

2.4 CLARE

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

INVENTORY OF PLACES OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
THE REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS

S denotes State recommendation or listing on the Register of State Heritage Items

1.	Cottage, Edward St, Sect. 85, Lot 89	
2.	Cottage, 8 Albert St	
3.	Cottage, 20 Albert St	
4.	House, William St (no number)	
5.	Uniting Church Complex, Victoria Rd (3 buildings)	S
6.	House, 20 Albert St	
7.	House, Albert St (opp. above)	
8.	Former Police Station, Museum, Victoria Rd cnr.	S
9.	Cottage, 52 Victoria Rd	
10.	Attached cottages, 25 Gleeson St	
11.	House, cnr. Strickland & Burton Sts	
12.	Cottage, 14 Burton St	
13.	House, 22 Agnes St	
14.	House, 'Windy Brae', 21 King St	
15.	Cottage, 24 Strickland St	
16.	Former Presbyterian Manse, 46 Union St	
17.	Hope Cottage, 11 Wright St	S
18.	House, 33 Union St	
19.	First School, cnr Mill & Union Sts	
20.	Mill Cottage, Old North Rd	S
21.	Cottage, 14 Mill St	
22.	House, 24 Mill St	
23.	Clarevale Winery, former coaching house, Lennon St	
24.	Leasingham Winery, former cordial factory, Dominic St	S
25.	Cottage, 7 Jonathon St	
26.	Clare Primary School, North Rd	S
27.	District Education Office, North Rd	
28.	Masonic Lodge, North Rd	
29.	War Memorial Gates, North Rd	S
30.	St Barnabas Anglican Church	S
31.	Salvation Army Citadel, North Rd	
32.	ETSA Building, North Rd	S
33.	Bentley's Hotel/Motel	
34.	Former, first, Town Hall, North Rd	S
35.	Wien Smith building, North Rd	
36.	Town Hall, North Rd	
37.	ANZ Bank, North Rd	S
38.	Stone, arched culvert, under Farrell Flat Rd, near bowling green	
39.	Pioneer Tree, Pioneer park	
40.	Bain's Rotunda, Recreation Ground	S
41.	St Michael's R.C. Church, Victoria Rd	S
42.	Pillar Box, Victoria Rd	
43.	'Wolta Wolta', off West Tce	
44.	'Bleak House', Agnes St	S
45.	Coach House, off West Tce	
46.	Enterprise Winery, Pioneer Ave	S
47.	Inchiquin Homestead, North Rd	S
48.	Court House, Old North Rd	S
49.	Public Library, Old North Rd	S
50.	Clare Hotel, North Rd	
51.	National Bank, North Rd	
52.	Taminga Hotel, North Rd	
53.	Former Chaff Mill, North Rd	

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Map



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 5

Uniting Church Complex,
Victoria Rd
CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in three stages—1857, 1866, 1888—consisting of a chapel, church and lecture hall. This site shows the evolution and expansion of the Wesleyan Methodist church in one of the largest towns of the Lower North. It is rare that a single site contains all the elements of the nineteenth century church building.

Relevant Criteria

A complex of three buildings important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: Represents the translation from a vernacular chapel form to Gothic Revival church and lecture hall on one site. The quality of architecture and construction is out of the ordinary. In June 1990 alterations to the lecture hall demolished one of the side wings and joined the hall to the church. The change from vernacular chapel form to the more sophisticated Gothic Revival, is also seen clearly.

2. Historical: Clare's Methodism had its roots in Burra. The first chapel was opened in July 1857 and many members had once been at Burra. Within another nine years the small chapel was superseded by a Gothic Revival Church and in 1888 a lecture hall was built.

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 5

Uniting Church Complex,
Victoria Rd
CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This church complex was built in three stages: chapel, 1857; church, 1866; lecture hall, 1888.

The chapel is constructed of stone walling running up to corners without defined quoins and windows have lintels and sills but no defined surrounds. It is of a rectangular floor plan approximately 12m x 7m. Roof is gabled with moulding at verges and guttering to eaves. On the Victoria Rd facade there is a central arched doorway with a belfrey at the ridge. Each of the side walls has three rectangular sash windows with small panes in wooden frames. The interior of the chapel is sparse, with little left of church furniture

The church is of Gothic Revival style, constructed of stone walling with detailed buttressing and surrounds to openings. It has a basic rectangular floor plan of about 13m x 26m. It has a gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron with masonry verges and guttering to eaves. The northern facade has a double entrance door with a broad staircase to the ground. This door is enclosed in a narrow gabled porch, with a lancet window either side of the porch. There are small rectangular spires worked from the corner buttresses and a small one at the ridge. Six lancet windows are interspersed between the buttresses on the western and eastern facades. There is a narrow vestry on the southern interior of the church and a porch below an 1877 gallery. There are two aisles and three rows of pews. A false ceiling has been added and changes made to the southern altar end.

The lecture hall is a large building approximately 21m x 17m on exterior walls, including the side portions. It is constructed of stone walling with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. There is a tall central portion with gabled roof and until June 1990 there were symmetrically arranged small gabled roof wings to east and west. (The eastern one has since been demolished). A skillion roofed section to the south has been added recently with modern conveniences. While the external integrity was excellent the inside of the building has been greatly altered. An additional false ceiling has greatly changed its character.

Nonetheless these three buildings are a significant example of a complete nineteenth century church site.

Historical

The roots of Clare's Methodism were in Burra. Some of the Cornish miners at that place were zealous in their Wesleyan faith and established strong links with Clare. Some even felt that the Burra mines would not last forever and purchased land, built their huts and set out with ' a robust faith and a determination to build chapels in which to meet for fellowship, worship and instruction in the Word of God'.

A small chapel was built at Spring Farm outside of Clare and from here grew the local Methodist cause. At the town, the Wesleyans met for class meetings in a cottage as early as 1851 and by 1855 were holding services in John Maynard's house. William Roscrow, who purchased the land on section 85 from Thomas Magor in 1866, 'had a passion to see a

Wesleyan Chapel erected in the Clare Township'. It was he who purchased the corner block in present-day Victoria Street and gave it to the Wesleyans for their chapel. Edward Gleeson, an Anglican himself, but the town's most prominent citizen, presided over a meeting that discussed the possible erection of a chapel. The business proceeded apace and by July 1857, the building was ready for its first service. Rev. Butter preached 'three most impressive sermons' during the opening ceremonies and local adherents gathered to witness the proclamation of their faith.

Within another nine years this plain, simple chapel was too small and on 22 July 1866 the foundation stone of a church, of Gothic revival style, was laid. This church had a vestry added in 1877 and a gallery in 1883. Such was the strength of the Wesleyan cause in Clare that a large lecture hall was built in 1888. For a time also the church was used as a school.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

Stanley G. Forth, *Methodism in the Clare District*, "Gordon Rowe Memorial Lecture", South Australian Methodist Historical Society, 1974.

Register, 10 July 1857; 12 December 1862; 25 July 1866.

Thomas Dunstone, 'Old Time Memories', *Northern Argus*, 16 February 1923.

W G Lewcock, 'Fifty years', *Northern Argus*, 8 February 1918.

Arnold D Hunt, *This Side of Heaven . . .*, Adelaide, Lutheran Publishing House, 1985.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5

Site Record

Uniting Church Complex,
Victoria Rd
CLARE

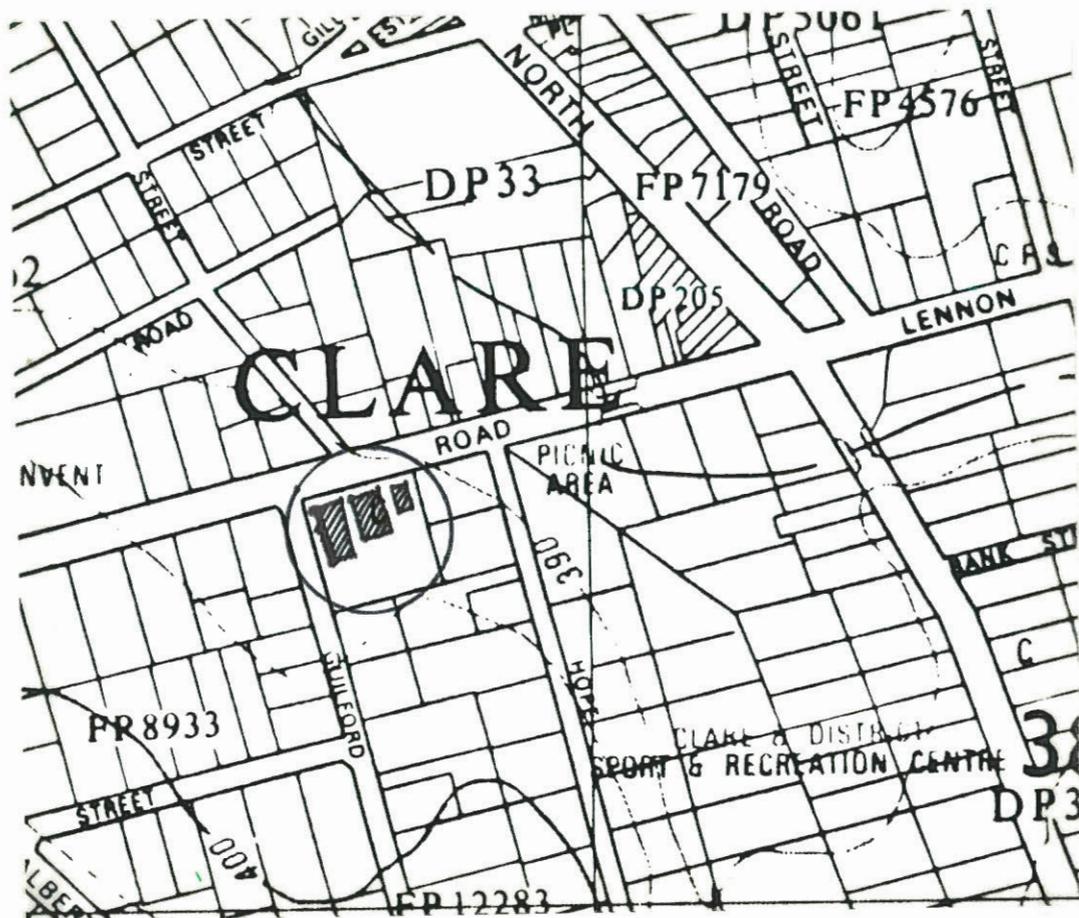
<u>Location</u>	Victoria Rd Clare
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6630-32
<u>AMG Reference</u>	278890 6253225
<u>Description</u>	Stone chapel, church and hall
<u>Land Description</u>	Section 37, Lot 15 Hd Clare CT 1/37
<u>LGA</u>	DC Clare
<u>Owner</u>	U.C.A. Property Trust GPO Box 2145 ADELAIDE SA 5001
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1635, 13.9.89; Film 1655, 6.6.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5

Site Plan

Uniting Church Complex,
Victoria Rd
CLARE

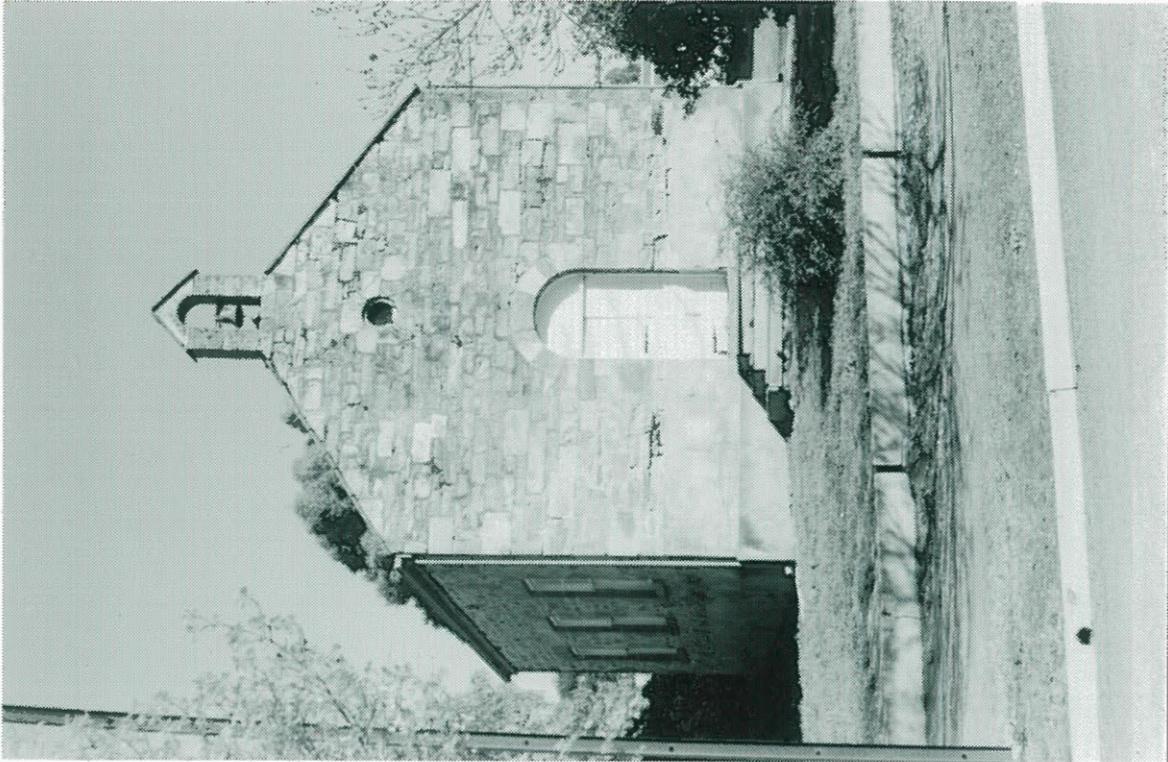


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5

Uniting Church Complex, Victoria Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior chapel to south Lower: Exterior chapel to east-south-east



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5

Uniting Church Complex, Victoria Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior church to south-south-west Lower: Exterior church, north-west



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5

Uniting Church Complex, Victoria Rd, CLARE

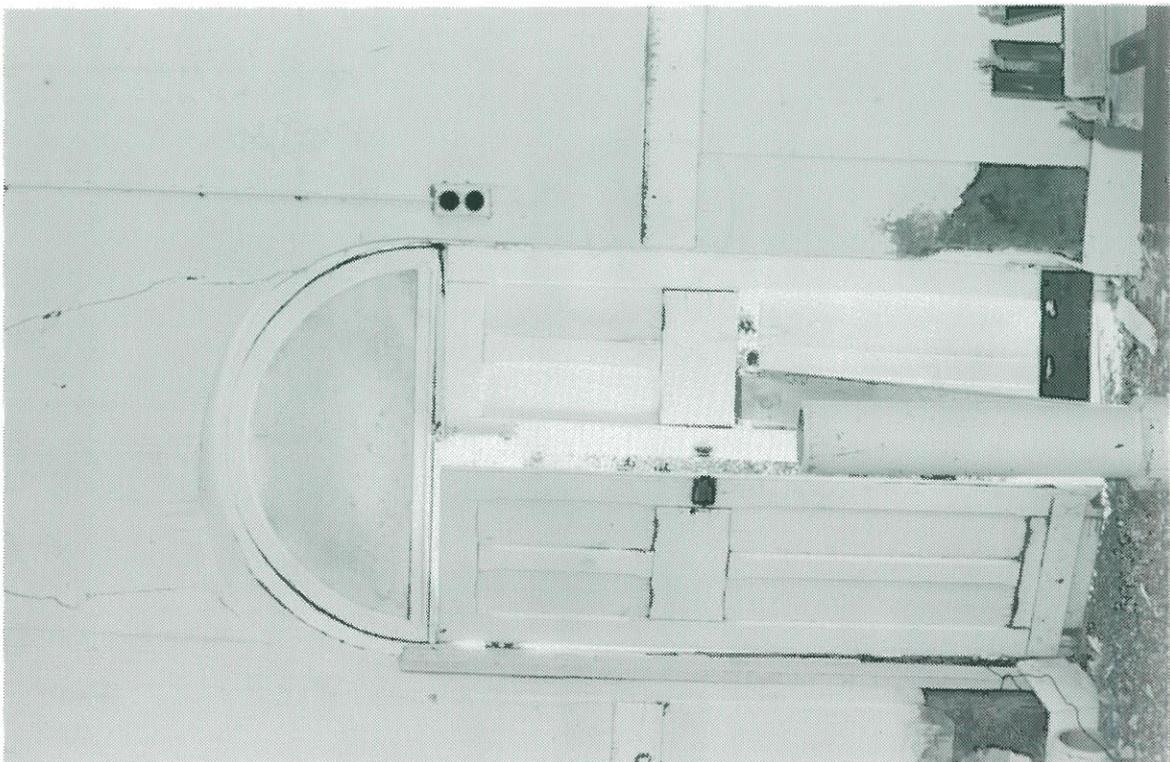
Photographs Upper: Exterior lecture hall to south Lower: Exterior church complex to south



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5 Uniting Church Complex, Victoria Rd, CLARE

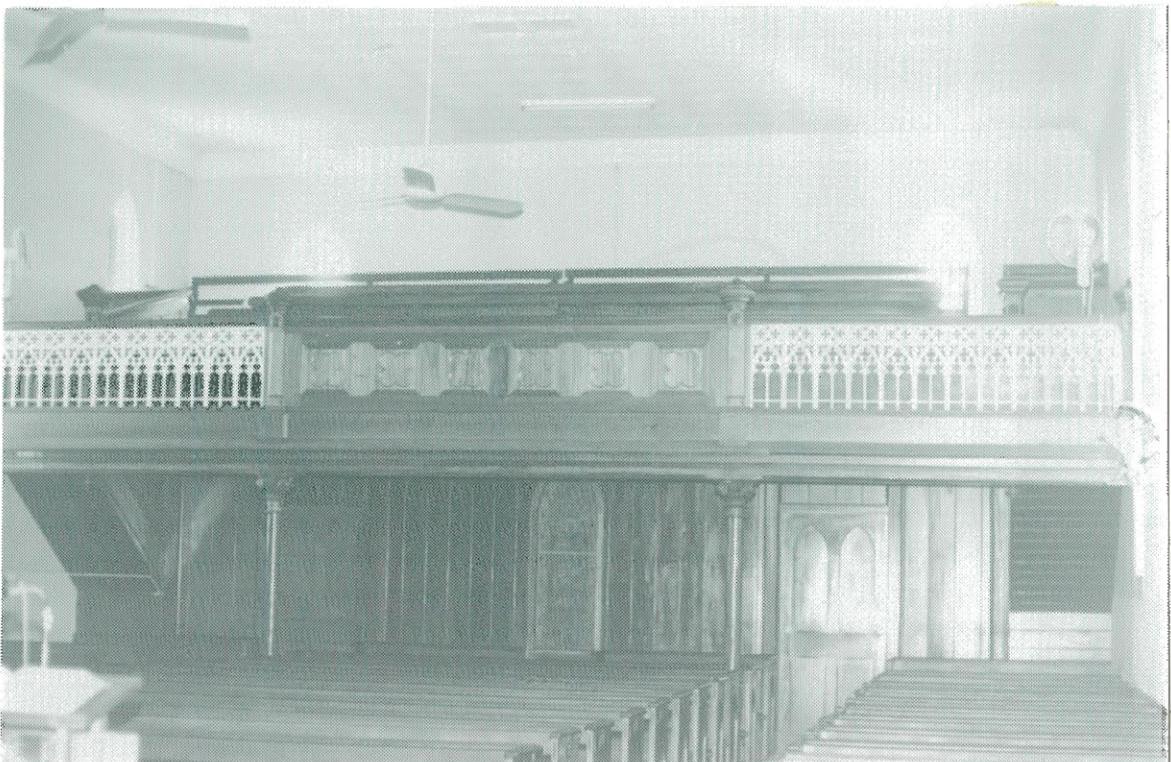
Photographs Upper and Lower: Interior of chapel



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5 Uniting Church Complex, Victoria Rd, CLARE

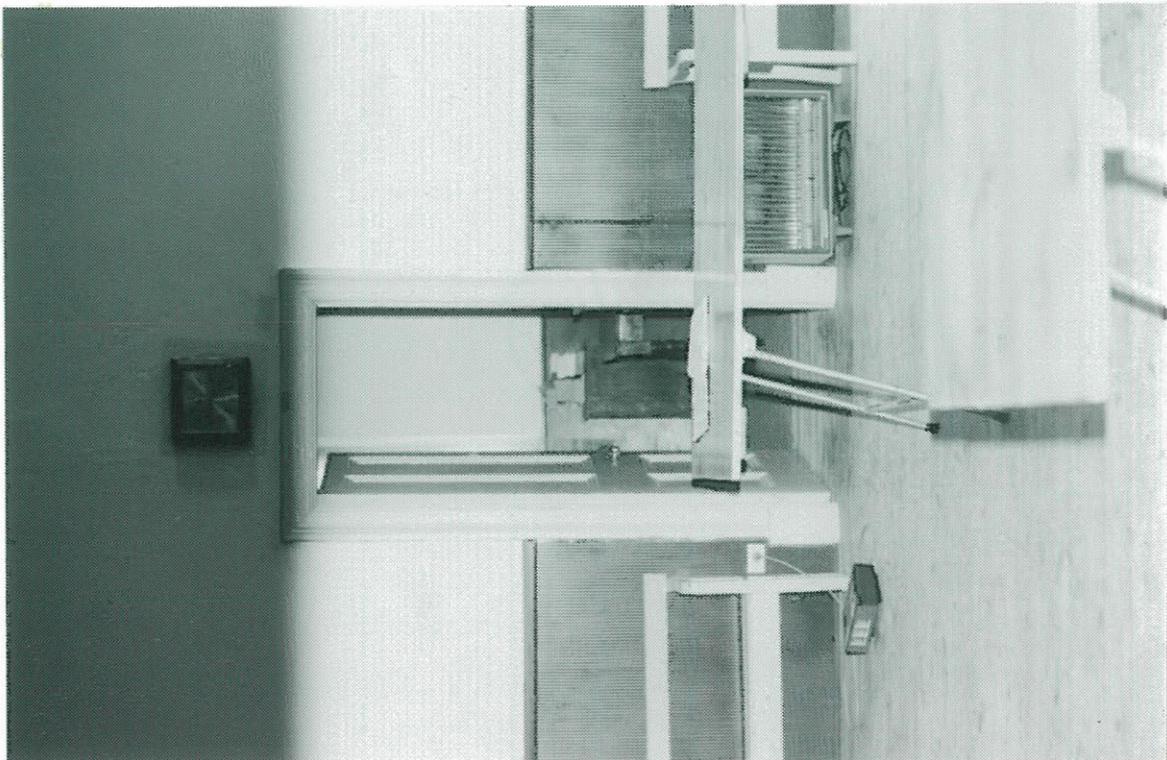
Photographs Upper and Lower: Interior of church



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 5 Uniting Church Complex, Victoria Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper and Lower: Interior of lecture hall



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 24

Cellar door sales section and Board room

Leasingham Winery

Dominic St

CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in the late 1880s—early 1890s, these two buildings relate to one of Clare's earliest factory based industries— a fruit-preserving factory. In 1894 the buildings were incorporated, probably as a distillery and boiler room, for one of Clare's most adventurous and long-running enterprises, the Stanley Wine Company.

Relevant Criteria

A building important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage and associated with the activities of persons or organisations significant in South Australia's past.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: Two rare industrial buildings that were apparently a part of two of Clare's most significant industrial ventures. Externally they show the style of architecture associated with their branch of industry in the late nineteenth century and a successful use of local stone.

2. Historical: In 1881, the Clare Fruit Preserving Works were established to inspire a local industry. However, the venture was not successful. In 1894 a group of Clare businessmen and professionals established the Stanley Wine Company. This venture was immediately successful.

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 24

Cellar door sales section and Board room

Leasingham Winery

Dominic St

CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

The two buildings being recommended on this site are the cellar door sales section, formerly distillery and the Board Room, formerly, apparently, a boiler room.

The tower section is of local stone walling with large quoins—similar to Meller quarry bluestone from Auburn. The tower is about ten metres high and with the adjacent room is about 10.5m x 8.5m in measurement. There is a lean-to the east approximately 3.5m deep. The roof of the store and tower are hipped and the tower is topped by an ornate ventilator at the ridge point. Internally, the tower and store have been largely divested of original equipment to serve its current function as sales centre. Roof structure and walling have been left exposed.

The Board room is a simple stone structure on a rectangular floor plan, approximately 13m x 7m. Roof is gabled and capped with corrugated galvanised iron. At the western end there is a large cast iron chimney projecting from the gable with a stone base about 1.5m square. The interior of this building has been greatly altered and windows and doors added.

Historical

The Clare wine industry was given its greatest boost in the early 1890s when the foundation of a long-lasting venture occurred—The Stanley Wine Company. They utilised the buildings of the failed Clare Fruit Preserving Company in a new manner:

The Stanley Wine Company was set up in the old Jam Factory building in 1894 by four leading men, Mr. Christison JP (brewer), Dr. Otto Wien Smith JP, Mr Magnus Badger JP (solicitor) and Mr. J.H. Knappstein (agent and vigneron). The Company had been established to solve the problem of what to do with the products of the increasing number of vineyards in the Clare district and at the October 1896 Adelaide Wine Show it won first and second prizes for a light red of 1896 vintage. Many leading townsmen themselves planted vines; for example, Christison, Knappstein, Dr. Bain, Charles Kimber and sons, and R. E. H. Hope, son of John Hope and brother-in-law of Christison.

The opening of the renovated Stanley Wine Company cellars in February 1897 attracted an enormous amount of attention. The local press praised the farsightedness of the men who formed the company. The extensive machinery was described as well as the additions to the old Jam Factory. Speakers heaped praise on the capacity of the land of the Clare district which 'was equal to any purpose'. The wine that would be produced, claimed Mr Christison, 'would gladden the heart of man'.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

By 1912, Joseph Knappstein had bought out the other shareholders. The Knappstein interest was retained until 1976, even though the Heinz Co. bought a controlling share in 1971. The Winery was bought by Thomas Hardy & Sons in 1987.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

Northern Argus, 5 February 1897.

Elizabeth Milburn, 'From Conflict to Co-operation in Clare in the nineteenth century', *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*, no. 6, 1979.

Robert J. Noye, *Clare—a district history*, Hawthorndene, SA, Investigator Press, 1980.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 24

Cellar door sales section and Board room

Leasingham Winery

Dominic St

CLARE

<u>Location</u>	Dominic St Clare
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6630-32
<u>AMG Reference</u>	279500 6253100
<u>Description</u>	Two stone buildings
<u>Land Description</u>	Section 38, Lots 207, 208 etc. Hd Clare CT 3787/41
<u>LGA</u>	DC Clare
<u>Owner</u>	Leasingham Wines Reynell Rd REYNELLA SA 5161
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1636, 20.9.89; Film 1655, 6.6.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 24

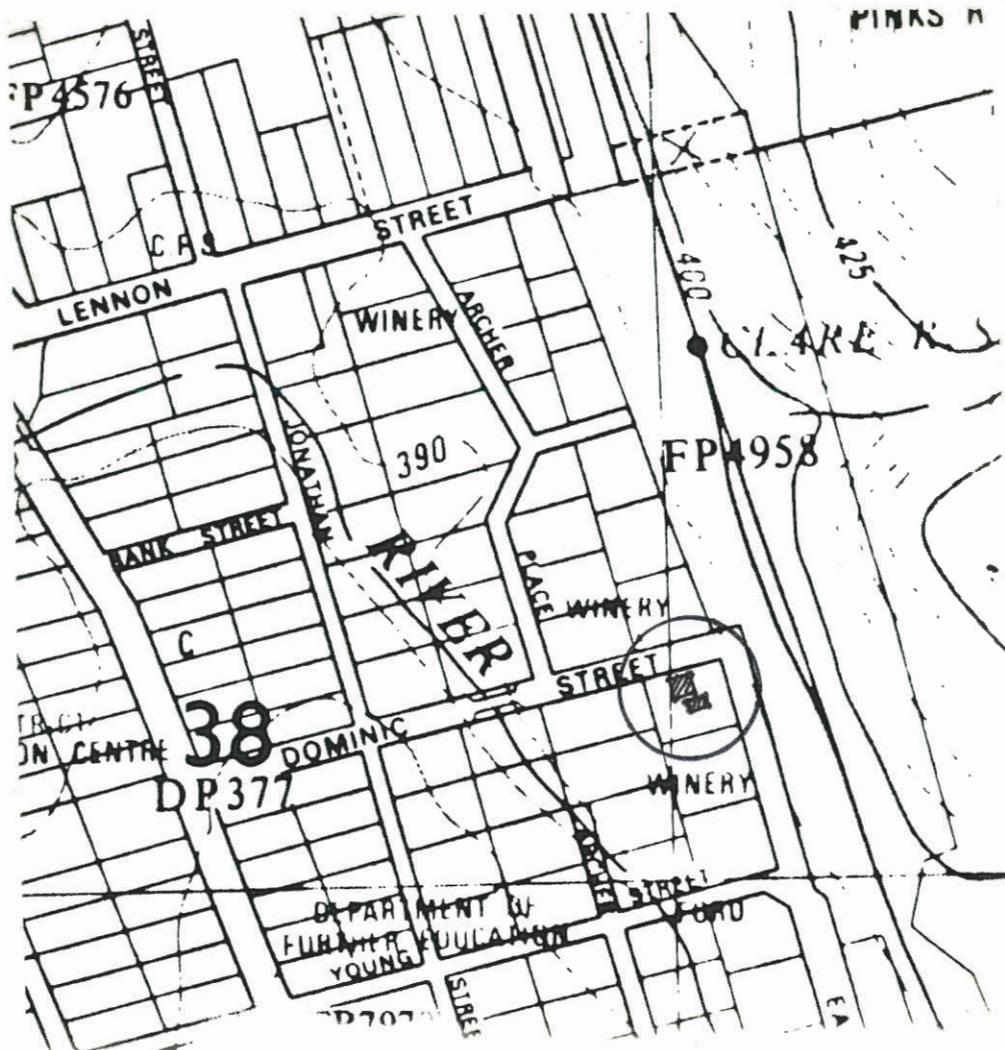
Site Plan

Cellar door sales section and Board room

Leasingham Winery

Dominic St

CLARE

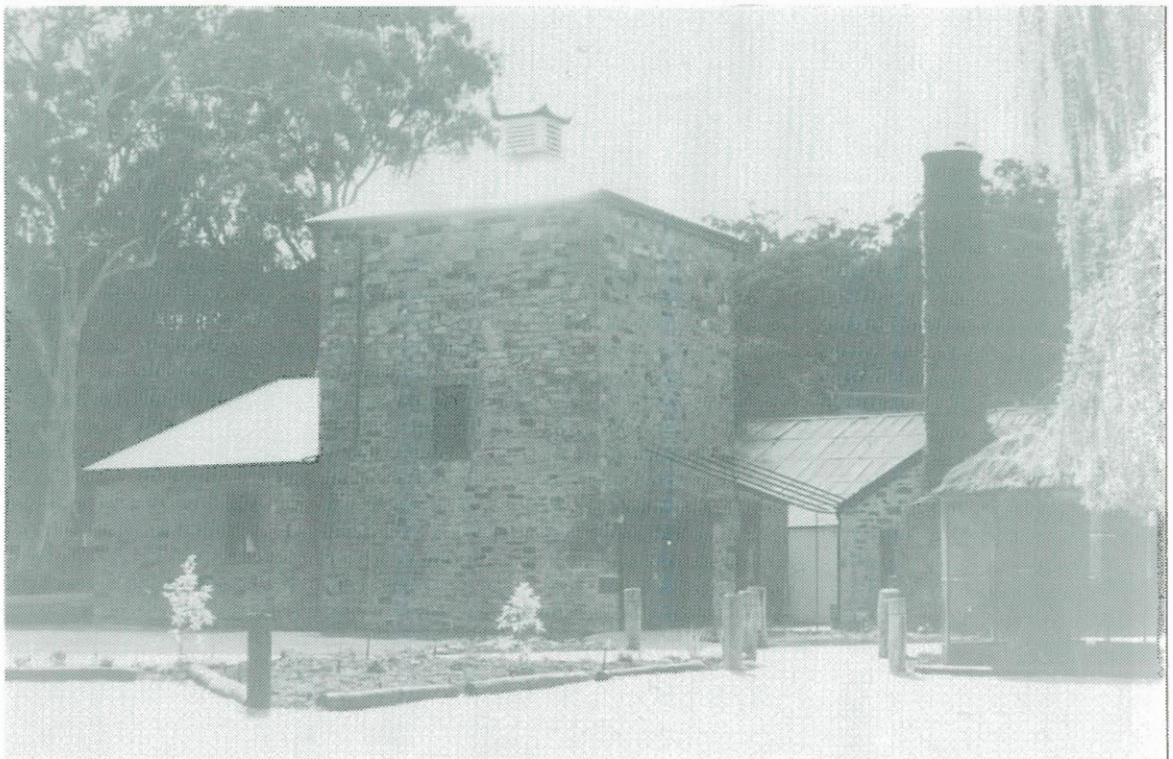
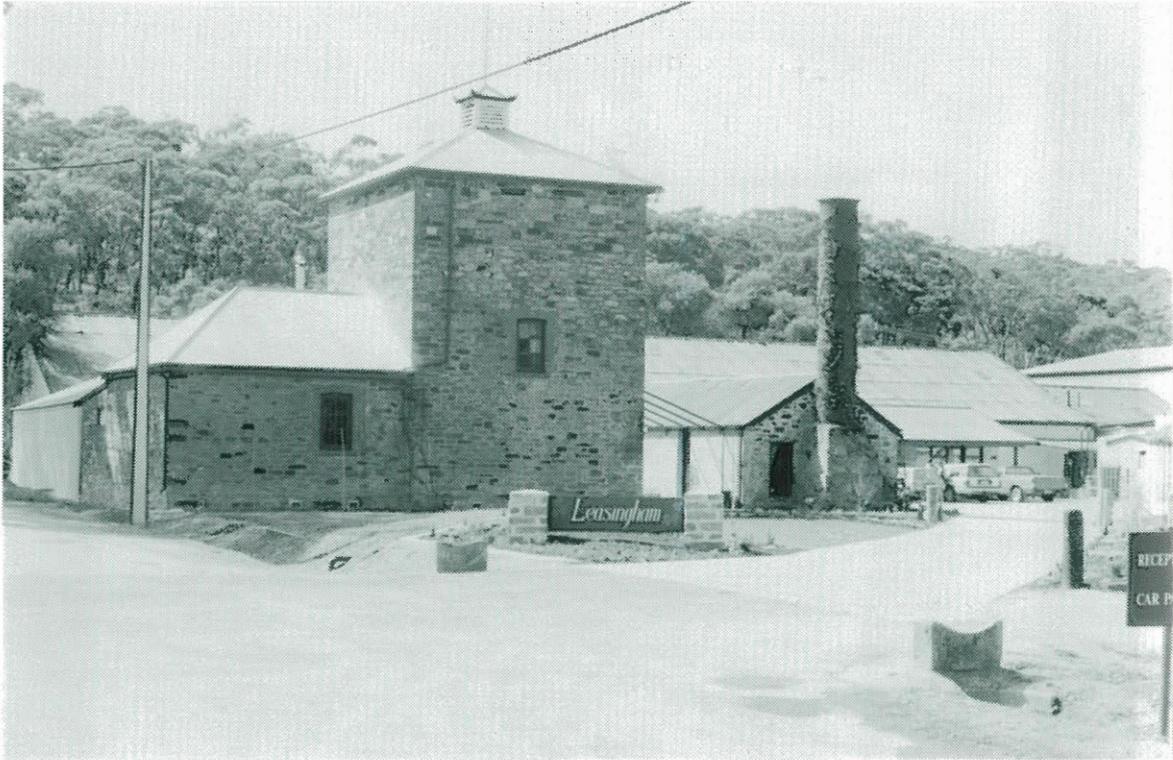


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 24
Winery, Dominic St, CLARE

Cellar door sales section and Board room, Leasingham

Photographs Upper: Exterior to east Lower: Exterior to north-east



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 24
Winery, Dominic St, CLARE

Cellar door sales section and Board room, Leasingham

Photographs Upper and Lower: Interior of Board Room

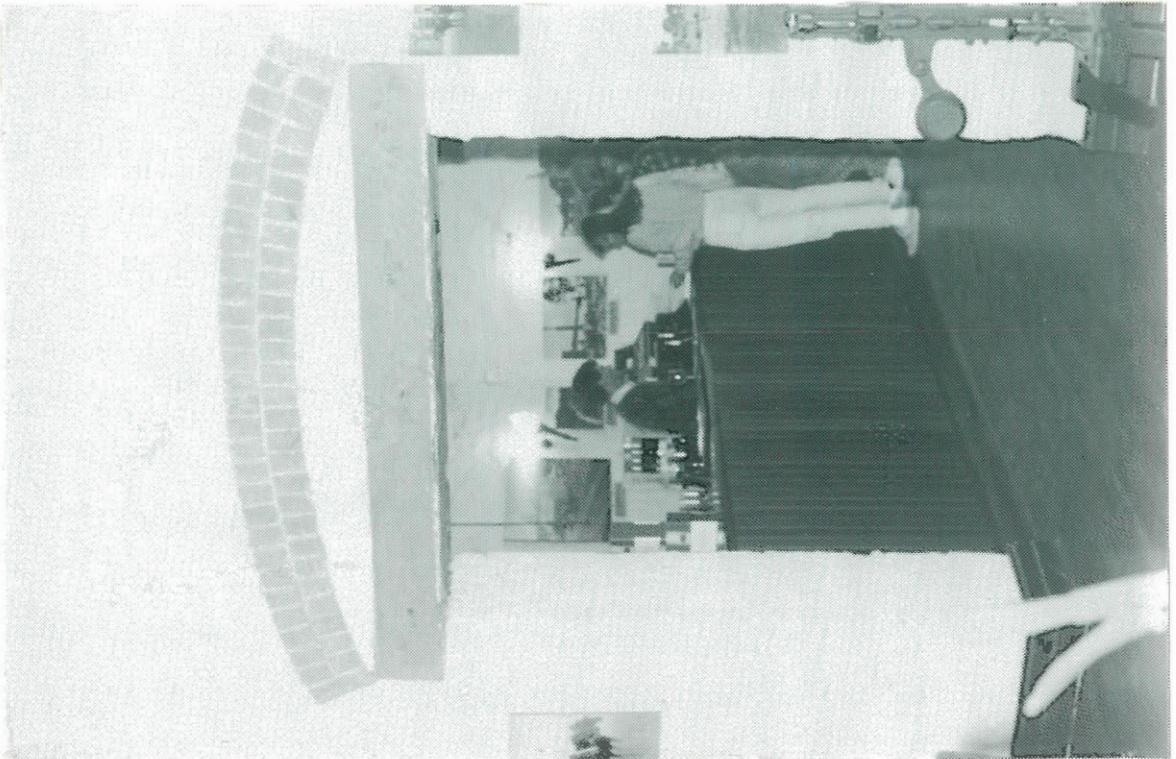


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 24
Winery, Dominic St, CLARE

Cellar door sales section and Board room, Leasingham

Photographs Upper and Lower: Interior cellar door sales area including roof trusses



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 26

Clare Primary School, former Clare High School

Main North Rd

CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1925 as the Clare High School, this is one of the finest stone buildings of its period in South Australia. The masonry work is exceptional, even though the design is austere. It is a most important part of the State's educational heritage.

Relevant Criteria

A building important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: A U-shaped building constructed of local stone. It is an excellent example of an austere design that has been enhanced by the use of fine local stone by an expert mason.
2. Historical: The Government Primary School was first opened at Clare in 1879. It moved in 1971 to the former High School building constructed in 1925. This High school had been lobbied for by locals since 1918 and its erection was viewed with great pride. Even the then Premier commented on the quality of the building at its official opening.

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 26

Clare Primary School, former Clare High School

Main North Rd

CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This building is designed on a U-shaped floor plan. The western facade, facing Main North Rd is approximately 33m in length and the northern and southern facades are approximately 21.5m. On the eastern facade each of the wings is approximately 9m wide and the central portion 15m wide.

The building is constructed of stone walling, shaped, faced, jointed and coursed. The blocks are finely worked. There is a gabled roof, clad in corrugated galvanised iron. Each of the wings have ventilators on the ridge and the central portion has an ornate ventilator centred on the ridge. The southern facade has stone chimneys projecting from the side wall. A timber and corrugated galvanised iron verandah runs along the northern facade.

Some timber frame structures have been added within the hollow of the wings at later date.

Historical

The state primary school was opened in what is now the local TAFE College and was built in 1879. This building was too small for modern needs and in 1971 the primary division moved to the former high school built in 1925. This later school had been agitated for by locals since 1918, especially since 1921, and when, in June 1925, the building was formally opened, even the Premier 'congratulated those who had worked to get such a fine building erected'.

This opening was of great significance in the life of Clare's townspeople and showed the importance of education to them. The speakers at the ceremony outlined the history of Clare's education until that point in time. Parents were encouraged to see that a High School provided a facility for brighter students and could lead them in a course bound for Higher Education. The headmaster spoke of the High School as 'one of the pillars to keep the country where it is. There could only be safety for the country with an educated thinking people'. The building was seen as a monument to those locals who had strived to better education there.

The school served as the Clare High School until 1971, from which point it became the new Clare Primary School.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

Clare Primary School, 1879–1979, Clare S A, 1979.

Robert J. Noye, *Clare—a district history*, Hawthorndene, SA, Investigator Press, 1980.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 26

Clare Primary School, former Clare High School

Main North Rd

CLARE

<u>Location</u>	Main North Rd Clare
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6630-32
<u>AMG Reference</u>	279400 6252250
<u>Description</u>	Stone school building
<u>Land Description</u>	Section 85, Lot 74 Hd Clare CT 678/13
<u>LGA</u>	DC Clare
<u>Owner</u>	Education Department ADELAIDE SA 5000
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1636, 20.9.89; Film 1656, 6.6.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

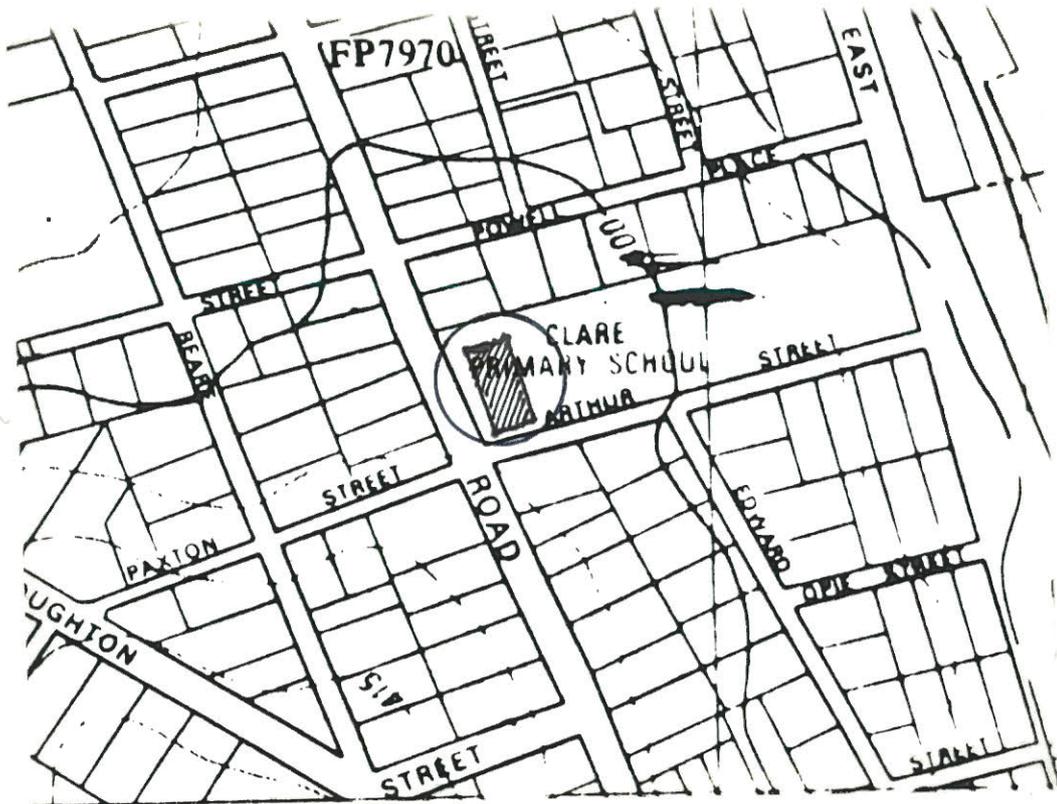
Clare Survey Item No.: 26

Site Plan

Clare Primary School, former High School

Main North Rd

CLARE



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 26
Rd, CLARE

Clare Primary School, former Clare High School, Main North

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking north Lower: Exterior looking south

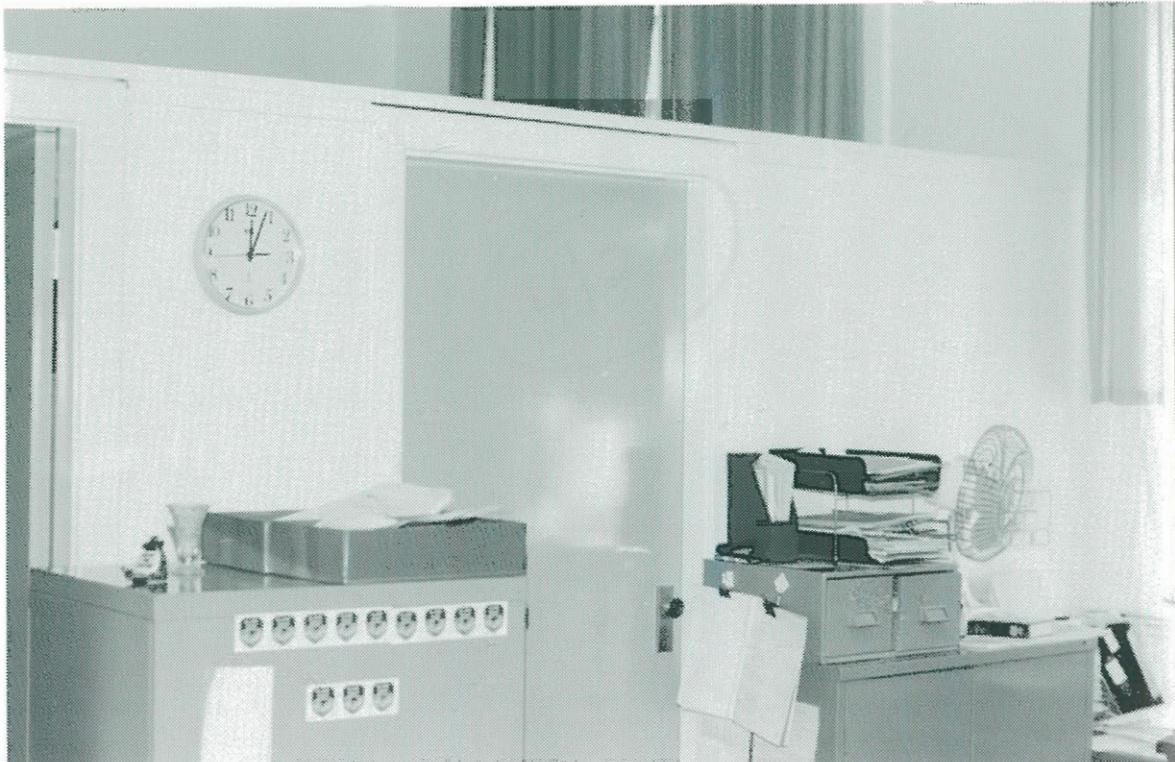


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 26
Rd, CLARE

Clare Primary School, former Clare High School, Main North

Photographs Upper: Interior main entrance hall Lower: Interior staff offices



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 30

St Barnabas Anglican Church

Farrell Flat Rd

CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1851, in simple Gothic Revival design, St Barnabas was the outcome of much active lobbying by the founder of Clare, E.B. Gleeson, and other local people of influence. It is one of the earliest surviving rural Anglican churches of its type and reflects the religious aspirations of settlers at the time. It is claimed to be the oldest church north of Adelaide.

Relevant Criteria

Important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: A simple church in Gothic Revival style constructed of local stone. The interior of the church contains records of many pioneer families on tablets, windows and memorials. Likewise the patterned wood ceiling and fine reredos are important examples. A chancel and vestry were added in 1874.

2. Historical: Land was granted for a church in 1848, and in 1850 a cornerstone was laid by Mrs E.B. Gleeson. This church has been the place of worship for many of the principal people of the district—in the days of the nineteenth century pastoral elite and beyond—and has seen an active wider ministry in the community.

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 30

St Barnabas Anglican Church

Farrell Flat Rd

CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This church was built in 1850–1 and probably finished in 1852, a chancel and vestry were added in 1874.

It is constructed of stone walling on a rectangular floor plan, with buttresses to corners and three on northern and southern facades. The roof of the church is gabled, as is that to the porch and chancel, although there is also a skillion roofed section appended to the chancel on the southern facade. Roofing is clad in corrugated galvanised iron. Verges are clad in masonry and eaves have guttering. At the point of ridge and gable on the western facade is a small belfrey and a cross sits in a similar position on the porch. Lancet windows are placed between buttresses and doors are of lancet shape.

The interior of the church is in fine condition and contains in physical form the life of the congregation, via tablets, memorials and windows. The ceiling is an ornate feature with diamond and circular shaped panels of timber. The chancel has a simple, yet beautiful, 1952 reredos.

Historical

In July 1848, Bishop Short received a land grant by 'Her Majesty's Special Grace', for a section of 20 acre at Clare 'Upon trust for the erection thereon and for the maintenance and repair of a Church to be called St Barnabas Church Clare'.

On 27 February 1850, E.B. Gleeson, with a number of other notables including Reverend J. C. Bagshaw; CH. Watts; G.C. Hawker and J. Maynard, proposed that a Church of England be erected. Later in that year, Gleeson's wife laid the cornerstone for St Barnabas' and by January 1851 construction was in progress. Gleeson was appointed a trustee and Church Warden. The church was apparently built and opened for worship in 1851, but it was not until the Diocesan Assembly, meeting in January 1853, that the wider church was informed that St Barnabas' had been completed during the last year. In 1874 a chancel and vestry were added.

This church has played a pivotal role in the lives of many Clare residents. They were baptised in the church, taught in its school room or buried in its cemetery.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

"The Years Between", St. Barnabas' Church Clare, 1851–1976, Clare SA, the Church, 1976.

Clare Regional History Group, *The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave*, reprint from *Northern Argus* 1939.

Northern Argus, 18 June, 24 September 1986.

Winifred Johnson, *Clare Cameos*, Clare SA, District Council of ,Clare, 1986.

Newspaper Clippings Books of the Church of England in South Australia, Murray Park Sources in the history of South Australian Education, no. 6, 1976.

David Hilliard, *Godliness and Good Order, a history of the Anglican Church in South Australia*, Adelaide, Wakefield Press, 1986.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 30

Site Record

St Barnabas Anglican Church

Farrell Flat Rd

CLARE

Location Farrell Flat Rd Clare

Mapsheet 6630-32

AMG Reference 278850 6253900

Description Stone church

Land Description Section 41A
Hd Clare
CT 2599/198

LGA DC Clare

Owner The Synod of the Anglican Church of
Australia
Diocese of Willochra
2 Cross St
GLADSTONE 5473

Other Assessments

Heritage Status National Trust

Photographs Film 1636, 20.9.89; Film 1656, 6.6.90

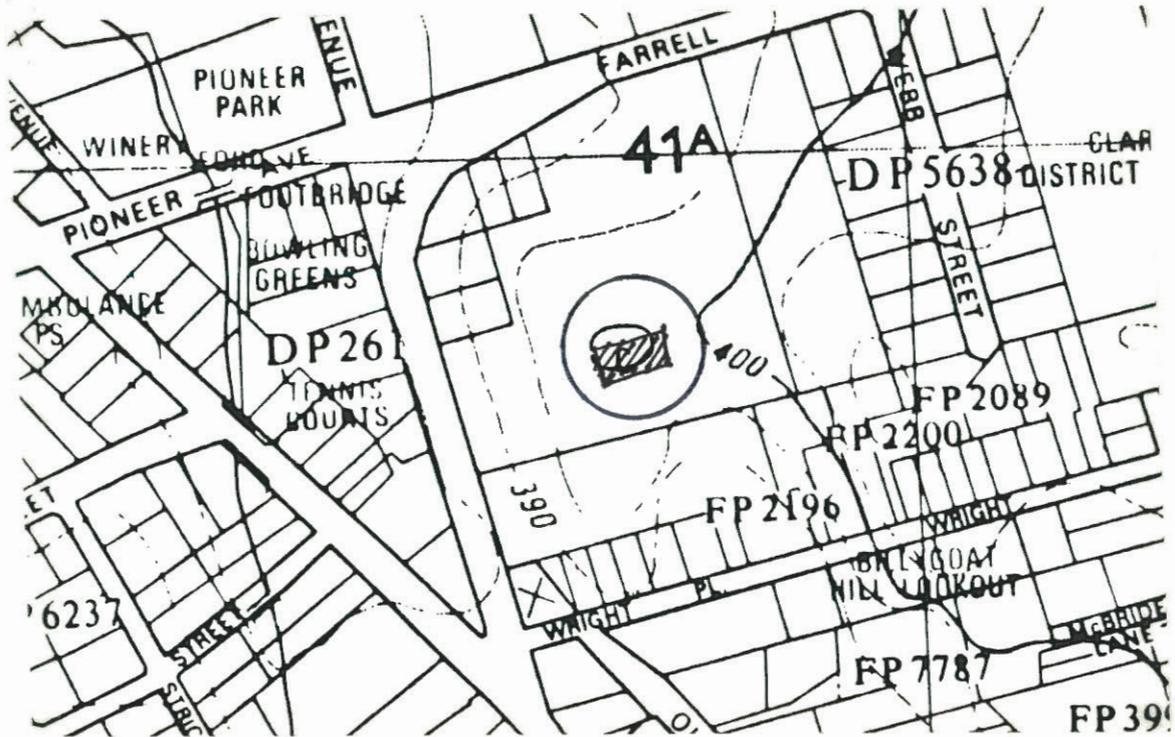
Clare Survey Item No.: 30

Site Plan

St Barnabas Anglican Church

Farrell Flat Rd

CLARE



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 30 St Barnabas Anglican Church, Farrell Flat Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking east-south-east Lower: Exterior looking west

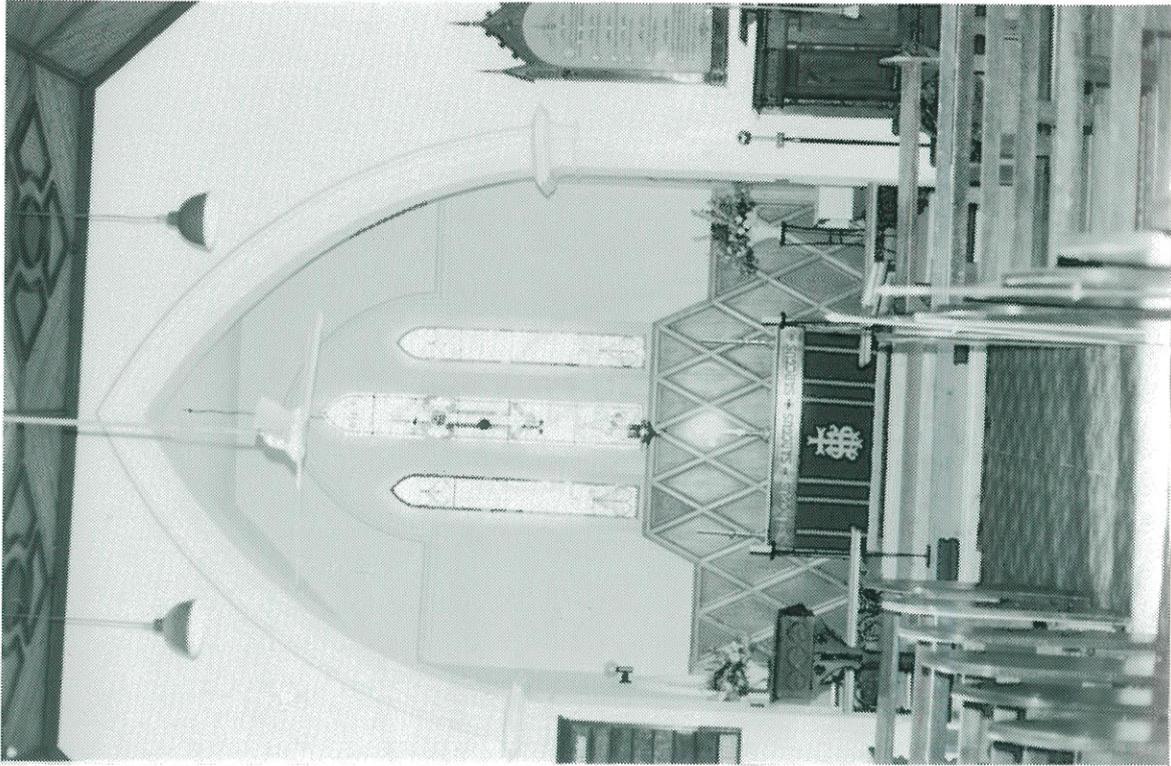


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 30

St Barnabas Anglican Church, Farrell Flat Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Interior, altar and reredos Lower: Interior, ceiling



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 34

Former Town Hall

Main North Rd

CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1866 as Clare's first town hall by a private company. In 1875 it was bought by the Corporation of the Town of Clare and continued in use as a civic centre until the new town hall was built in the 1920s. It is one of the few examples of a town hall sponsored by private individuals and one of the few of Clare's earliest buildings that has survived.

Relevant Criteria

Important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: An unusual mid-nineteenth century building featuring a tower—without clock—on its main facade and a large hipped gambrel roof over the hall. The stone walling is interesting as an example of constructional techniques at the period.

2. Historical: The land was owned by a number of individuals until it was purchased in February 1866 by the Directors of the Clare Town Hall Company. In 1868, after the hall was built, the local Corporation valued the hall and room at £100. In 1875 the Corporation purchased the building as a civic centre. It was in use until the 1920s for this purpose.

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 34

Former Town Hall

Main North Rd

CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This former Town Hall was built in or about 1866.

It is based on a rectangular floor plan approximately 10m x 22m overall. The Main North Rd facade has a central arched doorway in an entrance porch topped by a tower and spanned on either side by offices. The front section of the building is taken up by these renovated rooms. Although access could not be gained to the interior of the hall for photographs, it is currently in use as a second hand furniture shop. The hall is largely unchanged. A lean-to at the rear with skillion roof is used as a storehouse.

The building is constructed of stone with stone quoins and surrounds to openings, although the Main North Rd facade has been heavily rendered and painted. The hall is topped by a hipped gambrel roof and clad with corrugated galvanised iron, with skylights interspersed along the sides and ventilators on the ridge.

Historical

In February 1866 the Clare Town Hall Company bought a portion of section 39 from John William Gleeson. The Directors of this Company included Edward Burton Gleeson; Augustus Edward Davies; Arthur King; Edward Beckmann; Charles Kimber; Alexander MacDonald and William Kelly. A year later Thomas Moyses and Charles Houlton Webb were added to the list. The task of this Company was to construct a Town Hall suitable for the needs of the local community. Clare's first town hall was built by private individuals and the hall and room were valued at £100 for the purpose of local government assessment in 1868.

The 1860s saw many new buildings erected in Clare under the impetus of community growth. However, the Town Hall Company sold their institution to the Corporation of Clare in 1875 for £800. The local newspaper recorded that 'the building is well worth the money, and when put in thorough repair the hall and offices will pay good interest on the money'. The Corporation retained the building until a new hall and offices were built in the 1920s.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

W. G. Lewcock, 'Fifty Years', *Northern Argus*, 8 February 1918.

Northern Argus, 3 August 1875.

Winifred Johnson, *Cottages and Cameos of Clare*, Clare SA, District Council of Clare, 1988.

Robert J. Noye, *Clare—a district history*, Hawthorndene, SA, Investigator Press, 1980.

Corporation of Clare, Assessment Books.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 34

Site Record

Former Town Hall

Main North Rd

CLARE

<u>Location</u>	Main North Rd Clare
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6630-32
<u>AMG Reference</u>	279060 6253400
<u>Description</u>	Stone building
<u>Land Description</u>	Section 39, sthn portion lot 120, pt lot 139 Hd Clare CT 4067/330
<u>LGA</u>	DC Clare
<u>Owner</u>	Reklaw Pty Ltd, c/- R.I. Stanway 207 Main North Rd CLARE 5453
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1636, 20.9.89, Film 1656, 6.6.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 34

Former Town Hall, Main North Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking north Lower: Exterior looking south

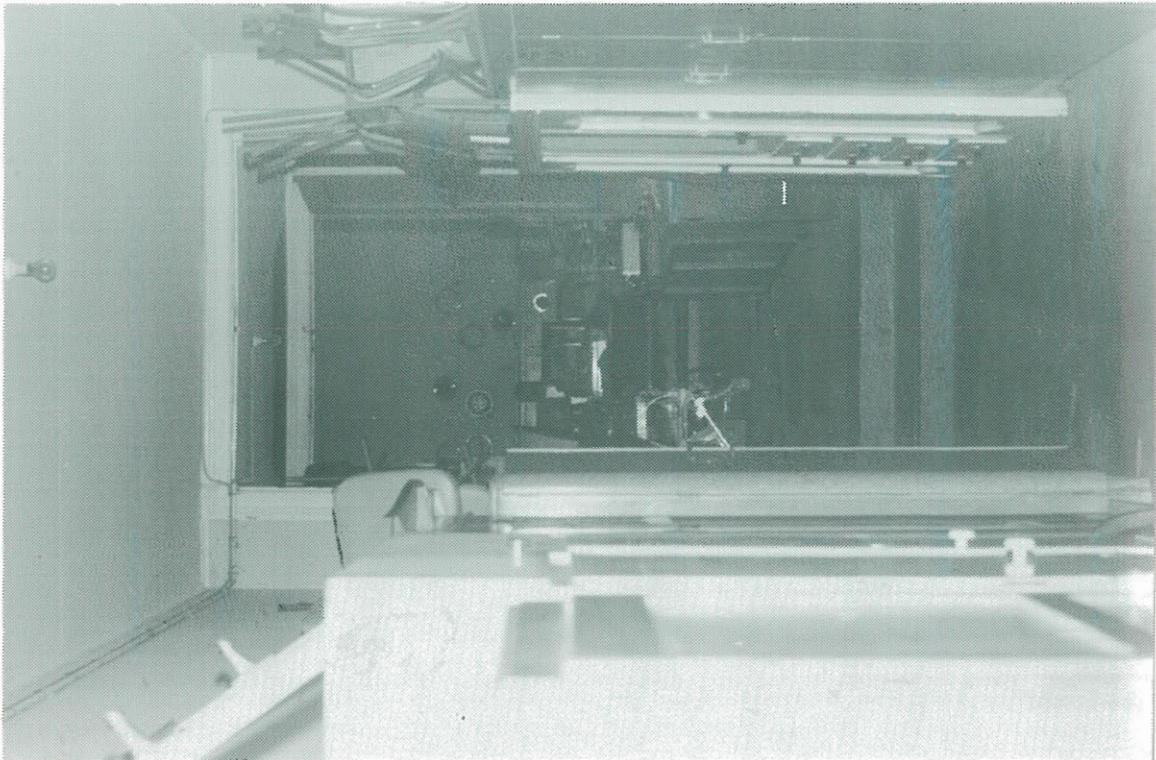


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 34

Former Town Hall, Main North Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking east Lower: Interior entrance and main passage



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 37

ANZ Bank
Main North Rd
CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

An elaborate two storey banking chamber and offices built, probably, in 1876 for the E S & A Bank. It is one of the finest examples of a late nineteenth century banking house in the Lower North. It was built t a time of prosperity in Clare and district.

Relevant Criteria

Important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage and possessed of aesthetic values.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: Represents one of the finest examples of an elaborate banking structure in the Lower North. Contains many classical influences in the design and is an example of fine masonry work.
 2. Historical: A branch of the E S & A Bank opened in Clare in the 1860s. Tenders for this building were called in June 1876. It was one of many commercial buildings erected at Clare during the 1870s.
-

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 37

ANZ Bank
Main North Rd
CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This banking house has recently been restored and renovated and offices have been incorporated in former outbuildings and attached to the main structure.

The bank and former manager's dwelling are two storey and attached buildings at rear are of one storey. The banking chamber facing Main North Rd is considerably higher than other sections. Its Main North Rd facade uses classical motifs as adornments to windows and doors. An ornate parapet, again using classical motifs, surmounts the bank section. The building is constructed entirely of stone, with rendered, moulded and blocked quoins and rendered and moulded surrounds to openings. Classical scrolls are used as 'keystones' on the arched windows at sides.

The structure has a hipped roof, although the now attached outbuildings have skillion roofs. All are clad in corrugated galvanised iron.

The interior has largely been changed by renovations. But much of the original decorative moulding and ceiling work and arches has been retained. The main chamber now leads through to rear offices via a series of arches. The former dwelling upstairs has also been converted to offices and storage space. The staircase is a fine example of late nineteenth century woodwork and has ornate, lathed posts and balustrade.

Historical

The 1870s were a time of enormous growth in Clare. R. J. Noye records that 'for some years Clare was a thriving centre of commerce'. It was a supplier of goods to more northern towns, a transport and service centre. Horticultural produce, flour and dairy produce were all marketed at Clare. One of the signs of growth at the time was the increasing number of new commercial buildings being erected.

The E S & A Bank had an office in Clare from the 1860s. Their decision to call tenders for this new Bank in 1876 was probably prompted by the commercial vitality of the town. One source claims that it was not built until 1882, but this appears unlikely, and was almost certainly constructed immediately after tenders were called. It is one of the finest buildings of its type and period in the Lower North and is still in use as a bank.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

Northern Argus, 13 June 1876.

Robert J. Noye, *Clare—a district history*, Hawthorndene, SA, Investigator Press, 1980.

Eric H. Tilbrook, "Report on Old-time Buildings in Clare Corporation Area before 1886", typescript ms., 1964.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 37

Site Record

ANZ Bank
Main North Rd
CLARE

<u>Location</u>	Main North Rd Clare
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6630-32
<u>AMG Reference</u>	278920 6253550
<u>Description</u>	Stone bank building
<u>Land Description</u>	Section 39, p t Lot 108 Hd Clare CT 220/190; 355/6
<u>LGA</u>	DC Clare
<u>Owner</u>	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd 13 Grenfell St ADELAIDE SA 5000
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1636, 20.9.89; Film 1657, 6.6.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

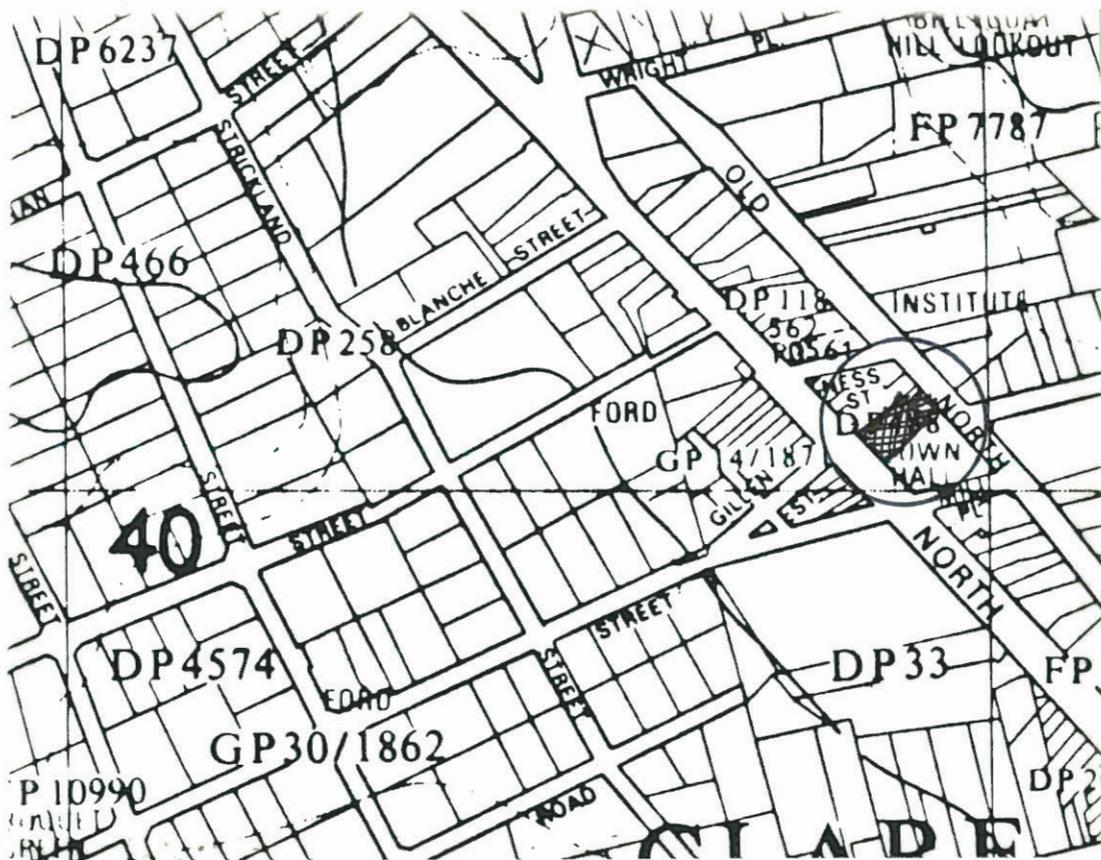
Clare Survey Item No.: 37

Site Plan

ANZ Bank

Main North Rd

CLARE



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 37

ANZ Bank, Main North Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking north-west Lower: Exterior looking west

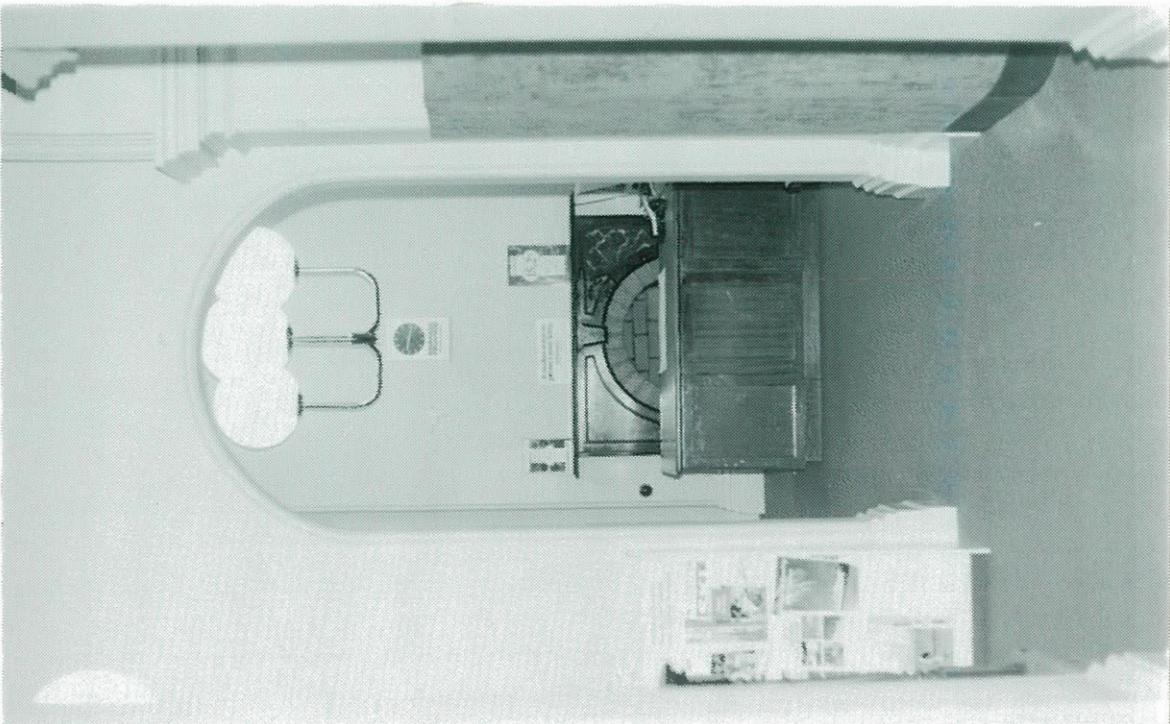


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 37

ANZ Bank, Main North Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Interior banking chamber Lower: Interior ground floor offices



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 41

St Michael's Catholic Church

Victoria Rd

CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

Designed by M. McMullen as an Italianate church, it was built between 1873–83. It documents one of the high points of the work of the Jesuit fathers in the Clare Valley. Their ministry began in 1844 and the first church was built in 1847–9. The second, much more elaborate church, is one of the most elaborate churches in South Australia in a rural situation. Its tower dominates the skyline of Clare.

Relevant Criteria

Important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage and possessed of aesthetic values or demonstrating outstanding creative and/or technical accomplishment.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: A most significant church building—among the most important in rural South Australia. Designed in Italianate style in the early 1870s by M. McMullen and built in the early 1880s, the church stonework is of a very high quality and its high tower rises as a landmark above Clare.
2. Historical: The first Jesuit father arrived at Clare in 1844. The first St Michael's church, Clare's first major building, was constructed during 1847–9. A foundation stone for a new church was laid on 29 June 1873, but it was not completed until 1883.

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 41

St Michael's Catholic Church

Victoria Rd

CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

Designed in the early 1870s by M. McMullen, an Adelaide architect, and finally completed in January 1883.

It is of Italianate design on a rectangular floor plan for the nave of approximately 27m x 15.5m—a foyer is immediately inside the main double door, with a gallery above. The chancel is two metres wider than the nave and about 10.3m deep. The altar is very ornate. The nave, however, has been greatly altered during recent renovations. Ceiling trusses are most ornate and like the beams are exposed. Pews have been removed, the floor carpeted and portable seating provided.

The exterior is largely intact. Walls are of stone, quoins are moulded and blocked and surrounds to openings are moulded. The roof is gabled with masonry verges and guttering at eaves. The eaves have much moulding and ornate scroll work. The eastern entrance facade, has a large arched double door, with an arched window symmetrically positioned on either side. A large, octagonal, domed tower with arched slits beneath the dome rises from the gable.

Historical

In 1844, the Jesuit priest Father Michael Ryan first came to Clare district at the behest of Bishop Murphy. St Michael's Catholic Church, built between 1847–9, was Clare's first major building. The land bought by the Roman Catholic Church as the site for St Michael's also contains the first burial grounds for the Catholics of the district. As Clare and its hinterland prospered so it became obvious that the small church would not suffice.

On 29 June 1873, the diocesan administrator, Father Reynolds, laid the foundation stone of a new church. This grand occasion was attended by about 300 people. The church was to be of Italianate design and would cost some £3,000. While work began almost immediately, the walls were only at first constructed to about 30cms above the floor level and there, apparently, money and work ran out. In November 1876, the congregation decided that the building should continue. Money was raised through many ventures. It was not until 1881 that tenders were again called to build the church to M. McMullen's design of some ten years earlier. A. Munro, the Kapunda builder, was the successful tenderer. By January 1883, the church was completed and its tower has ever since dominated the skyline of Clare. As the *Northern Argus* reporter stated on 30 January 1883: 'This magnificent Church is believed to be one of the best outside Adelaide'.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

W.G. Lewcock, 'Fifty Years', *Northern Argus*, 8 February 1918.

A.F. Burke, S.J. et al., *St Michael's Church Clare, 1883–1983*, Clare, the Church, 1983.

Eric H. Tilbrook, "Report on Old-time Buildings in Clare Corporation Area before 1886", typescript ms., 1964.

Clare Regional History Group, *The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave*, reprint from *Northern Argus* 1939.

Northern Argus 24 September 1986.

The Mid North Traveller, Autumn 1990.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 41

Site Record

St Michael's Catholic Church

Victoria Rd

CLARE

<u>Location</u>	Victoria Rd Clare
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6630-32
<u>AMG Reference</u>	278660 6253230
<u>Description</u>	Stone church
<u>Land Description</u>	Section 40, lot 43 and pt lot 40 Hd Clare CT 2223/167
<u>LGA</u>	DC Clare
<u>Owner</u>	The Catholic Church Endowment Society Inc. Diocesan Centre, 39 Wakefield St ADELAIDE 5000
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1636, 20.9.89; Film 1655, 7.6.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

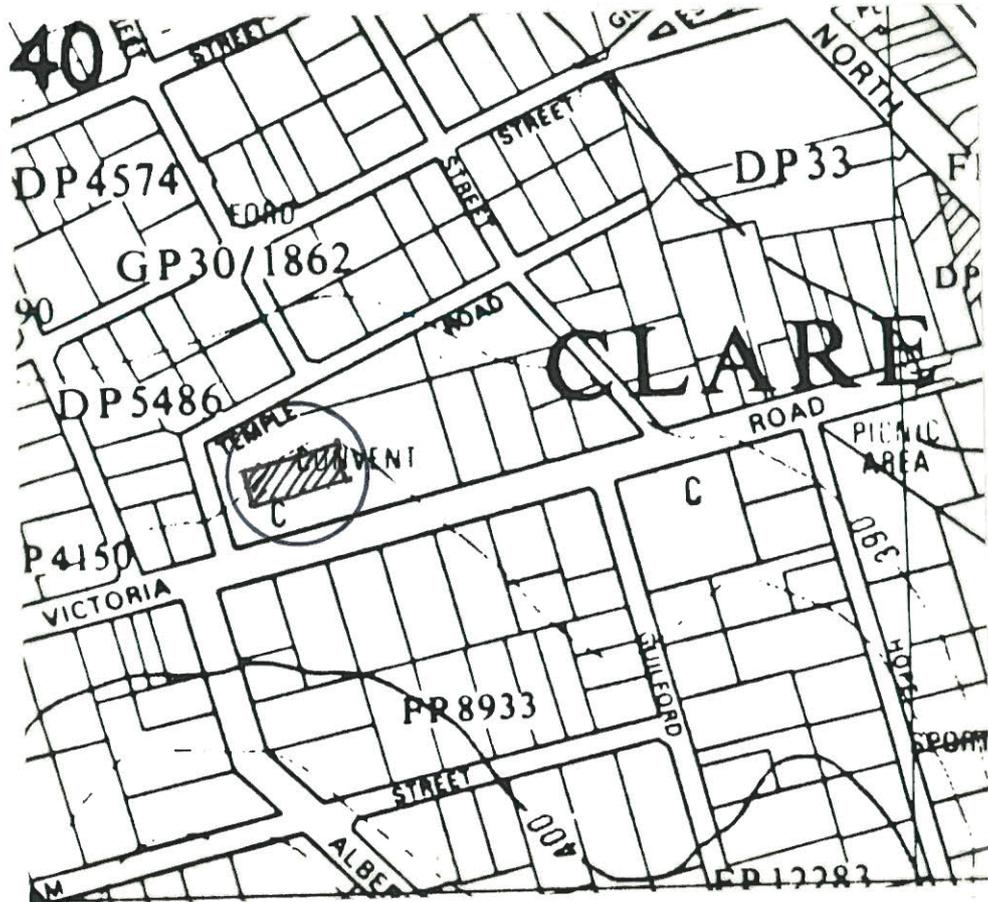
Clare Survey Item No.: 41

Site Plan

St Michael's Catholic Church

Victoria Rd

CLARE

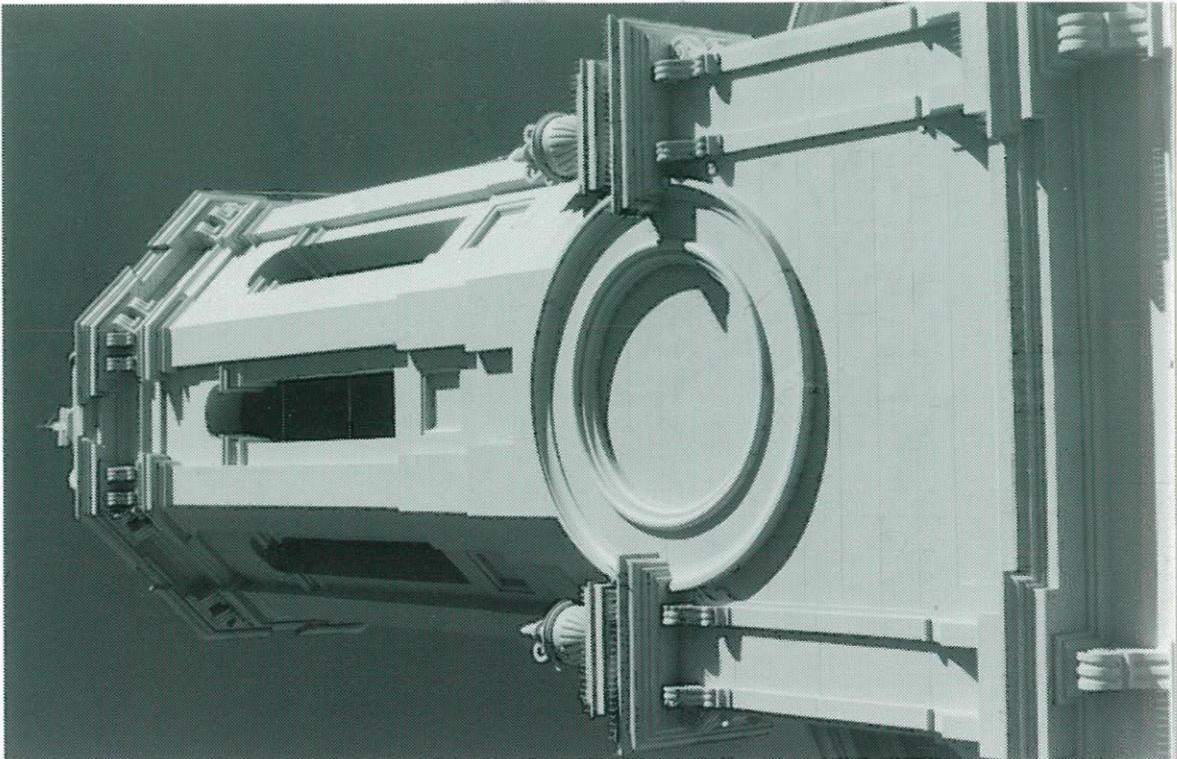
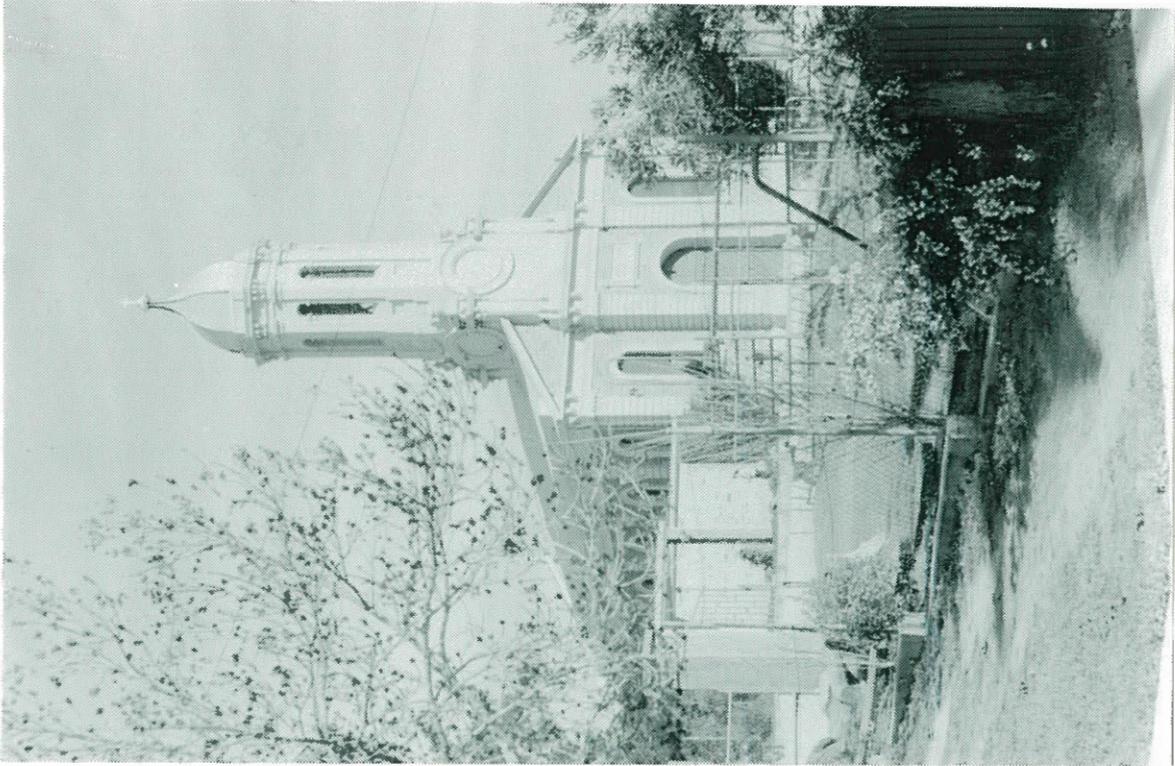


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 41

St Michael's Catholic Church, Victoria Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking west Lower: Exterior masonry work, tower, to west

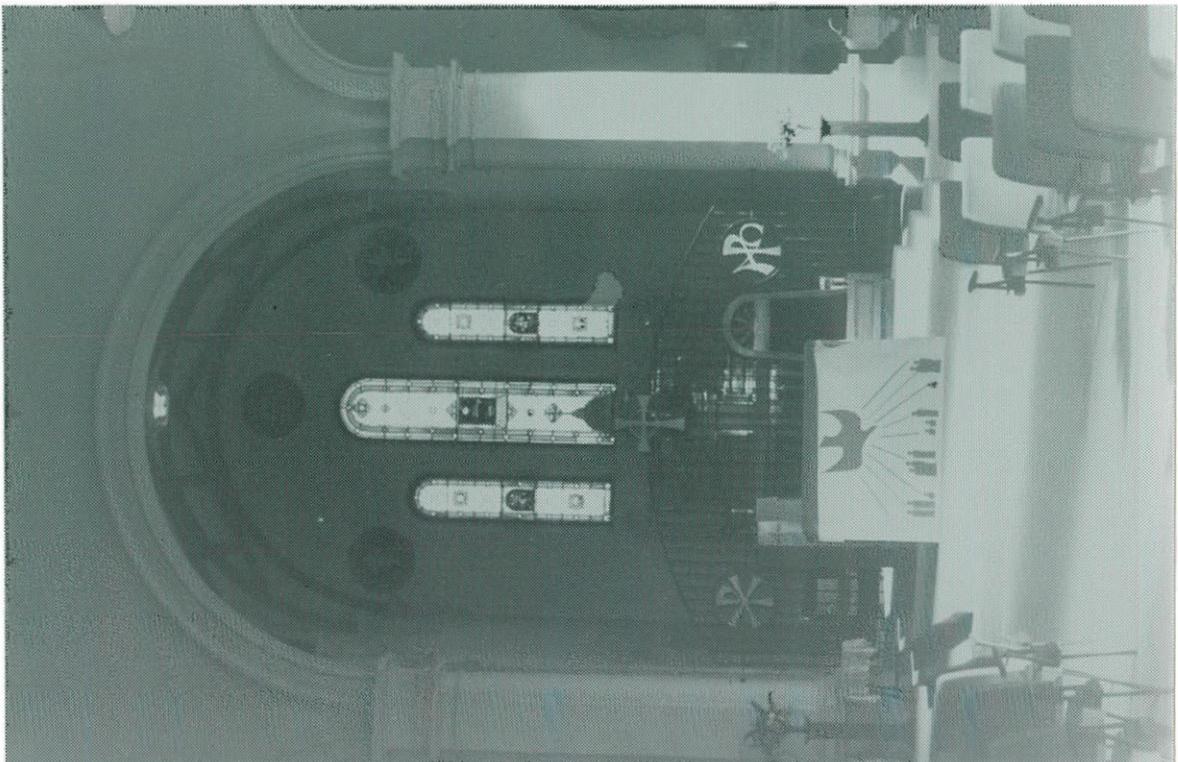


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 41

St Michael's Catholic Church, Victoria Rd, CLARE

Photographs Upper: Exterior masonry southern wall Lower: Interior looking to altar



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Clare Survey Item No.: 47

Inchiquin homestead, outbuildings and walls

Main North Rd

CLARE

Statement of Cultural Significance

This is the earliest of Clare's larger houses and properties to have survived. The homestead is closely associated with Edward Burton Gleeson the founder of Clare. It is one of the finest pastoral homesteads in the Lower North.

Relevant Criteria

A building important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: Because entry was prohibited to this property the only architectural details that could be gained were from a distance on the road boundaries. It consists of a main house, outbuildings, sheds and stone walls that form the nucleus of a nineteenth century head station complex

2. Historical: Part of the township of Clare was laid out on a portion of section 40 by Edward Burton Gleeson who bought the land in 1841. This property was the centre of Clare's activities. It remained with the Gleeson family until 1884 when it was sold to James Hill. Governors were entertained within its walls and Gleeson made it the centre for his work as 'King of Clare'.

Recommendation

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items

Clare Survey Item No.: 47

Inchiquin homestead, outbuildings and walls

Main North Rd

CLARE

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

Because entry was prohibited to the site, there is little that can be written about this group of buildings and walling. Most of the visible structures are built of stone walling. The main house was extended over the years—even a ballroom was added after it was purchased by James Hill. Hill died in 1920.

Historical

Edward Burton Gleeson came to South Australia with his wife and family in July 1838 from India. Family legend has it that he took out a sweepstake in India and brought a fortune with him. He first purchased land at the foothills of Adelaide, in present-day Beaumont, and set himself up as a wealthy farmer. Whether through inopportune investments or rash speculation Gleeson was said to have been bankrupted in early 1842. He certainly put money into the overlanding of stock from the eastern colonies for resale and purchased sheep for a breeding programme. Like a number of other respected individuals who also put their money into livestock at this time, the venture went bad when bills were dishonoured.

With some existing funds he invested in land in a survey taken out by John Morphett and Peter Horrocks some two hundred kilometres north of Adelaide. Horrocks and Morphett took out a Special Survey of 6,000 hectares in December 1839 on the Hutt River. By 1841 Gleeson placed stock there, purchased sections 41, 42 and others, totalling 200 hectares, and by 1843 had established a station homestead. In 1842, Gleeson had the village of Clare laid out on section 40 and part of section 42.

Over the ensuing years he became Clare's most prominent citizen—the first Mayor, and leader of committees and social movements. He and his wife entertained various South Australian Governors and prominent Adelaide men of commerce and politics at Inchiquin.

On his death in 1870, Inchiquin passed to his son John. John was not as wise a man with financial matters as his father and in 1884 the property was sold to James Hill. Hill added the ballroom to the old homestead and entertained there lavishly.

References

Patullo Land History of Clare, researched 1986–90, ms. held by Clare Regional History Group.

Robert J. Noye, *Clare—a district history*, Hawthorndene, SA, Investigator Press, 1980.

R. Cockburn, *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, vol. 1, Adelaide, Publishers Ltd, 1925.

Jean Schmaal, *The "Inchiquin" Story*, Clare National Trust, n.d.

Elizabeth Milburn, 'From Conflict to Co-operation in Clare in the nineteenth century', *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*, no. 6, 1979.

Jean Schmaal, 'The Gleeson Story', typescript ms., Clare Regional history group.

Northern Argus, February 1870, 2 July 1920, 6 June 1924.

Clare Survey Item No.: 47

Inchiquin homestead, outbuildings and walls

Main North Rd

CLARE

<u>Location</u>	Main North Rd Clare
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6630-32
<u>AMG Reference</u>	278240 6254400
<u>Description</u>	Stone homestead, outbuildings and walling
<u>Land Description</u>	part Section 43 Hd Clare CT 4097/635
<u>LGA</u>	DC Clare
<u>Owner</u>	Mr and Mrs A R Aughey "Inchiquin" CLARE SA 5453
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1636, 20.9.89; Film 1657, 7.6.90

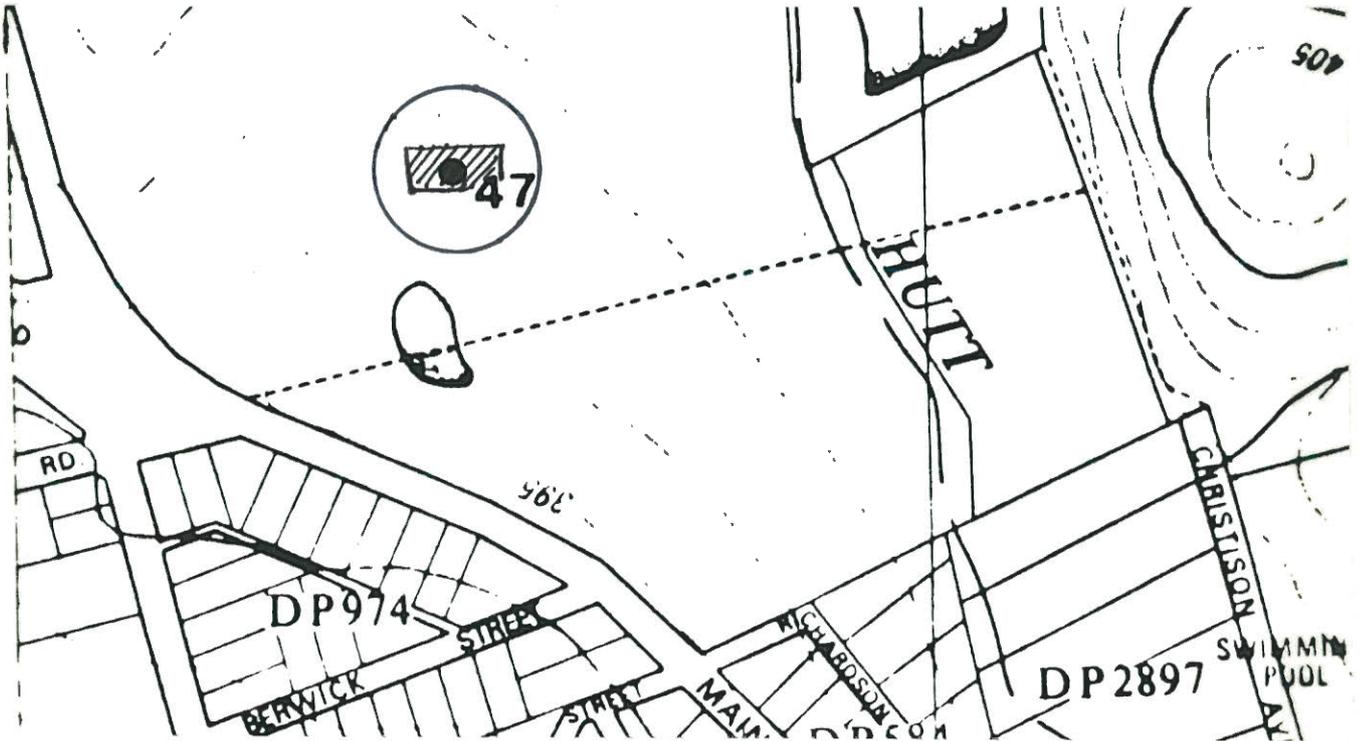
Clare Survey Item No.: 47

Site Plan

Inchiquin homestead, outbuildings and walls

Main North Rd

CLARE

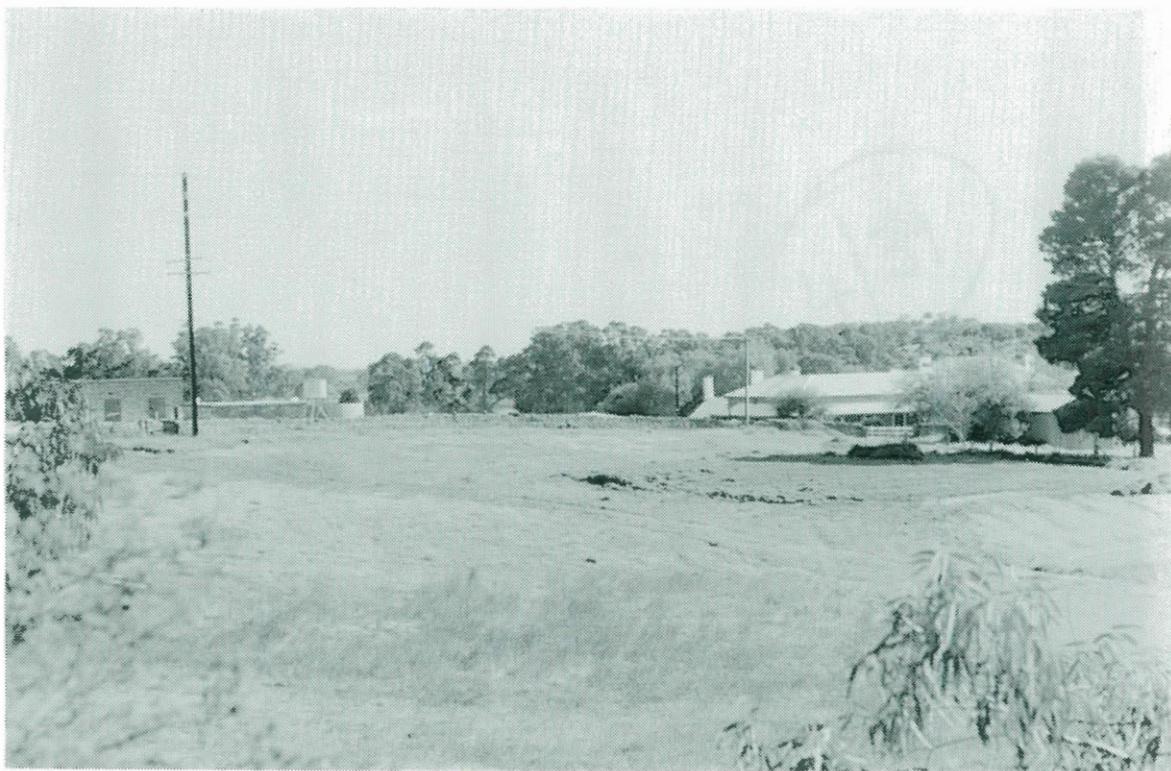


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 47
CLARE

Inchiquin homestead, outbuildings and walls, Main North Rd,

Photographs Upper: Exterior of homestead to north Lower: Exterior of homestead to east



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Clare Survey Item No.: 47
CLARE

Inchiquin homestead, outbuildings and walls, Main North Rd,

Photographs Upper and Lower: Exterior of homestead to south-east

