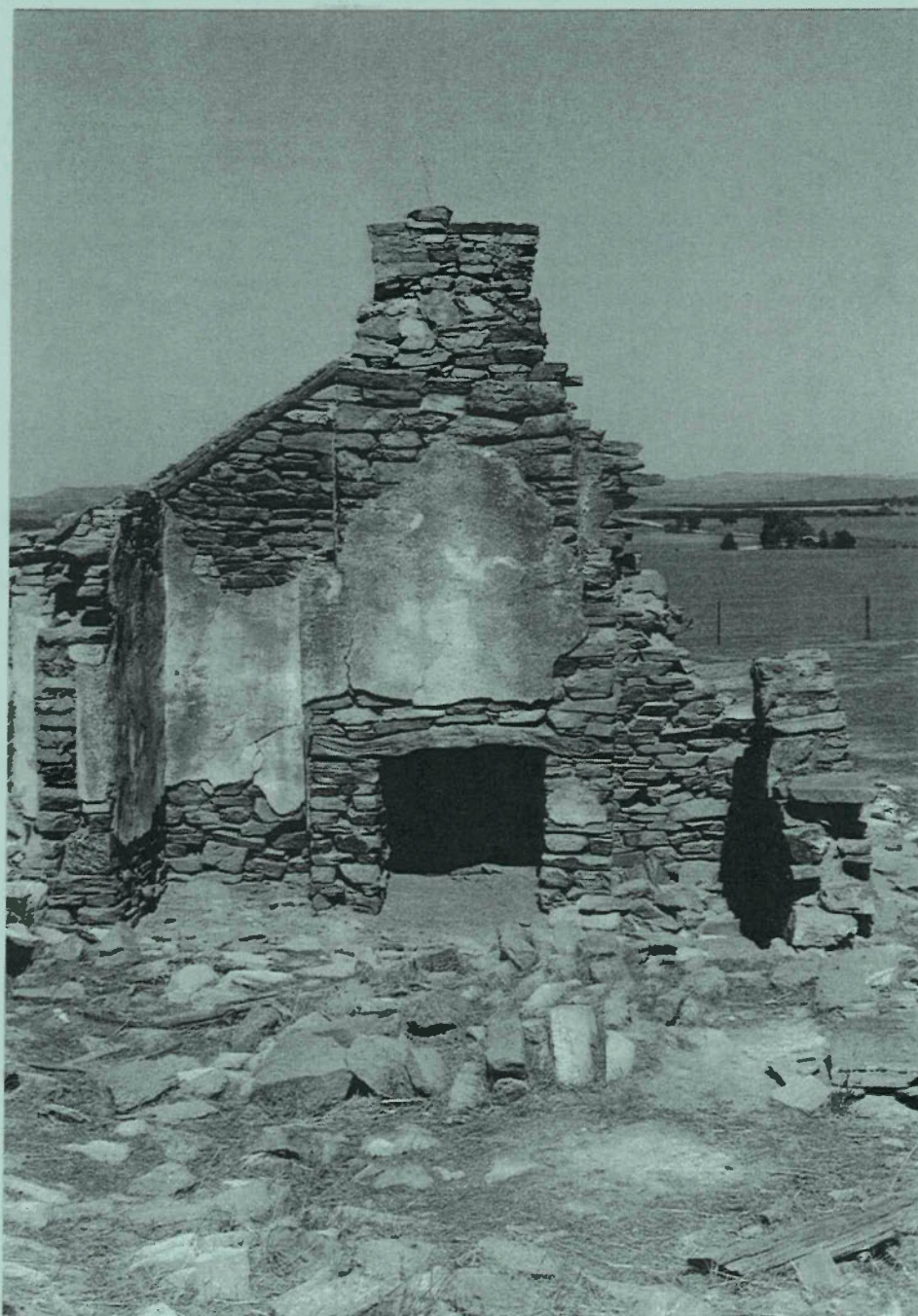


**District Councils of Mount Remarkable, Orroroo/Carrieton &
Peterborough, Regional Council of Goyder, Northern Areas Council,
and Port Pirie Regional Council**



HERITAGE OF THE UPPER NORTH

Volume 2

**Regional Council of Goyder
(former District Council of Hallett section)**



Government
of South Australia

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Ruin of Sir Hubert Wilkins Cottage

**Mount Bryan East and Collinsville Road, via Hallett
(Place No.: G:06)**



**District Councils of Mount Remarkable, Orroroo/Carrieton &
Peterborough, Regional Council of Goyder, Northern Areas Council,
and Port Pirie Regional Council**

HERITAGE OF THE UPPER NORTH

Volume 2

Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section)

Prepared by:

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd
GPO Box 2301
ADELAIDE SA 5001

in association with Flightpath Architects and Historical Research Pty Ltd



flightpath



**Government
of South Australia**

This report on the heritage of the Upper North region was financed with the assistance of funds from the Commonwealth Government, through the National Estate Grants Program (1996-97), from the South Australian Government, through the State Heritage Fund (1998-99 and 1999-2000), and from the District Council of Mount Remarkable and the Port Pirie Regional Council. It was carried out by heritage consultants Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, with the assistance of Flightpath Architects and Historical Research Pty Ltd, between June 1998 and December 2000.

All recommendations in this report are the opinions of the heritage consultants (or their sub-consultants) and may not necessarily be acted upon by the State Heritage Authority or by the local councils in the Upper North region.

CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 Inventory - Recommendations	1
1.1 Existing State Heritage Places	1
1.1.1 Hallett	1
1.1.2 Mount Bryan	1
1.1.3 Mount Bryan East	1
1.1.4 Terowie	1
1.1.5 Whyte Yarcowie	1
1.2 State Heritage Places	1
1.2.1 Hallett	1
1.2.2 Terowie	1
1.3 State Heritage Areas	1
1.4 Places of Local Heritage Value	1
1.4.1 Canowie Belt	1
1.4.2 Hallett	1
1.4.3 Terowie	2
1.4.4 Whyte Yarcowie	2
1.5 Historic (Conservation) Zones	2
2.0 Places Already Entered in the State Heritage Register	3
2.1 Hallett	3
2.2 Mount Bryan	3
2.3 Mount Bryan East	3
2.4 Terowie	3
2.5 Whyte Yarcowie	3
3.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: State Heritage Places	27
3.1 Hallett	27
3.2 Terowie	27
4.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: State Heritage Areas	41
5.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: Places of Local Heritage Value	43
5.1 Canowie Belt	43
5.2 Hallett	43
5.3 Terowie	43
5.4 Whyte Yarcowie	43
6.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: Historic (Conservation) Zones	63
6.1 Historic (Conservation) Zones	63
6.2 Hallett Historic (Conservation) Zone	63
6.3 Terowie Historic (Conservation) Zone	69
6.4 Whyte Yarcowie Historic (Conservation) Zone	77
7.0 Summary List of Heritage Places in Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section)	81
8.0 Index to Volume	95

1.0 Inventory - Recommendations

1.1 Existing State Heritage Places

The following places within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) are currently entered in the State Heritage Register.

1.1.1 Hallett

- Cappeedee Homestead and Woolshed (HAL:001)
- Ketchowla Woolshed, Old Homestead and Outbuildings (HAL:003)
- Ulooloo Homestead, Dairies and Hut (HAL:002)

1.1.2 Mount Bryan

- Piltimittiappa Homestead Ruins, Dare's Hill Tourist Route (MTB:002)

1.1.3 Mount Bryan East

- Collinsville Homestead Complex, Dare's Hill Tourist Route (MTB:001)

1.1.4 Terowie

- Cell Block Terowie Oval, Besanko Street (TER:001)
- Former ES and A Bank, Main Street (TER:003)
- Former Smokehouse, near Terowie (TER:005)
- Shop, (former Ford Brothers Store) (TER:002)
- Terowie Railway Station, Railway Terrace (TER:004)

1.1.5 Whyte Yarcowie

- Mungibbie Homestead, near Whyte Yarcowie (WHY:001)

1.2 State Heritage Places

The following additional places within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) are recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register.

1.2.1 Hallett

- St Catherine's Anglican Church, Alfred Street (G:02)

1.2.2 Terowie

- Country Womens Association Building, Main Street (G:01)

1.3 State Heritage Areas

No additional area within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) was considered worthy of recommendation as a State Heritage Area.

1.4 Places of Local Heritage Value

The following additional places within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) are recommended for inclusion on a Local Heritage Register.

1.4.1 Canowie Belt

- Baptist Church, 13km NW of Whyte Yarcowie (G:10)

1.4.2 Hallett

- Council Chambers, Alfred Street (G:03)
- Police Cells, Lot 33 John Street (G:04)
- Silos, Government Road (G:05)
- Sir Hubert Wilkins Cottage and Farm, Mount Bryan East to Collinsville Road (G:06)

1.4.3 Terowie

- Gottlieb's Well Homestead Ruins, off Jamestown to Terowie Road (G:11)
- Soldiers Memorial Hall, Cnr. of Mitchell Street and Frederick Street (G:07)
- St John's Anglican Church, Mitchell Street (G:08)

1.4.4 Whyte Yarcowie

- Stone Wall, Cnr. of Whyte Yarcowie, Jamestown and Hallett Roads (G:09)

1.5 Historic (Conservation) Zones

The following Historic (Conservation) Zones are recommended within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section).

- Hallett Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Terowie Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Whyte Yarcowie Historic (Conservation) Zone

2.0 Places Already Entered in the State Heritage Register

Any place, whether it be land, building or structure, may be entered in the State Heritage Register provided that it meets one or more of the criteria for entry under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*. These criteria help to determine whether a place 'is part of the environmental, social or cultural heritage of the State' The criteria are listed in Chapter 3.0 of this volume.

The following places in the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) are currently entered in the State Heritage Register:

2.1 Hallett

- Cappeedee Homestead and Woolshed (HAL:001)
- Ketchowla Woolshed, Old Homestead and Outbuildings (HAL:003)
- Ulooloo Homestead, Dairies and Hut (HAL 002)

2.2 Mount Bryan

- Piltimittiappa Homestead Ruins, Dare's Hill Tourist Route (MTB:002)

2.3 Mount Bryan East

- Collinsville Homestead Complex, Dare's Hill Tourist Route (MTB:001)

2.4 Terowie

- Cell Block Terowie Oval, Besanko Street (TER:001)
- Former ES and A Bank, Main Street (TER:003)
- Former Smokehouse, near Terowie (TER:005)
- Shop, (former Ford Brothers Store) (TER:002)
- Terowie Railway Station, Railway Terrace (TER:004)

2.5 Whyte Yarcowie

- Mungibbie Homestead, near Whyte Yarcowie (WHY:001)

These places still exist and are in good condition.

CAPPEEDEE HOMESTEAD AND WOOLSHED

HAL:001

Place Name and Address: *Cappeedee Homestead and Woolshed, near Hallett,
Hallett 5419

LOCATION: Near Hallett, SA 5419
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Regional Council of Goyder
LAND DESCRIPTION: Section 320, Hundred Anne, CT 4177/515

OWNER: Cappeedee Pty Ltd
PMB Hallett SA 5419

REGISTER STATUS: Registered 13 February 1997
Heritage SA File No.: 14872

PHOTOGRAPH: HSA File 14872



Cappeedee Homestead

CAPPEEDEE HOMESTEAD AND WOOLSHED

HAL:001

DESCRIPTION

The Homestead is a single storey stone building, notable for its cast iron decoration of the verandah. The Woolshed is located more than a kilometre away and is a large stone building with a hipped roof. The Woolshed is in largely original condition.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Cappeedee Homestead and Woolshed are key structures associated with one of the former District Council of Hallett's most important historic studs. The homestead and Woolshed are of particular significance because of their quality design and high integrity.

HISTORY

Originally, Cappeedee's land was part of Pastoral Lease 53, known as McVittie's Flat. It was leased by William McVittie for a period during the 1850s. Later the land became part of Joseph Gilbert's Mount Bryant Station. In 1874 the Government leased the land to Lawrence Reynolds, a farmer of Freeling.

John Murray was the next occupier and he purchased the land in 1879 and named the station, 'Cappeedee'. Murray established a notable stud on the station. Murray was responsible for erecting the station buildings. The Homestead and Woolshed were built in the 1880s. The Murray family still owned the property in 1996.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 123-134
Heritage South Australia File 14872

ULOOLOO HOMESTEADS, DAIRIES AND HUT

HAL:002

Place Name and Address: *Uooloo Homestead, Dairies and Hut, near Hallett,
Hallett 5419

LOCATION:

Near Hallett, SA 5419

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:

Regional Council of Goyder

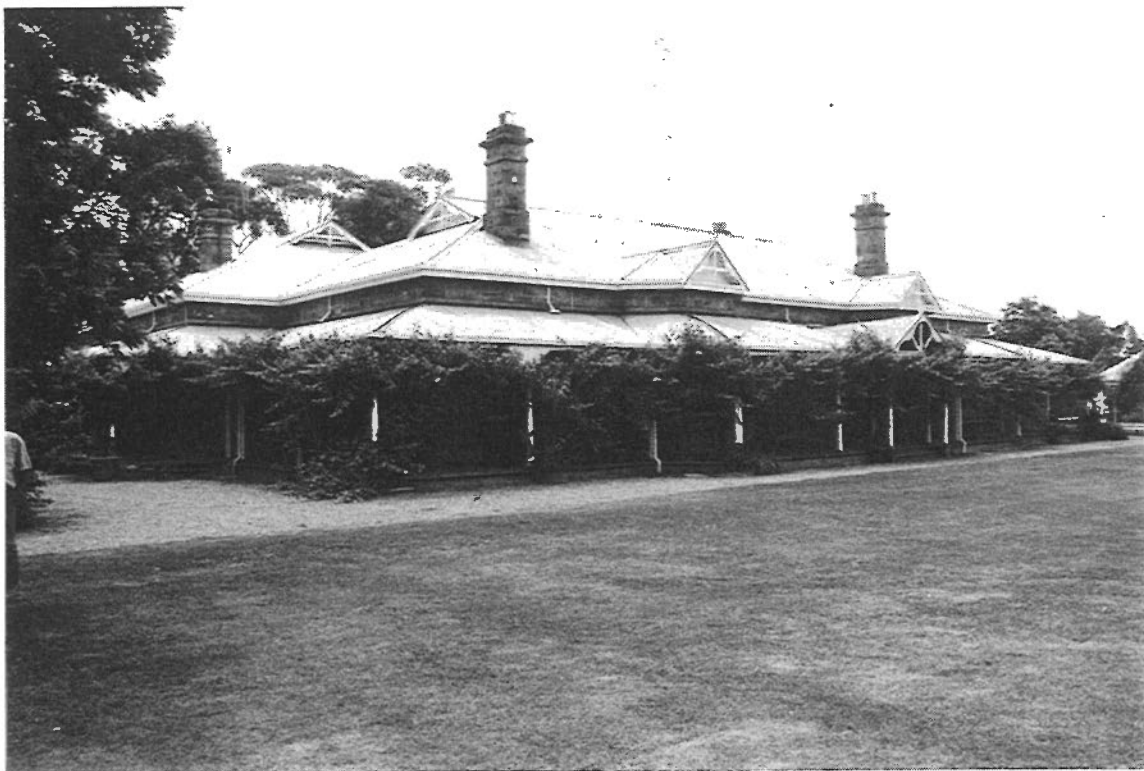
LAND DESCRIPTION:Sections 302 and 307, Hundred Hallett, CT
5260/629

OWNER:Uooloo South Pty Ltd
Uooloo Station, Hallett SA 541

REGISTER STATUS:
Heritage SA File No.:Registered 11 December 1997
14873

PHOTOGRAPH:

HSA File 14873



Uooloo Station

ULOOLOO HOMESTEADS, DAIRIES AND HUT**HAL:002**

DESCRIPTION

Ulooloo Station comprises a complex of pastoral station buildings. The main Homestead is a large, well-designed and well-constructed stone building with a wide 'U' shaped verandah and bay windows.

The old homestead, north of the main house, is a simple stone building and behind it lies an old dairy, half submerged below ground level. The old dairy is constructed from stone walls to part of the building, stone and turf roofing as well as pug and pine and corrugated iron.

The Hut is a simple pug and pine cottage, with a shingle roof hidden beneath galvanised iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Ulooloo Station presents a remarkably intact pastoral complex which is the heart of a significant Merino stud. The cluster of buildings includes and represents primitive and early building techniques and materials, reflecting early Colonial settlement of the region. Later buildings are grand and mature examples of late nineteenth century, architect-designed sophisticated buildings. All buildings were utilitarian in nature, ie designed to address a specific function. Together they provide an excellent record of the development of an historic pastoral property.

HISTORY

The land that forms this station was first taken up in the 1840s and used for raising sheep. During that time it was known as the Wookongarie Station. In 1883, Wookongarie was acquired by Sir John Melrose. Melrose relocated the Homestead and other buildings further west, nearer to the railway and major transport routes. New buildings were built at Ulooloo, named after a creek that ran through the property.

The buildings in the cluster were all built between the period of the 1880s and 1890s. The architect Alex Murray designed the main Homestead, with architects Williams and Good adding a kitchen wing in c.1905.

REFERENCES

Danvers Architects 1996, *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, pp. 135-151.
Heritage South Australia File14873

KETCHOWLA WOOLSHED, OLD HOMESTEAD AND OUTBUILDINGS HAL:003

Place Name and Address: *Ketchowla Woolshed, Old Homestead and Outbuildings,
via Hallett,
Hallett 5419

LOCATION: via Hallett SA 5419
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Regional Council of Goyder
LAND DESCRIPTION: Section 39 Hundred Ketchowla, CL 1155/17

OWNER: Mr PG and Mrs HP Handbury
'The Rises', Balmoral, VIC 3407

REGISTER STATUS: Registered 12 February 1998
Heritage SA File No.: 14874

PHOTOGRAPHS: HR7 - 3, 8



Ketchowla Old Homestead and Outbuildings

KETCHOWLA WOOLSHED, OLD HOMESTEAD AND OUTBUILDINGS HAL:003

DESCRIPTION

The buildings lie within the Ketchowla pastoral station homestead complex. The old homestead is constructed of stone with many additions. Behind it are two outbuildings; a timber framed, corrugated iron clad building and a stone outbuilding.

The Woolshed is of particular interest as it comprises two parts, one for wool classing, and the other for shearing. The building is constructed of stone with a gabled roof and arched openings. The interior of the shearing shed is largely original.

The property has not been altered significantly since it was entered in the State Heritage Register. The buildings are exposed to vandalism and natural decay.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The original part of the Ketchowla Station complex, erected by Christopher Giles in the 1850s, is believed to be one of the oldest surviving buildings in the Hallett area. The Homestead is of significance as a representative of construction and ways of life in the area at that time. The Woolshed is of significance as an intact structure of an unusual design.

HISTORY

The Ketchowla run was developed by Christopher Giles in the 1850s. Having purchased the land, he began to improve the property with the addition of houses, a kitchen, sheds, huts, wells and a stockyard. Financially, the station was not very profitable and Giles tried to sell the station before taking a partner. Although considerable investment was made, droughts and bad luck forced the transfer of the station.

In 1867, the Ketchowla run was acquired by Frederick Austin who built the Woolshed, other buildings and the additions and outbuildings to the Homestead.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp.153-171.
Heritage South Australia File 14874

COLLINSVILLE HOMESTEAD COMPLEX

MTB:001

Place Name and Address: *Collinsville Homestead Complex, Dare's Hill Tourist Route, near Mount Bryan East

LOCATION: Dare's Hill Tourist Route, near Mount Bryan East
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Regional Council of Goyder
LAND DESCRIPTION: Section 278 Hundred of Tomkinson, CT 5297/121

OWNER: Old Collinsville Pty Ltd
PO Box 45, Mount Bryan SA 5418

REGISTER STATUS: Registered 11 December 1997
Heritage SA File No.: 14883

PHOTOGRAPH: HR 6 - 7



Collinsville Homestead

COLLINSVILLE HOMESTEAD COMPLEX**MTB:001**

DESCRIPTION

The buildings considered to best represent the significance of the site are: the Homestead, old cottage to the south of the Homestead, house and underground tank to the west of Homestead, stone barn, stables and smithy and shearers' quarters.

The buildings are constructed of stone or timber frame clad with corrugated iron. The main Homestead is an impressive stone building with an encircling verandah and distinctive timber balustrading to the verandah. The remaining buildings are simple, utilitarian buildings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Collinsville stud is famous throughout Australia as the site where John Collins established his famous flock. The complex is also a good example of a collection of well preserved pastoral buildings from the early twentieth century.

HISTORY

The Collinsville pastoral station was founded by John Collins. The Collins family had been in the area for some time as John's father, Henry had an established run near Mount Bryan East. In 1889 John purchased property nearby and established a stud of Merino sheep.

He survived the droughts of the turn of the century and built the Homestead and other buildings shortly after. As Collins' business prospered, he acquired other runs and expanded his flocks and his reputation.

The station became one of Australia's best known Merino producers. In the 1920s, a new homestead was constructed at Stud Park and this became the headquarters for the station.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp.245-254.
Heritage South Australia File 14883.

PILTIMITTIAPPA HOMESTEAD RUINS**MTB:002**

Place Name and Address: *Piltimittiappa Homestead Ruins, Dare's Hill Tourist Route, via Mount Bryan

LOCATION: Dare's Hill Tourist Route, near Collinsville, via Mount Bryan
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Regional Council of Goyder
LAND DESCRIPTION: Section 227 Hundred of Tomkinson, CT 5167/388

OWNER: Old Collinsville Pty Ltd
PO Box 45, Mount Bryan SA 5418

REGISTER STATUS: Registered 10 April 1997
Heritage SA File No.: 14882

PHOTOGRAPH: HR 6 - 30



Piltimittiappa Homestead Ruins

PILTIMITTIAPPA HOMESTEAD RUINS**MTB:002**

DESCRIPTION

There are three ruins of significance; remains of a house, large chimney and detached kitchen.

The house was a two roomed structure with a cellar, built of stone, of which only some walls remain. The chimney lies to the west of the ruined house. Only the foundations, stone chimney and fireplace remain.

The kitchen is the most intact building as it retains its roof. It is a simple structure, built of stacked stone with a large fireplace. On either side of the fireplace are slate shelves.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Of significance as one of the earliest complexes of stone pastoral buildings of which some trace remains. It was constructed in the 1850s by an important pioneer in the area, William Dare and, apart from natural deterioration, has not been significantly altered since construction.

HISTORY

William Dare, the founder of this pastoral station had first visited the Hallett area in the 1840s and had understood the potential of the country for running sheep. By the late 1840s Dare, with two friends had accumulated enough money to buy a run north of Burra and the sheep to stock it. Whilst two worked to continue to raise funds, the other looked after the station. Eventually after a stint at the Goldfields, and as a bullock driver carting ore from Burra, the three partners had enough money to fund the purchase of a station each.

Dare acquired Piltimittiappa in the early 1850s and extended the property by acquiring other leases. His first house at Piltimittappa was constructed of split pine. It was soon replaced with a stone house. Dare remained at the station until the Government resumed the lease in the 1880s. After Dare left, the homestead was no longer used as a permanent residence.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 236-244.
Heritage South Australia File 14882.

CELL BLOCK TEROWIE OVAL**TER:001**

Place Name and Address: *Cell Block Terowie Oval, Besanko Street,
Terowie 5421

LOCATION: Besanko Street, Terowie Oval, Terowie SA
5421
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Regional Council of Goyder
LAND DESCRIPTION: Section 445 Hundred of Terowie, CT 500/445

OWNER: Regional Council of Goyder
1 Market Square, Burra SA 5417

REGISTER STATUS: Registered 12 December 1996
Heritage SA File No.: 14878

PHOTOGRAPH: FP 01 - 20



Cell Block

CELL BLOCK, TEROWIE OVAL**TER:001**

DESCRIPTION

The cell block is a building containing six cells, constructed of reinforced concrete. The imprint of vertically placed corrugated iron can be found on the walls of the building. The six small cells open off a passage, accessed by a single external door. Each cell has a small window. The roof of the building is created from an iron grill and offers no weather protection.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed in 1942 for use by the Defence Forces, the cell block is significant in revealing the part played by Terowie during the Second World War. The cell block is a major surviving structure from the Army Staging Camp that existed at Terowie, an important town in the nation's Second World War effort.

HISTORY

The cell block was built in 1942 by the Defence Forces. It was constructed at Terowie because a break of railway gauge occurred there. During the Second World War the station was involved in many convoy activities. All northward trans-shipping passed through Terowie and many hundreds of servicemen and tons of machinery changed from one train to another. Because of the numbers of men passing through, a large although temporary Army Staging Camp was built at Terowie.

The numbers of men required that some kind of holding area was required. Passing a night in the open air was considered adequate discipline.

The cell block has not been used since the close of the Second World War and given the transitory nature of the other buildings constructed in the Army Camp, the cell block is the only surviving structure from the Terowie Camp.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 197-202.
Heritage South Australia File 14878.

SHOP, (FORMER FORD BROTHERS STORE)**TER:002**

Place Name and Address: *Shop, (former Ford Brothers Store), Main Street,
Terowie 5421

LOCATION: Main Street, Terowie SA 5421
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Regional Council of Goyder
LAND DESCRIPTION: Hundred of Terowie, CT 1127/7

OWNER: Terowie Citizens Association Inc
C/- PO Box 12, Terowie SA 5421

REGISTER STATUS: Registered 1 September 1983
Heritage SA File No.: 10182

PHOTOGRAPH: FP 01 - 29



Shop (Former Ford Brothers Store)

SHOP, (FORMER FORD BROTHERS STORE)**TER:002**

DESCRIPTION

The shop is rectangular in plan with a shop at the front and a residence at the rear. The building is constructed of stone with brick quoins and a rendered ornate parapet (a later addition) to the facade. The facade is shaded by a wide ogee verandah.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed in 1882, albeit with a new parapet, the shop is an excellent example of a rural shop and residence. The shop constructed during prosperous years in Terowie was of importance to the lives of the local residents.

HISTORY

Built in 1882, this shop and residence was constructed and occupied by Owen Ford, a storekeeper of Terowie. Ford operated a profitable business in this shop during Terowie's prosperous days.

The shop closed in the early 1960s, but reopened in 1991 and now also serves as the Terowie Post Office.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 67-71.
Heritage South Australia File 10182.

FORMER ES & A BANK**TER:003**

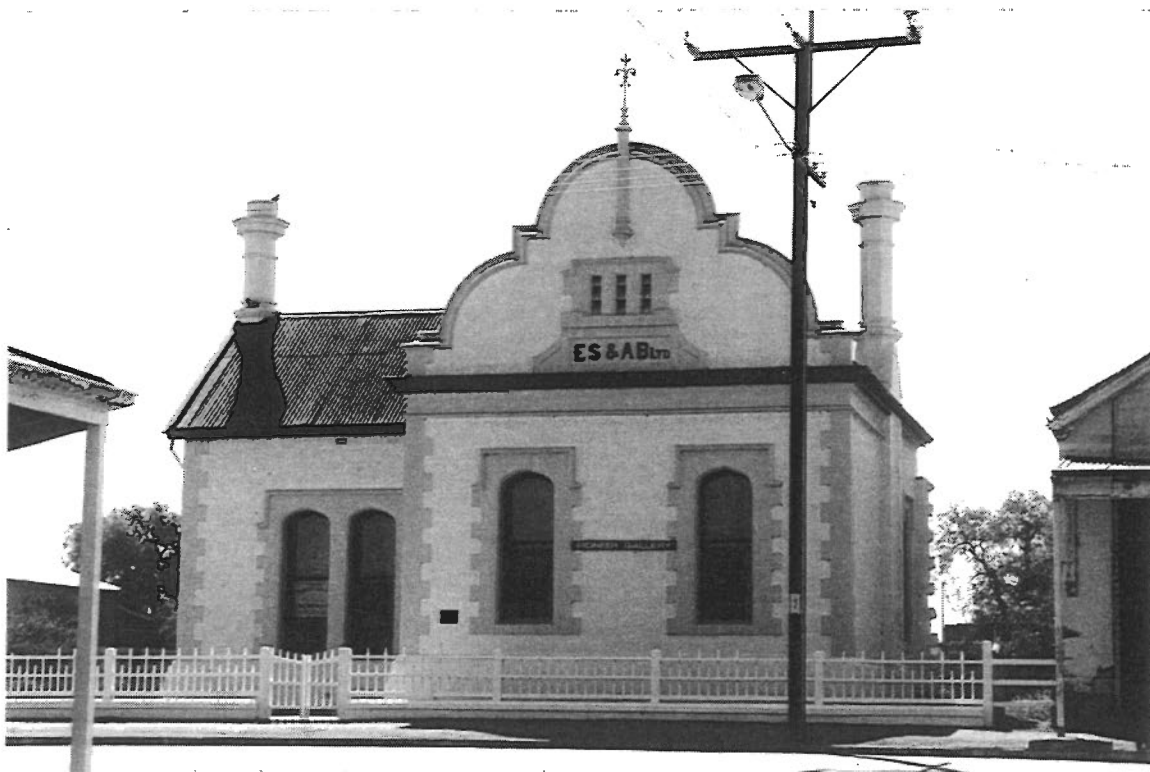
Place Name and Address: *Former ES & A Bank, Main Street,
Terowie 5421

LOCATION: Main Street, Terowie SA 5421
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Regional Council of Goyder
LAND DESCRIPTION: Part Lot 41, Section 158 Hundred of Terowie,
CT 336/153

OWNER: Terowie Citizens Association Inc
C/- Post Office, Terowie SA 5421

REGISTER STATUS: Registered 12 December 1996
Heritage SA File No.: 14879

PHOTOGRAPH: FP 01 - 22



Former ES and A Bank

FORMER ES & A BANK**TER:003**

DESCRIPTION

The former ES & A Bank is a detached single storey stone masonry building with an L-shaped plan. It is notable for its shaped gable, distinctive chimneys and Victorian Tudor details.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Built during Terowie's early boom years, the bank expresses the growth of commercial activity associated with the agricultural expansion of the late nineteenth century. It is also one of the most prominent buildings in the town. Its unusual stylistic details and its well-preserved interior make it a most distinctive example of bank buildings in rural towns.

HISTORY

Terowie was settled in 1873, and become a station on the Burra to Petersburg railway in 1880. The English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank bought the property and erected this building in 1884. It functioned as a bank for the following 95 years.

In 1970 the ES & A Bank was absorbed by the Australia and New Zealand banking group. The ANZ operated the bank building as an agency until 1979, then sold the property to Trenwith and White, second hand dealers. In 1981 the bank was bought by the Terowie Citizens Association, who now use it to display photographs and other historical material.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 203-210
Heritage South Australia File 14879

TEROWIE RAILWAY STATION**TER:004**

Place Name and Address: *Terowie Railway Station, Railway Terrace,
Terowie 5421

LOCATION:

Railway Terrace, Terowie SA 5421

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:

Regional Council of Goyder

LAND DESCRIPTION:Part Lot 104, Section 412 Hundred of Terowie,
CT 5136/824

OWNER:Department of Transport, Urban Planning and
the Arts
Trans Adelaide, Property Manager
DX 56504 SA 5000

REGISTER STATUS:

Registered 12 December 1996

Heritage SA File No.:

14881

PHOTOGRAPH:

FP 01 - 17



Terowie Railway Station

TEROWIE RAILWAY STATION**TER:004**

DESCRIPTION

The subject of this entry in the State Heritage Register is the Terowie Railway Station platform with plaques, part of the original station building including the porter's lamp room and WCs and the detached guard room.

A fire in 1967 destroyed much of the station. Only part of the station buildings remains, dating from 1879. The building is constructed from stone and brick with a galvanised iron roof. The guard room was built in 1883 and was constructed of stone. It is notable for its timber bargeboards and finials.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Terowie's remaining railway structures are of significance as they are vitally linked to the development the railway network in South Australia, because of both the break of gauge issue and the importance of the events associated with the railways in Terowie (ie the Second World War.) In addition, the railway operations in the town contributed significantly to the development of the town.

HISTORY

A railway line was constructed to Terowie in 1880, and it was there that the break of gauge occurred. A narrow gauge railway line opened from Terowie to Peterborough in 1881. In the nineteenth century, the break of gauge was tremendously important to Terowie as goods and passengers had to be transferred from one train to another. This meant jobs for the townsfolk and custom for Terowie's businesses. This important role continued in the twentieth century, particularly during the Second World War when thousands of tons of goods and many servicemen transferred from one gauge to another at Terowie. The station is also the location of General Douglas MacArthur's comment, "I came out of Bataan and I shall return." In the 1950s, the Terowie rail yards were important in the shipment of Leigh Creek coal. In 1970, a major blow came to Terowie when the break of gauge was transferred to Peterborough. Terowie was only used for passenger lines from that time, and in response to few using the station, the station was closed.

Little remains of the once large station complex. In 1967 parts of the station building and others were destroyed by fire, and many buildings were demolished in the 1970s.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 219-233.
Heritage South Australia File 14881.

FORMER SMOKEHOUSE**TER:005**

Place Name and Address: *Former Smokehouse, near Terowie,
Terowie 5421

LOCATION:

near Terowie SA 5421

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:

Regional Council of Goyder

LAND DESCRIPTION:Section 248 Hundred of Terowie, CT 5476/231

OWNER:Mr SP Matthey
PO Box 69, Terowie SA 5421

REGISTER STATUS:

Registered 12 December 1996

Heritage SA File No.:14875

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Smokehouse

FORMER SMOKEHOUSE**TER:005**

DESCRIPTION

The former smokehouse is a small cylindrical stone building with a conical stone roof and a small iron chimney projecting from the peak. The single doorway has brick quoins.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An unusual find in the landscape of Terowie, this late nineteenth century smokehouse reflects the cultural origins and way of life of the farming family who owned the land at the time.

HISTORY

Probably built between 1882 and 1890 by the landholders and farmers, the Roesner family as a smokehouse. Originally from Poland, the family probably built it to smoke sausages and meat for their consumption.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 173-180.
Heritage South Australia File 14875.

MUNGIBBIE HOMESTEAD

WHY:001

Place Name and Address: *Mungibbie Homestead, near Whyte Yarcowie**LOCATION:**

near Whyte Yarcowie SA 5420

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:

Regional Council of Goyder

LAND DESCRIPTION:Section 403 Hundred of Terowie, CT 5378/847

OWNER:Mr MH Hale
Whyte Yarcowie SA 5420

REGISTER STATUS:

Registered 13 February 1997

Heritage SA File No.:14877

PHOTOGRAPH:

HR 7 - 14

**Mungibbie Homestead**

MUNGIBBIE HOMESTEAD**WHY:001**

DESCRIPTION

Mungibbie Homestead is a three roomed stone house with a hipped roof, located in a remote site amongst the hills to the west of Whyte Yarcowie. The house is built of substantial blocks of stone, particularly forming the lintels of the windows. The house has no verandah to its facade, the front door of which is approached by three steps. It has a central doorway and a group of two windows placed either side of the door.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Significant as a surviving building associated with George Hiles, one of the first landholders of this area. The well-built house is one of the oldest surviving buildings in this area and is significant in illustrating methods of building and use of local materials.

HISTORY

Probably built in the 1850s by George Hiles, one of the first pastoralists in the Hallett area. Hiles formed a friendship with two men who travelled to South Australia on the same ship. The three explored the State together and worked together to help each purchase his own land and stock.

The three acquired land close to each other and Hiles bought Mungibbie where he constructed a house for himself and family. Hiles built up the station by acquiring adjacent land and also purchasing other land. Hiles eventually moved to other landholdings.

His station, Mungibbie was resumed by the Government and sold in separate parcels as agricultural land. The house and associated buildings were seldom used and now little remains of Hiles' complex which included a walled garden, amongst other things.

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects , *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey*, 1996, pp. 189-195.
Heritage South Australia File 14877.

3.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: State Heritage Places

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

- (a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history; or
- (b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance; or
- (c) it may yield information that will contribute to the understanding of the State's history, including its natural history; or
- (d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance; or
- (e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics; or
- (f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it; or
- (g) it has special associations with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

The following places within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) are considered to meet the selection criteria under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993* and are recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate. This recommendation is based upon the historical research, fieldwork and evaluation undertaken as part of the heritage survey of the Upper North Region.

3.1 Hallett

- St Catherine's Anglican Church, Alfred Street (G:02)

3.2 Terowie

- Country Womens Association Building, Main Street (G:01)

COUNTRY WOMENS ASSOCIATION BUILDING

G:01

Place Name and Address: Country Womens Association Building, Main Street
Terowie

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

The rectangular building is constructed of pointed stone and brick, with a dutch-gable roof and a verandah with painted masonry columns to Main Street. There are two brick chimneys to the side elevation. A foundation stone reads: 'Country Womens Association. This stone was laid in commemoration of the 'women pioneers' of this town and district by Mrs I J Warnes MBE, State President'.

Statement of Heritage Value:

The building is significant as an excellent example of an early twentieth century Country Womens Association building, an important building typology in rural Australia, and a simple but elegant structure. The building is a visual reminder of the role of the CWA in providing important services to rural communities.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

- (e) It demonstrates a high degree of aesthetic accomplishment, as an elegant, understated, early twentieth century CWA building.
 - (f) It has strong cultural associations for the community and rural women within it.
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Country Womens Association building in Terowie be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

COUNTRY WOMENS ASSOCIATION BUILDING**G:01**

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

- (e) It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.
- (f) It has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.

The building is an excellent example of a Country Women's Association building, which characteristically is a modest and utilitarian structure. Visually, the building is an outward expression of the role of the association within the community. It has aesthetic merit in being a simple structure with limited formal or ornamental embellishment. It is well proportioned and has subtle features such as the expression of the rafters at the eaves, the decorative glazing, discreet signage, and verandah with Tuscan columns, which distinguish the building and make it a valuable part of Terowie's built fabric.

The Country Women's Association was formed throughout Australia in the 1920s to provide services to women who lived on the land. Traditionally, male farmers who went to town to transact business held meetings in offices or frequently in hotels. There was no place in most towns where respectable women who wished to accompany their husbands could go to rest or attend to children. The CWA provided rooms where women could relax, wash, eat, change or feed babies in privacy. CWA clubrooms were built in many country towns from the mid-1920s onward. In later decades the organisation took on a more prominent social and cultural role, principally focused on women in primary industry.

The first move to form a Country Women's Association branch in Terowie was made in 1932, with a social afternoon held by Mrs. E.M. Jenkins at her home, 'Neathvale'. In 1935 the State president, Mrs. I.J. Warnes, offered to assist in the formation of the Terowie branch of the CWA, and the first office bearers were elected; meetings were initially held in the supper room of the Terowie Institute. In 1936 arrangements were made to purchase a block of land next to the Post Office, with various pledges made to assist the purchase, including £100 interest free from Mrs. Jenkins. The foundation stone of the Terowie CWA restroom was laid on February 5th, 1938. The restroom was officially opened on 4 June 1938. The Terowie Branch was particularly active during the years of the Second World War, playing a major role in providing for the fighting forces, in conjunction with the Red Cross Society.

REFERENCES:

Besanko, Wilbur W. *Historic Terowie: a pictorial history*, Terowie Citizens Association, Terowie, 1977.

COUNTRY WOMENS ASSOCIATION BUILDING

G:01**SITE RECORD:****FORMER NAME:**

N/A

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:

Stone and brick building, rectangular plan, and corrugated steel dutch-gable roof. Verandah with painted masonry Tuscan columns. Two brick columns to side elevation with glazed brick top course. 'CWA' painted on gable to Main Street. Timber sills and rendered stone lintels. Double front painted timber doors. Side entry door with hi-light etched with CWA logo. Double hung windows with textured glass in upper panes.

DATE OF COMPLETION:

1938

REGISTER STATUS:**Description:**
Date:**CURRENT USE:****Description:** CWA Hall
Dates: 1938- present**PREVIOUS USE(S):****Description:** N/A
Dates:**ARCHITECT:****Name:** unknown
Dates:**BUILDER:****Name:** Mr Moran
Dates:**SUBJECT INDEXING:****Group:**
Category:**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:****Description:** Regional Council of Goyder**LOCATION:****Unit No.:**
Street No.:
Street Name: Main Street
Town/Suburb: Terowie
:
Post Code: 5421
Region No.: 9
Region Name: Upper North**LAND DESCRIPTION:****Title Type:** CT
Volume: 5665
Folio: 188
Lot No.:
Section: 422
Hundred: Terowie

COUNTRY WOMENS ASSOCIATION BUILDING

G:01**SITE RECORD (Cont.):****AMG REFERENCE:**

Zone: 54
Easting: 305974
Northing: 6330134
Map Sheet No.: 6631-1
Map Scale: 1:50 000

OWNER:

Name: SA Country Womens
Assoc. Inc
Address: 30 Dequetteville Terrace
Town/Suburb: Kent Town
Post Code: 5067

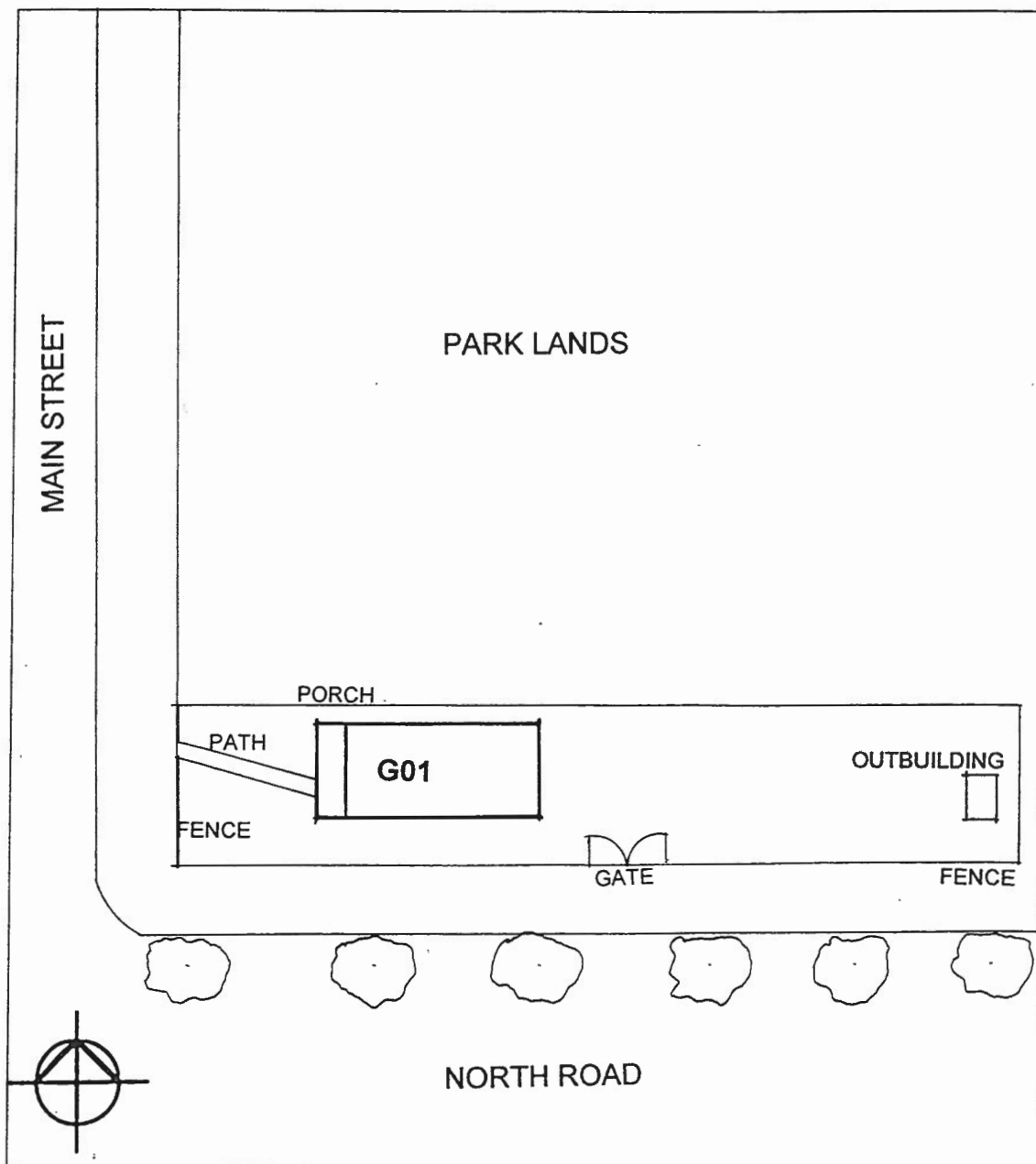
PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: FP11, FP01
Neg. No.: FP11 23/24 FP01 30

COUNTRY WOMENS ASSOCIATION BUILDING

G:01

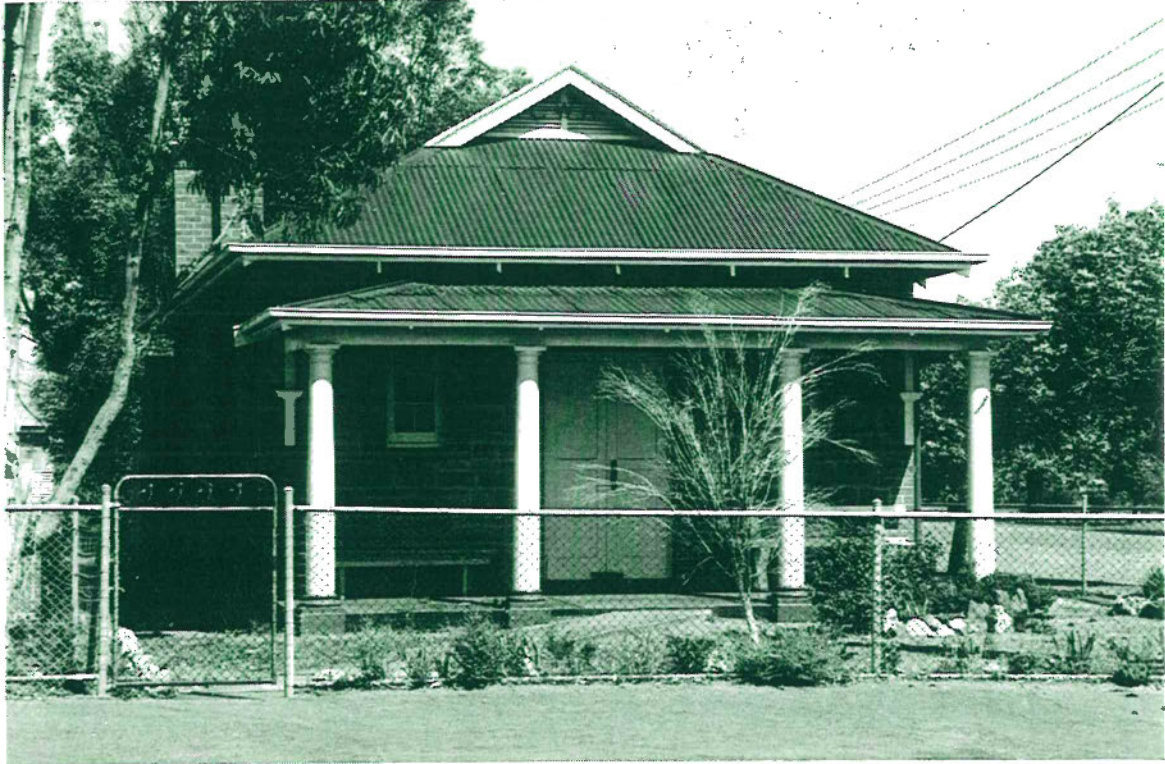
Site plan



COUNTRY WOMENS ASSOCIATION BUILDING

G:01

Photographs



Country Womens Association Building

ST CATHERINE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

G:02

Place Name and Address: St Catherine's Anglican Church, Alfred Street,
Hallett

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

St Catherine's Anglican Church is a square-plan church of unfinished concrete block and glass curtain-wall construction. It has a corrugated fibre sheet tapered gable roof and porch to entry. There is a freestanding steel crucifix approximately three metres tall in the front yard.

Statement of Heritage Value:

St Catherine's Anglican Church is significant for its aesthetic qualities and as an outstanding example of late-twentieth century ecclesiastical architecture in South Australia, notable for its simple, expressive form.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

- (e) It demonstrates a high degree of creative and aesthetic accomplishment and is an outstanding representative of particular design characteristics, being an excellent late-twentieth century modern ecclesiastical building.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that St Catherine's Anglican Church in Hallett be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

ST CATHERINE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**G:02**

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

- (e) It demonstrates a high degree of creative and aesthetic accomplishment and is an outstanding representative of particular design characteristics, being an excellent late-twentieth century modern ecclesiastical building.

Late twentieth century ecclesiastical architecture in Australia saw the simplified Gothic forms typical of early churches rejected in favour of a freer form of expression. Whilst maintaining the basic principles of traditional church design, these buildings related to contemporary conditions including low budgets and the broader acceptance of Post-War modernism in Australia. As a result, buildings were simple, expressive structures often in readily available materials and with minimal ornamentation. St Catherine's Anglican Church is an outstanding example of this building typology.

It has a basic square plan with unfinished concrete-block walls to door height, and glazing above. The roof is such that the ridge runs diagonally across the volume, and tapers to a point at the eaves. A pair of V-shaped tubular steel supports to the entry canopy reinforce the triangulated expression of the roof.

The palette of materials is limited to the concrete blockwork, fibre sheet roofing, white painted fascias, mullions and posts, and entry doors painted blue; the selective use of colour clearly demarcating the entry.

Whilst any immediate or obvious references to traditional church form is avoided, certain principles are maintained. The most apparent of these is the verticality associated with traditional church buildings, which in this building is expressed via the tapering of the roof giving the building an upward dynamic and referencing the archetypal pointed-arch window, the closely spaced vertical mullions to the glazing, and slender vertical elements such as the simple steel crucifix.

The restrained use of materials and gestures make this building an elegant but expressive structure, and a significant counterpoint to the early twentieth century stone Churches which dominate the region.

Church services in Hallett have been recorded as far back as 1887 when they were held in the Hallett Institute. No records exist for the period between 1921 and 1927, however late in that year a service was held in the old Institute and from that time fortnightly services were held. Services were transferred to the new Institute building when it was completed in June 1932. Plans to convert the Old Institute into a formal Church building were drawn up, but the building proved too large for the number of members and the building was sold to the R.S.L in 1956. St. Catherine's Church was opened on the 15 September, 1957.

REFERENCES:

Apperly, R. et al, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus and Robertson, Australia, 1989.

Richards, M., *Hallett, a History of Town and District*. The Author, Hallett, 1977. p93.

ST CATHERINE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

G:02**SITE RECORD:**

FORMER NAME:	St Catherine of Siena Anglican Church
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Square church of masonry construction with porch and freestanding steel crucifix.
DATE OF COMPLETION:	1957
REGISTER STATUS:	Description: Date:
CURRENT USE:	Description: Church Dates:
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Description: N/A Dates:
ARCHITECT:	Name: unknown Dates:
BUILDER:	Name: unknown Dates:
SUBJECT INDEXING:	Group: Category:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Description: Regional Council of Goyder
LOCATION:	Unit No.: Street No.: Street Name: Alfred Street Town/Suburb: Hallett Post Code: 5419 Region No.: 9 Region Name: Upper North
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title Type: CT Volume: 2268 Folio: 185 Lot No.: 100 Section: Hundred: Hallett

ST CATHERINE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

G:02**SITE RECORD (Cont.):****AMG REFERENCE:**

Zone: 54
Easting: 304118
Northing: 6300656
Map Sheet No.: 6631-2
Map Scale: 1:50 000

OWNER:

Name: Synod Anglican Church

Address: Australia
Town/Suburb: 2 Cross Street
Post Code: Gladstone
5473

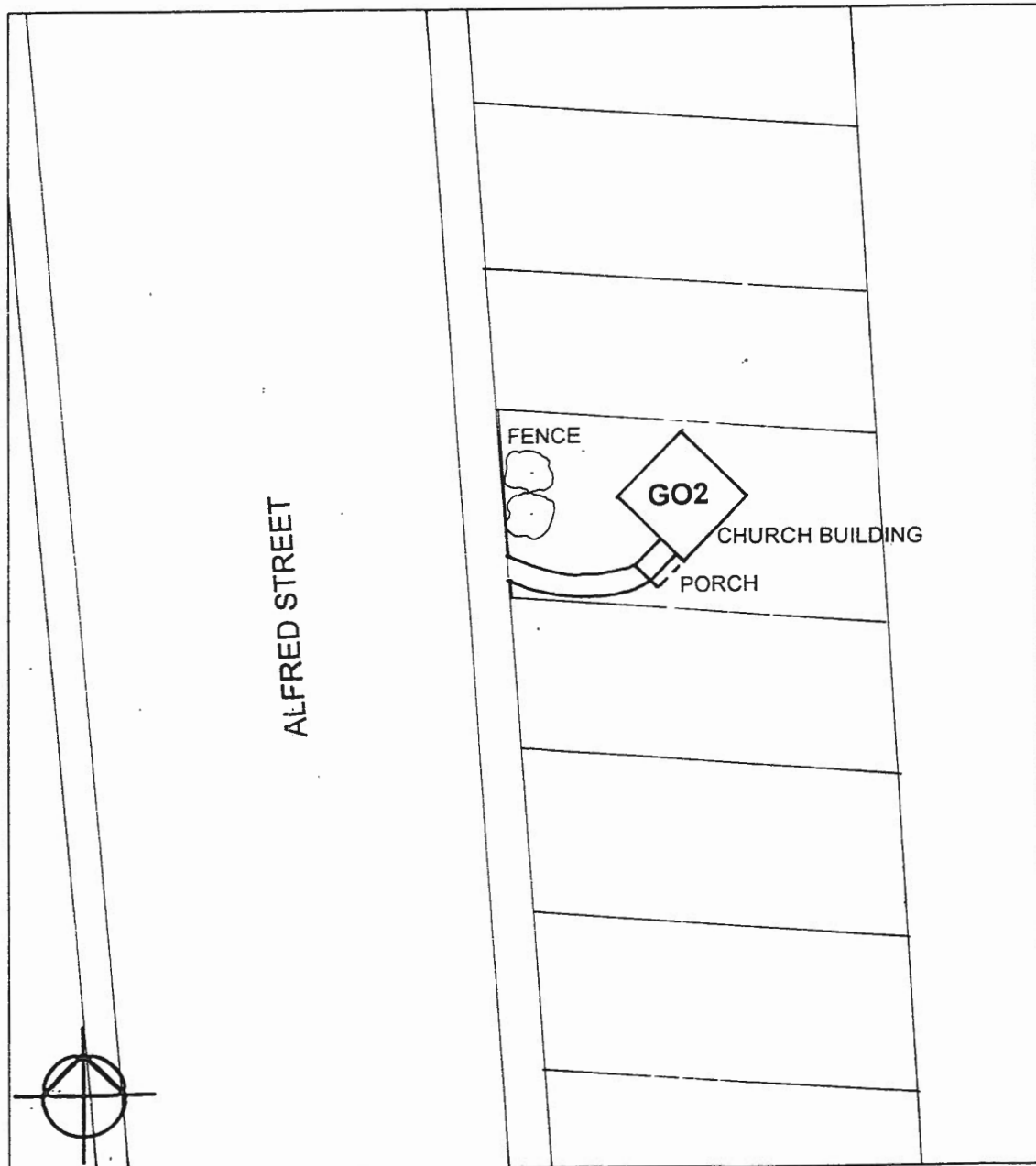
PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: FP17
Neg. No.: 23/24

ST CATHERINE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

G:02

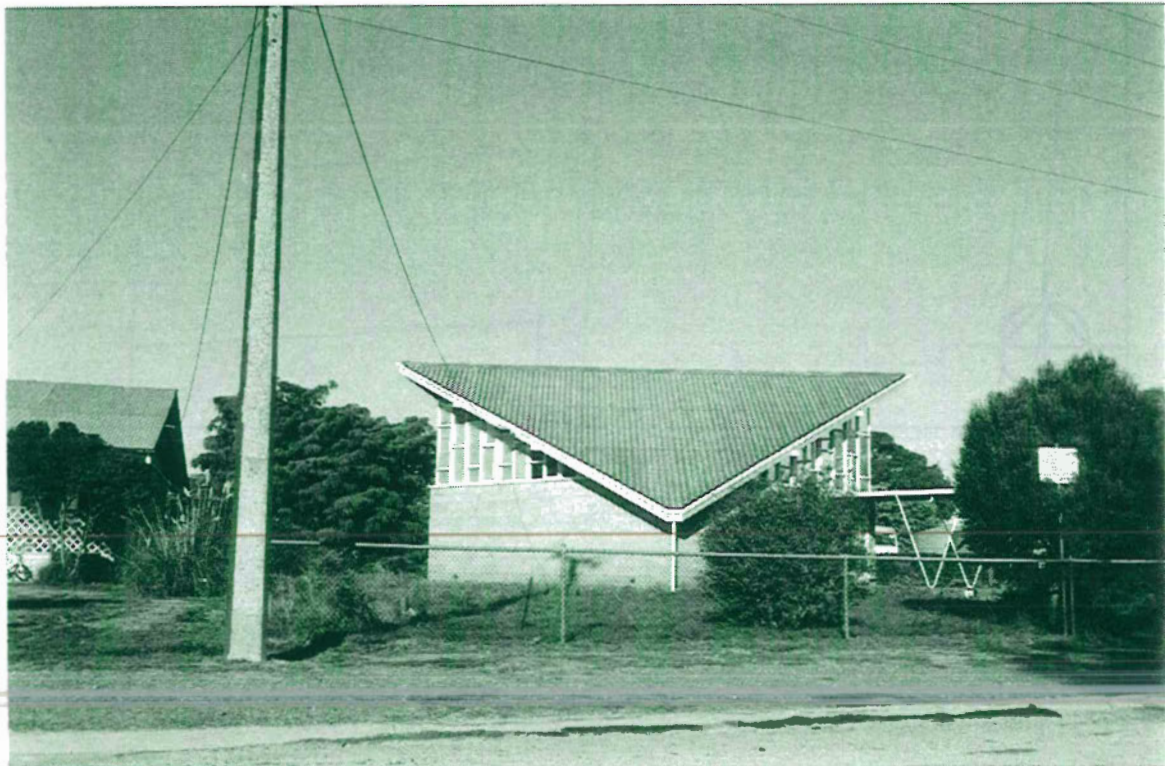
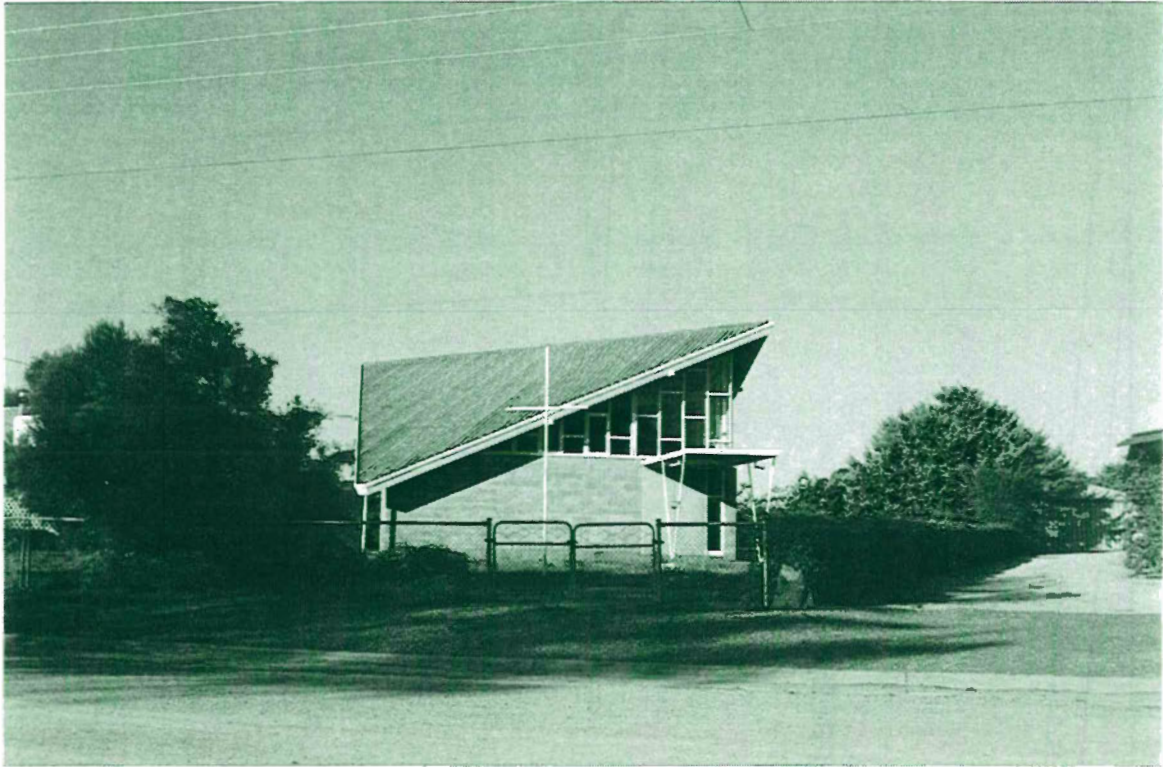
Site Plan



ST CATHERINE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

G:02

Photographs



St Catherine's Anglican Church

4.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: State Heritage Areas

The brief for the heritage survey states:

The significance of a State Heritage Area should rest on the qualities which are exceptional, not commonplace, and it should constitute a continuous and unified area comprised for the most part, of significant fabric, relatively free from unsympathetic intrusions. Individual places of particular heritage value (State and local) within the Area should be identified and described. The recommendation should be justified against the same criteria as for individual places and include a succinct statement of heritage value.

The boundary of a State Heritage Area should be clearly defined, following cadastral boundaries where possible, and simple in outline. It should take in the continuously significant area without the addition of a buffer zone.

No additional area within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) is considered worthy of recommendation as a State Heritage Area.

Terowie was nominated for consideration as a State Heritage Area in the *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* in 1996. That recommendation has been reviewed by the survey team for this project. Based on the survey team's experience and comparative assessment of similar towns across the entire Upper North region, it was decided that Terowie did not warrant consideration as a State Heritage Area but should be considered as a Historic (Conservation) Zone.

5.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: Places of Local Heritage Value

Places considered to be of local heritage value to the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) are detailed below. The level of documentation for each place is sufficient to allow the Council and community to support the inclusion of each place on the local heritage register under the Development Plan.

A place may be designated as being of local heritage value if:

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

The following places within the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) are considered to meet these selection criteria and are recommended for entry into the local heritage register under the Development Plan. This recommendation is based upon the historical research, fieldwork and evaluation undertaken as part of the heritage survey of the Upper North Region.

5.1 Canowie Belt

- Baptist Church, 13km NW of Whyte Yarcowie (G:10)

5.2 Hallett

- Council Chambers, Alfred Street (G:03)
- Police Cells, Lot 33 John Street (G:04)
- Silos, Government Road (G:05)
- Sir Hubert Wilkins Cottage and Farm, Mount Bryan East to Collinsville Road (G:06)

5.3 Terowie

- Gottlieb's Well Homestead Ruins, off Jamestown to Terowie Road (G:11)
- Soldiers Memorial Hall, Cnr. of Mitchell Street and Frederick Street (G:07)
- St John's Anglican Church, Mitchell Street (G:08)

5.4 Whyte Yarcowie

- Stone Wall, Cnr. of Whyte Yarcowie, Jamestown and Hallett Roads (G:09)

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

G:03**LOCATION:** Hallett**Place Name and Address:** Council Chambers, Alfred Street,
Hallett 5419**Land Description:** Allotment 38, Hundred of Hallett**Certificate of Title:** 1548/73

OWNER: Regional Council of Goyder
1 Market Square, Burra 5417

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS:

FP01 - 06, 07, 10, 12



Council Chambers

COUNCIL CHAMBERS**G:03**

DESCRIPTION:

A two storey symmetrical stone building. Painted quoins and window surrounds. Prominent arched entrance and window above entry. Chimneys to either end of the building. Dutch-gable corrugated iron roof, with a gable over entry.

Several additions have been made, including a single-storey stone building with dutch-gable to the north which features a parapeted porch. Within the Council grounds are a timber gazebo and a War Memorial.

HISTORY:

The foundation stone was laid by Miss Lily Melrose on 28 November, 1928 with the Hall opening the following year. It was originally constructed as the Institute which featured the main hall, a downstairs supper room, and an upstairs billiard room and council office.

In June 1960, the substantial addition to the north was added, providing an improved supper room. Mrs Owen-Smyth, formerly Lily Melrose, funded the building as a memorial to her late father, Sir John Melrose. It was built by E.J. Affolter to the design of Glover and Pointer Architects.

In addition to the services mentioned, the building has been used as a community library.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The building has provided an important social and civic venue since opening in 1929. It was one of the primary entertainment venues and location of the community library and district council. The substantial two-storey building and sympathetic single-storey addition present a strong example of this building typology in the region. The building, and associated gazebo and War Memorial, all contribute to the character of the town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (c) It has played an important part in the life of local residents, as the community Institute, and Council offices since 1929.
- (d) It displays aesthetic merit and design characteristics of significance to the local area, being a substantial and imposing public building constructed in the 1920's.

REFERENCES:

Richards, M., *Hallett, a History of Town and District*. The Author, Hallett, 1977. p66.

POLICE CELLS**G:04**

LOCATION: Hallett**Place Name and Address:** Police Cells, Lot 33 John Street,
Hallett 5420**Land Description:** Allotment 33, Hundred of Hallett**Certificate of Title:** 5467/925

OWNER: A J and A T Wormwell
Second Street, Whyte Yarcowie 5420

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS: FP01 - 14, 15

Police Cells

POLICE CELLS**G:04**

DESCRIPTION:

There are two police cells constructed of stone with brick quoins and steps to a raised floor level. Chimney / ventilation to rear parapet wall. Skillion corrugated iron roof. There is an addition to the rear. The cells are located behind the former police station and residence, a timber framed house with hipped roof, lean-to to the side, and verandah.

HISTORY:

Early law enforcement in Hallett was maintained by troopers from Burra and Terowie. In the early 1880s a timber framed police station and dwelling, and stone holding-cells, were built in John Street. The station and cells operated until the 1960s when they were replaced with a brick building in Alfred Street.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Prior to the centralisation of rural police stations, towns such as Hallett had a local station and detached cell blocks. Transportation restrictions meant that the holding cells were an integral part of policing in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The cells provide a building typology that offers legible evidence of this practice that has been replaced with stations in the larger regional centres.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) It displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, as detached holding cells, an integral part of policing such towns during the late 1800s and through the early 1900s.
- (d) It displays design characteristics of significance to the local area, being legible evidence of early law enforcement practices in the town as a built form which reflects this utilitarian nature.

REFERENCES:

Richards, M., *Hallett, a History of Town and District*. The Author, Hallett, 1977. p53.

SILOS**G:05**

LOCATION: Hallett**Place Name and Address:** Silos, Government Road,
Hallett 5419**Land Description:** Section 153, Hundred of Hallett**Certificate of Title:** 5455/233

OWNER: Minister for Transport and Urban Planning
Adelaide 5000

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS: FP05 - 01

Silos

SILOS**G:05**

DESCRIPTION:

Concrete double silo with octagonal central tower. Addition to one side.

HISTORY:

Strangely, South Australia was one of the last major wheat-producing regions in the world to adopt bulk grain handling. Whereas New South Wales, Western Australia and Victoria were doing away with bagged wheat from the 1920s onward, it was not until 1952 that the first silos were built at Ardrossan, and bulk handling began on a trial basis in the northern Yorke Peninsula and part of the Upper North. In 1955 South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd was established to oversee the new technology. The first silos in the Upper North were built at Redhill and Gulnare in 1956, supplying the Ardrossan terminal. With the construction of bulk handling terminals at Wallaroo in 1956 and Port Pirie in 1957, the way was open for silos throughout the region. By 1962 there were silos at Andrews, Gladstone, Laura, Hallett, Jamestown, Caltowie, Yongala, Booleroo, Melrose, Orreroo and Wilmington. The new silos were towering landmarks; the tall white cylinders were the largest structures that had ever been built in the district and could be seen from every farm in the Hundred and beyond.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The silo structure is a strong landmark as the largest vertical structure in the township dominated by low-scale buildings.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (f) It is a notable landmark in the area.
-

REFERENCES:

Lamshed, M., *Grain is Better in Bulk*, 1962

SIR HUBERT WILKINS COTTAGE AND FARM

G:06**LOCATION:** Hallett**Place Name and Address:** Sir Hubert Wilkins Cottage and Farm, Mount Bryan East
to Collinsville Road,
Hallett**Land Description:** Allotment 50, Section 82, Hundred of Hallett**Certificate of Title:** 5457/545

OWNER: Canowie/ Guthrie Station Pty Ltd
PO Box 2, Hallett 5419

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS: HR6 - 25, 28

Sir Hubert Wilkins Cottage

SIR HUBERT WILKINS COTTAGE AND FARM**G:06**

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of the ruinous remains of the cottage farmhouse and some outbuildings and some unidentifiable piles of stone rubble.

The **cottage**, which is orientated north-south, was constructed of stone and has largely collapsed with only the southern wall being substantially intact. This features a large fireplace with a red gum lintel. The building appears to have had a gabled roof with a skillion addition on the east side. There is a large underground water tank at the south west corner. Some of the collapsed walls have apparently been pushed over in a piece and are lying more or less intact beside their foundations. A lot of building stone has been removed.

The **outbuildings** consist of:

- a three walled open shed. This stone structure has two walls still standing to a height of about 1.5 m.
- the foundation only of another barn or shed. This has two remnant upright timbers (one forked) and some handwrought iron brackets.
- the foundation only of another barn or shed. This has one upright bush post with rail holes cut into it. Part of a collapsed wall lies intact beside it.

HISTORY:

Sir Hubert Wilkins (1888-1958) pioneer cinematographer, aviator, polar explorer and eminent natural scientist, was for decades one of the most prominent South Australians on the international stage, living in the USA for much of his adult life. He was born in this stone rubble farmhouse, a product of the Strangways agricultural era, near the now-abandoned township of Mount Bryan East. In recent years Australian Geographic Society has funded archaeological investigation, reconstruction and interpretation on site.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This ruined farm complex is of cultural heritage value as the birthplace of Sir Hubert Wilkins.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (e) It is associated with a notable local personality, Sir Hubert Wilkins.

REFERENCES:

Interpretation signs on site

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL**G:07**

LOCATION: Terowie**Place Name and Address:** Soldiers Memorial Hall, Cnr. of Mitchell Street and
Frederick Street,
Terowie 5421**Land Description:** Allotment 20, Part Section 343, Hundred of Terowie**Certificate of Title:** 5230/434

OWNER: C V Hutchins
507 Victoria Road, Osborne 5017

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS: FP01 - 27

Soldiers Memorial Hall, Terowie

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL**G:07**

DESCRIPTION:

A rectangular building with a corrugated iron gable roof, a gable roof vestibule to the front, and a skillion roof rear extension with parapet side walls. Construction is of pointed sandstone with rendered quoins, window reveals and banding at cornice level. It features pointed arch windows to the front of the building, pointed arch windows and doors to the vestibule, rectangular windows and doors to the building sides.

HISTORY:

The foundation stone reads "AMDG St Josephs Memorial Hall in memory of our fallen soldiers 25 March 1920"

It now appears to be a private residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The building is important for social and architectural reasons. It is a relatively simple stone building but makes a strong contribution to the streetscape and character of the town which has numerous other significant buildings of this era and older. The style is consistent with the Hall typology of the region, with notable features such as the timber detailing to the gable end, and the stained-glass windows on the street elevation.

The Hall has provided an important and varied social service to the local community as well as providing a memorial to the local soldiers who contributed to the First World War .

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (c) It has played an important part in the life of local residents providing a venue for social activities since 1920.
- (d) It displays aesthetic merit of significance to the local area, by making a valuable contribution to the town's streetscape which features other notable buildings of a similar era.
- (e) It is associated with a notable event in being a memorial to the two World Wars.

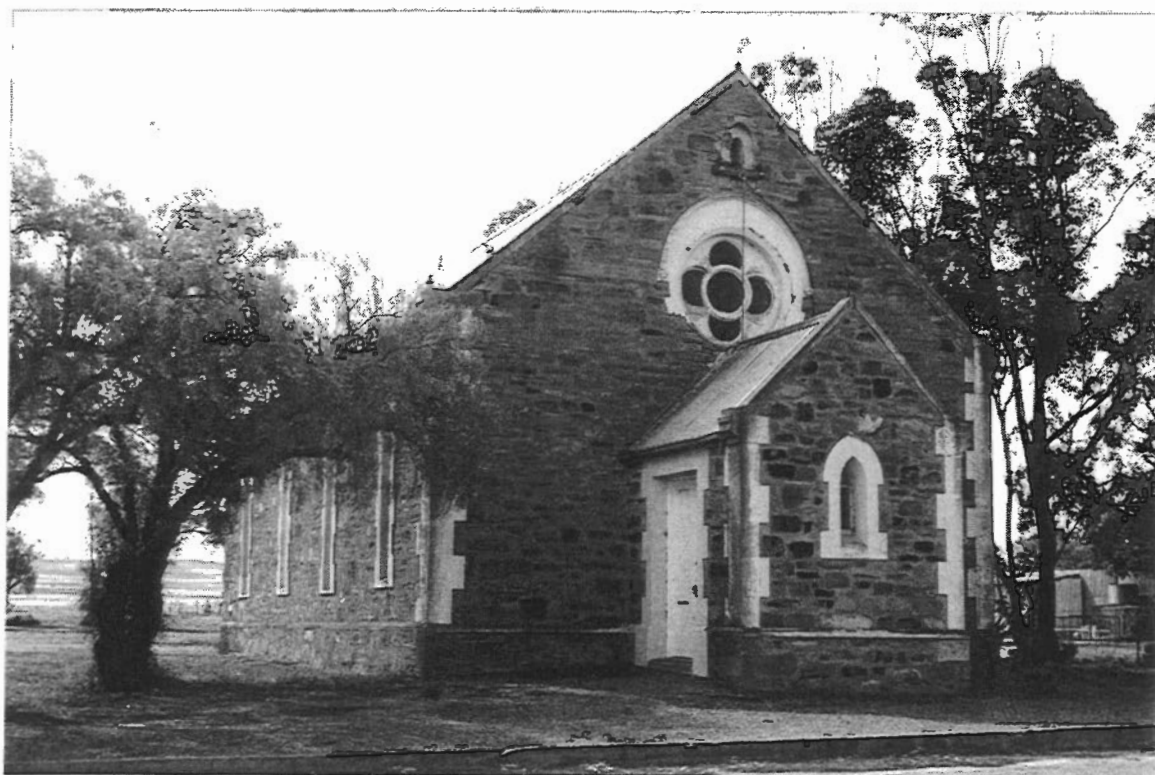
REFERENCES:

ST JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

G:08**LOCATION:** Terowie**Place Name and Address:** St John's Anglican Church, Mitchell Street,
Terowie**Land Description:** Lots 27 and 28**Certificate of Title:** 373/117

OWNER: Synod of the Anglican Church Diocese of Willochra
PO Box 96
Gladstone SA 5473

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS: FP01 - 26

St Johns Anglican Church

ST JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**G:08**

DESCRIPTION:

Sandstone four bay church with vestry. Parapetted gable roof to the nave and vestry. Pointed arch windows to sides and rose window to front facade. Quoins and window reveals are rendered and painted.

HISTORY:

The building was originally built as the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1880. It was used by the Salvation Army between 1884-1889, before being sold to the Church of England in 1890, following which a porch was added.

Appears to be currently unused.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The building has played an important part in the lives of various community groups since construction in 1880. It provided a place of worship firstly for the Primitive Methodists and then the Church of England, as well as being used by the Salvation Army for a period.

This stone building with distinctive rose window on the street facade makes a valuable contribution to the character of the town. The form, materials, and style, is consistent with other late nineteenth century church buildings in the region. Notable for the lined stone work, rose window, and textured glass in gothic windows.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (c) It has played an important part in the life of local residents, as a place of worship for various religious groups since 1880.
 - (d) It displays aesthetic merit of significance to the local area, being a late nineteenth-century Church building.
-

REFERENCES:

Woolsheds and Railheads, Visitor's Guide to the District Council of Hallett Area, District Council of Hallett Community Development Authority. p29.

STONE WALL**G:09**

LOCATION: Hallett to Jamestown Road.
(Runs alongside property called Aroona)
M.J. Robinson (information on gate).

Place Name and Address: Stone Wall, Cnr. of Whyte Yarcowie, Jamestown and
Hallett Roads,
Whyte Yarcowie

Land Description: Section 294, Hundred of Whyte

Certificate of Title: 5423/113 Stone Wall

OWNER: D K and G E Sparks
PMB Whyte Yarcowie 5420

State Heritage Status:

SHR File No.:

Other Assessments:

PHOTOGRAPHS: HR7 - 15, 16



Stone Wall

STONE WALL**G:09**

DESCRIPTION:

This is a drystone wall which runs south east - north west alongside the Hallett to Jamestown Road and then more or less at right angles across a paddock to the west-northwest.

It is about 1m in height and is constructed of flat stones with upright capstones laid at right angles. At the base it is about 600mm wide and tapers toward the top.

HISTORY:

It is not known when the wall was built. Stone walls were a common form of rural boundary and paddock fencing from first settlement of South Australia until about the 1870s, built by expert teams of wallers. They represent a time when rural labour was cheap and fencing wire was expensive. Wire fences were in use from the 1850s onward, but early wrought wire was about 6mm in diameter, expensive and heavy to transport. It was not until the 1870s that cheaper and lighter fencing wire of drawn steel became available, and the economic balance slowly tipped in favour of wire fences. Very few drystone walls were built after about 1880.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The wall has heritage value as a reminder of early pastoral practices, and of rural trade skills which are no longer practised.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) The wall displays historical themes important to the local area.
- (d) The wall demonstrates construction techniques significant to local area.

REFERENCES:

Brooks, A., *Dry Stone Walling*, 1977
Robinson, N., *Change on Change*, 1971

CANOWIE BELT BAPTIST CHURCH

G:10**LOCATION:** Canowie Belt**Place Name and Address:** Baptist Church, 13km NW of Whyte Yarcowie,
Canowie Belt**Land Description:** Part Block 491, Hundred of Whyte**Certificate of Title:** 5281/642

OWNER: P V Mattner
Jamestown 5491

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS: HR7 - 13

Canowie Belt Baptist Church

CANOWIE BELT BAPTIST CHURCH**G:10**

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a substantial building constructed of limestone and featuring red brick quoins to all openings as well as a crenellated entrance portico. It is however, in ruinous condition lacking a roof, floors, doors or windows.

HISTORY:

The settlement of Canowie Belt was established about 1903, when part of Canowie station was resumed and offered to farmers under the *Closer Settlement Act*. The Baptist church was built in 1917. There was never a town, but the church, post office, community hall and sports ground formed a focus for the agricultural community.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Canowie Belt Baptist Church is important as a reminder of many small agricultural settlements which have now vanished.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) The church displays themes important to the local area.
- (f) The church is a notable landmark in the area.

REFERENCES:

Robinson, N., *Change on Change*, 1971

GOTTLIEB'S WELL HOMESTEAD RUINS

G:11**LOCATION:** Terowie**Place Name and Address:** Gottlieb's Well Homestead Ruins, off Jamestown to Terowie Road, Terowie**Land Description:** Allotments 100 - 102, Part Section 123, Hundred of Terowie**Certificate of Title:** 5348/596

OWNER: S P and M M Matthey
Terowie 5421

State Heritage Status:**SHR File No.:****Other Assessments:**

PHOTOGRAPHS: HR7 - 33, 35

Gottlieb's Well Homestead Ruins

GOTTLIEB'S WELL HOMESTEAD RUINS**G:11**

DESCRIPTION:

Only a stone water tank and some stone foundations of the homestead and a cellar remain. The homestead appears to have been a two roomed cottage orientated north-south with a chimney at the northern end and a cellar under the southern room. The cellar measures approximately 4 x 5m and has stone access stairs. It is now filled with rubble and remnants of a cast iron stove. A mining kibble (bucket) was noted to the immediate north of the house site. A large stone tank and stock trough are located to the south east of the house site.

HISTORY:

Gottlieb's Well Run was taken up by James Logan after the *Waste Lands Act* created pastoral leases in 1851. The homestead was established at the well, about 5km southwest of the later site of Terowie (surveyed 1878). In 1860 the property and Eldoratrilla to the north were bought by Alexander McCulloch and managed jointly. Gottlieb's Well homestead was probably only an outstation from that time onward, but was also well-known as a watering stop on the road north-east. The Nomenclature Committee changed the name to Parnggi Well in 1918. There seems to be no record of who Gottlieb was.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Gottlieb's Well Homestead Ruins have heritage value as the remaining evidence of the first pastoral occupation of the Terowie-Petersburg district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) Displays themes important to the local area.

REFERENCES:

Cockburn, R., *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia*, 1925
Mattey, R., *Deceptive Lands*, 1968
Robinson, N., *Change on Change*, 1971

6.0 Heritage Assessment Reports: Historic (Conservation) Zones

6.1 Historic (Conservation) Zones

In determining Historic (Conservation) Zones, the brief specifies that such zones should 'possess a distinctive historic, architectural or other character which it is desirable to protect and enhance through the Development Plan, while not necessarily exhibiting the exceptional merit required of a State Heritage Area.'

Designation of a Historic (Conservation) Zone usually relies on the integrity of the built form and its interaction with spaces, buildings, topography, plantings and street pattern. The combination of these elements constitutes the historic character of the zone.

The main purpose of designating Historic (Conservation) Zones is to ensure that their character is not lost through uncontrolled demolition or alteration of buildings or other contributing elements without review by the relevant planning authority (such as the local Council).

Three Historic (Conservation) Zones were identified in the Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section) Regional Council.

- Hallett Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Terowie Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Whyte Yarcowie Historic (Conservation) Zone

Terowie was nominated for consideration as a State Heritage Area in the *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* in 1996. That recommendation has been reviewed by the survey team for this project. Based on the survey team's experience and comparative assessment of similar towns across the entire Upper North region, it was decided that Terowie did not warrant consideration as a State Heritage Area but should be considered as a Historic (Conservation) Zone.

6.2 Hallett Historic (Conservation) Zone

6.2.1 Description of Zone

Hallett is a typical frontier town, with a Government-planned grid and surrounding parklands. Early buildings, including a hotel, chapel, school, shops, Institute and residences, still survive and are testimony to the town's establishment. Later development includes shops, houses, a War Memorial, a former Masonic Hall, a new Institute/Council building and a modern petrol station.

The proposed Hallett Historic (Conservation) Zone incorporates most of the core of the town of Hallett. The area is bounded by East Terrace, both sides of Richard Street, West/Jessie/Alfred Streets and including Lots 79-82 to the south of Julia Street.

6.2.2 State Heritage Places

There are no State Heritage Places in the proposed zone.

6.2.3 Places of Local Heritage Value

- Council Chambers, Lot 47 Alfred Street (G:03)
- Former Police Cells, Lot 33 John Street (G:04)

6.2.4 Contributory Places

- Hallett Hotel, Lot 357 Jamestown Road

- Hallett Uniting Church, Lot 80 John Street
- Hallett Primary School, Lot 64 & 69 John Street
- Former Hallett Institute, Part Lot 75 Julia Street
- War Memorial, Lot 47 Alfred Street (H: 17)
- Catholic Church, Lot 23 Alfred Street (H: 14)
- Hallett Post Office, Lot 34 Alfred Street (H: 15)
- Former General Store, Lot 56 Alfred Street (H: 16)
- Williams Store, Lot 20 Jessie Street (H: 20)
- Gates to Recreation Ground, Lot 189 West Terrace (H: 26)

Other significant shops and residences make an important contribution to the historic character of the Zone.

6.2.5 History

The following historical account has been extracted from Danvers Architects, *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* (1996) and partially edited.

Hallett was established in the late 1860s as a service centre for north-bound traffic, and for the surrounding pastoral and agricultural properties. The earliest building was the Wildongoleeche Hotel, named after the local run which had been established by the Halletts in the early 1840s, which in turn was called by the aboriginal name for the area. The hotel was built by James Mann in 1869, and served as a resting place for travellers, as well as a meeting place for locals.

The Government surveyed the town of Hallett in 1870 employing a north-south grid pattern which made allowances for parkland around the core, but did not incorporate the existing hotel. One of the early buildings to be erected in the new town was a general store and post office, now known as Williams' Store. By the late 1870s, development in the town was accelerating with the construction of a Bible Christian Chapel (1877), a School (constructed in 1878, opened 1879) and an Institute (1879). Thus the core of the frontier town was established by the end of the 1870s, and the town continued to develop and expand as further services were required.

Another important building of the late 1870s was the railway station. The railway to Hallett from Burra and Adelaide opened in 1878. The railways made a big difference to the communications and transport possibilities within the town of Hallett, also providing an outlet for local produce such as wheat, wool and gold. The citizens of Hallett had to fight to prevent the railways from bypassing the town, and achieved the current station, established in 1878, which lies about one kilometre south of the town centre.

The closing of the railway station meant the loss of important communication links. However, the convenience of road transport along the Barrier Highway ensures the continuing export of local produce and import of goods.

6.2.6 Land Use

The zone comprises the core of the town of Hallett. The layout, land division and built form is typical of a South Australian frontier town. There is an even grid pattern of streets with blocks neatly subdivided into allotments, many of which have never been built on. Like Adelaide, the town blocks are bounded by North, East, South and West Terraces, which are then surrounded by parklands. The inner streets commemorate the district's earliest settlers and their family; John and Alfred Hallett, and John's children Richard, Jessie and Julia.

The Barrier Highway runs along the main street of Hallett and is called Alfred Street. Along Alfred Street lie many of the town's commercial buildings, with some old shops also on Jessie Street, the direct route to the Jamestown Road. The secondary streets which run parallel and perpendicular to the main street contain mostly vacant lots or

residences, as well as a church, school, old police station and recreation ground. Rather oddly, the town's earliest and principal hotel is not located within the town grid, but is situated beyond the western parklands, along the Jamestown Road.

6.2.7 Built Form

The following section on Built Form has been extracted from Danvers Architects,, *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* (1996) and partially edited.

Along Alfred Street the predominant building types are the commercial and public buildings. Most of the shops are single-storeyed stone constructions with corrugated-iron roofs and verandahs, and fixed-glass timber-framed windows. Other important constructions along Alfred Street include the two Institute buildings, the War Memorial, former Masonic Hall (now Catholic Church) and the Post Office.

West of Alfred Street, is West Terrace with residences along its east side, and the large recreation ground and parkland to the west. Houses are from a variety of periods, and demonstrate late nineteenth century and early twentieth century construction.

To the east of Alfred Street, John Street and East Terrace lie parallel, and contain a mixture of houses and vacant blocks, as well as some public buildings, including a church and church hall, school and police station.

Most of the houses were built in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and employ simple stone construction, usually with stone or brick dressings, brick chimneys and a symmetrical facade. All cottages have gabled corrugated iron roofs, and most have verandahs, usually bull-nosed. Timber has been used for doors and window-frames, and the windows are typically double-hung sashes.

The public, ecclesiastical and institutional structures which can be found on Alfred and John Streets vary in design according to their function and construction period. The Institutes are both simple Classical buildings built of local stone. The Uniting Church employs simple Victorian Romanesque details; while the former Masonic Hall has a flavour of pre-Christian Classicism as well as the typical Masonic feature of a door-less front wall. All of these public buildings employ styling which is typical of their original functions, and each has its own historic character.

There are few fences in this rural town, and the level of landscaping is very simple. The predominant tree-type is eucalyptus, with occasional conifers and pepper trees.

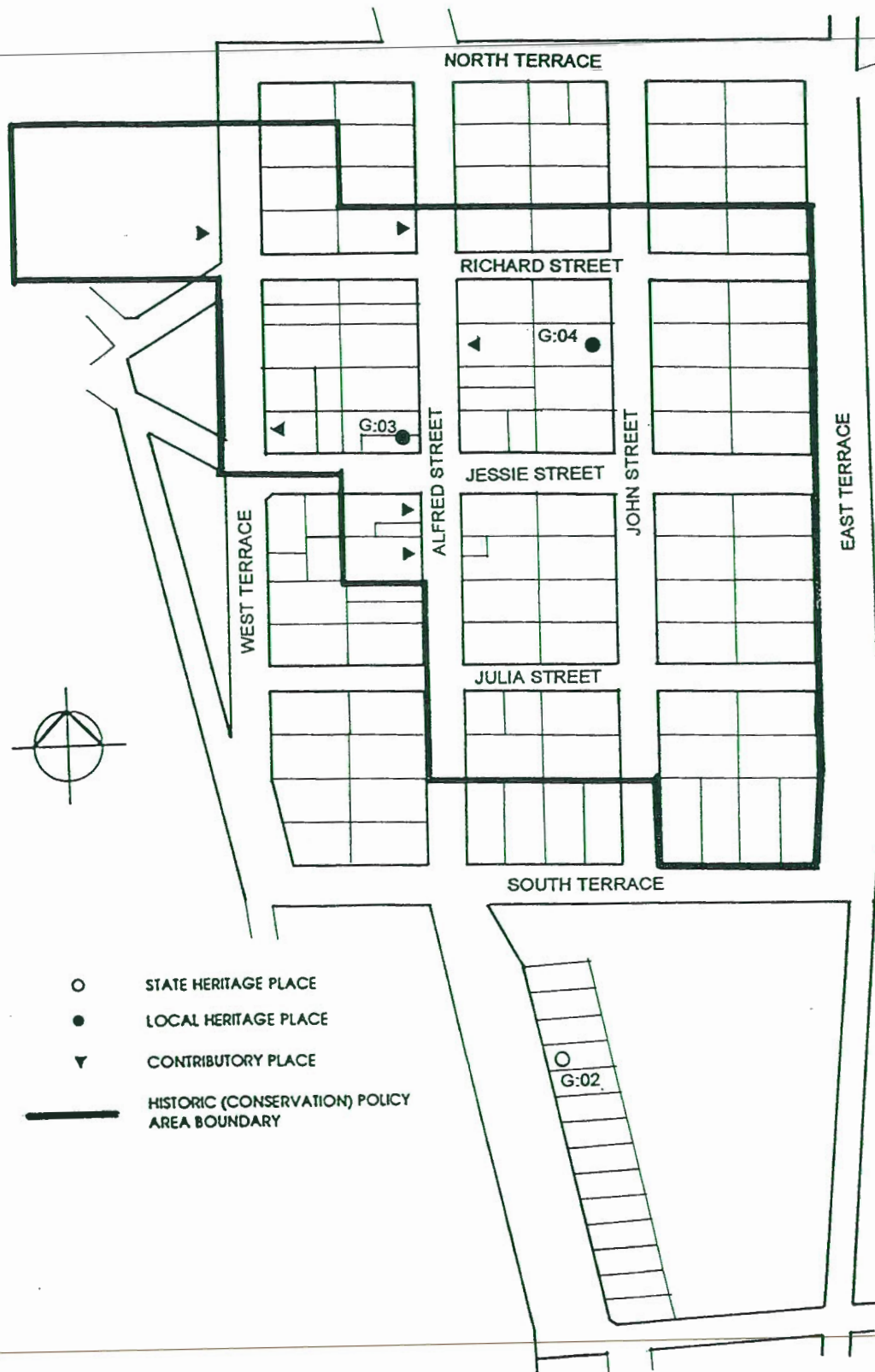
6.2.8 Recommendation

The core area of Hallett is considered to possess a distinctive historical character formed by the interaction between the built form, spaces, plantings and general street pattern of the area. It is important that any refurbishment or replacement of buildings, or new development within the defined area, be undertaken in sympathy with the historic character of the core and the town as a whole.

It is therefore recommended that an Historic (Conservation) Zone be created for the core area of Hallett (as defined by the boundaries shown on the following location plan).

Photographs

FP 01 - 01-16 Inclusive.
FP 17 - 22-24



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
 HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE: HALLETT

Photographs



Alfred Street, Hallett



Hallett Uniting Church, John Street, Hallett

6.3 Terowie Historic (Conservation) Zone

6.3.1 Description of Zone

The proposed Terowie Historic (Conservation) Zone is a large area incorporating most of the existing structures within the town of Terowie. The area is bounded by East Terrace, Aver Street, Packer/Taylor/Hoskin Streets and Jeffrey/Packer Streets.

6.3.2 State Heritage Places

Places within the Terowie Historic (Conservation) Zone which are entered in, or recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register are:

- CWA Building, Main Street (Recommended) (G:01)
- Terowie Cell Block, Terowie Oval (TER:001)
- Ford Brothers' Store, Lot 527 Main Street (TER:002)
- Former E S and A Bank, Lot 41 Main Street (TER:003)
- Terowie Railway Station, Railway Reserve, Railway Terrace (TER:004)

6.3.3 Places of Local Heritage Value

- Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Cnr. of Mitchell Street and Frederick Street (G:07)
- St John's Anglican Church, Lot 167 Mitchell Street (G:08)

6.3.4 Contributory Places

- Terowie Institute, Lot 4 Main Street
- Terowie Catholic Church, Lot 167 Main Street
- Terowie Primary School, Lot 453 Main Street
- Former Uniting Church, Lot 20 Mitchell Street
- Former Baptist Church, Lot 29 Mitchell Street
- Terowie Hotel, Part Lots 39 and 40 Main Street
- War Memorial, Besanko Street
- Group of three shops, Lot 8 Main Street
- Simpson Bros./Stephenson's Store, Lot 10 Main Street
- Former National Bank, Lot 39 Main Street
- Former Police Station, Lot 254 Main Street
- Former Eye Hospital, Lot 257 Main Street
- Hidden Water's Emporium, Lot 516 Main Street
- Former Coffee Palace/Temperance Hotel, Lot 520 Main Street
- Former Terowie Hospital, Lot 131 Mitchell Street
- Former St Joseph's Convent, Lot 276 Mitchell Street
- Foreman's House, Railway Yards Section 412 Railway Reserve
- Foreman's House, Railway Yards Section 468 Railway Reserve
- Ammunition Bunker, Railway Yards Railway Reserve
- Former Post Office, Railway Terrace

Other significant shops and residences make an important contribution to the historic character of the Zone.

6.3.5 History

[The following historical account has been extracted from Danvers Architects, *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* (1996) and partially edited.]

The town of Terowie was established in the early 1870s as a service centre for north-bound traffic. Terowie owes its birth to one man, John Aver Mitchell; and its subsequent growth and success to its position on a major South Australian transport route, and later, to its important position within the South Australian rail network.

John Aver Mitchell (1833-1879) is widely acknowledged to be the founder of Terowie. He and his family arrived in South Australia in 1847, and settled in the Marrabel area. Mitchell turned his hand to many things, and lived in various places including Kapunda and Hallett, before establishing himself in the Terowie area.

In 1872, Mitchell selected Section 158 from the recently proclaimed Hundred of Terowie. This land had previously been part of McCulloch's Gottlieb's Well sheep run, the lease of which had been resumed by the Government and opened for credit selection. Mitchell planted wheat on his land, but soon turned to other ideas for a livelihood. The growing amount of northward traffic passing through his section required services, and he is believed to have established an underground store or possible sly-grog shop at the side of the track as early as 1872.

He soon built two substantial stone buildings close to one another, the Hotel which was licensed on the 7 May 1874; and a chapel which probably served a variety of functions including as a general meeting place. The hotel and chapel are considered to be Terowie's earliest buildings, but it was not long before a smithy and store were also constructed near the hotel. To ensure the growth and success of his infant town, Mitchell donated land and money for a school and a Methodist Chapel, both of which were erected in 1877.

The fact that the young town of Terowie offered much needed services to the northward traffic, as well as to the growing number of local settlers, secured its future prosperity. By the end of the 1870s over 500 people had settled in the town. Subsequent fluctuations in population had two main causes: the times of depression which affected local production, state-wide production and hence local services; and the rise and fall of railway operations, which reached high points in the 1880s (with the Silverton/Broken Hill Traffic), the 1940s (Military manoeuvres) and the 1950s (Leigh Creek Coal). The 1970 bypassing of the Terowie break-of-gauge sounded the death knell for the town's prosperity.

This history, of massive boom and prosperity in the 1880s, but then a subsequent dip in popularity followed by later peaks of a similar height has, to a large extent, dictated the face of Terowie today. Almost all of the buildings in the core of the town were constructed before the turn of the century. Lack of a steadily rising population led to there being no necessity for new buildings to be built after the 1880s, as the old ones were built during a wave of optimism, and then rarely outgrown.

Therefore, within the core of the town, very few twentieth century buildings have been built, and few modern alterations and additions have been required. Terowie survives as a fascinating nineteenth century commercial and residential time capsule. However, it is also a living town, with a small number of interested residents trying to retain their unique heritage.

6.3.6 Land Use

The area comprises the core and earliest development in the town of Terowie, the most significant town in the District of Hallett. The layout, land division and built form is typical of a South Australian frontier town. The area is predominantly residential with commercial development along the Main Street, and a former industrial area within the railway yards.

6.3.7 Built Form

The following section on Built Form has been extracted from Danvers Architects, *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* (1996) and partially edited.

Along the Main Street the predominant building types are commercial and public buildings. Most are single-storey stone constructions with corrugated iron roofs and

verandahs, and fixed-glass timber-framed windows. Many of the shops stand in groups, with some, such as Ford's General Store, standing separate from other commercial buildings.

To the west, Mitchell Street lies parallel to Main Street, and also sports a large number of public buildings, including several churches, a hall, a former Catholic school and convent and the former Terowie Hospital. There are also several residences on the street, as well as a large number of undeveloped blocks. West of Mitchell Street is a mixture of small residences and vacant lots.

Most of the houses were built in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and employ simple stone construction, usually with red-brick chimneys and a symmetrical facade. The roof construction of the residences varies, with many cottages employing skillion roofs, and others with gabled roofs. A variety of verandah styles are also found.

The public, ecclesiastical and institutional structures on Main and Mitchell Streets vary in design depending on the function. The Institute is a Classical building, designed by an Adelaide architect to provide the young town with optimism and high quality cultural identity. Rather unusually, the largest bank in the town was not built in a robust classical style, but employs Victorian Tudor form and detailing, a rare departure for a rural bank. The surviving churches of the town are all of solid stone construction with simple Gothic detailing and pitched galvanised-iron roofs.

The forms and materials used in most of the shops and houses in Terowie are those which are common to many other Mid-North towns. The main interest to be found amongst the commercial and residential areas of Terowie, are their particularly high integrity as a surviving example of a nineteenth century boom frontier town.

The other important aspect of Terowie is the disused rail-yards. This area was at the heart of Terowie's prosperous and successful history, and lies one block to the east of Main Street. There is little remaining fabric of the yards which once stretched for nearly three kilometres. Two stone buildings survive at the site of the station, as well as a platform with two plaques marking historic events. Other structures include two foreman's cottages, a water tower and an ammunition bunker. These are all important as surviving relics of the historically significant Terowie railway yards.

Landscaping is simple with few street trees. Trees have been planted along North Street, in the railway yards, around the oval, and in the small picnic area next to the Country Women's Association Building. Another interesting landscape element within the zone is the Arid Lands Botanic Garden on the Main Street, created in 1991.

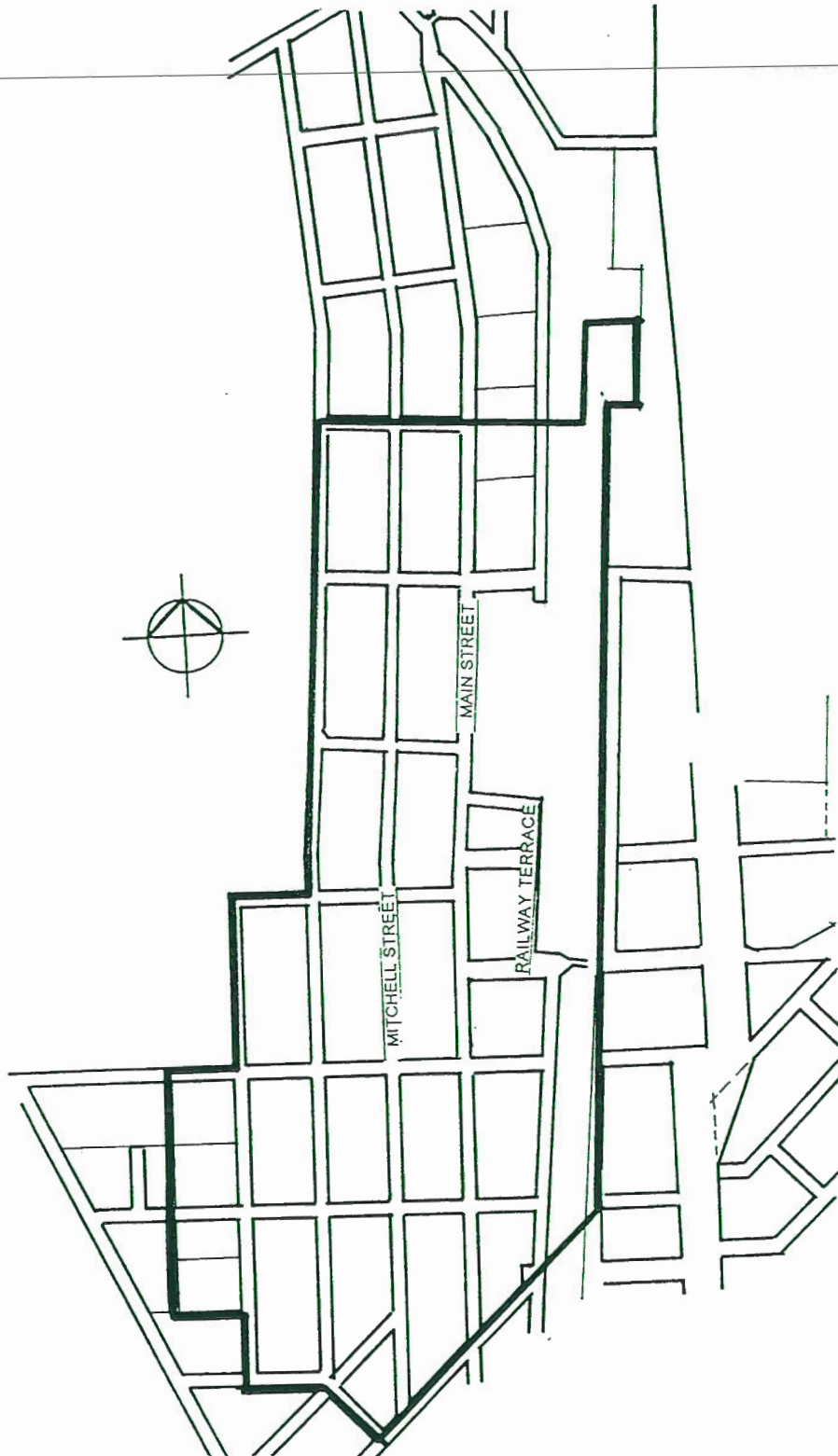
6.3.8 Recommendation

The residential and commercial core area of Terowie is considered to possess a distinctive historical character formed by the interaction between the built form, spaces and plantings of the area. It is important that any refurbishment or replacement of buildings, or new development within the defined area, be undertaken in sympathy with the historic character of the core and the town as a whole.

It is therefore recommended that an Historic (Conservation) Zone be created for the residential and commercial core of Terowie (as defined by the boundaries shown on the following location plan).

Photographs

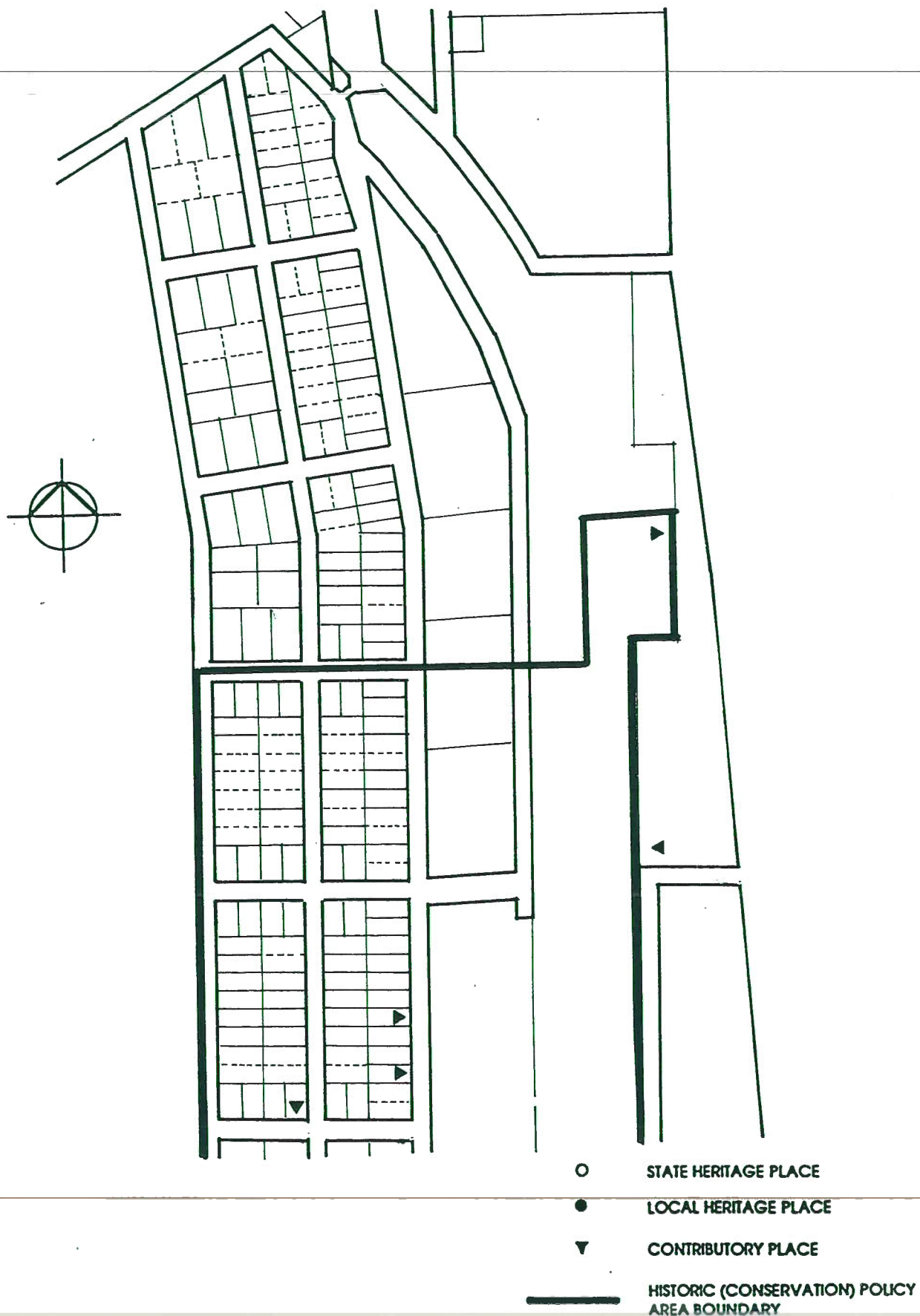
FP 01 - 17-30 Inclusive.
FP 11 - 23, 24



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
(former DC of Hallett Section)
HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE: TEROWIE (SEE FOLLOWING DETAILED PLANS)

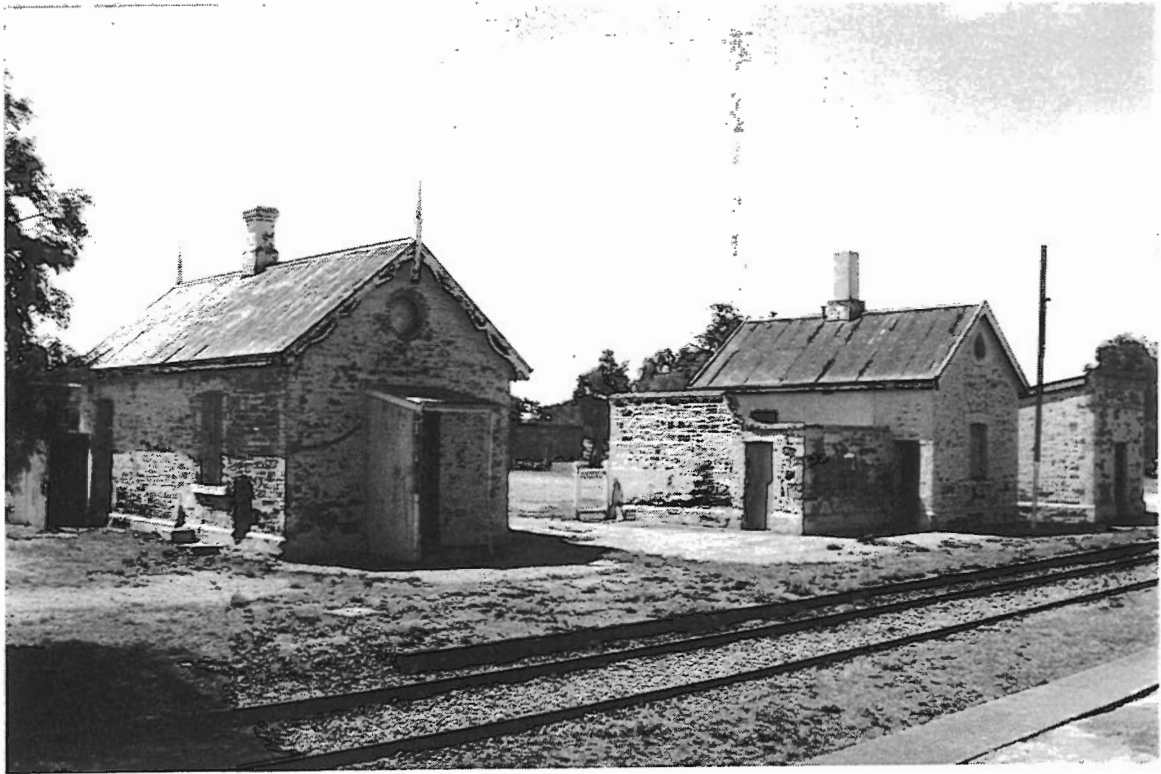


UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE: TEROWIE (LOWER)



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE: TEROWIE (UPPER)

Photographs



Railway Buildings, Terowie



Imperial Hotel, Terowie

6.4 Whyte Yarcowie Historic (Conservation) Zone

6.4.1 Description of Zone

The town of Whyte Yarcowie lies between Terowie and Uooloo, at the eastern side of the Barrier Highway.

The proposed Whyte Yarcowie Historic (Conservation) Zone incorporates the historic core of the town, being bounded by the Barrier Highway (Railway Terrace) and North Terrace, both sides of Fifth Street, Third Street and West Terrace.

6.4.2 State Heritage Places

There are no State Heritage Places in the proposed zone.

6.4.3 Places of Local Heritage Value

There are no Local Heritage Places in the proposed zone.

6.4.4 Contributory Places

- Whyte Yarcowie Uniting Church, Part Lot 50 Fifth Street
- Whyte Yarcowie Hotel, Lot 75/77 Second Street
- Whyte Yarcowie School, Lot 26 Fifth Street
- Former Shop, Lot 72 Main Road
- Former Police Station and Cells, Lot 85 Main Road
- Whyte Yarcowie Post Office, Lot 86 Main Road

Other shops and residences make an important contribution to the historic character of the Zone.

6.4.5 History

The following historical account has been extracted from Danvers Architects, *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* (1996) and partially edited.

The hundred of Whyte was proclaimed in 1869, and the town of Yarcowie was proclaimed five years later, in 1874. Within the next few years, Yarcowie developed quickly, mostly owing to its position on the main north Stock Route, as well as its place at the heart of an agricultural and pastoral area. However, despite the fact that by the end of its first three years the town already had a substantial flour mill, a school and a chapel as well as shops and a post office, and enthusiasm was high, the town did not approach the heights of Terowie, or even achieve the range of services found at Hallett.

After its rapid establishment, Yarcowie reached and maintained a relatively stable population of one to two hundred, briefly doubling in size during the 1920s, when it became the focal town for a largely unsuccessful soldier's settlement scheme. The nineteenth century second pub, and the flour mill, were demolished in 1906 and 1920 respectively. However, many of the shops, houses and public buildings which were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries still survive to remind us of the town's history, and its position as a reasonably important rural service town.

6.4.6 Land Use

The zone comprises the core of the existing development in Whyte Yarcowie, a town which has been built adjoining the south-east edge of the Barrier Highway, a major South Australian arterial road. The layout and land division is typical of a South Australian frontier town. The grid pattern of streets has its blocks neatly subdivided into

allotments, many of which have never been developed. Like Adelaide, the town blocks are bounded by North, East, South and West Terraces, which are then surrounded by parklands. A 'Main Road' passes north-south through the middle of the town, and at the centre a split square of communal land has been designated McCulloch Square. This commemorates the former owner of the Gottlieb's Well run, which included the land on which Yarcowie was built. No other local settlers have been commemorated by the streets, as these have been given the functional names of Railway Terrace and First to Sixth Streets.

The town comprises a rather arbitrary mixture of public and domestic buildings interspersed with vacant blocks. Two of the towns features of interest which do not fall within the Historic (Conservation) Zone are the relatively imposing Catholic Church, which has been sited several blocks to the south of the town centre, and the local cemetery which is located a kilometre to the south-east of the town centre.

6.4.7 Built Form

The following section on Built Form has been extracted from Danvers Architects., *District Council of Hallett Heritage Survey* (1996) and partially edited.

Most of the public buildings in Whyte Yarcowie are simpler and on a smaller scale than those in the larger neighbouring towns of Terowie and Hallett. Generally materials and construction are similar, with the main building material being stone, and detailing including stone or brick dressings; corrugated-iron gable roofs; verandahs to shops and houses (usually bull-nosed); double-hung sash windows with timber frames; and timber doors, door-frames and verandah posts.

A comparison between the existing town and its original plan provides an interesting study of initial Government optimism unmatched to an eventual relatively low level of development. The spaces and vacant block form part of the character of the zone.

Fences are all low, and vary from timber picket, wire and corrugated iron. Landscaping is simple, comprising mostly eucalyptus trees and some grassed areas alongside unsealed streets.

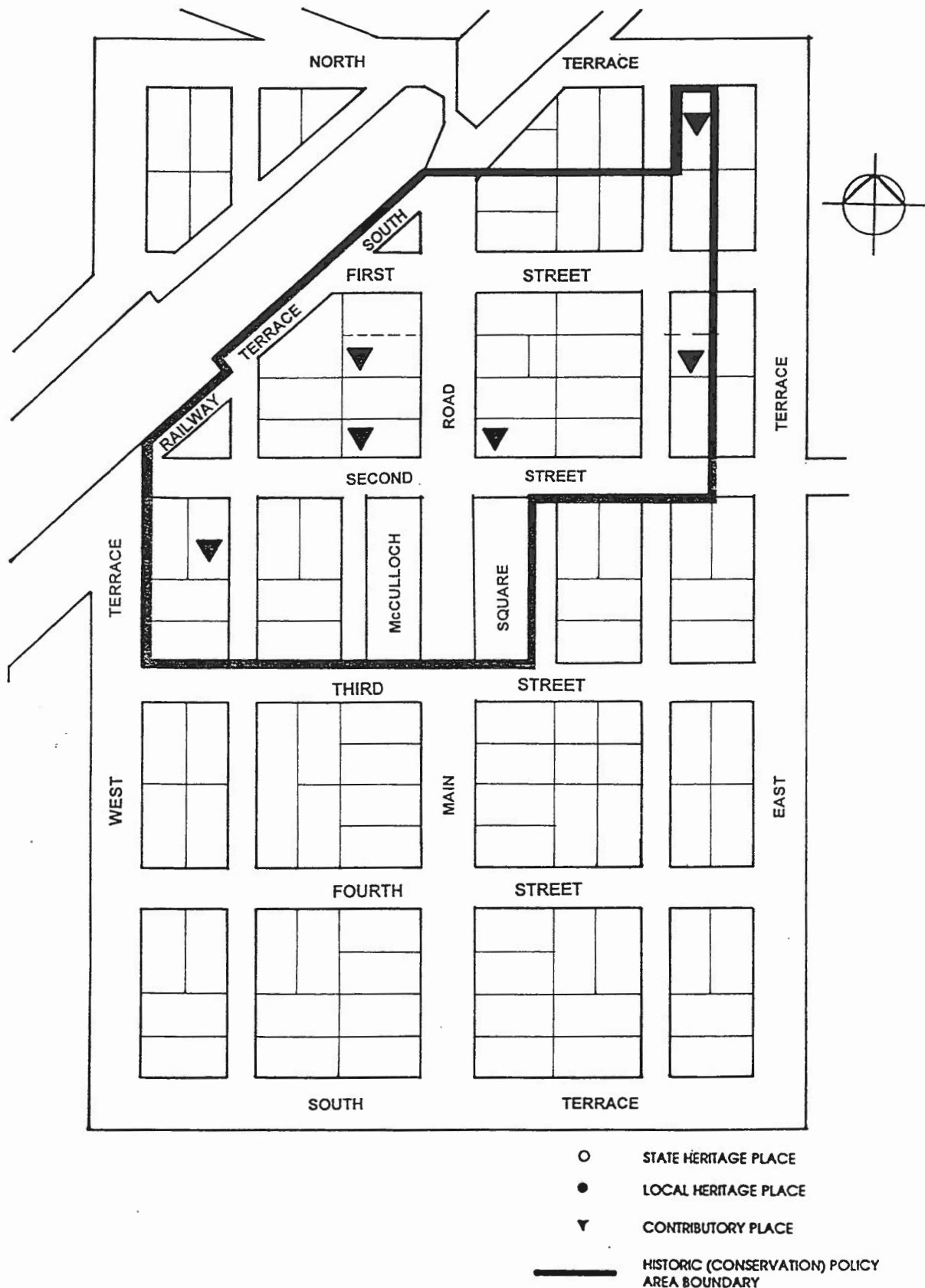
6.4.8 Recommendation

The residential and commercial core area of Whyte Yarcowie is considered to possess a distinctive historical character formed by the interaction between the built form, spaces and plantings of the area. It is important that any refurbishment or replacement of buildings, or new development within the defined area, be undertaken in sympathy with the historic character of the core and the town as a whole.

It is therefore recommended that an Historic (Conservation) Zone be created for the residential and commercial core of Whyte Yarcowie (as defined by the boundaries shown on the following location plan).

Photographs

FP 05 2-9 inclusive



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE: WHYTE-YARCOWIE

Photographs



Former Shops, Whyte Yarcowie



Bird Hotel, Whyte Yarcowie

7.0 Summary List of Heritage Places in Regional Council of Goyder

(former District Council of Hallett section)

This section contains a list of places identified during the fieldwork. It was an essential tool in making decisions about recommendations for State and Local Heritage Places. The list includes places currently entered in the State Heritage Register, places recommended for entry in the Register and places considered to be of local heritage value.

The following explains how to use the list:

PLACE NO:	This is the place's identification number on the maps.
PLACE:	This is the name of the place in current use or as generally known. Otherwise it is a short descriptive name, or its best-known former historical name.
ADDRESS	Location of the place.
CURRENT STATUS:	This refers to existing listings in formal and informal registers. SHR State Heritage Register (Registered) SHN State Heritage Register (Nominated) SHI State Heritage Register (Identified) RNE Register of the National Estate NT National Trust of South Australia (Classified List, Recorded List or on File).
RECOMMENDATION:	The suggested registration status of the place given by this Survey. R Currently Entered in the State Heritage Register S Places Nominated by this Survey for entry in the SHR L Places of local heritage value

Maps and plans showing the location of all these places follow. The location of existing State Heritage places are also shown on the maps.

State Heritage Places

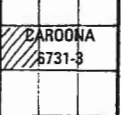
An asterisk indicates that the Place is already entered in the State Heritage Register.

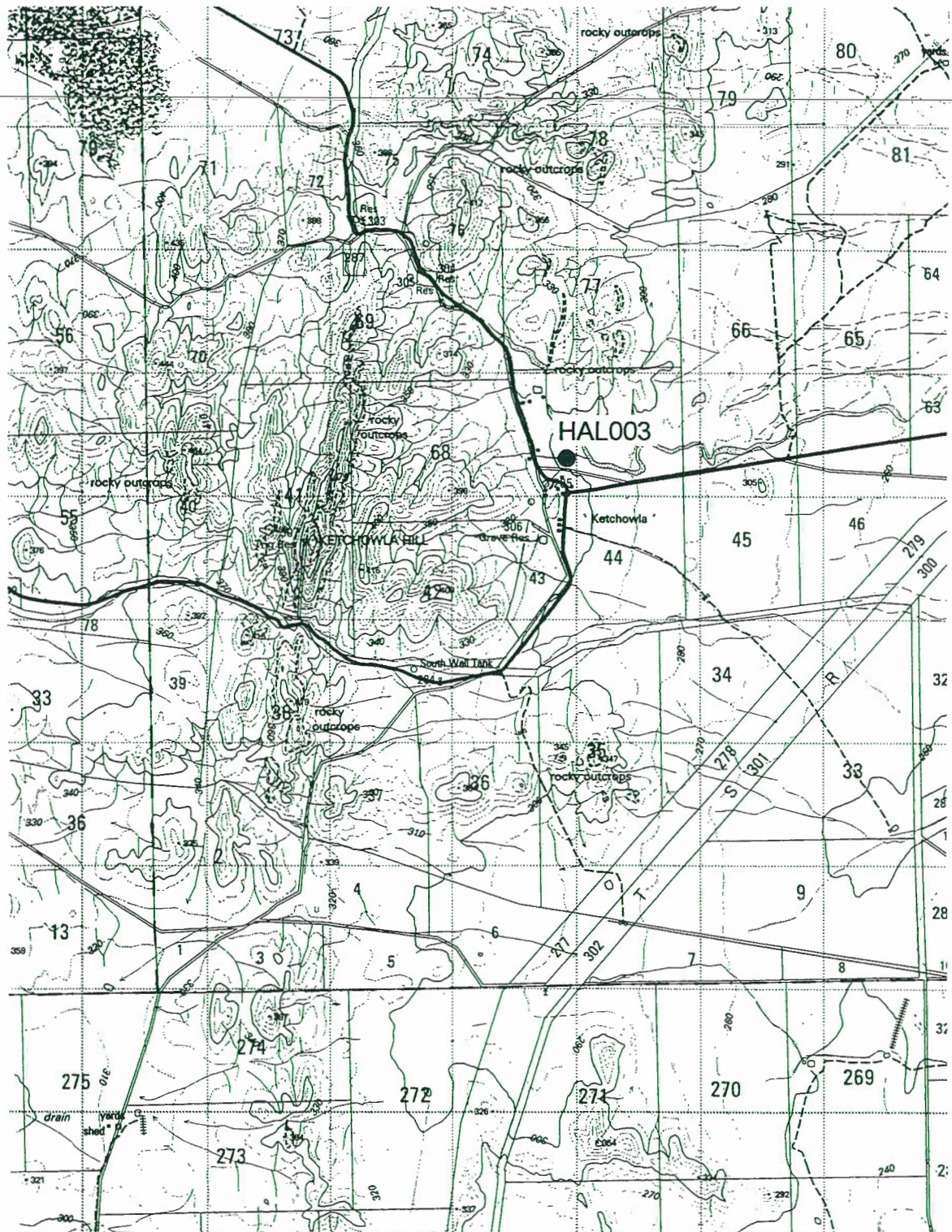
Place No	Place	Address	Town	Current Status	Reco
HAL:001	*Cappeedee Homestead and Woolshed	near Hallett	Hallett	SHR	R
HAL:002	*Ulooloo Homestead, Dairies and Hut	near Hallett	Hallett	SHR	R
HAL:003	*Ketchowla Woolshed, Old Homestead and Outbuildings	via Hallett	Hallett	SHR	R
MTB:001	*Collinsville Homestead Complex,	Dare's Hill Tourist Route	near Mount Bryan East	SHR	R
MTB:002	*Piltimittiappa Homestead Ruins	Dare's Hill Tourist Route	near Collinsville, via Mount Bryan	SHR	R
TER:001	*Cell Block Terowie Oval	Besanko Street	Terowie	SHR	R
TER:002	*Shop, (former Ford Brothers Store)	Main Street	Terowie	SHR	R
TER:003	*Former ES and A Bank	Main Street	Terowie	SHR	R
TER:004	*Terowie Railway Station	Railway Terrace	Terowie	SHR	R
TER:005	*Former Smokehouse	near Terowie	Terowie	SHR	R
WHY:001	*Mungibbie Homestead	near Whyte Yarcowie	Whyte Yarcowie	SHR	R
G:01	CWA Building	Main Street	Terowie		S
G:02	St Catherine's Anglican Church	Alfred Street	Hallett		S

Local Heritage Places

Place No	Place	Address	Town	Current Status	Reco
G:03	Council Chambers	Alfred Street	Hallett		L
G:04	Police Cells	Lot 33 John Street	Hallett		L
G:05	Silos	Government Road	Hallett		L
G:06	Sir Hubert Wilkins Site	Mount Bryan East to Collinsville Road	Hallett		L
G:07	Soldiers Memorial Hall	Cnr. of Mitchell and Frederick Streets	Terowie		L
G:08	St John's Anglican Church	Mitchell Street	Terowie		L
G:09	Stone Wall	Cnr. of Whyte Yarcowie, Jamestown and Hallett Roads	Whyte Yarcowie		L
G:10	Baptist Church	13km NW of Whyte Yarcowie	Canowie Belt		L
G:11	Gottlieb's Well Homestead Ruins	off Jamestown to Terowie Road	Terowie		L



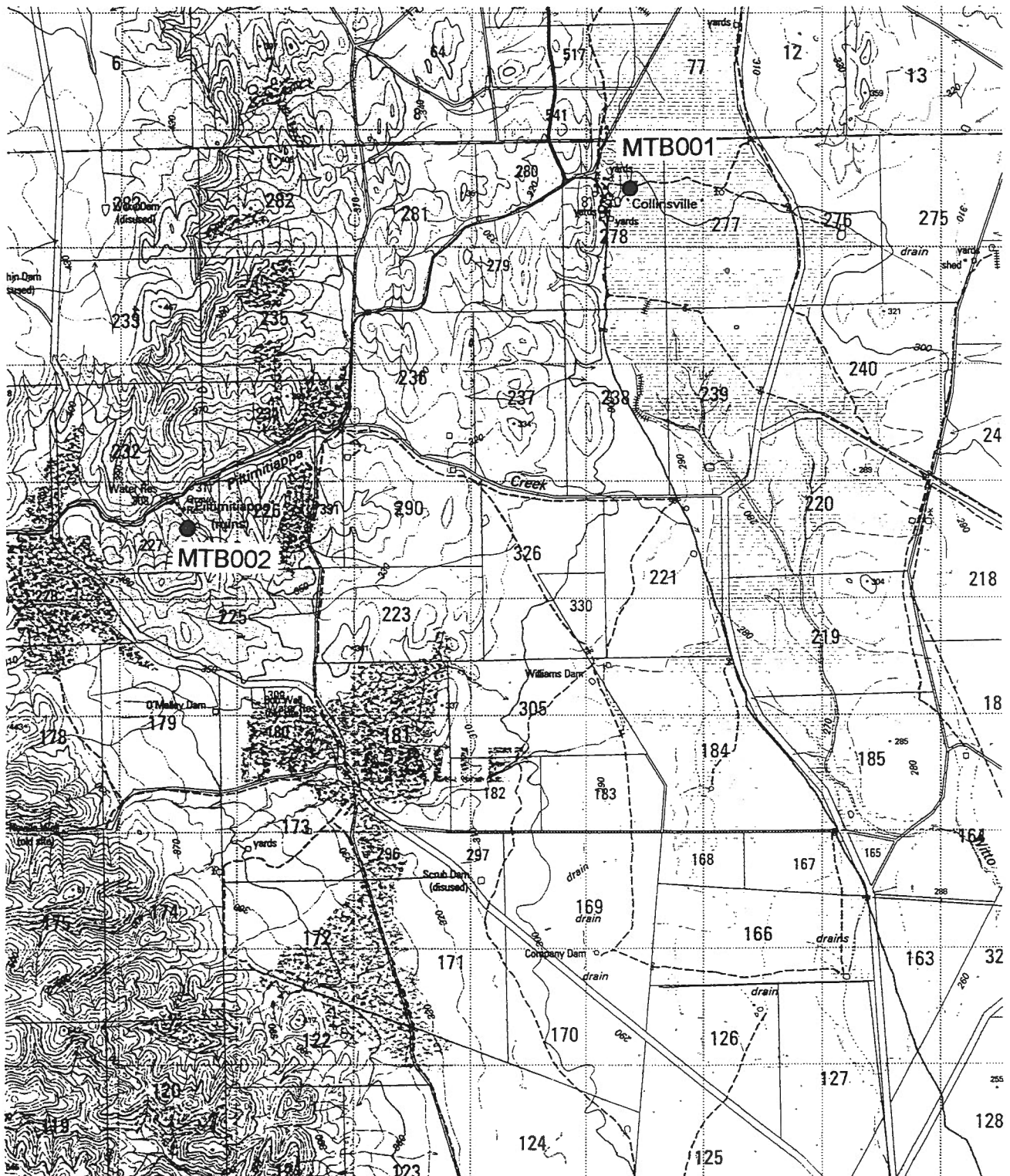
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HALLETT 6631-2	 PAROONA 6731-3	WILLARA 6731-2
BURRA 6630-1	MONGOLATA 6730-4	NEWIKIE 6730-1



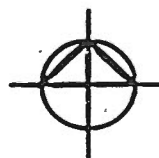
UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES
LOCATION MAP
 Scale 1:50,000



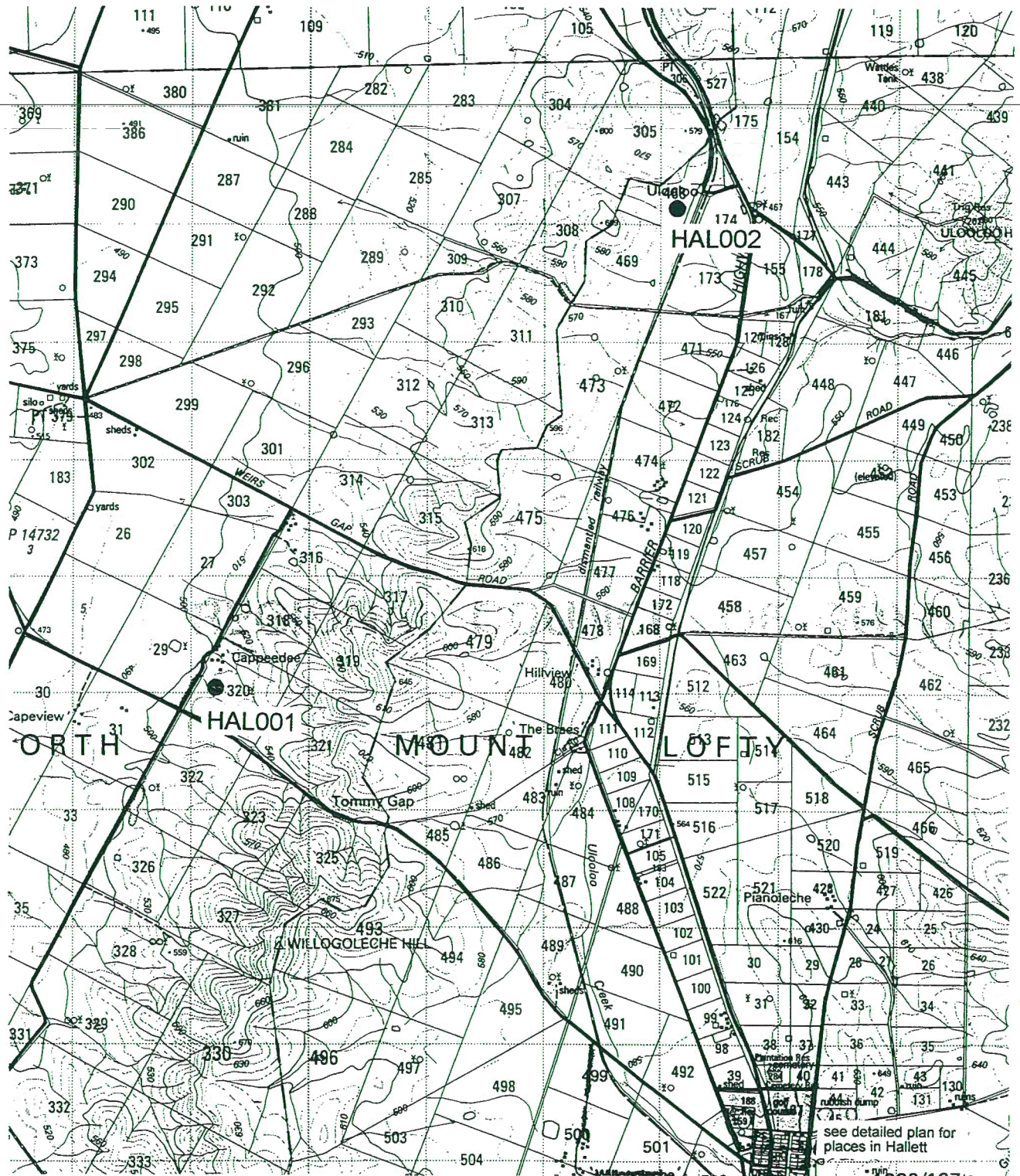
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BURRA 6630-1	MONGOLATA 6730-4	NEWIKIE 6730-1



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
(former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES
LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:50,000



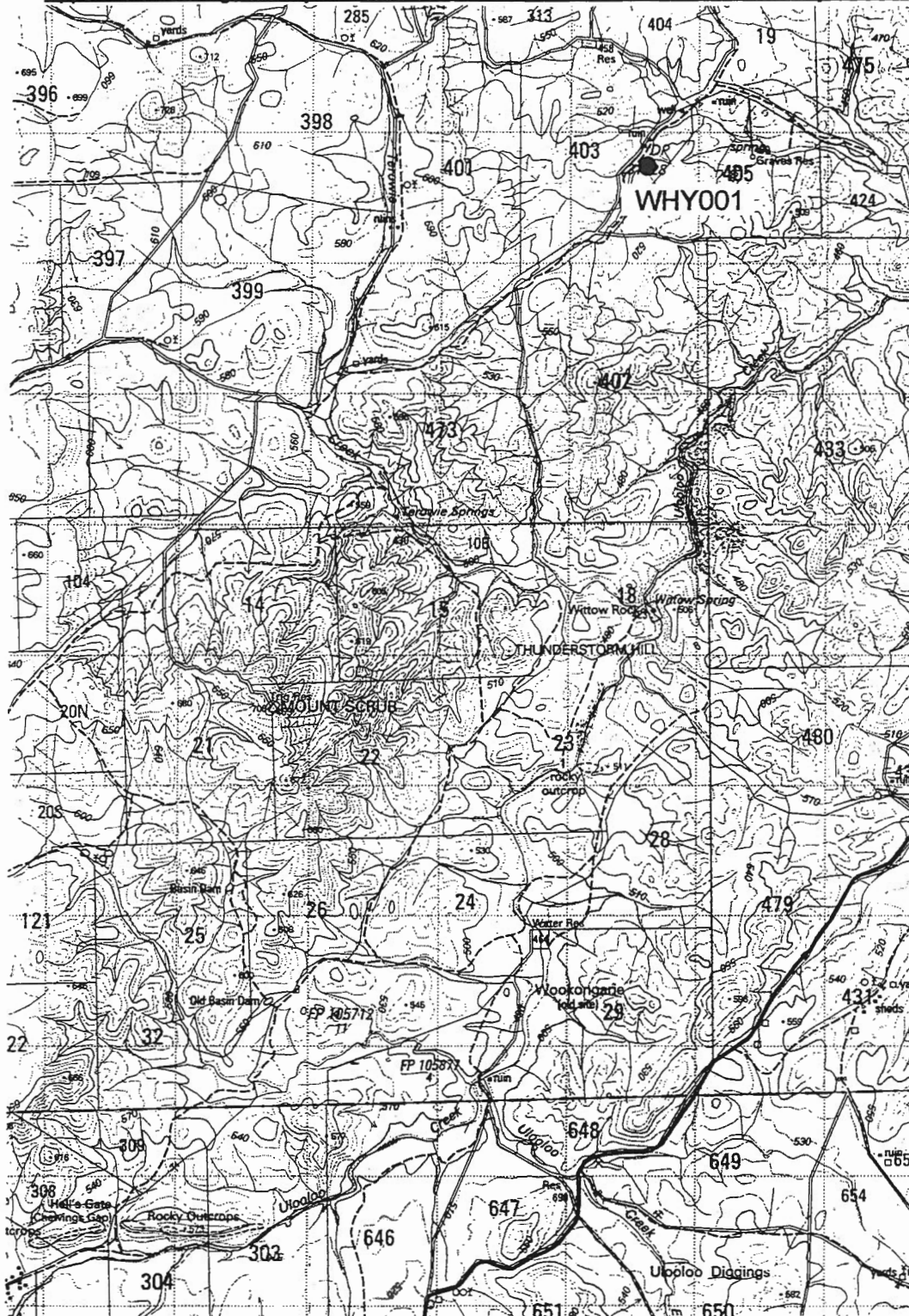
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HALLETT 6631-2	CARBOONA 6731-3	WILLARA 6731-2
BURRA 6630-1	MONGOLATA 6730-4	NEWIKIE 6730-1



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES
LOCATION MAP
 Scale 1:50,000



JAMESTOWN 6631-4	TEROWIE 6631-1	FRANKLYN 6731-4
BUNDALEER 6631-3	HALLETT 6631-2	CAROONA 6731-3
SPALDING 6630-4	BURRA 6630-1	MONGOLATA 6730-4



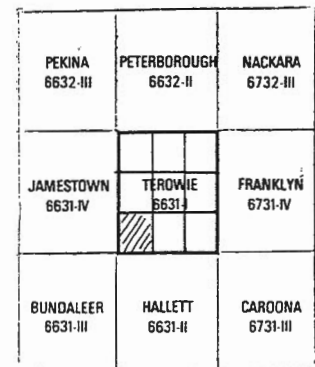
UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES
LOCATION MAP
 Scale 1:50,000



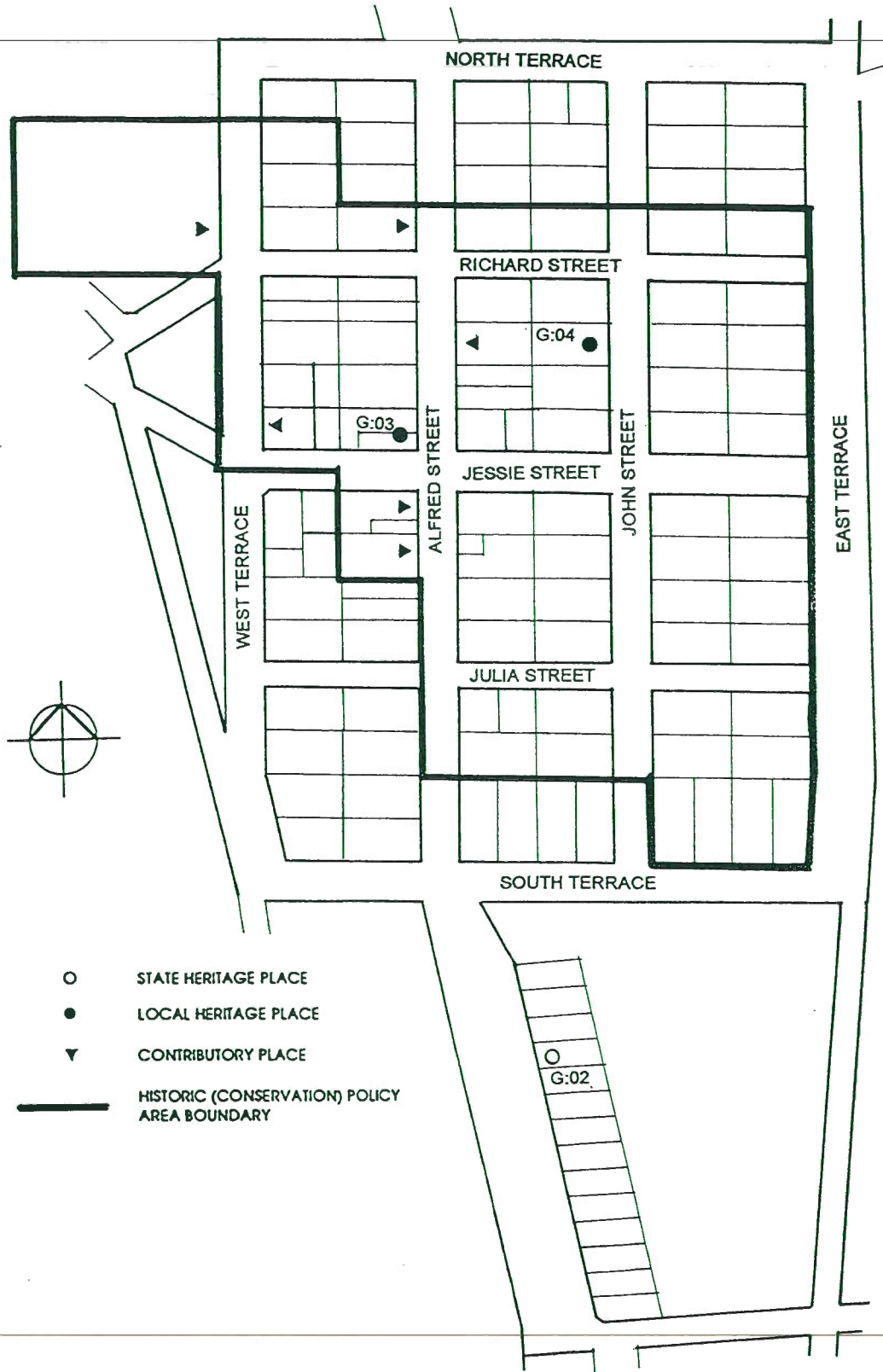
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BUNDALEER 6631-3	HALLETT 6631-2	CAROONA 6731-3
SPALDING 6630-4	BURRA 6630-1	MONGOLATA 6730-4



BUNDALEER	HALLETT	CAROONA
6631-III	6631-II	6731-III



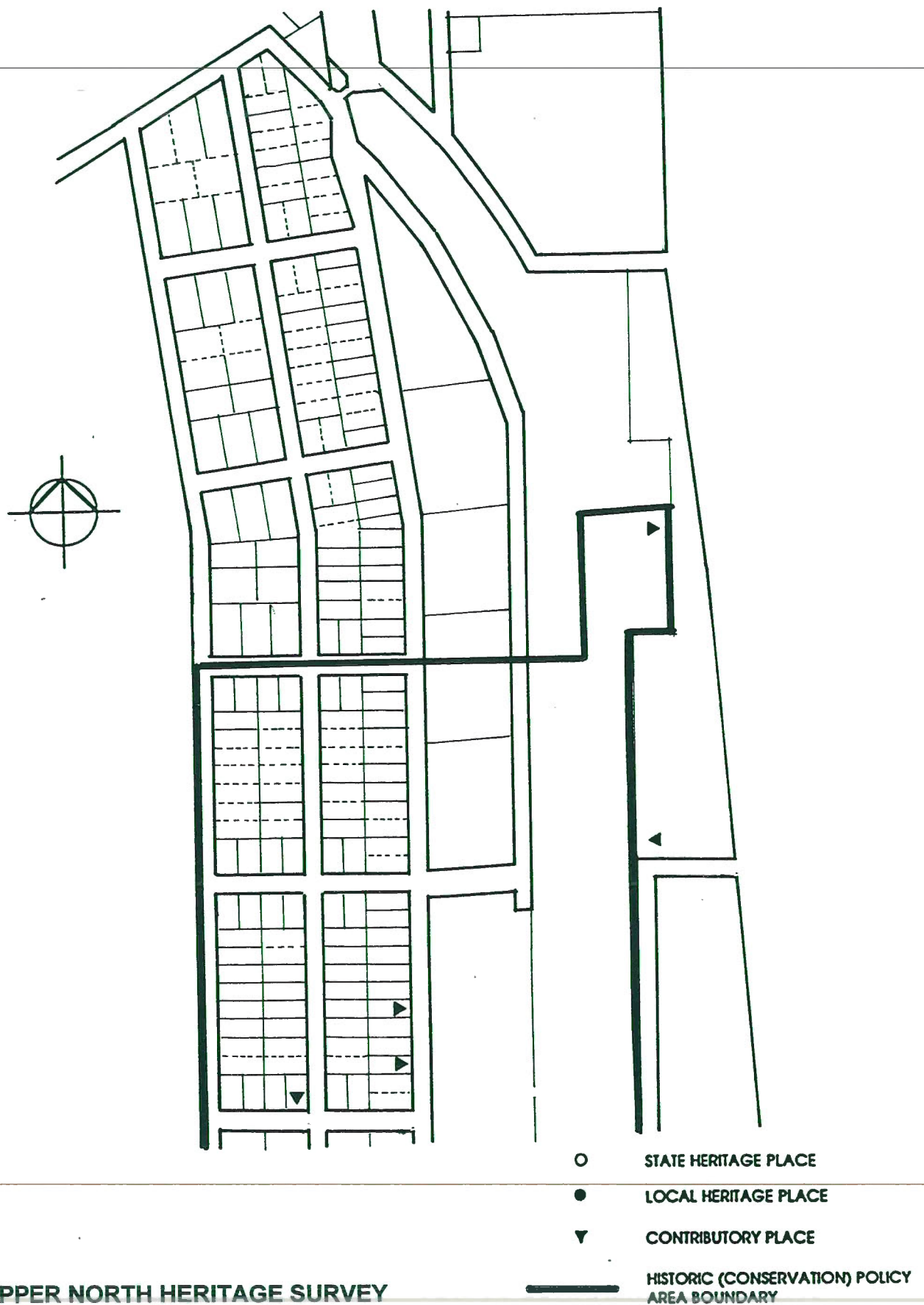
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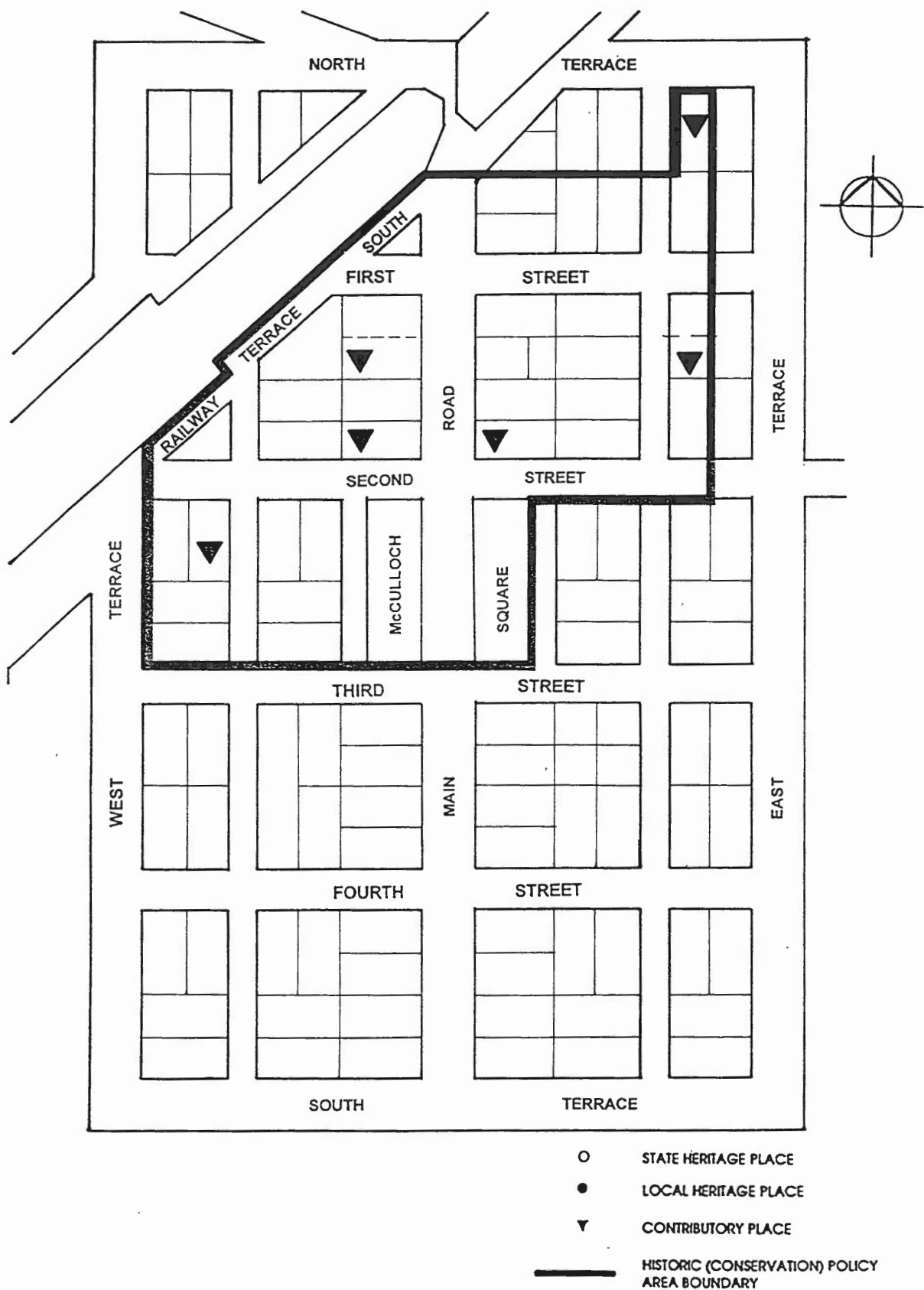
UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
(former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES: HALLETT
LOCATION MAP



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES: TEROWIE (LOWER)
LOCATION MAP



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
(former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES: TEROWIE (UPPER)
LOCATION MAP



UPPER NORTH HERITAGE SURVEY
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOYDER
 (former DC of Hallett Section)
PROPOSED HERITAGE PLACES: WHYTE-YARCOWIE
LOCATION MAP

8.0 Index to Volume

Index to Local and State Heritage Places identified in the Regional Council of Goyder (former District Council of Hallett section). An asterisk indicates that the Place is already listed in the State Heritage Register.

	Page
State Heritage Places	
Hallett	
*Cappeedee Homestead and Woolshed, near Hallett	5
*Ketchowla Woolshed, Old Homestead and Outbuildings, via Hallett	9
*Ulooloo Homestead, Dairies and Hut, near Hallett	7
St Catherine's Anglican Church, Alfred Street	35
Mount Bryan	
*Piltimittiappa Homestead Ruins, Dare's Hill Tourist Route	13
Mount Bryan East	
*Collinsville Homestead Complex, Dare's Hill Tourist Route	11
Terowie	
*Cell Block Terowie Oval, Besanko Street	15
*Former ES & A Bank, Main Street	19
*Former Smokehouse, near Terowie	23
*Shop, (former Ford Brothers Store), Main Street	17
*Terowie Railway Station, Railway Terrace	21
Country Womens Association Building, Main Street	29
Whyte Yarcowie	
*Mungibbie Homestead, near Whyte Yarcowie	25
Local Heritage Places	
Canowie Belt	
Baptist Church, 13km NW of Whyte Yarcowie	59
Hallett	
Council Chambers, Alfred Street	45
Police Cells, Lot 33 John Street	47
Silos, Government Road 51	
Sir Hubert Wilkins Cottage and Farm, Mount Bryan East to Collinsville Rd	51
Terowie	
Gottlieb's Well Homestead Ruins, off Jamestown to Terowie Road	61
Soldiers Memorial Hall, Cnr. of Mitchell Street and Frederick Street	53
St John's Anglican Church, Mitchell Street	55
Whyte Yarcowie	
Stone Wall, Cnr. of Whyte Yarcowie, Jamestown and Hallett Roads	57
Historic (Conservation) Zones	
Hallett Historic (Conservation) Zone	63
Terowie Historic (Conservation) Zone	69
Whyte Yarcowie Historic (Conservation) Zone	77