District Council of Waikerie

Environmental Unit
Department of Road Transport

Heritage Survey of the River Murray

Department of Environment and Planning
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE MURRAY RIVER

(REGION 5 - SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

PART TWO

14. D.C. WAKERIE

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

LIBRARY
TRANSPORT SA
PO BOX 1
WALKERVILLE
SA 5081


Funded under the National Estate Financial Assistance Programme.
<table>
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<th>ITEM NO.</th>
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## DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WAIKERIE

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**MB:** Merv Brand  
**DY:** David Young  
**KF:** Keith Francis  
**DT:** Don Tucker
## DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WAIKERIE

### EASTERN SECTION

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CI: C.M. Irrgang
KJM: Joe Mack
GW: George Woolmer
### DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WAIKERIE

#### TOWN OF WAIKERIE

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KF: Keith Francis
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This fine two storey house was built in 1870 by Donald McLean. As manager of the North-West Bend cattle station in 1864, McLean is credited with the introduction of fencing and paddocking in sheep farming in South Australia. In 1869 he purchased the Murbko run, during a severe flood while both homestead and woolshed were under water. The auction price was considered equivalent to a mere gift and the proceeds of the first wool clip paid for the purchase. After the flood, in 1870 the new homestead was built on the present site overlooking the river.

The substantial stone building remains in largely original condition and is an attractive example of its type.

LIBRARY
TRANSPORT SA
PO BOX 1
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SA 5081

REFERENCES
Baker-Reschke, Murray River Pilot, p.30
Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia Vol.II, pp 166-167
National Trust 3331

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Film No. 840 Negative No. 9
Direction of view to NW

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust CL RL File X
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State X (B) Local
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Date: 1984
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HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Markaranka Station was taken up by G.A. Gebhart in the early 1870s. Although he was not particularly successful: "Mr. Gebhardt persevered with the Murray property for 19 years, but nearly as fast as he made money at Mackerode, he lost it at Markaranko ... He sold the property in 1890." The first part of the homestead seems to have been built in the 1870s, from local limestone. It was subsequently extended to form a large homestead of eight main rooms. The homestead has been modernised, but its appearance remains that of a turn-of-the-century structure, one which is noteworthy for its plain but solid construction. It is of heritage significance because of its largely original appearance. It is set in a commanding position overlooking the river - the run once had a frontage of 28 miles to the Murray.

REFERENCES

Cockburn, Pastoral Pioneers, vol. II, p.69 (quote)
English, "My Environment ..."

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Film No. 835 Negative No. 5
Direction of view to E
PROJECT
HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 5
Item Ref. No. 5a
L.G.A.
Waikerie

Film No. 835
Negative No. 4
Direction of view to NE

Film No. 835
Negative No. 6
Direction of view to N

Film No. 835
Negative No. 7
Direction of view to E
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This grave site is one of few associations with the short-lived village settlement of Gillen. The village was one of several founded on the Murray during the 1890s in an attempt to relieve the urban depression of the time. The texture of these settlements was that they were organised in accordance with socialistic principles. Gillen was founded in 1893, but abandoned by 1896. This is one of few relics of this settlement. The headstone marks the grave of one of the children of the settlement who was killed in 1896. Indeed it is one of very few known grave sites which were associated with the village settlements. Only one headstone remains. Another has been removed.

REFERENCES

English, "My Environment ..."

Verbal Evelyn English, 1984
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 835 Negative No. 1
Direction of view to E
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| Film No.      | 835 |
| Negative No.  | 3   |
| Direction of view | SW |
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The boiler and the excavation which houses it is associated with the short lived village settlement of Gillen and is significant because of this. The village was one of several founded on the Murray during the 1890s in an attempt to relieve the urban depression of the time. The feature of these settlements was that they were organised in accordance with socialistic principles. Gillen was founded in 1893 but abandoned by 1896. The pumping station site highlights the essence of the settlement — that of one identified with the river. This site is of particular significance because of its construction. The pump house was recessed into the cliff in such a way that the cliff provided three walls. Funnels had to be dug for both the flue and the water inlet. It is noteworthy that the boiler remains in situ.

**REFERENCES**

Michael Williams, The making of the South Australian landscape, p.239

*English, “My Environment ...”*

Verbal Evelyn English, 1984

Archival photographs
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| Direction of view to       | NE                        |

| Film No.                  | 834                       |
| Negative No.              | 14                        |
| Direction of view to       | N                         |

| Film No.                  | 834                       |
| Negative No.              | 15                        |
| Direction of view to       | E                         |
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Lock 2 is part of the immense works which were undertaken to harness the River Murray and which were the result of several decades of intercolonial and interstate negotiation. It is a significant heritage item because of this. The works were undertaken under the terms of the River Murray Agreement of 1914. Work on the construction of this lock and weir was commenced in 1924 and was completed in 1928. The complete system highlights the concern which successive South Australians have had to husband the scarce water resources of the State.

REFERENCES

English, "My Environment . . ."
K.J. Mack, "A brief history of the development of the Murray Valley"
Engineering and Water Supply Dept. Information Bulletin no. 17, 1983

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 834 Negative No. 8
Direction of view to SE
HERITAGE SURVEY
ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: Ramco Limestone Quarry
Former or other

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
The stone from this small quarry was noted for its strong textural banding. During the late 1930s and early 1940s it was used in several significant buildings in Adelaide including the Bank of N.S.W., King William Street (1940) and the Adelaide Steamship Company, Currie Street (1939).

The quarry has remained relatively undisturbed since its closure and illustrates well the limestone quarrying technology of the area. Of particular interest is the intact rubble built loading ramp.

REFERENCES
Young, "Stone Quarries of the River Murray Valley" (Appendix C, General Report)

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH
Film No. 833 Negative No. 8
Direction of view to N

PROJECT
HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 5
Item Ref. No. 11

LOCATION
Address
Town near Waikerie
Postcode
Section 451
Hundred Waikerie
County L.G.A. Waikerie
S.H.P. Region 5
A.M.G. Ref. 6829-I 54 39980 621910

SUBJECT
4.2

PERIOD
State
Study Area
1906-40

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature [x] Historical site [x] Historical Gdn. [x]
BUILDING
STRUCTURE
PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. [x] Interim L [x]
Nominated [x]
National Estate
Reg. [x] Proposed L [x]
National Trust CL [x] RL [x] File [x]
Other

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State [x] (B) Local [ ]
PREPARED BY
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984
HERITAGE SURVEY

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other Waikerie Station Homestead

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This house is the last relic of the original Waikerie station, from which the area takes its name. W.T. and W.H. Shephard took up the pastoral lease in 1880, who built this house as the Waikerie Head Station in 1882 at a cost of £112.

The station became the site of one of the communal village settlements which were set up along the Upper Murray following the legislation of 1893. The Holder villagers were more fortunate than the others - who had to start from scratch - as they were able to use the former station buildings. Appropriately, the house is now one of the few surviving buildings associated with the original village settlement.

The house is of a simple vernacular style with the typical thick walls of locally quarried stone. It is well preserved and appears to be in largely original condition.

REFERENCES

Mack, "A brief history of Waikerie"

Verbal Don Tucker, 1893
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRA PH

Film No. 811 Negative No. 10
Direction of view to NE

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nomimated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File Other

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State (B) Local

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1983

LOCATION
Address Holder Bottom Road
Town Holder Settlement
Postcode
Section
Hundred Holder
County L.G.A. Waikerie
S.H.P. Region 5
A.M.G. Ref. 6929-IV
54 40910 621690

PERIOD
State Study Area
1881-1905

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature Historical site Historical Gdn.
BUILDING STRUCTURE
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PROJECT
HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 5
Item Ref. No. 14
Office Use
ITEM NO.
DOCKET No.
South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80

**HERITAGE SURVEY**

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET**

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**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The village settlement of Holder was one of several settlements founded on the Murray, after the passage of the Village Settlement Act of 1893. This represented the response of the Government to alleviate the problems in the city which were associated with the depression of the time. A feature of the settlement scheme was the organisation of each settlement in accordance with communist principles. This cottage was at one time part of the Holder settlement. Indeed, it is one of very few cottages to survive from any of the several village settlements on the Murray, and is particularly significant because of this. It is a simple vernacular cottage and remains in good condition.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal: Don Tucker, 1983
Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. 811
Negative No. 11
Direction of view to S

**PROJECT**

HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 5
Item Ref. No. 15

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<th>PERIOD</th>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
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<td>Study Area</td>
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<td>1881-1905</td>
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<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ITEM</th>
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<td>LAND</td>
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<td>Historical site</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Gdn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUILDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL CONDITION</td>
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**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [X] (B) Local [ ]

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This is the site of the pumping station which was associated with the Village Settlement at Holder. It is significant because it highlights the essential nature of the settlement i.e. one dependent upon irrigation. The site is particularly interesting because it includes the relics of the second and third pumping stations. Both are now in ruins, although those of the most recent pumping station are very extensive and include the four walls, together with several pieces of machinery. Parts of the piping and valves were made by Hawke and Co. - the pump in the well was made by Thompson of Castlemaine.

These relics are the most substantial surviving of any of the Village Settlement pump houses.

**REFERENCES**

Verbal
Don Tucker, 1983

Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Film No. 812 Negative No. 1
Direction of view to NE

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim L
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed L
National Trust
CL RL File
Other

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State X (B) Local

**PREPARED BY**

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984
PROJECT
HERITAGE SURVEY REGION 5
Item Ref. No. 19a
L.G.A.
Waikerie

(Third Pump house ruin)

Film No. 812
Negative No. 2
Direction of view to SE

(Second Pump house ruin)

Film No. 812
Negative No. 3
Direction of view to NE
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Many of the overlanders who brought sheep and cattle along the Murray from NSW clashed violently with the populous Aboriginal tribes of the region. Punitive expeditions were organised by the South Australian police in retaliation for Aboriginal attacks. The first was abortive but the second, in mid 1841, led by Major O'Halloran with police troopers and volunteers, reached the Rufus River (NSW), where they were ambushed and did battle. By the end at least 30 of the Aborigines had been killed, an event which was notorious in Australian history, particularly in the history of the Murray River tribes.

One of the most remarkable heritage items in the region is one of two shallow caves in the cliffs above a lagoon on what was known to the overlanders as the Great Flat, on the way to the Rufus. A member of the expedition, James Hawker, noted in his diary, "15th (June, 1841) ... In walking with my gun round the lagoon I found two curious caverns in the cliff, with some designs of the natives scratched in the sand stone on the roof and walls." The Aboriginal engravings remain but in the deeper cave, Hawker and at least one other member of the expedition, E. Tooth, inscribed their names and the date 1841 (Hawker's is in a rather uneducated hand. There is a third 1841 without a name). These are quite clearly visible as are the graffiti of later date, eg Rd Lynch 1854 and a number of village settlers and visitors from nearby Holder, in the 1890s, with some, including W.R.B. 1888, in the adjoining cave.

REFERENCES

Mack, "A brief history of Waikerie".
Hawker, "Journal of an expedition to the River Murray, against the natives ... 1841"

Verbal Dr. N. Tindale, 1980 (recorded interview); Joe Mack, Archival photographs 1983
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Film No.</th>
<th>Negative No.</th>
<th>Direction of view</th>
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HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The history of Devlin's Pound is shrouded in legend. It is said that it was used as a staging point by Overlanders - one of whom in 1846 was a Patrick Devlin. The natural formation of the pound was used to enclose stock: Devlin himself is reputed to have been murdered there and buried in the nearby ancient Aboriginal burial ground.

However, it is undisputed that it was at one time the site of an accommodation house on the overland route between South Australia and New South Wales. It is believed that an accommodation house of pine slabs was built here in 1873, by 1894 however nothing remained but the ruins of the chimney. The site is significant because of its association with the overland route, and the scattered remains including a stone lined tank are of high archaeological interest.

REFERENCES

George Woolmer, The Barmera Story
Jean Schmaal, "Ghost rider?" Historical Society of S.A. Newsletter no. 52, February 1984
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This site is significant because of its identification with the original village settlement of Waikerie. This was one of the settlements made during the 1890s to help relieve the urban depression of the time. The feature of the settlements was that they were organised in accordance with socialist principles. Waikerie was established in 1894. It was one of the few settlements to prosper - though only after the communistic form of organisation was abandoned. This site highlights the essential nature of the settlement one based upon irrigation.

The pumping station was built in 1894, at the same time Waikerie was established. The remaining relics include limestone wall ruins and the site of the fluming tunnel leading to the chimney stack (item 34).

REFERENCES

National Trust 2369
Institution of Engineers Australia. S152

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 832 Negative No. 9
Direction of view to N

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nominated
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other
Inst. of Engineers

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State [x] (B) Local

PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984
The communistic village settlement of Waikerie was established in 1894 and was one of the few such settlements to prosper - though only after the original form of organisation was abandoned. The present town of Waikerie is the only successful town to have evolved out of the riverside village settlements.

The interesting stone and brick chimney was built in 1894 and is one of the only two original steam chimney stacks to have survived from the village settlements forming a striking landmark on the cliff-top above the ruins of the first pumping station (item 33). As with the other example at Pyap, relics of the fluming tunnel also remain.

REFERENCES
National Trust 2369
Institution of Engineers Australia S152

Type of Item
LAND Natural feature
Historical site
Historical Gdn.
BUILDING
STRUCTURE
PHYSICAL CONDITION

Status
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. Interim
Nom. Interim
National Estate
Reg. Proposed
National Trust
CL RL File
Other
Inst. of Engineers

Recommendation
(A) State
(B) Local

Prepared by
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984
**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This six cylinder engine was built by Worthington of the U.K. in about 1927 for the South Australian Government, and was installed by the Irrigation Department to serve the Waikerie Irrigation Area. No longer in use, the engine is now a monument, which indicates the significance of its role in the historical development of town and district.

**REFERENCES**

- Institution of Engineers S110
- Verbal
- Archival photographs

**PHOTOGRAPH**

- Film No. 834
- Negative No. 5
- Direction of view to NW

**STATUS**

Reg. of State Her. Items
- Reg. [ ] Interim L [ ]
- Nominated [ ]
- National Estate
  - Reg. [ ] Proposed L [ ]
- National Trust
  - CL [ ] RL [ ] File [ ]
- Other
  - Inst. of Engineers

**RECOMMENDATION**

(A) State [X] (B) Local [ ]

**PREPARED BY**

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

**Date:** 1984