49	61
31 Shannon St	Birdwood	former Theo Pflaum House	B51	63
33 Shannon St	Birdwood	House & outbuildings, former bakery & residence	B52	65
34 Shannon St	Birdwood	Gallery, former saddler's shop & residence	B53	67
35 Shannon St	Birdwood	former primary school	B54	69
36 Shannon St	Birdwood	German settler's cottage	B55	71
41 Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop & residence	B56	73
42 Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood Institute	B58	75
(42a) Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood Soldiers' Memorial Arch	B59	77
(44) Shannon St	Birdwood	Birdwood High School	B61	79
(46) Shannon St	Birdwood	former Pflaum House & garden, Birdwood Area School	B62	81
52 Shannon St	Birdwood	House, Aberfoyle	B65	83
54 Shannon St	Birdwood	former railway employee's house	B66	85
56 Shannon St	Birdwood	former railway house & garage	B67	87
66 Shannon St	Birdwood	former blacksmith's shop	B71	89

Street Address	Locality	Place	2003 no.	Page no.
81 Shannon St	Birdwood	Shop & residence, former Sturm workshop	B72	91
Adelaide-Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	former Blumberg Bible Christian Chapel, school & manse	B112	93
Angas Creek Rd	nr Birdwood	Mueller farm (house, barn & pigsty)	B86	95
Angas Creek Rd	nr Birdwood	former Zadow farm complex	B87	97
Blocks Rd	nr Birdwood	Blocks farm (cottage, barn & stables)	B88	99
Cromer Rd, Bonney Flat	nr Birdwood	Cromer Road Cemetery	B89	101
Leske Rd	nr Birdwood	former Leske farmhouse & cellar with loft	B90	103
Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	Ivynook cottage, former post office & shop	B91	105
Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	Travellers Inn, former blacksmith's shop & plaque	B92	107
Mannum Rd	nr Birdwood	Stony Creek Bridge	B109	109
Martin Hill Rd	nr Birdwood	former butcher's cellar (Wegener)	B93	111
Mt Pleasant Rd	nr Birdwood	Akhira, house, barn, outbuilding & wall	B94	113
Onkaparinga Valley Rd	nr Birdwood	Stone farmhouse & outbuildings	B110	115
Onkaparinga Valley Rd	nr Birdwood	Pioneer German farm complex	B111	117
Rathjen Rd	nr Birdwood	Jerilderie (farmhouse)	B95	119
Warren Rd	nr Birdwood	Sunny Morn, German farmhouse & cellar with loft	B96	121
Wintons Rd	nr Birdwood	former Scupin house (2-storey)	B97	123
Gorge Road	Cudlee Creek	Hoad's Bridge	CC01	125
Gorge Road / Holland's Creek Rd	Cudlee Creek	Pair of large barns	CC02	127
Gorge Road	Cudlee Creek	Cudlee Creek Store, former creamery	CC03	129
Lot 70, Gould Place	Cudlee Creek	Cudlee Creek Methodist Church	CC11	131
Lot 71, Gould Place	Cudlee Creek	Cudlee Creek Cemetery	CC12	133
Hannaford Road	Cudlee Creek	Hannaford Barn	CC13	135
	nr Cudlee Creek	Half-timbered barn	CC14	137
Millbrook Reservoir	nr Cudlee Creek	Sunning Hill Bridge (submerged)	CC15	139
Sunninghill Road	nr Cudlee Creek	Millbrook Primary School (ruin)	CC16	141
Agnes St	Forreston	Cottage & outbuilding, Crook's Cottage	F01	143
Lot 29, Jamieson St	Forreston	former Mission House	F03	145
Lot 44, Jamieson St	Forreston	Farley's cottage	F05	147
Lot 51, Jamieson St	Forreston	Slab cottage	F06	149
Off Jamieson St	Forreston	Cellar Bridge	F08	151
Forreston Rd	Forreston	House, former wine shop & post office	F09	153
Lot 2 Forreston Rd	Forreston	House, former Eglinton Store & Post Office	F11	155
Forreston Rd	Forreston	former Forrest House	F12	157
Forreston Rd	Forreston	House, former Forreston Baptist Church	F13	159
Forreston Rd	Forreston	former school	F14	161
Alexander Forrest Rd	nr Forreston	Homestead, Masula Park	F15	163
Forreston Rd	nr Forreston	Slab farm buildings & stone house, Lansdowne	F16	165
Quinns Rd	nr Forreston	Tollcross, former farmhouse & dairy	F17	167
1 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Primary School	G01	169
6 Albert St	Gumeracha	Shop, residence, workshop & outbuilding	G03	171
9 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Post Office	G06	173
16 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Police Station, Court House & stables	G08	175
22-24 Albert St	Gumeracha	Shop & residence, former General Store	G10	177

Street Address	Locality	Place	2003 no.	Page no.
24 Albert St	Gumeracha	Store	G11	179
28-30 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Hotel & outbuilding	G13	181
47 Albert St	Gumeracha	Federation Park & Memorial Arch	G18	183
47 Albert St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Town Hall	G20	185
1 Beavis Court	Gumeracha	Randell's Workers' Cottages	G22	187
Birdwood Rd	Gumeracha	The Big Rocking Horse	G23	189
David St/Victoria St	Gumeracha	Timber-slab stables & attached stone barn	G24	191
Gumeracha-Lobethal Rd	Gumeracha	Dry-stone wall supporting dam	G27a	193
2 John Fisher Ave	Gumeracha	House, former coachhouse	G28	195
6 Murray St	Gumeracha	Settler's cottage	G33	197
7 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Killara	G43	199
8 Victoria St	Gumeracha	former Kenton Arms Hotel	G44	201
13 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Outbuilding, former settler's cottage	G47	203
15 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Settler's cottage	G49	205
28 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Baptist Manse	G53	207
30 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Salem Baptist cemetery, outbuilding & rows of trees	G55	209
32 Victoria St	Gumeracha	House, former Police Station & Court House	G56	211
Gumeracha-Lobethal Rd	Gumeracha	former Randell's Mill	G25	213
38 Victoria St	Gumeracha	Mill Cottage, former mill manager's house	G57	215
7 Wellington St	Gumeracha	Gumeracha Uniting Church & Hall	G59	217
9 Wellington St	Gumeracha	Uniting Church Manse	G61	219
19 Wellington St	Gumeracha	Outbuilding, former settler's cottage	G66	221
Adelaide-Mannum Rd	nr Gumeracha	Winton Cottage	G67	223
Forrester Rd	nr Gumeracha	Mile-post	G69	225
Gumeracha-Cudlee Ck Rd	nr Gumeracha	Gumeracha Bridge	G72	227
Gumeracha-Cudlee Ck Rd	nr Gumeracha	Gumeracha Weir & tunnel	G73	229
Retreat Valley Rd	nr Gumeracha	Timber-slab farm building	G74	231
Mannum Rd	nr Gumeracha	Cottage, old dairy & well, Rocky Glen	G75	233
Blackhill Rd	Houghton	Houghton War Memorial	H03	235
Blackhill Rd	Houghton	Gravestone, NW of CWA	H04	237
Horn St	Houghton	Robenia Cottage	H06	239
Horn St	Houghton	House, former Methodist Church	H07	241
Horn St	Houghton	Houghton Uniting Church & Hall (fmr Congregational)	H09	243
Houghton Hollow Rd	Houghton	Bristol House	H12	245
Johns Rd	Houghton	Houghton Cemetery	H13	247
Lower North East Rd	Houghton	former Rechabite Lodge	H14	249
Lower North East Rd	Houghton	Houghton Common	H16	251
Lower North East Rd	Houghton	Houghton Primary School	H17	253
North East Rd	Inglewood	Outbuilding, former settlers' cottage	IN02	255
North East Rd	Inglewood	Inglewood produce store	IN04	257
North East Rd	Inglewood	Inglewood Bridge	IN07	259
North East Rd	Inglewood	House & outbuilding, former store & post office	IN08	261
Black Hill Rd	nr Inglewood	Outbuilding, former farmhouse, Ingleview	IN10	263
Chapman Rd	nr Inglewood	Alcorn Farm (barn, house & shed)	IN11	265
Gumeracha Road	nr Inglewood	Chain of Ponds Cemetery	IN12	267

Street Address	Locality	Place	2003 no.	Page no.
North East Rd	nr Inglewood	Ingleside, former jam factory & house	IN13	269
North East Rd	nr Inglewood	Breakneck cutting	IN14	271
Berryhill Rd	Kenton Valley	former Hartley Vale church & school	KV1	273
Gumeracha/Lobethal Rd	Kenton Valley	House, former Aenon Baptist Chapel	KV2	275
Hatchlands Rd	Kenton Valley	Hatchlands homestead	KV3	277
Netherhill Rd	Kenton Valley	Cottage, Netherhill Road	KV4	279
Netherhill Rd	Kenton Valley	Netherhill (house, dairy & tree)	KV5	281
Woodlands Rd	Kenton Valley	Woodlands farmhouse & outbuilding	KV6	283
Woodlands Rd	Kenton Valley	Hawthorn Farm, cottage, cellar & well	KV7	285
Burford Hill Rd	nr Kenton Valley	former settlers' cottage, Burford Hill Rd	KV8	287
Burford Hill Rd	nr Kenton Valley	Farmhouse, slab shed, stone barn & sheds	KV9	289
Burford Hill Rd	nr Kenton Valley	former farmhouse, Burford Hill Road	KV10	291
Retreat Valley Rd	nr Kenton Valley	Timber-slab shed	KV11	293
5 Emma St	Kersbrook	Cottage, 5 Emma St	KB02	295
Kent Road	Kersbrook	Kersbrook Primary School, school & former residence	KB08	297
Chain Ponds / Lyndoch Rd	Kersbrook	Bowden's Barn	KB09	299
10 Scott St	Kersbrook	Church of Christ	KB11	301
13 Scott St	Kersbrook	Kersbrook Institute	KB12	303
36a Scott St	Kersbrook	House, former Wheatsheaf Inn	KB13	305
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	former Jones Cottage	KB18	307
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	Kersbrook Uniting Church & cemetery	KB19	309
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	Willomurra, homestead & barn	KB20	311
Chain Ponds Lyndoch Rd	near Kersbrook	Ivanhoe, house & barn	KB21	313
Checker Hill Rd	near Kersbrook	Farmhouse	KB22	315
Deloraine Rd	near Kersbrook	House, Puddledock Farm	KB23	317
Watts Gully Rd	nr Kersbrook	Watts Gully mine shaft, Warren Conservation Park	KB27	319
Lower Hermitage Rd	Lower Hermitage	Linlithgow	LH1	321
Warner Rd	Lower Hermitage	Barn, former chapel & school	LH4	323
2 Mount View Rd	Mount Torrens	Cottage & well, 2 Mount View Rd	M01	325
2 Prescott St	Mount Torrens	House, former school	M02	327
1 Springhead Rd	Mount Torrens	Palm Villa, house, stone wall & palm trees	M03	329
2 Springhead Rd	Mount Torrens	House, former shop & residence	M04	331
14 Springhead Rd	Mount Torrens	House, former blacksmith's shop & residence	M08	333
2 Thomas St	Mount Torrens	House, former Methodist manse	M10	335
1 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Mt Torrens Hotel	M11	337
4 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Garage, former carpenter's shop	M12	339
5 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Shop & house	M13	341
6 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House & outbuildings, former cobbler's shop	M14	343
Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Mount Torrens Bridge	M15	345
7A Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, former wheelwright's shop & residence	M16	347
9 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Sumner's Bakery	M17	349
12 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, well & picket fence	M19	351
15 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Sancreed, house & outbuildings (former post office)	M21	353
16 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, former warehouse	M22	355
17 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Coach house	M23	357

Street Address	Locality	Place	2003 no.	Page no.
21 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Townsend House	M24	359
23-25 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Shop, former flour mill	M25	361
24 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, shop, barn & wall	M26	363
26-30 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Uniting Church	M27	365
27 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Marlow Cottage & stone wall	M28	367
29 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, 29 Townsend St	M29	369
31 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	Cambridge House	M30	371
33 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House & stone wall, 33 Townsend Street	M32	373
35 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House, 35 Townsend Street	M33	375
41 Townsend St	Mount Torrens	House & outbuilding, former Mill Inn & stable	M35	377
3 Tuck St	Mount Torrens	St George's Anglican Church & cemetery	M36	379
Burford Hill Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Railway bridge	M38	381
Cyanide Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Cottage & barn, Cyanide Rd	M40	383
Oval Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Barton Springs, house & outbuilding	M41	385
off Tuck St	nr Mt Torrens	Barton Springs, former smithy & ruins	M42	387
Tungkillo Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Mount Torrens Cemetery	M43	389
Onkaparinga Valley Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Klose farm complex	M44	391
Springhead Rd	nr Mt Torrens	Willow Tree Cottage	M45	393
Murray Rd	Paracombe	Stone barn	P01	395
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	former Paracombe shearing shed	P02	397
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Community Hall & Soldiers' Memorial Arch	P03	399
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Claremont, barn & house	P04	401
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Uniting Church	P05	403
Paracombe Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Motors	P06	405
Paracombe Rd	nr Paracombe	Highercombe homestead	P07	407
Paracombe Rd	nr Paracombe	Highercombe, former winery	P08	409
Tilmouth Rd	Paracombe	Paracombe Cold Store	P09	411