

2.1 A N G A S T O N

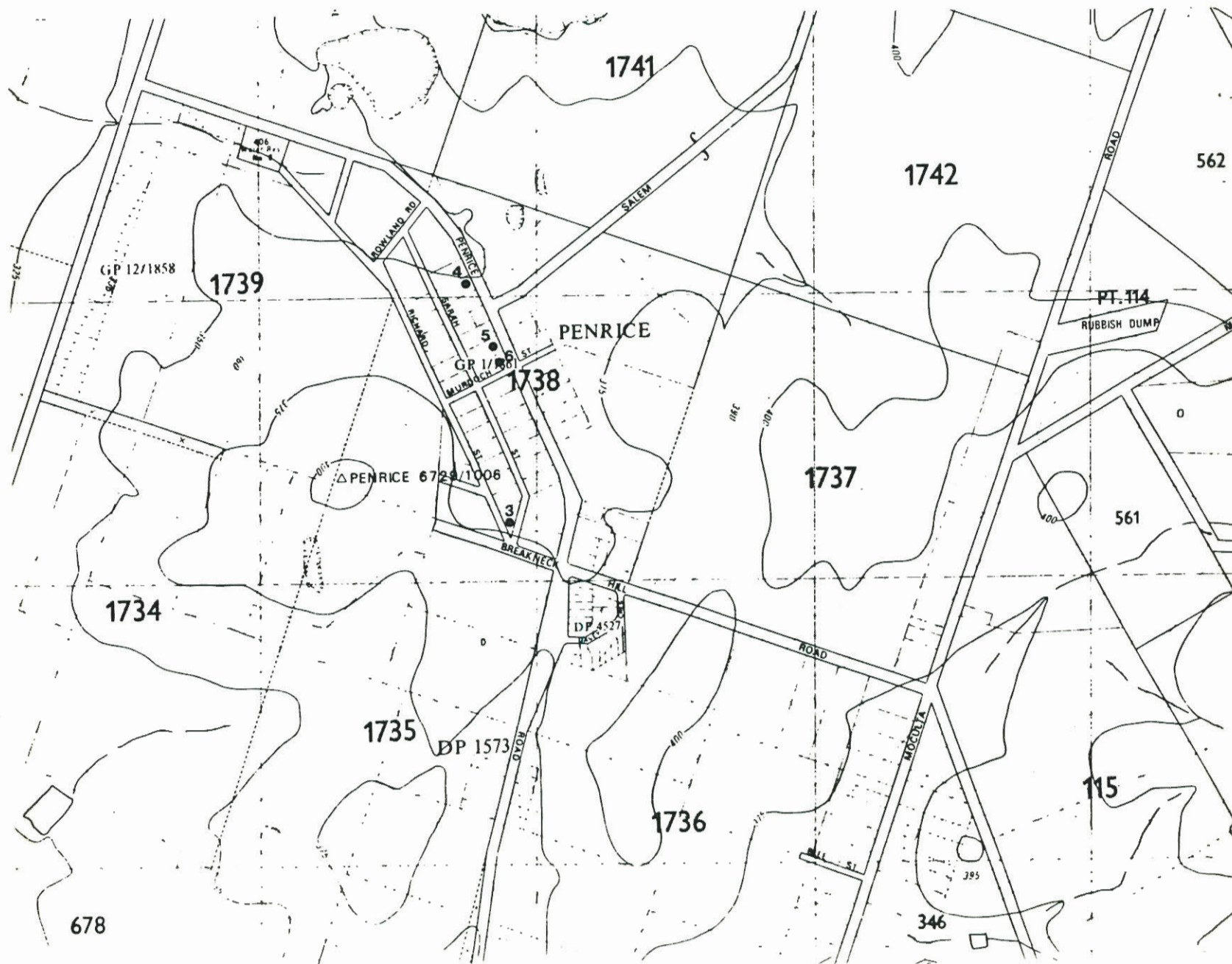
HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

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

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

1.	Dwelling, 27 North St	
2.	Former Union Chapel, Penrice Rd	S
3.	Dwelling, cnr of Sarah & Richard Sts, Breackneck Hill, Penrice	
4.	Dwelling, 115 Penrice Rd	
5.	Former shop & dwelling 107 Penrice Rd, Penrice	S
6.	Salem Church, Penrice Rd	
7.	Former Council Chambers, cnr Schilling & Murray Sts	
8.	Dwelling, 21 Dean St	S
9.	Uniting Church complex, Cnr Fife & Sturt Sts	S
10.	Institute & Library, Washington St	S
11.	District Council Offices, Washington St	
12.	Railway Station complex, off Kent St	
13.	Former Elder Smith & Co. Saleyards, Fife St	
14.	Former Police Station & stables, 12-14 Washington St	
15.	Dwelling, 22 Washington St	
16.	Dwelling, cnr Evans & Washington Sts	
17.	Pavilion, Angas Park Recreation Reserve	
18.	Grandstand, Angas Park Recreation Reserve	
19.	Yalumba Winery, Eden Valley Rd	S
20.	Former Laucke's Flour Mill, Tyne St	S
21.	A. & H. Doddridge, Smithy, Murray St	S
22.	Former Bank of Adelaide, Murray St	
23.	Former Methodist Church, Murray St	
24.	Dwelling, 24 Murray St	
25.	Doctor's Surgery, 46 Murray St	
26.	Shops, 48 Murray St	
27.	Masonic Hall, Murray St	S
28.	Telecom Exchange, Murray St	
29.	War Memorial, Murray St	S
30.	Dwelling, walls & gates, 84 Murray St	S
31.	Dwelling, 96 Murray St	
32.	Dwelling, 92 Murray St	
33.	Dwelling, 109 Murray St	
34.	Dwelling, 101 Murray St	
35.	Zion Lutheran Church, Murray St	S
36.	Feist & Feist Offices, Murray St	
37.	Angaston Hotel, Murray St	
38.	National Bank, Murray St	
39.	Barossa Brahaus Hotel, Murray St	
40.	Cemetery & Wall, of Hannay Cres.	
41.	Stone Arch Bridge	

Angaston Survey Map (i) north portion



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Map (ii) south portion



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 2

Former Union Chapel

Penrice Rd

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1843, this former chapel is one of the earliest religious buildings outside of Adelaide. It was largely erected from money supplied by George Fife Angas and on land donated by him. Its pure chapel form, despite partially ruinous condition and some renovation, is of great interest as an example of transposed vernacular architecture.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: An unusually good example of transposed vernacular chapel design.
2. Historical: Immensely important in its relation to George Fife Angas, one of South Australia's prominent founders, and in its being one of the earliest religious structures remaining outside of Adelaide.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 2

Former Union Chapel

Penrice Rd

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This former chapel was built in two sections: first, the section for worship and second a vestry abutting the rear.

It is of rectangular plan, measuring approx. 6.9m x 12m overall—the vestry takes up about 3.4m of length, constructed of local stone and brick quoins and surrounds to windows and doors. A small buttress, perhaps added later, extends to the south from the south-eastern corner of the outside wall. It has a gabled roof, originally slated, but now topped with corrugated galvanised iron. Currently the verge is uncovered stone, while the eaves have galvanised iron guttering attached. Windows are of wood, rectangular and positioned symmetrically, three along west and east faces. Originally, the southern face had a door and two windows—now filled—of semi-circular form. Both the southern and northern faces of the building have had partial demolition and the insertion of large sliding doors. On the western face a corrugated iron structure has been erected.

The interior of the building has had its ceiling removed leaving trusses exposed. The walls have been plastered and at the northern end there is a semi-circular door leading to a ruinous vestry. The floor is wooden, but is in poor condition.

Much of the damage to the building has occurred because of its use as a shearing shed. Pens have been added to the inside, and the large sliding doors have caused external walls, particularly the northern face, to subside.

The building techniques and design used for the building are of a vernacular type. They bear a direct resemblance to the vernacular chapel tradition of Great Britain.

Historical

George Fife Angas was one of the strongest personalities behind the British settlement of South Australia. His commercial acumen caused him to aid and abet many fledgling business projects and his religious zeal encouraged him to help others of his views to emigrate to the new colony. Of primary interest to him was the purchase of land for him, by his former confidential clerk, Charles Flaxman. Flaxman purchased 28,000 acres in the Barossa, under seven special surveys. These cost Angas £28,000 and much anguish due to financial stress of the transaction. Yet, saddled with the land, he began to form the basis of an estate. To this purpose he sent out a number of agents, including his son John Howard. He subdivided off a number of sections of agricultural land and town lots for resale to ease the financial burden.

Angas first made land available for a township on a portion of his seven special surveys in the Barossa in 1842. The township was named Angastown, later abbreviated to Angaston, and in 1842 consisted of little more than a few scattered, crudely-built dwellings.

Angas gave special instructions to his son John Howard on the way that Angaston should be planned. Central to these points was that the Church be honoured in the midst of the new settlement. Angas was renowned for his pious views and adherence to non-conformist

creeds. He wanted a free place of worship for Angaston where all Christian denominations could take service.

The foundation stone for the chapel at Penrice Gully was laid by Mrs Henry Evans, Angas' daughter and the address at the official opening was given by her husband on 28 February 1844. The chapel could seat 100 people and its first ministers were Rev. G. Stonehouse and Rev. W. Oldham. It was used for worship until 1854 when a new, bigger church was built on the main street of Angaston.

References

E. Hodder, *George Fife Angas, father and founder of South Australia*, London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1891.

Charles H. Bright, *The Confidential Clerk: a study of Charles Flaxman in South Australia . . .*, Adelaide, Gillingham Printers, 1983.

Geoffrey H. Manning, *The Romance of Place Names of South Australia*, Adelaide, the author, 1986.

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

"Agricola". *Description of the Barossa Range and its neighbourhood in South Australia*, London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1849.

Jack Bowyer, *The Evolution of Church Building*, London, 1977.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 2

Site Record

Former Union Chapel

Penrice Rd

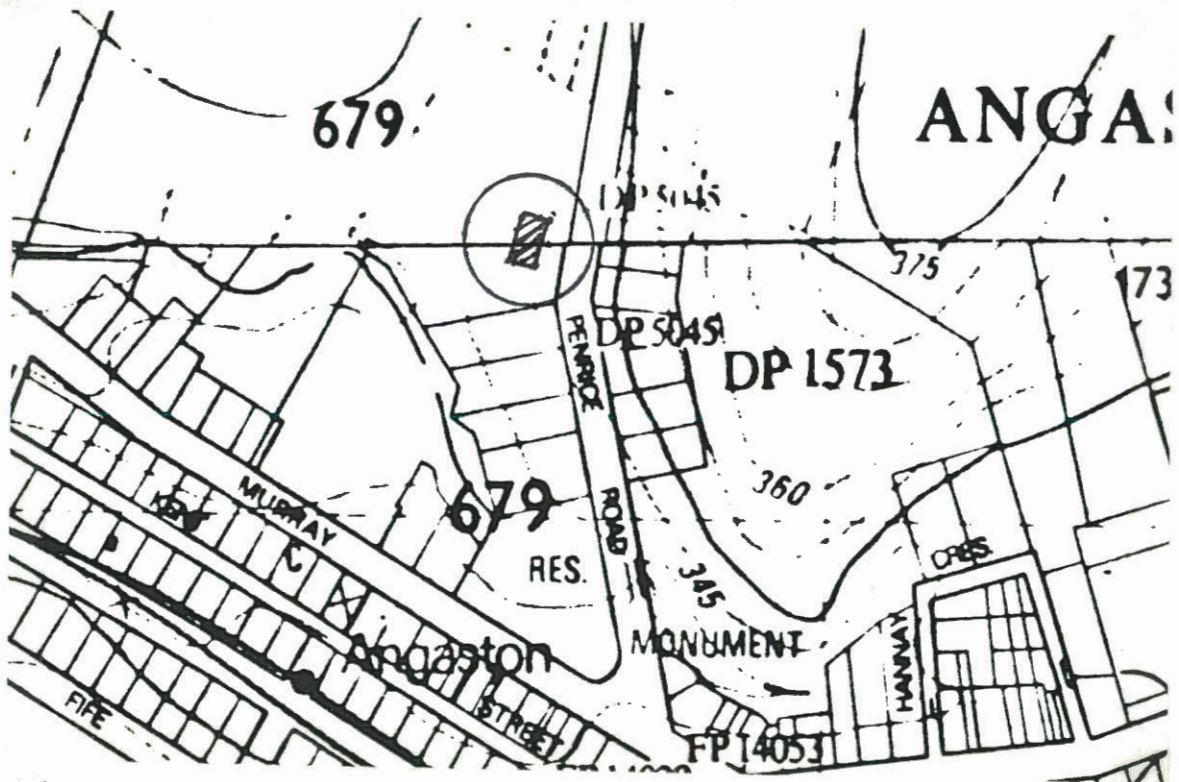
ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	Penrice Rd, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6729-50
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320330 6180660
<u>Description</u>	Stone and brick building, former chapel
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 679, Hd Moorooroo CT 4338/890
<u>LGA</u>	DC Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	DC Angaston P O Box 295 ANGASTON 5353
<u>Other Assessments</u>	National Trust Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1640, 8.1.90

Angaston Survey Item No.: 2

Site Plan

Former Union Chapel
Penrice Rd
ANGASTON

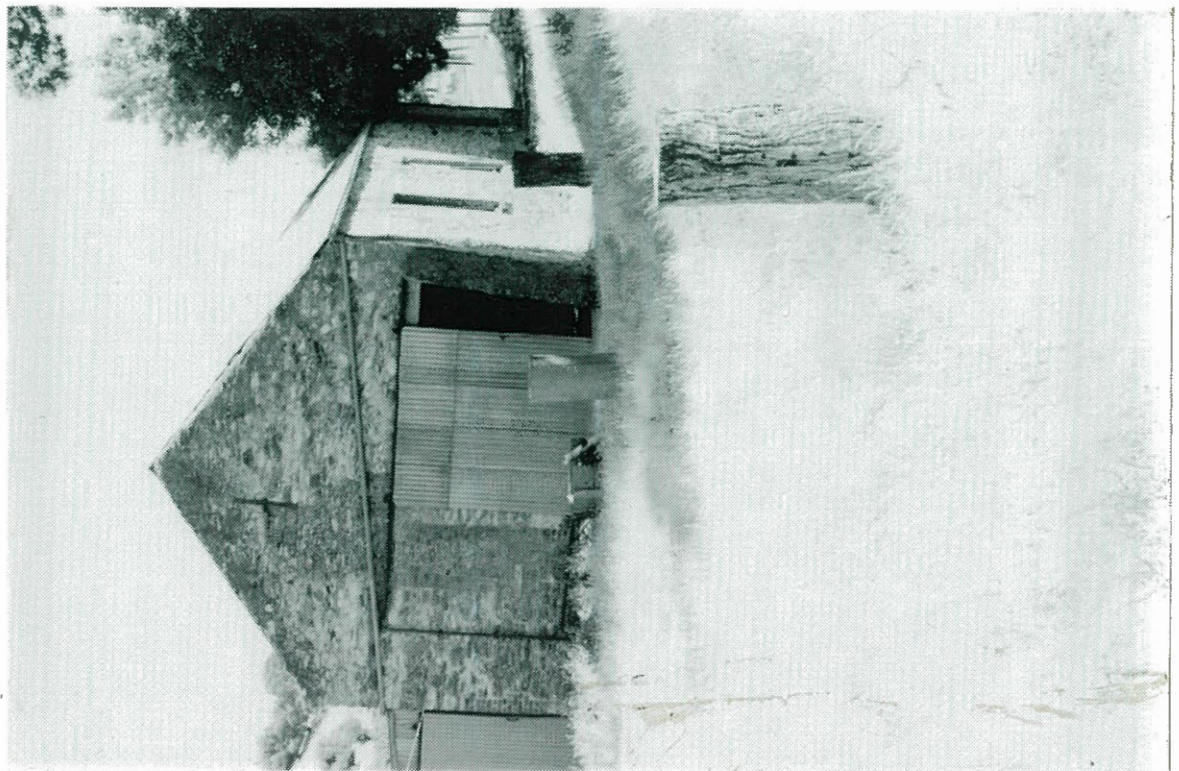


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 2

Former Union Chapel, Penrice Rd, ANGASTON

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

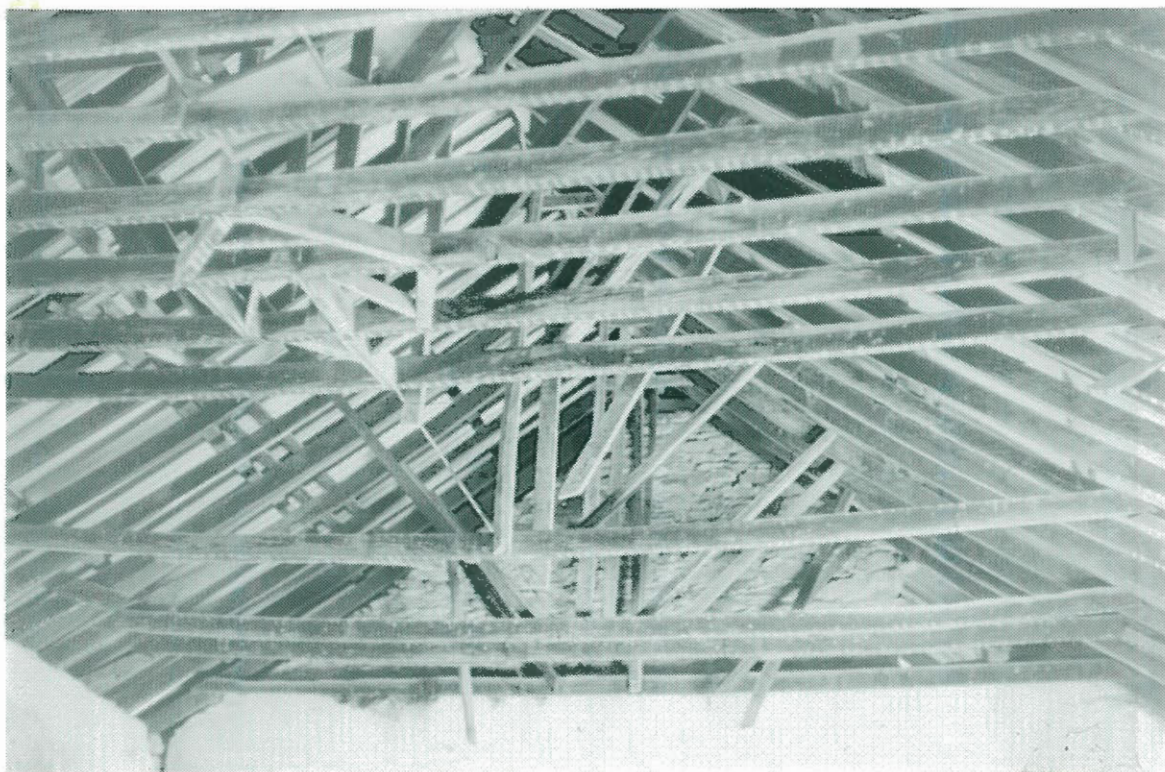


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 2

Former Union Chapel, Penrice Rd, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Interior ceiling Lower: Interior looking at northern wall of body of chapel



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 5

Former shop and dwelling

107 Penrice Rd

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built probably in 1856 by Henry Mansfield and sold to Daniel Ward in 1862. The shop and dwelling—a one time butcher's shop and home—is a link to the days when Penrice was a centre of mining and commerce. It is in virtually original condition and is an extremely scarce example of an 1850s shop and dwelling. It is without peer in the Barossa and Lower North.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: A building of vernacular construction and simple design, utilising local stone.
2. Historical: Situated on part of Captain Richard Rodda's village of Penrice laid out in 1849. A thriving community developed in the 1850s, based on mining and quarrying, and this former butcher's shop and dwelling is the only intact example of its type for the 1850s in Angaston.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 5

Former shop and dwelling

107 Penrice Rd

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This former shop and dwelling is constructed in three sections. The main body of the structure has a kitchen attached to the rear and, adjacent to this, runs an attachment of stone, timber and corrugated galvanised iron.

The shop and dwelling, kitchen and a lobby at the rear are constructed of irregular shaped stone of local origin. Large, squared stone blocks are used as quoins. The main portion of the building is of a rectangular structure, approximately 10m x 3m, with a skillion roofed lean-to attached to the south-eastern wall, running from the extremity of the shop end of the structure to about 2 m from the other end. A gabled roof, now clad with corrugated galvanised iron, covers the main portion and joins the lean-to. Barge boards are narrow timbers. The roof line follows the gable beyond the front wall of the structure and is supported by timber posts along a raised verandah. A chimney is centred on the south-western wall projecting from the gable, another is positioned on the wall dividing shop and dwelling rising through the ridge and another rises from the lean-to kitchen avoiding main walls—all are square stacks.

The main facade clearly shows the demarcation of shop and dwelling. The shop section has fixed windows of small panes in a wooden frame, flush to the exterior wall. An entrance door is between them. Other windows and doors on this facade are recessed.

On the interior, the former shop section is one room, joined to the dwelling section by a door. The kitchen and rear rooms come off the shop. The shop itself is a room of about 2.8 x 2.5m, now used as a living area. Other sections of the house were not available for perusal. Interior walls seen were finished with plaster. All internal woodwork was simple with little ornamentation.

Historical

The story of Penrice is directly related to Angas' purchases of his surveys in the Barossa. At one point Angas felt that he had found a profitable mine on his land. The Barossa Mining Company was established by him in early 1846 to help work the mines. Captain Richard Rodda was selected, 'with a dozen miners, including a carpenter and blacksmith and their families' to proceed to South Australia to work out the claims. Rodda became a key figure in South Australian mining, an expert on general mining, quarrying and, in particular, smelting. He was a man of formidable character. By 1854, Rodda was involved in many dealings. He laid out and named the village of Penrice in 1849 near the ironstone quarries of some note; he helped establish a Penrice Building and Investment Society; and began the first flour mill in the Angaston area at Penrice. The Penrice flour mill was working by 24 July 1852. Rodda died on 7 July 1860.

By 1866, Penrice was described as having a small population of principally farming folk, a chapel and a flour mill. It was a 'hamlet'. Yet within those small confines there was a bustle of activity. Businesses included a butcher, cheese factory, bakery, hotel, general store, flour mill brickworks, carpenter's shop and quarry. It was situated on lot 87, first bought by Henry Mansfield for £21 in August 1856. In October Mansfield took out a mortgage from the Penrice

Building and Investment Society for £100. This sum suggests that he had developed the land by this time. In 1862 he sold the premises to Daniel Ward. The Ward family held the property until it was sold in May 1921 to Phillip Henke.

References

Geoffrey H. Manning, *The Romance of Place Names of South Australia*, Adelaide, the author, 1986.

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Lands Titles Office Application 28161, CT 1743/37, 1943/37.

Jean P. Fielding, *The Golden Grain: A history of Edwin Davey & Sons . . .*, Melbourne, Hyland House, 1985.

Rob Linn (ed.), 'George Fife Angas: on mining operations', *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*, no. 6, 1979.

Robert P. Whitworth, *Baillere's South Australian Gazetteer and Road Guide . . .*, Adelaide, F. F. Baillere, 1866.

Angaston Survey Item No.: 5

Site Record

Former shop and dwelling

107 Penrice Rd

ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	107 Penrice Rd, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6729--50
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320420 6181902
<u>Description</u>	Stone building, former shop and dwelling
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 1738, Hd Moorooroo CT 1943/37
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	A L Atze 107 Penrice Rd ANGASTON 5353
<u>Other Assessments</u>	
<u>Heritage Status</u>	
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1640, 8.1.90; Film 1650, 10.5.90

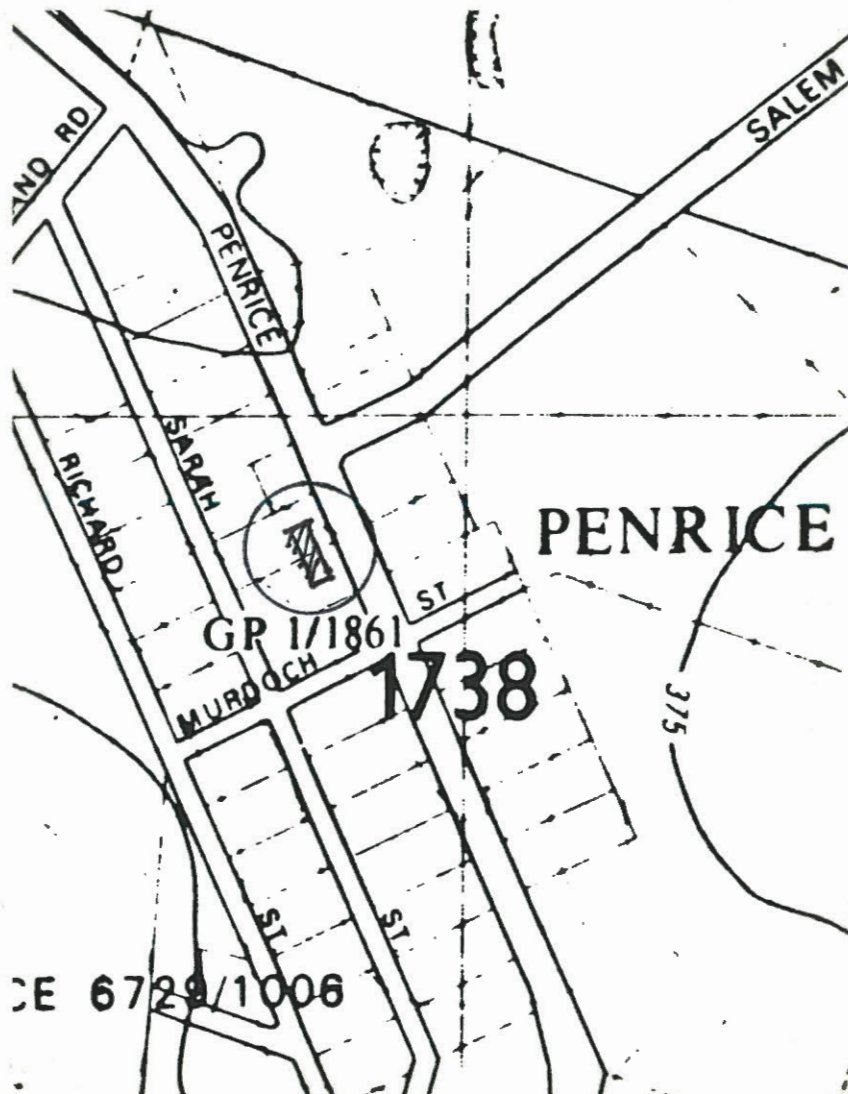
Angaston Survey Item No.: 5

Site Plan

Former shop and dwelling

107 Penrice Rd

ANGASTON



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 5 Former shop and dwelling, 107 Penrice Rd, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking along verandah to north Lower: Exterior southern wall

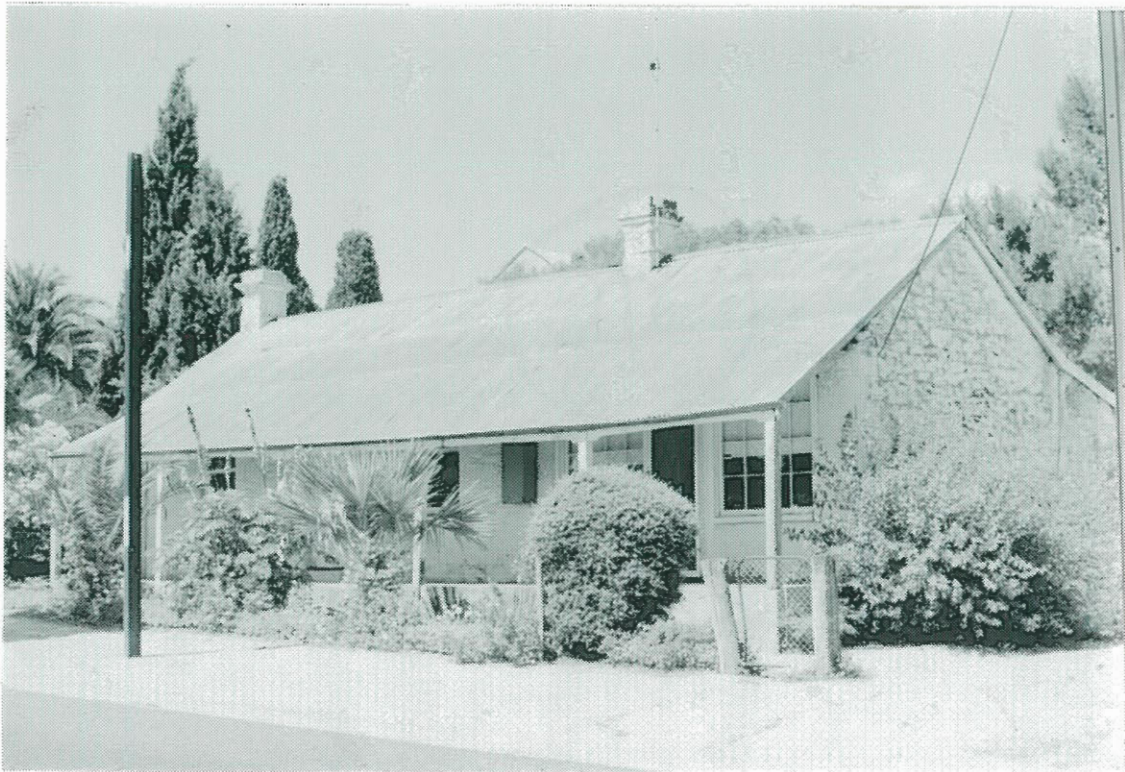


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 5

Former shop and dwelling, 107 Penrice Rd, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Interior sitting room—former shop Lower: Exterior—looking south



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 8

Dwelling

21 Dean St

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built from 1914 by John Dallwitz to the 1913 design of Adelaide architect C. W. Rutt in true federation style. Pink, white and blue marble are the main materials used in the fabric. Dallwitz was arguably the most dynamic commercial personality and proponent of local government and social life in Angaston. It is one of South Australia's very few examples of a true federation style house.

Relevant Criteria

A building important to the understanding of the evolution and pattern of South Australia's environmental, social or cultural heritage, associated with the activities of persons or organisations significant in South Australia's past and possessed of aesthetic values, demonstrating outstanding creative and/or technical accomplishment.

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: A building of exceptional design and fine construction from three colours of marble. C.W. Rutt, the architect of the building, is a noteworthy figure.
2. Historical: John Dallwitz was arguably Angaston's most important commercial personality from 1900–50. He was District Clerk from 1903–20 and a noted land agent. The house is a reflection of his success and the painstaking care of its builders.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 8

Dwelling

21 Dean St

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This building is designed on two levels—the ground floor being mainly living space and the upper level for sleeping etc.

Walls are made from a mixture of pink, white and blue marble, claimed to be of South Australian origin. Quoins, structural support columns, foundations and bottom layer of masonry are rough faced, while main walling is of smooth faced, regular blocks. All stone work is coursed. Roofing is hipped, but irregular due to the floor plan and second level and some gables are evident, particularly on the south-west face. Valleys run at the rear, south-east side, of the dwelling roof. The roof is clad with French tiles. Gables are finished in timber barge boards, with guttering to eaves.

A main feature of the exterior is the two storey tower on the north-west face. The upper level is enclosed and partly clad with tiles. These terracotta tiles form the major colour of the dwelling, but the different coloured marbles and various pattern work used accentuate the contrast between the subtle colours of the stone and the striking nature of the roof cladding.

The dwelling was designed in 1913 by the Adelaide architect C. W. Rutt, whose firm also designed the main chateau at the Yalumba winery in 1907. The floor plan is based on approx. 12m x 14m rectangular design, but incorporates additions to the basic plan at intervals. Without the two-storey section the plan would resemble a bungalow of the period. A timber post verandah covers sections of all facades.

The interior portion of the house inspected on the ground level, revealed a passage running from the front door, situated beneath the tower, with main rooms running off. All interior woodwork is of cedar, ceilings incorporate mouldings and other ornamentation. Nearly all external doors and windows seen utilised a variety of leadlight designs that related, according to the owner, to facets of John Dallwitz's family background.

Historical

John Dallwitz was born at Ebenezer, South Australia, in 1874 and educated at Tanunda. He left school in his mid teens and worked in a land agent's office. Dallwitz became district clerk of Angaston District Council in 1903 and held that position until 1920. He was elected as a member of Council in 1931. In 1903 he also established himself as a land agent in Angaston.

Dallwitz made an enormous contribution to local affairs. He was a member of the local hospital Board, a Mason, secretary of the local show society and was involved in sporting bodies.

He was also astute commercially. He built a tourist hostel and adjacent offices in Murray Street and was financially successful. His offices were sometimes used for Council meetings.

His house was built over a thirteen month period, mainly during 1914. Its architect, Charles W. Rutt, a fellow Mason, was one of Adelaide's more notable architects at the time. Local legend

had it that Dallwitz built the home because of his intention to marry an English woman from Eudunda. This marriage did not eventuate and he became a recluse for much of his life. The house is the largest in Angaston for its time and was referred to by one source as 'a very fine residence'. Dallwitz died on 25 July 1953.

References

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Lands Titles Office, CT 1890/110.

H. T. Burgess, *The Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, vol. 1, 1907.

The Official Civic Record of South Australia, Adelaide, Universal Publicity Company, 1936.

Interview and site inspection with Mr Kev Rohrlach, 10 May 1990.

South Australia, The Civic Record, 1836–1986.

Barossa News, 25 December 1930.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 8

Site Record

Dwelling
21 Dean St
ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	21 Dean St, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6728-1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320715 6180150
<u>Description</u>	Stone dwelling
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 1890/110
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	K P Rohrlach 21 Dean St ANGASTON 5353
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1640, 8.1.90; Film 1650, 10.5.90

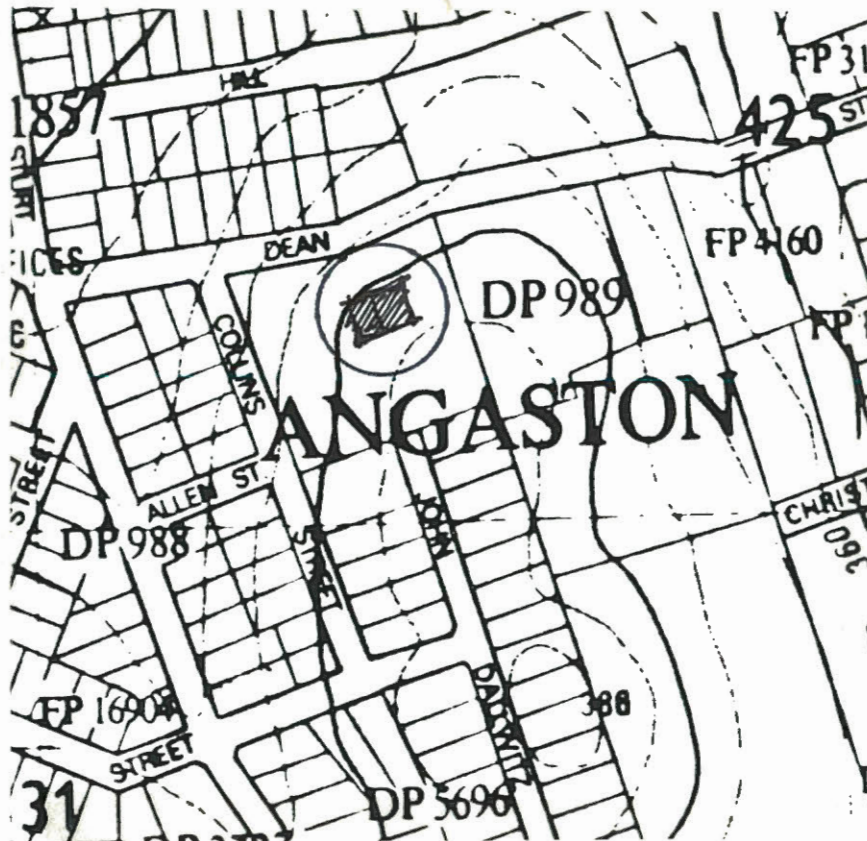
Angaston Survey Item No.: 8

Site Plan

Dwelling

21 Dean St

ANGASTON



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 8

Dwelling, 21 Dean St, ANGASTON

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



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 8

Dwelling, 21 Dean St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Exterior, detail on northern facade Lower: Exterior detail, masonry on west side



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 8

Dwelling, 21 Dean St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Interior, central front passage Lower: Interior, passage into main sitting room



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 9

Uniting Church complex

cnr Fife/Sturt Sts

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1861 and 1878 respectively, the former Congregational chapel and church are important in understanding the non-conformist tradition in South Australia. As a complex they show a typical progression from vernacular chapel architecture to Gothic Revival. Their relation to Angaston and the Angas family, as well as other notable Angaston families, makes them an important cultural site.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: The former chapel, now hall, is an important brick example of a basic transposed vernacular chapel design. The Gothic Revival church, designed by Daniel Garlick and built in stone, combines the skills of a well known architect and fine masonry work. They are important as a complex.
2. Historical: In 1844, Angaston's first chapel opened at Penrice Gully. By 1854 this structure was too small for the congregation and a new church was built. A schism developed within this congregation over theological matters and in 1861 a new independent congregation formed

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 9

Uniting Church complex

cnr Fife/Sturt Sts

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This Uniting Church complex consists of two parts: a chapel built in 1861; and, a church built in 1879.

The chapel, now used as a hall, was constructed of brick in colonial bond—3 course stretcher and 1 course header. Small buttresses have been added at intervals to support the walls, probably at a later date. It is of a rectangular floor plan approximately 11m x 4.5m and has a gabled roof. There are three lancet windows symmetrically positioned on sides of the building. These windows are of metallic construction, with many diamond pattern and a central opening four pane square panel. The main double door, also of lancet shape, is positioned off centre and another lancet window is also on this facade. What was apparently the original vestry has become a kitchen. A stage has been added within the hall and jarrah flooring laid. A false ceiling has also been installed.

The plans for the 1879 church were designed by Daniel Garlick in Gothic Revival style. He based his plans on his own design for the Wesleyan chapel at Magill and the Wesleyan Lecture Hall at Kent Town. Walls are constructed of bluestone, with rendered cement dressings to buttresses, surrounds to openings, quoins, gables and belfrey. The floor plan is rectangular, approximately, 17m x 8m, with a vestry added to the rear section at a much later date, c.1950. The stained glass windows in the church were made in England. The roof is gabled and clad in corrugated galvanised iron.

The main facade fits into the junction of the streets at a forty-five degree angle, making it a prominent landmark as one looks from Murray Street. The northern, main, facade has feature stained glass windows and a spire-belfrey. The eastern and western facades have a series of 'mock' buttresses and symmetrically positioned narrow lancet windows. The eastern side has a gabled, thin porch with a double lancet-shaped door.

The interior of the church has pew seating in three section with two aisles. Memorial tablets are positioned around the walls in memory of notable local personalities like Samuel Smith of Yalumba, J.H. Angas, Edward Salter, Henry Evans and Charles and Mary Holmes.

Historical

The formation of a united independent church, the Union Chapel, in 1844 was a highlight of the influence of George Fife Angas and his family on the townspeople of Angaston. This small building continued to be an adequate centre for Christian worship in Angaston for ten years. Then it was found that congregational numbers had so increased that a new, larger church was needed. This building, Union Church, was constructed on the main street and a manse built across the road. George Fife Angas' son-in-law, Rev. John Hannay, ministered to this fellowship.

During his ministry a theological controversy broke out within the congregation. This centred on the divisive issue of the means of baptism. (A baptismal pool was thought to exist in the

creek behind the manse). Before long, the issue split the church and sixteen members withdrew to form their own New Independent Church in 1861.

This congregation built a small brick chapel, based on British vernacular chapel design, and their minister was the Rev. John Gibson. Under his leadership their numbers grew to forty-six.

When the Rev. R. N. Norris took over the ministry the chapel proved inadequate for the growth in the congregation. Plans were prepared by the noted Adelaide architect, Daniel Garlick—who appeared to design some of the larger pastoral property homesteads in the district for Independent church members.

The Rev. T. Mell's ministry saw the fruition of this work and in early 1879 the new Gothic Revival design church was opened. One newspaper wrote that 'the Congregationalists of Angaston have until recently been worshipping in a building sadly too small for present requirements, but they now have a handsome new building capable of seating 400 persons.' At the opening services on 9 February 1879, the Rev. W.R. Fletcher preached.

In 1969 the members of this church united with the Presbyterians to form a Union Church, and then in 1977 the official formation of the Uniting Church in Australia took place.

References

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Observer, 4 January, 22 February 1879.

National Trust File notes 2305–6.

Angaston Survey Item No.: 9

Site Record

Uniting Church complex
 cnr Fife/Sturt Sts
 ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	Cnr Fife/Sturt Sts, Angaston
<u>Mapsheets</u>	6728-1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320500 6180100
<u>Description</u>	Complex—brick chapel and stone church
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 4170/217; 4170/216; 4170/215
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	Uniting Church in Australia PO Box 53 ANGASTON 5353
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust, Classified
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1640, 8.1.90; Film 1649, 10.5.90

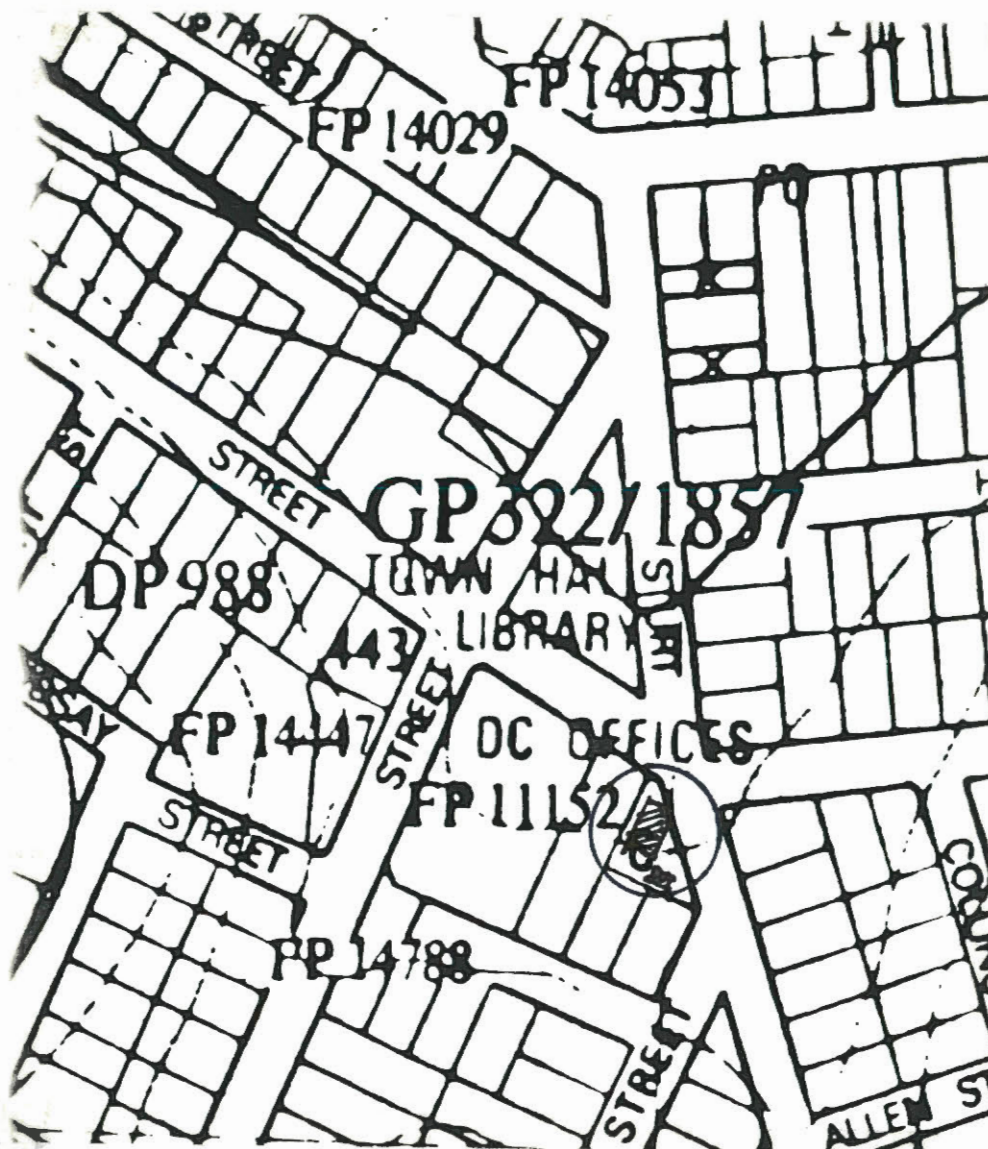
Angaston Survey Item No.: 9

Site Plan

Uniting Church complex

cnr Fife/Sturt Sts

ANGASTON

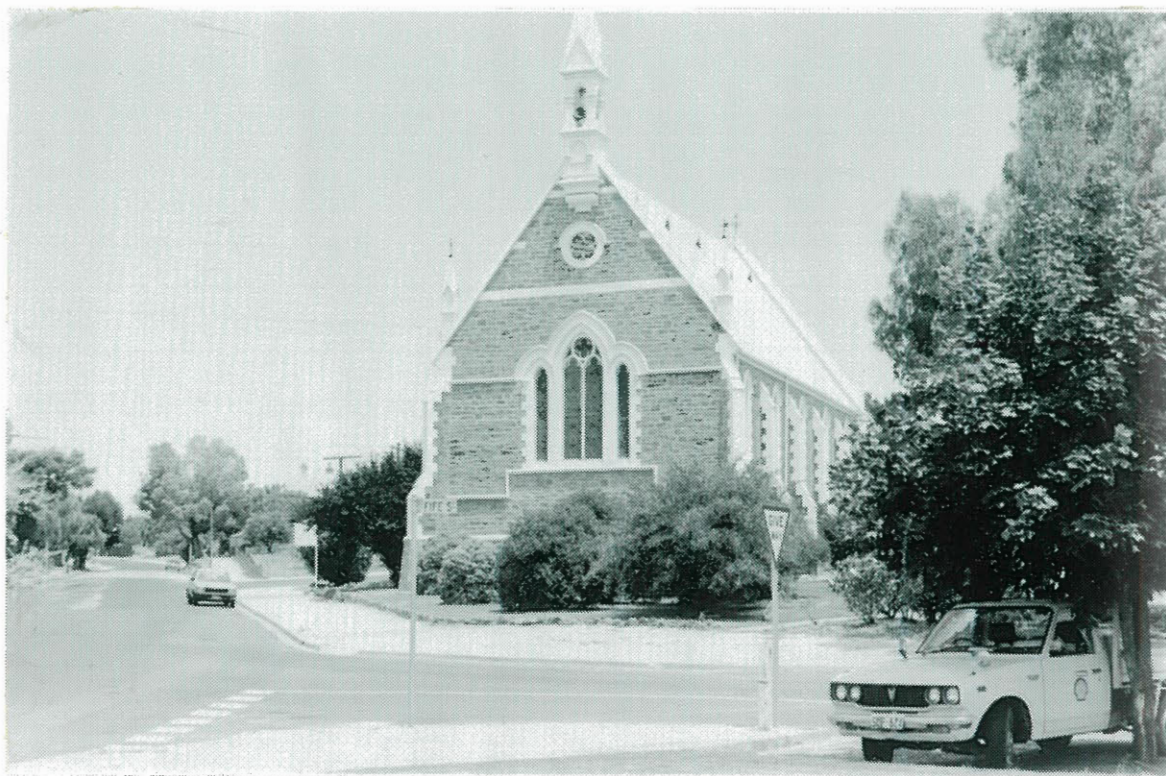
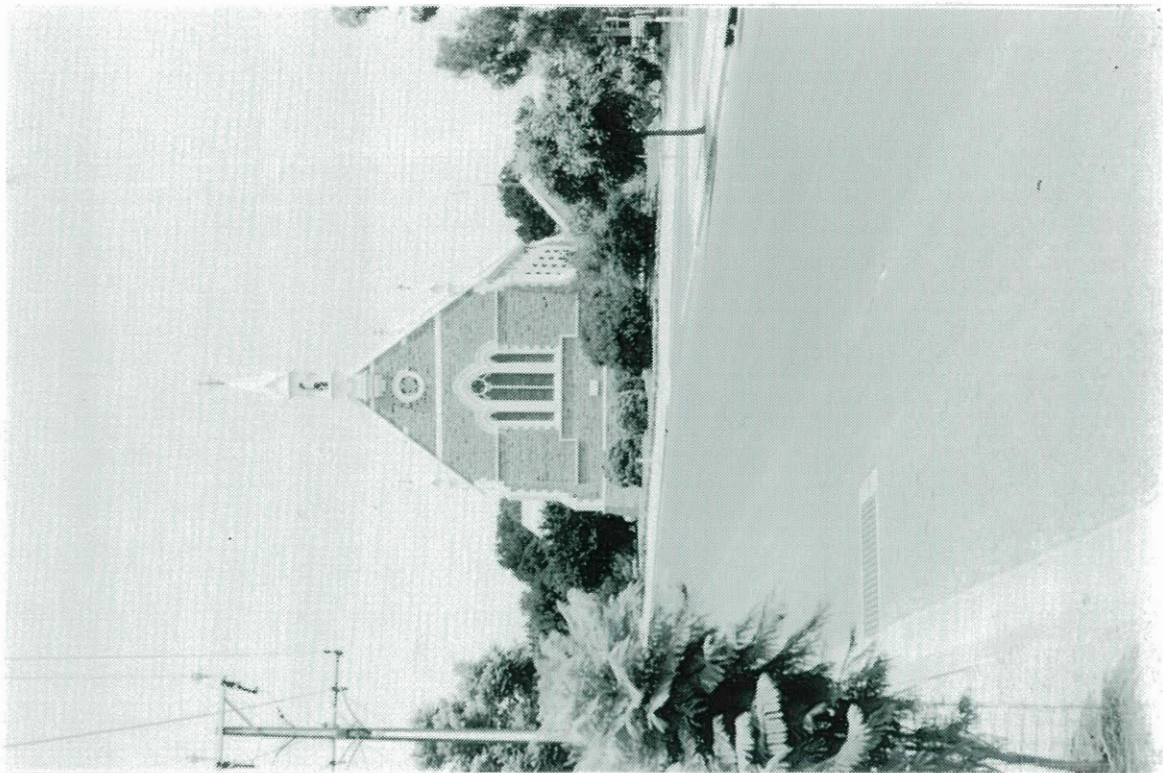


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 9

Uniting Church complex, cnr Fife/Sturt Sts, ANGASTON

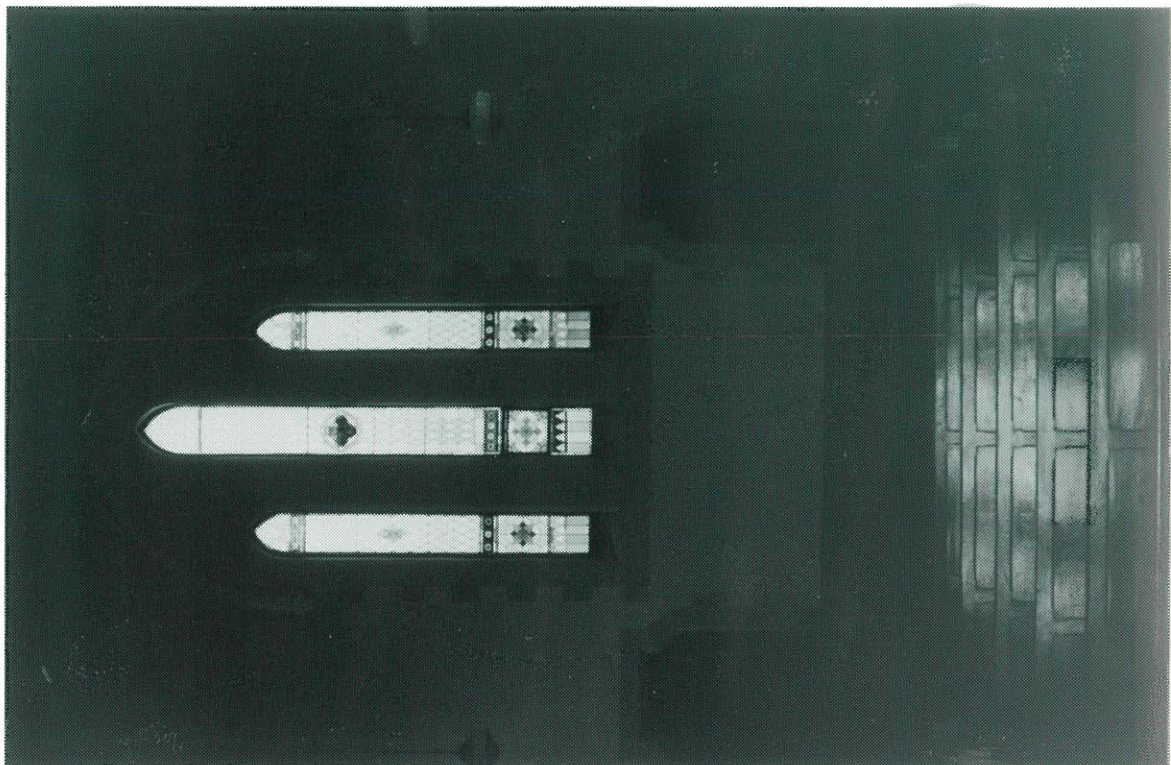
Photographs Upper: church exterior looking to south Lower: church exterior looking to south-east



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 9 Uniting Church complex, cnr Fife/Sturt Sts, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Church interior looking to south Lower: Church interior looking to north



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 9

Uniting Church complex, cnr Fife/Sturt Sts, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: chapel exterior looking to south-west Lower: chapel interior



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 10

Town Hall–Library
Washington St
ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1911, under sponsorship of the Angas family, the building is significant due to its link with this family. Moreover it shows the evolution from basic, simple civic buildings to the more ornate. This structure also shows the degree of prosperity in Angaston as a result of its local fruit, wine and farming industries. The design of the Library, north face, is exemplary and a rare example of this type of design in South Australia.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: The Institute–Library complex is of great importance as a landmark feature. The use of local marble in its construction and its neo-gothic design further add to its significance.

2. Historical: The Angaston Institute began in the 1850s under the auspices of the Angas family. In 1867 its library contained 800 volumes. The first Institute building was opened on Murray St by John Howard Angas in 1870. There were many attempts to relocate the premises and, finally, in 1907 the old building was sold. In December 1911, the new premises were opened in prime, landmark spot on Washington St.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 10

Town Hall–Library

Washington St

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This Town Hall–Library is in three distinct sections: the main body of the hall; a rendered addition to its south-west face as a supper room; and, most importantly, the original two-storey facade on the north that houses the Library.

The main two-storey section is constructed of Angaston marble, coursed, with moulded surrounds to openings, quoins on the upper level, verge and gables. The roof is gabled. Chimneys are separate stacks projecting at side in gable walls. This building is of a rectangular floor plan approximately 15m x 5m. The northern facade has a ground level double door with two rectangular wooden windows symmetrically positioned on either side. This doorway is enclosed in a portico with semi-circular mouldings surmounting. This entrance way is topped on the upper level by ornate mouldings, topped with a gable. Three, long, rectangular windows are positioned either side of this central feature and the feature itself incorporates two windows.

The hall is constructed of random stone walling with rendered surrounds to openings. The eastern facade has two exit doors with windows positioned in between.

The interior of the library section has a broad central passage with rooms off to either side. Then the passage leads through doors to a foyer and then into the hall itself. This is a large rectangular room with little ornamentation. A stage, and facilities are positioned at the southernmost end of this hall. The ceiling is curved.

Historical

The Angaston Institute was first formed in 1856, but was given great impetus in the mid–1860s when George Fife Angas donated a parcel of land on the main street. In 1867 the membership had grown considerably and a public meeting voted to erect an Institute building. Angas contributed a sum of £160 for the building to go ahead. This building was formally opened in 1870 by John Howard Angas.

While this building functioned variously as a lecture hall, school, reading room etc, by 1900 the Community felt the need for a large hall, due expanding population of the Angaston district. Six years later a committee proposed that additions be made to the old building, but this fell through. In 1907 it was decided to sell the site and to see if a new site could be purchased. The trustees were successful in this venture and a fine site, on Washington St, not far from Murray St was purchased.

On 13 December 1911 the new Town Hall–Library, incorporating the Institute, was opened. It was built from Angaston marble and cost £3,000. In 1914 a cinema plant was acquired and the Angaston Institute pioneered community pictures. It took some years for this new building to be paid off due to drought and the impact of war. One writer has said that the structure was 'an impressive marble monument to the builders'.

References

E.T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Leader, 12 November 1936.

National Trust File notes 2325.

Angaston Survey Item No.: 10

Site Record

Town Hall–Library
 Washington St
 ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	Cnr Fife/Sturt Sts, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6728–1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320480 6180190
<u>Description</u>	Stone Library and Town Hall
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 780/50
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	District Council of Angaston PO Box 295 ANGASTON 5353
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust, Recorded
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1640, 8.1.90; Film 1650, 10.5.90

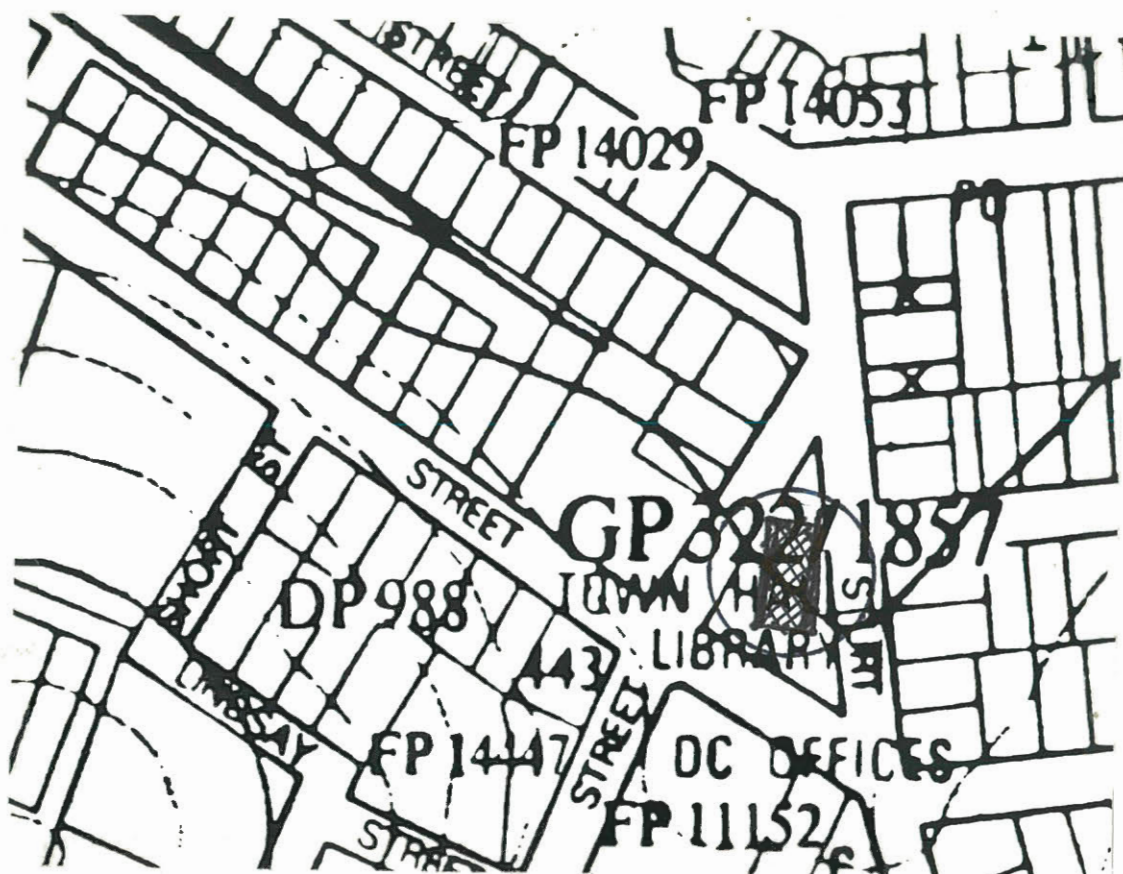
Angaston Survey Item No.: 10

Site Plan

Town Hall-Library

Washington St

ANGASTON



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 10

Town Hall–Library, Washington St, ANGASTON

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



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 10

Town Hall–Library, Washington St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Interior of Town Hall Lower: Interior showing Library and main passage



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 19

Yalumba Winery, Chateau Building facade
Eden Valley Rd
ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1908–9, with some later additions, this is one of South Australia's most significant winery buildings. It was designed by Edward Davies & Rutt, architects of note. It is a landmark on the entrance to Angaston and one of the State's, and Australia's, best-known wineries.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: The facade represents an important period in industrial architecture and highlights the use of Angaston marble.
 2. Historical: Samuel Smith came to the Angaston district in 1849 and established Yalumba. He and his family expanded their vineyards and winery over the years and met with success. The original facade of the 1908–9 building was designed by Edward Davies and Rutt. At the time this was built Yalumba were called 'one of the best firms in South Australia'.
-

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 19

Yalumba Winery, Chateau Building facade

Eden Valley Rd

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

The main building at Yalumba winery was constructed over time from 1908 to c.1930.

The main two-storey section is constructed of stone, taken from a quarry nearby. The bricks used on quoins, tower and parapet were manufactured at a Penrice brickworks. A single storey section was extended to the east in the 1920s and constructed out of similar local materials. This section now holds wine-making equipment, while the interior of the main building has had extensive alterations for offices in the 1970s.

The facade is designed with a central clock tower, and smaller turrets on each end of the original section. This section is approximately 47 metres long. Windows and doorways on both levels of this facade have a semi-circular row of bricks above them as a feature. The later extensions do not have this feature. The parapet has diamond hollows cut out at regular intervals.

The interior of the main building has been greatly altered after renovations for offices, while the wine-making plant has changed the internal sections of the eastern block.

The facade of the main building is the most important aspect of the structure's heritage, mainly because of wholesale interior alterations

Historical

Samuel Smith emigrated from England to South Australia in 1847. He bought a small holding at Angaston in 1849 and named the property Yalumba. Smith, and his son Sidney, like many other South Australians, forsook their new home for the lure of Victorian gold. They returned with enough capital to begin Yalumba's growth. The first vintage was pressed at the new winery in 1853.

As Smith's reputation and capital grew, the vineyards were extended. Later, he expanded the wine making facilities. He was known throughout the district for his assistance in creating a viable system of viticulture among local farmers.

When Samuel Smith's grandsons, Walter and Percival, began to take a leading role in the firm, they commissioned a noted Adelaide architectural firm, Edward Davies & Rutt to design plans for facade alterations and improvements, 'in order to keep pace with the times and with the expansion of the business'. In October 1907, this firm drew up plans. The building was constructed during 1908-9.

During the 1920s additions were constructed at the eastern end of the building in character with the earlier changes.

Since the Second World War Yalumba has expanded many times over. The technological changes in wine making have necessitated internal changes to the buildings, as have the re-organisation of administrative and office procedures.

References

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Colin Thiele, *Barossa Valley Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1968.

Site inspection and discussion with Mr Peter Wall, Production Manager, Yalumba, 9 January 1990.

Katrina McDougall, *Winery Buildings of South Australia, 1836–1936: Part One, The Barossa Region*, Industrial Buildings of South Australia, Working Paper 6, Dept of architecture, University of Adelaide, 1980.

H. T. Burgess, *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, vol. 2, Adelaide, 1909.

S. Smith & Son Ltd, *100 Years in the Good Earth: a centenary history of the development of the Yalumba vineyards at Angaston, South Australia, 1849–1949*, Adelaide, 1949.

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 19

Site Record

Yalumba Winery, Chateau Building facade
Eden Valley Rd
ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	Eden Valley Rd, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6728-1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	321530 6179190
<u>Description</u>	Stone chateau building
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 4211/78
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	S. Smith & Son Pty Ltd PO Box 10 ANGASTON 5353
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1640, 9.1.90; Film 1661, 14.6.90

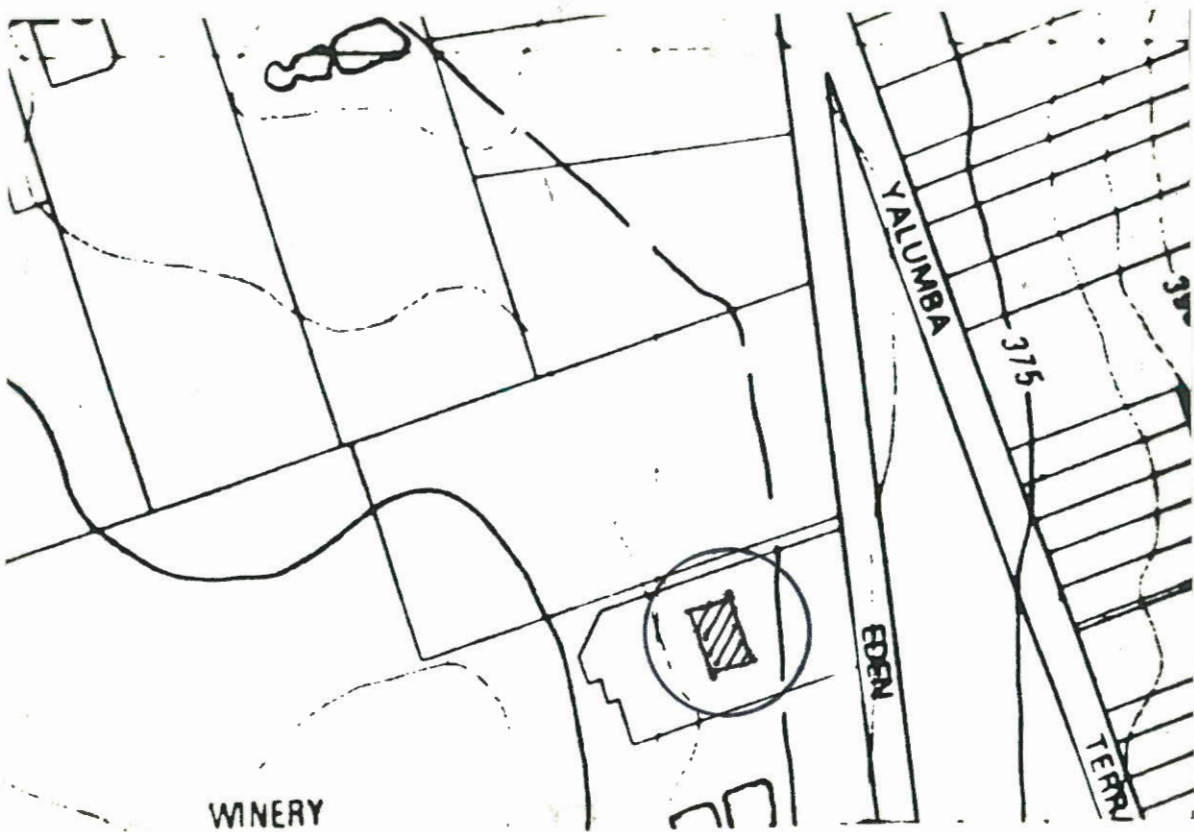
Angaston Survey Item No.: 19

Site Plan

Yalumba Winery, Chateau Building facade

Eden Valley Rd

ANGASTON



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 19
Rd, ANGASTON

Yalumba Winery, Chateau Building facade, Eden Valley

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

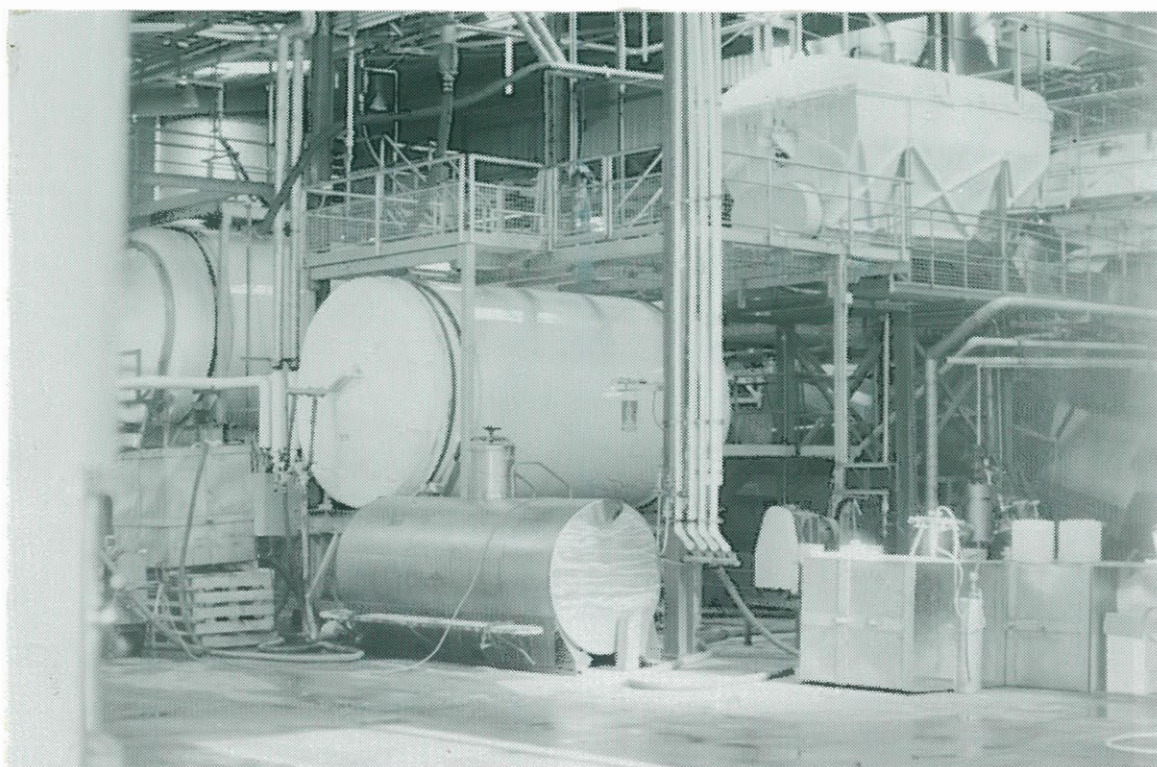


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 19
Rd, ANGASTON

Yalumba Winery, Chateau Building facade, Eden Valley

Photographs Upper: Interior offices—waiting area, north section Lower: Interior, wine-making equipment, south section



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 20

Former Laucke's flour mill

Tyne St

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built in 1885 by Edwin Davey to replace the Penrice Mill. All machinery intact. Probably the only roller flour mill of this period in working order in South Australia. An exceptionally significant example of industrial architecture and, historically, an important link to South Australia's agrarian innovation and success.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: An extremely significant industrial building. The design is similar to many other mills, but the machinery is largely intact, making the interior of great importance.
2. Historical: Edwin Davey bought Captain Richard Rodda's Penrice Mill in 1865. Davey ran this mill with great success until it burnt down in 1885. This Angaston mill was opened as the Eureka Roller Mills in that same year. The mill served the town, principally when it was run by the Laucke family, for over 90 years.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 20

Former Laucke's flour mill

Tyne St

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

The main stone building was built in 1885.

It is constructed on four levels—including one below ground—to incorporate the milling machinery. The mill is built of random-sized stone with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The gabled roof has ornate barge boards. Roof is clad in corrugated galvanised iron and the eaves have gutters. The building is on a basic rectangular floor plan approximately 6m x 13m.

A timber and corrugated galvanised iron verandah runs on the eastern and northern facades and has a floor of rough hewn gum. The verandah is supported by unsawn gum trunks. On the north-west corner of this verandah a small outhouse of corrugated galvanised iron has been erected.

The main, eastern facade has a double door, central, at ground level, with a rectangular casement window symmetrically placed on either side. The second level has similar windows, and the third level has a single window, centred.

The west facade of the building is of similar appearance to the east, but incorporates a section used as a boiler room. This has a skillion roof over it, supported by timber posts. Small sections of the stone wall have been extended to cover this area and have large casement windows. A semi-circular roofed corrugated galvanised iron addition has been placed on the ridge of the roof at this face.

There is a corrugated galvanised iron store shed attached to the southern face of the stone building and another similar shed adjacent to the north.

Internally, all levels of the stone building contain the flour milling machinery intact, with signage appended to indicate function.

Historical

Edwin Davey was born near Penzance, Cornwall. He arrived in South Australia with his family in 1849. He ventured to the Victorian diggings with his brothers in the early 1850s. In 1865 he and his brother James purchased the flour mill at Penrice, built by Captain Richard Rodda, although it is possible that they worked the mill before the purchase.

Davey's milling business expanded. On 2 July 1885, the Penrice mill burnt down. On 27 July an Angaston newspaper correspondent noted,

This township has assumed an unusually busy appearance consequent upon the erection of a new steam flourmill for Messrs E. Davey & Sons, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire at Penrice. The machinery and all the appointments are to be of the most recent and approved style, and

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

great efforts are now being being put forth to get the mill ready for work to meet the increasing demands of the district.

In 1895, Friedrich Laucke came from Germany and became head miller at the Angaston mill. Within a short time he purchased a mill at Greenock on his own account. After both reverses and successes in his trade Laucke became a significant miller. He was a partner in the Strathalbyn Milling Co. and in 1933 purchased the Angaston mill. This mill was worked until 1976.

References

Jean P. Fielding, *The golden grain: a history of Edwin Davey & Sons 1865–1985*, Melbourne, Hyland House, 1985.

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Angaston Survey Item No.: 20

Site Record

Former Laucke's flour mill

Tyne St

ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	Tyne St, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6728-1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320713 6180440
<u>Description</u>	Stone mill building
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 1618/135; 2186/101
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	N H & T Murrie 299 Henley Beach Rd BROOKLYN PARK 5032
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust Classified
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1630, 8.8.89; Film 1641, 9.1.90; Film 1649, 10.5.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

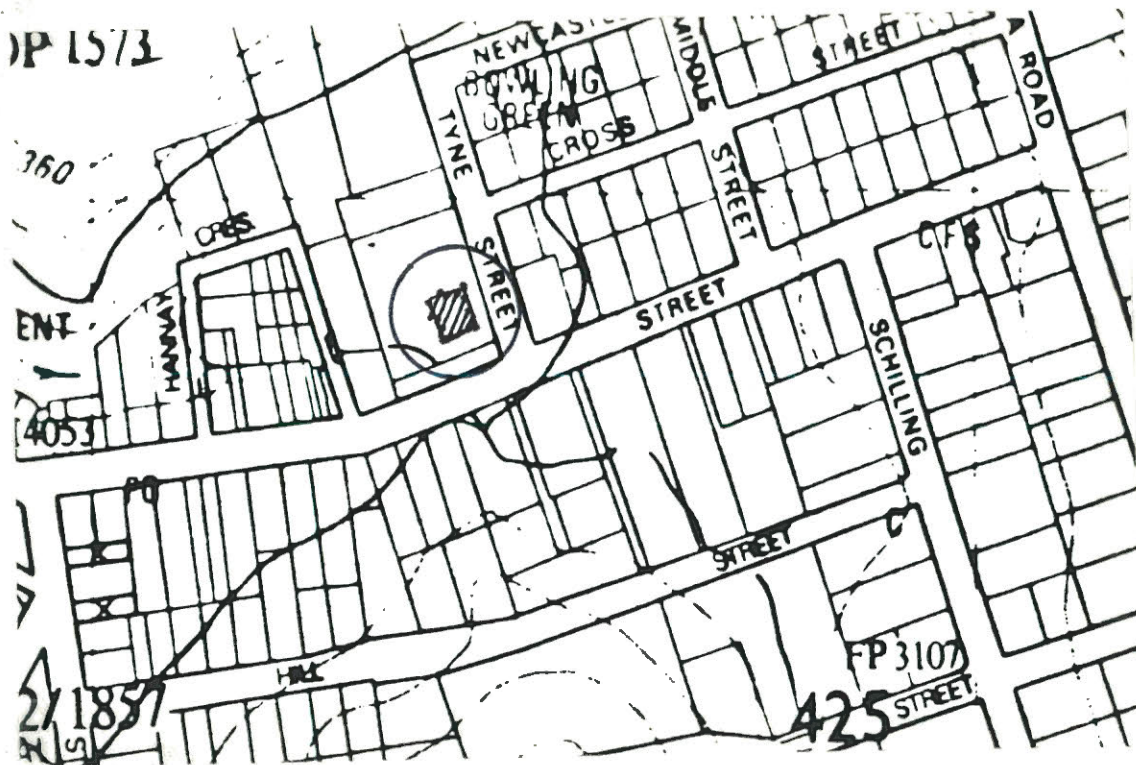
Angaston Survey Item No.: 20

Site Plan

Former Laucke's flour mill

Tyne St

ANGASTON

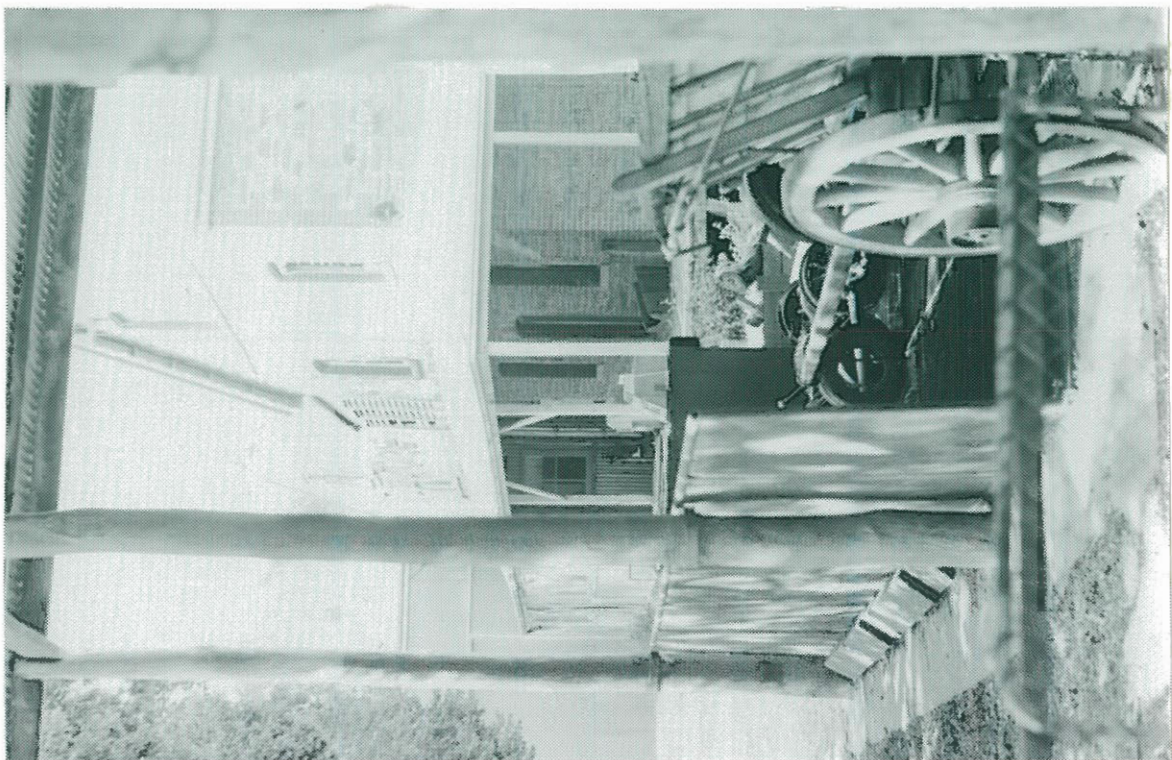
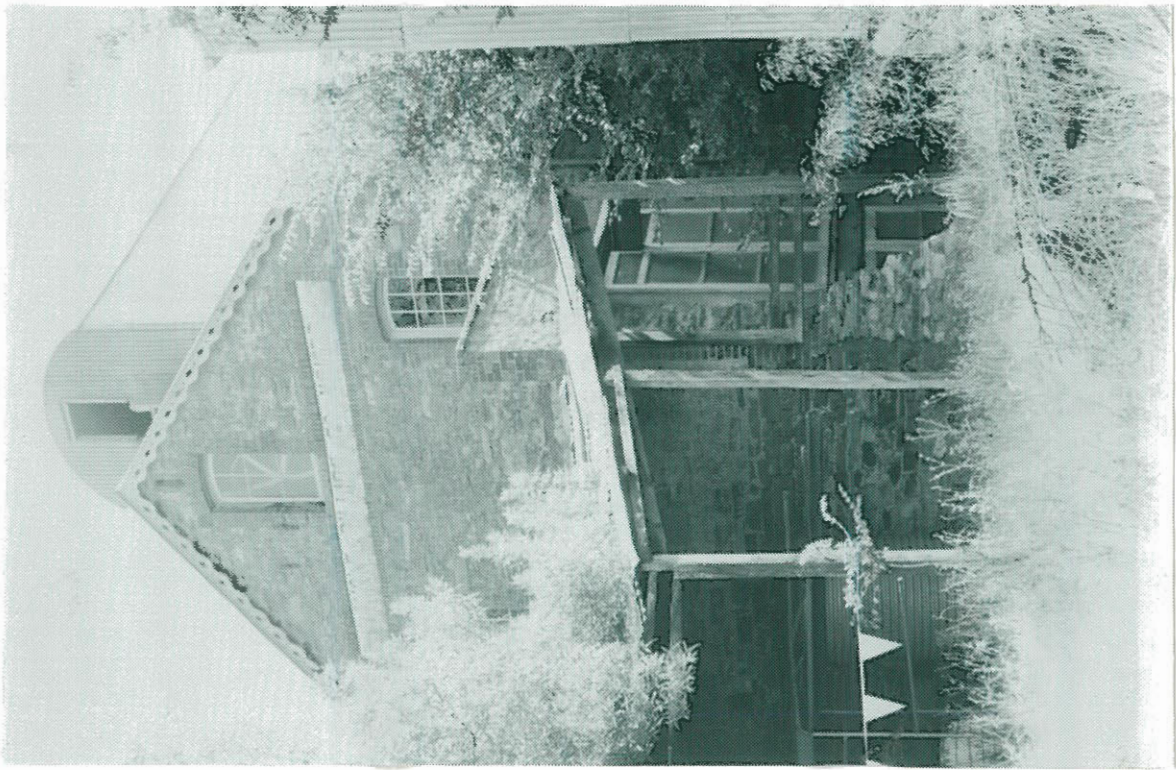


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 20

Former Laucke's flour mill, Tyne St, ANGASTON

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

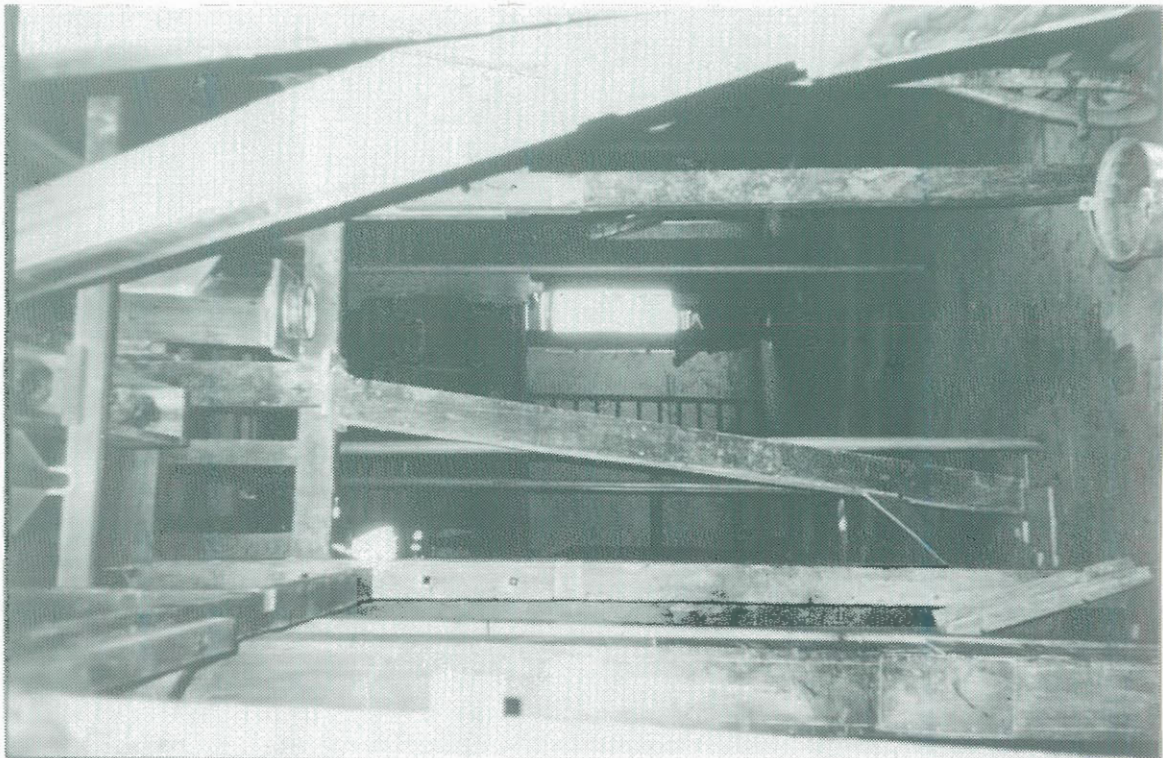
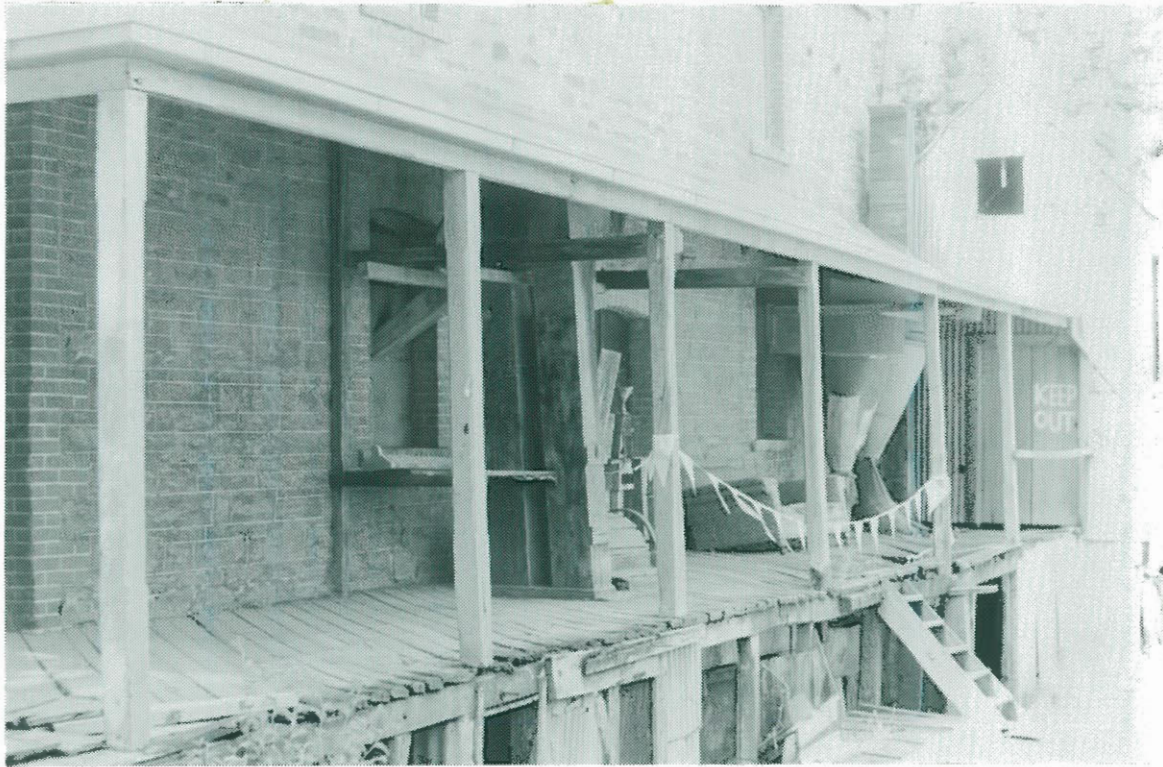


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 20

Former Laucke's flour mill, Tyne St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking to south-west Lower: Interior showing machinery



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 21

Former A. & H. Doddridge Smithy

Murray St

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Built c.1876, this stone, timber and corrugated galvanised iron smithy is one of the very few main street blacksmith's shops remaining in a South Australian country town, particularly in a main street position. It is important for its industrial architecture—this being in a primitive vernacular form.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: An extremely significant vernacular industrial site, of primitive form and construction.
2. Historical: The Doddridge family were one of the first British families established at Angaston. The progenitor, William had a smithy and public house. These premises were the smithy of John Doddridge, built c. 1876. They were kept in the family until the early 1980s.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 21

Former A. & H. Doddridge Smithy

Murray St

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

The main stone, timber and corrugated galvanised iron building had its first section built c.1876. This portion was constructed of random-sized rough stone. Quoins were constructed with massive stones set near the base, middle and top of the wall height. This structure runs parallel to Murray St and is rectangular, approximately, 4m x 7m. The roof is gabled, although walls are squared at the top and the gable is covered with iron sheeting.

Later, a number of timber and corrugated galvanised iron sections were added to the stone smithy. The major portion runs at a perpendicular angle through the stone section. It has a gabled roof, with a ventilator running the length of the ridge. Two other additions have been placed at the rear of the buildings: one is a lean-to and the other a small gabled shed.

The interior of the smithy is relatively intact, although when Hardy Doddridge died in the early 1980s his equipment was at first removed, and then after purchase by local citizens, replaced. This has led to some 'free' interpretation of forge sitings and tool placement, but on the whole it resembles the original. The first forge in the stone section is next to the eastern wall. The rear lean-to contains fixed machinery, possibly wheel wright's equipment.

Historical

William Doddridge arrived in South Australia in 1837 and settled at Kangaroo Island. He brought with him a set of large Blacksmith's bellows. In 1849 he purchased land at Angaston and established a Smithy and a hotel, the New Inn.

In about 1876, William's sons John and Charles began a blacksmithing business on their own account. In 1881 the Smithy was transferred to Charles.

Charles, in turn, had two sons, Albert, born 1882 and Hardy, born 1885. These two ran the Smithy for many years. Albert finished in 1946, but Hardy shod his last horse in 1965 and was still working parts of the Smithy in 1975.

In 1983, after Hardy Doddridge died, people of the district joined to purchase the equipment at the Smithy.

References

The Angaston Blacksmith Shop, typescript ms., Angaston n.d.

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Lands Titles Office, CT 234/129

Leader, 12 November 1936.

Angaston Survey Item No.: 21

Site Record

Former A. & H. Doddridge Smithy
Murray St
ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	Murray St, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6728-1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320825 6180425
<u>Description</u>	Stone, timber and corrugated galvanised iron Smithy
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 234/129
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	K W & M G Patrickson 214 Angas St ADELAIDE 5000
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust File
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1641, 9.1.90; Film 1649, 10.5.90

Angaston Survey Item No.: 21

Site Plan

Former A. & H. Doddridge Smithy

Murray St

ANGASTON



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 21
ANGASTON

Former A. & H. Doddridge Smithy, Murray St,

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



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 21
ANGASTON

Former A. & H. Doddridge Smithy, Murray St,

Photographs Upper: Exterior masonry west wall Lower: Interior machinery and walling



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 27

Masonic Hall, former Institute,
Murray St
ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Constructed c.1868 and opened in 1870 by John Howard Angas on land donated by the Angases and partially funded by them as the Angaston Institute. It is one of the most important Institute buildings in South Australia because of its benefactors and because of its unusual design of two storeys with tapered lower level walling.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: Significant as an example of a civic building—Lodge. The two storey structure, cut into the hill leading from Murray St to the creek has tapered walls on lower level.
 2. Historical: An Institute reading room was founded in Angaston in 1856. This structure was built in 1868 and opened in 1870 for the joint use of the Institute and IOOF Lodge. It continued until 1907 as an Institute. An important part of the foundation of worker education in South Australia.
-

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 27

Masonic Hall, former Institute,
Murray St
ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

This stone building, on two levels, was built in 1868 and opened in 1870.

Its two levels are constructed of random rubble walling. Quoins and surrounds to openings are rendered. It has a gabled roof. The Murray St facade has a central arched doorway with an arched window positioned symmetrically on either side. From the doorway a stair leads across the gap between the cutting made for the building and street level. Two windows in the basement of the building are just visible below the street level.

The lower level of the structure is slightly tapered to provide added support to the upper level. Over the years rising damp has attacked the solidity of the foundations and in 1970 extensive repairs were carried out to the building. These involved a series of steel ties at the corners of the walls to prevent further cracking of the walls.

The building is designed around a rectangular floor plan of approximately 20m x 9.5m. The lower level has one large room and one storage room. The upper level originally had a large hall, with two rooms approximately, 4m square, off a central passage inside the main door. These served as offices. A room for Lodge meetings has now been partitioned off in the former hall section.

Historical

In 1856 an Institute library and reading room were established in a room on Murray St. This was very much in accordance with the wishes of the town's founder, George Fife Angas, who believed that education should be provided for working men—he was particularly active in the Sunday School movement.

In the late 1860s Angaston townspeople met to bring about the building of a Mechanic's Institute. Angas provided a parcel of land and gave a large sum towards this goal. A committee was formed consisting of Institute members and officers of the Loyal Park Lodge. These bodies pooled funds and by the end of 1868 the building was finished. It was officially opened in 1870 by John Howard Angas.

The small rooms on the upper level were at first used as a library and reading room, but later were used for Council meetings and some business activities. At one time the Rev. J. Leonard used the basement room as a school.

References

History of the Masonic Lodge Building, typescript ms., n.d.

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Leader, 12 November 1936

Angaston Survey Item No.: 27

Site Record

Masonic Hall, former Institute,
Murray St
ANGASTON

<u>Location</u>	Murray St, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6728-1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320515 6180380
<u>Description</u>	Stone building on two levels
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 843/172
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	Freemasons Soc Barossa Lodge c/- P J Elsworth Box 5 NURIOOTPA 5355
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1641, 9.1.90; Film 1649, 10.5.90

Angaston Survey Item No.: 27

Site Plan

Masonic Hall, former Institute,

Murray St

ANGASTON



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 27

Masonic Hall, former Institute, Murray St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking to north Lower: Exterior walling on eastern side

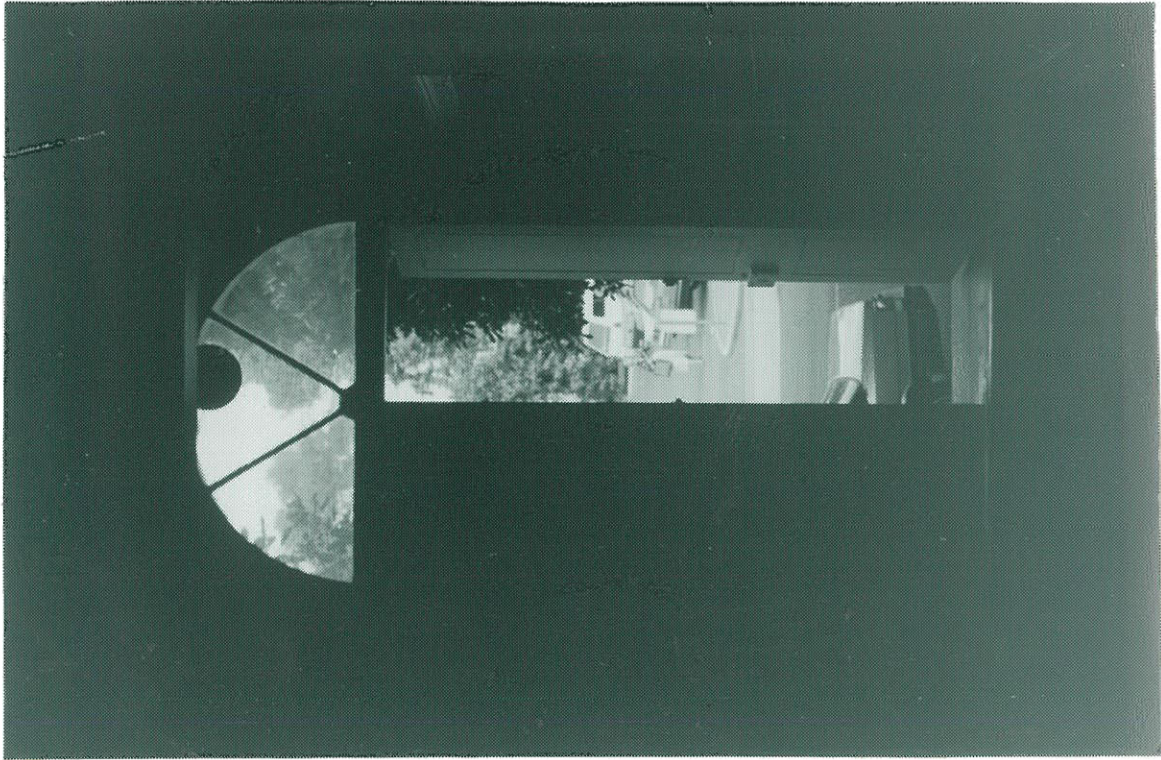


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 27

Masonic Hall, former Institute, Murray St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Interior, main passage and entrance Lower: Interior, lower level



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 29

War Memorial,
Murray St
ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Erected in 1921 as a memorial of the people of Angaston district in honour of those who served in the First World War. Designed by Charles Angas, it is unlike any other memorial in South Australia in terms of design.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: Significant as a unique tribute to those who served in the First World War. It was cast in England by Andrea Carlo Luchessi, said to be a notable sculptor of his time.
2. Historical: It is significant not only because of its unique design and as a tribute to those who fought, but also through its being designed by Charles Angas. It carries on the philanthropic tradition of the Angas family from the inception of the town to the twentieth century. The First World War was a watershed in Australia's history. This monument is one of the State's best reminders of how people responded to the great changes that war brought through the erection of memorials and plaques.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 29

War Memorial,

Murray St

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

A cast bronze figure representing the action of 'St Michael's Right Over Might', designed by Charles Angas and cast in England by Andrea Carlo Luchessi. It stands on a pedestal of Angaston marble worked by Laycock an Adelaide monumental mason. It is situated on the dominant corner position on the corner of Murray St and Penrice Rd.

Historical

The monument is situated on land that was originally part of the estate of the Rev. John Hannay. It was purchased in 1905 and transferred to the District Council in 1918. In 1920 a public meeting was called to arrange a subscription in order that a fitting memorial might be built to those who served in the First World War. A management committee was later formed and Charles Angas, son of John Howard Angas, offered to superintend the design and casting of a memorial.

He chose as his theme the angel St Michael's victory of right over might and had the statue cast in England. He also donated £300 towards the project as well as paying a further £613 in costs. The memorial was erected in April–May 1921. and has served as the place of tribute for those who have served in subsequent wars.

References

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Leader, 29 April 1921; 6 May 1921.

Angaston Survey Item No.: 29

Site Record

War Memorial,
Murray St
ANGASTON

Location

Murray St, Angaston

Mapsheet

6728-1

AMG Reference

320380 6180435

Description

Bronze figure on marble pedestal

Land Description

Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo
CT 728/106

LGA

Angaston

Owner

District Council of Angaston
P O Box 295
ANGASTON 5353

Other Assessments

Heritage Status

Photographs

Film 1641, 9.1.90

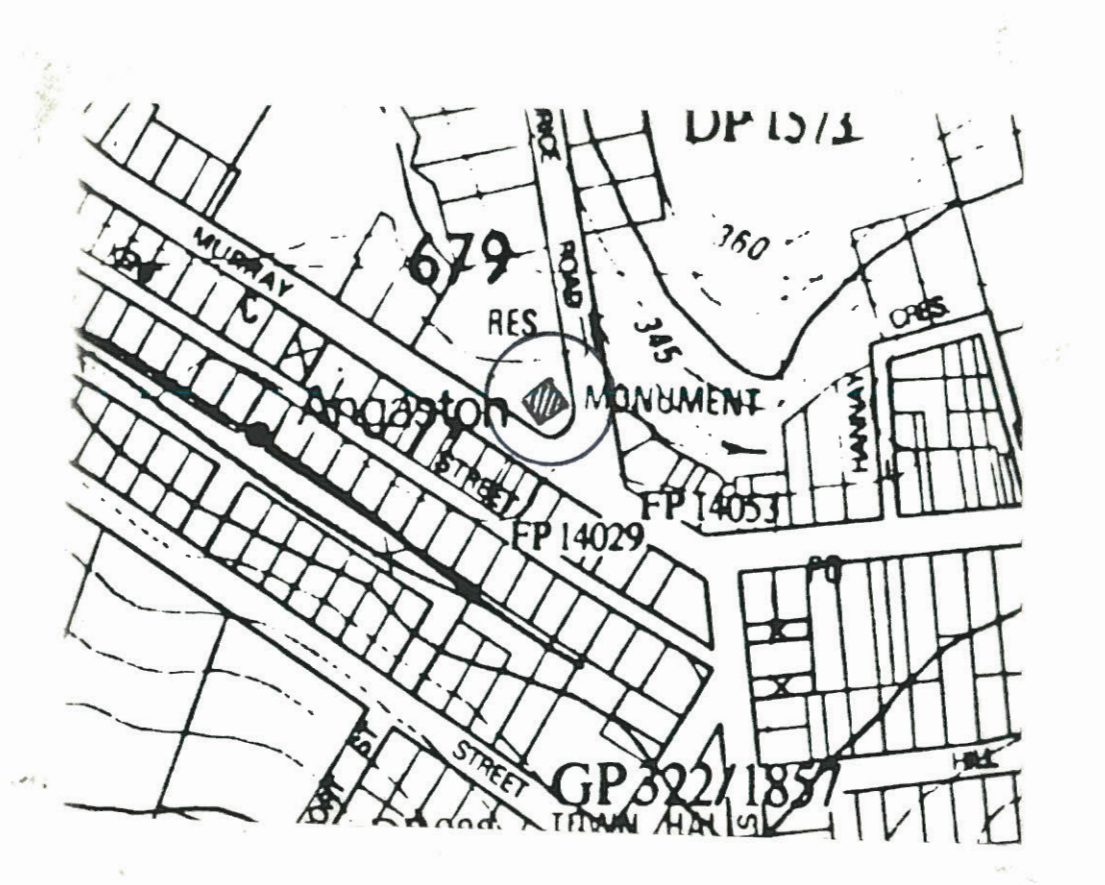
Angaston Survey Item No.: 29

Site Plan

War Memorial,

Murray St

ANGASTON



Angaston Survey Item No.: 29

War Memorial, Murray St, ANGASTON

Photograph



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 30

Dwelling, walls and gates,

84 Murray St

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Constructed c.1855 as a manse for the Rev. John Hannay, George Fife Angas' son-in-law, minister of the Union Church. This building is the finest example of a mid-nineteenth century house remaining in Angaston. In both design and construction the building has relation to the Angases other properties, like Lindsay Park and Collingrove homesteads, and to the Zion Lutheran Church, Angaston. The building is one of the important links in the story of the Angas family in South Australia and in the settlement of the Barossa region by European settlers.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: An unusual use of local 'soap stone' from Lindsay Park quarry, also used on former Union Church opposite. Retains much of the character of the original design
2. Historical: The Union Church was built in 1855 and Rev. John Hannay arrived as minister in 1855 and the manse was built. Hannay was George Fife Angas' son-in-law and a Baptist by persuasion. His dogmatic stance on baptism by immersion in a pool in the creek behind this house caused a schism in his church and led to the establishment of an Independent congregation.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 30

Dwelling, walls and gates,
84 Murray St
ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

A stone building, stone and cast iron fence and cast iron gates originally constructed c.1855.

The roof was probably originally gabled or gablet, but was raised in the early twentieth century by an owner to accommodate an attic and now has a raised rectangular section running along the ridge. The roof is capped with corrugated galvanised iron.

A corrugated galvanised iron verandah is supported on the southern and eastern facades by columns and on the western and northern facades by timber posts.

A porch is set in the southern facade directly in line with a gate that is in turn in direct line with the front door and main aisle of the former Union Church.

The interior of the house has been altered and modernised over the years by respective owners, but some rooms remain with original woodwork. All rooms are off a central passage that runs west to east along the length of the house. Flooring through 75% of the house—under carpets—is stone and the remainder is wooden boards. Cellars take up about 33% of under floor space.

Historical

In 1854, construction began on the Union Church in Angaston's main street in order that the growing congregation could be more suitably housed. Rev. John Hannay became the church's first minister in the following year and built his manse directly across the road from the church. The manse was named 'Rose Villa' and was built on what was at one time Angas land. It is possible that George Fife Angas gave the land and the house as a gift to the minister who married his daughter. This assumption is made further possible because Angas gave some of his other children portions of the Barossa land and also that Lindsay Park stone was used in 'Rose Villa'.

Hannay was a Baptist by persuasion and although apparently a good preacher he at one stage over stepped the mark with his practice of baptism by immersion. A special meeting was called by his congregation in 1861 and the issue thrashed out. Subsequently a number left and established an Independent church in the town.

Apparently the Hannay estate continued to own the land until it was broken up and sold into housing blocks c.1905.

In later years the former manse became a residence for the town's doctor, firstly Dr Cowan and then Drs Drever, senior and Junior.

References

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Centenary Souvenir, The *Leader*, Angaston, 1936.

Leader, 12 November 1936

"A Christmas Trip", *Banknotes*, c. January 1858, Mortlock Library D5885 (misc.)

Angaston Survey Item No.: 30

Site Record

Dwelling, walls and gates,
84 Murray St
ANGASTON

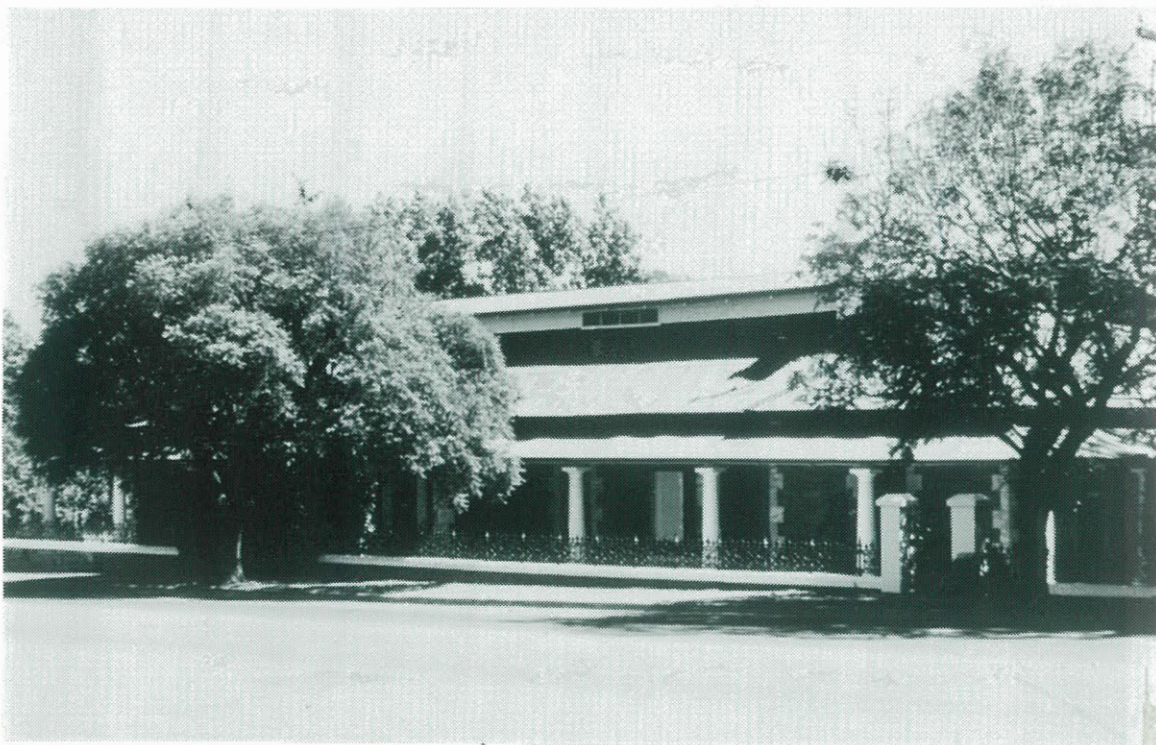
<u>Location</u>	84 Murray St, Angaston
<u>Mapsheet</u>	6728-1
<u>AMG Reference</u>	320235 6180500
<u>Description</u>	Stone building, stone walls and cast iron gates
<u>Land Description</u>	Portion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo CT 3471/57
<u>LGA</u>	Angaston
<u>Owner</u>	Dr I C Drever Box 35 ANGASTON 5353
<u>Other Assessments</u>	Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981
<u>Heritage Status</u>	National Trust Recorded
<u>Photographs</u>	Film 1641, 9.1.90; Film 1649, 10.5.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 30

Dwelling, walls and gates, 84 Murray St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking to north from Murray St Lower: Exterior, front looking to east

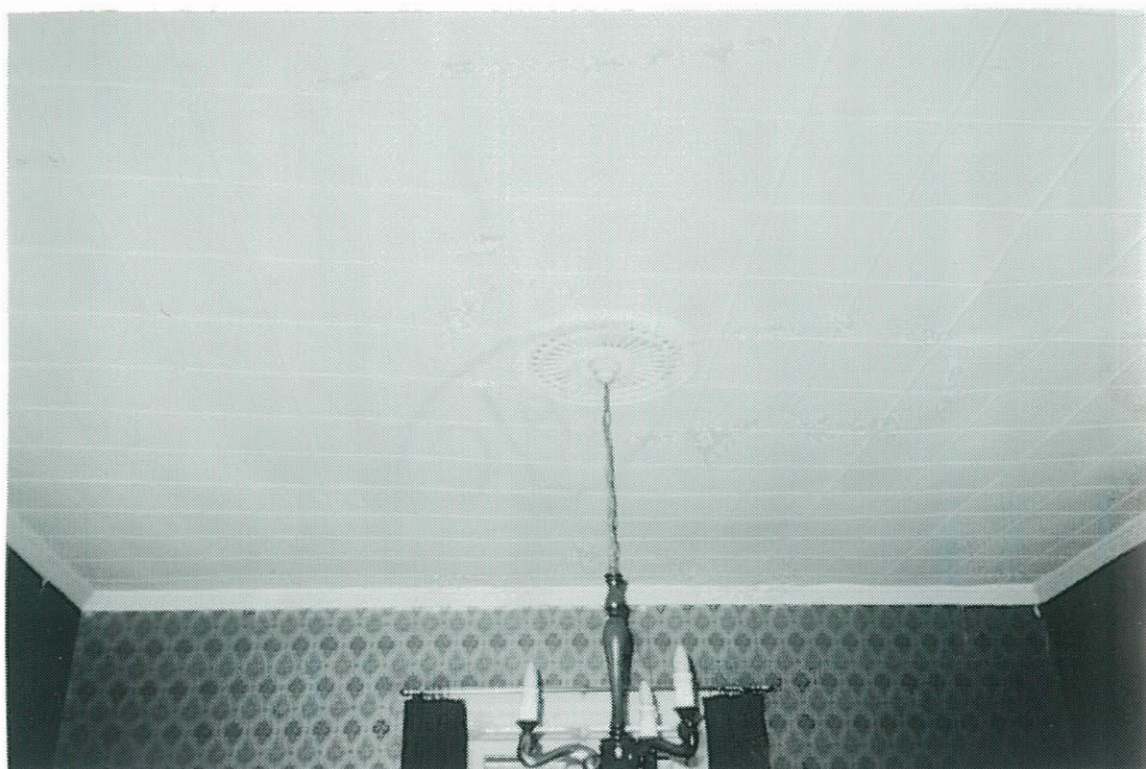
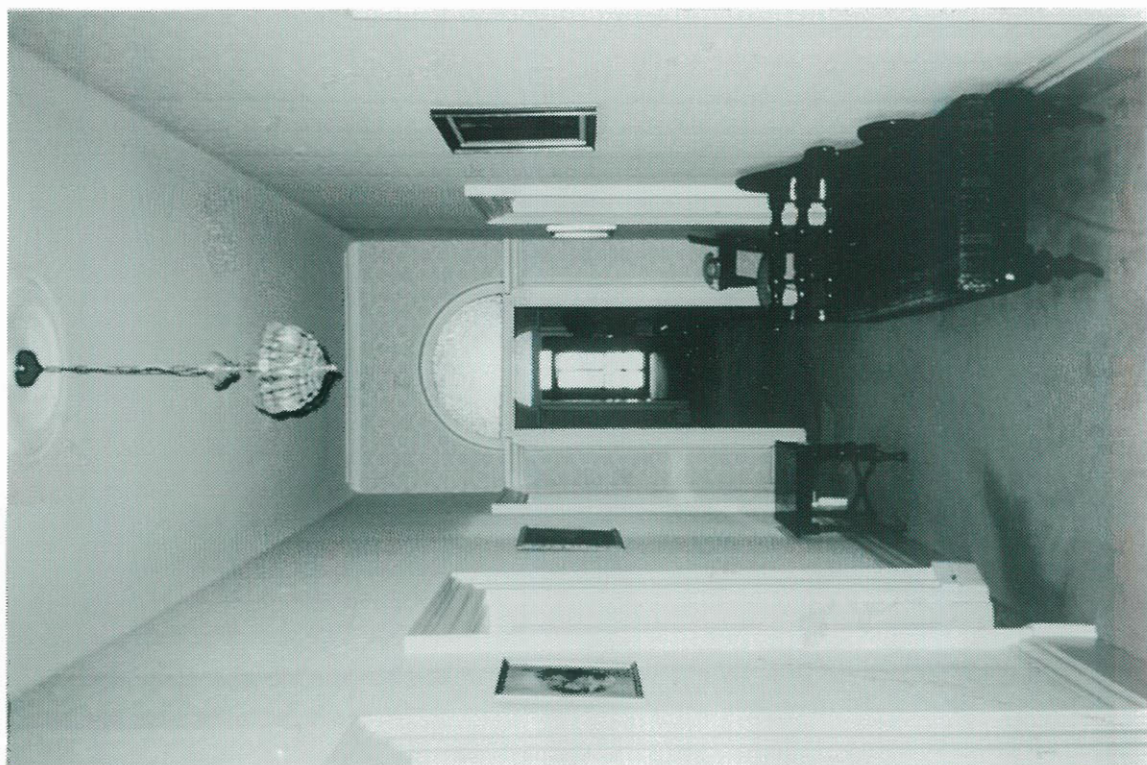


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 30

Dwelling, walls and gates, 84 Murray St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Interior passage Lower: Interior small sitting room, former surgery



Register Assessment Report

South Australian Heritage Act 1978

Angaston Survey Item No.: 35

Zion Lutheran Church

Murray St

ANGASTON

Statement of Cultural Significance

Constructed in 1854–5 as an Independent Church with assistance from the Angas family. Designed by the architects Cocking and Aggett, Adelaide. Significant because of unusual use of local stone in structure and stone carving on exterior and the link with the Angas family.

Relevant Criteria

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

Significant Interest

1. Architectural: The church is constructed from local 'soap stone' from Lindsay Park quarry and is of an outstanding exterior design.

2. Historical: The Union Church was built in 1855 to allow a new place of worship for the growing number of the congregation of the chapel on Penrice Hill. It was erected on a block previously owned by John Howard Angas and its foundation stone was laid in November 1854 by George Fife Angas. After a schism in the church in 1861 it continued as a Baptist church until its closure in 1929. For some years it served as a hall and was then rededicated as a Lutheran church on 28 September 1941.

Recommendation

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

Angaston Survey Item No.: 35

Zion Lutheran Church

Murray St

ANGASTON

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

Architectural

A stone building constructed in 1854–5.

The building itself is constructed of stone walling, jointed and coursed, with 'soap stone' quoins and surrounds to openings. The light coloured stone of the quoins is in contrast to the darker walling stone. The fence is partially of stone, with a section in front of the house of rendered stone topped with cast iron.

It is constructed of random stone walling, jointed. Quoins and surrounds to openings are of the unusually marbled, light 'soap stone' quarried in the district. It is built on a rectangular floor plan of approximately 9m x 12m. The northern facade has been designed with a tower of west and east extremity, a large arched double doorway topped with a row of arrow head carvings inverted and rising above an elongated arched window to a belfrey at the ridge. An elongated arched window is placed symmetrically on the sides of the door. The western wall has four arched elongated windows. A new hall extension is attached to the south-eastern corner of the building. The southern facade has had a single storey addition made at a later date for use as school rooms. Roof is gabled and eaves have guttering attached.

The interior of the church has been greatly altered over the years. The ceiling has been lowered to the bottom of the trusses and a gallery added c.1960s and an organ added. Likewise the altar area has been vastly changed. Indeed the interior bears little resemblance to the original and is largely the product of renovations made during the Lutheran period.

Historical

The Union Chapel, built at Penrice Hill in 1844, was Angaston's first public building and place of non-denominational worship. It was built largely through the efforts of the Angas family. When, in the early 1850s, the chapel proved too small to accommodate the growing congregation John Howard Angas provided a block of land in Murray St and his father and others subscribed to a church building fund. The trustees for this fund included some of Angaston's most prominent settlers—James Sawley, Samuel Kealley, Samuel Smith, Henry Evans, John Howard Angas, William Salter, Thomas Radford, James Smith, William Oldham and Henry Giles.

The architects for this new building were Cocking and Aggett of Adelaide. The building was to cost nearly £3,000. Much of this cost was met by the members. One contemporary visitor described the church as being of:

considerable dimensions, and ornamented with lofty rectangular [windows] one on each side of the entrance producing with its white stone and general neat appearance quite an effect upon entering the town.

In 1855 Rev. John Hannay was appointed to the church and while church attendance rose during his ministry, he proved to be controversial. A section of the congregation broke away to form a Congregational church.

The final service for the Baptists were held in the church on 28 April 1929 and then for some years it was owned by the local builder, G.N. Dallwitz, who hired it out as a hall and storeroom. The local Lutheran congregation purchased it in February 1941 and spent some months making it suitable for worship. The Lutherans continue there today and have a congregation of about 500.

References

E. T. Dean, *History of Angaston*, Mortlock Library D6829.

Barry Chinner, *Angaston Sketchbook*, Adelaide, Rigby, 1976.

Centenary Souvenir, *The Leader*, Angaston, 1936.

Leader, 12 November 1936

"A Christmas Trip", *Banknotes*, c. January 1858, Mortlock Library D5885 (misc.)

Angaston Survey Item No.: 35

Site Record

Zion Lutheran Church

Murray St

ANGASTON

Location

Murray St, Angaston

Mapsheet

6728-1

AMG Reference

320200 6180470

Description

Stone church

Land DescriptionPortion of Section 425, Hd Moorooroo
CT 15981/18LGA

Angaston

OwnerZion Evangelical Lutheran Church
c/- J A Preusker
P O Box 17
ANGASTON 5353Other Assessments

Barossa Valley Heritage Study, 1981

Heritage Status

National Trust Recorded

Photographs

Film 1641, 9.1.90; Film 1649, 10.5.90

HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 35

Site Plan

Zion Lutheran Church

Murray St

ANGASTON

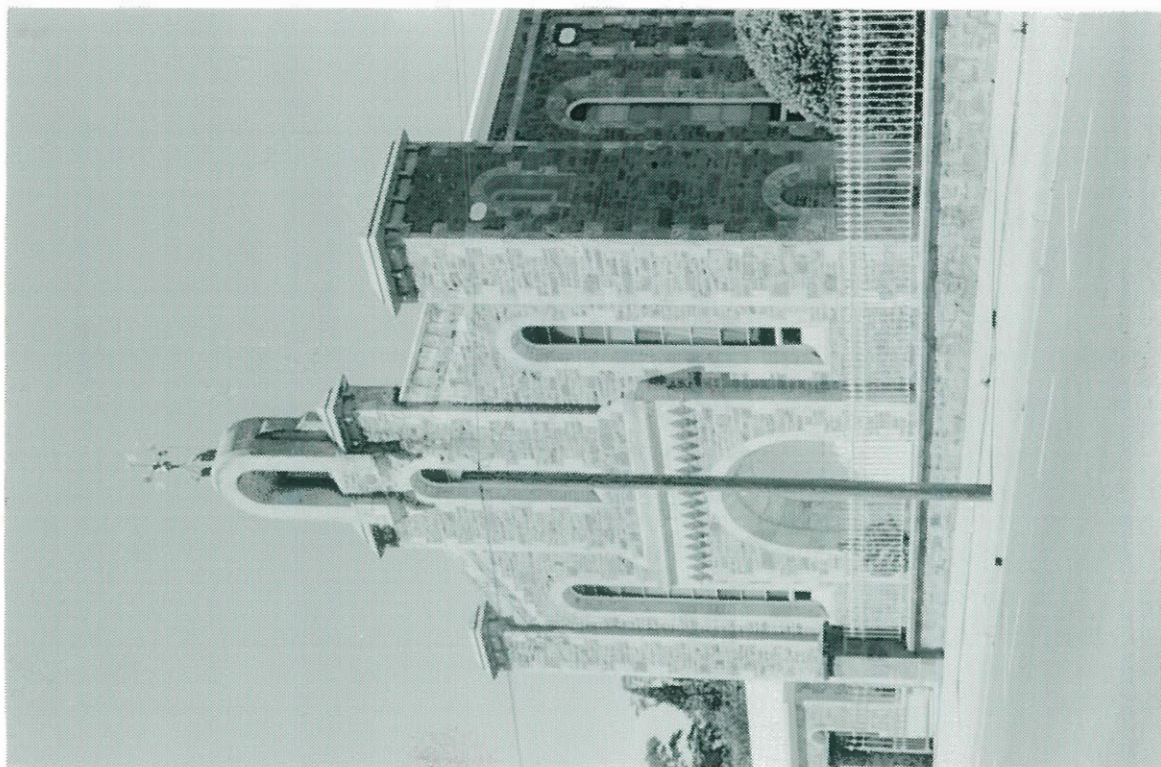


HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 35

Zion Lutheran Church, Murray St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Exterior looking to south, Murray St facade Lower: Exterior looking to south



HERITAGE OF EIGHT LOWER NORTH TOWNS

Angaston Survey Item No.: 35

Zion Lutheran Church, Murray St, ANGASTON

Photographs Upper: Exterior rear wall looking north

Lower: Interior looking to north

