



Cape du Couedic Lighthouse, Flinders Chase National Park
(Februray 2006)

KANGAROO ISLAND HERITAGE SURVEY

(excluding townships of American River, Parndana, Penneshaw & Kingscote)

For the Kangaroo Island Council

SEPTEMBER 2006

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KANGAROO ISLAND - LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES

ITEM No	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF PLACE OF VALUE	CT Ref	SEC 23(4) CRITERIA
AR09	Wattle Road, American River	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form and verandahs	5802/198	(a), (e)
K01	Reeves Point Road, Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form and verandah	5804/715	(d)
K02	13 Giles St, Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form and verandah	5293/152	(a), (d)
K03	Cnr Murray & Osmond Sts, Kingscote	Dwellings – front & side elevations, roof form and verandah of single storey dwelling, excluding rear lean-to addition; whole of "Doll's House " excluding interior, porch, pergola and shutters	5786/402	(a), (d)
K04	21 Osmond St, (cnr Commercial St), Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side stone elevations, roof form, excluding lean-to additions.	5104/553	(a), (d)
K05	27 Dauncey Street, Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form and verandah	5813/124	(a), (d)
K06	25 Dauncey Street, Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side elevations	5813/123	(a), (d)
K07	23 Dauncey Street, Kingscote	Dwelling & fence – front & side elevations, roof form and verandahs, front fence	5820/701	(a), (d)
K08	17 Dauncey Street, Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form and verandah		(a), (b), (e)
K10	57 Chapman Tce, Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form, verandah & front fence	5273/794	(a), (d), (e)
K11	59 Chapman Tce, Kingscote	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form, front fence and verandah excluding verandah enclosure and carport	5352/506	(a), (d)
K12	15 Franklin St, Kingscote	Dwelling (fmr brothel), – front & side elevations, roof form and verandah	5291/1880	(a), (d)
K13	Cnr Acacia &	Dwelling – front & side	5301/364	(a), (b), (d)

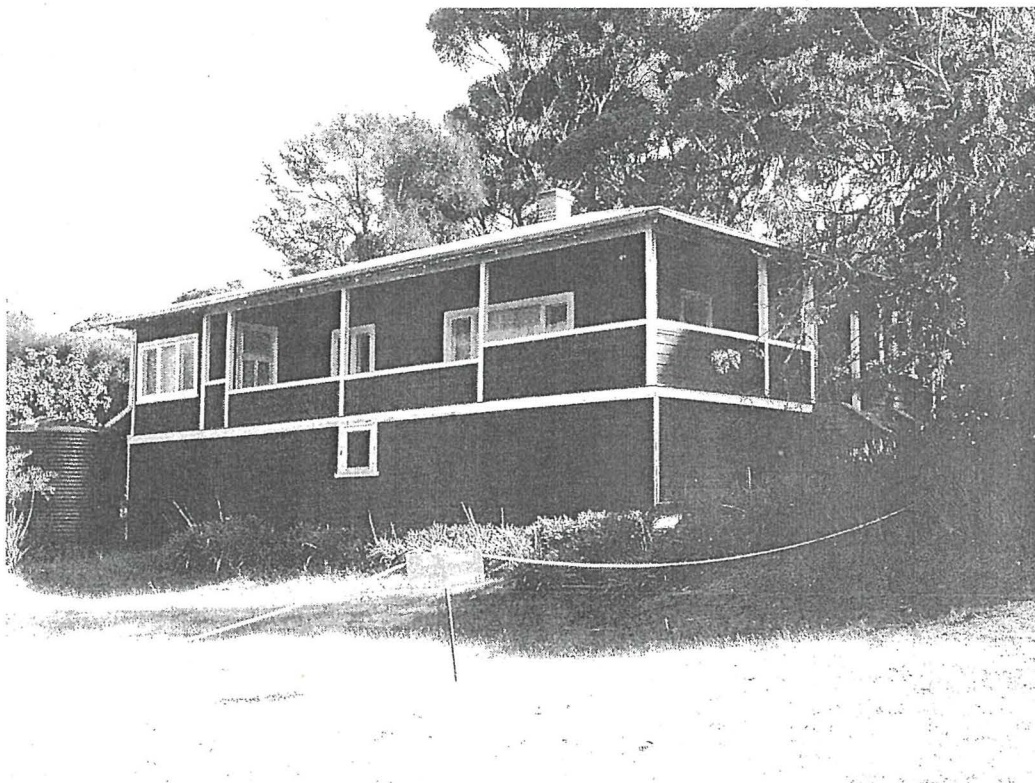
	Kohinoor Roads, Kingscote	elevations, roof form and verandahs		
P03	Foreshore; Road Reserve & Nat Thomas St, Penneshaw	Norfolk Island Pines	CR 5756/671, CR5756/672	(f)
P06	Pt Section 2, Penneshaw	Dwelling – front & side elevations, roof form	5117/101	(a), (d)
P08	Lt 51, North Tce, Penneshaw	Fmr store – front & side elevations, pediment (behind sign), shopfront, verandah	5468/310	(a), (b), (c)
P09	Lt 52 Thomas Wilson St, Penneshaw	Hogg Bay Store - original section of brick facade	5274/9	(a), (b), (c)
P10	Willoughby Rd, Penneshaw	Eric's Room – whole of stone dwelling/room structure within shed	5752/478	(a), (d), (e)
P11	Baudin Conservation Park	Well - Ironstone Creek Cove		(a), (b)
P12	Baudin Conservation Park	Bullock Track		(a), (b)
PS07	Howard Drive, Penneshaw	Dwelling (fmr Council Chambers, fmr hospital) – front and side elevations, roof form and verandah excluding rear additions and verandah enclosure,	5511/950	(a), (b), (c), (d)
PS15	North Tce, Penneshaw	Penneshaw hotel & stables – overall form, materials and detailing of original stone hotel and stable, excluding later additions & verandah	5254/603	(a), (c), (f)
KI01	Chapman River, Lashmar Conservation Park	Graves – grave markers and pepper trees	Grave Res 537	(a), (b)
KI02	Chapman River, Lashmar Conservation Park	Fmr Well – well ruin and stone retaining walls		(a), (b)
KI04	Wilson River Rd	Dwelling, Hogg Bay River Homestead – front & side elevations, roof form, front verandah	5516/946	(a), (b), (d)
KI05	Wilson River Rd	"Brokenmore" - Pug & pine cottage – whole of cottage	5773/988	(a), (b), (d)
KI06	Cnr Franks & Kingscote-Penneshaw Rd	Dwelling "Fas Kally" – front & side elevations, roof form, verandahs	5110/44	(a), (b), (d)

KI08	Kingscote-Penneshaw Rd	"Frogmore" farmhouse & fmr schoolroom – dwelling front and side elevations, roof forms, verandahs; whole of fmr schoolroom excluding interior	5829/49	(a), (b), (d)
KI09	Kingscote-Penneshaw Rd	"Moreton" farmhouse, barn & stone wall – front & side elevations, roof form and verandah of dwelling, stone outbuilding and stone wall	5807/974	(a), (b), (d)
KI11	Kingscote-Penneshaw Rd	"Muckle Roe" farmhouse & outbuildings – front & side elevations, roof form, stone outbuildings	5199/481	(a), (b), (d)
KI12	Kingscote-Penneshaw Rd (opposite "Muckle Roe")	Whip well site	CR	(a), (b)
KI14	Point Tinline, Cape Gantheame Conservation Park	Water collector & whaler's cave	Crown Land	(a), (b)
KI15	Hawks Nest Rd	Fmr "Hawks Nest" homestead – whole of ruin	CL 1320/4	(a), (b), (d)
KI16	South Coast Rd	"Kaiwarra" – whole of original stone cottage, excluding verandah enclosure and later addition	5885/224	(a), (b), (d)
KI17	Bale's Beach, Seal Bay Conservation Park	"Bale's Hut" – stone ruin	Crown Land	(a), (b)
KI19	Kingscote-Penneshaw Rd	Dwelling (fmr farmhouse) - front & side elevations, roof form and verandahs	5907/350	(a), (b), (d)
KI20	off Kingscote-Penneshaw Road, south-east of American River and east of Pelican Lagoon	Fmr New Lake Gypsum Mine - lake	5875/144	(a), (c), (e)
KI21	Kingscote-Penneshaw Rd, near Pelican Lagoon	Stanford Wallace Simpson Cairn	CR	(e)
KI22	Kingscote – Penneshaw Rd	"Salt Lake Cottage" – front & side elevations,	5656/20	(a), (b), (d)

		roof form		
KI23	Kingscote-Penneshaw Road, near Pelican Lagoon	Prospect Hill	Crown	(c), (e), (f)
KI24	Foreshore, Muston	"Independence" site	CR 5757/346	(e)
KI25	Foreshore, Muston	Jetty ruin	CR 5765/357	(a), (b)
KI26	Foreshore, Muston	Railway embankment	CR 5765/357	(a), (b)
KI27	Arranmore Rd	"Arranmore" – ruin	5265/347	(a), (b), (d)
KI28	Playford Hwy, Cygnet River	Fmr school building – front, side & rear elevations, roof form excluding later additions	5351/110	(a), (b), (c)
KI29	Playford Hwy, Cygnet River	Fmr Post Office – front & side elevations, roof form	5422/836	(a), (b), (c)
KI30	Playford Hwy, Cygnet River	Dwelling (fmr farmhouse) & eucalyptus distillery – front & side elevations of original cottage excluding roof conversion, remnant distillery	5371/976	(a), (b)
KI31	Kookaburra Rd	"Tilka" - ruin	5792/746	(a), (b), (d)
KI32	Ropers Rd	Road Bridge - ruin	CR	(a), (d)
KI33	Sir Cecil Hincks Memorial Reserve, Timber Creek Road	Monument - remnant floor slab and timber gantry	CR	(c), (e)
KI34	Lt 50 North Coast Rd	Graves & head stones	5139/762	(a), (d)
KI35	Foreshore, Stokes Bay	Stokes Bay channel		(b)
KI36	Lt 200 North Coast Rd	"Whittaker's Cottage" - ruin	5914/172	(a), (b), (d), (e)
KI39	Foreshore, Emu Bay	Emu Bay jetty		(b)
KI40	Emu Bay Rd	Dwelling, "Emu Bay Homestead" – front & side elevations, roof form, verandah	5554/483	(a), (d)
KI41	North Coast Rd	Ruin	5554/480	(a)
KI42	Sheridan Rd, Western River Cove	Mail Track	Road reserve	(a), (b)
KI43	Sheridan Rd, Western River Cove	Western River Homestead - ruin	5935/809	(a), (b),
KI44	Sect 233, Island Beach	Cottage – front & side elevations, roof and	5573/650	(a), (b), (d)

		verandah form		
KI45	Lt 5 DP 7933, Island Beach	Cottage – front & side elevations, roof and verandah form excluding addition	5401/602	(a), (b)
KI46	Lt 5 DP 18679, Charing Cross Rd	Dwelling - ruin including outbuildings	5464/352	(a), (b), (d)
KI47	Cygnat River crossing, Kingscote – Penneshaw Rd	Remnant bridge	Road reserve	(a), (d)
KI 49	Council reserve, Brownlow	monument	5586/611	(b)
KI50	Lt 400, North Coast Rd, DP 69789	Eucalyptus distillery - ruin		(b)
KI51	Lt 400, North Coast Rd, DP 69789	Dover Farm - ruin		(a), (b), (d)
KI53	White House Hill, North Cape Rd	Stone Wall	5592/758	(b), (d)
KI55	Sect 341 North Coast Rd	Fmr school building – front & side elevations, roof form excluding rear addition	5670/143	(a), (b), (c)
KI56	off North Coast Road, W of Bay of Shoals, SE of Emu Bay	Salt Lake - lake	CR 5760/442	(a), (c), (f)
KI57		Emu Bay Cemetery	CR 5756/679	(a), (b)
KI 58	Brownlow	Cottage – front & side elevations, roof form	5696/962	(a), (d)
KI 59	Rocky River Waterhole, Flinders Chase National Park	Platypus waterhole	Crown Land	(c), (e), (f)

Address Wattle Road, Kingscote
Land Description
Certificate of Title 5802/198



DESCRIPTION

Timber frame and weatherboard clad

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with Dr Hampden Carr, the first resident Medical Officer to the district.

Early residential style of building in American River, using local materials (timber).

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.
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HISTORY

In 1922 Hampden Carr of Unley Road, Unley, a physician, was the owner of Lot 8, Pt Section 86C of two acres. Dr Carr was the first resident Medical Officer to the district, residing at American River. Although living there in retirement, he was registered on Kangaroo Island from 1927 until his death in 1932. Dr Joy Tearne, later Seager, who was the next resident doctor on the Island, but arrived before he died, was fond of him as a friend and admired him as a doctor. He was well-loved by the community.

He was born in Ireland in 1868, the son of an officer in the Indian Army. He completed his studies at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, receiving his diploma in 1890. After practising for six months at Suffolk, England, he came to South Australia, where he practiced at Port Pirie, Moonta, Mount Lofty and Unley, before going to Kangaroo Island. He married Emmie Cooper of Adelaide in 1895 and the couple had four sons, one of whom was killed in World War I and one daughter.

Dr Carr 'was reputed to be more than fond of the amber fluid' (Gloyne, 1997, p. 17) and this may have lead to his death. It appears that he tripped over some lines on the jetty at American River while intending to board the Government Steamer Conqueror and fell into the water. His body was not found until three days later.

In 1935 the property was transferred from Emmie Carr to Rupert Eric Margarey of Gilberton, another medical practitioner. The house remains in the Magery family.

References

CT 1257/82

Gloyne, Jill, *You just had to deal with it*, Kangaroo Island General Hospital Women's Auxillary, Kingscote, 1997.

Kingscote CWA, *Kangaroo Island Past and Present*, The Country Women's Association, 1951.

Address	Reeves Point Road, Kingscote
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5804/715



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A distinctive residential building in Kingscote, using an earlier style (1920s/1930s) than was typical for the period (late 1960s). The building work was completed meticulously by the owner/builder.

Its location in a prime location, above the original Reeves Point settlement at Kingscote, with views out to sea, enhances its aesthetic appeal.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

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

HISTORY

In 1921 Mary Jane Malone, wife of Edward Charles Malone, a labourer of Adelaide, was the owner of many allotments in the subdivision of Sections 1 and 2 and a closed road, at Kingscote. After her death in

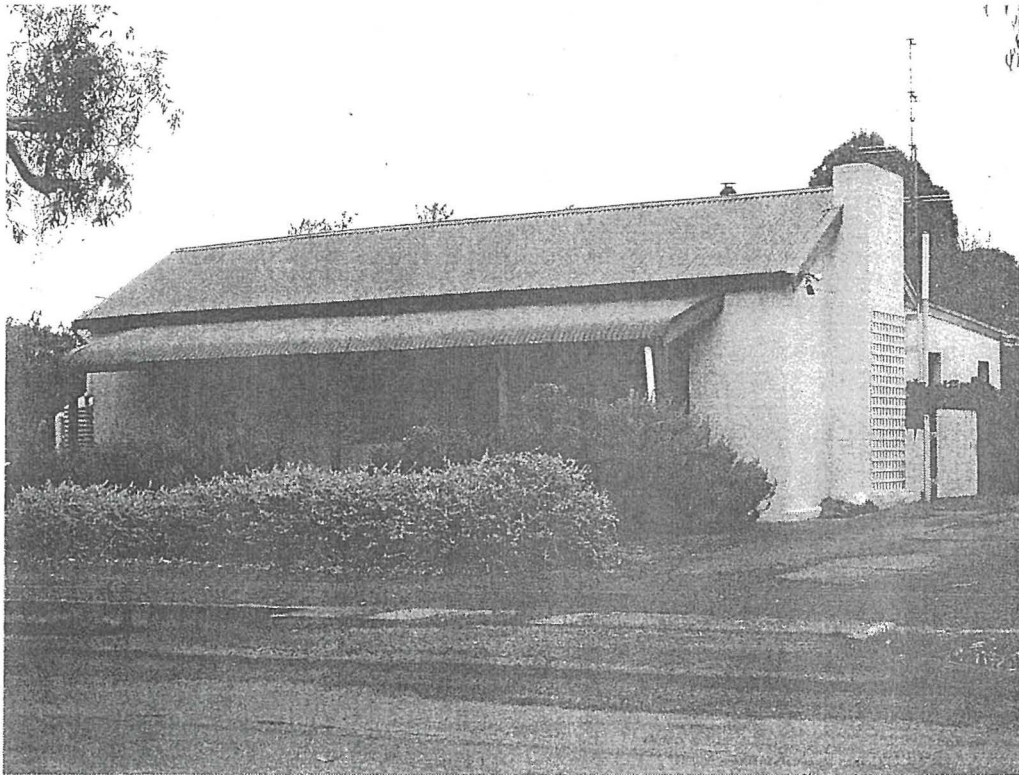
1941, the District Council of Kingscote acquired allotments 22 and 23 of portion of Section 1. In 1965, Peter Allen Jones, a builder of Kingscote, acquired Allotment 22 and portion of Allotment 23. Jones was a bachelor and interested in heritage, being involved with the local National Trust. He built the house and continued building during the whole time that he lived there, paying meticulous attention to detail, both inside and outside the residence. In 1975 it was transferred to Peter and Catherine Telfer, both schoolteachers. Peter Telfer died in 1990 and Catherine Telfer continues as the owner.

The house is situated in a prime location, above the original Reeves Point settlement at Kingscote, with views out to sea. The remaining part of Section 23 is still owned by the Council and is the location of a memorial to Matthew Flinders.

References

CT 1199/30, 1707/83, 3362/175
Fay Davidson, pers. comm. 2006.

Address	13 Giles Street, Kingscote
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5293/152



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with the Sharpe family, one of the early families that settled in Queenscliffe (later Kingscote). Early residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.

HISTORY

In 1913 James Sharpe of Kingscote, a labourer, was the owner of Lots 101 and 111 of the subdivision of portions of sections 1 & 2 at Kingscote. Sections 1, 2 & 3 were the early town sections which were subdivided for the first sale of township allotments at Queenscliffe (later Kingscote) in 1883. Sharp died intestate on 29/11/1924 and the property was transferred to Doris Osterstock, a spinster, in 1926. After further transfers, subdivisions occurred in 1947, 1948 when owned by the Phillip P. Bell, and

again in 1959 (for a road), leaving a much smaller block with the house on it between Buller and Wheelton Streets.

The Sharpe family was one of the early families in Kingscote. This house was probably built by James Sharpe in the early 20th Century and retains much of its original condition.

References

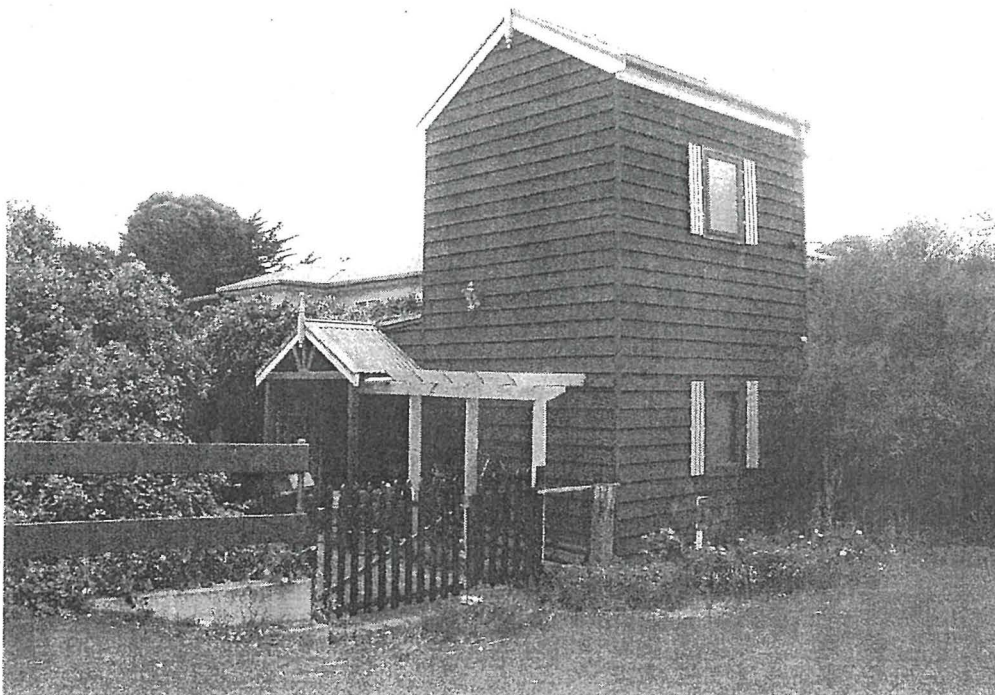
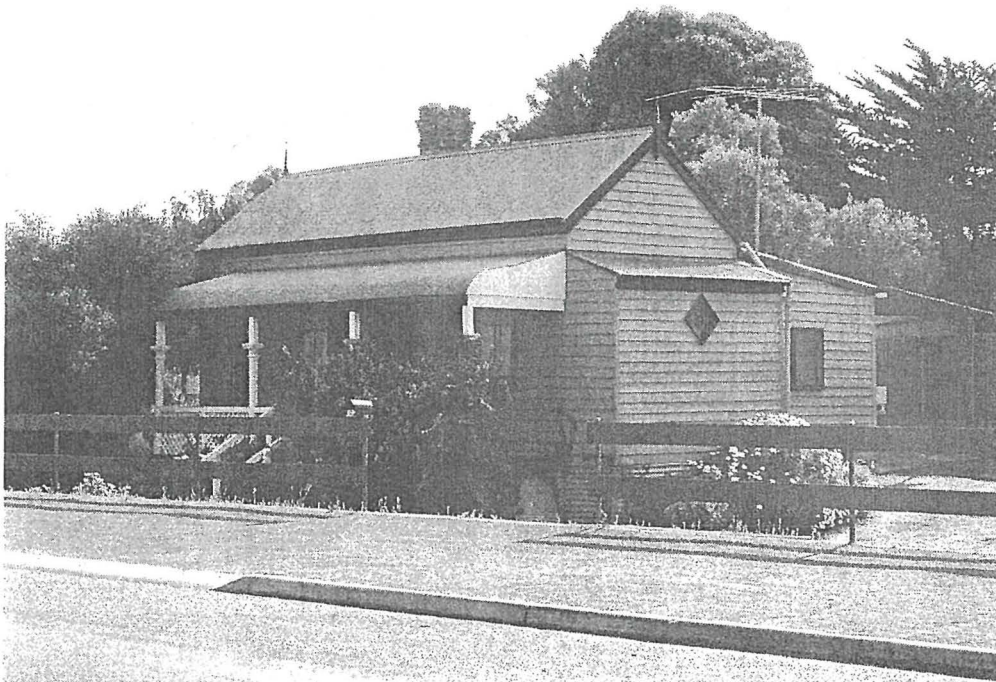
CT 994/13, 1879/1, 2641/172

Fay Davidson, pers. comm. 2006

DOLL'S HOUSE

Place No:K 03

Address	Corner of Murray & Osmond Streets, Kingscote
Land Description	Lot 67
Certificate of Title	5786/402



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with Roy Carter, an early mailman for Kingscote and later the last printer of the local newspaper before it was sold to a family in Adelaide. He passed the property on to his son, Cyril.

Early residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials, but timber rather than limestone, indicating a less wealthy owner. The two-story timber building on the same block is unusual.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.
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HISTORY

In 1906 Harold Ewart Partridge of Kingscote, a farmer, was the owner of Lot 67, Pt Section 3. Partridge transferred it to William Strawbridge, an agent in 1916 and in 1921 it was transferred to Roy James Charles Carter, a stockman of Kingscote. Both Partridge and Strawbridge had settled in the district with their families in the late 19th century. While it is possible that Partridge built the first small timber cottage, it is more likely that it was built by Strawbridge or Carter following World War I.

Carter remained there until he transferred it to his son, Cyril Vernon Carter in 1948, at that time a galvaniser living at Seacliffe. As both houses were there in 1938, it appears that it was Carter who built the small two-storey place, possibly for his son, and he may also have built the earlier cottage. Roy Carter was a mailman in the early 20th Century, delivering mail on horseback from Kingscote, including the Cape Borda run. He later worked in the newspaper office with WW Cook and was the last printer before the paper was sold to the Smedley family of Glenelg in 1951. Cyril Carter retained the property until his death in 1961, when it was transferred to three married women and there were further transfers from 1973.

References

CT744/48

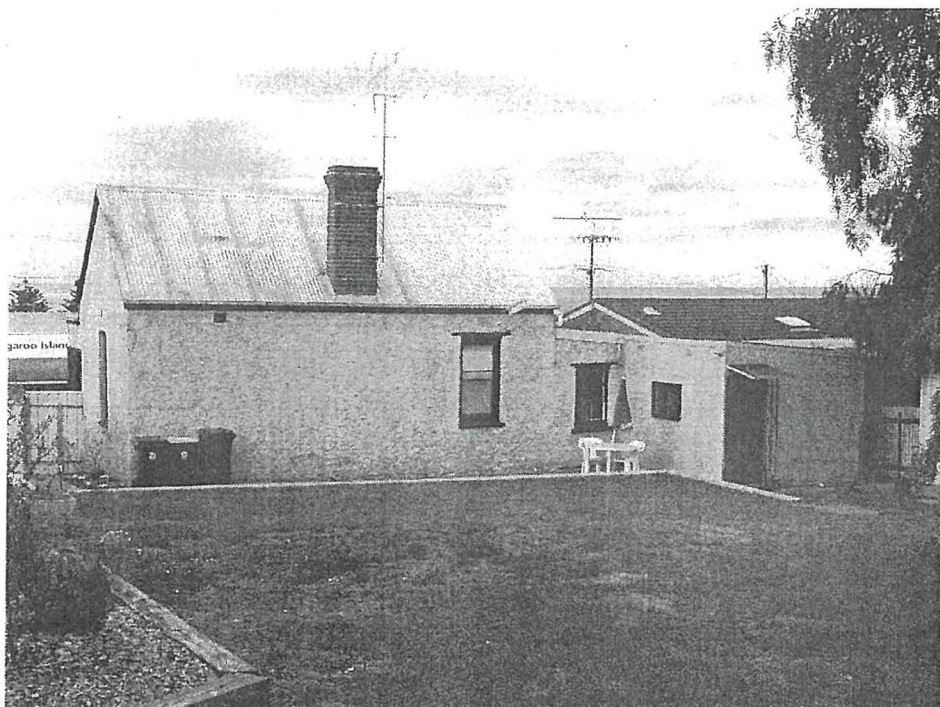
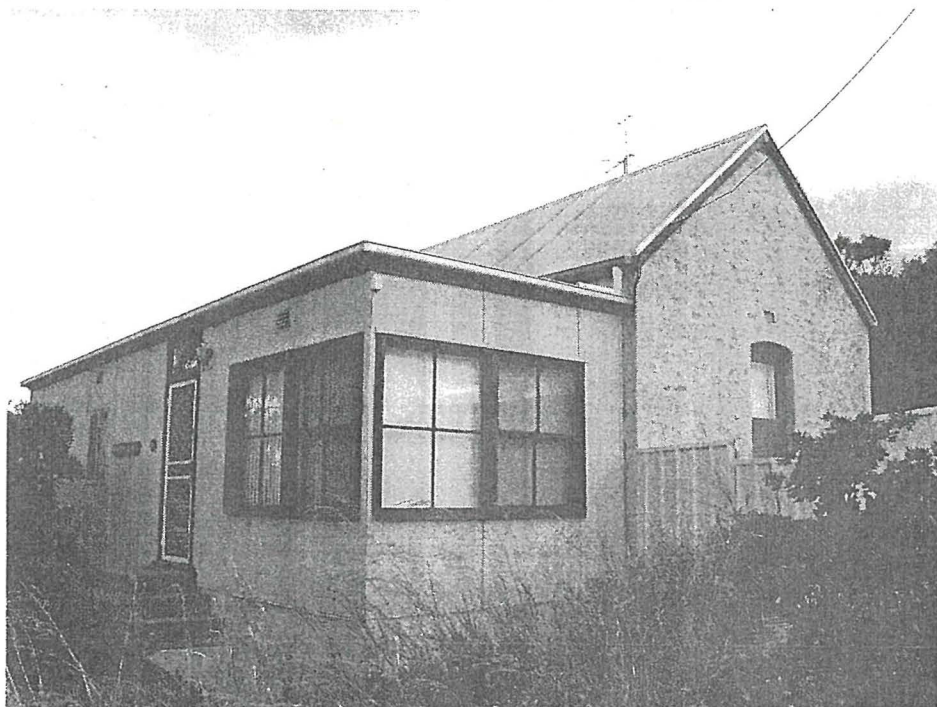
Cordes, Neville, Kangaroo Island, *184 Great Years, A History in Photographs, 1802–1986*, The Island Press, Kangaroo Island, 1986, p. 224 and photograph of Kingscote in 1936 (copy also held by Kingscote National Trust).

Nunn, Jean M, *This Southern Land: a social history of Kangaroo Island 1800–1890*, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1989.

COTTAGE

Place No: K 04

Address 21 Osmond Street (cnr Commercial Street), Kingscote
Land Description
Certificate of Title 5104/553



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with early settlers at Queenscliffe (later Kingscote).

Early residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials (limestone).

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.
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HISTORY

In 1894 Daniel Lakey, a labourer of Queenscliffe (later Kingscote), was the owner of Lot 62, Pt Section 3 at Queenscliffe. Section 3 was one of the early town sections which were subdivided for the first sale of township allotments at Queenscliffe in 1883. Lakey transferred it to James Hall of Wisanger, a farmer in 1897, who transferred it to William Gray, a butcher of Kingscote in 1904.

This is a late 19th Century cottage, built by Lakey or Hall. There were several later transfers until a subdivision in 1955 when Ronald and Joan Murton transferred a small part of Lot 62 to the owner of Lot 63 (and previous owner of Lot 62), William Boxer. A later (timber or fibro?) extension has been added to the cottage.

References

CT 591/33, 2382/185, 4218/822

Address	27 Dauncey Street, Kingscote
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5813/124



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with Edward Dauncey Chapman, first landholder of large part of the first sale of township allotments at Queenscliffe (later Kingscote) in 1883. Part of a row of houses built in Dauncey Street in the early 20th century at a later residential stage of development, following the earlier commercial development in the main part of the town.

Associated with Robert Leonard Barrett, original owner/builder of the Store on the corner of Dauncey and Murray Streets, one of only a few early commercial ventures at Queenscliffe (later Kingscote). Indicates Barrett's prosperity from his business.

Early residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials (limestone).

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

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 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.
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HISTORY

In 1907 Lot 129, Pt Section 3, of just over an acre, was the property of Arthur Daw, a farmer of Queenscliffe (Kingscote). Daw was the first chairman of the Kingscote District Council, formed in 1888, and acquired a number of properties in the Kingscote district, including the remainder of this portion of Section 3. In 1884, this portion of Section 3, of 28 acres, enclosed by Drew Street, Franklin Street and Cygnet Road, was owned by Edward Dauncey Chapman, a gentleman who did not reside in South Australia, but was the first landholder of this area, following the first sale of township allotments in 1883.

In 1913 this property was transferred to Robert Leonard Barrett, a storekeeper of Kingscote. Barrett was the original owner/builder of the Store on the corner of Dauncey and Murray Streets, one of only a few commercial ventures established at Queenscliffe (Kingscote) in the early 19th Century. It is probable that he built this house in 1913, the same date as the Church of England rectory next door was built. In 1919, portion of Lot 129 was transferred to Alice Mawby and Barrett retained this portion, until in 1922 it went to the Board of Trustees of the State Bank of South Australia. In 1935 it was transferred to the War Service Homes Commissioner of Melbourne and later to others. The exterior is in original condition.

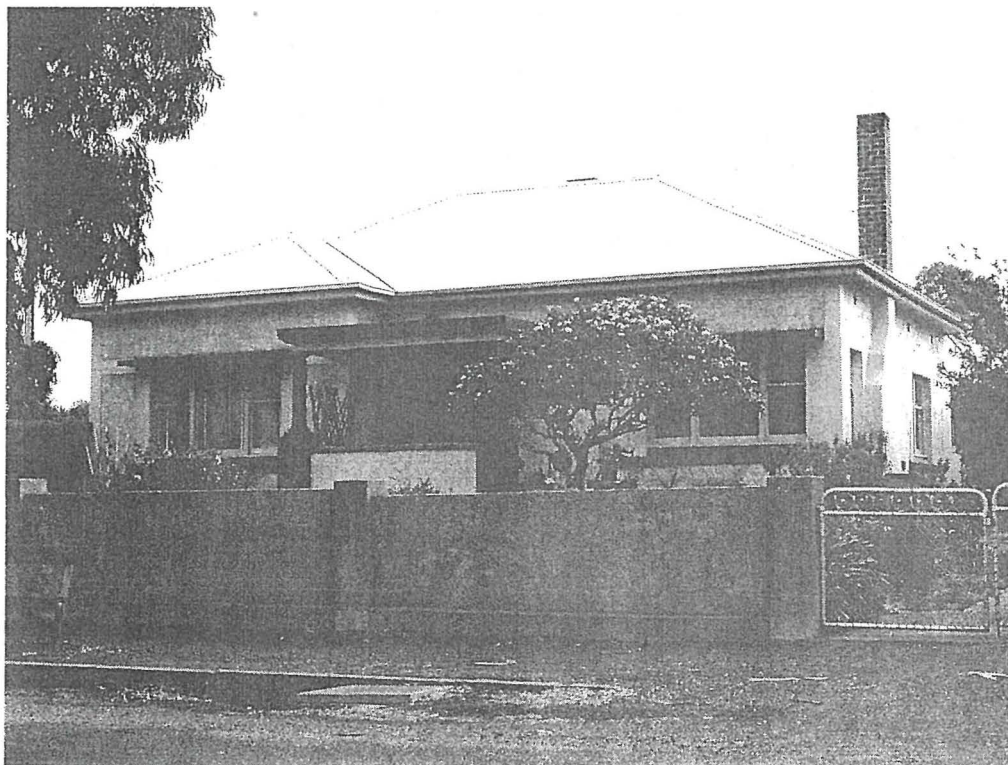
References

CT 459/135, 760/131, 1128/105

Australian Heritage Database: Barretts Store (former), Dauncey St, Kingscote, SA, Place File No. 3/09/071/0031

Hallack, EH, 'A Native', *Kangaroo Island, Adelaide's Sanatorium*, WK Thomas & Co, Adelaide, 1905.

Address	17 Dauncey Street, Kingscote
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5579/822



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Part of a row of houses built in Dauncey Street in the early 20th century at a later residential stage of development, following the earlier commercial development in the main part of the town.

Associated with Robert and Mary Wheaton, a couple who were farmers at MacGillivray for most of their married lives and leading figures in the local community.

Part of a trend where Kangaroo Island farmers moved to Kingscote for their retirement and/or a change of lifestyle in the first half of the 20th century.

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 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.
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HISTORY

In 1884, this portion of Section 3, of 28 acres, enclosed by Drew Street, Franklin Street and Cygnet Road, was owned by Edward Dauncey Chapman, a gentleman who did not reside in South Australia, but was the first landholder of this area, following the first sale of township allotments in 1883. Chapman died on 20 August 1885 and the land was transferred to George Hicks of Queenscliffe (Kingscote), and then to Arthur Daw in 1898. Allotment 127 was transferred to Joseph Tetzlaff of Kingscote, a farmer in 1908 and in 1912 to Mary Avery, wife of Henry Avery of Broken Hill, manager of Silverton Tramway Co. In 1920 it was transferred to Mary Wheaton, wife of Robert Wheaton, a farmer of MacGillivray, via Kingscote. Allotment 126 also went to Joseph Tetzlaff in 1908 and to Henry Avery in 1913, and was transferred to Mary Wheaton in 1940. part of this land was acquired by the District Council of Kingscote and it became Wheaton Road.

Robert Wheaton came to Kangaroo Island in 1907 and married May Howard in 1910. In 1911 they moved to 'Stanraer' at MacGillivray, where they farmed until they retired to Kingscote in 1950. As they already owned the land, it is likely that this house was built in the late 1940s for the Wheatons.

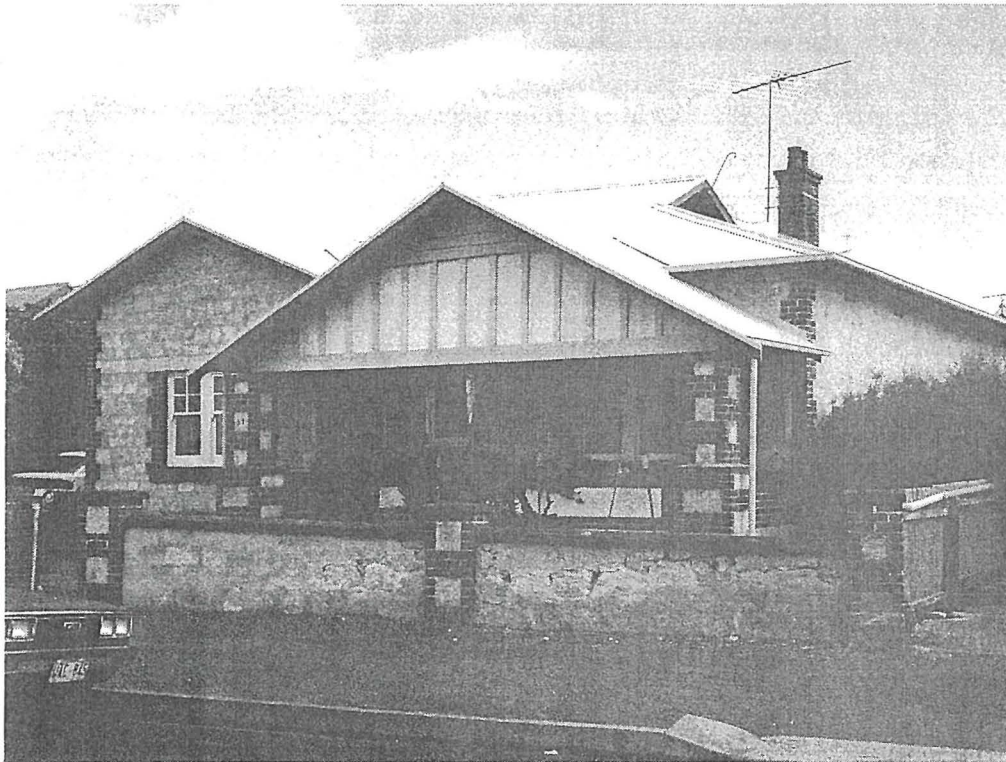
Both Robert and Mary Wheaton were leading figures in the local community. Robert Wheaton was a councillor with the Kingscote District Council for 26 years from 1913, 12 of which were as chairman. Among other things, he was chairman of the committee that raised funds for the Kingscote nursing home, prior to hospital facilities being available; secretary of the Methodist Church Trust for over 30 years; president and Life Member of the Kangaroo Island Agricultural Show Society. In 1958, he was appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of his services to the district.

Mary Wheaton was leader of the Auxiliary for the building of the Kingscote Nursing Home and later the hospital. During World War II she was President of the Red Cross and worked for the Fighting Forces Comfort Fund. She was also President of the Methodist Church Women's Guild and a Life Member of the CWA. The Wheatons had three sons and two daughters. Their eldest son was killed at Tobruk in 1941. Mr Wheaton died in 1974 aged 88 years and Mrs Wheaton died in 1987 aged 102 years. The property remained in Mrs Wheaton's name until her death.

References

CT 459/135, 753/167, 760/128, 760/129, 3596/38
Cordes, Neville, *Kangaroo Island, The First 200 Years*, 2002, Instalment 8, pp 10, 25.

Address	57 Chapman Terrace, Kingscote
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5273/749



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with the family of John Turner, one of three brothers who came to farm at Kangaroo Island in the early 1880s. Turner's daughter Elizabeth acquired this property in 1937, next door to the property that had belonged to her father and was now hers. It was built as a residence, probably for her brother-in-law, Norman John Ransom and his wife, who later became the owners.

A typical 1930s residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials (limestone).

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area

HISTORY

In 1883 August Heinze of Greenock, a clerk, was the owner of Allotment 14, as well as allotments 7 and 102, in portion of Section 3, Queenscliffe (Kingscote). Heinze was the first landholder of these allotments, following the first sale of township allotments in 1883. A transfer of this allotment did not occur until 1937,

when Elizabeth Alice Ruthven acquired Allotment 14. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Turner, who owned the block next to this one, 59 Chapman Terrace (Lot 13), which was transferred to her when her father died in 1931. In 1948 this block was transferred to Norman John and Joan Ransom, who lived there until his death in 1999. Norman John Ransom was Elizabeth's brother-in-law from her first marriage. Known as John Ransom, he was the first president of the Kingscote National Trust.

It is likely that this house was built in the late 1930s, using identical building materials to 59 Chapman Terrace, but built in a different style. It may have even been built by the same builder, as James and Edward Potter, father and son builders, operated in Kingscote and Penneshaw from the early 20th Century until the 1940s.

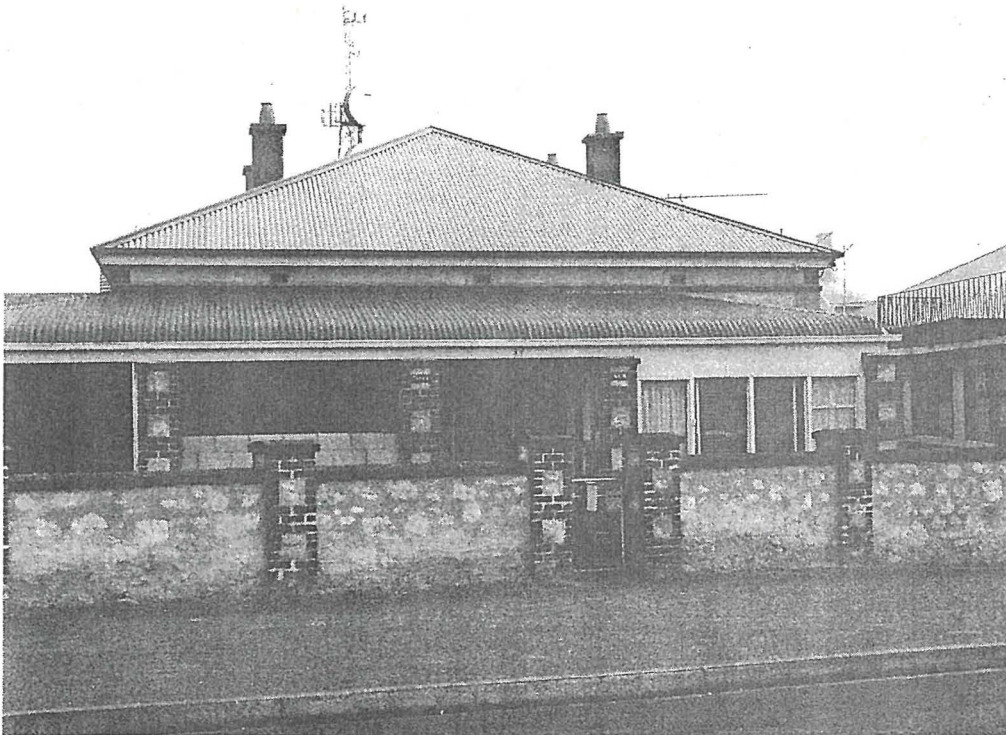
References

CT 431/92, 1692/20

Davidson, Fay, *Turner Family History*, the author, Kingscote? 1982.

Pers. comm. from Kingscote National Trust

Address 59 Chapman Terrace, Kingscote
Land Description
Certificate of Title 5352/506



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with John Turner, one of three brothers who came to farm at Kangaroo Island in the early 1880s. He ran a farm called 'Sutton Apiary' at Smith's Bay and, after moving to Kingscote during World War I, ran a general store. Turner was the first clerk of the Kingscote District Council in 1888, and held the position for 15 years. He was also a councillor and chairman, and chaired other local associations. It appears that Turner and (later) his daughter Elizabeth lived at this residence.

Part of a trend where Kangaroo Island farmers moved to Kingscote for their retirement and/or a change of lifestyle in the first half of the 20th century.

Early residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials (limestone).

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.
-

HISTORY

In 1883, George Samuel Cotton, an agent of Adelaide was the owner of Allotment 13, portion of Section 3 at Queenscliffe (Kingscote). Cotton was the first landholder of these allotments, following the first sale of township allotments in 1883. In 1898 it was transferred to John Maurice Hudson, a storekeeper of Queenscliffe, son of Sydney Hudson, who established a general store in Queenscliffe in 1885. In 1924 it was transferred to John Turner, also a storekeeper of Kingscote. Turner had bought the adjoining allotment 15 in 1893 when he was a farmer at Smith's Bay, but sold it again in 1906.

John Turner was one of three sons of Thomas and Sarah Turner, who arrived in the colony of South Australia in 1859. The brothers moved to Kangaroo Island in the early 1880s, where they formed a partnership and took up land at Smiths Bay and in the Wisanger area. John ran a farm called 'Sutton Apiary' with his wife, Esther, one of the two earliest properties where the first ligurian bees were introduced in 1884. He became first clerk of the Kingscote District Council in 1888, a position he held for 15 years. He was also a councillor for several years and chairman for a short period. He was chairman of the Kingscote Agricultural Bureau and of the Show Committee. Turner retired to Kingscote during World War I, where he ran a general store in Murray Street, describing himself as a 'Draper, Grocer and Ironmonger'.

Although it is likely that John Hudson built this house in the early 20th Century, Turner remained owner of this house until his death in 1931, after which it was transferred to Elizabeth Alice Ransom, his married daughter. It is possible that he may have bought the house for his daughter. His last years were spent with his daughter Ruby and her husband, Will Neighbour, at 'Bay View' in Chapman Terrace (apparently not this house or 57 Chapman Terrace, but located near the Ozone Hotel and now demolished). Elizabeth remarried in 1934 and remained owner of the house, with her husband, Norman Ruthven, until her death in 1973.

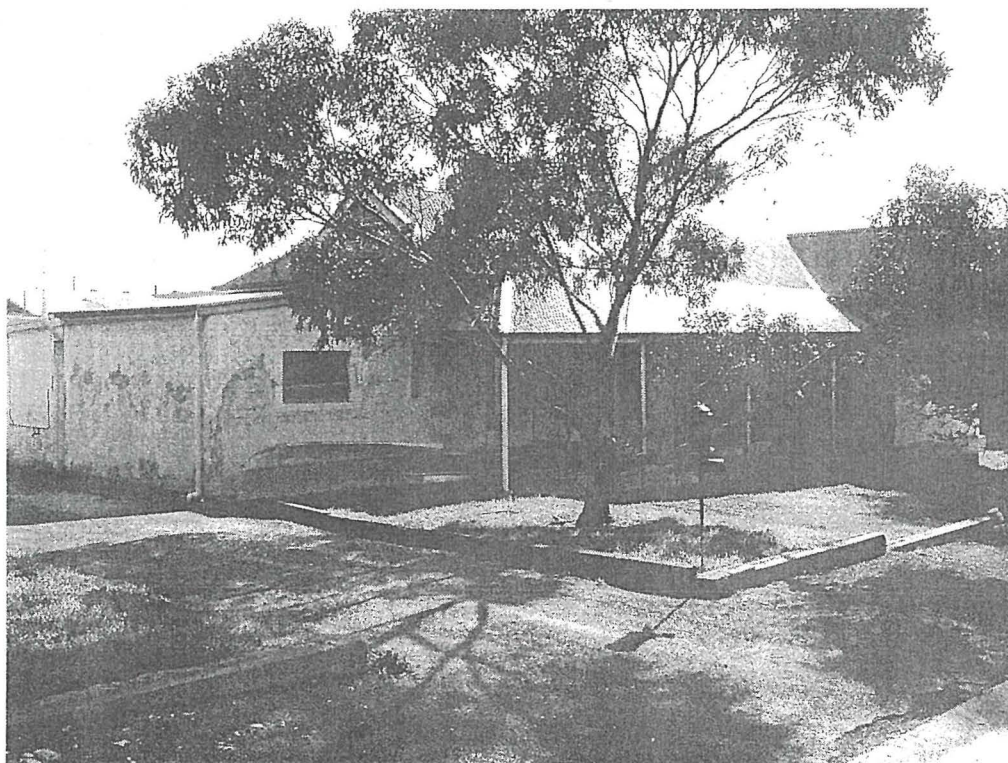
References

CT 430/156

Davidson, Fay, *Turner Family History*, the author, Kingscote? 1982.

Fay Davidson, pers. comm. 2006

Address	Franklin Street, Kingscote
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5291/880



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with Edward Sydney Hudson, known as Sydney, who established a general store in Queenscliffe (Kingscote) in 1885, his wife Ellen and son John. This was one of only a few commercial ventures established in the town's early years. The acquisition of the land and building of a residence is evidence of the prosperity of his business.

Early residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials (limestone). (Needs work though!)

Believed to have operated as a brothel.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.
-

HISTORY

In 1893 John Mailes Henderson of Semaphore, a master mariner acquired Lot 94, Pt Section 3 at Queenscliffe (later Kingscote). In 1903 it was transferred to Edward Sydney Hudson, an agent. In 1908 Hudson transferred it to his wife, Ellen, who transferred it in 1914 to John Maurice Hudson, their son.

Although Hudson is described as a fisherman, this is the same John Hudson who, as a storekeeper of Queenscliffe in 1898, became owner of Allotment 13, portion of Section 3 (59 Chapman Terrace) and probably built the house there in the early 20th Century. Edward Sydney Hudson, known as Sydney, established a general store in Queenscliffe in 1885. As Sydney Hudson is described as an agent in 1903, it is possible he built the residence on Lot 94 in the early 20th century.

John Hudson transferred the property to Ethel Griffith, a married woman of Kingscote in 1927 and she lived there for 20 years before further transfers took place. A subdivision of the property occurred in 1950 when Horace Martin Chirgwin, a descendant of one of the early inhabitants, Martin Chirgwin, became owner of portion of Lot 94. In 1957 Chirgwin transferred this block to Dudley Shepherd and Donald Gillis, both garage proprietors, as tenants-in-common. After this, there were various transfers, including a lease to KW & NL Swan Pty Ltd and transfer to Island Motors Pty Ltd in 1977. In the 1980s it was transferred to John Loader and Ingrid Hammerich, both storekeepers of Kingscote. It is not known at what stage the residence operated as a brothel.

References

CT574/181, 2068/81, 4288/899.

Address	Cnr Acacia & Kohinoor Road, Kingscote
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5301/364



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Associated with Harold George McKenzie, the first resident dentist in Kingscote.

A distinctive 1930s residential style of building in Kingscote, using local materials (limestone).

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.
-

HISTORY

In 1907 Vincent Cook, a blacksmith of Kingscote, paid £26/10 for a land grant of Section 165 of 53 acres. In 1906 he transferred the land to Elizabeth Cook, his wife, who died in 1920, and it reverted to Cook. In 1938, Vincent Cook subdivided the land, 52 acres going to William Cook and one acre to Harold George and Euphemia Sarah McKenzie. Harold McKenzie was the first resident dentist in Kingscote and the house was built for the McKenzies in 1938. Although retired, McKenzie continued to practice and operated from his home. The part of the house on the right from the front approach formed the dental

surgery. Fay Davidson remembers going there for treatment as a girl, in some trepidation. The McKenzies continued to live there until 1950, when it was transferred to Elder Smith & Co of Adelaide and later to others.

References

CT 760/165, 1703/14, 1703/15
Fay Davidson, pers. comm. 2006

Address

Land Description

Certificate of Title 5117/101



DESCRIPTION

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of the local area.
-

HISTORY

In 1882 Francis Thomas Barrett of Kangaroo Island, a labourer, was the owner of Pt Section 2 at Hog Bay (later Penneshaw). Barrett transferred it to Henry Waller, a farmer who lived near Hog Bay in 1894, and in 1906 Waller transferred it to Frederick Robert Evens Buick, another farmer of Hog Bay. Buick transferred it to Frank Abell, a farm labourer of Penneshaw in 1920.

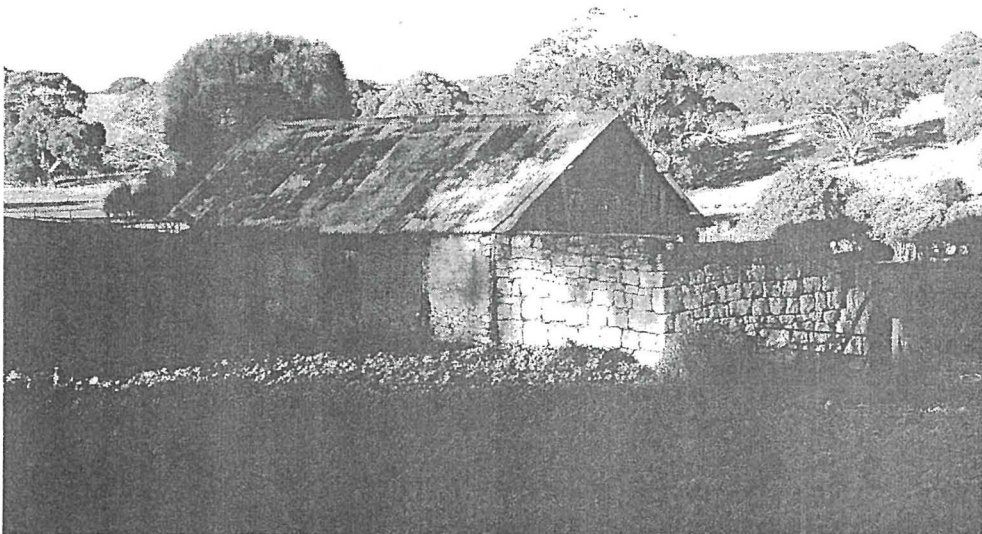
Mary Ann Abell was a descendant (great granddaughter) of Nat Thomas and his Tasmanian Aboriginal wife, Betty.

References

CT 5117/101

HOUSE, 'BRACKENMORE'**Place No: KI 5**

Address	Section 142W Willson River Road
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	CT 5773/988

**DESCRIPTION:**

An early cottage of 'pug and pine' construction with a corrugated iron roof, external red-brick chimney at one end and an extension in limestone at the opposite end (this section has no roof). The 'pine and pug' construction comprises base and head timbers (probably eucalypt or Sheoak) joined by vertical timber posts with an infill of stone and clay. Roof structure is of local timber and the gable end has been filled in with split timber slabs. Some of the walls have been rendered with concrete in more recent times.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This property is associated with one of the very early settlers on Kangaroo Island after the founding of the colony of South Australia, John Buick and his family. Buick commenced commercial operations between American River and the mainland in the mid-1840s and settled at American River in the late 1840s, where he and his wife, Frances, raised a large family. His eldest son, William Buick (1849-1918), was an early lessee of this block.

The 'pug and pine' cottage is an example of an early form of building used in South Australia, of which few examples survive intact. It uses local materials – stone, timber and clay - showing the resourcefulness of the early settlers, and demonstrates the rural way of life that played an important part in the settlement and economic development of Kangaroo Island. The house is in moderate condition.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area ('pug and pine' construction using local materials)
-

HISTORY:

The Hundred of Dudley, County of Carnarvon, was proclaimed in 1875 and was surveyed over the following seven years and subdivided into agricultural sections. This land was previously a pastoral lease held by Richard Tapley in 1871. John Buick took over the lease from Tapley, some years later after it was surveyed, retaining about 2000 acres. (Richard Tapley was a son of Thomas Tapley, a pioneer settler at O'Halloran Hill, the same district as where John Buick's wife's family, the Filmers, lived). William Buick (1849-1918), John's eldest son held a Scrub Lease (21 years) for Sections 142 and 143 from about 1881.

The Buicks are descendants of John Buick (1822-1914), a shipwright, who came to South Australia from Scotland in 1844. He went to Kangaroo Island where he built the cutter *Kangaroo* with Frank Potts (later of Langhorne Creek) which traded between Yankalilla, Second Valley and American River. Buick married Frances Ann Filmer in 1848 at Adelaide and the couple settled at American River and raised a large family.

The 'pug and pine' cottage, also using stone, was an early form of building on the Island and probably dates from the 1870s. It may have been built by Tapley or by the Buicks and was probably used as an outstation, as William Buick's main residence was at Hog Bay. The property later passed to William Buick's son, Horace Victor Buick (1882-1919), and in 1921, William's widow, Ruby, held 271 acres of land, including the cottage. Mrs Buick remarried George Richard Wilson in 1923. In 1936 she transferred the property to Leonard Trethewey and it remains in the Trethewey family.

References:

CT 1208/135

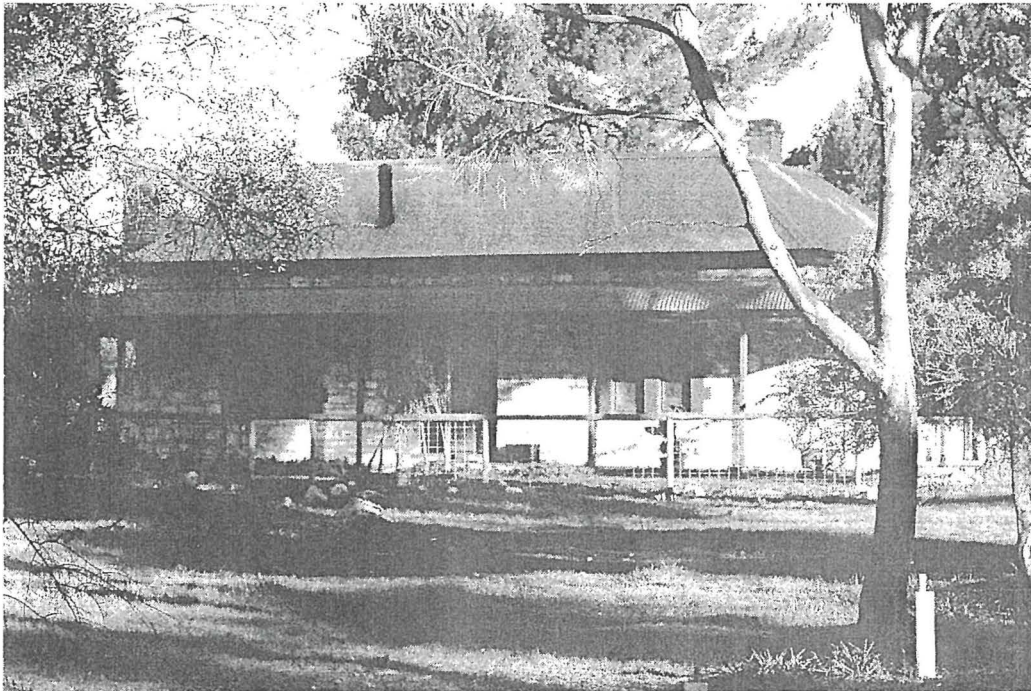
Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia

Nunn, Jean M, *This Southern Land: a social history of Kangaroo Island 1800-1890*, 1989.

Graham Trethewey, pers. comm., 2006

Address	Pt Section 118, Cnr Franks Road and Penneshaw Road
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	CT5453/981

**DESCRIPTION:**

A stone farmhouse with corrugated iron roof, verandah under separate roof, sash windows with quoins and brick chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, and social themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area

HISTORY:

The Hundred of Dudley, County of Carnarvon was proclaimed in 1875, surveyed in the following years to 1882 and subdivided into agricultural sections. Thomas Willson took up land (section 118E, 121 and 131) in the Hundred of Dudley under Scrub Lease (21 years) in the latter part of the 19th Century (after 1881). This section (118 W is on the western side of section 118E).

Thomas and Ellen Willson migrated to South Australia from Lincolnshire and move to the Yankalilla area in 1853. Thomas established himself as a storekeeper and corn merchant and was prominent in the development of the Yankalilla district, establishing the Yankalilla Hotel in 1857. He became acquainted with Kangaroo Island from 1858 and in 1863 leased 10 square miles and bought 821 acres freehold. In

1864 he moved his family to Kangaroo Island to commence farming and built a stone cottage on section 115, about 2 kilometres from Penneshaw (not this property).

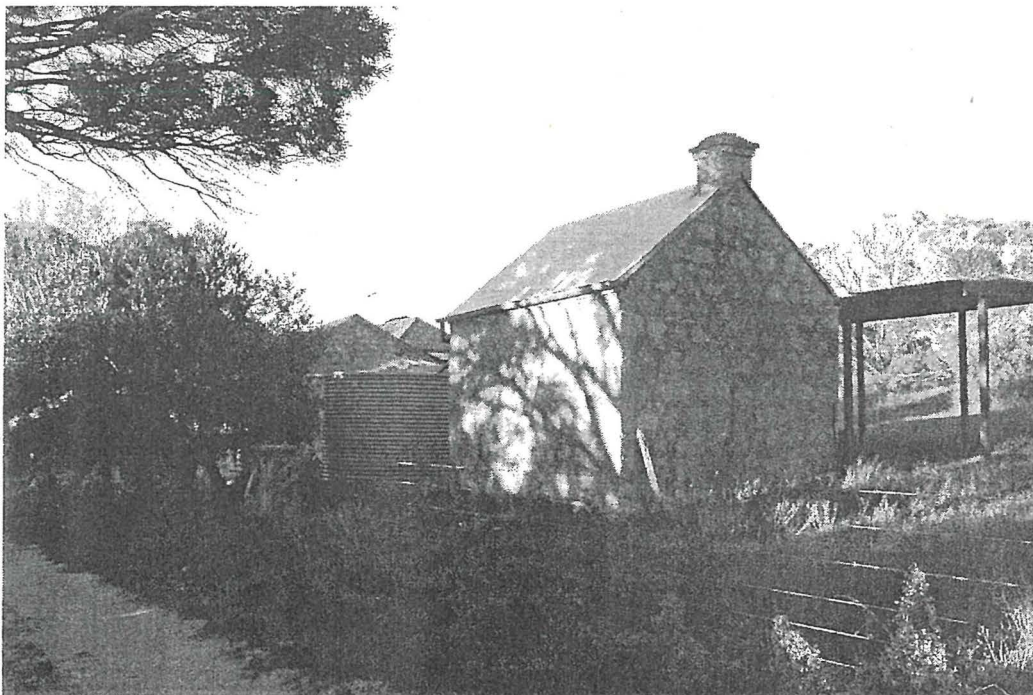
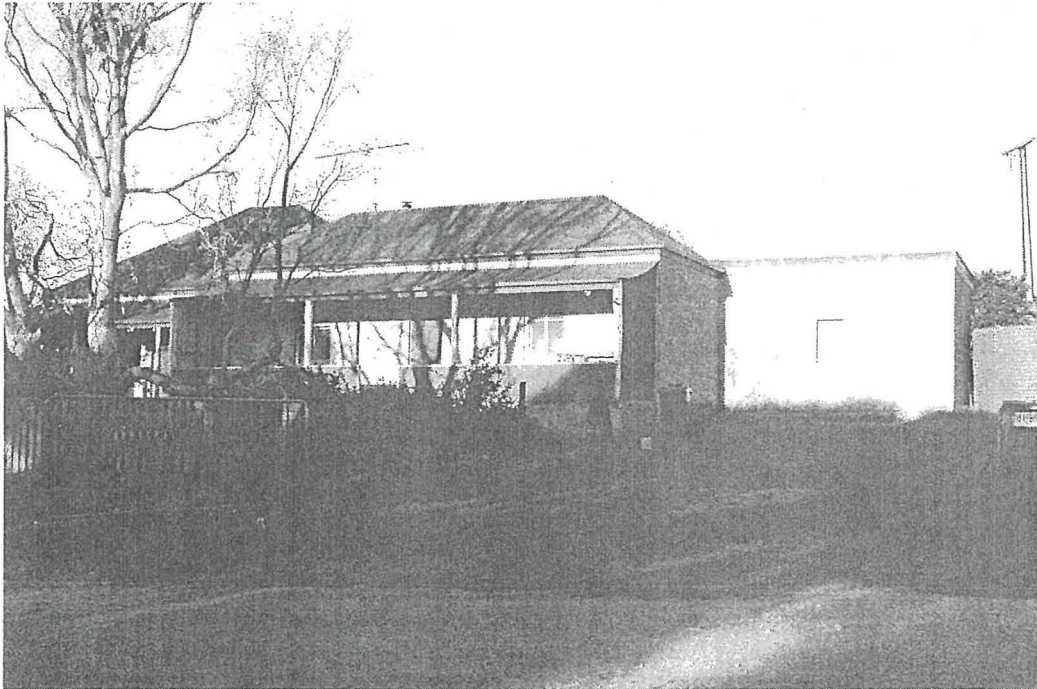
Thomas had a number of children, and in 1908 Harold Valentine Willson, farmer (son or grandson?), was the owner of section 118W of 125 acres. He brought his 'war bride' from England to live in the house after World War 1. They lived on the property until it was transferred to another family member, Albert Willson, in 1927. This house was built by the Willson family in the late 19th century.

References:

CT 791/152, 3483/114, 4023/352

Nunn, Jean M, *This Southern Land: a social history of Kangaroo Island 1800–1890*, 1989

Address	Hoggs Bay Road
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	5829/49



DESCRIPTION:

The property contains a farmhouse of limestone with a corrugated iron roof and a verandah under separate roof, closed in at both ends with corrugated iron, with a corrugated iron fence and two timber posts across the front. There is a separate former schoolroom of limestone with a pitched, corrugated iron roof and limestone chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

HISTORY:

In 1902 Charles Danford Willson, a sheep farmer of Hog Bay (now Penneshaw) paid £235 for section 133N, of 376 acres. Willson had taken up this land under Credit Agreement in 1878, after the Hundred of Dudley, County of Carnarvon was proclaimed in 1875, surveyed in the following years to 1882, and subdivided into agricultural sections. He also took up section 117 of 624 acres, as well as sections 133S of 255 acres and section 138 under scrub lease (21 years) dating from 1881. Charles Danford Willson (1850–1936) was a son of Thomas and Ellen Willson who moved from Yankalilla to Kangaroo Island in 1864 to commence farming, and brother of Thomas Willson the Younger.

It is likely that this house was built on section 133N around 1880 by the Willson family. The former schoolroom was probably built in the 1890s as the number of children in the area increased. It was later the home of Reg Willson (son?) who brought his 'war bride' from England to live there. It stayed in the Willson family until 1962 when it was transferred to Henry George Rischbieth.

References:

CT 691/90/3037/87

Nunn, Jean M, *This Southern Land: a social history of Kangaroo Island 1800–1890*, 1989

Graham Trethewey, pers. comm.. 2006.

Address Pt Section 394, Hog Bay Road
 Land Description
 Certificate of Title 5807/974



DESCRIPTION:

A farmhouse, barn and stone wall, all of limestone. The small farmhouse has a corrugated iron roof, sash windows, a verandah under separate roof with timber verandah posts, and two large limestone chimneys.

The barn is a short distance from the farmhouse and has a low-pitched corrugated iron roof. The stone wall is quite extensive and mostly in good repair.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

HISTORY:

In 1903 Charles Thomas McKinley, a gardener of American Beach, paid £7/5- for section 394 of seven and a quarter acres. McKinley died in 1921 and in 1922 the land was transferred to Harriett Jessie Simpson, a married woman of Kilkenny, who transferred it to the Board of Trustees of the State Bank of SA. In 1933 it was transferred to Harold Rischbieth, a medical practitioner of Adelaide and it is still in the Rischbieth family.

References:

CT 704/2, 3195/184

Address Lot 50, Hog Bay Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title 5199/481

**DESCRIPTION:**

A bluestone farmhouse with corrugated iron roof and verandah under separate roof with timber posts. It has sash windows and a brick chimney. Nearby is a small limestone building with a pitched corrugated iron roof and a limestone chimney.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

HISTORY:

In 1891 Charles Danford Willson paid £390 for section 117 in the Hundred of Dudley, of 624 acres. Willson first took up this land under Credit Agreement in 1876 after the Hundred of Dudley, County of Carnarvon was proclaimed in 1875, surveyed in the following years to 1882, and subdivided into agricultural sections. Charles Danford Willson was a son of Thomas and Ellen Willson and brother of Thomas Willson the Younger, and was a mail contractor of Hog bay. He died in 1936 and a portion of the land then went to his son, Danford Willson (b. 1884) - 104 acres.

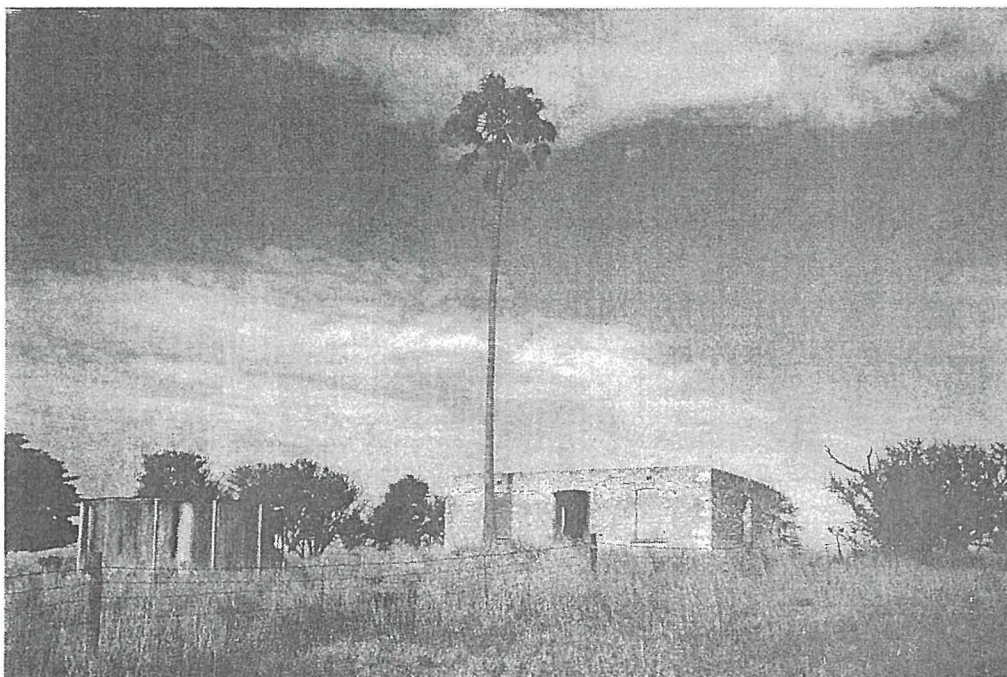
This house was probably built by Charles Danford Willson in the late 1870s. The schoolroom was built in the late 19th Century when there were more children in the area. (Either this one or Frogmore was CD's place – probably the latter - & the other one was for one of the other family members.)

References:

CT 555/176, 1690/180, 1690/181, 3524/113

Nunn, Jean M, *This Southern Land: a social history of Kangaroo Island 1800–1890*, 1989

Address	Section 90, Seagers Road
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	CL 1320/4



DESCRIPTION:

An early cottage of local limestone, with arched lintels over the windows and doorway and stone windowsills. The roof no longer exists. A tall palm tree is located at the front of the ruin.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This 1886 ruin is an early farm building constructed on Kangaroo Island when it was still in an early stage of rural development. It uses local materials, showing the resourcefulness of the settlers, and demonstrates the rural way of life that played an important part in the settlement and economic development of the Island.

This is also the site where the first Aboriginal implements were found on Kangaroo Island in the 1930s, leading archaeologists to explore further and subsequently to the discovery of more 'Kartan' tools throughout the Island.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

HISTORY:

This house, now a ruin, dates from 1886. Thomas Northcott held a pastoral lease on the property from 1867 and this passed to T Deuch in 1876. Frederick H Winch, proprietor of the Ozone Hotel at Kingscote (which he had built and which opened in 1907) worked the station with his hotel partners, Arthur Henry Daw and a Mr Nelson from about 1910. In September 1918 HR Robinson inspected the property but it is not known if he acquired the lease. In 1925 Harold Seager and his brother Edward, both World War 1 veterans, took over the property; when Harold and his wife left for the mainland some years later, Edward took over.

During the 1930s Aboriginal stone choppers and hammerstones were recovered from this site, which is situated near a lagoon. Archaeologists Harold Cooper and Norman Tindale later found more of these 'Kartan' tools throughout the Island.

In 1966 a Crown Lease was granted to Allan Roy Fryar, for Sections 90 (where the ruin is located) and 107, a total of 1,464 acres, at an annual rental of £553. Fryar was a farmer and grazier from Snowtown. The land was transferred again in 1967 and in 1979.

References:

CL 1320/4

Dr Bridget Jolly, pers. comm. 2006.

Kingscote CWA, *Kangaroo Island Past and Present*, The Country Women's Association, 1951.

Website: www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/ngurunderi/ng9htm

Address	Lot 22, South Coast Road
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	CT5885/224

**DESCRIPTION:**

An early limestone cottage with corrugated iron verandah, verandah under separate roof with timber posts, and a limestone chimney and fireplace at one end of the building.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This cottage, built in 1873, is an early residential farm building, constructed on Kangaroo Island when it was still in an early stage of rural development. It uses local materials, showing the resourcefulness of the settlers, and demonstrates the rural way of life that played an important part in the settlement and economic development of the Island.

It is associated with the Alfred Burgess and his family, a resourceful early settler on the Island, who lived on various parts of Kangaroo Island before settling at this place with his wife, Margaret. They raised a large family of 12 children, one of whom, Edward, became a sheep farmer and took over the property which had become 4,000 acres by 1910. The Burgess family also ran a eucalyptus distillery off the North Coast Road from 1905.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area

HISTORY:

In 1910 a land grant of Section 8, of 4,000 acres, was made to Edward Burgess, a sheep farmer of Mount Pleasant, where the cottage is located. Less than one month later it was transferred to Kaiwarra Estate Limited, and the next transfer was in 1919 to Llewellyn Griffith, a grazier living on the Estate (perhaps the manager). The name Kaiwarra is from New Zealand (Maori), meaning fine food, but the reason for this name is not known.

Edward Burgess was the son of Alfred Burgess (1832–1889), who was a seaman, goldminer, trapper and wattlebarker. Alfred married Margaret Dealy in 1857 and lived at Cape Cassini, Western Bay and Karatta, and the couple had 12 children. As it is stated that this cottage was built in 1873, it is likely that it was the home of Alfred and Margaret Burgess, and later of their son Edward (1876–1948), who was probably born here. The Burgess family also ran a eucalyptus distillery off the North Coast Road from 1905 (see former eucalyptus distillery, Place No. 50).

References:

CT 833/133, 1728/34, 3528/136

Biographical Index of South Australians, 1836–1886.

Birth, Death and Marriage Record, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia.

Graham Trethewey, pers. comm. 2006.

FARMHOUSE**Place No: KI 19**

Address Lot 20, Hogg Bay Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT 5907/350, CT 5316/645

**DESCRIPTION:**

Limestone farmhouse with corrugated galvanised iron roof and large chimney of limestone construction, and extension adjoining main cottage, also limestone with corrugated galvanised iron roof. A dry-stone wall surrounds the house.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This property is associated with one of the early families to settle at Dudley Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, John Trethewey and his family. John Trethewey and his son John Henry Trethewey were prominent in the early development of farming and grazing industries on Kangaroo Island. Both men were involved with the new District Council of Dudley from its formation in 1888. J.H. Trethewey and his wife operated a store, mail service and blacksmith business from these premises.

The house is built in a late 19th Century style of residential building commonly used for rural properties on Kangaroo Island at this time, when it was still in an early stage of rural development. It uses local limestone as the main building material and is in good condition.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.
-

HISTORY:

In 1896 John Trethewey, farmer of Hogg Bay, paid £182/12/6 for a land grant for the freehold of Sections 287 and 288 of 487 acres. In 1903 a portion of Section 288 was taken by the District Council for a new road, and Trethewey remained the owner of Section 288, now reduced to 439 acres.

The house, known as *The Folly*, dates from the late 1890s and was built for John Trethewey's son, John Henry Trethewey (1866-1943), clerk of the District Council of Dudley from 1888-1897. In 1889 he married Margaret Wilson Barr and the couple operated a general store, blacksmith and saddlery business and the local mail contract from their home. He also harvested salt from Salt Lagoon. The Tretheweys moved to Sydney in 1900 after John was involved in an accidental shooting incident, in which the victim was maimed but not badly injured. They later became one of the early settlers at the new irrigation area at Leeton.

In 1906 the property was sold to George Gobell, a farmer who lived near Kingscote. George Gobell (1849-1935) was born at McLaren Vale 1849, a son of James Gobell. He married at Moorowie, Yorke Peninsula in 1877 to Clarissa Hamilton, daughter of W.H. Hamilton of *Dover Farm* near Kingscote (see No. 51). Hamilton was involved in the shipping trade on Yorke Peninsula at the time.

After a further portion of the property was taken for a new road in 1919, George Gobell transferred the property to his eldest son, George William Gobell, of Salt Lagoon in 1924. G.W. Gobell (1881-1972) remained on the property until 1948 when it was transferred to John Browne, and further changes in ownership have occurred since 1975.

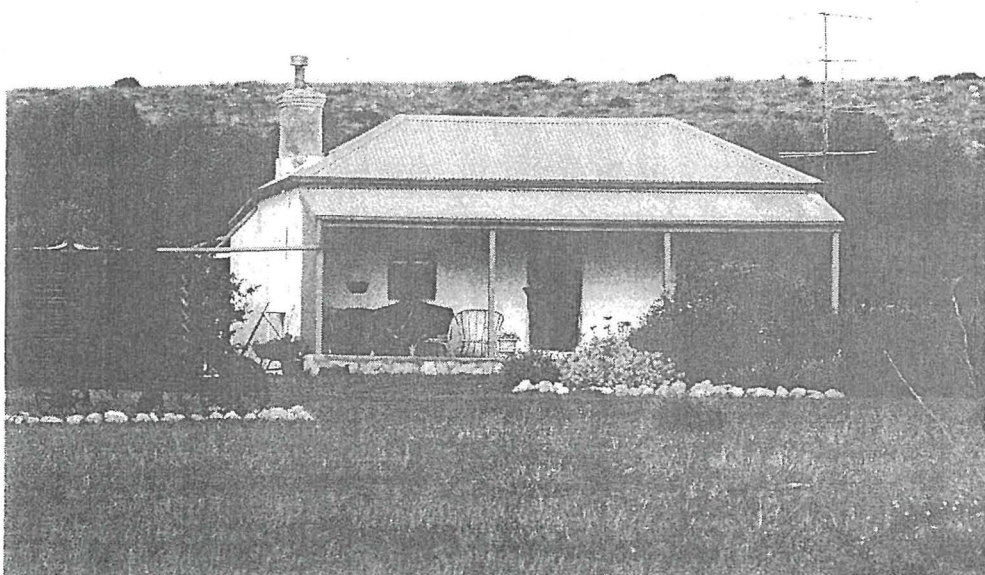
By 1975 the house was in poor condition: 'The once handsome house sits in the remains of a lovely garden; its great stone water tank empty; its roof red with rust; its verandahs crumbling ...'. Since then the house has been extensively restored.

References:

CT 612/83, 698/134, 4036/333, 4298/862, 4345/276
Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1886
Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia
Kangaroo Island Sketchbook (1975), p.26-27
Trethewey, C., *Trethewey Family History 1843-1980*, the Author, Murray Bridge, 1980
Graham Trethewey, pers. comm., 2006 (including shooting incident)

SALT LAKE COTTAGE**Place No: KI 22**

Address Lot 12
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT5656/20

**DESCRIPTION:**

Small rendered cottage, probably limestone, with large rendered chimney and corrugated iron roof, casement windows and verandah under separate roof with timber posts.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This property is associated with one of the early settlers on Dudley Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Henry Waller and his family. Waller was prominent in the early farming and grazing industries development on Kangaroo Island. Two of Waller's brothers also settled on Kangaroo Island. The property remained in the Waller family for nearly 80 years.

The house is built in a late 19th Century style of residential building commonly used for rural properties on Kangaroo Island at this time, when it was still in an early stage of rural development. It uses local limestone as the main building material and is in good condition.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.
-

HISTORY:

Built in c.1885 by Henry Waller (1855–1934). Waller was born near Cape Jervis in 1855. He married Emma Jane Miller in 1876; their first children were born at Second Valley and in 1883, a daughter Beatrice Maria was born at Hog Bay. When their son Albert Edward was born in 1886 they were living at Salt Lagoon. (It is interesting to note that the birth of another child, Arthur Austin, was registered as at Mount Thisby (1893) – the mount is visible from Salt Lake Cottage). Two of Henry's brothers, Benjamin and Alfred James, also came to Kangaroo Island in the 1880s.

Henry Waller was the first lessee of the property near Salt Lagoon in 1885. In 1892 he purchased a second property, *Sea View Farm*, and worked the two properties together with his son Alfred. In 1932 Henry Waller is named as the lessee of the Crown Lease for Section 315 of 438 acres, held in perpetuity at an annual rent of £3/13/-. It was transferred to James Henry Waller, his son, a farmer living near Kingscote, in 1933 and in 1939 to Arthur Austin Waller, another son.

It passed to other family members from 1948, before being sold to the Willson family in 1957. The property is well-maintained and retains its structural integrity (see photograph).

References:

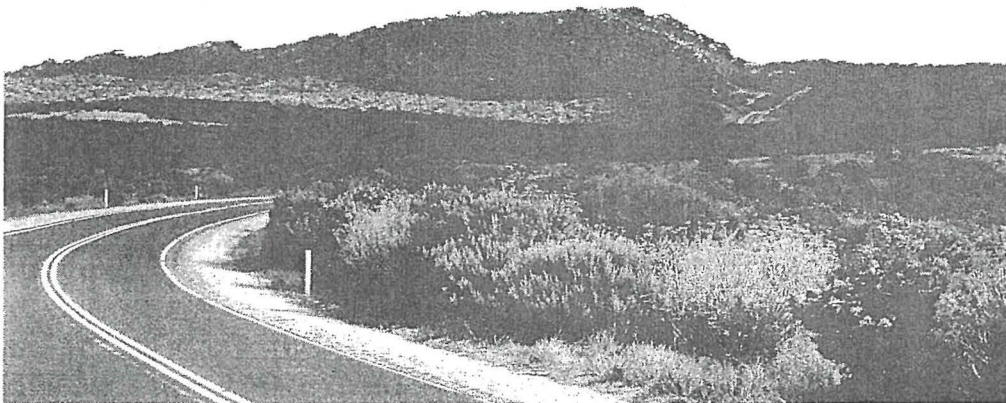
CT 794/5

Biographical Index of South Australians 1836–1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia

PROSPECT HILL**Place No: KI 23**

Address Kingscote-Penneshaw Road, near Pelican Lagoon**Land Description****Certificate of Title** Crown Land

**DESCRIPTION:**

Prospect Hill (former names Mount Thisby, Mount Tisby) is a large coastal sand dune fixed by native vegetation just south of the main road between Kingscote and Penneshaw. This local landmark, rising X metres above the surrounding country, is located south of Pelican Lagoon and north of Pennington Bay.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE: Significant geological formation and local landmark. Associated with Matthew Flinders' visit to Kangaroo Island in 1802; from this vantage point he was able to determine that he was on an island and not part of the mainland.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.
-

HISTORY:

In March-April 1802 Captain Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator* was mapping the southern coastline of Terra Australis. On 21 March the crew landed at what Flinders named Nepean Bay, possibly the first Europeans to set foot on Kangaroo Island. The island was not habited by

humans; he 'named this southern land Kangaroo Island' for the abundance of kangaroos they found there. During two brief visits he confirmed that the place was an island.

On 4 April 1802, Captain Flinders and the naturalist Robert Brown ascended a 'sandy eminence' at the head of Nepean Bay. To quote Flinders' journal:

On the 4th, I was accompanied by the naturalist in a boat expedition to the head of the large eastern cove of Nepean Bay; intending if possible to ascend the sandy eminence behind it, from which alone there was any hope of obtaining a view into the interior of the island, all the other hills being thickly covered with wood. ... at one o'clock reached the top of the eminence, to which was given the name of Prospect Hill. Instead of a view into the interior of the island, I was surprised to find the sea at not more than one and a half, or two miles to the southward.

This was Flinders' only view of the other side of the island, since he was not to chart its southern coast.

Cockburn (1984) states that the hill was called Mount Tisby (or Thisby) 'by local folk, because a man of that name had a camp at the foot of the mountain, a well-known landmark to all visitors to American River.' He was unable to confirm the accuracy of this story. The name Thisby/Tisby does not appear in any Birth, Death or Marriage records in the period 1842-1916.

A pastoral lease map from the 1870s uses the name Prospect Hill. The name Mount Thisby or Tisby was in local use by at least 1887; the birth of a child of Benjamin Waller was registered as occurring at Mount Tisby and a son of his brother Henry Waller was registered from Mount Thisby in 1893.

On 4 April 2002, as part of the celebrations to mark the 200th anniversary of Flinders' expedition, the hill was officially named (or renamed) Prospect Hill.

References:

Barker, S. and McCaskill, M. (Eds) (2004). Discover Kangaroo Island. Royal Geographical Society of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.

Cockburn, R. (1984). What's in a Name? Nomenclature of South Australia. Ferguson Publications, Adelaide, South Australia.

Fornasiero, N., Monteath, P. and West-Sooby, J. (2004). Encountering Terra Australis. Wakefield Press, Kent Town, South Australia.

ARRANMORE

Place No: KI 27

Address Lot 4, Hogg Bay Road (Kingscote 82)
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT5265/347



DESCRIPTION:

Small cottage with external walls of galvanised iron (placed horizontally) and corrugated galvanised iron roof and red-brick chimney. It is not occupied.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This property is associated with one of the early families of the Emu Bay area of Kangaroo Island, the Bates family. The Bates family was prominent in the early farming and grazing development of Kangaroo Island, initially at Hog Bay and later near Kingscote.

Although corrugated galvanised iron was commonly used for roofs and for dwellings and sheds from the mid 19th Century, most corrugated iron buildings (especially houses) constructed in this period have not survived. This late 19th century (?) dwelling is unusual in that, on a timber framework, corrugated iron is used throughout, including the walls and roof, the fence and a shed in the yard. It is an early example of this type of construction that has survived the ravages of time, albeit in need of some conservation work.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.
-

HISTORY:

This appears to be a Bates family property*, owned by descendents of early Kangaroo Island settler Ephraim Steen Bates (c.1820-1908) of Hog Bay (Penneshaw), later of Emu Bay. William Walter Bates (1877-1949) of Emu Bay was a grandson of E.S. Bates. His father was George James Bates (1844-1931) of Hog Bay and, by 1872, of Cygnet River.

In 1946 William Walter Bates, grazier of Emu Bay, paid £823 for a freehold land grant of 4710 acres. The property included Sections 10, 11 and 18 Hundred of Menzies.

Bates died in 1949 and the property went to his three sons, Lindsay Walter, Arnold William and Lewis Bruce Bates, all farmers, first as tenants-in-common and then various sections were transferred to the three brothers individually. From 1951 until 1974, Arnold was the owner of Sections 10, 11 and 18, a total of 802 acres. In 1974 it was sold to the Bell family; other changes in ownership have occurred since then.

References:

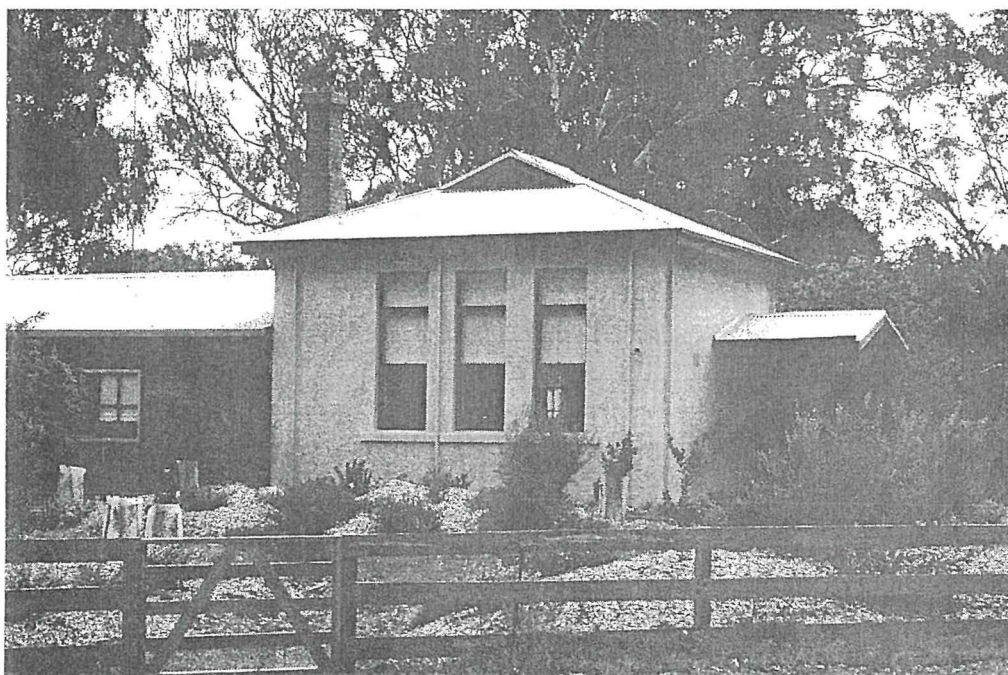
CT 1925/117, 2092/103, 2126/88, 2279/43, 3483/87, 3668/105

Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia

FORMER SCHOOL, CYGNET RIVER**Place No: KI 28**

Address Lot 12, Cygnet River
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT 5351/110, CT5121/168

**DESCRIPTION:**

This building comprises a single room school building of stone construction (later painted) with red-brick chimney and the attached shelter shed/hall which was altered following its conversion to a private residence. The roofing is of corrugated iron; the windows are original.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This former school building, the last in a succession of four schools, served the Cygnet River community for 23 years, 1922-1945. Apart for its significance as a school, the various school buildings and facilities have formed the focus for a variety of community events and functions – weddings, dances, fetes, tennis club and later, as the local post office. The school played a significant part in the education of local children and the social life of this small community.

This is a good example of a small public school building dating from the 1920s. Although converted to a private residence many years ago, the basic appearance remains essentially unaltered.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
-

HISTORY:

A school operated at Cygnet River from 1869–1945. In 1869 local residents applied to the Central Board of Education for the engagement of a school teacher. It opened in the following year on a part-time basis with Robert Newton as teacher. The school closed in 1873 but was re-opened in 1885. Being a small settlement, attendance was low and the school closed again in 1888. It re-opened in 1898 as a part-time school in association with the school at Wisanger.

The location of the earlier school buildings is not known but in 1898 a wattle and daub shed on the property of Mr Joe Bates Jr was converted for the school-room. 'The floor was limestone marl, the walls were white-washed and the addition of a window, a fireplace and a platform for the teacher completed the conversion ...' Attendance at the new school in the early years was 12-14 students. Various local events were held in the school-house, including weddings.

As the Cygnet River was difficult to cross during winter, a new school-house was built on Old Mill Road (as it was then known) in 1906 – however, flooding of the school-grounds remained a problem. In 1921 the Education Department built a new school on a reserve on the main road just to the south of the bridge over the river - this is the subject of this item. The school-room and weatherboard teacher's residence was ready for use in the school year of 1922. It was officially opened by the Director of Education on 16 February 1922. In addition to being the local school, the building was used for dances to raise funds for the school, the tennis courts became the base for the Cygnet River Tennis Club and the shelter shed became the local hall. During World War II the school collected scrap metal and other materials for the Schools' Patriotic Fund. The community built an air raid shelter at the school for community use.

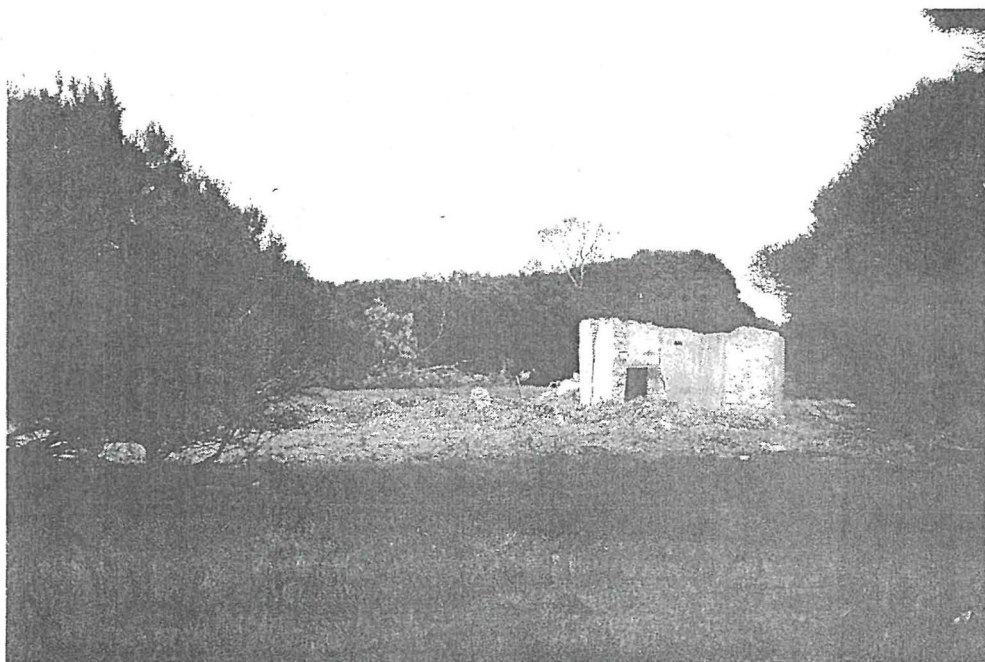
The school closed at the end of the 1945 school year; an Area School was set to open at Kingscote in 1946. A large function was held at the school, 'a fitting farewell to a school that had served the district well'. The school building was sold and was converted to a residence and for many years was the Cygnet River Post Office.

References:

Leonie Bell and Fay Davidson, *A History of Kangaroo Island Schools, 1836–1980*

'TILKA' RUIN**Place No: KI 31**

Address	Section 263, Kookaburra Road
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	CT 5792/746

**DESCRIPTION:**

Remains of an early cottage, constructed from local limestone. One room (with a fireplace) is all that remains of the house.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This property is part of one of the earliest Pastoral Leases on the south coast of Kangaroo Island. It was held by one of the early families to settle on Kangaroo Island, the Bates family. It is also significant through being worked by two young sisters, Christiana and Carolina Tilka, in the years around 1900. Few Pastoral Leases were held at this time by females (other examples include Mrs Elizabeth Rogers (Yorke Peninsula) and Mrs Catherine Fitzgerald, Mrs Annie E. Richards and Mrs E.A. Nitschke (all in the Gawler Ranges)) and it was most unusual for females to operate a property in their own right. The Tilka sisters, no doubt, had farming experience on their father's property at Dublin. Their farming 'exploits' have become part of Kangaroo Island's folk history.

A sketch made in the 1970s when the house was still in fair condition show that Tilka Hut was built in a late 19th Century cottage style as was commonly used for rural properties on Kangaroo Island at this time. Local limestone as the main building material and at some stage was re-roofed using corrugated iron; the building is now a ruin with only parts of the walls remaining.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

(d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area

HISTORY:

The property and house (now a ruin) known as Tilka are on Stun'sail Boom River*; it was one of the early stations on the south coast of Kangaroo Island, and the house is reputedly the oldest house on the south coast. It was adjoined to the north by Karatta Station. In 1876 the lease at Stun'sail Boom River (approx. 5000 acres) was held by John Bates and the house, often referred to as Tilka Hut, was possibly built at this time. At that same time, Karatta Station was held by W. Baker.

In the late 1890s or early 1900s, a 3000 acre lease in this area was held by the Tilka sisters, Christiana and Carolina, daughters of Martin and Maria (née Kschwan) Tilka of Dublin, in the Lower North of South Australia. The sisters, both single women, were in their 20s and took on the running of the grazing lease on which they ran sheep and probably grew hay crops.

In 1912 Karl Albert Tilka paid £85 for a land grant of the freehold to Section 263 (340) acres, under the *Crown Lands Act 1903*. Karl was a son of Martin and Maria Tilka and brother to the two sisters. He married Margaret Hamer in Adelaide in 1914. Tilka family members were prisoners of war on parole during World War 1.

In 1940 the property was transferred to George and Alfred Cane, both graziers of Virginia; it was then swapped between the two in 1952 and 1956. The property was sold to Gerard and Michelle Glynn, farmers of Kingscote in 1988; they still own the property.

* so-named because Robert Fisher found a stunsail boom (presumably of unknown origin) at the mouth of this river on 7 November 1836

References:

CT 909/190

Kangaroo Island Sketchbook 1975 p.48-49

Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia

Bridget Jolly, pers. comm., 2006

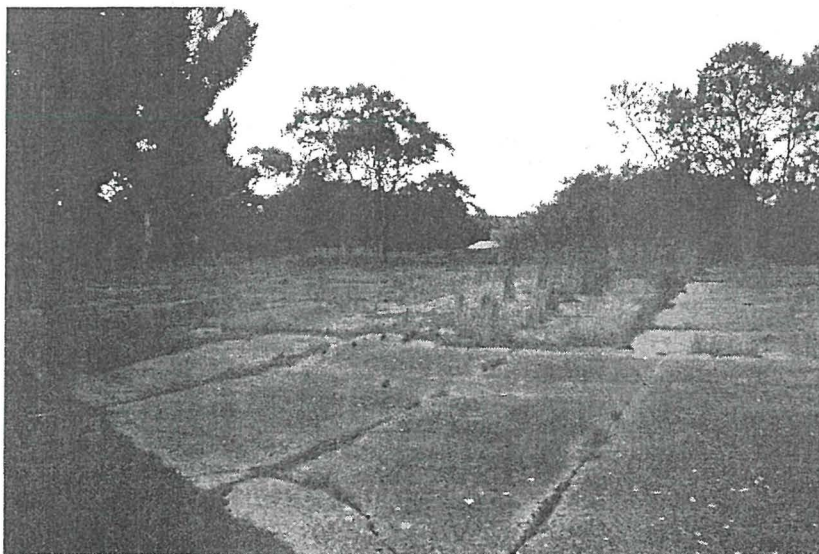
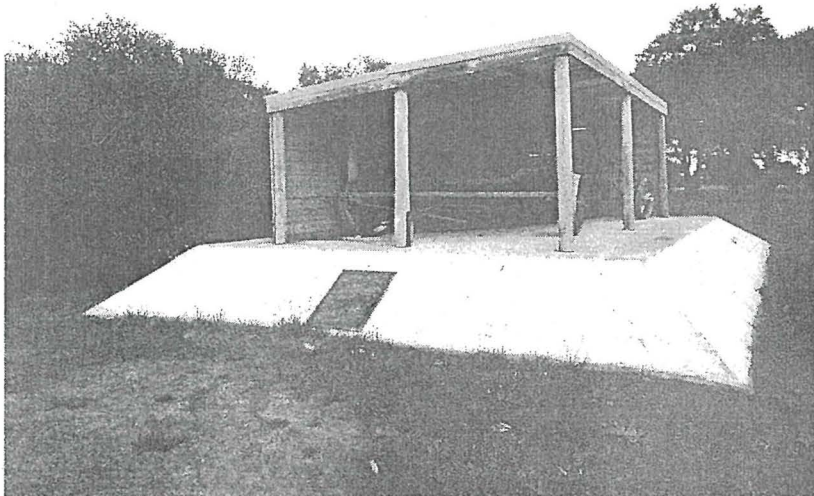
FORMER ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Place No: KI 33

Address Sir Cecil Hincks Memorial Reserve, Timber Creek Road, 9km east of Parndana

Land Description

Certificate of Title Council Reserve



DESCRIPTION:

Monument, foundations of former administration building located to the rear of monument and timber gantry.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This was the site of the administration office for the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, the post-World War II ex-servicemen settlement scheme on Kangaroo Island. In the decade after 1948, this ambitious scheme settled over 174 returned servicemen (and their families) on agricultural properties. The scheme changed the social structure and physical landscape of Kangaroo Island.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.
-

HISTORY:

Prior to the 1940s, almost three-quarters of Kangaroo Island was native bushland. Soil nutrient and trace element deficiencies on the limestone soils of the south-west and the ironstone plateau in the centre and west of the island prevented the successful establishment of farming and grazing enterprises. Research by CSIRO scientists pointed the way to overcoming these problems and 'there was a veritable agricultural revolution on the island' (Nunn 2004).

The War Service Land Settlement Scheme was made possible by Commonwealth Government financial aid for land development for ex-servicemen, the advent of new land clearance machinery, new pasture management technologies, and by the high prices being paid for wool and fat lambs.

By 1964 all of the settlers had occupied their new farms. Families worked tirelessly to create their local community, including churches, schools, district halls and town services. However, the initial optimism soon faded as new problems arose. Yarloop clover was used in the mix when sowing pastures. It grew rapidly on wet soils but high oestrogen levels in the clover caused many sheep to die from dystokia, a condition causing infertility and lambing difficulties. As a result, some farmers were faced by severe financial difficulties and left the land.

In spite of these hardships, the war service settlement scheme at Parndana changed the economy and social structure of Kangaroo Island. Some 104,000 ha of land was developed by the scheme and an additional 62,000 ha by private schemes. The population of the island increased from 1113 in 1947 to 3375 in 1966 and for the first time in its history, the island had a viable farming economy.

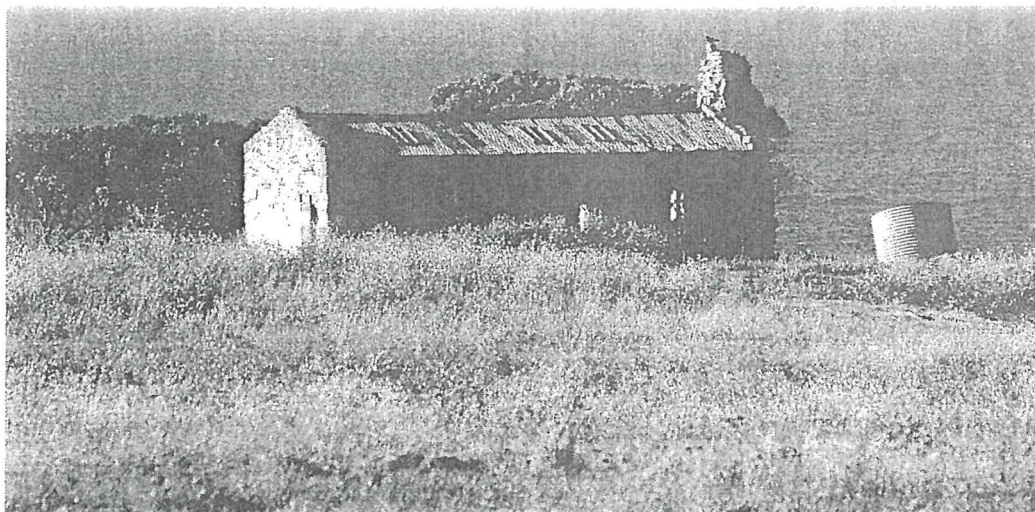
The Sir Cecil Hincks Memorial Reserve is a Kangaroo Island Council reserve. It includes a Majestic plough, as was used to plough the newly cleared land, as a tribute to all those who took part in the scheme.

References:

- Nunn, J. M. (1985). *Soldier Settlers. War Service Land Settlement Kangaroo Island*. Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, South Australia.
- Nunn, J. (2004). *Soldier Settlers* in Barker, S. and McCaskill, M. (Eds) (2004). *Discover Kangaroo Island*. Royal Geographical Society of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.

RUIN (WHITTAKER'S COTTAGE)**Place No: KI 36**

Address Lot 200, North Coast Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT5914/172, CT5291/395

**DESCRIPTION:**

An early cottage, built roughly of local bluestone, with a rusted corrugated iron roof in which three skylights have been inserted. It has timber lintels over the windows and doors, and the windowpanes and doors are missing. There is a large stone chimney and fireplace at one end of the cottage.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This cottage, built c. 1884, is an early residential farm building, constructed on Kangaroo Island when it was still in an early stage of rural development. It uses local materials, showing the resourcefulness of the settlers, and demonstrates the rural way of life that played an important part in the settlement and economic development of the Island.

It is associated with the Turner family, three brothers who came to Kangaroo Island in the early 1880s. They formed a partnership and established farms at Smiths Bay and in the Wisanger area. They continued to develop their properties and had many descendants, some who also became farmers and further developed the properties, and many of whom still live on Kangaroo Island.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.

HISTORY:

This is the same property as Moonta Park (Place No. 38). The lease for this property, 26 sq miles on Freestone Creek, was held by Michael Calnan (1827-1910) in the 1860s-70s. Calnan also had the Kingscote lease on Cygnet River, and built the three cottages, Faith, Hope and Charity in Kingscote. The lease later went to Moses Whittaker, who built this cottage c. 1884 and it is commonly known as Whittaker's.

In 1912 George Turner, a farmer of Smith's Bay, paid £196/17/6 for a land grant of Section 123 (this property) and Section 126S, a total of 315 acres. In 1927 he transferred Section 126S to Elsie Turner (the wife of his son, George) and Section 123 to Charles Arthur Roper Turner. George Turner came to Kangaroo Island with his two brothers, John and Alfred Turner in the early 1880s. The brothers were sons of Thomas and Sarah Turner, who arrived in the colony of South Australia in 1859. They formed a partnership and took up land at Smiths Bay and in the Wisanger area. George Turner married Mary Roper at Delamere in 1875 and they brought their five small children to the Island in 1882, making their home at Silvertown farm at Wisanger. John Turner ran a farm called 'Sutton Apiary' with his wife, Esther, on Section 124, next to Section 123, which was one of the two earliest properties where the first ligurian bees were introduced to Kangaroo Island in 1884. Alfred Turner remained a bachelor.

Charles Arthur Roper Turner was the 14th of George and Mary Turner's 16 children (and the third son). He married Julia Buick in 1928 and the couple had seven children. He was known to the rest of the family as Uncle Dick. He built a substantial house at the time of his marriage and he and his wife remained there until his death on 19/11/1970. Whittaker's cottage was a part of his holdings and was used by the Turner family as a shearing shed – this was the reason for the skylights being put in the roof. In 1972 Section 123 (this property), of 284 acres, passed to Charles Turner's youngest son, Christopher, before being sold outside the family in 1995.

References:

CT 930/39, 1488/90

Cyclopedia of South Australia, 1909.

Davidson, Fay, *Turner Family History*, the author, Kingscote, 1982.

Daphne Hurst (nee Turner), daughter of George Turner Junior, pers. comm. 2006.

EMU BAY HOMESTEAD**Place No: KI 40**

Address Emu Bay Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title 5554/483

**DESCRIPTION:**

A limestone house with double front-facing gable, corrugated iron roof, verandah on two sides with a concrete fence and pillars and timber posts, and a limestone chimney. There is a limestone fence at the front.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This house, built in the late 1920s, is an early 20th Century style of residential building, constructed on Kangaroo Island when it was still in an early stage of rural development, showing expansion following development in the 19th Century. It uses local materials, showing the resourcefulness of the settlers, and demonstrates the rural way of life that played an important part in the settlement and economic development of the Island.

It is associated with Ephraim Steen Bates and his family, who came to Kangaroo Island and commenced farming near Hog Bay (later Penneshaw) in the late 19th Century. His son, George Bates, was also a farmer at Hog Bay, and later moved to Cygnet River to farm; (this is NOT George "Fireball" Bates). George's son, Walter, came to Emu Bay in the 1920s and his grandfather also moved there. He built this house, established the farm and he and his wife raised a family of five children. Descendants of the Bates family still live on Kangaroo Island.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (d) it displays design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area

HISTORY:

The Emu Bay lease was held by WH Hamilton Senior in the 1870s. In 1927 John Stanley Balchin Obtained a land grant to of Section 75, 293 acres in the Hundred of Menzies and it was transferred from Balchin to William Walter Bates in the same year.

William Walter Bates (1877-1949) was the son of George James and Martha Ann (nee Murray) Bates. George Bates (1844-1931) was a farmer of Hog Bay (later Penneshaw) and by 1872 had moved to Cygnet River. George's father and Walter's grandfather was Ephraim Steen Bates (c.1820-1908) who lived near Hog Bay and later at Emu Bay. William Walter was a farmer at Emu Bay and married Ottila Louisa Michael. The house was built c. 1927 for William and his wife and they continued living there until his death on 3/4/1949.

In 1950 the property was transferred to Lindsay Walter Bates, Arnold William Bates and Lewis Bruce Bates, sons of William Walter and Ottila Bates and it was transferred from the other two sons to Lindsay Walter Bates. There were also two daughters, Mary Vernice Bates and Iris Beryl Bates, who received an encumbrance on the property. Lindsay Bates sold the property to Barbara Bell in 1957 and the owner is now Anthony Dean Bell. It currently operates as a business, Emu Bay Lavender.

References:

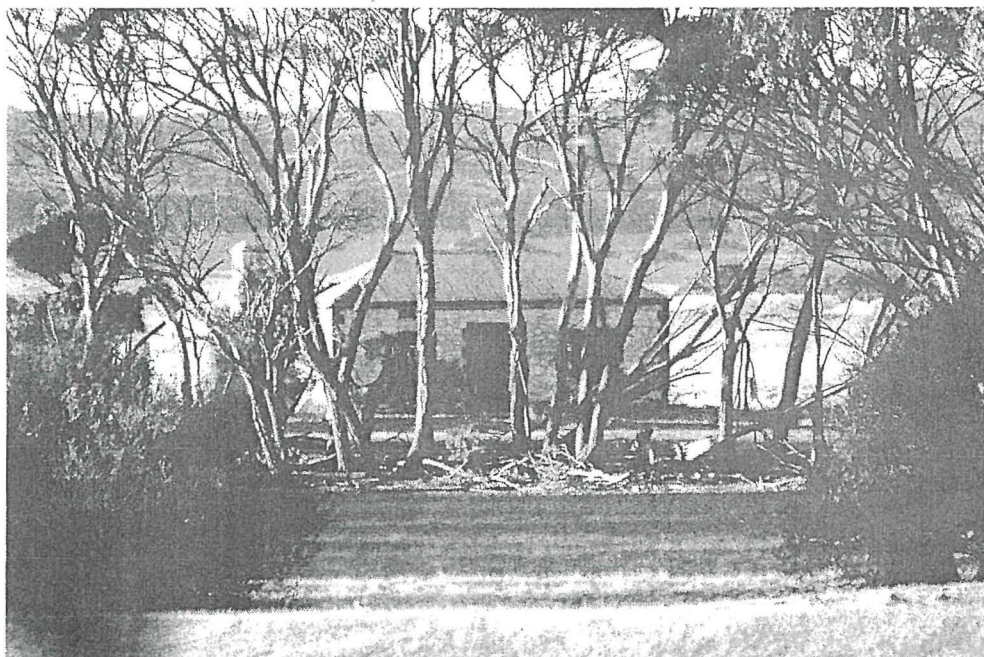
CT 1487/47

Biographical Index of South Australians, 1836-1886.

Birth, Death and Marriage Record, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia.

HOMESTEAD RUIN**Place No: KI 41**

Address Section 366, North Coast Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT5554/483

**DESCRIPTION:**

A limestone cottage with a corrugated iron roof, brick quoins around doors, windows and at corners of the building, and arched lintels over the windows and doorway. It has a limestone fireplace and chimney at one end. The cottage is no longer inhabited and the doors, window panes and a small piece of the roof are missing.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This cottage, dating from the early 20th Century, is an early residential farm building, constructed on Kangaroo Island when it was still in an early stage of rural development, showing expansion following development in the 19th Century. It uses local materials, showing the resourcefulness of the settlers, and demonstrates the rural way of life that played an important part in the settlement and economic development of the Island.

The cottage is associated with Frank Kaeshagen, who was awarded the Military Medal in World War 1, was a president of the Island's community associations, including the RSL, and a councillor with the Kingscote District Council. There are still descendants of the Kaeshagen family on Kangaroo Island.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

(d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area

HISTORY:

In 1957 Frank Edward Robert Kasehagen (also known as Kaesehagen, a German name) paid £1,518 for a land grant of Section 366, of 404 acres. He was a farmer at Kingscote and it is likely he held this land prior to this title being issued. Born in Adelaide in 1894, he served in 12th Australian Infantry Battalion with the AIF 'C' Company and was awarded the Military Medal on 16/10/1917.

He came to Kangaroo Island in about 1920, but it appears he acquired the lease on this property, as it is unlikely this was a soldier settler block. He became Secretary and then President of both the Kangaroo Island Agricultural and Horticultural Society and of the Kangaroo Island Sub-Branch of the RSL. He was also a councillor with the District Council of Kingscote from 1936–1937.

As this cottage dates from the early 20th Century, it is possible that it was built before the 1920s by an earlier settler.

References:

CT2545/184

Website: Australian War Memorial Nominal Rolls – www.awm.gov.au

Biographical Index of South Australians, 1836–1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Record, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia.

Dr Bridget Jolly, pers. comm. 2006.

COTTAGE**Place No: KI 44**

Address Section 233, Island Beach area
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT5573/650

**DESCRIPTION:**

A limestone cottage with a corrugated iron roof, verandah under separate roof with timber posts, sash windows, and a brick chimney. The verandah is elevated by a limestone rubble base and steps of limestone rubble lead up to the verandah and front door.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This house is a good example of a late 19th Century residential style of building constructed on Kangaroo Island at this time. It was built in an area that was planned as the township of Sapphire town, but the development did not eventuate as planned, showing an optimism by the planners and developers for the Island's future that was not realised due to the poor quality of the land in that area. It was built by the Potter family, a father and son who had established themselves as home builders on Kangaroo Island in 1884 and built many of the houses and other buildings throughout the Island.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (d) it displays design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

HISTORY:

This house is located in the area that was planned for a new township, Sapphire town, on Strawbridge point near American River. It was proclaimed in 1878 and the plan was similar to Adelaide's, with a central business district, surrounded by parklands, beyond which were residential allotments. However, it did not live up to expectations as it was located on poor sandy soil and was on the wrong side of the channel; the settlement at American River served the development in the district in the 1870s.

It is likely that this cottage was built in the late 19th century, but it is not known who had the lease at that time. It was probably built by Edward Potter, who built his own house on sections 260 and 261 at Sapphire town and sold the property in 1903 (this is the cottage at Lot 5 — Place No. 45— that does not meet the criteria). The Potters, Edward and James, were a father and son who had established themselves as home builders on Kangaroo Island in 1884 and built many of the houses and other buildings throughout the Island. They were located at Kingscote by 1904 and built a number of the residential buildings there.

In August 1952 Frank Parham Diment of Underdale, a merchant, paid £106/6/3 for Section 233 (this property) and 17 other nearby sections, including the adjoining sections 234 to 243. In 1954 Diment transferred his holdings to Gustav Hines, a manager of Joslin, and there were further transfers until William and Daphne Elliott took over Sections 233 and 234 in 1971.

References:

CT 2224/45, 3665/88

Nunn, Jean M, *This Southern Land: a social history of Kangaroo Island 1800–1890*, 1989, p. 141.

Dr Bridget Jolly, pers. comm. 2006.

HOUSE AND STONE BARN**Place No: KI 46**

Address Lot 5, Charring Cross, near Penneshaw
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT 5464/352

**DESCRIPTION:**

A well-built, large limestone farmhouse with cut stone quoins and window and door surrounds; three large chimneys of limestone construction. There are various outbuildings, also built of limestone, a covered water tank and two fine date palms near the house. The house has been de-roofed but the walls appear to be in good condition.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This property is a fine example of a larger farmhouse and outbuildings dating from the late 19th Century. It is associated with one of the early families to settle near Hog Bay, Kangaroo Island, William Buick Snr and his family.

The house is professionally built in a late 19th Century style of residential building reflecting the more established second generation of Kangaroo Island property owners. It uses local limestone as the main building material and although it has been de-roofed the walls remain in good condition.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

HISTORY:

In 1919 William Buick, farmer of Hog Bay, was the owner of portion of Section 113 (335 acres). Transfers of the land were later made to other members of the Buick family and in 1986 Lot 5, portion of Section 113, on which these buildings are situated, was transferred from W. Buick Investments Pty Ltd of Adelaide to Byron Gregory Buick of Penneshaw, a landscaper.

William Buick (1888-1971) was formerly of *Kangaroo Farm*, Hog Bay, a son of William and Jane Buick. William Snr was born at Port Adelaide in 1849 and came to Hog Bay in 1872 when his father John Buick (1822-1914) took up Richard Tapley's pastoral lease. William held 369 acres at Kangaroo Head, Hog Bay and later a further 271 acres at Hog Bay River. The *Cyclopedia of South Australia* notes that '[h]is fine residence at Kangaroo Head is beautifully situated, in full view of the Gulf, commanding a picturesque seascape.'

William Buick Snr was a councillor of the District Council of Dudley. He married Jane Rose in 1881 and they had 3 sons and 2 daughters.

From its style, the house was probably built in the early 1880s for William Buick Snr and the outbuildings would have been built around the same time.

References:

CT 1141/60, 2334/52, 4206/409, 4277/724

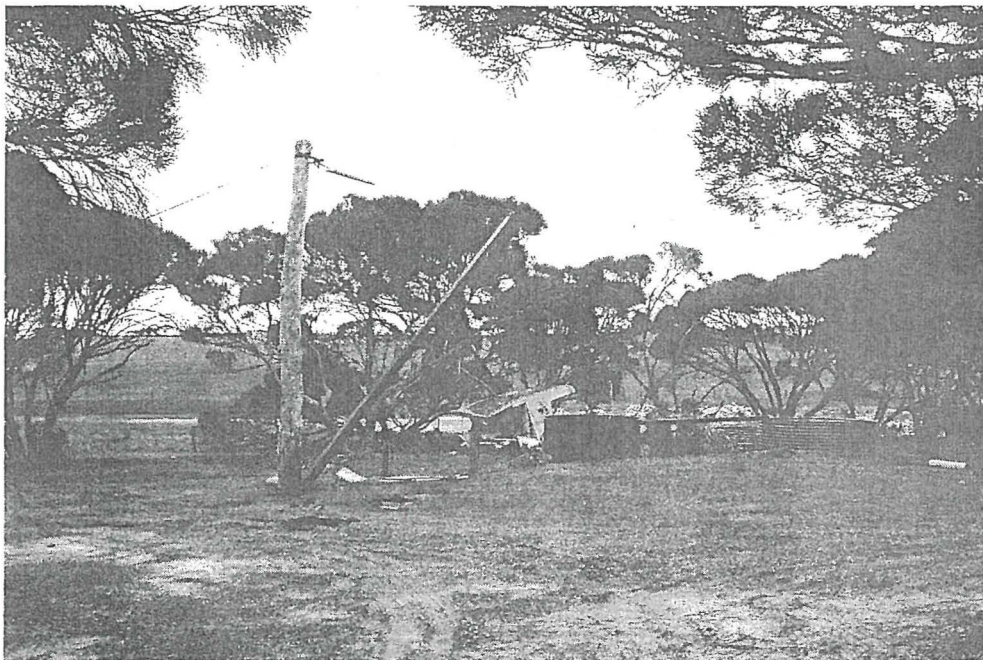
Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia

Cyclopedia of South Australia, 1909, Vol. II, page 1023

FORMER EUCALYPTUS OIL DISTILLERY**Place No: KI 50**

Address Lot 400, North Coast Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title

**DESCRIPTION:**

Remains of a basic Eucalyptus oil distillery comprising steaming and cooling tanks, piping and gantry structure used to manoeuvre the lid of the steaming tank into position.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This site signifies an industry that for 30 or more years was important to the Kangaroo Island economy. The distillation of Eucalyptus oil for the pharmaceutical industry provided a living (or supplemented the income) of many farmers.

The remaining structures are basic but this was the nature of this industry. Cutting the eucalypt foliage and operating the distillery was hard and dirty work. Individual ingenuity played a part in the construction of the distillery.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.
-

HISTORY:

The distillation of Eucalyptus oil from the foliage of the KI Narrow-leaved Mallee (*Eucalyptus cneorifolia*) began in the 1890s. Many small 'rustic' stills operated on the island, largely to supplement their incomes from other sources, and by the 1920s they were shipping around 80 tons of oil (about 60% pure) to Adelaide per annum. Companies such as F.H. Faulding & Company and A.M. Bickford & Sons purchased the oil for refining and bottling. Fauldings operated their own distillery, firstly near Retties Bluff and later at Emu Ridge. The industry was based on cutting eucalypt re-growth 'from the wild' on a three-year cycle; it declined as more land was cleared of its native vegetation cover for grazing and cropping enterprises.

Most of the distilleries were pretty basic and because of this, few of the structures dating from the early era of the industry remain. In 1982, Ted Buick of Kingscote described the operation of his distillery. The eucalypt foliage was compressed into a large metal vat about two metres deep and wide which was a quarter filled with water. The lid of the vat is then securely clamped on and the furnace below lit. To quote Ted Buick, 'It takes about four hours for the water to boil and another four hours for the steam to extract all the oil from the leaves. The oil-laden steam is piped off the top of the vat, passes through two cooling tanks and is finally deposited in a holding pit.' (Geo 1982).

This former distillery is on a Burgess family property. The plant was probably last operated by Doug Burgess, grandson of Edward Burgess (1876-1948), son of pioneer settler Alfred Burgess. Edward (Ted) Burgess was born on Kangaroo Island in 1876; he married Wilhelmina Tilka, daughter of Martin Tilka, at the School-room Cygnet River in 1902. Grandfather Burgess set up his first still in 1905, after he had returned to Cassini Bay from the Bendigo goldfields. As the William Holmes Hamilton family partnership at *Dover Farm* was dissolved in 1904, it seems likely that it was Edward Burgess who purchased the land and built this distillery.

References:

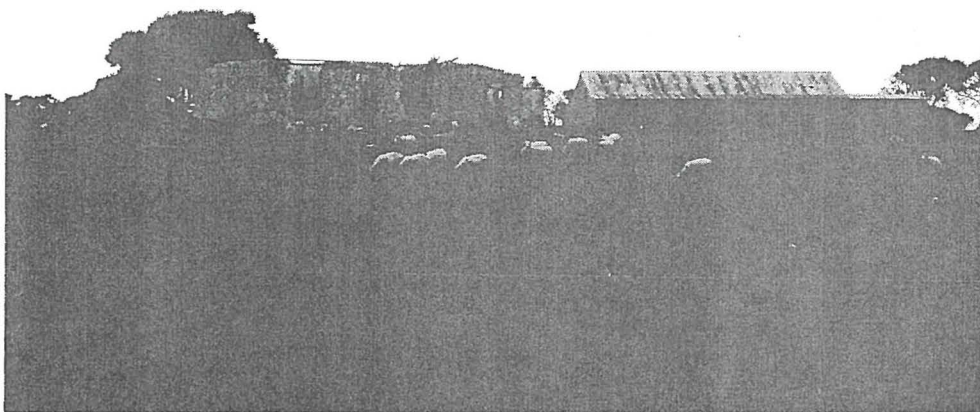
Kangaroo Island Sketchbook, 1975 p.44

Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia

Geo Vol. 4 No. 3 September-November 1982 pp.29-30

Address Lot 400, North Coast Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title

**DESCRIPTION:**

Stone house (ruin) built from local limestone in cottage style with an extension on the side. Door and window lintels are of timber. The remaining walls are in moderate to poor condition; the building has no roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This property is part of what was reputedly the first land surveyed for sale on Kangaroo Island by the South Australian Company. The homestead was established by William Holmes Hamilton Snr in about 1867, one of the earliest houses in the Emu Bay district.

W.H. Hamilton and his family were prominent in the early agricultural development of Kangaroo Island in the 1860s-1900. Other members of the Hamilton family were pioneers of the South Australian wine industry and a cousin, Preston Thomas Bell, was a fellow grazier on Kangaroo Island at Stokes Bay; he was in partnership with W.H. Hamilton's younger brother Henry. The Bell family is still farming on Kangaroo Island.

The house is built in a mid 19th Century generic style of residential building commonly used in rural areas of South Australia at this time, when it was still in an early stage of rural development. It uses local limestone and timber as the main building materials; it is a ruin in moderate-poor condition.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

HISTORY:

This property is part of what was reputedly the first land surveyed for sale on Kangaroo Island by the South Australian Company. The homestead was established by William Holmes Hamilton in about 1867 on 100 acres purchased from the Company.

William Holmes Hamilton (born Dover, Kent in 1820) was the eldest son of Richard and Ann (née Holmes) Hamilton of *Curtis Farm*, Glenelg (later well-known as Hamilton's Ewell Vineyards, winemakers and distillers). He was farming at Happy Valley prior to moving his wife Charlotte and young family to Kangaroo Island. The name of the property is for the Hamilton's home town of Dover, from where they emigrated to South Australia in 1837. In addition to *Dover Farm*, W.H. Hamilton also held several pastoral leases on Kangaroo Island, the largest being south of Western River Cove and at Cape D'Estaing.

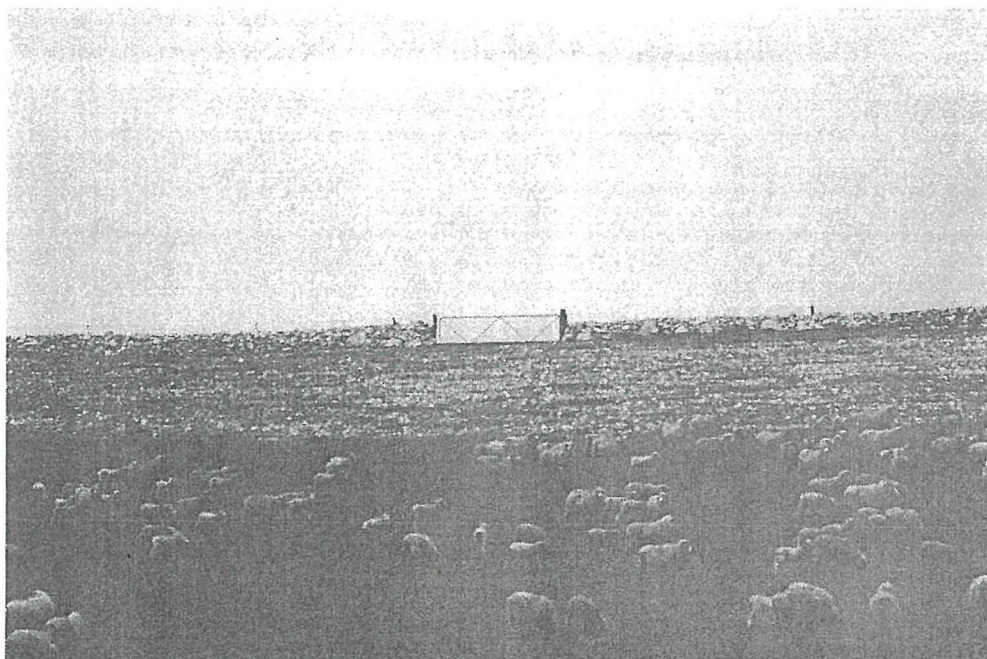
He was joined on the property by his son, William Holmes Hamilton Jr (1853-1931), until 1871 when the family went to Yorke Peninsula. W.H. Hamilton Jr returned in 1881 when the Hundred of Menzies was surveyed and took up about 3000 acres. He then farmed in association with his father and brothers until 1904, when the partnership was dissolved. W.H. Hamilton Jr retained about 1550 acres. He married in 1881 Annie Freer Main (d.1891); their family comprised 3 sons and 3 daughters. W.H. Hamilton turned 90 in 1910 and to mark the occasion, his nephew Frank Hamilton of Ewell Vineyards visited bringing with him a keg of wine which they duly consumed (Hamilton 1992).

The more recent history of this building has not been ascertained.

References:

- Cyclopedia of SA Vol. II, 1909 p.1009
Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1886
Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia
S.H. Hamilton (Ed. Alison Dolling), *Recollections of Sydney Holmes Hamilton*, 1992

Address	Section 71, North Coast Road or North Cape Road, Bay of Shoals
Land Description	
Certificate of Title	CT 5592/758

**DESCRIPTION:**

Dry-stone wall constructed with limestone collected locally from the surface or raised to the surface during clearance/cropping operations. The stone is largely random in size and the wall tapers from base to top. Parts have been built around timber fence posts which carry a single plain wire near the top.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

An early form of fencing for sheep grazing; dry-stone walls were also an useful way in which to use surface stone collected from grazing land or raised during land clearance and/or cultivation operations. The walls are associated with the Price family, early pastoralists near Emu Bay. This wall is in moderate-good condition and represents an early form of livestock fencing used particularly during Kangaroo Island's pastoral period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.
-

HISTORY:

This dry-stone wall is on land near the saline flats to south of Emu Bay Road. On 13 June 1907 Charles Price of Kangaroo Island, farmer, paid £152/10/- for land grants for the freehold of Sections 71 and 72 Hundred of Menzies containing 287 acres. Charles Price may have been a son of early pastoralists and farmers Thomas

and Ellen Price (see No. 52). It appears that these fences were built in the 19th century by the Price family, probably to contain grazing livestock.

When Charles Price died on 29 September 1922, a lease was arranged from the Executor and Trustee Agency Company to Douglas and Stanley Bell and continued to be extended for three-year periods until 1945, when the property was transferred to Douglas Bell.

References:

CT 765/134, 4050/763

Biographical Index of South Australians 1836–1886

Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Genealogy & Heraldry Society of South Australia

FORMER SCHOOL**Place No: KI 55**

Address Section 341, North Coast Road
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT 5670/143

**DESCRIPTION:**

This building comprises a single room school building of stone construction (later rendered and painted) with red-brick chimney. The roofing is of corrugated iron (the original roofline has been retained); the front windows appear to be original.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This former school building served the Shoal Bay community for 32 years, 1913-1945. Apart for its significance as a school, the school building and facilities have formed the focus for a variety of community events and functions including tennis matches. The school played a significant part in the education of local children and the social life of this small community.

This is a good example of a small public school building dating from the 1910s. Although converted to a private residence many years ago, the basic appearance remains essentially unaltered.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, and social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.
 - (d) it displays design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area.
-

HISTORY:

Former Shoal Bay School which served this district from 1913–1945. In 1913 the single room stone school room was built by the people of the district on a government reserve about nine kilometres from Kingscote along side the north Coast Road. The building was well-sited on a small rise amid flat ground with lagoons nearby. By 1919 the school had 34 pupils. One of the teachers, Mr James Buchanan (1926-1934), involved the students and families in establishing a fine garden at the school. The students also grew vegetables which they sold. They also exhibited their produce with considerable success at the Kingscote Show.

The school was the focus for local tennis games and during World War II it was involved in Schools' Patriotic Fund activities. On Arbor Day 1941, a number of pine trees were planted for men away on active service; these appear to have now been removed.

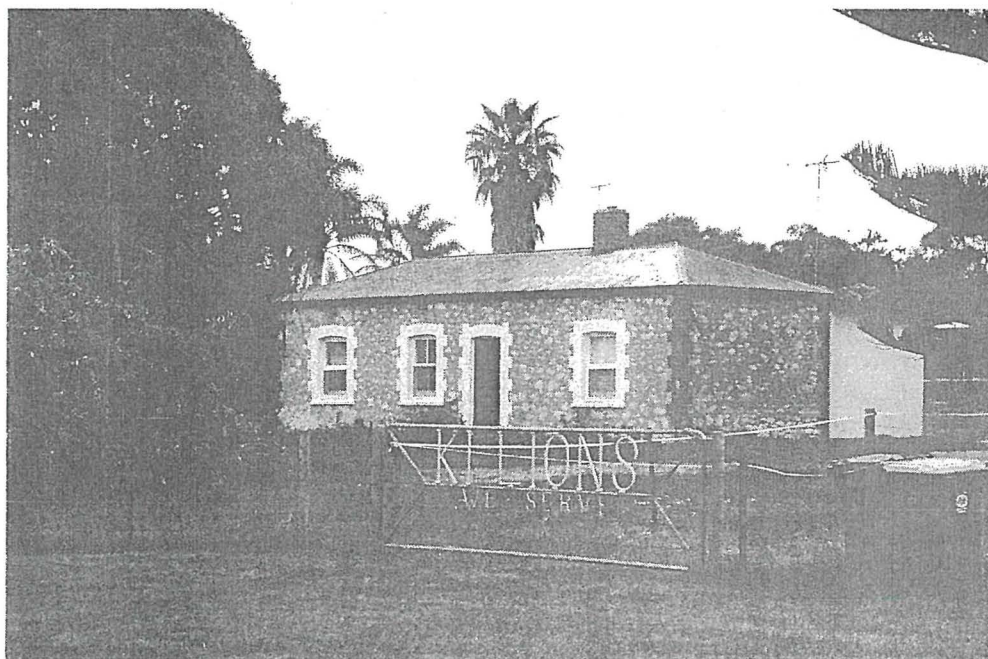
The school closed at the end of the school year in December 1945 and local children then attended the newly completed Kingscote Area School. The building was later sold and converted to a private residence.

References:

Leonie Bell and Fay Davidson, *A History of Kangaroo Island Schools, 1836–1980* pp.46-47
Kingscote CWA, *Kangaroo Island Past and Present*, The Country Women's Association, 1951

COTTAGE**Place No: KI 58**

Address Lot 2, Brownlow (Next to Rotary Park)
Land Description
Certificate of Title CT 5696/962

**DESCRIPTION:**

A limestone rubble building with a corrugated iron roof, sash windows with brick quoins around the windows, doors and corners of the building, and a brick chimney. The door and window lintels are slightly arched.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This cottage, constructed c. 1898, is a late 19th Century style of residential building, constructed on Kangaroo Island when it was still in an early stage of development. The towns of Hog Bay (Penneshaw), Queenscliffe (Kingscote), Emu Bay and Brownlow had been surveyed about 15 years earlier and were still being established. The planning of these towns reflects a belief in the progress being made by the local population, and the construction of a cottage for the wife of one of the earliest storekeepers at Queenscliffe is evidence of this. However, neither Brownlow nor Emu Bay fulfilled expectations and today Brownlow tends to be incorporated in Kingscote.

The house is more recently associated with the Kangaroo Island Lions Club.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

HISTORY:

In September 1893, John Maley of Ovingham, a gentleman, paid £18/7/6 for a land grant of section 157 of five and a quarter acres. In 1898 this was transferred to Annie Hudson for her separate use. Annie was the wife of Sydney Hudson, who established a general store in Queenscliffe (Kingscote) in 1885. In 1924, it was transferred to John Maurice Hudson, the son of Annie and Sydney Hudson. Like his father, John Hudson was a storekeeper at Queenscliffe (Kingscote), probably working at his father's store, and purchased Lot 13 on Chapman Terrace in the late 19th Century. He sold Lot 13 in 1924, in the same year this property at Brownlow was transferred to him, and is by then described as a farmer of Kingscote.

Brownlow is located at Brownlow Beach, near Kingscote. It was surveyed as a town about the same time as Queenscliffe (Kingscote), established in 1883, and Emu Bay. It is likely that this house was built for Annie Hudson about 1898. In 1928 John Hudson sold the property and it was sold again in 1966 before it was transferred to Marjorie Jean Wright, business manageress, in 1973. In 1985 Marjorie transferred the property to the Lions Club of Kangaroo Island Inc. It still bears the inscription KI Lions on the front gate.

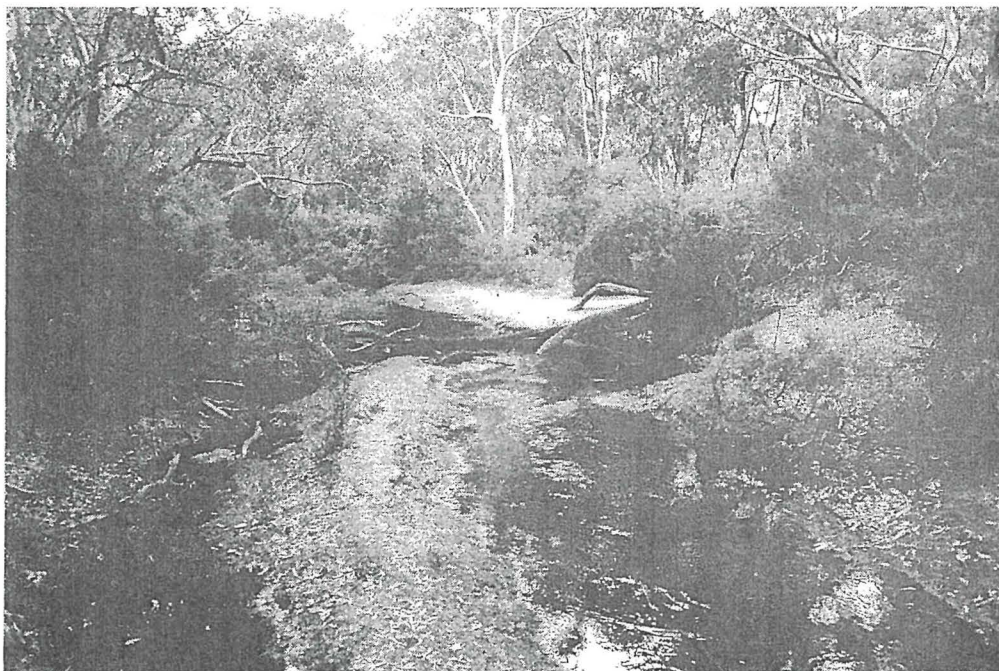
References:

CT 432/200, 4243/112

Dallwitz, John et al, *Heritage Survey of Kangaroo Island*, prepared for the State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning, Heritage Investigations and Historical Consultants Pty. Ltd., Adelaide, 1986.

ROCKY RIVER WATERHOLE**Place No. KI 59**

Address Flinders Chase National Park**Land Description****Certificate of Title** Crown Land

**DESCRIPTION:**

A natural waterhole on Rocky River.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This was the site of the initial introduction of Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) to Kangaroo Island in 1921 and represents the only physical link with the scheme to introduce endangered Australian wildlife to the island sanctuary of Kangaroo Island.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.
-

HISTORY:

Flinders Chase National Park was created by the *Fauna and Flora Reserve Act 1919*. Its creation was the culmination of a 27-year campaign waged by the Field Naturalists' Section of the Royal

Society of South Australia, later known as the Field Naturalists' Society of South Australia. Whilst the botanists were interested in Kangaroo Island's endemic plant species (i.e. species that only occur on Kangaroo Island), proponents of the reserve such as Samuel Dixon (1841-1927) saw the absence of pest animals – rabbits and foxes – as an ideal opportunity to introduce species of fauna threatened with extinction on the mainland. The Act enabled this to occur; for example see Section 19 (III). Some years earlier, in 1885, Kangaroo Island was declared a sanctuary for the Ligurian strain of the honey bee (*Apis mellifera ligustica*). Dixon's concept was, in some ways, an extension of the earlier initiative.

Many species were introduced over the ensuing 20 years, the most successful being platypus and koala. Two males and a female platypus were introduced to Rocky River from Wynyard, Tasmania in 1921. Further introductions were made in 1941 and 1946 (at Breakneck River). Since then the species has spread to other watercourses at the western end of the island. These populations are important as 'they have been genetically isolated for more than 50 years in marginal intermittently aquatic habitats, in ecosystems that are relatively intact and free from predator pressure.' (DEHAA 1999).

Koalas were introduced in 1923, 18 adult animals from French Island, Victoria. Koalas have since established over much of Kangaroo Island; the estimated population in 1999 was 5000 and by 2001 it had grown to around 27,000. Their impact on natural habitat is of concern and is currently being evaluated.

References:

- Barker, S. and McCaskill, M. (Eds) (2004). Discover Kangaroo Island. Royal Geographical Society of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.
- Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs (1999). Flinders Chase National Park, Kelly Hill Conservation Park, Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area and Cape Bouguer Wilderness Protection Area Management Plans. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs, South Australia. pp. 20-21, 28
- Dixon, S. (1920). The Full Story of Flinders Chase, Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Reprint 1983. Field Naturalists' Society of South Australia Inc., Adelaide, South Australia.

FORMER NEW LAKE GYPSUM MINE**Place No: KI 20**

Address off Kingscote-Penneshaw Road, SE of American River and E of Pelican Lagoon**Land Description** Section 493 Hundred of Haines**Certificate of Title** 5875/144

**DESCRIPTION:**

A natural salt lake from which salt and gypsum were harvested or mined.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

New Lake (also known as Salt Lagoon) was a significant source from which salt and gypsum were commercially harvested. Salt was gathered from this site for over 180 years. The earliest working of this source pre-dates European settlement by about 25 years. The salt and gypsum industry was an important industry for Kangaroo Island and contributed to the South Australian economy.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.
-

HISTORY:

It is recorded that Captain Stewart of the Fly gathered salt from Salt Lagoon in 1814. Salt and later gypsum was sourced from this site for over 180 years. In the 1890s John Henry Trethewey who owned the surrounding land harvested salt from the lagoon. A small township developed at Salt Lagoon and the salt industry offered significant local employment.

A Mining Lease of 188 acres including New Lake salt lake of approximately 130 ha. The earliest mining lease for this mine is in 1921 when it was held by Messrs George Wills & Co. Ltd, merchants of Adelaide (Department of Mines 1921). However, gypsum and salt were being mined or harvested in the Hundred of Haines prior to 1908 (Brown 1908). A sample of material taken from the New Lake site analysed at 96.67% NaCl.

Hundred of Haines deposits of salt and gypsum were the largest on Kangaroo Island. Large quantities of salt were exported from South Australia (for example, 45,000 tons in 1906), the largest sources being Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island (Brown 1908).

New Lake was re-investigated in 1958 by the Department of Mines and large deposits of gypsum were identified, possibly the largest reserves on Kangaroo Island. The report stated that 'these are of doubtful economic value.'

Another large deposit at Salt Lake (N of Flour Cask Bay) was worked from 1975 to 1982 by Commonwealth Salt Refining Co. Ltd. An 11 mile long railway was built from this site to transport salt and gypsum to Muston near American River for loading onto ships. CSR also operated at New Lake (ceased in 1986). A combined total of 3.9 million tonnes were produced with stockpiles expected to last until 1998 at an annual consumption rate of 100,000 tonnes (Department of Mines and Energy 1989).

References:

- Brown, H.Y.L. (1908). *Record of the Mines of South Australia*. Fourth Edition. Government Printer, Adelaide. p.357.
- Department of Mines (1921). Geological Survey Bulletin No. 8 *The Salt and Gypsum Resources of South Australia*. p.48
- Department of Mines and Energy (1989). *Gypsum industry of Kangaroo Island*. DEM Report Book RB 89/00055.
- Glade-Wright, K. and Newnham, W.H. (1975). *Kangaroo Island Sketchbook*. Rigby, Adelaide. p.26

SALT LAKE**Place No: KI 56**

Address	off North Coast Road, W of Bay of Shoals, SE of Emu Bay
Land Description	Sections 453 (formerly pt Sections 72 & 73) Hundred of Menzies
Certificate of Title	5760/442

**DESCRIPTION:**

A natural salt lake from which salt was commercially harvested.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

A locally significant source from which salt was commercially harvested. The salt industry was economically significant on Kangaroo Island for over 180 years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993):

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.
-

HISTORY:

This site is known as the McGlew & Davis Salt Field. A Mining Lease was taken out in October 1909 by C.T. McGlew and J.N. Davis over portion of the 230 acre salt lake. This is one of a number of small lakes in this area that receive evaporative drainage waters from the high land to the west around Retties Bluff. The salt crust is thin, 2-5 mm thick. A Department of Mines report

in 1921 stated that 'the lake is not a very good source of supply' and that 'a little salt has been won from time to time'. The lease was cancelled in 1923. It is doubtful if this site has been worked commercially since then.

References:

Department of Mines (1921). Geological Survey Bulletin No. 8 *The Salt and Gypsum Resources of South Australia*. p.48