

Tatiara Heritage Survey

Report to the District Council of Tatiara



Historical Research Pty Ltd
Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

2004

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Wolseley Soldiers Memorial

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Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd**

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Tatiara Heritage Survey: Abbreviations

AMP	Australian Mutual Provident Society
ANR	Australian National Railways
CFS	Country Fire Service
cgi	corrugated galvanised iron
CL	Crown Lease
COR	Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd
CR	Crown Reserve
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific Industrial and Research Organisation
CT	Certificate of Title
CWA	Country Womens Association
DC	District Council
DP	Deposited Plan
FP	Filed Plan
ha	hectare
IAFD	Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot
kl	kilolitre
km	kilometre
Lot	Allotment
LTO	Lands Titles Office
NAA	National Archives of Australia
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
Sec	Section

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Introduction

Project

The Tatiara Heritage Survey was undertaken by Historical Research Pty Ltd in association with Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd in 2003-2004 for the District Council of Tatiara. The project brief is appended to this report.

Objectives

The primary objectives of the Tatiara Heritage Survey were to assess European cultural heritage resources in the District Council of Tatiara and to recommend places for listing in State and local heritage registers, and if appropriate as State or local heritage areas. (The study does not cover places of Indigenous heritage value.) The project commenced with a re-assessment of places already included in the State Heritage Register.

Specifically, this report on the Tatiara Heritage Survey:

- (a) makes recommendations about places already entered in the State Heritage Register;
- (b) makes recommendations for the entry of further places in the State Heritage Register;
- (c) makes recommendations for the declaration of State Heritage Areas;
- (d) identifies places of local heritage value within the Study Area, for inclusion in the Tatiara Development Plan; and
- (e) Identifies areas within the Study Area which could be declared Historic (Conservation) Zones/Policy Areas and included in the Tatiara Development Plan.

Study Area

The Tatiara district is in the South-east region of South Australia, its eastern side forming the border with Victoria, its north in the Mallee, its south in the cool wet South-east plains. The district straddles the principal interstate transport corridor of the Dukes Highway and the Adelaide-Melbourne railway. The District Council area today extends over 6,476 square kilometres with a population of about 6,660 people. The main town and administrative centre is Bordertown, just 18km from the Victorian border; it and Keith 47km north-west along the Dukes Highway are the two significant urban centres of the district. There are smaller townships at Mundulla, Wolseley, Padthaway and Willalooka. The following map shows the upper South-east region with the District Council of Tatiara and its principal features. .

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Study Area



District Council of Tatiara

(Source: Griffin & McCaskill 1986, p. 117)

Survey Methodology

The methodology adopted for the Tatiara heritage survey followed broadly that recommended by Susan Marsden in *Historical Guidelines* (1980) and adopted by Heritage South Australia and its predecessors for 20 years since - with evolving modifications - as the basis for heritage surveys. This consisted essentially of the following stages: (1) carrying out historical research on the region, (2) identifying historical themes and likely places for investigation, (3) obtaining local information and advice, (4) undertaking field work to visit and record all known likely significant places, (5) assessing the significance of the places recorded, (6) formulating recommendations and (7) compiling a report setting out all this information.

Previous Studies

The heritage of the Tatiara district has previously been studied as part of the regional survey *Heritage of the South East* by Danvers Architects (1984). That survey made the surprisingly large number of 96 recommendations within Tatiara District Council area - 43 for places of state heritage value, and 53 for places of local heritage value - but on closer analysis, these recommendations do not really refer to as many places as this.

Many of the recommendations refer to complexes of several buildings which are enumerated separately, such as churches and manses, a hotel and its detached kitchen, and particularly homestead complexes such as Carew Park, Emu Flat, Mount Monster, Nalang, Cannawigra, Clayton Farm and Padthaway, at some of which five or six individual buildings appear as separate nominations. In addition, eight of the state recommendations were for Conservation Parks, which were created to conserve areas of the natural environment, and do not include any places of historic value.

From these recommendations, nine places were entered in the Register of State Heritage Items (now the State Heritage Register). Nothing could be done about the local recommendations at the time, as Councils had no power to create local heritage registers until 1994.

The present heritage survey took the 1984 survey as a starting point, and has re-assessed all of its recommendations. However, the present survey defines groups of related buildings such as Nalang or Padthaway homesteads as a single place, and does not deal with Conservation Parks (with one exception), so the 1984 recommendations are automatically reduced in number. In addition, in the 20 years since the regional survey was completed, a number of buildings have been demolished or removed: the Morgue and several cottages in Bordertown, including the Reverend Milne's house, business premises in both Bordertown and Keith, and St George's Anglican Church in Wolseley. Development in the mallee country east of Keith has had a lot of impact, because several places there have gone missing: Emu Flat woolshed, Almond Vale homestead and Moggs cottage.

However, this survey has also located a number of new places of heritage value. In all, this report makes recommendations affecting 70 places, 49 of which are repeated from the 1984 survey.

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Recommendations

Summary of the overall number of places for which recommendations have been made:

New State Heritage Places (1)

This report recommends that one new place in the Tatiara District Council survey area should be entered in the State Heritage Register. Places that have been recommended as being suitable for entry in the State Heritage Register have been researched and inspected during the survey process and assessed according to the criteria laid down in the *Heritage Act 1993*.

It is recommended that places which have been recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register in this report but which are rejected by the State Heritage Authority should be considered to be places of Local Heritage Value and should be processed accordingly.

Existing State Heritage Places (9)

The survey has also researched and inspected all nine places in the Tatiara District Council which are at present entered in the State Heritage Register, and recommends that they all remain in the Register. Minor amendments could be made to three of the entries:

The report recommends that two places already entered in the State Heritage Register (Mundulla Hotel and Kitchen) be combined into one, as they are two elements of a single building complex on one allotment.

The report also recommends that one place already entered in the State Heritage Register (Clayton Farm Complex) be reduced in area, as a large area of surrounding farm paddocks is included in the land at present on the Register.

State Heritage Areas (None)

No areas in the Tatiara District Council survey area are recommended as State Heritage Areas.

Local Heritage Places (59)

This report recommends that fifty-nine places in the Tatiara District Council survey area should be included in a list of local heritage places in Council's Development Plan. Places that have been recommended as being of local heritage value are considered important to the local community, and have been assessed according to the criteria in the *Development Act 1993*

Historic Conservation Zones / Policy Areas (1)

One area within the Tatiara District Council survey area is recommended as a Heritage Policy Area. It is recommended that this area be identified in the Development Plan with specific planning principles designed to preserve its present character.

Acknowledgments

This survey of the heritage resources of the Tatiara District Council was carried out by the Adelaide consulting firms of Historical Research Pty Ltd and Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd. Peter Bell of Historical Research and Justin McCarthy of Austral Archaeology jointly carried out fieldwork and prepared the site reports. Peter Bell wrote the historical overview and chronology, managed the project and compiled and produced the report.

Many others contributed to this project, and the team wish to thank the following people for their support and assistance:

Rocco Callisto, Ralph Winter and Jayne Maddern of Tatiara District Council provided administrative support throughout the project, access to Council-owned property, maps, airphotos, lands titles records and local information;

Hamish Angas, Chris Giovannucci and Gillian Strickland of the Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage, provided access to lands titles information and their organisation's files and report libraries;

Alan Jones, author of the book *Tatiara: the First 140 Years* (1985) provided generous assistance with research information and discussed the merits of heritage places in the district, and also read and provided detailed comments on a draft of this report;

Richard Woods, Heritage Adviser to Tatiara District Council, discussed heritage places in the district, and also provided comments on a preliminary list of this report's recommendations;

The *Border Chronicle* provided publicity on the survey's progress;

Stuart Nicol of the Royal Automobile Association of South Australia provided information on the development of the district's road network.

A number of Tatiara residents responded to Council's request for feedback on a draft list of heritage places which was circulated during the survey.

Property owners and managers who contributed to the project are too numerous to name individually here, but the project team received generous support, assistance and encouragement from everyone we contacted, without exception, throughout our fieldwork in the district.

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Overview History

The District

The Tatiara district is in the South-east region of South Australia, its eastern side forming the border with Victoria. Its largest towns, Bordertown and Keith, are on the principal interstate transport axis of the Dukes Highway and the Adelaide-Melbourne railway. The surrounding district is dominated by sheep grazing and wheat growing country, with large areas of untouched mallee scrub. The smaller centres of Mundulla, Wolseley, Padthaway and Willalooka owe their locations to agricultural settlement and transport routes.

The name Tatiara, meaning "good country", was given by the Potaruwutj people to a belt of fertile undulating country which marked the southern edge of the mallee plains. "Good" meant that it had the most reliable water supply in the surrounding district. The name was taken up by European graziers in the 1840s, along with the land it described, and most of the district's towns and population today are still concentrated across that part of the landscape.

It is a mistake to look at the Tatiara district on a State map, and see it only in relation to its surrounding semi-circle of South Australian towns - Pinnaroo, Coonalpyn, Kingston, Naracoorte - for the Tatiara has much closer neighbours. The towns of Bordertown and Wolseley, closest to the border, are mirrored by their Victorian equivalents of Kaniva and Serviceton just a few kilometres to the east. Like most people who live on borders, the residents of the Tatiara have always felt a sense of community with their neighbours in the western district of Victoria, and for a time in the nineteenth century there was a movement to form a new breakaway province called Princeland, made up of the Western District and the South-east of South Australia. (O'Connor 2001, p. 509) In the process of this long acquaintance, the people of the Tatiara have adopted some cultural traits more characteristic of Victoria than South Australia.

Previous Studies

The historical process of settlement in the Tatiara district has already been studied by Alan Jones' comprehensive local history, *Tatiara: the First 140 Years*, published in 1985. This in turn drew on more detailed local studies, such as Doreen Baker's *Story of Wolseley* (1963), Daisy Fry's *Story of John Binnie* (1940), *Story of the Tatiara* (1947) and *Story of Keith* (1953), and Ronald and Thomas Knowling's *History of Mundulla and its People*. (1973). There are also smaller-scale studies of Buckingham, Cannawigara, Padthaway and Willalooka in print. Thus, in describing the process of European occupation of the Tatiara, this account is able to draw on some very useful historical studies which provide an overview of the district's settlement. With a definitive local history available in the form of Jones' book (much longer and more detailed than this overview), this report has generally relied on its evidence, and only used primary sources such as contemporary newspapers and archival documents to add detail or colour to a few specific topics.

This report has also been able to draw on the research done in the course of the earlier regional heritage survey of the South-East Region surrounding the Tatiara district, undertaken by Danvers Architects in 1983-84. In addition, topics such as the Gold Escort

Route, South Australian Railways, Clayton Farm and the settlement of the Murray Mallee have already been covered by earlier histories, heritage surveys or conservation studies. These and many other publications have been consulted in compiling this historical account, and are listed in the bibliography of this report.

The Land

Bordertown is just 100km inland from the port of Kingston on Lacedpede Bay, and the Tatiara district forms a transition from the Southern Ocean coastal landscape to the inland Mallee landscape. Across the centre of it runs the Tatiara proper, a belt of slightly elevated land extending west to east for about 40km from near Willalooka to beyond Bordertown. Cannawigara Road roughly defines its central axis. To the south of the Tatiara district are the low-lying green flats dotted with river red gums (*Eucalyptus camadulensis*) and crossed by old coastal sand dunes; which form the landscape of the Lower South-east region down through Naracoorte and Penola to the south coast. In the north the level plains covered with mallee scrub (*Eucalyptus spp*) commence around Keith and just north of Bordertown, stretching more than 300km across the River Murray into the northern interior, and extending eastward into Victoria to become the Big Desert. The region's climate is the Mediterranean pattern of cool wet winters and hot dry summers, and in the summer months the mallee country has no surface water at all.

These three landscapes all have their own histories of settlement by Europeans and different patterns of subsequent economic activity. However, the distribution of flora is not as simple as this description implies. Everywhere there are local variations depending on the soils, and the vegetation can be tall straight gums, open and park-like, as on Swede's Flat north of Padthaway, or tangled, almost impenetrably thick low mallee scrub on the sand ridges only a kilometre away.

There is very little surface stone in the Tatiara. The entire South-east region only rose from the seabed in recent geological times, and most of the district's soils are very young, based on marine or wind-blown alluvial deposits, rich in limestone. In many places, solution and redeposition have formed hard limestone or kunkar layers which outcrop and provide the district's principal building stone. There are also karst landscape features such as sinkholes, or "runaway holes" as they are known locally, where surface water disappears down into aquifers. This porous landscape has no rivers and no mountains either; its highest points are only a little more than 100m above sea level. Along the west and south of the district runs the Padthaway Ridge - a curved line of granite outcrops extending from Mount Monster (92m high) just south of Keith through Kongal Rocks down to Padthaway - which only a few million years ago formed a string of islands off the South Australian coast. (Twidale *et al* 1983, p. 25)

Before European settlement of the region commenced in 1845, the southern Tatiara district was occupied by the Potaruwutj people, with the Ngarkat on the mallee plains to their north. Lack of surface water kept the district's population sparse, no more than a few hundred, divided into about eight migratory groups or hordes. There were probably seasonal concentrations of people around the few long-lasting waterholes on streams like Tatiara and Nalang creeks and wetlands like Poocher Flat and Moot-Yang-Gunya Swamp. Other Aboriginal groups referred to the Potaruwutj and Ngarkat collectively as the Tatiara people (also recorded as Tattayarra or Tyattyalla). (Tindale 1974, p. 218) They were said to be a "bold, strong and warlike race", expert spear-throwers, who periodically travelled to Lake Alexandrina to trade food and weapons for red ochre from

the Adelaide Hills. (*South Australian* 3 October 1845) Very little else has been recorded about the material culture or way of life of indigenous people in the district. (Pretty *et al* 1983)

The Tatiara landscape today is very different from what the first generation of Europeans saw in the 1840s. A process of altering the landscape for agricultural purposes began immediately and has gone on for 160 years since: clearing of native trees for pasture and cultivation (and by rabbits and accidental fires), introduction of exotic animals and plants, drainage of wetlands, planting of pasture grasses, irrigation of crops, and the use of fertiliser and trace elements. Across the heart of the Tatiara district, much of the native vegetation and fauna have now been replaced by sheep feeding on exotic grasses among cypress windbreaks

Agriculture across the Tatiara belt is predominantly mixed wheat growing and sheep grazing, with some cattle fattening. The district is the most southerly extension of intensive wheat growing in South Australia. To the south, wheat growing gives way to sheep grazing on the better-drained land, which today is most of it. To the north, rainfall drops off rapidly, and where the mallee has been cleared it is used principally for dryland wheat growing, with some sheep where underground water is available. Much of the northern end of the district is untouched mallee scrub forming part of the Ngarkat Conservation Park.

The Explorers

Europeans did not enter the Tatiara district for some years after the settlement of South Australia. The formal European occupation of the South Australian mainland began with the foundation of Adelaide and the proclamation of the Province in December 1836. At the time, everything to the east was the colony of New South Wales, the southern part of which had just been opened for settlement as the Port Phillip District. All that the colonists knew about South Australia was the coastline charted by Grant, Flinders and Baudin between 1800 and 1803, plus Sturt's map of the course of the River Murray in 1830. There followed a period of land exploration as the colonial administration sought to learn more about the interior, and from 1838 inland reconnaissance was underway, mostly commissioned by the government, although there were also private expeditions by pastoral settlers looking for productive land. The South-east was settled from two directions simultaneously, with South Australians moving south-eastward from the River Murray meeting graziers coming up from the Port Phillip District of New South Wales. On the Murray to the north and west of the Tatiara, grazing land was surveyed around what would later be the towns of Mannum, Goolwa and Wellington in 1839 and taken up soon afterward. In the far South-east, the Henty family had already moved into the Mount Gambier district by 1839, and were followed by other Port Phillip District graziers who had taken up land as far north as Penola by 1840. But in between these areas of early pastoral occupation stretched a large area which no European had ever seen.

No famous explorer led an expedition through the Tatiara, nor was it opened up by the early overlanders bringing stock into South Australia from the eastern colonies. Although the Tatiara was later to become the major transport corridor between Adelaide and Melbourne from the 1850s onward, it was not used by the first generation of droving parties. Their route from New South Wales was further north along the River Murray, and that from the Port Phillip District stayed close to the coast, passing Mount Gambier and following the Coorong north. (Griffin & McCaskill 1986, p. 8; Linn 2001, p. 393) The

coastal track was formalised by Police Commissioner Alexander Tolmer who was sent to mark out an overland mail route to Melbourne in 1847. (Tolmer 1882, vol 2, pp. 60-62)

As far as we know, the first Europeans to set foot in the Tatiara district were pastoralists in search of land for grazing sheep. Under the Wakefield principles practised in South Australia's early years, it was necessary for graziers to buy freehold land before they could occupy it, and the slow pace of government surveys caused frustration to many intending settlers. The danger of this was that impatient graziers were tempted to simply drive their flocks out beyond the surveys, and occupy land illegally - the practice known as 'squatting' in the eastern colonies - which led to disputes over land ownership and deprived the colony of revenue. Therefore in 1842 the Legislative Council passed the *Waste Lands Act* which created Occupation Licences to give pastoralists annual renewable rights to an area of land which was identified by a system of sight-lines between landmarks rather than a formal survey. (Love 1986, p. 4) This was a rough-and-ready compromise, but at least it provided graziers with some security of tenure, provided a record of who was occupying the land, and brought in some licence fees.

The *Waste Lands Act* of 1842 accelerated the pace of pastoral settlement throughout the colony, and provided the incentive for individuals to find new land for themselves, without waiting for the government to act. In late 1845 the *South Australian* newspaper ran a series of articles drawing attention to the Tatiara, which was being investigated by parties from both South Australia and the Port Phillip District:

The Tatiarra [*sic*] Country. - This country has been partially traversed at last by two different parties - by Messrs John Scott and Loudon McLeod, from the Adelaide side, who penetrated seventy or eighty miles from the Murray, and arrived at a fine country, studded with gum trees and covered with excellent grass. They also found some fresh water lakes, one of them two or three miles in circumference. Two gentlemen, named Hogg and McKinnon, nearly at the same time, crossed the same country *en route* from the neighbourhood of Lake Hindmarsh. They say it is the finest sheep country they have seen in the colonies. (*South Australian* 9 September 1845)

A following article expressed the hope that "the good country may extend north as far as the Murray - a distance of 140 miles." (*South Australian* 3 October 1845) This wish was to be sadly disappointed, for the "fine country ... covered with excellent grass" was much smaller than that, but it is interesting in showing that both the name Tatiara and the expression "the good country" were in use from the very earliest European contact with the land.

The Graziers

Within weeks of that first report on the Tatiara, John Scott was shearing his sheep in preparation to droving them to his new land. (*South Australian* 3 October 1845) He was not alone:

In addition to Messrs Scott, Dr Macdougall, Messrs Lawson, L. McLeod, Disher, Harriott, and several others, have taken, or are about to take out runs for sheep; and we hear that Mr. Garden is about to remove to it a large number of Messrs Morphett & Johnson's cattle. (*South Australian* 9 December 1845)

By early 1846, Occupation Licences had been granted to John and Charles Scott, Loudon and Frank McLeod and John Binnie. By agreement among themselves, they had taken up the well-watered heart of the good country, their homesteads only a few miles apart. The McLeods had taken up Nalang, with their homestead on Nalang Creek. Only 10km to the northwest was the Scotts' Cannawigra homestead. They built their shearing shed east of the house, beside a deep waterhole on Tatiara Creek. John Binnie was on Wirrega Run to the southwest. The three runs had been stocked with sheep and their first buildings were going up by the end of 1846. (Jones 1985, pp. 1-2) Probably some of the outbuildings still standing at Nalang date from those earliest years.

In early 1847, Robert Lawson took up an Occupation Licence on the Mosquito Plains about 30km to the south-west, and later extended it to form the Padthaway Run of 45 square miles. Lawson married Eliza Bell in 1849 and they moved into a cottage which still stands at the homestead, almost certainly the oldest surviving house in the Tatiara district. (Johnson 2001, p. 3)

For the next four years, pastoral tenure remained on an annual licence basis, then in 1851 an amendment to the *Waste Lands Act* replaced Occupational Licences with Pastoral Leases of fourteen years duration, greatly improving the graziers' security of tenure, and reducing some of their risks. In the north of the colony this led to a dramatic expansion of settlement, but in the Tatiara the four early runs had occupied the most desirable land, and there was little immediate change in the pattern of occupation. Patrick Kelly leased the land where Keith now stands, and Swede's Flat, a small area of open and park-like vegetation to the south-west of the Tatiara, was taken up by James Allen in 1851. It had previously been held under licence briefly in the late 1840s by a Swedish sailor whose name has been forgotten.

Over the next few years a few more graziers took up leases around the early runs; in 1854 James Allen took up Mount Monster and two years later James Paton leased Brimbago, then the Clark brothers took up Pine Hill in 1865. (Jones 1985, pp. 133-134, 380-381) Other runs were taken up by absentee speculators; some of them were sub-leased to local graziers, and others were never stocked. By the late 1860s there were still only eight or nine large grazing runs within the present Tatiara District Council area, and the total number of Europeans living on pastoral properties in the district was very small, probably less than 200.

Life in the Tatiara in the period from 1847 to 1852 was busily productive in terms of activities such as building houses and stockyards and sinking wells, but otherwise very quiet. There were no towns, and very few travellers through the district. The runs were largely self-sufficient, with supplies coming in from Wellington or Robe once or twice a year, the wagons taking out the wool clip on their return. Each pastoral run employed perhaps two dozen people, who formed a small village at the head station, with smaller numbers at a few out-stations. The runs were unfenced - there were a few stone walls, but steel fencing wire would not become an economical option for another twenty years - and the graziers relied on shepherds to keep track of the flocks and look after their well-being. Living alone or more usually in pairs, a shepherd and a hut-keeper, these workers were scattered across the landscape in tiny wooden huts about five kilometres apart, looking after flocks of up to 1,000 sheep, and leading a lonely and monotonous existence.

There were Aboriginal people living and working on most of the sheep stations. Their knowledge of the country and its resources were of great value in the early decades of European pastoral settlement. There were Aboriginal camps near some of the Tatiara homesteads until the late nineteenth century but only rarely are they mentioned in the written record. While there was little violence in the Tatiara, the combined effects of dispossession, introduced disease and alcohol began to take their toll very quickly. One estimate says that the Aboriginal population, never large to begin with, began to decline from the 1840s onward at a rate of about 50% every five years. The last speakers of the Potaruwutj language probably died about the turn of the twentieth century. (Pretty *et al* 1983, p. 120)

The Gold Rush

Life in the Tatiara was to change very rapidly from 1852 onward. The Port Phillip District had been separated from New South Wales to become the colony of Victoria in November 1850. In 1851 a succession of gold discoveries were reported in Victoria; first at Clunes, then over the next few months at Mount Alexander, Buninyong and Ballarat. What followed was Australia's first experience of a major gold rush, as immigrants from other colonies and overseas poured into the new goldfields, creating unprecedented economic activity fuelled by the wealth coming from the diggings. By the end of its first year, the new colony of Victoria was awash with prosperity and euphoria.

Over the border, the old colony of South Australia was sunk in depression and gloom as the gold rush drained off both capital and labour to the diggings. Some estimates say nearly half of South Australia's adult male population, probably more than a third of the workforce, left for the goldfields. Mines and mills closed, bank deposits were emptied, investment capital vanished and businesses collapsed. A large proportion of the colony's coin left for Victoria with the gold seekers, and even day-to-day retail shopping became impossible. Faced with an economic crisis by the end of 1851, the South Australian government came up with a bold plan. Their strategy was to buy gold in Victoria and bring it back to Adelaide. Targeting successful South Australian diggers, who they correctly believed would want to bring their earnings home to their families, they would buy gold on the spot at a more attractive price than the Victorian banks were offering, and guarantee its safe passage to Adelaide, thus accumulating wealth for the South Australian Treasury. The *Assay Bullion Act* of January 1852 authorised the Treasury to mint gold coins for circulation.

At that time there was no direct overland route from Adelaide to the diggings; all goods and people travelled either by sea to Melbourne or Geelong, or the long way round by the coastal road down the Coorong. In January 1852, Deputy Surveyor-General John Maclaren was sent from Adelaide with a party of sappers to make a road, which involved finding a chain of water sources or if necessary digging wells from the River Murray crossing at Wellington to Mount Alexander on the Victorian diggings. His route would take him straight through the middle of the Tatiara district. A party of mounted police would also be required to escort the purchased gold from the diggings back to Adelaide, so two weeks later in early February, Police Commissioner Alexander Tolmer followed with a party of troopers. The police soon caught up with the slow-moving sappers, and the two parties travelled together for most of the way, establishing rough watering facilities which were later developed into more permanent camp sites.

There were nine watering places on the road between Wellington and the South Australian border, found with the assistance of local graziers and Aboriginal guides at Perkindoo (or Pinkindoo), Hawk's Nest Well, Binnie's Lookout (on John Binnie's old property near Coonalpyn), Cold and Wet, Reedy Well, Limestone Well, Two Wells, Kongal Springs and Tatiara Creek. The last three were within the present Tatiara District Council. (*SA Register* 2 April 1852; Brasse 1986)

Two Wells was the seventh well developed outwards from Wellington, at a place where one of several natural soaks could be converted into a reliable well. Local tradition says that in later years a Chinese gardener established a market garden at the well, and there are feral fruit trees growing at the site today which support that story. Kongal Springs Well was the next well developed, near an outstation on John Binnie's Wirrega Run, so the well location was sometimes called Binnie's Scrub Hut. The ninth watering place was close to the colonial border at Scott's woolshed on Cannawigra Run, beside the best waterhole on Tatiara Creek. Most of the wells were gazetted as government Water Reserves, and would be important stopping places for travellers in years to come.

On 19 February 1852 Tolmer arrived at the Mount Alexander Goldfield, where the thriving Castlemaine and Forest Creek diggings were located. He set up his office in a tent at a place with a concentration of South Australians, called Adelaide Gully, and started buying gold with letters of credit drawn on Adelaide banks. They were offering £3 10s an ounce, much higher than the going price on the goldfield or in Melbourne. He also allowed diggers who preferred to take their own gold back to Adelaide to accompany the police escort for safety. Tolmer's escort arrived back in Adelaide with £21,000 worth of gold in mid-March to a tumultuous welcome. The idea was a tremendous success, and seventeen more escorts continued until December 1853, bringing nearly two million pounds worth of gold back into the South Australian economy. (Clyne 1987, pp. 107-119) While the escorts stopped within two years as the economy stabilised, the route established for them remained the road to Victoria for decades. (Between Keith and Bordertown, Cannawigara Road runs close to the gold escort route of 1852-53.) Travellers and stock continued to use the public wells until the early twentieth century. The road alignment was shifted northward to the present Dukes Highway alignment in stages, the last section completed about 1950.

McLaren's instructions also required him to select a site for a township somewhere along the gold escort route. In consultation with Tolmer, he recommended the waterhole on Tatiara Creek, just inside South Australia, and close to the halfway point between Adelaide and Castlemaine. A police camp was set up there immediately, and in July 1852 the township of Border Town was surveyed straddling Tatiara Creek immediately to the south of Scott's woolshed, although four years would pass before the town began to take shape. The police hut was occupied by two general duties police constables in February 1853, and remained in use after the last gold escort returned to Adelaide the following December, to become the first continuously occupied building in Border Town. (Jones 1985, p. 14-16 and personal comment)

In the five months from February to July 1852, the events put in train by the Victorian gold rush had transformed the site of Scott's Cannawigra woolshed. From a solitary building beside a lonely waterhole in the bush, it now found itself on the main road between two colonies, bustling with travellers, and the site of a new government town, protected by the only police for nearly a hundred miles in any direction. The next phase in the history of the Tatiara district had begun.

Not only land access was transformed in the 1850s. When Europeans first settled the Tatiara, the nearest port was Greytown (now Southend) on Rivoli Bay in the lower South-east, which was about the same distance away as Wellington. The Port of Robe on Guichen Bay was proclaimed in 1847, cutting the distance to the coast down to 140km. While it became the main source of supplies for the Tatiara graziers, and the destination of their wool bales, it was a small and dangerous harbour, often closed in bad weather. Then in 1858 the port of Kingston was established on Lacepede Bay, only 100km from Border Town. (Manning 1990, pp. 135, 169 & 266) It would be the Tatiara's principal means of trade with the outside world for the next 30 years.

The Strangways Act

During the 1870s, European settlement in the Tatiara district was transformed by a series of events which encouraged new industries and brought much more intensive occupation of the land. One cause of these changes was new legislation which went through Parliament at the beginning of 1869 with the rather dreary title *An Act to Further Amend the Waste Lands Act*. It was to be repeatedly amended in later years, but the legislative reforms it initiated have been loosely known ever since as the Strangways Act.

The Strangways Act arose from an inspection of the colony's pastoral runs by Surveyor-General George Goyder, who concluded that much land was being under-utilised as pastoral leases in areas where there was sufficient rainfall to grow wheat. The expression 'Goyder's Line' went into the South Australian vocabulary to describe the boundary which divided grazing land from cropping land, and a political movement was soon underway to extend the agricultural frontier outward into the sheep lands. (SAPP No. 82 of 1866) The essential provisions of the new legislation were that promising land under pastoral lease was to be surveyed and then offered for selection, and the selectors could take up land on credit, paying only a 10% deposit, with the remainder paid over three years. The vast majority of the applicants were after land to grow wheat.

The experiment had its greatest success in the Upper North and the Yorke Peninsula, and generally its effect in the South-east was much less dramatic. However, in the Tatiara District, which in the late 1860s was still exclusively a wool-growing area, it had a profound impact in creating a far more diverse agricultural economy. Commenting on the general failure of the Strangways Act in the South-east, Michael Williams wrote: "The only successful agricultural endeavour was on the deep clays of the Bordertown district". (Williams 1974, p. 48)

Portions of the Hundreds of Glen Roy, Tatiara and Wirrega were proclaimed Agricultural Areas, open for land selection under the Strangways Act in 1871 and early 1872. This satisfied immediate local demand, and there was a delay of some years before Tatiara and Wirrega were both extended in 1880. There was a continuing provision of agricultural land with the further extension of the Hundred of Wirrega in 1882, and the proclamation of Parsons in 1884 and Stirling in 1886. While farmers were moving into the new hundreds during the 1870s, there was no immediate upsurge in local prosperity. Although the wheat industry was booming elsewhere in the colony, the difficulty for the Tatiara farmers was getting their crop to market, because the expense of the long overland haul to Kingston made their wheat uncompetitive. It was not until the arrival of railways in the district that wheat would become a profitable crop.

In the meantime, successful farmers usually engaged in mixed farming, combining wheat growing with sheep grazing and often other forms of production. Good examples were the brothers August and Carl Wiese, who were among the early arrivals, taking up a number of blocks in the Hundred of Tatiara in 1872. Like the graziers a generation earlier, they had first ridden on a reconnaissance journey through the South-east looking for agricultural land. August wrote home to his mother from the Tatiara, calling it: "the finest place we have seen in all our travelling. Indeed I do not know a finer place in the colony." (Wiese 1986, p. 3) He settled on three blocks just to the south of the township of Border Town, and called his farm Clayton after the township on the shore of Lake Alexandrina near where they had come from. The Wiese family engaged in mixed farming, growing wheat and oats, selling chaff, grazing sheep and cattle, raising pigs and keeping bees. Their farm buildings were constructed in a variety of materials, some of stone, some clad with split slabs or corrugated iron, several of massive forked round posts supporting straw roofs. (These roofs are often called thatch, but true thatch is steeply pitched so water runs off before it can trickle through; these roofs simply soak up the light rain.) Clayton Farm still stands as a complex of about twelve farm buildings ranging in date of construction from the 1870s to the early twentieth century, which form a remarkable record of past farming practices and construction techniques.

The Railways

The agricultural potential of the Tatiara district was only fully realised after the construction of railway lines linking the ports with the farming districts. In the process, the selection of railway routes was to create new settlements and confer decades of prosperity on the fortunate towns in their path. The long-distance transport industry itself would become a staple economic activity in the Tatiara to the present day.

The first railway in the South-East was a narrow gauge line which went inland from the port of Kingston to Naracoorte, about 70km south of Border Town, and opened in 1876. This in itself was an economic boost to the district, hastening agricultural settlement, and within a few years the railway came north parallel to the Victorian border through Frances, Bangham, Custon in 1881 and Wolseley in April 1883 to reach Border Town the following July.

The little timber railway station at Border Town opened in 1883 as the terminus of the narrow gauge line from Naracoorte, but almost immediately it was also planned to serve the intercolonial line from Adelaide to Melbourne. Construction of the Adelaide-Melbourne line began in 1883. It crossed the River Murray north of the Wellington ferry at the new town of Murray Bridge, and its survey followed roughly the line of the old gold escort route from about Coonalpyn, paralleling the road a little to the north, and meeting up with it at Border Town. The broad gauge intercolonial line reached Border Town in May 1886 and Wolseley in January 1887. (Quinlan & Newland 2000, pp. 53 & 58)

In the 1880s, every colony had its own customs service, and customs houses were built at colonial borders to levy duties on goods entering. Accordingly the South Australian and Victorian governments agreed to mark their common border with a suitably grand station building incorporating both colony's customs houses. The only difficulty was that no-one was sure exactly where the border was. The eastern border of South Australia had been drawn on the map at the 141st meridian in 1835, but even fifty years later the measurement of longitude on the ground was not very precise, and a survey error of a mile or even more was not unusual. This was well known at the time, and for decades

the colonial border was defined not by a precise line, but by a strip of land known as "Disputed Territory". In 1889 the two governments shared the cost of a fine two-storey brick railway station east of Wolseley at the new township of Serviceton, approximately where the best advice said the colonial border should be. More accurate survey methods have since placed the Serviceton station two kilometres inside Victoria. Unfortunately, what might have been a key feature of the District Council of Tatiara's heritage is within the West Wimmera Shire of Victoria.

The arrival of the Adelaide-Melbourne line gave an economic boost to the whole district. The railway itself created employment in all the towns along the line and generated economic activity. But far more important, primary producers in the Tatiara now had access to both the ports of Kingston and Port Adelaide, and farming throughout the whole district became economically viable. Spaced along the railway were sidings at Mount Monster, Brimbago, Wirrega and Cannawigara, although initially only Border Town and Wolseley had station buildings.

A peculiarity of the local rail network was that the 15km of track between Border Town and Wolseley could carry both narrow gauge trains as a local line and broad gauge trains as the intercolonial line. This was accomplished by laying a third rail on that section of track and throughout both railway yards. As Wolseley had no triangle or turntable, narrow gauge locomotives terminating there had to run into Border Town to turn around.

Border Town was the hub of the local railway network, but the colonial government, having spent a large amount of money on a railway station which proved to be in Victoria, was in no hurry to build another one only ten miles away. The 1883 station building at Border Town was a small timber building of a common design considered suitable for country branch lines. When the long-distance trains began running in 1886, the humble weatherboard railway station was to become a source of embarrassment to local citizens for the next thirty years. The building was damaged by fire in 1889, but rebuilt in much the same form.

Many changes to the Tatiara railway lines lay further ahead in the twentieth century. The narrow gauge line from Border Town to Wolseley closed in 1924, which would have profound effects on the township of Wolseley in the following decades. But having described the themes of pastoralism, agriculture, road and rail transport which shaped the Tatiara's first four decades of settlement, we should look at the townships which grew up to serve those industries.

The Establishment of Towns

Pastoral settlement alone, with its low population density and minimal infrastructure, did not provide sufficient incentive for the growth of towns in the district. It was only after the Gold Escort Route was established, and intercolonial traffic developed along the new road, that the first towns appeared.

Border Town was the first, and has always been the largest, of the towns in the Tatiara. The first survey plan of the town in 1852 drew it up right beside the shearing shed on John and Charles Scott's Cannawigra Run; the woolshed site was in the north-west corner of the intersection of Woolshed Street and North Terrace, where the police station stands today. The town plan was unusual, featuring an oval central park called Maclaren Place in honour of the pioneer of the Gold Escort Route. (Jones 1985, p.14) Port

Wakefield, surveyed in 1850, had a similar central oval in its plan. The curved streets have long since vanished from the plan of Bordertown, and only the northern side of the oval survives today as Apex Park.

The town developed only slowly at first. Although town allotments had been sold from soon after survey in 1852, the police station was the only building on the site of Border Town for four years, until a store went up in Woolshed Street in 1856. The Woolshed Inn alongside was licensed in 1859. The settlement didn't really begin to look like a town for another ten years, when a school was built in 1867, and the Border Town Hotel was licensed in 1869. (Jones 1985, pp. 15-17)

It was the Strangways Act and the commencement of agricultural settlement that brought population and life to the township. In 1871 the town survey was extended to form the traditional South Australian plan favoured by Surveyor-General George Goyder, surrounded by a belt of parkland with suburban blocks for small farmers outside that. Retail stores and butcher shops opened, and people such as saddlers and blacksmiths arrived to set up service industries. A number of civic milestones followed in quick succession: a circuit court first sat at the Woolshed Inn in 1873, a new stone schoolroom was built in 1874, an Institute and a cricket club both started in 1875, the District Council of Tatiara was formed in 1876 - with a much smaller area than today - the first stone church building, for the Congregational community, was commenced in 1879, and a newspaper, the *Tatiara Mail*, published its first issue in 1880.

Then in 1883 the railway arrived, connecting Border Town to the port at Kingston, and cementing the confidence of local farmers and business people alike. Many of the early buildings of the town had been of flimsy construction, but these were now being replaced, as the *Tatiara Mail* reported proudly in 1887: "Nearly all the old dilapidated huts have now given place to substantial stone or wooden buildings and ... the town is assuming a compact and handsome appearance." (Jones 1985, p.241) Twenty kilometres to the southeast, the little township of Custon, which had briefly held hopes of being the major town of the district when it became the railhead in 1881, had begun the process of fading away to nothing. By 1888, Border Town's position was unchallenged as the largest town in the Tatiara, the hub of its railway network, and the centre of its local government.

The town of Mundulla only 10km southwest of Border Town was laid out in 1872 while the Hundred of Wirrega was being surveyed for selection by wheat farmers. It might seem odd to establish another township so close by, but water supply was the main consideration; the two towns commanded the best water sources in the district, on Tatiara and Nalang creeks.

Like Border Town in its early years, Mundulla grew only slowly. It had a slab-built store by 1874, and a community hall was underway by 1877. But it was the 1880s before more substantial growth came, and the Mundulla Hotel was licensed in 1884. That same year the District Council of Wirrega was proclaimed, consisting of just the Hundred of Wirrega. For two years the council rented a room in the Mundulla Hotel as its office, then a little one-roomed Council Chamber was built in 1886. It performed its intended function for less than two years, as Wirrega was amalgamated with the Tatiara District Council in 1888. However, Tatiara Council had no chambers, so the combined council continued to meet in Mundulla until an office was built in Border Town in 1904.

Mundulla was too close to the established centre of Border Town to become a significant town. It had the economic advantage of being on the road to Kingston, and a blacksmith and wheelwright business was established there about 1877, but the coming of the Naracoorte railway took away most of the road traffic in 1883. By the 1890s Mundulla had a little cluster of essential businesses and a government school, and by the early twentieth century there were three church buildings, but the township has never been more than a service centre for farmers in the immediate area. (Jones 1985, pp. 156-182)

The towns of Wolseley and Keith were both created by the railways. When the railway from Naracoorte came north in 1883, the town of Wolseley was surveyed close to the Victorian border. Or to be more accurate, two towns were surveyed: the private town of Wolseley in 1883 and the government town of Tatiara in 1884 immediately alongside it. (The official name Tatiara, although rarely used by local people, was not abolished until 1941.) The name Wolseley was an expression of imperial pride; it celebrated General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had recently conquered Egypt to protect Britain's interest in the Suez Canal.

Business people were keen to exploit the opportunities provided by the new railway, and Wolseley was to see more rapid growth than the older townships. Within months the Wolseley Hotel and the Town and Country Bank were both trading on Railway Terrace. Further east, Dunn and Company, South Australia's largest flour millers with a chain of mills at Port Adelaide and throughout the Adelaide Hills, built a steam flour mill at the end of a private railway siding. The mill changed hands several times, being owned by John Thompson of Naracoorte and later John Darling and Company before closing in 1920 in the economic downturn that followed the First World War. (Harrison 1979, p. 59; Jones 1985, pp. 197 & 213) Only three years after its establishment, Wolseley had two stores, an Institute, police station and a government school. (Jones 1985, pp. 196-214)

Wolseley's fortunes were always linked to the railways. When the inter-colonial railway arrived in 1887, Wolseley became the junction of the two tracks, and it and Border Town were linked by the dual-gauge track for nearly 40 years, enabling both narrow and broad gauge rolling stock to run between the two towns. No narrow gauge freight or passenger trains ran on the main line, only locomotives which were housed and serviced in Bordertown. From 1887, Wolseley became the break-of-gauge station between the narrow Naracoorte line and the broad interstate line. Trans-shipping between trains became Wolseley's major industry for the next 63 years, with the workforce carrying goods and shovelling locomotive coal between trains. This era only ended when the Wolseley to Naracoorte line was converted to broad gauge in 1950.

The rise of towns in the Tatiara encouraged an interesting local building practice. The early pastoral buildings were erected with no great urgency using a variety of techniques - split slab was frequently used for stables and sheds - and most substantial houses and woolsheds were of locally-quarried limestone rubble. However, the towns required a larger number of buildings in a short time, and after the railways opened many of them, particularly in Wolseley, Border Town and Mundulla, were framed in sawn timber, a practice generally unusual throughout South Australia. This practice no doubt reflects the relative paucity of building stone in the Tatiara, but it is no coincidence that it also echoes the predominant building technique of Victoria, only a few miles to the east; undoubtedly a few Victorian builders were engaged to build some of the local timber buildings. Wolseley, closest to the border, might, to judge from its built fabric be a Victorian town.

Keith was another railway town. The surrounding land was a western pocket of the good country which had been leased for grazing by Patrick Kelly as early as 1851, the Gold Escort Route had passed just south of the town site in 1852, with a stopping place at Two Wells only a few miles to the west, and the Mount Monster Run was taken up only a few miles south of the town in 1854. However there was no focus for settlement until the inter-colonial railway was opened through the district in 1886, and the Mount Monster siding was created to serve the local sheep stations. Three years later in 1889 a township was surveyed around the siding, which was renamed Keith. (Manning 1990, p. 164)

The first occupants of the town of Keith were railway employees. South Australia was in economic depression, and it took a few years before the town survey attracted businesses and residents. William Davis had built a cottage on a suburban farming allotment, and Archibald McIntyre had built the first cottage in the town by 1894, but it was 1899 before Keith had its first church, 1905 before it had a general store, and 1906 before the first blacksmith was in business. In the early twentieth century the pace of development quickened, and by 1914 Keith had a school, substantial Methodist and Congregational churches, a police station and a licensed hotel. (Jones 1985, pp. 409-418) From the mid-twentieth century onward it would see much greater growth as the surrounding country was taken up for more intensive cultivation.

Bordertown, Mundulla, Custon, Wolseley and Keith were the only towns established in the Tatiara in the nineteenth century. Of these, Custon has faded away to nothing, but the others are all still in place. In the early twentieth century there were other sidings established along the railway at Cannawigara, Wirrega and Brimbago where wheat and wool were loaded, but none of them ever acquired the infrastructure of a town. The modern townships of Willalooka and Padthaway have both grown up on the Riddoch Highway since the 1950s, shaped by new road transport patterns and local pockets of more intensive agriculture. Both will be mentioned briefly later.

Changing Times

By 1890, Europeans had been in the Tatiara for 45 years, and much of the district had already begun to take on an appearance we would recognise today. The major industries of sheep grazing and wheat growing were already well established, the major towns and local government structure were in place, and the framework of railways and roads had taken shape. However, significant changes lay ahead which would shape land use and settlement in the district for decades to come.

With its reasonably reliable temperate rainfall and copious underground water, the Tatiara has never been subject to the drought cycles which have frequently devastated primary industry in the arid regions further north. However, the district's primary producers have faced more subtle challenges. In the first decades of wheat growing, many farmers found their yield per acre steadily declining as the soils were depleted of nutrients. This drop in wheat productivity induced many farmers to switch to other industries, particularly dairying, which was much more lucrative for those close to a market.

Part of the soil nutrient problem was caused by depletion of nitrogen, which could be reversed by applying superphosphate fertilisers and planting clover between crop cycles.

These techniques could return wheat yields to former levels, but at great financial cost to the farmer. Other nutrient problems would not be understood until well into the twentieth century.

Grazing remained a profitable industry until the late nineteenth century. The general prosperity of South Australia in the early 1880s was reflected in a new generation of bigger houses and other improvements on the Tatiara pastoral leases. Cannawigra woolshed, which had shared its waterhole with the growing settlement of Border Town for 25 years, was relocated further west near a new homestead after 1880. In the next few years, larger homesteads were built at Brimbago, Mount Monster and Buckingham. The most impressive new buildings went up at Padthaway, where a new stone woolshed and a grand two-storey house - the finest ever built in the Tatiara district - replaced the humble buildings of the 1840s.

But simultaneously, one of Australia's worst chronic environmental problems appeared in the early 1880s, when rabbits arrived in the Tatiara from Victoria. Their eating habits stripped the soil completely of grass, and brought severe erosion problems. A rabbit fence erected along the border in 1888 had no longterm effect on the plague. The combination of rabbits and pasture depletion would greatly decrease the carrying capacity of grazing land until well into the twentieth century.

The Twentieth Century

There was a further episode of land resumption at the turn of the twentieth century, this time intended to resolve some of the anomalies left by the hasty Strangways surveys of the 1870s, which had left large areas of well-watered agricultural land still used for sheep grazing. The *Closer Settlement Act 1897* provided for the resumption and subdivision of such land, first on a perpetual lease basis, then after an amendment in 1902, by purchase over six years. Like the Strangways agricultural pioneers a generation before them, the influx of Closer Settlement farmers brought population growth to both rural areas and towns. Most of the old pastoral runs also enjoyed a new era of prosperity brought about in part by good seasons and partly by the compensation paid for the Closer Settlement blocks.

Population growth and increased economic activity were reflected in new civic institutions and commercial buildings. A new larger Border Town Hotel was built in 1902, just across the parkland from the railway station, and Keith's first hotel was licensed in 1911. In that same year Border Town's built-up area was extended to the west and north by the subdivision of an area of the parklands. In 1904 the Border Town District Council built new Council Chambers on Woolshed Street, the first building to intrude into Maclaren Place, the town's central Oval. A new Institute building was opened alongside it by the Premier, Archibald Peake, in 1909. The pride of the town, the Institute was fitted with electric lighting in 1918 and a cinema projection box in the 1920s.

A petition in 1909 strongly urged the construction of a larger and more modern railway station at Border Town. By this time, the abolition of colonial customs tariffs at Federation had made the Serviceton station largely redundant. In 1914 South Australian Railways finally demolished the old Border Town station, and built a new masonry station building incorporating a signal cabin. Local people were gratified that their petition had been effective, but the new station probably had little to do with local agitation, as it was part of a state-wide upgrading of South Australian country railway stations. Similar

contemporary buildings were built at Penola, Mount Gambier, Moonta and Wallaroo. The new station building was to be the transport hub of the Tatiara district for the following sixty years.

The First World War brought several impacts to the region. On one hand it took away much of the farmers' labour, while paradoxically increasing demand for their wheat. The combined effects of this experience tended to hasten mechanisation of farming practices, although its full impact was not felt until after the Second World War. Like all of Australia, the Tatiara District suffered the brutality of trench warfare on the other side of the world, as dozens of volunteer soldiers from the district never returned home, and each town erected a solemn war memorial in their honour during the 1920s. In Wolseley, Mundulla and Keith this took the form of a memorial park with either a granite obelisk, or at Wolseley a marble statue of a digger. Border Town built a Memorial Hospital in 1923, the first public hospital in the district. The Council also created a memorial park near the railway station, but it had no monument; the volunteers were named on an elaborate bronze honour board within the Town Hall. (Mummery 1967)

Like much of South Australia, the Tatiara had a large population of German descent, with families like the Wieses and Staudes farming there since the 1870s, and prominent in the district's affairs. In Adelaide, the Nomenclature Committee took a pointless revenge on the Kaiser by erasing from the map of South Australia all the placenames given by immigrants from the Kingdom of Prussia generations earlier. Near the end of the First World War the Tatiara hundred names of Paech and Pflaum, both of German origin but not connected with local families, were changed to Cannawigara and Geegeela. In the case of Pflaum this was particularly offensive, as the Hundred had been named in 1907 after F.J.T. Pflaum, Barossa merchant and Member of Parliament, who had sent four sons to fight for the British Empire in 1914, and lost two of them on the western front. Despite his surname, Pflaum was not even German; he was born in Denmark. (Manning 1990, p. 247)

Another wave of farmers arrived in the 1920s, returned soldiers who had drawn lots for blocks under the *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1917*, simply a variation on the Closer Settlement scheme of twenty years earlier. It was not a good time to begin farming, for the 1920s brought rural depression to much of Australia, as commodity prices fell while labour costs were rising. Some farmers responded by mechanising their operations, a process which usually began with the purchase of a tractor for ploughing and harvesting. At first they were little more than a novelty, but by the 1930s, many farms were being ploughed by tractors. This meant that farmers could cut costs by employing less labour, and at the same time they found they had the capacity to till even more land than before, and began looking for extra land to cultivate. This was the beginning of the process of creating the modern rural landscape of large farms with few employees.

The Second World War

The Second World War repeated much of the effect of the First: a shortage of labour combined with increased demand for rural products. The economic depression of the 1920s and 30s was abruptly ended by the outbreak of war in Europe, but the Commonwealth government introduced unprecedented controls on labour and industry, and rationed consumer goods, fuel and building products. These impacts were shared

by everyone in Australia, but the principal local effect of the war in the Tatiara would be the construction of the Wolseley Fuel Depot.

From 1940 onward there were growing signs that Australia also faced the likelihood of war in the Pacific theatre, as relations between the USA and Japan became increasingly strained. During 1941 Australia responded to the growing threat by increasing arms production, and building military airfields in the north of the country. Among the war preparations was a program to disperse military supplies away from capital cities and other likely targets for air or naval attack. Aircraft fuel was a particularly vital defence commodity, as every drop of Australia's aviation fuel had to be imported.

Accordingly, early in 1941 the RAAF began building Bulk Petrol Storage Depots to store fuel at strategic rural locations along railway lines and highways. One of the sites chosen was Wolseley, on the railway junction near the Victorian border, and roughly halfway between Melbourne and Adelaide. Wolseley had always been a railway town, and since 1887 its principal industry was manually trans-shipping freight between the broad gauge interstate line and the narrow gauge Naracoorte branch line. The site chosen for the fuel depot was Elizabeth Thiele's farm on the outskirts of the town near the railway station, and a land survey was undertaken by May 1941. (NAA A877 CL7680; D/4404/1 2/766; A877 CL7680)

The first Fuel Depot consisted of three large brick tanks of a kind built by the Royal Air Force, as well as a brick pump house and corrugated iron guard house, sleeping hut and mess room. The tanks were tall cylindrical brick structures spaced about 75m apart, surrounded by a barbed wire fence. (Plans in NAA A877 CL22868)

The Wolseley Bulk Petrol Storage Depot was still under construction in December 1941 when Japan entered the war with a series of attacks on Allied territory, leading to the capture of the great British naval base at Singapore and the bombing of Darwin by Japanese aircraft. March 1942 was the lowest point in Australia's defence history, with air attack and invasion by Japanese forces seemingly imminent. Among the many emergency measures that followed, the dispersal of strategic supplies accelerated dramatically, and the War Cabinet approved the construction of 26 new fuel depots with a capacity of over twenty million gallons (90,000kl) along the major railways across Australia, to be called Inland Aircraft Fuel Depots (IAFDs). (Gillison 1962, p. 484)

Under the new program Wolseley became Number 12 Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot, and a second larger set of bulk fuel tanks were built alongside the first complex. The three new 300,000 gallon (1,364kl) tanks that went up in the next few months were of American design, built of steel-lined concrete. The new complex was completed and in use by about March 1943.

By that time, the threat of Japanese attack had dissipated, and southern Australia was out of danger. Wolseley IAFD was guarded by only five RAAF personnel, and the remaining war years were completely uneventful. By November 1944 the tanks were no longer used, and in 1948 the Commonwealth sold all the land acquired in 1941-42. By 1951 it had reverted to farming use, but the six large aviation fuel tanks beside the Adelaide-Melbourne railway stand to this day as a reminder of Australia's greatest defence emergency.

The Post-War Years

Soldier settlement after the Second World War was more successful than after the first. The Commonwealth played a greater part in the process, and the Rural Reconstruction Commission closely coordinated the various state's efforts to settle soldiers on the land. The South Australian *War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945* provided credit to returned soldiers to take up resumed land on similar terms to those of the 1920s, but the act was administered more cautiously, the number of new settlers was smaller, and the seasons and the economy were both kinder to them. (LeLacheur 1968) The Padthaway Estate was subdivided for soldier settlers in 1949, commencing more intensive agriculture in that district.

During the post-war years there was an economic upturn across Australia. The price of some agricultural products increased by as much as ten to twenty times between 1939 and the early 1950s. Wool and wheat, boosted in part by military buying for the Korean War, rose to "freakishly high prices" (Blainey 1994, p. 203), giving rise to the greatest era of prosperity that most farmers in the Tatiara district had seen. The rural prosperity of the 1950s was expressed in new farmhouses, and new civic and commercial buildings in the towns. Tatiara District Council took the opportunity to replace its quaint little 1904 chambers with a modern office building in 1958.

One important change in the post-war era was the modernisation of the railways. In 1950, the Naracoorte branch line was converted to broad gauge, doing away with the need for manual trans-shipping of freight and coal at Wolseley. Diesel-electric locos were coming into use in South Australia by 1954, with the result that railway coal bins and water tanks everywhere fell into disuse, and were soon demolished. This also brought significant down-sizing of the railway workforce, as the staff who had transported coal, and fuelled and watered trains were also made redundant. The combined effects of these changes were to put many people out of work in all the railway towns, and Wolseley in particular saw a major decline in its population.

The most conspicuous new developments in the post-war era were the tall concrete silos that appeared beside the major railway stations. Surprisingly, South Australia, for decades the major wheat-producing region of Australia, was one of the last states to adopt bulk grain handling, and much Tatiara wheat was still being bagged until the 1960s. American-style grain elevators constructed of reinforced concrete in a vertical cylindrical form were being built in other Australian states from 1910 onward, but no South Australian grain was handled in bulk until the 1950s. The first bulk grain silos were built at Ardrossan in 1952, and bulk handling began on a trial basis in the northern Yorke Peninsula and part of the Mid-North. The success of this experiment led to the *Bulk Handling of Grain Act 1955*, which provided for the establishment of South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd to oversee the new technology. (Lamshed 1962, pp. 6-9)

During the 1950s, more bulk terminals were established around the coast, and country silos spread outwards along the railways. With the construction of the Port Adelaide bulk terminal in 1958, the way was open for silos throughout the South-East. In 1959 a four-cell silo was built at the Border Town railway station, the first in the district. Others were built at Frances in 1961 and Keith in 1962, and Wolseley and Cannawigara followed in the next few years. (Lamshed 1962, pp. 23-30) In all of these towns the silo was the largest structure that had ever been built in the district. For a time there was talk of building another bulk grain terminal somewhere on the South-East coast, so that Tatiara

wheat did not have to be railed over the Mount Lofty Ranges to Port Adelaide, but nothing ever eventuated. (Lamshed 1966, p. 35)

The AMP Land Development Scheme

From the 1920s to the 1940s there had been much experimentation with pasture improvement in South Australia. Commencing with the problem of "coast disease" which had plagued the wool industry in the South-East and Kangaroo Island since the nineteenth century, scientists of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (later CSIRO) had discovered that deficiencies of trace elements, particularly cobalt and copper, were responsible for sheep failing to thrive. By the late 1940s, the CSIR Division of Biochemistry and General Nutrition had expanded this into wider knowledge of how application of trace elements in conjunction with superphosphate could greatly improve soil productivity for both grazing and cropping. (McKay 1976, pp. 18-20; Jones 1985, pp. 531-534)

The 1950s saw this knowledge being applied in a systematic program to develop marginal agricultural land in the Tatiara. A key figure in the scheme was Hugh Robinson, a Kangaroo Island farmer who had become a rural investment advisor for the Australian Mutual Provident Society's head office in Sydney. Robinson drew up a plan whereby a financier would buy up leases, employ farmers to develop the land using the new scientific discoveries, and then sell the leases to them when the farms were established as going concerns. He convinced the AMP board that it was not only a significant contribution to Australia's development but also a viable business proposition, and in 1948 they began negotiations with the State Government. The perpetual leases that Robinson saw as essential to the working of the scheme were outside normal South Australian land practices, and in 1949 parliament passed the *Development Leases Act* to authorise the transactions. (Jones 1985, pp. 535-537)

Between 1950 and 1964 when the AMP sold the last of its land, hundreds of square kilometres were cleared, ploughed, fertilised and planted with pasture. When the land was ready for grazing, a house and a shearing shed were built on each block. The land, some of it described as the Sherwood, Inglewood and Brecon development areas, was concentrated around Keith, south and west of the town and stretching down the Riddoch Highway to Willalooka. The largest areas were along Emu Flat Road east of Keith, extending across the state border far into the Big Desert of Victoria. Workers on the scheme lived an austere life, housed for years in tiny prefabricated steel Wiles huts while clearing the mallee scrub. Their job was only made possible by the use of the new Land-Rovers, heavy tractors and other machinery for land-clearing and tilling. (Jones 1985, pp. 538-566)

The AMP land development scheme was contemporary with the Snowy Mountains Scheme, and one of the brave national development programs that were promoted in that era of post-war economic recovery. It was not the only land development process happening in those years, for the Soldier Settlement scheme was opening up land simultaneously. The effects of the AMP scheme were to bring about 200 small grazing properties into production in the Tatiara, increase the district's population and economic activity, and promote the development of the new township of Willalooka. Its early years coincided with the peak of the markets for wool and other rural commodities, so that land clearance was undertaken in a heady spirit of optimism. By the time the scheme was completed, those markets were in decline and the optimism was fading. Fifty years later,

the AMP scheme can be seen, like the Closer Settlement and Soldier Settlement schemes before it, as part of a steady process of extension of agriculture into progressively more marginal land, a process whose long-term consequences were not always foreseen clearly. Its principal achievement was the successful application of new scientific discoveries to improving land productivity. In 1995 a fitting monument to the AMP land development scheme was erected on the outskirts of Keith, incorporating a Wiles hut and a Land-Rover.

The Recent Past

In an age when many rural industries and settlements throughout Australia have experienced long slow decades of decline, the Tatiara has retained its reputation as "the good country", maintaining its economic prosperity at a higher level than many other regions. This has been achieved partly by diversifying its economic base, for while the traditional staples of wool and wheat remain important in the Tatiara, a great variety of other industries are now practised alongside them.

In the 1950s, the revival of the wine industry in the Coonawarra district further south attracted the attention of vignerons to areas of similar soil on the former Padthaway Estate, much of which by then had been subdivided for closer settlement. Seppelts planted the first grapes in the district in 1962, and Padthaway has since become a renowned wine-making area. The Padthaway homestead blocks remained in the Lawson family until 1979, when they too were auctioned. The surroundings are now dominated by viticulture, the house and shearers quarters are now leased as tourist accommodation, and in 1990 Padthaway Estates Ltd converted the woolshed building to a winery. In the last few years grape-growing has spread across the district to the outskirts of Bordertown.

Dairying saw a decline in profitability in the 1970s and virtually ceased in the district, but has been replaced by the growing importance of beef cattle industry. The opening of the Naracoorte meatworks in 1971 created a new local market, and cattle fattening is now an important industry throughout the Tatiara. Olive growing - briefly tried in the 1870s - has resumed in the district, and newly established industries have brought a range of exotic products such as alpaca wool and boutique beef cattle breeds.

Economic prosperity continued to be reflected in civic institutions. The old Tatiara District Council's new chambers of 1958 were supplemented by a much larger two-storey building in 1978. The following year the name of the Tatiara's principal town was changed. Since the survey of 1852 it had been officially known as "Border Town", but that form was modernised to Bordertown in 1979. (Manning 1990, p. 43)

Keith, its population boosted by the AMP land development scheme, was having chronic problems with its water supply, limited to rainwater tanks and bores to shallow aquifers. Between 1964 and 1969 the state built a pipeline from the River Murray at Taillem Bend, assuring the town's future supply. (Jones 1985, pp. 472-474) Bordertown was always more fortunate in its water supply, but the town supply is now also augmented by a chain of bores along Cannawigara Road.

The last few decades have brought fundamental change in the transport patterns of the Tatiara. From the 1880s onward, the normal means of long-distance travel for passengers or freight was the railway. In the 1920s that began to change, as motor

vehicles came into common use, and some goods began to be carried by truck. Until then, construction and maintenance of roads were the responsibility of District Roads Boards, formed by local councils with State financial assistance. In 1927 the Highways Department was formed, acknowledging the State's responsibility for long-distance transport. In 1929 the Commonwealth government made funds available for highway construction for the first time to provide depression relief work, and in 1930 work commenced on forming the Dukes Highway from Murray Bridge to Bordertown. Between Keith and Bordertown the line of the highway continued to divert south to Kongal and followed Cannawigara Road until the late 1930s. Following the Second World War there was a dramatic increase in the availability of both trucks and private motor cars, commencing a new era of road upgrading which has gone on intermittently to the present. It was only during this second wave of post-war highway construction that the re-alignment of the Dukes Highway along its present route parallel to the railway was completed about 1950. Traffic on the Dukes Highway continued to drive down North Terrace, Bordertown until the town was bypassed in 1988. (Nicol 2004; Jones 1985, pp. 755-758)

The upsurge in competition from road transport meant that the railways soon began to close. In 1975, by agreement between the State and Commonwealth governments, all non-metropolitan railway lines in South Australia were taken over by Australian National Railways. This brought a fundamentally different set of values to the management of the railway network. Whereas for a century the provision of rail transport had been seen as a government service essential to the economy, like roads or water supply, the new organisation's charter required it to make a profit. At first some rural services were identified as Community Service Obligations, and continued to be funded by the Commonwealth, but from the mid-1980s the policy was to operate only those lines which made a commercial profit. (Donovan & O'Neil 1992)

Australian National began closing down unprofitable services, which meant nearly every branch line in the State. The Wolseley to Naracoorte railway closed in 1995. Its function in linking the Upper South-East with the Lower South-East is now performed by the Riddoch Highway, which branches off the Dukes Highway at Keith. This has brought economic life to Keith, Willalooka and Padthaway, but has turned Wolseley into a backwater, while Custon on the old railway has vanished completely.

At the same time, while the main Adelaide-Melbourne line remained open for long distance rail traffic, local freight and passenger services stopped altogether. In 1987 Bordertown became an unattended station. The station building is now completely unused for any purpose, and has been vandalised and disfigured by graffiti. Once the pride of the town, in its present condition the station has again become an embarrassment to the people of Bordertown, just as its weatherboard predecessor was from 1886 to 1914.

The preservation of historic buildings has become an important issue in the Tatiara, as another of its new industries is tourism, with a focus on heritage and environmental visitors. Since the 1950s the State National Parks and Wildlife Service has declared ten Conservation Parks in or adjacent to the Tatiara district: Mount Rescue (1953), Gum Lagoon (1970), Padthaway, Mount Shaugh and Kelvin Powrie (1971), Bangham (1973), Mount Monster (1976), Ngarkat (1979), Aberdour (1991) and Wolseley Common (2001). These parks have conservation value because the land has remained relatively untouched by European settlement; the majority of them are areas of mallee scrubland.

Measures to protect the built environment commenced at about the same time. The District Council recognised the importance of its original office, the old Wirrega Council Chamber, and it was restored in time for Mundulla's centenary in 1973. It has since been used by the National Trust branch as a local government museum and meeting room. The celebration of Mundulla's centenary also drew attention to the Mundulla Hotel, the oldest building in the town, and by then in neglected condition. It was purchased by the Tatiara branch of the National Trust in 1974, and operated for years as a local history museum and restaurant. The Keith branch of the National Trust also operates a number of museums, including the former Congregational Church, and Davis Cottage on the town's outskirts.

For many years a jewel of the Tatiara's built heritage has been Clayton Farm, established by August Wiese in 1872. The Bordertown and District Agricultural Museum leased the historic homestead complex from the Wiese family in 1981, and has since operated it as a museum. In 1986 the property was purchased by the Minister for Environment and Planning, and in 2000 it became a Reserve managed by Tatiara District Council and leased to the Bordertown and District Agricultural Museum Inc. Unfortunately the farm suffered damage in a fire early in 2004, with the loss of some of its straw-roofed buildings, but measures are underway to rebuild the complex as it stood.

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Chronology of Events

- 1835 Port Phillip District created
- 1836 Colony of South Australia established
- 1842 Pastoral occupation licences introduced
- 1845 European graziers explore the Tatiara
- 1846 Nalang, Wirrega and Cannawigra runs taken up
- 1847 Padthaway Run taken up
Port of Robe established
- 1850 Colony of Victoria created
- 1851 Gold discovered in Victoria
Pastoral leases introduced
Swede's Flat run taken up
- 1852 Gold Escort Route established
Township of Border Town surveyed
- 1853 Border Town police station established
Gold Escorts abandoned
- 1854 Mount Monster run taken up
- 1856 Brimbago run taken up
- 1857 Nalang homestead built
- 1858 Port of Kingston established
- 1859 Woolshed Inn licensed
- 1865 Pine Hill run taken up
- 1867 Border Town school opened
- 1869 Border Town Hotel licensed
Strangways Act
- 1871 Hundreds of Tatiara and Glen Roy proclaimed
Nalang woolshed built
- 1872 Hundred of Wirrega proclaimed
Clayton Farm taken up
- 1873 Township of Mundulla surveyed
- 1874 Border Town School built
- 1875 Old Mount Monster homestead built
- 1876 District Council of Tatiara formed
- 1880 Hundreds of Tatiara and Wirrega extended

- Padthaway woolshed built
- Border Town Congregational church built
- 1881 Township of Custon surveyed
- Naracoorte railway reached Custon
- 1882 Hundred of Wirrega extended
- Padthaway homestead built
- Buckingham homestead built
- 1883 Township of Wolseley surveyed
- Naracoorte-Border Town narrow gauge railway opened
- Border Town Anglican church built
- Brimbago homestead built
- Wolseley Hotel licensed
- 1884 Township of Tatiara (Wolseley) surveyed
- District Council of Wirrega formed
- Hundred of Parsons proclaimed
- Buckingham church built
- Mundulla Hotel licensed
- 1886 Hundred of Stirling proclaimed
- Adelaide-Melbourne broad gauge railway reached Border Town
- Mount Monster siding created
- 1888 Wirrega District Council amalgamated with Tatiara DC
- 1889 Township of Keith proclaimed
- Serviceton railway station built
- 1891 Mundulla School built
- New Mount Monster homestead built
- 1899 Keith Institute built
- Keith Congregational Church built
- Wampoony chapel built
- 1901 Cannawigara chapel built
- 1902 New Border Town Hotel built
- 1904 Border Town Council Chambers built
- 1906 Hundred of Senior proclaimed
- 1907 Hundred of Geegeela (Pflaum) proclaimed
- Border Town Anglican manse built

- 1909 Hundreds of Pendleton and Cannawigara (Paech) proclaimed
Border Town Institute built
Second Keith Congregational Church built
- 1911 Keith Hotel licensed
- 1912 Mundulla Hotel closed
- 1914 New Border Town railway station built
Mundulla Church of Christ built
- 1918 Hundred names Paech and Pflaum changed to Cannawigara and Geegeela
- 1921 Hundreds of Laffer, Willalooka and Beeamma proclaimed
- 1924 Border Town-Wolseley narrow gauge railway closed
- 1926 Mundulla school extended
- 1930 Construction of Dukes Highway along present route commenced
New Border Town Police Station built
- 1934 Wolseley Church of Christ built
- 1938 Hundred of Petherick proclaimed
- 1939 Hundreds of Makin, McCallum and Shaugh proclaimed
- 1941 Town name Tatiara changed to Wolseley
Construction of Wolseley Fuel Depot commenced
- 1944 Wolseley Fuel Depot closed
- 1949 *Development Leases Act* authorises AMP land development scheme
Padthaway Estate subdivided for Soldier Settlement
- 1950 Naracoorte-Wolseley railway converted to broad gauge
- 1952 Township of Padthaway surveyed
- 1956 Buckingham school closed
- 1957 Cannawigara school closed
- 1958 New Tatiara District Council chambers
- 1959 Border Town silos built
- 1961 Frances silos built
- 1962 Grapes planted at Padthaway
Keith silos built
- 1964 AMP land development scheme complete
- 1969 Hundred of Fisk proclaimed
- 1978 New Tatiara District Council offices
- 1979 Town name Border Town changed to Bordertown

- 1981 Clayton Farm leased as museum
- 1987 Bordertown railway station closed
- 1988 Dukes Highway bypassed Bordertown
- 1990 Winery established at Padthaway
- 1995 Naracoorte-Wolseley railway closed
- 2004 Fire damage at Clayton Farm

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Summary of Recommendations

The numbers in the left hand column are from the Danvers Architects survey (1984)

Bordertown	Status	Recommendation
1 Bordertown Railway Station	SHR	State
6 Bordertown Institute	SHR	State
61 Clayton Farm Homestead	SHR	State
2 Bordertown Hotel	-	Local
4 Tatiara Motorcycles	-	Local
5 Woolshed Inn	-	Local
7 Face Place Hairdressers	-	Local
8 Pioneer Chapel	-	Local
9 Hawke House	-	Local
11 Former Paterson's Store	-	Local
12 Anglican Church & Rectory	-	Local
14 Uniting Church	-	Local
15 Masonic Lodge	-	Local
16 Former Catholic Church	-	Local
72 Former School	-	Local
73 Charla Homestead	-	Local
Soldiers Memorial Park	-	Local
Police Cellblock	-	Local
Former Police Station	-	Local
Apex Park Clock	-	Local
Showground Grandstand	-	Local
Horse Dip	-	Local
Precinct of Houses	-	Policy Area
Wolseley		
22 Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot	-	State
19 Ballinger's Store	-	Local
20 Institute	-	Local
21 Uniting Church	-	Local
Soldiers Memorial Park	-	Local
Wolseley Common Conservation Park	-	Local
Mundulla		
23 Mundulla Hotel & Kitchen	SHR	State
26 Former Wirrega DC Chambers	SHR	State
25 Mundulla School	-	Local
27 Church of Christ	-	Local
28 House	-	Local
80 Wirrega Cemetery	-	Local
Mundulla Emporium	-	Local
Soldiers Memorial Park	-	Local

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Summary of Recommendations (continued)

Buckingham

31	Buckingham Uniting Church	-	Local
32	Buckingham Homestead	-	Local
	Plaited Tree	-	Local

Wampony

30	Former Church of Christ	-	Local
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Cannawigara

88	Kongal Springs Well	SHR	State
33	Cannawigara Hall	-	Local
34	Carew Park Homestead	-	Local
59	Brimbago Homestead	-	Local
81	Glen Park Homestead	-	Local
82	Cannawigra Homestead	-	Local
	Scown's Runaway Hole	-	Local
	Shearing Tree	-	Local

Keith

87	Two Wells	SHR	State
38	Congregational Church	-	Local
40	Carrie's Cottage	-	Local
41	Keith Hotel	-	Local
42	Hairdresser (Former Church Hall)	-	Local
43	CWA Clubroom	-	Local
44	Keith Institute	-	Local
45	Police Residence	-	Local
46	Davis Cottage	-	Local
51	Paulus Petersen's Homestead		Local
55	Old Mount Monster Homestead	-	Local
58	Mount Monster Homestead	-	Local
	Mount Monster Granite Quarry		Local
	Uniting Church	-	Local
	Soldiers Memorial Park	-	Local
	AMP Memorial & Wiles Hut	-	Local
	Wynarling Woolshed	-	Local

Nalang

75	Nalang Homestead	-	Local
85	Olive Bank Homestead	-	Local

Padthaway

66	Padthaway Homestead	SHR	State
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Tatiara Heritage Survey: Places Already Entered in the State Heritage Register

The following places within the Tatiara District Council survey area are already entered in the South Australian State Heritage Register:

(The numbers in the right hand column are the file numbers assigned to those places by the Heritage Branch)

- Bordertown Railway Station 13721
- Bordertown Institute 13914
- Clayton Farm Homestead 13291
- Mundulla Hotel 13915
- Mundulla Hotel Kitchen 13917
- Former Wirrega DC Chambers 13916
- Kongal Springs Well 13633
- Two Wells 13636
- Padthaway Homestead 13881

NAME: Bordertown Railway Station

PLACE NO.: 13721

Address: Bordertown Railway Station
Hay Avenue
Bordertown SA 5268

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

The Bordertown Railway Station is of an early twentieth century South Australian Railways design, similar to the roughly contemporary station buildings at Penola, Mount Gambier, Moonta and Wallaroo. It is built of limestone masonry of very high quality, with a complex multiple-gabled roof reflecting Edwardian influence (it has been described as both Art Nouveau and Californian Bungalow in style). The building has not received any maintenance for years, and has been severely damaged by vandalism since it was entered in the Register.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Bordertown Railway Station is of heritage value because of its architectural design quality, and for the evidence it provides of Bordertown's former prominence in the State's transport system.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history

- (f) It has strong cultural associations for the community or a group within it

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Bordertown Railway Station remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: Bordertown Railway Station

PLACE NO.: 13721

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The Bordertown Railway Station opened in 1883 as the terminus of a narrow gauge line north from Naracoorte through Wolseley, although almost immediately it was planned to be on the intercolonial Adelaide-Melbourne line. The 1883 station building was a small timber building of a common design considered suitable for country branch lines, although the railway yard was soon being upgraded to take broad gauge traffic. When the long-distance trains began running in 1886, the humble weatherboard railway station building was to be a source of embarrassment to Bordertown's citizens for the next thirty years. The building was damaged by fire in 1889, but rebuilt in much the same form. A petition in 1909 strongly urged the construction of a larger and more modern station at Bordertown. In 1914 the old building was demolished, and a new masonry station incorporating a signal cabin built, although this probably had little to do with local agitation, as it was part of a general South Australian Railways upgrading of country station buildings. The new station building was the transport hub of the Bordertown district for the following sixty years. In more recent decades, as traffic was dieselised and railway passenger and freight traffic dwindled, the surroundings of the station have been altered by the construction of concrete silos in 1959, and by the demolition of the goods shed, coal bins and water tanks. In 1975 all long-distance rail operations in South Australia were taken over by Australian National Railways, and the station's condition has been neglected since that time. In 1987 Bordertown became an unattended station. Although trains still stop at the platform, the station building is now completely unused for any purpose, and has been vandalised and disfigured by graffiti. In its present condition the station, once the pride of the town, has again become an embarrassment to the people of Bordertown.

References

- Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Donovan & Associates, *Railway Heritage of South Australia*, 1992
Peter Donovan & Bernard O'Neil, *The Long Haul*, 1992
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Howard Quinlan & John Newland, *Australian Railway Routes*, 2000
Heritage Branch Register File 13721

NAME: Bordertown Railway Station **PLACE NO.:** 13721

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: n/a

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Limestone masonry railway station building with elaborate multi-gabled roof

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1915

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 21 October 1993

CURRENT USE: **Description:** Disused
Dates: 1987-present

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Railway Station
Dates: 1915-1987

ARCHITECT: **Name:** CE Owen Smyth
Dates: 1915

BUILDER: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Transport (Rail)
Category: Railway Station

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: n/a
Street Name: Hay Avenue
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CR
Volume: 5791
Folio: 556
Lot No.: n/a
Section: 1005
Hundred: Tatiara

NAME: Bordertown Railway Station

PLACE NO.: 13721

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 479900
Northing: 5981400
Map Sheet No.: Tatiara 7025-II
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: Australian National (now
Australian Rail Track
Corporation)
Address: GPO Box 1743
Town/Suburb: Adelaide
Post Code: 5001

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 1
Neg. No.: 1-4, 13-16

NAME: Bordertown Railway Station

PLACE NO.: 13721



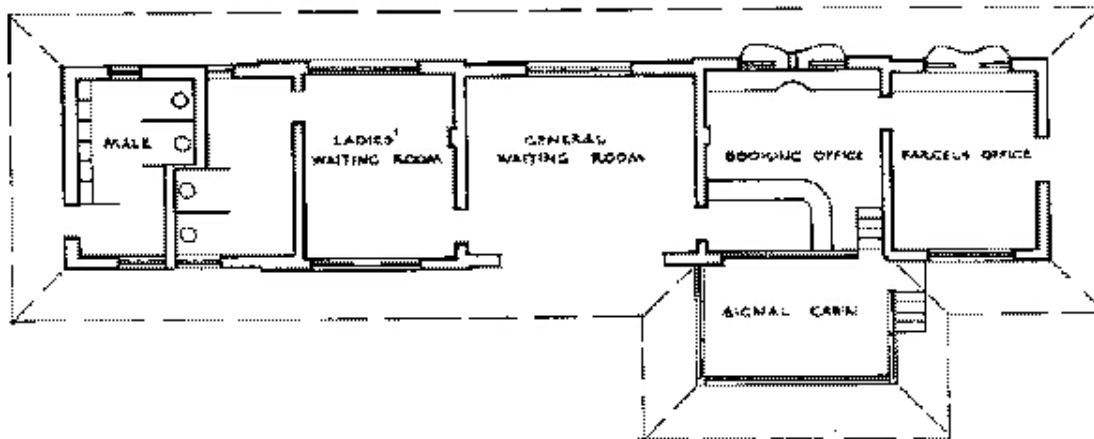
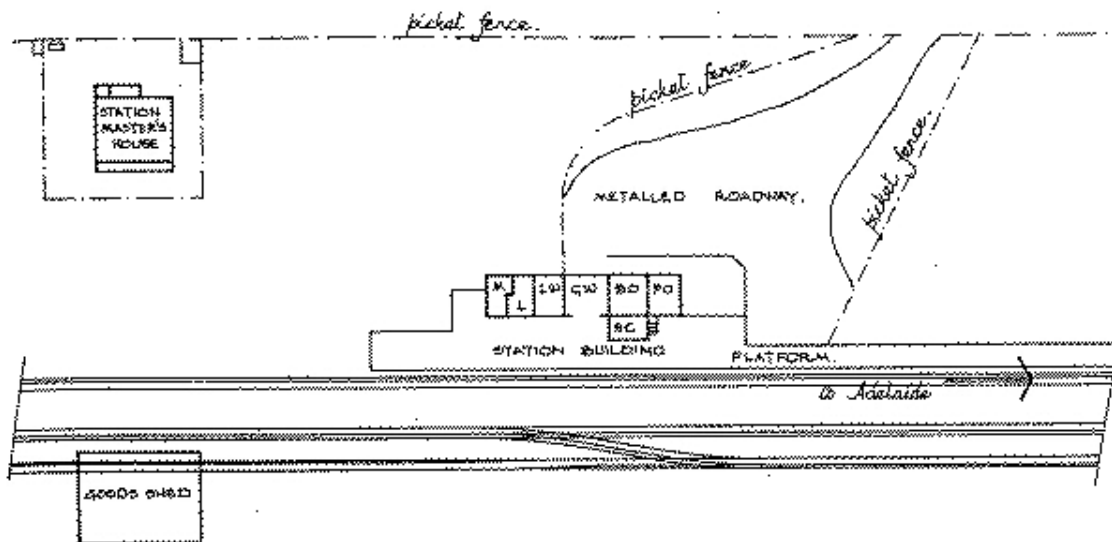
Bordertown Railway Station, looking east



Bordertown Railway Station, looking south-west

NAME: Bordertown Railway Station

PLACE NO.: 13721

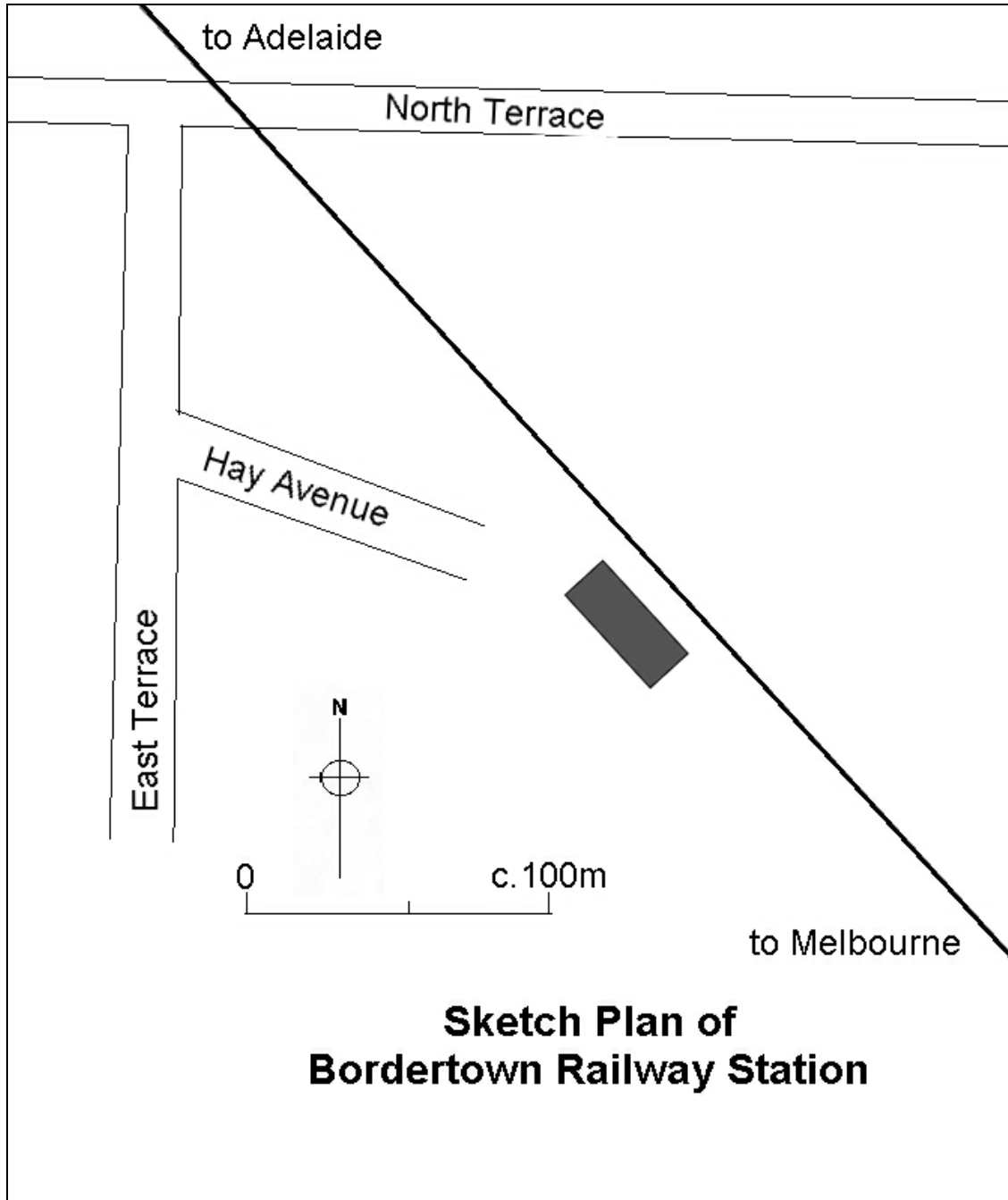


Plans of Bordertown Railway Station Yard and Station building
(Donovan & Associates 1992)

(The Goods Shed and Stationmasters House have been demolished since)

NAME: Bordertown Railway Station

PLACE NO.: 13721



Plan of Bordertown Railway Station

NAME: **Bordertown Institute**

PLACE NO.: **13914**

Address: Bordertown Institute
 Woolshed Street
 Bordertown SA 5268

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

Bordertown Institute consists of a symmetrical Classical masonry building fronting the street in a prominent position between the modern District Council offices and a park with a very large elm tree: all that survives of the town's central Oval. Its interior spaces house the community library and a modern theatre. In the theatre entrance foyer is a very fine First World War honour board.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Bordertown Institute is of heritage value for its links with the growth of the community, and as the most prominent historic building in the centre of Bordertown.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history

 - (f) It has strong cultural associations for the community or a group within it
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Bordertown Institute remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: Bordertown Institute

PLACE NO.: 13914

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The first Bordertown Institute was opened in 1878 on a site south of this one at the corner of Woolshed and De Courcey streets. It was damaged by creek flooding undermining its foundations, and by the early twentieth century had become too small for the growing community. Until 1904 the centre of Bordertown was an oval-shaped park known as Maclaren Place, laid down in the 1852 town survey. In 1904 the Council Chambers became the first building to intrude into the Oval. When the question of replacing the Institute arose in 1905, a meeting of ratepayers voted to build a new one in the Oval beside the Council Chambers. Plans were drawn by Davies and Rutt of Adelaide, but there were delays in raising funds, and it was 1908 before a contract was let to stonemason T.W. Webber of Mount Barker. The new Institute was opened by the Premier, Archibald Peake, on 26 November 1909. It was fitted with electric lighting in 1918 and a projection box in the 1920s. For years the Institute functioned as a theatre and meeting rooms, with the library housed in the old building, then the new building was extended in the 1950s to incorporate the library. (The old Institute was sold, and demolished in 1970.) The Institute was linked with the new Council Chambers and offices built to the south in 1978, and internally re-designed in 1983 to house the library on the ground floor with a theatre above. (The theatre seats are from the Majestic Theatre in Adelaide.) A concrete block extension was added to the southern side of the Institute in 1989, and modern stained glass windows were set in the library facade in 1992.

References

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Heritage Branch Register File 13914

NAME: Bordertown Institute **PLACE NO.:** 13914

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: n/a

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Symmetrical building with a Classical facade, extensively altered internally.

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1909

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 22 September 1994

CURRENT USE: **Description:** Library
Dates: 1959-present

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Institute
Dates: 1909-1959

ARCHITECT: **Name:** Davies & Rutt
Dates: 1906

BUILDER: **Name:** TW Webber & W Essery
Dates: 1908-09

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Community Facilities
Category: Institute

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: n/a
Street Name: Woolshed Street
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CR
Volume: 5654
Folio: 310
Lot No.: 240
Section: n/a
Hundred: Tatiara

NAME: Bordertown Institute

PLACE NO.: 13914

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 479500
Northing: 5981400
Map Sheet No.: Tatiara 7025-II
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: District Council of Tatiara
Address: PO Box 346
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 1
Neg. No.: 5-12, 17-18

NAME: Bordertown Institute

PLACE NO.: 13914



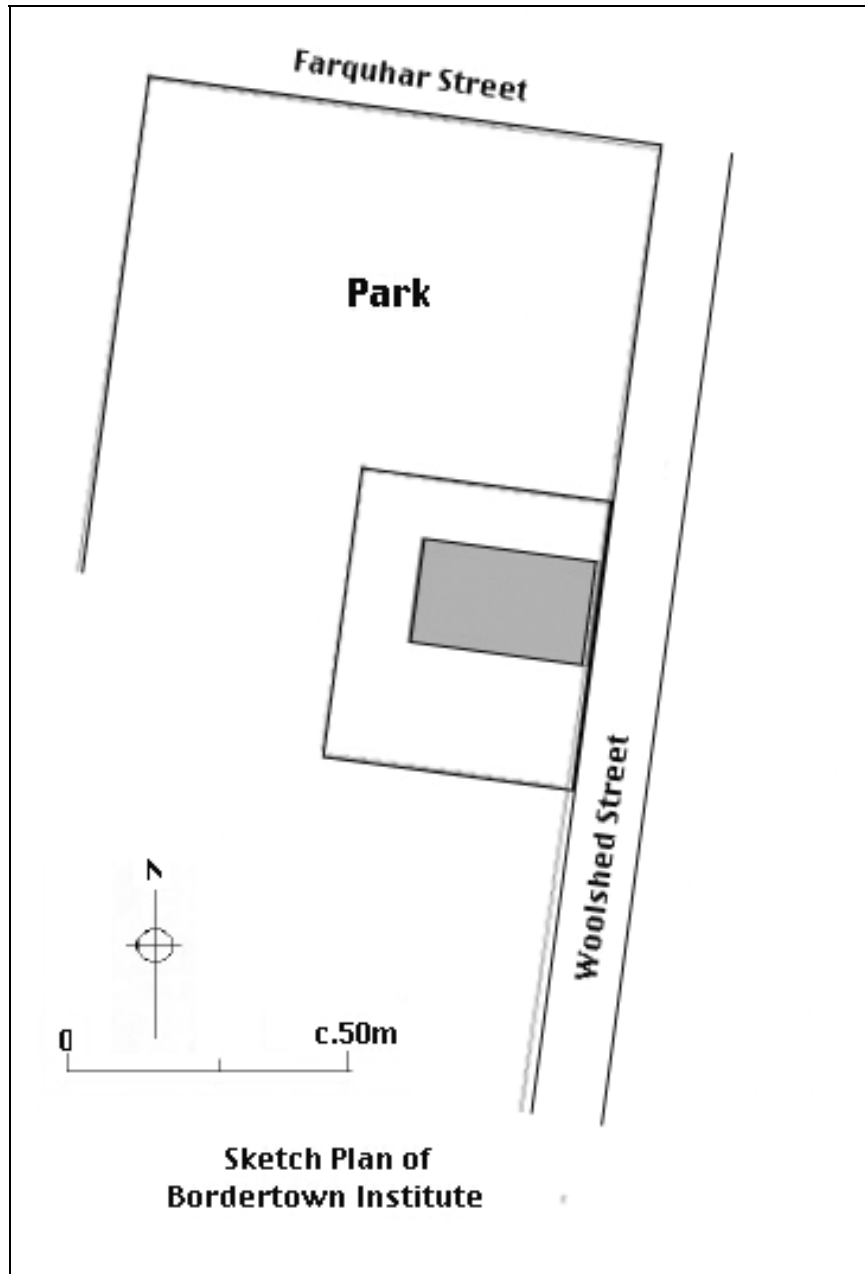
Bordertown Institute, looking west



Bordertown Institute, looking north-west

NAME: Bordertown Institute

PLACE NO.: 13914



Plan of Bordertown Institute

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 13291

Address: Clayton Farm Complex
Clayton Farm Road
Bordertown SA 5268

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

Clayton Farm Complex is set in open farmland on the southern outskirts of the town of Bordertown. Until February 2004 it consisted of about twelve buildings in a variety of construction techniques: stone, heavy wooden post frames, split slab and iron. Most notable is the woolshed, with a massive wooden post frame, slab walls and a straw roof. On 5 February 2004 a grass fire destroyed four straw-roofed buildings, but the woolshed survived.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Clayton Farm Complex is of heritage value because it forms a rare and remarkable record of past farming practices and construction techniques.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history
 - (b) It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance
 - (c) It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history
 - (d) It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Clayton Farm Complex remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register, but that the area on the Register be reduced to Section 200, excluding section 201, and that it be declared a place of archaeological significance.

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 13291

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The first part of the Hundred of Tatiara was proclaimed an Agricultural Area, open for land selection under the Strangways Act, in January 1872. Among the early applicants were August and Carl Wiese, who had recently travelled through the Tatiara, August writing home to describe it as "the finest place we have seen in all our travelling. Indeed I do not know a finer place in the colony." (Wiese 1986, p. 3) The brothers took up a number of blocks in the same year, August settling on three blocks just to the south of the town of Border Town, and calling his farm Clayton. The Wiese family engaged in mixed farming, growing wheat and oats, selling chaff, grazing sheep and cattle, raising pigs and keeping bees. The farm buildings were constructed in a variety of materials, some of stone, some clad with split slabs or corrugated iron, several of massive forked round posts supporting straw roofs. (These roofs are often called thatch, but true thatch is steeply pitched so water runs off before it can trickle through; these roofs simply soak up the light rain.) It had been common since the 1830s for German farmers to build similar structures from heavy Australian bush timbers, but the Wieses persisted with these practices longer than most, and also seem to have taken particular pride in the strength and durability of their buildings. The result is a complex of about twelve farm buildings ranging in date of construction from the 1870s to the early twentieth century, which form a remarkable record of past farming practices and construction techniques. Perhaps the most notable building is the woolshed, about 30m x 10m in plan, built as a chaff shed about 1903 with massive posts, slab walls and a straw roof. It was converted to a shearing shed in 1920, and remained in use until 1961. The Bordertown and District Agricultural Museum leased the historic homestead complex of Clayton Farm from the Wiese family in 1981, and has since operated it as a museum. In January 1986 the property was purchased by the Minister for Environment and Planning, and in 2000 it became a Reserve managed by Tatiara District Council and leased to the Bordertown and District Agricultural Museum Inc. In February 2004 a grass fire destroyed four buildings at Clayton Farm. (See following report.)

References

- Border Chronicle* 12 February 2004
- Clayton Farm Agricultural Museum*, leaflet, no date
- Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
- John Greenshields, *Clayton Farm Conservation Study*, 1987
- Eric Joliffe, *Joliffe's Outback*, No. 97, no date
- Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
- A.G. Wiese, *Move to the Tatiara*, 1986
- Heritage Branch Register File 13291

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 13291

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: Wiese's Farm

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Complex of about twelve early structures, in a wide variety of materials and techniques

DATE OF COMPLETION: c.1903

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 20 November 1986

CURRENT USE: **Description:** Museum
Dates: 1981-present

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Homestead Complex
Dates: 1872-1981

ARCHITECT: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

BUILDER: **Name:** Wiese family
Dates: n/a

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Farming and Grazing
Category: Homestead Complex

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: n/a
Street Name: Clayton Farm Road
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CR
Volume: 5841
Folio: 678
Lot No.: n/a
Section: 200
Hundred: Tatiara

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 13291

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 478100
Northing: 5979100
Map Sheet No.: Tatiara 7025-II
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: District Council of Tatiara
Address: PO Box 346
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268

LESSEE:

Name: Bordertown & District
Agricultural Museum
Address: PO Box 590
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 1
Neg. No.: 19-27

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 13291



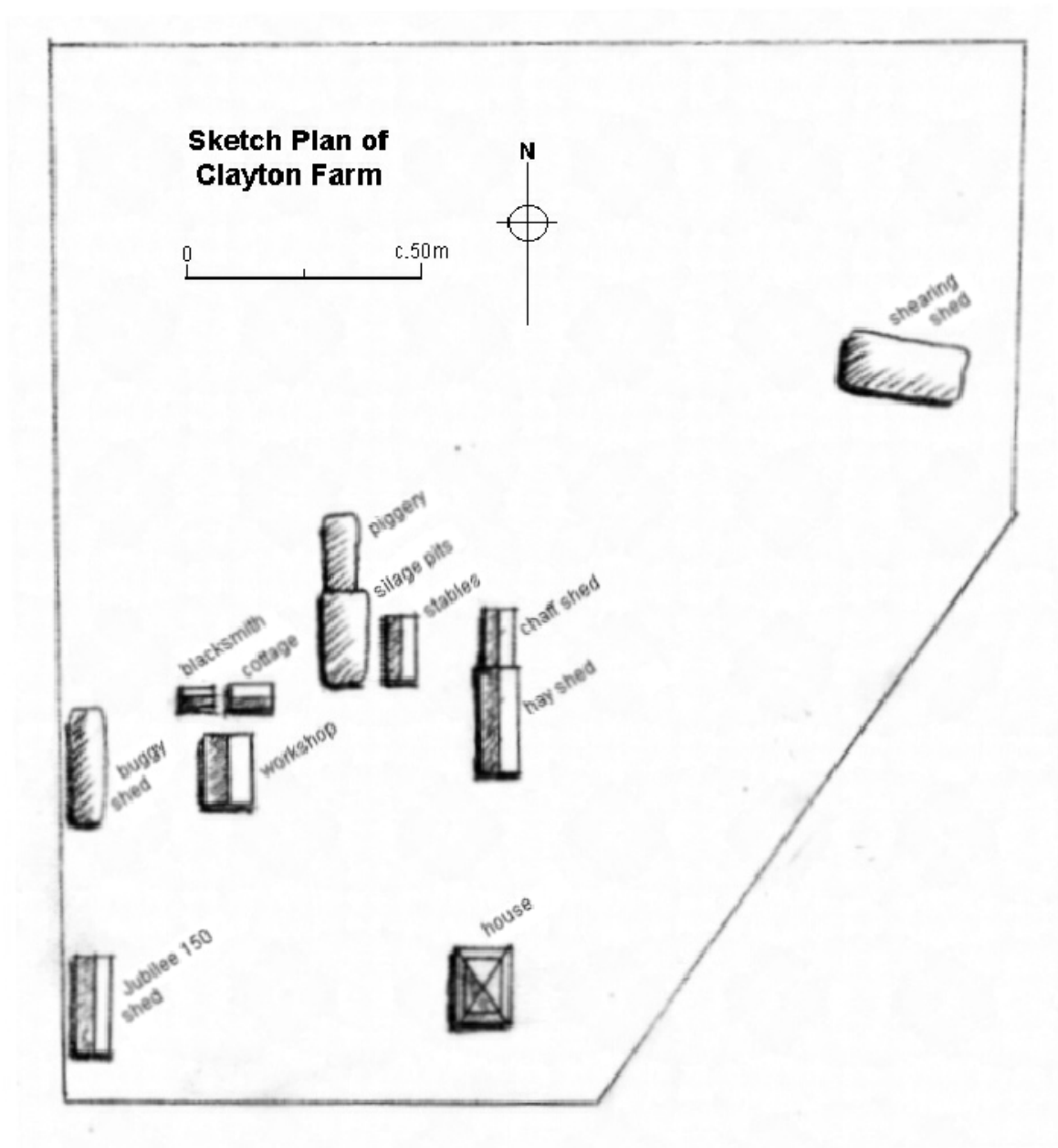
Clayton Farm general view before fire, looking south-west



Clayton Farm woolshed, looking south

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

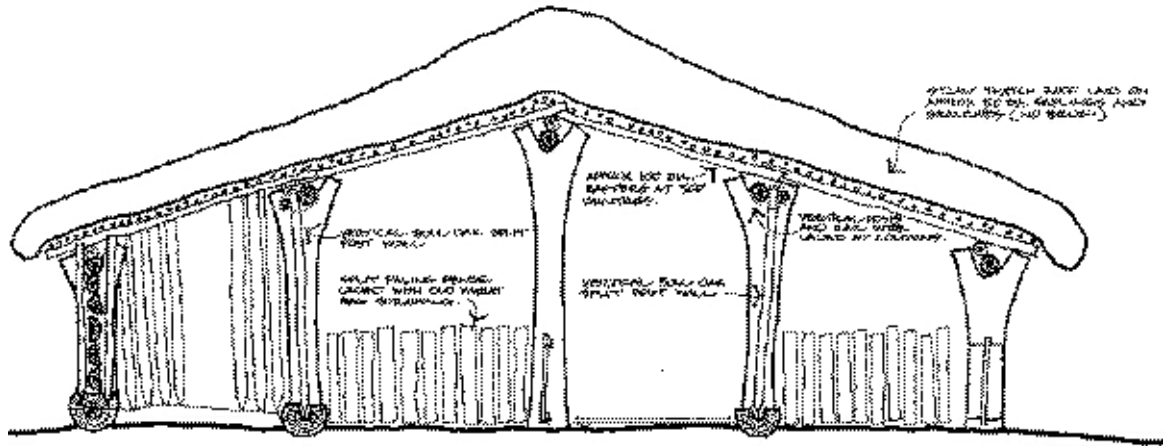
PLACE NO.: 13291



Plan of Clayton Farm Complex before fire

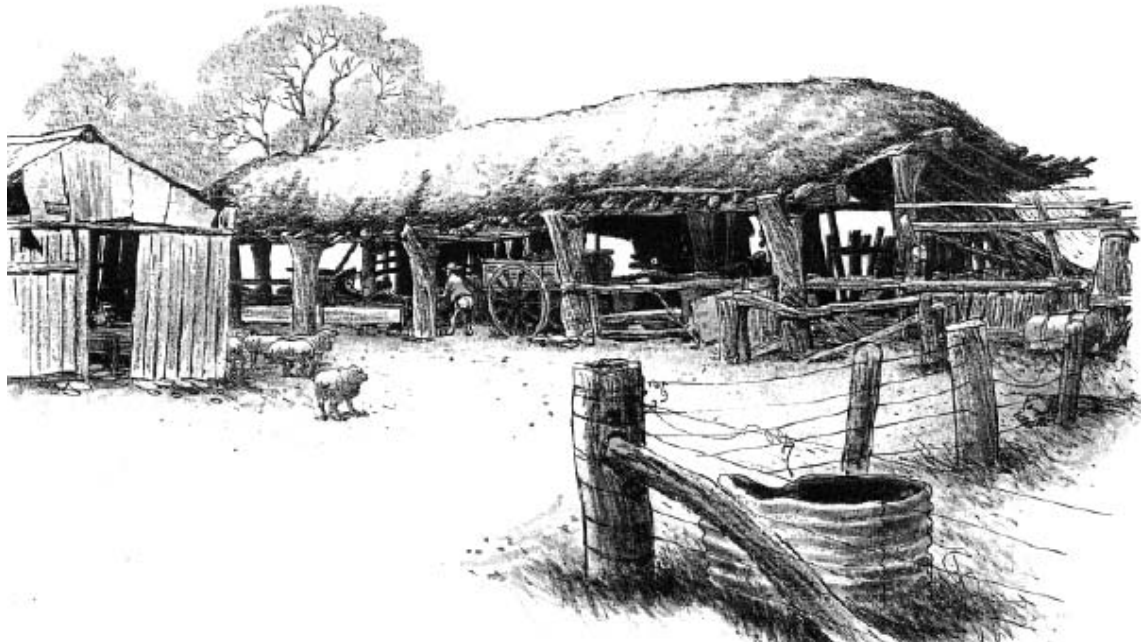
NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 13291



Section through Clayton Farm Woolshed

(Greenshields 1987)



Buggy Shed (destroyed 2004)

(Jolliffe 197?)

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 13291

On the afternoon of 5 February 2004 a grass fire swept across the northern perimeter of Clayton Farm. Sparks blowing ahead of the fire front ignited the roofs of three straw-roofed buildings, and five buildings suffered varying degrees of damage. The buggy shed, piggery and silage pits were severely damaged, to the point where they will have to be demolished. The roof structure is entirely burnt away, and the standing eucalypt posts have been severely charred and are structurally unsound. The slab stables are damaged, about one quarter of the building's fabric being charred. The blacksmith shop is slightly charred. The damage to these buildings was probably caused by radiant heat from the burning straw roofs; the fire must have been intensely hot. The plan below shows the approximate extent of the damage.

A number of vehicles and a quantity of farm machinery, mostly stored in the buggy shed, were also lost. There was also damage to fences, a loading ramp, machinery parked in the open, and trees. However, seven buildings of the complex were left undamaged.

The most remarkable survivor was the woolshed, the largest and most significant building in the complex, which is now the only straw-roofed building left. Miraculously, a grass fire burnt to within about five metres of the woolshed without igniting the roof. The building's survival may have been assisted by the fact that it was re-roofed about fifteen years ago, whereas the other straw roofs were probably over a century old. Witnesses say the building fires were rapid and intense. The CFS arrived promptly and dealt with the grass fires, but there was nothing that could be done to save the straw-roofed buildings, once alight.

Before the fire, a draft recommendation had been made to retain Clayton Farm on the Register (with an amended boundary). That recommendation still stands, for although the complex has suffered severe damage, over half the buildings survive, including the single most significant one.

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 13291



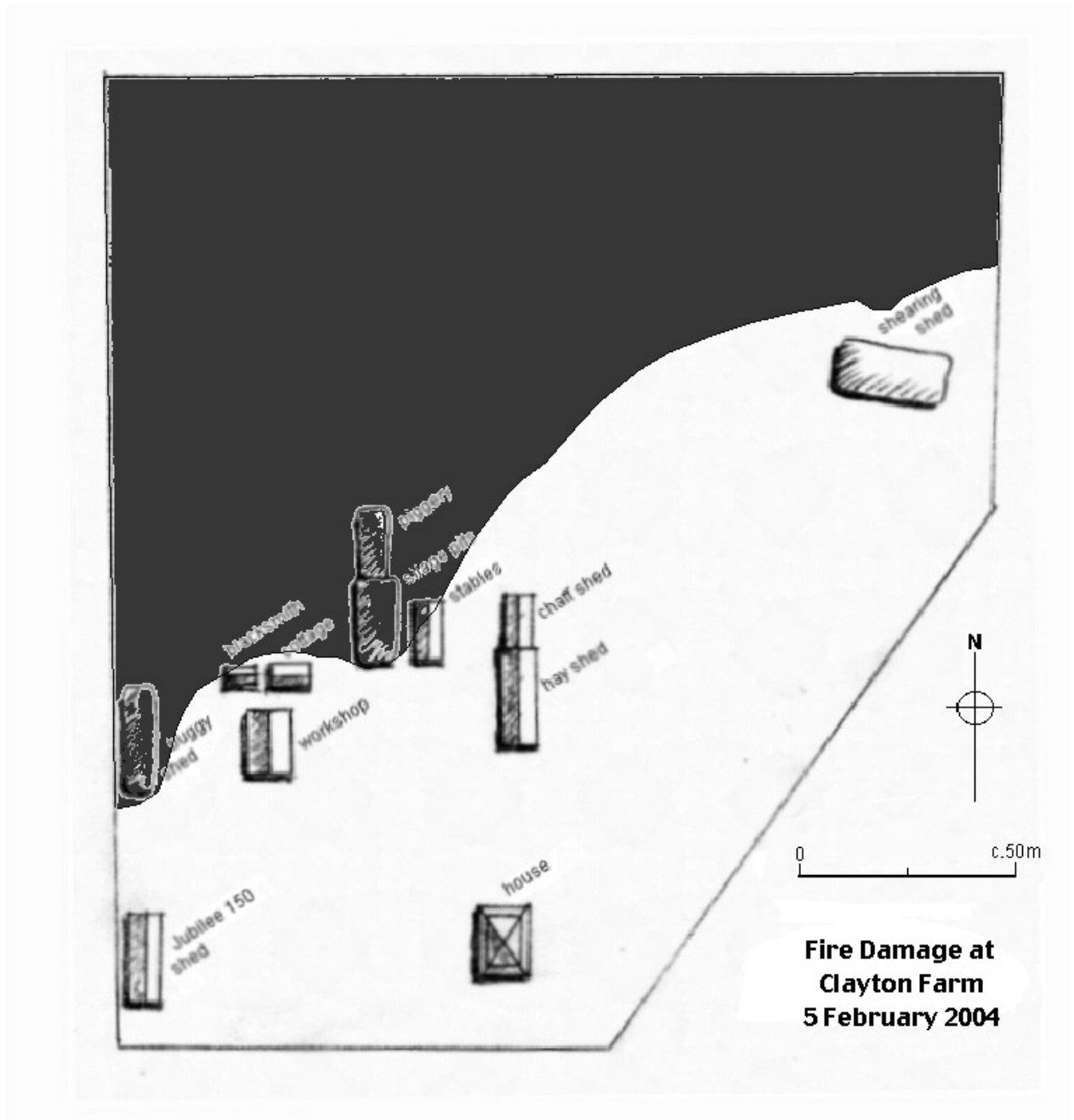
Clayton Farm buggy shed after fire, looking south-west



Clayton Farm silage pits after fire, looking north

NAME: Clayton Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 13291



Plan of Clayton Farm Complex after fire

NAME: Mundulla Hotel

PLACE NO.: 13915

Address: Mundulla Hotel
Nalang Road & Kennedy Street
Mundulla SA 5270

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

Mundulla Hotel consists of two buildings: (a) a single-storey L-shaped stone masonry hotel fronting the intersection of Nalang Road and Kennedy Street, and (b) a stone masonry detached kitchen and bakery at the rear. The kitchen is at present on the Register as a separate place. (Register file 13917) There is also a small timber shop (former saddler's store) brought from another site facing Kennedy Street on the same land. The hotel interior was undergoing extensive renovation at the time of inspection.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Mundulla Hotel is of heritage value because it represents the earliest period of urban development in the Tatiara district. It is the oldest building surviving in Mundulla, and among the oldest in the district. The building's changing form and uses over more than 120 years provide a valuable record of the economic and social forces operating in country towns.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.
 - (f) It has strong cultural associations for the community.
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Mundulla Hotel remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register, that Mundulla Hotel Kitchen (Register file 13917) be incorporated into it, and that the hotel and kitchen be declared a place of archaeological significance.

NAME: Mundulla Hotel

PLACE NO.: 13915

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The town of Mundulla was gazetted in 1873. Part of this building was built in the late 1870s by Barclay Wood, and for some years it traded under several owners as a general store and also housed the local post office until 1882. The building was probably extended to its present form in 1884, and licensed as the Mundulla (or sometimes Mundalla) Hotel from 1884 to 1912. After losing its licence, the building became a boarding house, and intermittently a store again. In 1973 the celebration of Mundulla's centenary drew attention to the building, the oldest standing in the town, and by then in neglected condition. It was purchased by the Tatiara branch of the National Trust in 1974, with assistance from the Bordertown Rotary Club, and became a local history museum, and in later years also housed a restaurant. The little timber saddler's shop was brought here from another site in 1984. (Jones 1985, p. 168) The hotel has recently been privately purchased, and when inspected in June 2003 was being refurbished for re-opening as a licensed hotel.

References

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Bob Hoad, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia*, 1986
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
R & T Knowling, *History of Mundulla*, 1973
Heritage Branch Register Files 13915 & 13917
Information from Liz Goossens

NAME: Mundulla Hotel

PLACE NO.: 13915

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: Sometimes Mundalla Hotel

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: L-shaped masonry hotel fronting intersection w detached kitchen at rear.

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1884

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 22 September 1994

CURRENT USE: **Description:** Hotel
Dates: 2003

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Hotel
Dates: 1884-1912

ARCHITECT: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

BUILDER: **Name:** n/a
Dates: 1870s?

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Hotels
Category: Hotel

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: 22
Street Name: Nalang Road
Town/Suburb: Mundulla
Post Code: 5270
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CT
Volume: 5233
Folio: 540
Lot No.: n/a
Section: n/a
Hundred: Wirrega

NAME: Mundulla Hotel

PLACE NO.: 13915

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 472400
Northing: 5976000
Map Sheet No.: Mundulla 7025-III
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: EA Goossens & others
Address: 22 Nalang Road
Town/Suburb: Mundulla
Post Code: 5270

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 1 & 2
Neg. No.: 33-36A, 1-2

NAME: Mundulla Hotel

PLACE NO.: 13915



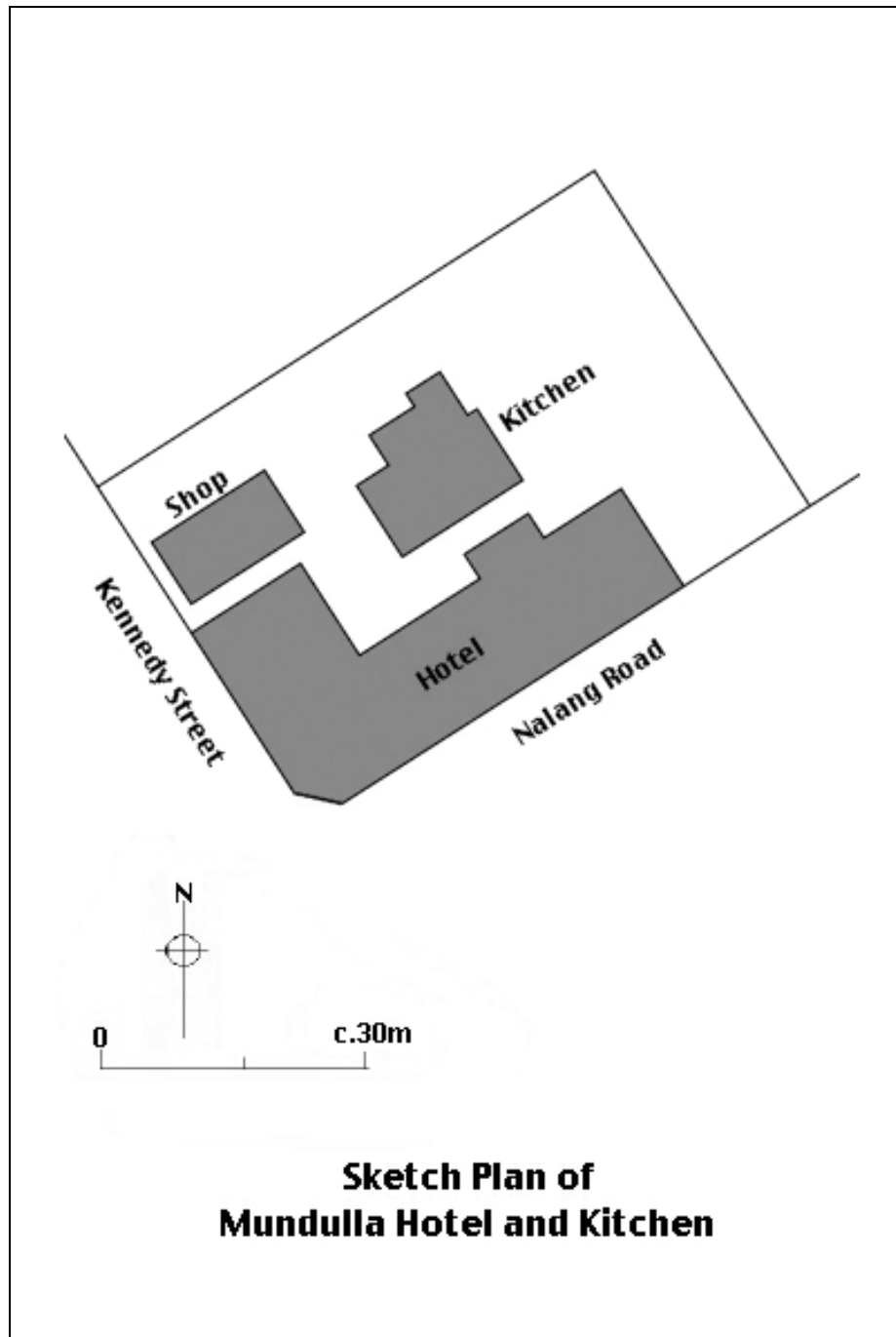
Mundulla Hotel, looking north



Mundulla Hotel Kitchen, looking south-west

NAME: Mundulla Hotel

PLACE NO.: 13915



Plan of Mundulla Hotel and Kitchen

NAME: Mundulla Hotel Kitchen

PLACE NO.: 13917

Address: Mundulla Hotel Kitchen
Nalang Road
Mundulla SA 5270

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

The Mundulla Hotel Kitchen is part of another building also entered in the Register and called the Mundulla Hotel (Register File No. 13915). The kitchen has a very rare feature in retaining its original bake oven, intact and in working condition. While the kitchen is a detached out-building, it is on the same land parcel, situated barely more than one metre from the hotel, and concealed behind its L-shaped plan fronting Nalang Road and Kennedy Street.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Mundulla Hotel Kitchen be combined with Mundulla Hotel (Register File No. 13915) as one entry in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: **Former Wirrega District Council Chambers** **PLACE NO.: 13916**

Address: Former Wirrega District Council Chambers
 Packer Avenue
 Mundulla SA 5270

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

Former Wirrega District Council Chambers consists of a single small rectangular stone rubble building with brick details. It has a single door, two windows and fireplace set asymmetrically in the front wall, and unusual details such as a tiny concave-roofed porch and a fretsawn gablet on the roof in front of the chimney. The interior is a single room. Trees surrounding the building have been cut down since the heritage survey of 1984.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Former Wirrega District Council Chambers is of heritage value because it represents the earliest development of municipal institutions in country areas and the changing scale and fortunes of local government. It is also an unusual, distinctive and attractive building.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history
 - (b) It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance
 - (d) It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance
 - (f) It has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Former Wirrega District Council Chambers remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: Former Wirrega District Council Chambers

PLACE NO.: 13916

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The town of Mundulla was gazetted in 1873. In 1884 the District Council of Wirrega was proclaimed, consisting of only the Hundred of Wirrega. For two years the council rented a room in the Mundulla Hotel as its office, then these Council Chambers were built in 1886. They performed their intended function for less than two years, as Wirrega was amalgamated with the Tatiara District Council in 1888. However, Tatiara Council had no chambers, so it continued to meet in this building until an office was built in Bordertown in 1904. In the twentieth century the building was used as a residence, then as the clubrooms of the local tennis club. In 1968 Council passed a motion to preserve the building, and it was restored in time for Mundulla's centenary in 1973. It has since been used by the National Trust branch as a local government museum and meeting room.

References

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

R & T Knowling, *History of Mundulla*, 1973

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985

EJ & JR Robbins, *Glossary of Local Government Areas in South Australia*, [1987?]

Heritage Branch Register File 13916

NAME: Former Wirrega District Council Chambers **PLACE NO.:** 13916

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: Wirrega District Council Chambers

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Small asymmetrical stone and brick building with unusual decorative features.

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1886

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 21 October 1993

CURRENT USE: **Description:** Museum
Dates: 1973-present

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Council Chambers
Dates: 1886-1904

ARCHITECT: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

BUILDER: **Name:** Mr Mansfield
Dates: 1886

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Government
Category: Council Chambers

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: n/a
Street Name: Packer Avenue
Town/Suburb: Mundulla
Post Code: 5270
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CT
Volume: 5859
Folio: 977
Lot No.: 30
Section: n/a
Hundred: Wirrega

NAME: Former Wirrega District Council Chambers

PLACE NO.: 13916

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 472200
Northing: 5976000
Map Sheet No.: Mundulla 7025-III
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: District Council of Tatiara
Address: PO Box 346
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 1
Neg. No.: 28-32

NAME: Former Wirrega District Council Chambers

PLACE NO.: 13916



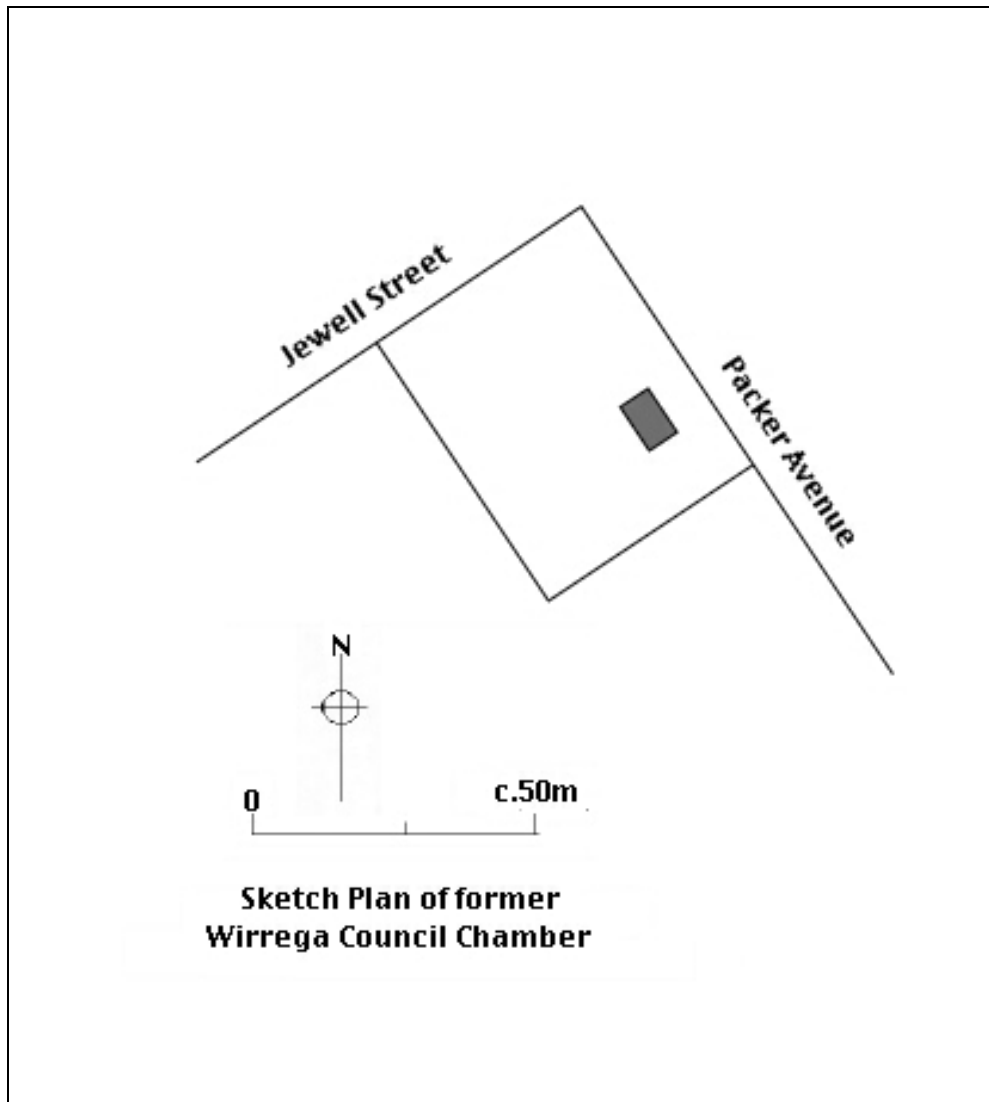
Wirrega Council Chambers, looking south



Wirrega Council Chambers, interior looking south

NAME: Former Wirrega District Council Chambers

PLACE NO.: 13916



Plan of former Wirrega Council Chambers

NAME: Kongal Springs Well

PLACE NO.: 13633

Address: Kongal Springs Well
off Cannawigara Road
Bordertown SA 5268

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

Kongal Springs Well, despite its name, is neither a spring nor a well. It appears to be a depression which was probably a natural soak, and which has been enhanced and fed by a drain dug to collect rainwater runoff from the surroundings. The historic site consists of a depression with four large river red gums growing in it, fed by a channel dug by human hands. There is no sign of a well ever having been dug there. The site is in a clump of large trees remaining among wheatfields. It has not held water in recent decades, but water is now pumped from a nearby bore, and the water table has probably lowered. The surroundings have potential for archaeological investigation.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Kongal Springs Well is of heritage value because it is one of the few sites with remaining physical evidence of the Gold Escort Route to the Mount Alexander diggings, established in early 1852.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history
 - (b) It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance
 - (c) It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history
 - (g) It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Kongal Springs Well remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register, and that it be declared a place of archaeological significance.

NAME: Kongal Springs Well

PLACE NO.: 13633

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The Gold Escort Route arose as an ingenious response to the economic damage done to South Australia by the Victorian gold rush of 1851, which drained off both capital and labour to the diggings. The strategy was to buy gold at a more attractive price than the banks were offering, and guarantee its safe passage to Adelaide, thus accumulating wealth for the South Australian Treasury. A mounted police party was necessary to escort the purchased gold from the diggings to Adelaide, but at that time there was no road. In January 1852, Deputy Surveyor-General John Maclaren was sent out with a party of sappers to find water sources and establish a chain of wells - theoretically at twelve mile intervals - from the Murray crossing at Wellington to Mount Alexander on the Victorian diggings. Only two weeks later in mid-February, Police Commissioner Alexander Tolmer followed him with a party of troopers. The two parties travelled together for most of the way, establishing rough watering facilities which were later developed into more permanent camp sites. Tolmer's escort arrived back in Adelaide in mid-March to a tumultuous welcome. The idea was a tremendous success, and seventeen more escorts continued until October 1853, bringing nearly two million pounds worth of gold back into the South Australian economy.

Kongal Springs Well was the eighth well developed outwards from Wellington, near an outstation on John Binnie's Wirrega Run, so the well location was sometimes called Binnie's Scrub Hut. Like most of the wells, this was gazetted a government Water Reserve. While the escorts stopped within two years, the route established for them remained the road to Victoria for decades, and travellers and stock used the well until the early twentieth century.

References

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Douglas Pike, *Paradise of Dissent*, 1967
Heritage Branch Register File 13633
Information from Mark Carman

NAME: Kongal Springs Well **PLACE NO.:** 13633

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: Binnie's Scrub Hut

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Natural depression fed by a water channel, with large river red gum trees.

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1852

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 20 November 1986

CURRENT USE: **Description:** n/a
Dates: n/a

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Well
Dates: 1852 - ?

ARCHITECT: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

BUILDER: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Utilities
Category: Well

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: n/a
Street Name: off Cannawigara Road
Town/Suburb: Bordertown
Post Code: 5268
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CT
Volume: 5731
Folio: 620
Lot No.: n/a
Section: 241
Hundred: Wirrega

NAME: Kongal Springs Well

PLACE NO.: 13633

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 456000
Northing: 5981800
Map Sheet No.: Mundulla 7025-III
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: RO & DR Carman
Address: PO Box 193
Town/Suburb: Mount Barker
Post Code: 5251

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 2
Neg. No.: 23-25

NAME: Kongal Springs Well

PLACE NO.: 13633



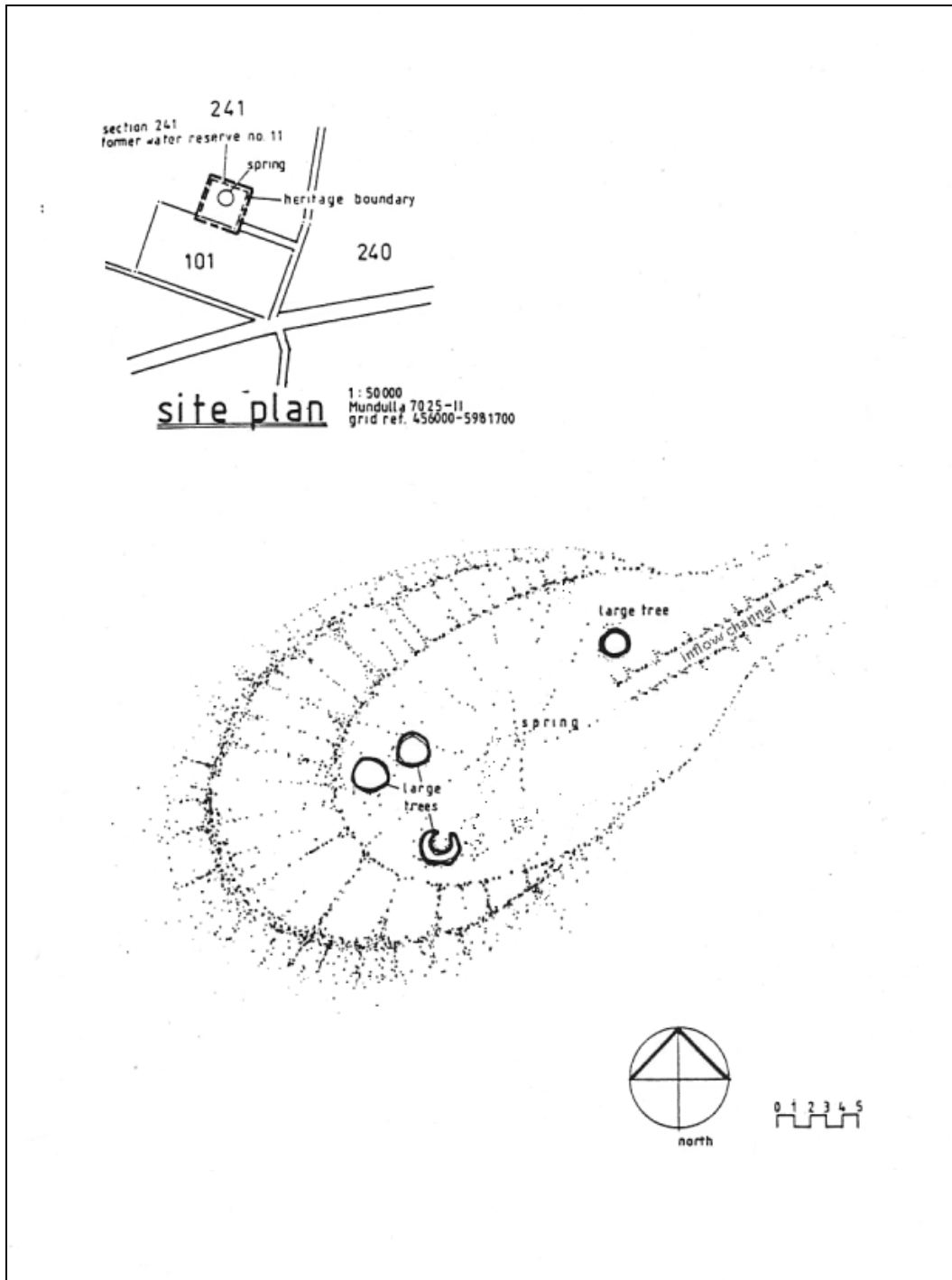
Kongal Springs Well, looking north-west



Kongal Springs Well: inflow channel looking south-west

NAME: Kongal Springs Well

PLACE NO.: 13633



Plan of Kongal Springs Well

(adapted from a plan by Lothar Brasse in Heritage Branch Register File 13633)

NAME: Two Wells

PLACE NO.: 13636

Address: Two Wells
off Two Wells Road
Keith SA 5267

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

Two Wells, despite its name, consists of one well, now collapsed but clearly evident as a shallow depression in which the masonry lining is still visible. Immediately alongside and growing over the well is a small grove of feral pear and fig trees. The site is in open fields, near an extensive rocky outcrop. The surroundings have potential for archaeological investigation.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Two Wells is of heritage value because it is one of the few sites with remaining physical evidence of the Gold Escort Route to the Mount Alexander diggings, established in early 1852.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history
 - (b) It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance
 - (c) It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history
 - (g) It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Two Wells remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register, and that it be declared a place of archaeological significance.

NAME: Two Wells

PLACE NO.: 13636

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The Gold Escort Route arose as an ingenious response to the economic damage done to South Australia by the Victorian gold rush of 1851, which drained off both capital and labour to the diggings. The strategy was to buy gold at a more attractive price than the banks were offering, and guarantee its safe passage to Adelaide, thus accumulating wealth for the South Australian Treasury. A mounted police party was necessary to escort the purchased gold from the diggings to Adelaide, but at that time there was no road. In January 1852, Deputy Surveyor-General John Maclaren was sent out with a party of sappers to find water sources and establish a chain of wells - theoretically at twelve mile intervals - from the Murray crossing at Wellington to Mount Alexander on the Victorian diggings. Only two weeks later in mid-February, Police Commissioner Alexander Tolmer followed him with a party of troopers. The two parties travelled together for most of the way, establishing rough watering facilities which were later developed into more permanent camp sites. Tolmer's escort arrived back in Adelaide in mid-March to a tumultuous welcome. The idea was a tremendous success, and seventeen more escorts continued until October 1853, bringing nearly two million pounds worth of gold back into the South Australian economy.

Two Wells was the seventh well developed outwards from Wellington, at a place where one of several natural soaks could be converted into a reliable well. Like most of the wells, this was gazetted a government Water Reserve. While the escorts stopped within two years, the route established for them remained the road to Victoria for decades, and travellers and stock used the well until the early twentieth century. Local tradition says that a Chinese gardener established a market garden at the well, and the feral fruit trees growing at the site today support that story.

References

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Douglas Pike, *Paradise of Dissent*, 1967
Heritage Branch Register File 13636

NAME: Two Wells **PLACE NO.:** 13636

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: n/a

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Collapsed stone-lined well with adjacent feral pear and fig trees.

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1852

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 20 November 1986

CURRENT USE: **Description:** n/a
Dates: n/a

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Well
Dates: 1852 - ?

ARCHITECT: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

BUILDER: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Utilities
Category: Well

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: n/a
Street Name: off Two Wells Road
Town/Suburb: Keith
Post Code: 5267
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CT
Volume: 5871
Folio: 410
Lot No.: n/a
Section: 41
Hundred: Laffer

NAME: Two Wells

PLACE NO.: 13636

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 427600
Northing: 6008600
Map Sheet No.: Keith 6925-I
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: MG Haas & SA Hustler
Address: PO Box 1109
Town/Suburb: Tintinara
Post Code: 5266

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 2
Neg. No.: 3-4

NAME: Two Wells

PLACE NO.: 13636



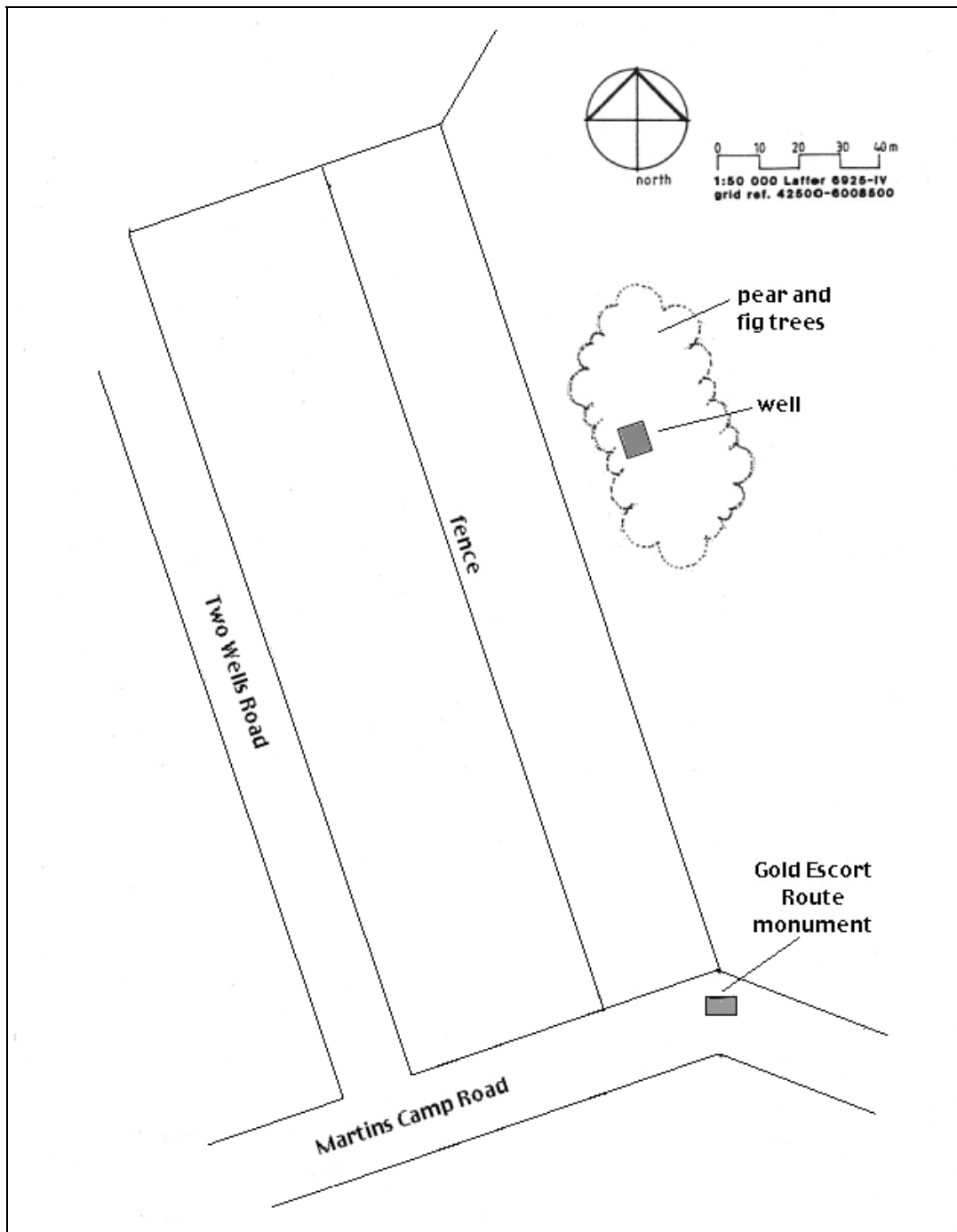
Two Wells: grove of trees looking east



Two Wells: well looking north-east

NAME: Two Wells

PLACE NO.: 13636



Plan of Two Wells

(adapted from a plan by Lothar Brasse in Heritage Branch Register File 13636)

NAME: Padthaway Estate

PLACE NO.: 13881

Address: Padthaway Estate
Riddoch Highway
Padthaway SA 5271

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

The Padthaway Estate complex extends over about three hectares, and consists of about sixteen buildings, including the grand house (1882), kitchen, laundry, cellar, two cottages (one 1849), schoolroom, stables, iron sheds, woolshed (1880), shearers' quarters and cemetery. (The fenced cemetery enclosure is similar to the Binnie family plot at the Wirrega cemetery.) The house is a gracious two-storey masonry Victorian classical building. The buildings are set among mature tree plantings and extensive vineyards.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Padthaway Estate is of heritage value as one of the great nineteenth century homestead complexes of South Australia, demonstrating the prosperity and confidence of the boom of the early 1880s. As an entire intact complex of buildings, it is matched by only a few others such as Poltallach, Murnpeowie and Booyoolee.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history
 - (d) It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance
 - (e) It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Padthaway Estate remain as an entry in the State Heritage Register, and that it be declared a place of archaeological significance.

NAME: Padthaway Estate

PLACE NO.: 13881

HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

Occupation Licence 126 was taken up on the Mosquito Plains by Robert Lawson in early 1847, one of the earliest pastoral runs in the district, and later extended to become the Padthaway Run of 45 square miles. Lawson married Eliza Bell in 1849 and they moved into a cottage which still stands at the homestead. Robert planned a grand house, but it was not built by the time of his death in 1876. Eliza persisted with the plan, and the house of 22 rooms was built to the design of James Cumming and Edward Davies by builders Tregenza and Baldock in 1882. In the 1940s, large areas of Padthaway Estate were subdivided for more intensive grazing, and agriculture commenced when the first grapes were planted in the district in 1962. The homestead blocks remained in the Lawson family until 1979, when they were auctioned, Padthaway Estates Ltd buying the homestead complex. The surroundings are now dominated by viticulture, the house and shearers quarters are now leased as tourist accommodation, and in 1990 the woolshed building was converted to a winery.

References

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
E & R Jensen, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia*, 1980
Judy Johnson, *Tartan, Leather & Limestone*, 2001
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Heritage Branch Register File 13881

NAME: Padthaway Estate

PLACE NO.: 13881

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: Mosquito Plains

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Complex of grand house, about 16 farm buildings and cemetery

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1882

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** Registered
Date: 23 November 1989

CURRENT USE: **Description:** Tourist Accommodation
Dates: 198?-present

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Homestead Complex
Dates: 1847-1979

ARCHITECT: **Name:** Cumming & Davies
Dates: 1881

BUILDER: **Name:** Tregenza & Baldock
Dates: 1882

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Farming and Grazing
Category: Homestead Complex

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** n/a
Street No.: n/a
Street Name: Naracoorte-Keith Road
Town/Suburb: Padthaway
Post Code: 5271
Region No.: 6
Region Name: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CT
Volume: 5490
Folio: 836
Lot No.: 18-20
Section: 727
Hundred: Parsons

NAME: Padthaway Estate

PLACE NO.: 13881

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 454900
Northing: 5949200
Map Sheet No.: 6924-I Marcollat
Map Scale: 1:50,000

OWNER:

Name: IB Gray Nominees Pty Ltd
Address: PMB 52
Town/Suburb: Millicent
Post Code: 5280

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 2
Neg. No.: 5-22

NAME: Padthaway Estate

PLACE NO.: 13881



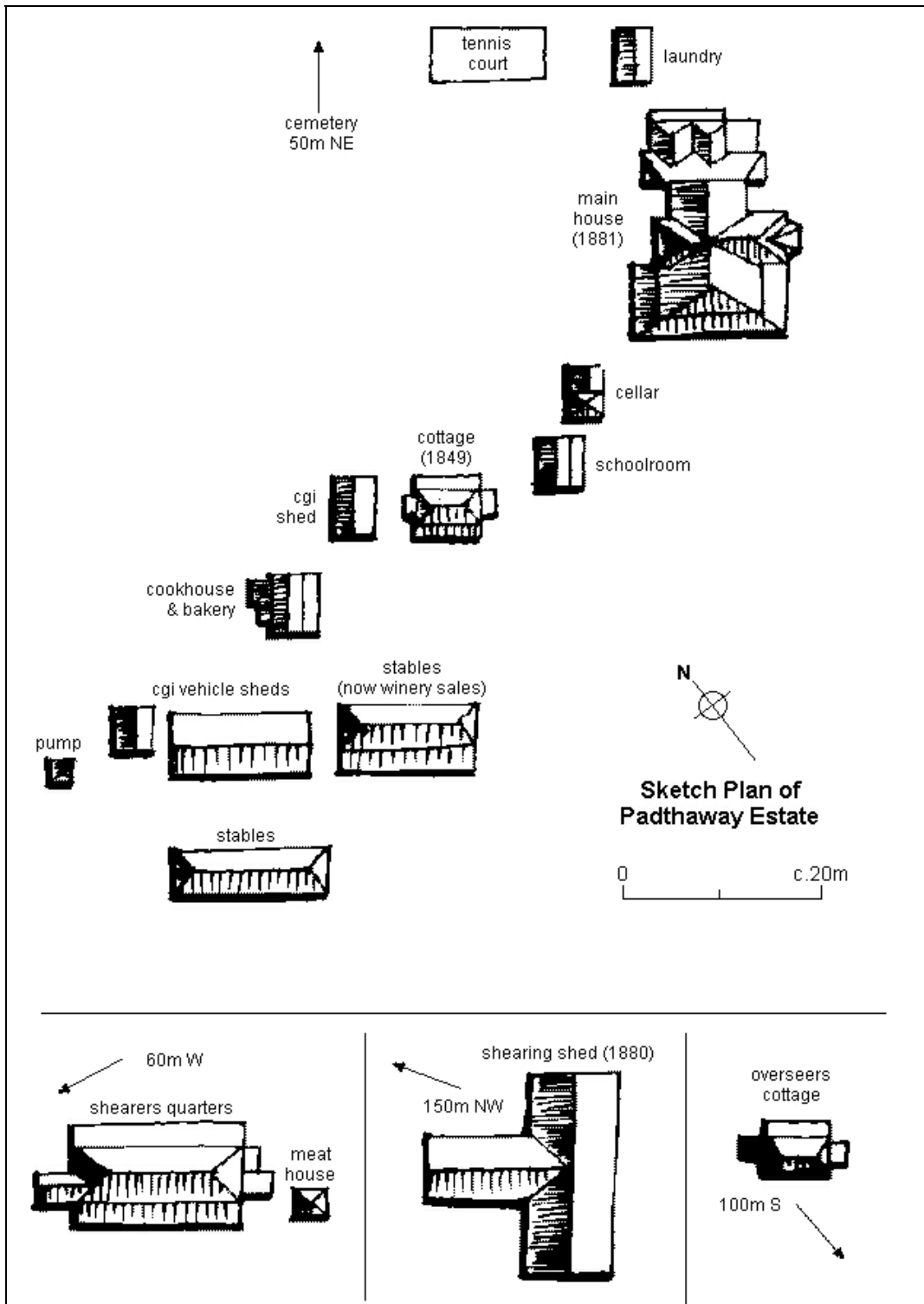
Padthaway house, looking north-east



Padthaway shearing shed, looking south

NAME: Padthaway Estate

PLACE NO.: 13881



Plan of Padthaway Estate

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Places Recommended for Entry in the State Heritage Register

The following place within the Tatiara District Council survey area is recommended for entry in the South Australian State Heritage Register:

- Wolseley Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot Tat S 01

WOLSELEY INLAND AIRCRAFT FUEL DEPOT

TAT S 01

Place Name and Address: Former Fuel Depot, Bordertown-Wolseley Road,
Wolseley SA 5269

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Description:

The former Fuel Depot site consists of eight masonry structures scattered over an area of more than 2ha in a wheat field beside the Bordertown-Wolseley road, immediately west of Wolseley township. There are three tall brick fuel tanks, three squat concrete fuel tanks, a brick pump house and a concrete drum filling platform. While this survey was in progress an interpretation sign has been erected by the roadside.

Statement of Heritage Value:

Built in two stages in 1941-42 and 1942-43, Wolseley Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot is of heritage value as evidence of the measures implemented to safeguard Australia's strategic stores in the face of the national defence emergency of the Second World War. Of the four generally similar fuel depots built in South Australia, Wolseley is the oldest, largest, most complex and best preserved.

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

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, in being part of the infrastructure built for national defence during the Second World War.
 - (d) It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.
 - (g) It has a special association with an event of historical importance, the threat that confronted Australia during the Second World War.
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the former Wolseley Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:**(a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.**

The Wolseley Fuel Depot demonstrates two phases of Australia's defence measures during the Second World War. In the first two years of war, 1939-1941, Australian forces were engaged in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, but there was no direct threat to Australian territory. However, from 1940 onward there were growing signs that Australia also faced the likelihood of war against Japan in the Pacific theatre, as relations between the USA and Japan became increasingly strained, and Japan consolidated its hold on China, and occupied the French colony of Indo-China.

During 1941 Australia responded to the growing threat by increasing arms production, stationing military aircraft in the north of the country, and sending troops to garrison Singapore and several Pacific islands. Among the war preparations was a program to disperse military supplies away from capital cities and other likely targets for air or naval attack. Aircraft fuel was a particularly vital defence commodity, as wartime events in Britain had already shown the value of aircraft in defending against invasion, but every drop of Australia's aviation fuel had to be imported.

Accordingly, early in 1941 the RAAF began building Bulk Petrol Storage Depots to store fuel at strategic rural locations along railway lines and highways. One of the sites chosen was Wolseley, on the railway 5km from the Victorian border, and roughly halfway between Melbourne and Adelaide. The site was chosen and the first land survey undertaken by May 1941. (NAA A877 CL7680)

The town of Wolseley had been surveyed in 1883, shortly after the railway line arrived from Naracoorte, and for nearly sixty years had been the junction between the narrow gauge Mount Gambier line and the broad gauge interstate line, where goods were transhipped between trains. The farm that was to become the site for the Wolseley Fuel Depot, nearly a square mile (250ha) on the outskirts of the town, was first taken up by Francis Duffield under an Agreement to Purchase in 1878, confirmed by a Land Grant in 1891. (Jones 1985, p. 74) It passed through a number of hands in the early twentieth century and was bought by Elizabeth Thiele in 1927. She still owned it in June 1941 when the Department of Defence informed her they had a Possession Order under the *National Security Act* to purchase 5 acres (2ha) of her farmland fronting the road and railway. (NAA D/4404/1 2/766) Mrs Thiele didn't want to sell, instead offering it to the Commonwealth government rent-free for the duration of the war, but the land was compulsorily acquired the following November, by which time the construction of the Fuel Depot was well underway. (NAA A877 CL7680)

The first Fuel Depot consisted of three large brick tanks, two aviation spirit tanks of 120,000 gallons (545kl) capacity and an ethylene tank of 40,000 gallons (181kl) capacity, as well as a brick pump house and corrugated iron guard house, sleeping hut and mess

WOLSELEY INLAND AIRCRAFT FUEL DEPOT**TAT S 01**

room. The tanks were tall cylindrical brick structures built to plans supplied by the Royal Air Force, spaced about 75m apart, lined with welded steel plates, and surrounded by earth bunds to retain spillage. The site was surrounded by a wire fence with an angled barbed top. (Plans in NAA A877 CL22868)

The Wolseley Bulk Petrol Storage Depot was still under construction in December 1941 when Japan entered the war with a series of attacks on Allied territory, pressed home with far more vigour and success than anyone had anticipated. The expected war in the Pacific began abruptly with Japanese invasions of the British colonies of Hong Kong and Malaya, combined with surprise attacks by naval bombers on the US bases in Hawaii, the Philippines and Guam. In the next three months the Japanese army swept through South-east Asia, taking the Philippines, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. Everywhere the Japanese landed, the British, American and Dutch armies fell back before the onslaught.

The great British naval base at Singapore fell on 15 February 1942, with 20,000 Australian troops captured, and in quick succession the Japanese took Rabaul and Timor, and invaded New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The war was dangerously close to Australia, and the Japanese seemed invincible. Then on 19 February the war reached the Australian continent when Darwin was bombed by Japanese aircraft. Broome, Derby and Wyndham in Western Australia and Port Moresby in New Guinea were all bombed by Japanese aircraft in the first few days of March.

March 1942 was the lowest point in Australia's defence history, with air attack and invasion by Japanese forces seemingly imminent. Suddenly all the defence preparations of the previous few years seemed pathetically inadequate. Among the many emergency measures that followed, the dispersal of strategic supplies accelerated dramatically, and the War Cabinet approved the construction of 26 new fuel depots with a capacity of over twenty million gallons (90,000kl) along the major railways across Australia, to be called Inland Aircraft Fuel Depots (IAFDs). In South Australia, new depots were planned for Terowie and Port Pirie, but these were actually built at Gladstone (28 IAFD) and Crystal Brook (31 IAFD). A larger fuel depot of different design was subsequently built at Port Pirie (11 IAFD). (Gillison 1962, p. 484; Austral Archaeology 2000)

Under the new program Wolseley became Number 12 Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot, and a second larger set of bulk fuel tanks were built alongside the first complex. A further ten acres of land was requisitioned from Mrs Thiele's farm, to the west of the original depot, in June 1942. The new tanks that went up in the next few months were of steel-lined concrete, this time built to a design recommended by the US Army Air Corps. (Tanks of similar form were built at Gladstone and Crystal Brook.) At Wolseley three 300,000 gallon (1,364kl) tanks for aviation spirit were added to the west of the existing depot, and a large area west of that again was used for drum storage. A shelter was built to house a foam generator for fire fighting. (NAA A877 CL20065 & CL22868) The RAAF designers must have been confident that Wolseley, located 100km inland, was relatively safe from enemy bombing, for its tanks were left exposed above ground, not buried in earth like the

ones at Gladstone and Crystal Brook. The new complex was completed and in use by about March 1943.

By that time, the threat of Japanese attack had dissipated, and the invasion scare of a year before was seen to have been the brief high tide of Japanese imperial expansion. Japan had not had the resources to occupy any more territory, and Japanese naval air power had been broken in a series of battles in the Pacific during 1942. While the Northern Territory was still being bombed and two more costly years of war lay ahead, southern Australia was out of danger.

Once construction had finished, Wolseley IAFD was guarded by only five RAAF personnel, and the remaining war years were completely uneventful. Fuel stocks were allowed to run down so that by November 1944 the tanks were no longer used, and early in 1945 the RAAF guards were replaced by a civilian caretaker. South Australian Railways train crews occupied the RAAF living quarters. (Jones 1985, p. 222; NAA A877 CL20065)

In 1948 the Commonwealth sold all the land acquired in 1941-42. The land was subdivided, South Australian Railways buying the strip of land with the living quarters at the eastern end. (The wartime buildings have been demolished and replaced by more modern train crew accommodation, now owned by Australian National.) The bulk of the land and improvements was bought by Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd of Melbourne. It is unlikely that the company ever stored oil at the Wolseley depot; the property was most likely acquired to allow them to strip the site of its steel tank linings, pipes and pumping equipment, all of which were scarce in the post-war years. Everything useful was removed from the site, and only the brick and concrete structures were left when COR sold the land to Eber Colwill in 1951 and it reverted to farming use. The land has been used for wheat growing and sheep grazing since, remaining in the ownership of Colwill family members until 1993 when it was bought by the Reschke family.

(d) It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.

Remains of four Inland Aircraft Fuel Depots built in South Australia in 1941-43 still exist, but Wolseley is the most significant, for several reasons. First, it is the oldest and had the most complex history. It was built in two phases as a result of different circumstances as the war progressed. Second, it is the largest, as it is really two depots built side by side. Third, it is among the best preserved of the four; Gladstone and Port Pirie were severely damaged during the removal of the tank linings, and the Crystal Brook IAFD has had a railway line re-routed through the middle of it. Finally, the Wolseley IAFD was built above ground and is a conspicuous monument beside a major road, and the public can see it in its entirety without leaving the road. By comparison, the tanks at Crystal Brook are mostly underground, and the site is now bisected by the Port-Pirie-Broken Hill railway, the tanks at Gladstone are semi-underground and the site is within the town

WOLSELEY INLAND AIRCRAFT FUEL DEPOT**TAT S 01**

dump, and the tanks at Port Pirie are also within the municipal dump and literally half-buried in garbage! Wolseley IAFD is the best representative of the four built in South Australia on several counts, as it is the largest and best-preserved, had the most interesting history, and is readily accessible and attractively sited.

(g) It has a special association with an event of historical importance.

The Second World War was an event of fundamental importance to Australian history, and its implications for the country's economy, population structure and foreign relations are still evident today. Most of the physical impact of the war was felt in the north of the country, and South Australia was affected principally by its role in the manufacture, storage and transport of war materiel. The Wolseley IAFD has a closer association with those events than almost any other place in South Australia. The fact that it is located in a quiet rural setting is the whole point of its existence; it was built in a place where Japanese bombers were unlikely to reach it. The fuel depot was a product of the wartime emergency, and its physical form was shaped by a series of wartime events, the first phase of construction determined by the threat of war with Japan, and then the second phase by the reality of that war underway. Further, the design of its first phase reflects Australia's traditional dependence on Britain in defence matters; the second phase demonstrates the abrupt transfer of that dependence to the USA in 1942. The Wolseley Fuel Depot is an important and eloquent reminder of the only time that the Australian nation has experienced the fear of invasion.

REFERENCES:

- Austral Archaeology, *Heritage of the Upper North*, 2000 (See reports on 28 IAFD Gladstone, 31 IAFD Crystal Brook and 11 IAFD Port Pirie)
- Doreen Baker, *Story of Wolseley*, 1963
- Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
- Douglas Gillison, *Royal Australian Air Force*, 1962
- Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
- Gavin Long, *The Six Years War*, 1973
- Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*: No. 221, 6 November 1941; No. 264, 1 October 1942; No. 315, 3 December 1942; No. 101, 1 July 1948
- LTO: Certificates of Title 548/18, 1470/161, 1806/195 & 196, 1977/181, 5282/928
- NAA: Files A877 CL7680, CL20065 & CL22868; A1196 23/501/57,58 & 174; D848/1 AP54; D4404/1 2/766

WOLSELEY INLAND AIRCRAFT FUEL DEPOT

TAT S 01

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: 12 IAFD Wolseley

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Six large bulk fuel tanks (three concrete and three brick) and other structures in a wheat field on the western outskirts of Wolseley

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1943

REGISTER STATUS: **Description:** n/a

CURRENT USE: **Description:** Farming
Dates: 1951+

PREVIOUS USE(S): **Description:** Fuel Depot
Dates: 1941-1944

ARCHITECT: **Name:** n/a
Dates: n/a

BUILDER: **Name:** Department of Interior
Dates: 1941-43

SUBJECT INDEXING: **Group:** Military
Category:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Tatiara DC

LOCATION: **Unit No.:** -
Street No.: -
Street Name: Main Street
Town/Suburb: Wolseley
Post Code: 5269
Region No.: 6
Region: South East

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Type:** CT
Volume: 5282
Folio: 928
Lot No.: Lot 1 F 149538
Section: 331
Hundred: Tatiara

WOLSELEY INLAND AIRCRAFT FUEL DEPOT

TAT S 01

SITE RECORD (Cont.):

AMG REFERENCE:

Zone: 54
Easting: 0491140
Northing: 5975510
Map Sheet: 7025-II Tatiara
Map Scale: 1:50,000

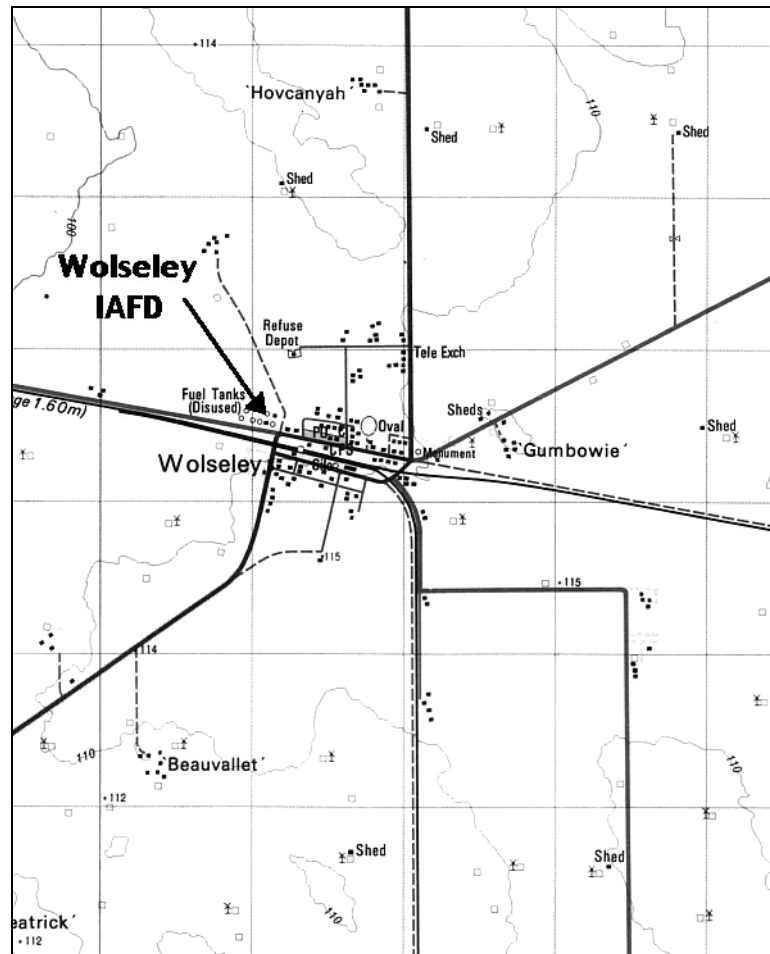
OWNER:

Name: Glen Reschke & others
Address: PO Box 27
Town/Suburb: Wolseley
Post Code: 5269

PHOTOGRAPH:

Film No.: 2
Neg. No.: 26-36A

Location Map

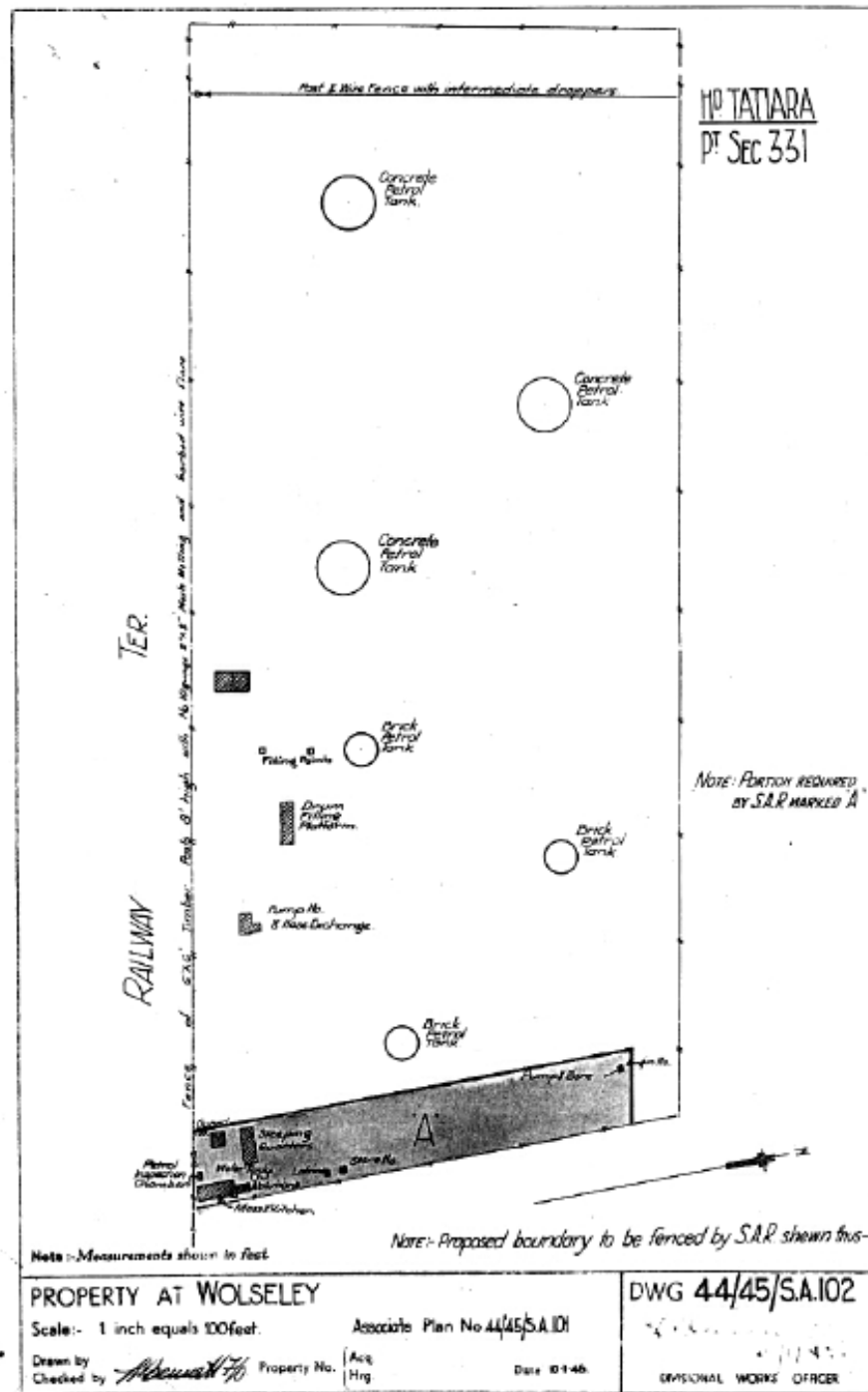


Location of 12 IAFD Walseley
(7025-II Tatiara 1:50,000 mapsheet)

WOLSELEY INLAND AIRCRAFT FUEL DEPOT

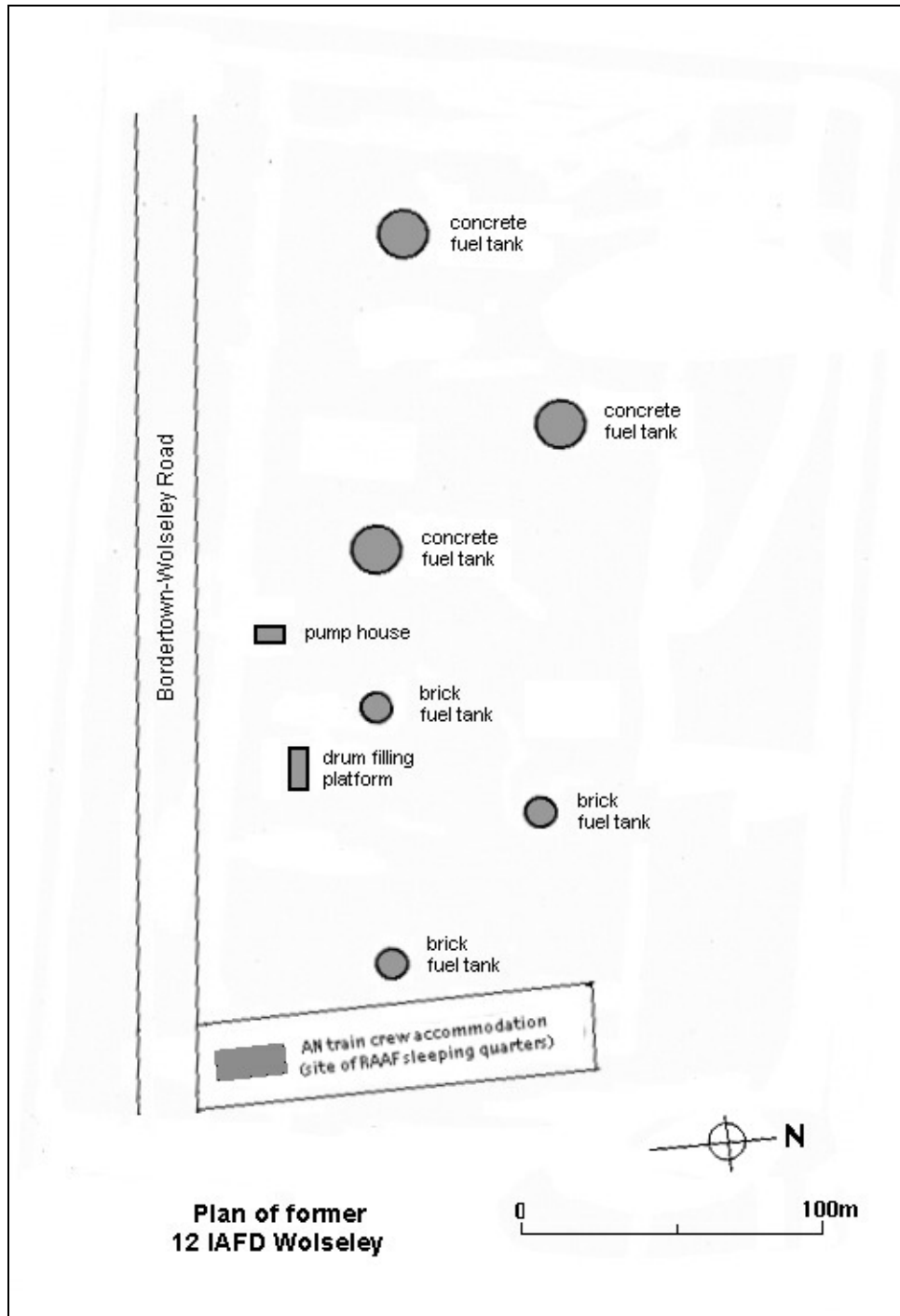
TAT S 01

Archival Plan



Plan of 12 IAFD Wolseley in 1945
(NAA A877 CL22868)

Site Plan



Plan of former 12 IAFD Wolseley

Plan of former Wolseley Fuel Depot

WOLSELEY INLAND AIRCRAFT FUEL DEPOT

TAT S 01



Wolseley IAFD, general view from SW



Wolseley IAFD, pump house and 1941 fuel tanks



Wolseley IAFD, brick fuel tanks (1941)



Wolseley IAFD, concrete fuel tanks (1942)

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Places Recommended for Entry in the Local Heritage Register

The following places within the Tatiara District Council survey area are recommended for entry in a Schedule of Local Heritage Places in the Tatiara District Council Development Plan:

- Bordertown Hotel Tat L 01
- Tatiara Motorcycles Tat L 02
- Woolshed Inn Tat L 03
- Face Place Hairdressers Tat L 04
- Pioneer Chapel Tat L 05
- Hawke House Tat L 06
- Former Paterson's Store Tat L 07
- Anglican Church & Rectory Tat L 08
- Uniting Church Tat L 09
- Masonic Lodge Tat L 10

- Former Catholic Church Tat L 11
- Former School Tat L 12
- Charla Homestead Tat L 13
- Soldiers Memorial Park Tat L 14
- Police Cellblock Tat L 15
- Former Police Station Tat L 16
- Apex Park Clock Tat L 17
- Showground Grandstand Tat L 18
- Ballinger's Store Tat L 19
- Wolseley Institute Tat L 20

- Wolseley Uniting Church Tat L 21
- Wolseley Soldiers Memorial Park Tat L 22
- Mundulla School Tat L 23
- Mundulla Church of Christ Tat L 24
- Mundulla House Tat L 25
- Wirrega Cemetery Tat L 26
- Mundulla Emporium Tat L 27
- Mundulla Soldiers Memorial Park Tat L 28
- Buckingham Uniting Church Tat L 29
- Buckingham Homestead Tat L 30

- Plaited Tree Tat L 31
- Former Wampoony Church of Christ Tat L 32
- Cannawigara Hall Tat L 33
- Carew Park Homestead Tat L 34
- Brimbago Homestead Tat L 35
- Glen Park Homestead Tat L 36
- Cannawigra Homestead Tat L 37
- Scown's Runaway Hole Tat L 38
- Shearing Tree Tat L 39
- Congregational Church Tat L 40

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Places Recommended for Entry in the Local Heritage Register (continued)

• Carrie's Cottage	Tat L 41
• Keith Hotel	Tat L 42
• Hairdresser (Former Church Hall)	Tat L 43
• CWA Clubrooms	Tat L 44
• Keith Institute	Tat L 45
• Police Residence	Tat L 46
• Davis Cottage	Tat L 47
• Old Mount Monster Homestead	Tat L 48
• Mount Monster Homestead	Tat L 49
• Uniting Church	Tat L 50
• Soldiers Memorial Park	Tat L 51
• AMP Memorial & Wile Huts	Tat L 52
• Wynarling Woolshed	Tat L 53
• Nalang Homestead	Tat L 54
• Olive Bank Homestead	Tat L 55
• Wiese's Horse Dip	Tat L 56
• Wolseley Common Conservation Park	Tat L 57
• Paulus Petersen's Homestead	Tat L 58
• Mount Monster Granite Quarry	Tat L 59

BORDERTOWN HOTEL

TAT L01

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Bordertown Hotel, East Terrace, Bordertown

Land Description: Lots 49 & 50, Parcel T400601/A50, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5203/297

OWNER: David & Constance Murch
c/- Caledonian Inn
Victoria Street
Robe SA 5276

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 18



Bordertown Hotel

BORDERTOWN HOTEL

TAT L01

DESCRIPTION:

The Bordertown Hotel is one of the largest buildings in Bordertown, a two storey sandstone masonry building with a hipped corrugated iron roof and broad verandahs on its street frontages, facing the railway station. The 1903 building has later extensions and a modern drive-in bottle shop at the rear. The hotel was a very prominent building in the heyday of railway travel, but is now isolated on the edge of town.

HISTORY:

The Bordertown Hotel was the second hotel in the Tatiara, originally licensed in 1869 on Crocker Street at the western end of the town, beside the Kingston road. In 1903 the licence was transferred across town and one block to the south to new and much larger premises on East Terrace at the corner of Farquhar Street, a site calculated to catch the railway trade. The hotel has been extended by the addition of accommodation rooms in the 1920s and a dining room and bottle shop in recent decades.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Bordertown Hotel is of heritage value as an attractive and prominent building, the largest hotel in the Tatiara, which reflects the former significance of the railway in Bordertown's commercial and social life.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Bob Hoad, *Hotels and Publicans*, 1986, p. 60
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 17, 332-333
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

TATIARA MOTORCYCLES

TAT L02

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Tatiara Motorcycles, 102 Woolshed Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 102, Parcel D22014/A102, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5209/463

OWNER: Roger & Rosemary Clothier
102 Woolshed Street
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 15



Tatiara Motorcycles

TATIARA MOTORCYCLES

TAT L02

DESCRIPTION:

Tatiara Motorcycles consists of a long timber framed weatherboarded building, extended to the rear, with a hipped roof with gablets at the ridge ends. Its facade has large glass windows, sheltered by a bullnose roof supported on wooden posts.

HISTORY:

Tatiara Motorcycles was built in 1910 by the partnership of John Hay and Walter Thomson, stock agents. Thomson took over the business and traded as W.J. Thomson & Company, becoming agent for Goldsbrough Mort and Dalgetys for lengthy periods. In 1937 Thomson added a large produce store to the rear of the building, but sold the business in 1946. Colin Jenkinson, while Dalgetys agent, also operated a General Motors-Holden dealership in the building from 1950 to 1955, and built a garage alongside. After 1955 the building housed the Dalgetys office for another 40 years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Tatiara Motorcycles is of heritage value as a reminder of the activities of several stock agents and other businesses of importance in the Tatiara's past.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 360-361
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

WOOLSHED INN

TAT L03

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Woolshed Inn, 101 Woolshed Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lots 91-94, Parcel F167777/ A92, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5314/374

OWNER: AW & ML Woodsford Nominees Pty Ltd
101 Woolshed Street
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 16



Woolshed Inn

WOOLSHED INN

TAT L03

DESCRIPTION:

The Woolshed Inn of 1882 consists of a single story rendered stone hotel with a hipped corrugated iron roof. A gabled extension to the north dates from the 1920s. There are extensive modern motel units, a drive-in bottle department, bars and function rooms filling up the entire block.

HISTORY:

The original Woolshed Inn was a timber-framed store built in 1856, probably the second building in Bordertown after the police station, and licensed as an inn in 1859. It was named after Scott's woolshed, which stood about 100m north of the site. The existing stone building at the intersection of Woolshed and Crocker streets was built beside it in 1882, in anticipation of increased business following the completion of the Naracoorte railway. The hotel complex has been greatly enlarged in the twentieth century. In 1927 it was re-named the Tatiara Hotel, but the name reverted to Woolshed Inn in 1969.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The 1882 Woolshed Inn is of heritage value as the oldest licensed premises in the Tatiara, and a direct link with Scott's woolshed and the origins of European settlement in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Bob Hoad, *Hotels and Publicans*, 1986, pp. 697-698
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 16-17, 318-319
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

HAIRDRESSERS SHOP

TAT L04

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Face Place Hairdressers,
Woolshed Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 461, Parcel F203797/A461, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5805/110

OWNER: Cornelis & Glenys van Voorst
30 Fairfield Drive
Strathalbyn SA 5255

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 20



Face Place Hairdressers

HAIRDRESSERS SHOP

TAT L04

DESCRIPTION:

The Face Place Hairdressers Shop consists of a symmetrical office building in rubble masonry with brick quoins, with a gabled corrugated iron roof concealed behind a high timber hoarding. Its facade has two doors and windows, sheltered by a bullnose verandah supported on wooden posts. There is a corrugated iron extension to the rear. Early photographs show that the building has been little altered since it was built. (Jones 1985, pp. 334, 363)

HISTORY:

The Face Place Hairdressers Shop was built as Elders office and staff quarters in 1908 or soon after. The iron store at the rear was added in 1945. The building became redundant when Elders merged with Goldsbrough Mort in 1964, and was bought by the Country Womens Association who used it as their clubroom for over 30 years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Face Place Hairdressers Shop is of heritage value for its associations with the prominent Stock agency Elder Smiths and with the CWA.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 334-335, 361-363
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

PIONEER CHAPEL

TAT L05

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Pioneer Chapel, Benjamin Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 105, Parcel T400601/A105, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5139/636

OWNER: Mader Funerals Pty Ltd
55 Gordon Street
Naracoorte SA 5271

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 21



Pioneer Chapel

PIONEER CHAPEL

TAT L05

DESCRIPTION:

The Pioneer Chapel consists of a rectangular building of coursed limestone with stone quoins in Gothic style with a corrugated iron gabled roof. It has a later gabled entry porch on the street frontage, and now has a brick paved area at the entry. The surroundings are dominated by an avenue of Norfolk Island pines.

HISTORY:

The Pioneer Chapel was built in 1879 as the Congregational chapel, and for 30 years was the focus of Reverend David Milne's ministry in the South-East. A vestry was added to the rear of the building in 1885, and a commemorative entrance porch was built in 1924. After the formation of the Uniting Church in 1977 the former Wesleyan church in McLeod Street became the focus of worship, and this became the church hall. It is now owned by an undertaking firm as a funeral chapel.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Pioneer Chapel is of heritage value as a reminder of early religious observance in the Tatiara district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 770-776, 782
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

HAWKE HOUSE

TAT L06

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Hawke House, Farquhar Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 35, Parcel T400601/A35, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5413/814

OWNER: Rocco Callisto & Others
PO Box 492
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 28



Hawke House

HAWKE HOUSE

TAT L06

DESCRIPTION:

Hawke House consists of a rubble masonry four-roomed house with brick quoins, a hipped corrugated iron roof and narrow concave-roofed front verandah, set close to the Farquhar Street frontage and partly obscured by hedges and street trees.

HISTORY:

This house was built in 1885 as the National Bank office and manager's residence. In 1897 it was bought by the Congregational church and became their manse. In 1929 it was the birthplace of Robert James Lee Hawke, Prime Minister of Australia 1983-1991, son of Clement and Ellie Hawke, *nee* Lee. Clement Hawke was Congregational Minister in Bordertown from 1928 until 1935, when the family moved to Maitland on the Yorke Peninsula, and subsequently to Perth. The house remained the manse until the Uniting Church was formed in 1977, when it was sold and became a private house. It is now known as Hawke House and houses the offices of community organisations.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Hawke House is of heritage value as the only place in South Australia which was the birthplace of an Australian Prime Minister.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Blanche D'Alpuget, *Robert J Hawke*, 1982
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 315, 775-776
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

STORE

TAT L07

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Former Paterson's Store,
Binnie Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 2, Parcel D20163/A2, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5450/787

OWNER: Giovanni & Diane Farina
Sec 892, Cannawigara Road
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 29



Former Patersons Store

STORE

TAT L07

DESCRIPTION:

The former Patersons Store consists of a rectangular stone rubble shell with a double gabled corrugated iron roof partly concealed by a hoarding. Its shopfront has the large windows and recessed doorways characteristic of the turn of the twentieth century. At the rear of the store is a smaller gabled shopfront facing Crocker Street.

HISTORY:

The early part of the former Patersons Store was built as Oliver's general store on the corner in 1882. In 1905 or soon after, Albert Nicholls extended the store to its present frontage facing Binnie Street. It continued to trade as a general store under Allen & Company from 1911 to 1953, then became H.C. Williams & Sons hardware store from 1955, and a branch of Patersons Home Furnishers Pty Ltd in 1981. It has been disused for some years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Patersons Store is of heritage value as a building associated with a number of prominent names in retail trading in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 319, 328, 367
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

ANGLICAN CHURCH AND RECTORY

TAT L08

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: St Barnabas Anglican Church and Rectory,
McLeod Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 52, Parcels F204792/A456 & A457
Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5833/784 (Rectory) CT5806/198 (Church)

OWNER: Synod of the Diocese of the Murray
Anglican Church in Australia Inc
2 Clara Street
Murray Bridge SA 5253

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 27



St Barnabas Anglican Church and Rectory

ANGLICAN CHURCH AND RECTORY

TAT L08

DESCRIPTION:

The Anglican Church is a prominent and pleasantly-proportioned building of coursed limestone with stone quoins in Gothic style with a corrugated iron gabled roof. The adjacent Rectory is of coursed limestone with red brick quoins in Federation style with a multiple-gabled corrugated iron roof.

HISTORY:

The Anglican Church was built in 1884 after some years of holding services in public halls or rented premises. There was no permanent resident priest in Bordertown until 1904, and the Rectory was built in 1907. A vestry was added to the west end of the church in 1925 and a sanctuary to the east (McLeod Street) end in 1935.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Anglican Church and Rectory are of heritage value as attractive buildings which express the growth of the Tatiara community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 783-786
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L09

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Uniting Church, McLeod Street, Bordertown
Land Description: Lot 82, Parcel T400601/A82, Hundred of Tatiara
Certificate of Title: CT 5623/437

OWNER: Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
212 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status: - n/a
SHR File No.: n/a
Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 25



Bordertown Uniting Church

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L09

DESCRIPTION:

The Uniting Church consists of a rectangular building of coursed limestone with stone quoins in Gothic style with a corrugated iron gabled roof. A modern entry porch with large dark glass windows dominates the street frontage.

HISTORY:

The Uniting Church was built as the Wesleyan Church in 1886, and became the Methodist Church in 1900 and the Uniting Church in 1977. The church was extended by the addition of Sunday School rooms to the rear about 1930 and an unusual entry porch wrapped around the east (McLeod Street) end of the building in 1983.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Uniting Church is of heritage value as a reminder of early religious observance in the Tatiara district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 776-780
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

MASONIC LODGE

TAT L10

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Masonic Lodge, DeCoursey Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 128, Parcel T400601/A128, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5816/872

OWNER: Tatiara Lodge No. 68 SA Constitution Inc
PO Box 354
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 26



Bordertown Masonic Lodge

MASONIC LODGE

TAT L10

DESCRIPTION:

The Bordertown Masonic Lodge consists of a prominent rectangular building with limestone masonry walls framed in red brick quoins and parapet, with a hipped roof with prominent gablets in the ridge ends. The entrance is a recessed porch framed by two freestanding columns.

HISTORY:

The Bordertown Masonic Lodge was established in 1911, meeting in the old Institute for the next 15 years until this building was completed in 1926 to the design of W. Platt of Naracoorte. The Lodge has undergone little alteration since it was built.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Bordertown Masonic Lodge is of heritage value as a conspicuous reminder of a social and benevolent organisation prominent in the Tatiara's past

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Tatiara Lodge No. 68, 1961
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

FORMER CATHOLIC CHURCH

TAT L11

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: House, former St Mary's Catholic Church,
Victoria Parade, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 10, Parcel D41681/L10, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5247/867

OWNER: John McGachey
80 Victoria Parade
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 30



Former St Marys Catholic Church

FORMER CATHOLIC CHURCH

TAT L11

DESCRIPTION:

The former Catholic Church is an attractive building of coursed limestone with stone quoins in Gothic style with a corrugated iron gabled roof, tall lancet windows in the front wall, and a small entrance porch below them. The rear wall has a relieving arch to allow for future extension of the sanctuary. The building appears to have been little altered externally since it was built.

HISTORY:

St Mary's Catholic Church was built in 1884 as a chapel where mass was celebrated by visiting priests from Penola or Naracoorte. Bordertown had a resident priest from 1939, then in 1941 became the centre of a new parish covering the whole of the Tatiara. A new church was built east of this site in 1969, and this building became the parish hall, then was sold privately in 1995 and converted to a private home.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Catholic Church is of heritage value as a reminder of early religious observance in the Tatiara district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 786-789
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

FORMER SCHOOL

TAT L12

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Former School, South Terrace, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 1, Parcel D43045/A1, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5301/235

OWNER: Tatiara District Council
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 24



Former Bordertown School

FORMER SCHOOL

TAT L12

DESCRIPTION:

The former Bordertown School of 1874 consists of a small rectangular building of limestone rubble with stone quoins and a gabled corrugated iron roof, in a prominent position facing the entrance to Bordertown from the south. A skillion porch at the front of the building has been removed since the Danvers survey of 1984. The original school is only one part of a larger complex alongside the extensions of 1884, 1892 and 1921.

HISTORY:

The former Bordertown School was built in 1874, funded by community subscriptions, and replacing an earlier timber schoolroom of 1867. The building was also used as the Congregational chapel until 1879, and as a community hall. The school was subsequently greatly extended in 1884, 1892 and 1921, and moved from this site to new buildings diagonally opposite in stages from 1954 onward, vacating the early buildings altogether in 1979. The building now houses community organisations.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Bordertown School is of heritage value as an important community institution surviving from the early decades of European settlement in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 284-292, 772-773
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

CHARLA HOMESTEAD

TAT L13

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Bordertown-Mundulla Road, via Bordertown

Land Description: Sec 836, Parcel H400600/S836, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5692/505

OWNER: GPC Day & Sons Pty Ltd
PO Box 43
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 18



Charla Homestead, slab kitchen at left

CHARLA HOMESTEAD

TAT L13

DESCRIPTION:

Charla Homestead consists of a stone rubble house and a group of outbuildings, some of slab construction. The complex was not inspected closely, but appears to be disused and in poor condition, with some buildings unroofed. The original access off Rowney Road has been fenced off, and the homestead is now accessible only along a swampy private track off a side road.

HISTORY:

Charla Homestead was established by Dr Robert Penny from Robe in unusual circumstances. In 1859, the early pastoral lessees of the Tatiara offered him a guaranteed minimum income and land on the Wirrega Run if he would provide medical services to the district. Penny accepted, built his house and a hospital ward at Charla in 1861, and served the district until his death in 1887, for nearly all of that time the only doctor in the Tatiara. The land tenure of his homestead was precariously at the good grace of the proprietors of Wirrega until he obtained freehold title under the Strangways legislation in 1872. The land remained in his family until 1968.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Charla Homestead is of heritage value as the home of a prominent early medical practitioner, and a link with the difficulties of early pastoral settlement.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 9-13
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L14

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Soldiers Memorial Park, East Terrace, Bordertown

Land Description: Parcel H400600/S941, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CR 5529/231

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 19



Bordertown Soldiers Memorial Park

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L14

DESCRIPTION:

The Bordertown Soldiers Memorial Park consists of an area of grassland in the east parklands near the railway station, planted with native and exotic trees and equipped with modern picnic tables. Unlike the memorial parks in Wolseley, Mundulla and Keith it is not focussed on a monument; instead the names of the volunteers from Bordertown are recorded on an honour board in the foyer of the Institute.

HISTORY:

The Bordertown Soldiers Memorial Park was planted in the early 1920s to commemorate the local service men and women who volunteered to fight in the war.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Bordertown Soldiers Memorial Park is of heritage value as a monument to the impact of the First World War on rural communities in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985

POLICE CELLBLOCK

TAT L15

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Former Police Cells, Woolshed Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 7, Parcel D56142/A7, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CR 5873/552

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 13



Former Police Cells

POLICE CELLBLOCK

TAT L15

DESCRIPTION:

The former Police Cellblock consists of a standard South Australian Police country cellblock which originally held three cells. It is of stone masonry with heavy wooden doors and a pitched corrugated iron roof. The cells have been converted to a toilet block serving the adjacent stop on the Dukes Highway beside Tatiara Creek.

HISTORY:

The former Police Cellblock was built soon after the 1863 police station, and stood at the rear of that building. It remained in use until the new courthouse complex was completed in 1964, when the 1863 police station was demolished. The disused cellblock was converted to toilets in 2000 when Council developed the park to serve as a highway rest area.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Police Cellblock is of heritage value as the oldest surviving police building in the Tatiara, and a reminder of the role of the South Australian Police in establishing Bordertown.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p. 17

FORMER POLICE STATION

TAT L15

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Morning Loaf Bakery, Woolshed Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 6, Parcel D56142/A6, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5873/551

OWNER: Wendy Anne Davis
81 North Terrace
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 14



Former Bordertown Police Station

FORMER POLICE STATION

TAT L15

DESCRIPTION:

The former Bordertown Police Station stands at the corner of Woolshed Street and North Terrace, near the site of the original police station of 1852, although it is now concealed from view. It consists of a rendered and painted limestone masonry building with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Although the building is completely intact, it is now entirely enclosed inside the premises of the Morning Loaf Bakery, where it is used as a tearoom.

HISTORY:

The former Bordertown Police Station was the third police building in the town. The first was the Gold Escort building of 1852, which was replaced in 1863. This third police station was built in 1930, and its office also functioned as the town's magistrates court. In 1964 it was replaced by a new two storey court house and police station further west along North Terrace. The old station then functioned as a police residence until the late 1990s when it was sold privately, and incorporated into the bakery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Bordertown Police Station is of heritage value as a reminder of the provision of services to the Tatiara community in earlier decades, and also as a creative and highly successful example of recycling of a heritage building.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 15-17, 260-261

APEX PARK CLOCK

TAT L17

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Murray Memorial Clock, Apex Park,
Woolshed Street, Bordertown

Land Description: Lot 241, Parcel T400601/A241, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5649/252

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 17



Murray Memorial Clock

APEX PARK CLOCK

TAT L17

DESCRIPTION:

The clock stands on Woolshed Street in Apex Park beside the Institute. It consists of an electric clock atop a sculpted steel lightning flash, mounted on a concrete obelisk. There is a similar clock in Naracoorte.

HISTORY:

The clock was erected as a monument to Council Engineer Alfred Murray. The plaque on its base says: "This memorial clock was erected by the District Council of Tatiara in appreciative recognition of the outstanding work of Alfred William Murray in the inauguration and expansion of electricity services in this district from 1922 to 1958."

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Apex Park Clock is of heritage value as a record of post-war prosperity, the provision of civic services, and 1950s design.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 432-433

SHOWGROUND GRANDSTAND

TAT L18

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Grandstand, Showground,
Naracoorte Road, Bordertown

Land Description: Parcel H400600/S937, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CR 5839/112

OWNER: Tatiara District Council
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, negs 22-23



Bordertown Showground Grandstand

SHOWGROUND GRANDSTAND

TAT L18

DESCRIPTION:

The Grandstand stands at the west end of the Showground and consists of a graceful canopy in the form of a roof of hipped corrugated iron with gablets at the ridge ends, supported on tall timber posts with walls at the sides and rear over a steep stand of bench seating.

HISTORY:

The Tatiara Pastoral and Agricultural Society (now the Tatiara Pastoral, Agricultural and Industrial Society) was formed in 1876 and has held annual shows ever since. Livestock shows were first held on this ground in the south parklands in 1886, but it was not dedicated as a Show Reserve until 1899. The grandstand was erected in 1904, and has been used for shows, football and cricket matches ever since.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Showground Grandstand is of heritage value as an attractive building that has been the venue for agricultural and sporting events for a century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 302-305

WOLSELEY GENERAL STORE

TAT L19

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Ballinger's Store, Main Street, Wolseley

Land Description: Lot 137, D1328/A12, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5303/663

OWNER: Andrew Charles Zilm
5 Carnelian Street
Hope Valley SA 5090

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 3-6



Wolseley General Store

WOLSELEY GENERAL STORE

TAT L19

DESCRIPTION:

The former Wolseley General Store consists of a symmetrical timber framed building clad in weatherboards at the front and corrugated iron at the side, with a gabled corrugated iron roof concealed behind a high timber hoarding. Its facade has a central door and large display windows, sheltered by a bullnose verandah supported on wooden posts with cast iron brackets added in modern times.

HISTORY:

The store was built in 1884 by Berry Smith and Sons, who had commenced trading on another site nearby even before the railway arrived. While extended to the rear, the street frontage of the building is still remarkably intact. In 1898 William Ballinger bought the store, and added the gabled extension on the west side about 1909. The store remained in the Ballinger family until the early 1990s.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Wolseley General Store is of heritage value as a prominent and attractive reminder of Wolseley's former transport role and commercial life.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 196-227
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

WOLSELEY INSTITUTE

TAT L20

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Institute, Railway Terrace North, Wolseley

Land Description: Lot 55, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 55800/901

OWNER: Sonya Nickolai
44 Railway Terrace North
Wolseley SA 5269

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 2



Wolseley Institute

WOLSELEY INSTITUTE

TAT L20

DESCRIPTION:

Wolseley Institute consists of a long rectangular building of timber framed construction, clad with pressed sheet metal imitating stone masonry on the front wall and horizontal corrugated iron on the side walls. Its facade has a tall and elaborate timber hoarding, and a bullnose verandah supported by timber posts has been added since the Danvers survey of 1984.

HISTORY:

Wolseley's first Institute was a modest weatherboard building commenced in 1886 and completed in 1896. In 1928 it was replaced by this much larger Institute building, equipped with a stage, dance floor and cinema projection box. A war memorial porch was built over the entrance in 1958, but has been removed in recent years. The Institute library was removed to Bordertown in 1983, and the building became simply a community hall, in recent years sold into private ownership.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Wolseley Institute is of heritage value as a prominent reminder of the past social and institutional life of the Wolseley community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 196-227
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L21

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Uniting Church, Railway Terrace North, Wolseley

Land Description: Parcel D35776/A510, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5109/936

OWNER: Allan Keith Willis
PO Box 66
Wolseley SA 5269

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 1



Former Wolseley Uniting Church

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L21

DESCRIPTION:

Wolseley Uniting Church consists of a long gabled timber framed building, with an entrance porch in front. The building is clad with pressed metal imitating weatherboards, and has distinctive pressed metal eaves over its windows.

HISTORY:

Wolseley Uniting Church was built as the Church of Christ in 1934, a very similar building to the Mundulla Church of Christ, twenty years older. Church of Christ services ceased in 1964, and the building was sold to the Methodist (subsequently Uniting) Church. It is now privately owned.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Wolseley Uniting Church is of heritage value as a prominent and attractive historic building in the township, and as a reminder of the importance of worship to the early community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p. 221
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L22

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Soldiers Memorial Park,
Railway Terrace North, Wolseley

Land Description: Sec 575, F204911/A575, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5731/866

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 7, negs 2-4; film 8, negs 6-9



Wolseley Soldiers Memorial Park

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L22

DESCRIPTION:

Soldiers Memorial Park consists of a triangular park on the eastern edge of Wolseley, planted with a perimeter of pollarded sugar gums. In the centre is a First World War memorial consisting of a marble statue of a digger resting on arms reversed atop a red granite plinth inscribed with the names of the local servicemen. Until August 2004 the statue's rifle was missing, but recently the statue has been repaired, the lettering regilded, and the trees re-pollarded. (See photograph on title page.)

HISTORY:

Forty-two volunteers from Wolseley served in the First World War, and nine of them died. The Soldiers Memorial Park was established in the early 1920s to commemorate the local service men and women who volunteered to fight in the war.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Wolseley Soldiers Memorial Park is of heritage value as a monument to the impact of the First World War on rural communities in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985

MUNDULLA SCHOOL

TAT L23

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Mundulla School, Hinge Street, Mundulla

Land Description: Lot 15, Parcel T400701/A15, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 294/70

OWNER: Minister for Education & Childrens Services
c/- Property Manager
Level 7, 31 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, negs 13-15



Mundulla School

MUNDULLA SCHOOL

TAT L23

DESCRIPTION:

Mundulla School consists of a long masonry building, clearly built in stages and showing the extension of classrooms to the original residence.

HISTORY:

The first Mundulla School opened in the hall in 1878. This government school was built as a single classroom with attached teachers residence (right of picture) in 1891, and extended by the addition of a further classroom in 1926. It remains in use, with further modifications to the present.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Mundulla School is of heritage value as a representative of the composite school/residences built by the Education Department in the nineteenth century, and as an important community institution, reflecting the growth of the township over time.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, 163-165
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

CHURCH OF CHRIST

TAT L24

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Church of Christ, 8 Jones Street, Mundulla

Land Description: Lot 243, Parcel F204579/A243, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5812/221

OWNER: Churches of Christ in SA & NT Inc
171 Main North Road
Nailsworth SA 5083

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, neg 16



Mundulla Church of Christ

CHURCH OF CHRIST

TAT L24

DESCRIPTION:

The Church of Christ consists of a long gabled timber framed building, with an entrance porch in front and attached rooms at the rear. The building is clad with pressed metal imitating weatherboards, and has distinctive pressed metal eaves over its windows.

HISTORY:

The Church of Christ was built in 1914, the third church in Mundulla. Soon after, the Milne family donated a front porch, and meeting rooms were added to the rear. The church remains in use, with little subsequent modification.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Church of Christ is of heritage value as a prominent and attractive historic building in the township, and as a reminder of the importance of worship in early farming communities.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 175-177
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

HOUSE

TAT L25

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: House, 3 Jones Street, Mundulla

Land Description: Lot 88, Parcel T400701/A88, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5416/364

OWNER: Ronald & Cathrine Gersch
3 Jones Street
Mundulla SA 5270

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East, 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, neg 17



House, Jones Street, Mundulla

HOUSE

TAT L25

DESCRIPTION:

The house is in most respects a standard symmetrical four-roomed plan, built in limestone rubble with a hipped roof and encircling verandahs. Its one unusual feature is an asymmetrical extension in the form of a masonry enclosure of one side verandah, with a door and window facing Jones Street in one corner of the front verandah. The house has been partly hidden by tree plantings since it was recorded by the Danvers survey in 1983.

HISTORY:

The house was probably built with a conventional plan in the late nineteenth century. In 1921 its owner Oliver Hillier built the verandah enclosure on the South Terrace frontage to operate it as a butcher shop, which opened in May 1921. The shop closed in the 1930s. Mundulla never had a butcher shop before or after this period, as it was too close to Bordertown to compete with the larger businesses there.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The house is of heritage value as a reminder of the greater provision of commercial services which occurred in rural townships in the past.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p. 168
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

WIRREGA CEMETERY

TAT L26

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Wirrega Cemetery, off Goodridges Road, via Mundulla

Land Description: Sec 325, Parcel H400700/S325, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CL 353/33

OWNER: Peter & Christine Noske
PO Box 83
Mundulla SA 5270

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, negs 7-10



Old Wirrega Homestead Cemetery

WIRREGA CEMETERY

TAT L26

DESCRIPTION:

The old Wirrega Homestead Cemetery is now in an isolated position among paddocks, several hundred metres from the nearest public road. It consists of a masonry walled enclosure about 6m square, with a cast and wrought iron gate. Inside the enclosure is one grave marked with a headstone. (The fenced enclosure is similar to the Lawson family enclosure within the Padthaway cemetery.) Since the site was recorded by the Danvers survey in 1983, the surroundings of the cemetery have been fenced and planted with proteas.

HISTORY:

John Binnie took up the Wirrega run early in 1846 and built a handsome homestead. Binnie died in 1870 after being injured while loading wool bales, and most of the property was resumed for agricultural selection in 1872. The homestead blocks were bought by the Riddoch family of Nalang. In 1901 the house was demolished by John Hay and the materials were incorporated into his new homestead at Olive Grove near Nalang. The cemetery is the only substantial surviving built element of this early run. The only burial known to have taken place there was that of Binnie's mother-in-law, Mrs Paton.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Wirrega Cemetery is of heritage value as a historical reminder of the earliest pastoral settlement of the Tatiara. Its stone-walled enclosure is evidence of a characteristic local tradition.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
-

REFERENCES:

Daisy Fry, *Story of John Binnie*, 1940
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 3-4
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

MANEYS OF MUNDULLA STORE

TAT L27

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Maneys of Mundulla, 21 Jones Street, Mundulla

Land Description: Lot 57, Parcel T400701/A57, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5678/536

OWNER: Valma Rigney
PO Box 398
Parap NT 0804

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, neg 11



Maneys of Mundulla Store

MANEYS OF MUNDULLA STORE

TAT L27

DESCRIPTION:

Maneys of Mundulla consists of timber-framed symmetrical store with corrugated iron-clad sides and a grand Edwardian hoarding. Much of its original shopfront detail is still intact.

HISTORY:

Noell's general store opened in Mundulla in 1911. Within a few years the building was converted to a drapery store, operated by members of the Turner, Rabone and Tardrew families. In 1956 John Maney bought the business and it traded for many years as the Mundulla Emporium.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Maneys of Mundulla is of heritage value as a rare surviving example of a nearly intact early twentieth century store in a country town.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 166-167

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L28

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Soldiers Memorial Park, Packer Avenue, Mundulla

Land Description: Lot 19, Parcel T400701/A19, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CR 5643/521

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, neg 12



Mundulla Soldiers Memorial Park

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L28

DESCRIPTION:

Mundulla Soldiers Memorial Park consists of two urban allotments planted with a variety of native and exotic trees: date palms, cypresses, lemon-scented gums and Western Australian bloodwoods. At the focus of the central avenue is a memorial in polished grey and red granite, consisting of a broken column (symbolising young lives cut short) on an inscribed plinth.

HISTORY:

Mundulla Soldiers Memorial Park was planted and the monument erected in the early 1920s to commemorate the local service men and women who volunteered to fight in the First World War.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Mundulla Soldiers Memorial Park is of heritage value as a monument to the impact of the First World War on rural communities in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L29

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Uniting Church, Kongal Road, Buckingham

Land Description: Sec 260C, Parcel T400700/S260C,
Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5201/482

OWNER: Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
212 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, negs 3-4



Buckingham Uniting Church

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L29

DESCRIPTION:

Buckingham Uniting Church consists of a simple limestone rubble building with an entrance porch with a pointed arched doorway, two windows on either side, a fireplace, and a corrugated iron clad skillion extension at the rear.

HISTORY:

After David Jones established Buckingham homestead in 1882, he hosted Wesleyan chapel meetings in his house for two years. In April 1884 the congregation called tenders for a chapel designed by M.H. Robinson of Border Town to stand on land donated by Jones at the junction of Kongal and Schusters roads. The chapel, built by Lambert and Cribb of Wolseley for £122, was opened in February 1885. It was built with a fireplace so that it also met government specifications for provisional schools, and the school commenced the same month. A timber-framed room was added to the rear of the chapel in 1923. The school closed intermittently over the years as enrolments fluctuated, but functioned until 1956 when it closed permanently, and local children caught buses to Mundulla. The chapel remains in use for Uniting Church services.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Buckingham Uniting Church is of heritage value as the second Methodist church built in the Tatiara, one of three rural churches still standing in the district, and a reminder that rural districts once supported much larger populations than they do now. It is also of heritage value for its rare fireplace, evidence of past educational administrative practices.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 145-148
Lynette Staude & Florrie Hyde, *History of Buckingham Church*, 1984
Interpretation sign on site

BUCKINGHAM HOMESTEAD

TAT L30

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Homestead, Schusters Road, Buckingham

Land Description: Lot 2, Parcel D53152/A2, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5845/492

OWNER: Alan & Keith Hinge
PO Box 16
Mundulla SA 5270

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, neg 6



Buckingham Homestead

BUCKINGHAM HOMESTEAD

TAT L30

DESCRIPTION:

Buckingham Homestead consists of a rubble stone house shaded by verandahs on the front and one side. It faces the road in a prominent position near the Buckingham intersection.

HISTORY:

The Hundred of Wirrega was extended in 1880 when much of the old Wirrega run was surveyed for agricultural selection. Buckingham was taken up the following year by David Jones who built this house shortly afterward. Wesleyan services were held in the house until the nearby Buckingham church was built two years later on land Jones donated. The Buckingham Post Office operated in the house from 1882 until 1906.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Buckingham Homestead is of heritage value for its associations with early agricultural settlement in the Tatiara, David Jones and the Wesleyan church.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 145-148
Ronald & Thomas Knowling, *History of Mundulla*, 1973
Lynette Staude & Florrie Hyde, *History of Buckingham Church*, 1984

PLAITED TREE

TAT L31

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Plaited Tree, Black Joe's Road, Buckingham

Land Description: Lot 21, Parcel D57687/A21, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5857/410

OWNER: Alan & Catherine Hinge
PO Box 16
Mundulla SA 5270

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 7, neg 6



Plaited Tree

PLAITED TREE

TAT L31

DESCRIPTION:

The Plaited Tree consists of a river red gum (*Eucalyptus camadulensis*) growing alone in a cleared paddock close to Black Joe's Road. The tree has been pollarded either deliberately or by accident, and has grown seven twisted trunks, giving it a distinctive form.

HISTORY:

The Plaited Tree has no known historical significance. It is simply a well-known and distinctive landmark, shown as a local curiosity on tourist maps.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Plaited Tree is of heritage value as a familiar local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
 - (g) in the case of a tree - it is of special historical or social significance or importance within the local area
-

REFERENCES:

RAA Mapsheet: Upper South East

FORMER CHURCH

TAT L32

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Former Church of Christ, Rowney Road, Wampony

Land Description: Sec 310, Parcel H400700/S310, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5823/641

OWNER: GT & WB Ryan Nominees Pty Ltd
Kingston Highway
Mundulla SA 5270

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, neg 5



Former Church of Christ, Wampony

FORMER CHURCH

TAT L32

DESCRIPTION:

The original Former Wampoony Church of Christ consists of a small simple limestone rubble gabled building with a timber front porch, facing Rowney Road at the junction of Linfern Road. It has been extended and converted to a private home, and is now surrounded by gardens and tree plantings.

HISTORY:

John Spotswood, a member of the Church of Christ, took up land at Wampoony on the road from Border Town to Kingston in 1882, and initiated chapel meetings in private homes. It was 1899 before the congregation raised enough money to build this chapel on land Spotswood donated. A corrugated iron meeting room was added to the rear in 1901. In 1953 a new chapel was built alongside, and this became the hall, with a modern kitchen and classroom replacing the 1901 extension in 1968. The chapel closed in the early 1990s and was sold for conversion to a private home.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Former Wampoony Church of Christ is of heritage value as the first Church of Christ built in the Tatiara, one of three rural churches still standing in the district, and a reminder that rural districts once supported much larger populations than they do now.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 789-793
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Daisy Fry, *Story of the Tatiara*, 1947, p. 38

CANNAWIGARA HALL

TAT L33

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Hall, Former Congregational Church,
Cannawigara Road, Cannawigara

Land Description: Sec 8C, Parcel H400700/S8C, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5793/236

OWNER: Cannawigara Hall Inc
c/- Kathy Staude
PO Box 23
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, negs 1-2



Cannawigara Hall

CANNAWIGARA HALL

TAT L33

DESCRIPTION:

Cannawigara Hall consists of a simple limestone rubble gabled building facing Cannawigara Road in a prominent position at the junction of Siding Road. It has two arched windows flanking its front doorway, two windows on either side, a fireplace in the eastern wall, and a corrugated iron clad skillion extension at the rear.

HISTORY:

Cannawigara Hall was built during 1901 as a Congregational chapel to serve the Cannawigara area during a time of agricultural expansion, and held its first service in September. Like the older Wesleyan chapel at Buckingham, it was built with a fireplace so that it also met government specifications for provisional schools, and the school opened the following December. The school functioned continuously until 1957 when it closed, and local children caught buses to Bordertown. The last Congregational service was held in 1975. In 1978 the hall was bought by a community organisation called Cannawigara Hall Incorporated, and remains in use for meetings and social functions.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Cannawigara Hall is of heritage value as the fourth Congregational church built in the Tatiara (and second-oldest surviving), one of three rural churches still standing in the district, and a reminder that rural districts once supported much larger populations than they do now. It is also of heritage value for its rare fireplace, evidence of past educational administrative practices.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 152-153
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984
Ronald & Thomas Knowling, *History of Mundulla*, 1973

CAREW PARK HOMESTEAD

TAT L34

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Carew Park Homestead,
Cannawigara Road, Carew

Land Description: Lot 258, Parcel F204594/A258, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5794/835

OWNER: Thomas Oborn
PO Box 32
Mundulla SA 5270

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Films 4, negs 35-36A; film 5, negs 1-12



Fig Trees, Carew Park Homestead

CAREW PARK HOMESTEAD

TAT L34

DESCRIPTION:

Carew Park Homestead consists of extensive ruins of a house, kitchen, cellar, shearing shed, stables, dairy and well-built stone fences, one enclosing a yard of about a hectare in extent. A remarkable feature of the site is two enormous Green-leaved Moreton Bay Fig trees (*Ficus watkinsiana*) growing out of a slab of limestone.

HISTORY:

Carew Park, in the extreme west of the Tatiara, was taken up by Johann Staude in 1882. Like Clayton Farm, the property shows evidence of great effort put into building improvements; the stone walling is unusual for such a late period, when wire fences were coming into use. The property was a prosperous one, and the Staudes took up extensive land throughout the Tatiara and are a prominent family in the district to the present. Carew Park has been abandoned for years, but remained in the Staude family until recently.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Carew Park Homestead is of heritage value as an exceptionally extensive and well-built relic of nineteenth century agricultural settlement.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
 - (g) in the case of a tree - it is of special historical or social significance or importance within the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p. 118
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

OLD BRIMBAGO HOMESTEAD

TAT L35

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Old Brimbago Homestead,
off Joes Road, Cannawigara

Land Description: Sec 569, Parcel H400700/S569, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5878/671

OWNER: Old Brimbago Holdings Pty Ltd
Sec 569 Hundred of Wirrega
via Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, negs 27-32



Old Brimbago Homestead

OLD BRIMBAGO HOMESTEAD

TAT L35

DESCRIPTION:

Old Brimbago Homestead is a broad spreading rubble masonry house with a hipped roof and surrounding verandahs. Two tall *Washingtonia* palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) symmetrically planted on the front lawn form a prominent landmark. Nearby is the ruin of a mysterious unfinished stone building, which appears to have been intended as an industrial building rather than as a house.

HISTORY:

Brimbago Run was taken up in 1856 as one of the new generation of pastoral leases in the Tatiara, but was abandoned and changed hands several times. What is now known as Old Brimbago Homestead and the unfinished building alongside were probably built about 1880; they are both included in an 1883 valuation. The function of the unfinished building is not clear; half underground, with thick walls and few openings, it does not appear to be a house, but does not conform to any building type normally found on sheep stations. Old Brimbago has been continuously occupied as the homestead of a sheep grazing property with many boundary alterations since.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Old Brimbago Homestead is of heritage value as evidence of the pattern of pastoral and agricultural settlement in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 136-138
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

GLEN PARK HOMESTEAD

TAT L36

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Glen Park Homestead,
Buckingham Road, Cannawigara

Land Description: Sec 250, Parcel H400700/S250, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5504/335

OWNER: Glen Park Pastoral Coy Pty Ltd
Cannawigara Road
Kongal via Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, negs 33-34



Glen Park Homestead

GLEN PARK HOMESTEAD

TAT L36

DESCRIPTION:

Glen Park Homestead consists of a stone rubble four-roomed house with a pyramid roof and surrounding verandahs. It stands in a complex of corrugated iron clad outbuildings, including the former Kongal Post Office, now largely obscured by trees.

HISTORY:

The land where Glen Park stands was first selected as an agricultural block in 1881, but the homestead was built by Henry August Staude from Carew Park, who took up the land in 1894. The Kongal Post Office operated in a building near the homestead from 1920 until 1963.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Glen Park Homestead is of heritage value as a reminder of early agricultural settlement in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 110, 149-151
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

CANNAWIGRA HOMESTEAD

TAT L37

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Cannawigra Homestead,
Barton Steer Road, Cannawigra

Land Description: Lot 264, Parcel F204602/A264, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CT 5871/439

OWNER: James Michael Steer
PO Box 146
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, negs 18-25



Shearers Quarters, Cannawigra Homestead

CANNAWIGRA HOMESTEAD

TAT L37

DESCRIPTION:

Cannawigra Homestead consists of a complex of buildings strung out along a low ridge: notably a stone house, shearers quarters and woolshed. The Dummy Hut recorded by the Danvers survey in 1983 has been demolished, leaving just the fireplace.

HISTORY:

Cannawigra run was taken up by John and Charles Scott in 1846, among the first three runs in the Tatiara, but nothing at the homestead dates from that time. The demolished Dummy Hut dated from the selection era about 1870, and the house, quarters and woolshed from the 1880s. The lease passed to James Gordon in 1859, and was bought freehold by Donald Gollan in 1880. He built a new homestead and woolshed in the next few years. When the land was subdivided in 1910, the homestead block was bought by George Steer, and remains in his family.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Cannawigra Homestead is of heritage value as a relic of early pastoral settlement in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 5; 97-99
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

SCOWNS RUNAWAY HOLE

TAT L38

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Scowns Runaway Hole,
Scowns Road, Carew

Land Description: Sec 651, Parcel H400700/S651, Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: CR 5646/570

OWNER: Minister for Environment & Conservation
GPO Box 1047
Adelaide SA 5001

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 4, neg 26



Scowns Runaway Hole

SCOWNS RUNAWAY HOLE

TAT L38

DESCRIPTION:

Scowns Runaway Hole consists of a natural depression of about half a hectare in area beside Scowns Road. A prominent river red gum tree grows in the depression, which is set among cleared paddocks.

HISTORY:

Scowns Runaway Hole is one of a number of sinkholes running west from Bordertown which carry the flood runoff of Tatiara Creek down through the surface limestone layer into an aquifer. In a very wet year such as 1981, it also carries the overflow from Nalang Creek and Moot-Yang-Gunya swamp. The flood channels and wetlands of the area were among the features which attracted early pastoral settlers to the heart of the Tatiara, and in modern decades the nearby aquifers have been drilled to provide Bordertown's water supply.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Scowns Runaway Hole is of heritage value as a prominent local landmark which demonstrates the distinctive karst geology and hydrology of the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985

SHEARING TREE

TAT L39

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Shearing Tree,
Cannawigara Road, Cannawigara

Land Description: Road Reserve, Cannawigara Road,
Hundred of Wirrega

Certificate of Title: n/a

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 7, neg 5



Shearing Tree

SHEARING TREE

TAT L39

DESCRIPTION:

The Shearing Tree is a prominent tall river red gum (*Eucalyptus camadulensis*) beside Cannawigara Road about 10km west of Bordertown. On the north side of the tree about 5m above ground, the handle of one blade of a pair of hand shears can be seen protruding about ten centimetres from the tree trunk.

HISTORY:

An interpretation sign beside the tree says that the shearers from Cannawigra woolshed "played darts with the old broken shears by throwing their blades into the tree. A blade pierced the trunk too deeply to retrieve and remains there." The tree is about a mile north of the second (extant) Cannawigra woolshed, built about 1880. Those early Tatiara shearers were undoubtedly very strong men, but no human being could hurl a shears blade with sufficient force to sink it nearly a foot into a red gum tree! It is more likely that someone hammered the blade in to form a hook for some unknown purpose - perhaps loading wool bales - but this sceptical observation does not diminish the tree's value in local folklore.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Shearing Tree is of heritage value as a prominent landmark and for the part it plays in Tatiara folklore.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
 - (g) in the case of a tree - it is of special historical or social significance or importance within the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Interpretation sign on site
RAA Mapsheet: Upper South East

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

TAT L40

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Former Congregational Church,
Heritage Street, Keith

Land Description: Lot 111, Parcel T400501/A111, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5797/90

OWNER: National Trust of South Australia
Level 2, 27 Leigh Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 23-24



Former Congregational Church, Keith

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

TAT L40

DESCRIPTION:

The former Congregational Church consists of a well-proportioned limestone church in Gothic style with red brick quoins, and entrance porch and a transverse vestry at the rear. It is operated by the National Trust as a museum. The manse alongside is now in separate ownership.

HISTORY:

The Congregational Church was very strong in the Tatiara, and a humble Congregational chapel was built in the heart of Keith in 1899. In 1910 it was replaced by this very handsome church and manse. The manse was sold in 1954. The church became the Uniting Church in 1977, and remained in use until 1987 when it was replaced by a new church on the southern outskirts of the town.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Congregational Church is of heritage value as a prominent building in the heart of Keith, and a reminder of the strength of the Congregational church in the early decades of the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 412-420
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

CARRIE'S COTTAGE

TAT L41

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Carrie's Cottage, Makin Street, Keith

Land Description: Lot 110, Parcel T400501/A110, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5368/808

OWNER: Peter, Margaret & Geoffrey Stone
PO Box 256
Keith SA 5267

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 34



Carrie's Cottage

CARRIE'S COTTAGE

TAT L41

DESCRIPTION:

Carrie's Cottage stands at the entrance to the commercial centre of Keith from the Dukes Highway, and consists of a small symmetrical stone rubble cottage with a gabled corrugated iron roof. While its basic form is intact, its original verandah has been removed, it has been much altered in detail and is now painted white.

HISTORY:

Carrie's Cottage was built as one of Keith's first retail stores, "Wylie's Up To Date Store", opened by Charles Wylie in 1907. Only two years later Wylie moved into a larger store adjacent. The building has seen a long succession of retail uses for nearly a hundred years. It was Carrie's Cottage at the time of the Danvers survey, but now appears to be disused.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Carrie's Cottage is of heritage value as a relic of the earliest years of business enterprise in Keith.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 414-415
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

KEITH HOTEL

TAT L42

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Keith Hotel, McBain Street, Keith

Land Description: Lot 241, Parcel F103944/A4, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5140/546

OWNER: Blue Bull Trading Company Pty Ltd
PO Box 42
Kingston SA 5275

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 29



Keith Hotel

KEITH HOTEL

TAT L42

DESCRIPTION:

Keith Hotel consists of a long building addressing a prominent street corner, built of limestone rubble with an corrugated iron hipped roof. The building has been extensively modernised.

HISTORY:

The present Keith Hotel was built in 1908 as a boarding house and coffee palace. It was licensed in 1911, and greatly extended by the addition of bedrooms to the original floor plan which became the bar and other public rooms.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Keith Hotel is of heritage value as an early Keith social institution, and the only hotel the town has had.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Bob Hoad, *Hotels and Publicans*, 1986, p. 316
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p. 422
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

FORMER UNITING CHURCH HALL

TAT L43

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Hairdressers, Former Uniting Church Hall,
Dugan Street, Keith

Land Description: Parcel D27859/A11, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5169/269

OWNER: Jacqueline Louise Logan
11 Bennett Street
Keith SA 5267

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 31-32



Former Uniting Church Hall, Keith

FORMER UNITING CHURCH HALL

TAT L43

DESCRIPTION:

The former Uniting Church Hall consists of a stone rubble building in Gothic style with brick quoins and a steep corrugated iron roof. It has a stone extension to the rear and a concrete block extension along the southwest side.

HISTORY:

The former Uniting Church Hall was built as the Keith Methodist Church in 1910, but the local Methodist congregation was barely viable, and in 1921 the building was taken over by the Congregationalists as their church hall. Extensions were made to the rear in 1933, and the concrete extension at the side was added in 1956. The two denominations combined to form the Uniting Church in 1977. The church hall was sold privately in the 1990s.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Uniting Church Hall is of heritage value as a relic of early religious observance in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 417-418, 427-428
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

CWA CLUBROOM

TAT L44

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: CWA Clubroom, Former Institute,
Hender Street, Keith

Land Description: Lot 120, Parcel T400501/A120, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5797/145

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 28



Keith CWA Clubroom

CWA CLUBROOM

TAT L44

DESCRIPTION:

The Keith CWA Clubroom consists of a small stone rubble building, rectangular in plan, with a gabled corrugated iron roof. It has a fireplace in its side wall. The building has had many alterations, and is connected by a series of additions to the rear of the present Institute.

HISTORY:

This little building has had a complex history. It was the first Institute built in Keith in 1899. When a new Institute was built in 1907 this became the local schoolroom until 1913 when the present school was built. The building reverted to being an adjunct to the Institute, serving varied community uses for many years, including a football changing shed, until it became the CWA clubroom in 1949.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Keith CWA Clubroom is of heritage value as the oldest public building in Keith and an important community institution surviving from the early years of the township.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 412-432
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

KEITH INSTITUTE

TAT L45

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Makin Memorial Institute, Heritage Street, Keith

Land Description: Lot 119, Parcel T400601/A119, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5797/145

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 27



Keith Institute

KEITH INSTITUTE

TAT L45

DESCRIPTION:

Keith Institute consists of a large symmetrical hall with a hipped corrugated iron roof, concealed by a parapet. The building has a tall facade of coursed limestone with painted quoins in a simple Inter-War Stripped Classical style. The words "Makin Memorial Institute" are in raised lettering in a rectangular central pediment. The building's entrance porch has been removed since the Danvers survey.

HISTORY:

Keith's first Institute was opened in 1899, and replaced by a larger hall in 1907. This third Institute was funded by the Makin, McBain and Hender families and opened in 1936 as part of South Australia's centenary celebrations. It has since been extended on several occasions, and served as Keith's main public hall and cinema ever since.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Keith Institute is of heritage value as an important civic institution with links to prominent local families and the State's centenary celebrations.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p. 432
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

POLICE RESIDENCE

TAT L46

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Police Residence, McBain Street, Keith

Land Description: Lot 104, Parcel T400501/A104, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CR 5706/247

OWNER: Land Administration
GPO Box 1047
Adelaide SA 5001

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, neg 30



Keith Police Residence

POLICE RESIDENCE

TAT L46

DESCRIPTION:

The Keith Police Residence consists of an asymmetrical house with a projecting front gable in an Edwardian style favoured by the Public Buildings Department, built of coursed limestone with red brick quoins and coping

HISTORY:

A Mounted Constable was based at Keith from 1911. The Keith Police Station was built in 1913, as a residence with a police office in its front room. In the 1970s a new Police Station was built alongside, and this building became simply the Residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Keith Police Residence is of heritage value as a reminder of the provision of early government services in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p.424
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

DAVIS COTTAGE

TAT L47

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Davis Cottage, Emu Flat Road, Keith

Land Description: Lot 1, Parcel F3317/A1, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5497/931

OWNER: National Trust of South Australia
Level 2, 27 Leigh Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 21-22



Davis Cottage

DAVIS COTTAGE

TAT L47

DESCRIPTION:

Davis Cottage consists of a small four-roomed limestone rubble cottage with a low-pitched iron roof and two massive fireplaces at one end, standing on one of the suburban allotments surveyed around Keith. It is now a National Trust museum, and nearby is a shed housing machinery and vehicles.

HISTORY:

The town of Keith was surveyed in 1889, straddling the Adelaide-Melbourne railway, with the usual square of suburban allotments intended for small farming outside its parklands. This cottage is on the first suburban allotment taken up, by William Davis in 1894, and is believed to have been built soon afterward as one of the earliest buildings in Keith. Its location is unusual, for people who farmed the suburban allotments mostly lived in the town, and few houses were built on them. The cottage has been bought by the National Trust and now operates as a house museum.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Davis Cottage is of heritage value as a relic of early agricultural settlement in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Daisy Fry, *Story of Keith*, 1953
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

OLD MOUNT MONSTER HOMESTEAD

TAT L48

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Old Mount Monster Homestead,
Riddoch Highway, Keith

Land Description: Lot 521, Parcel F204857/A521, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5665/603

OWNER: Kim Fraser Makin
Mount Monster
Keith SA 5267

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, negs 31-32



Old Mount Monster Homestead

OLD MOUNT MONSTER HOMESTEAD

TAT L48

DESCRIPTION:

Old Mount Monster Homestead consists of a cluster of ruined limestone rubble buildings now set among wheat fields about 200m east of the Riddoch Highway. An intact workman's cottage stands as part of the Balclaimey farm complex nearby.

HISTORY:

Mount Monster Run was taken up by James Allen in 1854 and named for the granite knoll a few kilometres to the south. The block where this homestead stands subsequently passed through the hands of Patrick Kelly and Alexander McBain. This homestead was built by McBain in 1875. In 1890 the land surrounding the house was opened for agricultural settlement, and it was superseded by a new homestead about 2km to the west, and used as workers housing for the next few decades. Part of the homestead complex was subdivided off in the 1920s as part of an agricultural block called Balclaimey or Balcomey.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Old Mount Monster Homestead is of heritage value as a relic of the first generation of pastoral buildings in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 380-382
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

MOUNT MONSTER HOMESTEAD

TAT L49

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Mount Monster Homestead, Riddoch Highway, Keith

Land Description: Parcel F204854/A518, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5665/604

OWNER: Kim Fraser Makin
Mount Monster
Keith SA 5267

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 5, neg 33



Mount Monster Homestead

MOUNT MONSTER HOMESTEAD

TAT L49

DESCRIPTION:

Mount Monster Homestead stands atop a rise a few kilometres north of the geographical feature of that name. It consists of low, spreading L-shaped masonry building with a low-pitched hipped iron roof.

HISTORY:

This is the second Mount Monster Homestead. The original was built in 1875 on the plain about 2km east of here, and is now a ruin in the fields just east of the Riddoch Highway. After the death of Alexander McBain in 1882, his widow married the property manager, James Makin. When the land surrounding the original homestead was resumed for agricultural selection in 1890, Makin built this new homestead in 1891. The property has been in the Makin family ever since. The house has subsequently been extended.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Mount Monster Homestead is of heritage value as evidence of the pattern of pastoral and agricultural settlement in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 382-386
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L50

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Uniting Church, Park Terrace, Keith

Land Description: Lot 1, Parcel D20164/A1, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5451/657

OWNER: Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
212 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 7, neg 11



Keith Uniting Church

UNITING CHURCH

TAT L50

DESCRIPTION:

The Keith Uniting Church is a prominent and striking building on the southern outskirts of the town. It consists of a spreading open-plan red brick building with a low pyramidal aluminium roof, incorporating spaces for worship, teaching, social activities and administration.

HISTORY:

The Keith Uniting Church was built in 1988 to replace both the hall (former Methodist church) in Dugan Street and the former Congregational Church in Highway Terrace (now Heritage Street). It incorporates their functions and others into a single building in a location more convenient to the majority of parishioners.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Keith Uniting Church is of heritage value as a reminder of the continuing tradition of religious worship and community facilities in the Tatiara, reflected in changing design.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L51

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Soldiers Memorial Park,
Heritage Street, Keith

Land Description: Road Reserve, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5649/252

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 25-26



Soldiers Memorial Park, Keith

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL PARK

TAT L51

DESCRIPTION:

Keith Soldiers Memorial Park consists of an area of road reserve between the Dukes Highway and Heritage Street , which has been planted with an avenue of exotic trees. At the focus of the park is a marble monument, consisting of an obelisk on an inscribed plinth.

HISTORY:

Keith Soldiers Memorial Park was planted and the monument erected in the early 1920s to commemorate the local service men and women who volunteered to fight in the First World War.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Keith Soldiers Memorial Park is of heritage value as a monument to the impact of the First World War on rural communities in the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985

AMP MEMORIAL AND WILES HUT

TAT L52

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: AMP Memorial and Wiles Hut,
Dukes Highway, Keith

Land Description: Parcel H400500/S385, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CR 5706/249

OWNER: District Council of Tatiara
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 19-20



AMP Land Clearance Memorial

AMP MEMORIAL AND WILES HUT

TAT L52

DESCRIPTION:

The AMP Memorial is located by the Dukes Highway in the parklands on the eastern outskirts of Keith. It consists of a brick paved area with a Wiles Hut set up as a museum, two commemorative plaques on rocks and a Land-Rover mounted on a steel pole.

HISTORY:

The AMP Memorial commemorates the land clearance scheme between 1950 and 1964 when the AMP Society developed large areas of grazing land around Keith for sale to farmers. The Wiles hut is one of about 50 occupied by workers on the scheme - it was actually made of two prefabricated steel motor garages built by the Wiles Industrial Company of Mile End - and the early Land-Rover was essential to off-road travel. The Memorial was erected in 1995.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The AMP Memorial is of heritage value as a monument to the land clearance scheme which greatly expanded the agricultural potential of the Keith district in the 1950s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 531-566

WYNARLING WOOLSHED

TAT L53

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Wynarling Woolshed,
off Wynarling Road, Keith

Land Description: Lot 2, Parcel D28240/A2, Hundred of Stirling

Certificate of Title: CT 5775/184

OWNER: Ian & Roslyn Manser
PO Box 89
Keith SA 5267

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 7, negs 7-10



Wynarling Woolshed

WYNARLING WOOLSHED

TAT L53

DESCRIPTION:

Wynarling Woolshed consists of a symmetrical rectangular gabled building of limestone rubble. It still has its associated yards, outbuildings and water tanks intact, although in very poor condition.

HISTORY:

Wynarling station was taken up by Harry Whittle in 1900 on land that had not previously been farmed, just south-east of the township of Keith. He was among the few farmers in the district to concentrate on sheep grazing rather than wheat growing. The woolshed had been built before he sold the property to William Graves in 1906. Wynarling was taken up by the Taylor family in the 1930s and remained one of the largest holdings in the district until 1954, when it was subdivided and sold as agricultural blocks. The woolshed has been little used since then.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Wynarling Woolshed is of heritage value as a relic of the early pastoral industry.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 388-396

NALANG HOMESTEAD

TAT L54

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Nalang Homestead,
Six Mile Well Road, Nalang

Land Description: Parcel T400600/S826, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CL 981/26

OWNER: Nalang Properties Pty Ltd
23 Hinge Street
Mundulla SA 5270

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 9-17



Nalang Homestead

NALANG HOMESTEAD

TAT L54

DESCRIPTION:

Nalang Homestead consists of a complex of about seven early buildings, centred on a broad spreading masonry house with a hipped roof and surrounding verandahs. Two tall Washingtonia palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) on the front lawn form a prominent landmark. There are a detached kitchen, smaller cottage, slab stables, and a few hundred metres away a slab woolshed and shearers quarters.

HISTORY:

Nalang was one of the first three pastoral runs in the Tatiara, taken up by Loudon and Frank McLeod in 1846. Some of the existing outbuildings probably date from soon after that time. Nalang was bought by George Riddoch in 1870 and passed through the hands of Henry Aird, David Simpson and the Queensland Investment & Land Mortgage Company before being bought by William Hunt in 1911. By that time much of the run had been resumed for agricultural selection, but the homestead block has remained in the Hunt family as grazing land. The present house was built by McLeod in 1857, and the woolshed by Riddoch in 1871.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Nalang Homestead is of heritage value because it demonstrates extensive and well-preserved historical evidence of the earliest pastoral settlement of the Tatiara.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 1-7; 94-97
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

OLIVE BANK HOMESTEAD

TAT L55

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Olive Bank Homestead, Frances Road, Nalang

Land Description: Parcel H400600/S212, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5328/95

OWNER: Alexander William Hay
PO Box 19
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 3, negs 7-8



Olive Bank Homestead

OLIVE BANK HOMESTEAD

TAT L55

DESCRIPTION:

Olive Bank Homestead is an elegant Federation style house with an asymmetrical plan, multiple decorative gables, rock-faced sandstone walls, terracotta tiled roof and finials, with distinctive arched valancing under the verandah eaves. It is a house type usually associated with a metropolitan setting. The house is complemented by a very fine date palm.

HISTORY:

The Hay family has occupied land in this area at nearby Olive Grove - named after their early olive plantation - since the 1870s. Olive Bank Homestead was built about 1916 as a conscious replication of a Melbourne suburban house.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Olive Bank Homestead is of heritage value as a remarkable example of a distinctively urban house type in a rural setting.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, p. 91
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

WIESE'S HORSE DIP

TAT L56

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Horse Dip, Bordertown-Frances Road, Bordertown

Land Description: Parcel H400600/S193, Hundred of Tatiara

Certificate of Title: CT 5522/474

OWNER: Gregory Sargeant
PO Box 112
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 8, negs 11-13



Wiese's Horse Dip

WIESE'S HORSE DIP

TAT L56

DESCRIPTION:

The Horse Dip is located by the public road, 3km south of the Frances turnoff. It consists of an in-ground concrete trough 16m long and 2m deep with sloping ends, flanked by sturdy fences of red gum posts and rails. At each end of the dip is a small post and rail holding yard. The fences have recently been strengthened with steel posts and fasteners.

HISTORY:

The Horse Dip was built in 1931 to treat a local epidemic of a skin parasite in horses which caused irritation and loss of condition. Most grazing farms had their own sheep dips, but something much larger was required to dip draught horses. The dip was built as a communal facility, and farmers throughout the district drove their farm horses here to swim or walk them through an insecticide solution. The dip remained in use until the Second World War, which brought a rapid decline in the use of draught horses in favour of tractors.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Wiese's Horse Dip is of heritage value as a remarkable example of an unusual structure built using traditional skills to serve rural industry.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Border Chronicle 24 June 2004

WOLSELEY COMMON CONSERVATION PARK

TAT L57

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Wolseley Common Conservation Park,
Wolseley-Naracoorte Road, Wolseley

Land Description: Lot 100 of DP 53044, Lot 1 of DP 55986, Lots 50-52 of
DP 28840, Pieces 20 & 21 of FP 218022 and Sec 1013,
Hundred of Tatiara

OWNER: Minister for Environment & Conservation
GPO Box 1047
Adelaide SA 5001

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 8, neg 10



Wolseley Common Conservation Park

WOLSELEY COMMON CONSERVATION PARK

TAT L57

DESCRIPTION:

Wolseley Common Conservation Park is an area of 25 hectares of land on the southern and western outskirts of the township of Wolseley. The area is dominated by a remnant stand of Buloke (*Allocasuarina leuhmannii*) trees, which are important habitat for the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii*).

HISTORY:

Wolseley Common was created as part of the town Parklands when the government town of Tatiara was surveyed in 1884. (Its name was changed to Wolseley in 1941 to conform with the adjacent private town.) Much of the land was never cleared for grazing, probably because Wolseley was predominantly a railway community, and hence retained its Buloke woodland, which has now largely disappeared from the surrounding district. A biological survey in 1996 identified the Common as an important area for conservation, and in 2001 it was declared a Conservation Park to preserve the habitat of the endangered Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Wolseley Common Conservation Park is of heritage value as an example of the impact of historical land survey patterns in shaping the environment.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985
Geoffrey Manning, *Place Names of South Australia*, 1990, p. 341
Martine Maron & Alan Lill, "Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo", 2004
South Australian Government Gazette 29 November 2001

PAULUS PETERSEN'S HOMESTEAD

TAT L58

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Paulus Petersen's Homestead, Emu Flat Road, Keith

Land Description: Parcel H400300/S43, Hundred of Pendleton

Certificate of Title: CL 1093/19

OWNER: Michael Wilhelm
PO Box 90
Keith SA 5267

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: Heritage of the South East 1984

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 8, negs 25-29



Paulus Petersen's Homestead

PAULUS PETERSEN'S HOMESTEAD

TAT L58

DESCRIPTION:

Paulus Petersen's Homestead ruins are located on a limestone ridge near the modern Pine Vale farmhouse. They consist of a small rectangular stone rubble cottage with a large fireplace and a low-pitched iron roof. A Mount Gambier stone extension has been demolished since the Danvers survey of 1983. In the vicinity are a piggery built of bush timber and flattened oil drums, a stone and wire netting henhouse and a number of feral ornamental plants and trees.

HISTORY:

The Hundred of Pendleton was proclaimed for agricultural settlement in 1909, and a new wave of settlers moved into the Emu Flat area. Paulus Petersen, a Swedish ex-miner, and his family took up a little more than 1,000 acres and built the farmhouse in 1911. The area was marginal farming land, and most of the selectors had left by 1915. Petersen however held on, supplementing his income with farm labouring and blacksmithing until his death in 1957.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Paulus Petersen's Homestead is of heritage value as a monument to the many families who persevered with small-scale farming in marginal conditions.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

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

REFERENCES:

Daisy Fry, *The Story of Keith*, 1974, pp. 77-78
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 512 & 519
Danvers Architects, *Heritage of the South East*, 1984

MOUNT MONSTER GRANITE QUARRY

TAT L59

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Mount Monster Quarry, Mount Monster Road, Keith

Land Description: Water & Stone Reserve No. 1,
Section 499, Hundred of Stirling

OWNER: Tatiara District Council
PO Box 346
Bordertown SA 5268

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 8, negs 34-37



Mount Monster Granite Quarry

MOUNT MONSTER GRANITE QUARRY

TAT L59

DESCRIPTION:

Mount Monster Granite Quarry is an irregular excavation roughly 300m long, 100m wide and up to 20m deep, in scrubland on the north side of Mount Monster. Crushing, screening and loading equipment have been removed. Water is pooled in parts of the quarry.

HISTORY:

An outcrop of porphyritic rhyolite on the northern slope of Mount Monster was recognised in 1951 as a good source of stone for road metal and railway ballast. The land was a Water and Stone Reserve which had been vested in the District Council of Tatiara since 1896. Quarrying commenced in 1955 and continued until 1976, by which time about 550,000 tons of granite had been removed. A smaller quarry adjacent to the Reserve was also operated as a Private Mine during the 1970s. The Mount Monster Conservation Park was created in 1976, covering the summit to the south of the quarry. .

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Mount Monster Granite Quarry is of heritage value as a rare example of extractive industry in the Tatiara district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

A. Pain & R. Robertson, Mount Monster Porphyry Deposit, 1981

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Places Recommended for Inclusion as a Local Heritage Policy Area in the Development Plan

The following places within the Tatiara District Council survey area are recommended for inclusion as a Local Heritage Policy Area in the Tatiara District Council Development Plan:

- Precinct of 7 Houses, Bordertown Tat PA 01

PRECINCT OF HOUSES

TAT PA01

LOCATION:

Place Name and Address: Precinct of seven houses facing Farquhar, Smith and McLeod streets and West Terrace, Bordertown

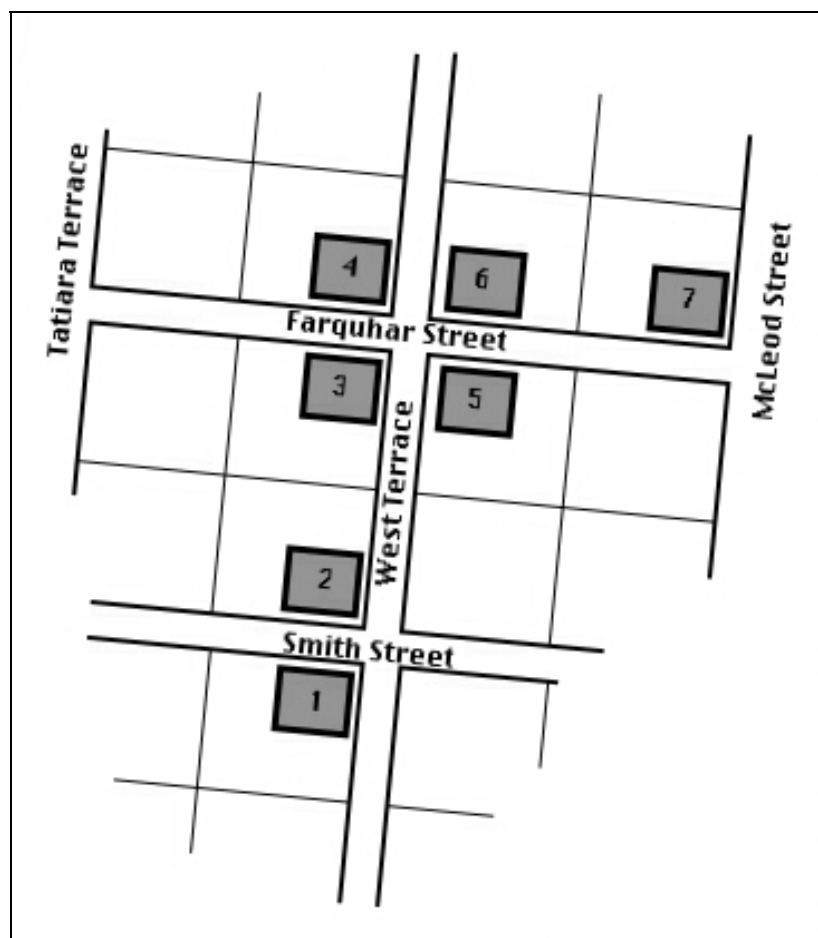
Land Description: Allotments 31, 32, 41, 132, 133, 136 and 137

State Heritage Status: - n/a

SHR File No.: n/a

Other Assessments: n/a

PHOTOGRAPH NOS.: Film 8, negs 14-20



Precinct of 7 houses, Bordertown

PRECINCT OF HOUSES

TAT PA01

DESCRIPTION:

These seven adjacent houses fronting West Terrace, Farquhar and Smith streets form a cohesive group with a distinctive character. They are built on large allotments, and their scale, spacing, roof form and pitch, setback and materials contribute to their character. Five of them are elegant Federation style houses with asymmetrical plans and multiple decorative gables, three have rock-faced sandstone walls, and two have terracotta tiled roofs characteristic of that era. The other two are built in the California Bungalow style, with verandah pylons and gables extending to the verandah perimeter. But both styles are interpreted to blend into a rural town setting, with low-pitched roofs and spreading verandahs. The houses have only low fences or none at all, and are complemented by attractive tree plantings.

HISTORY:

The styles of the seven houses suggest they were all built between about 1910 and 1930. They straddle the boundary of an extension to the subdivided town plan of Bordertown in 1911. Houses 5, 6 and 7 on allotments 31-32 and 41 are within the 1852 town survey, but houses 1-4 on allotments 132-33 and 136-37 are on land subdivided out of the Parklands in 1911. A fuzzy 1920 aerial photograph (Jones p. 260) suggests that houses 2, 5, 7 and perhaps 4 had been built before that year.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Precinct of seven houses is of heritage value as an attractive and distinctive group of early twentieth century urban house types, reflecting an episode of growth and prosperity in Bordertown.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area
 - (d) it displays aesthetic merits, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area
 - (f) it is a notable landmark in the area
-

REFERENCES:

Richard Apperly *et al*, *Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, 1989
Alan Jones, *Tatiara: the first 140 years*, 1985, pp. 255-260

PRECINCT OF HOUSES

TAT PA01



House No. 1



House No. 2



House No. 3



House No. 4



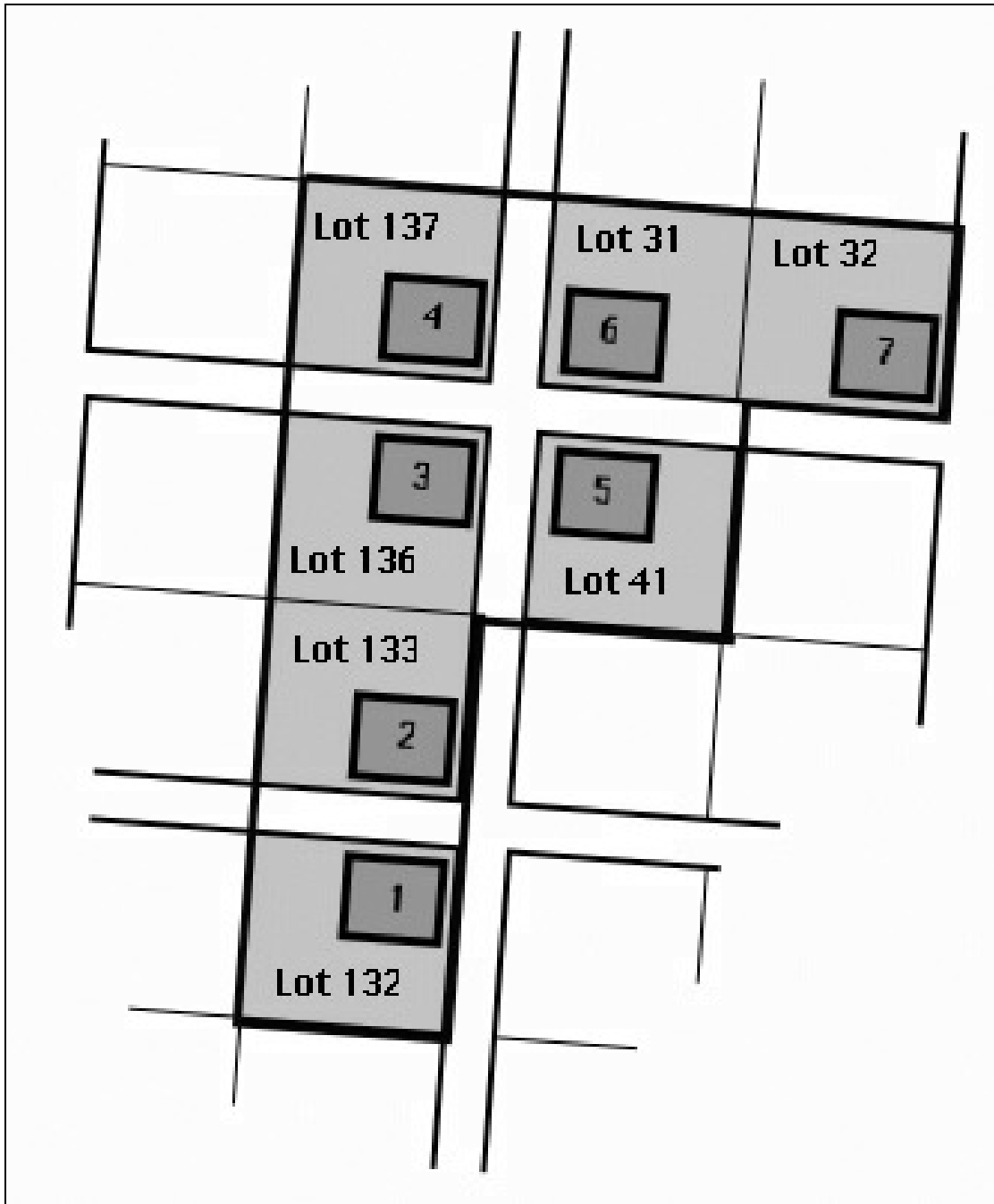
House No. 5



House No. 6



House No. 7



Boundary of Proposed Policy Area

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Lands Titles Office

Certificates of Title
Improvements Books
Index to Pastoral Lease Valuations

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A877	CL20065	Wolseley Inland Petrol Storage	1942-1947
A877	CL22868	Wolseley Inland Petrol Storage	1942-1945
D848/1	AP54	Wolseley Compulsory Acquisition	1942-1943
D4404/1	2/766	Wolseley Petrol Storage	1942-1943

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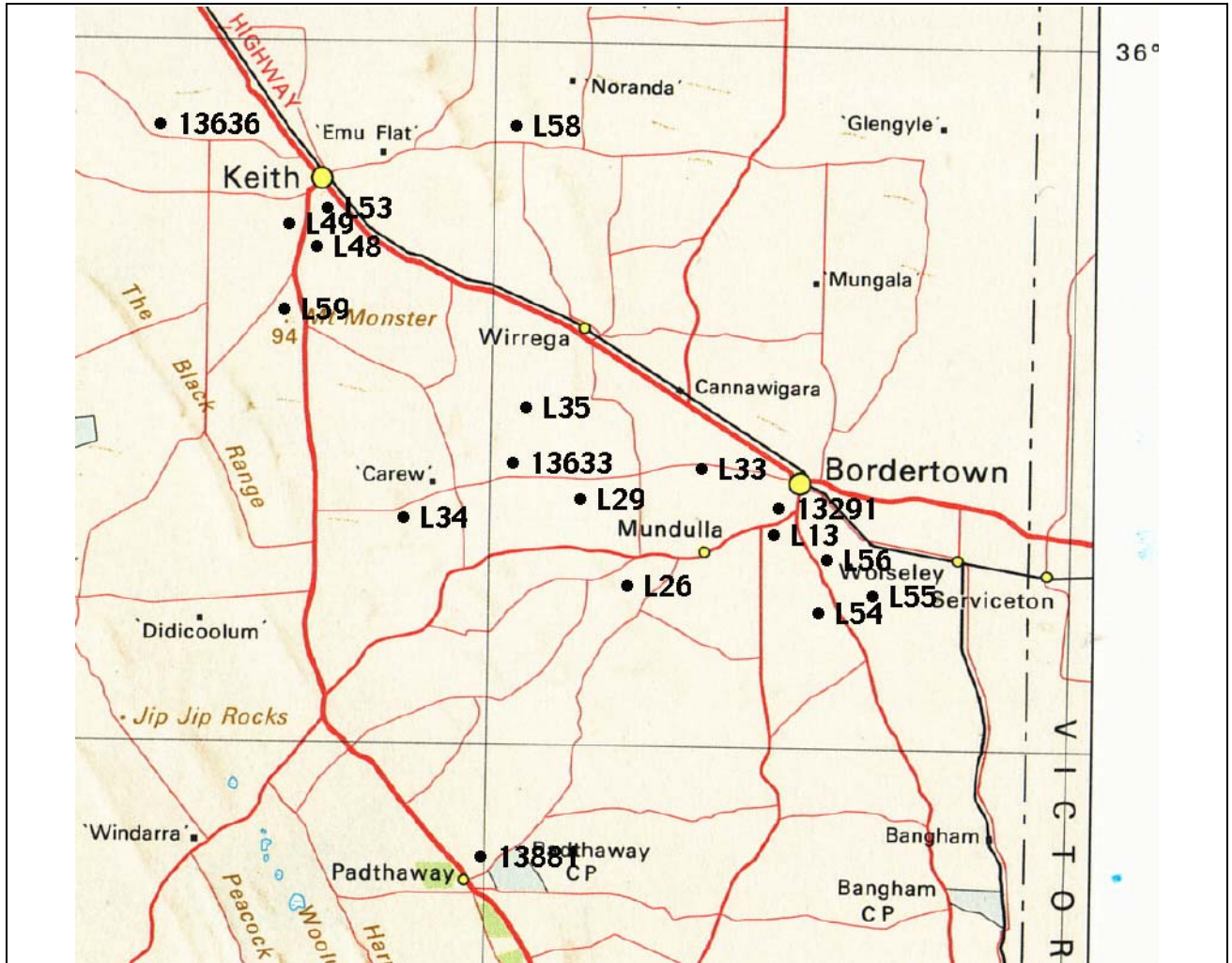
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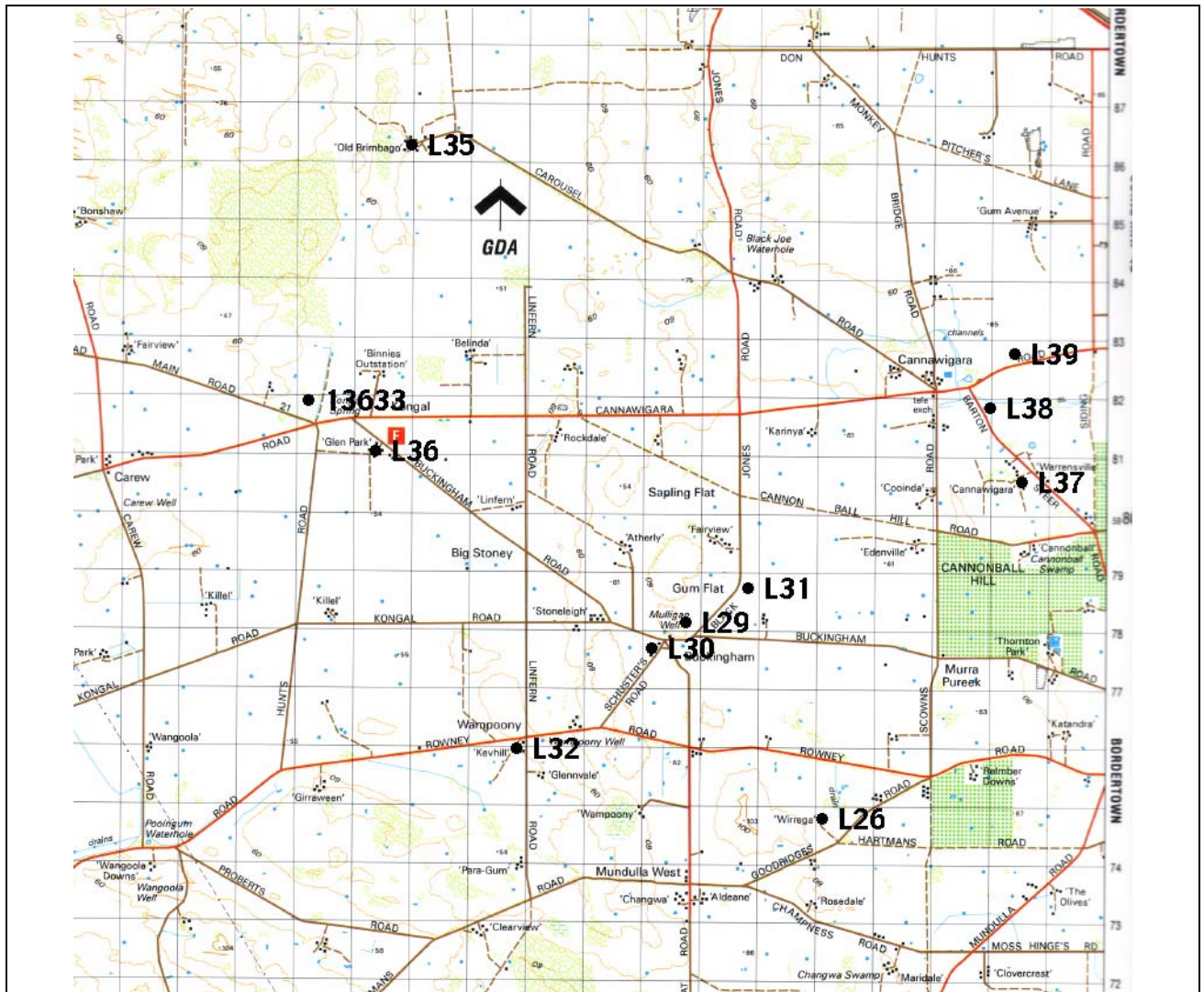
Tatiara Heritage Survey: Maps of Recommended Places



Recommended Places in Rural Areas (and see following map)

(Source: Griffin & McCaskill 1986, p. 117)

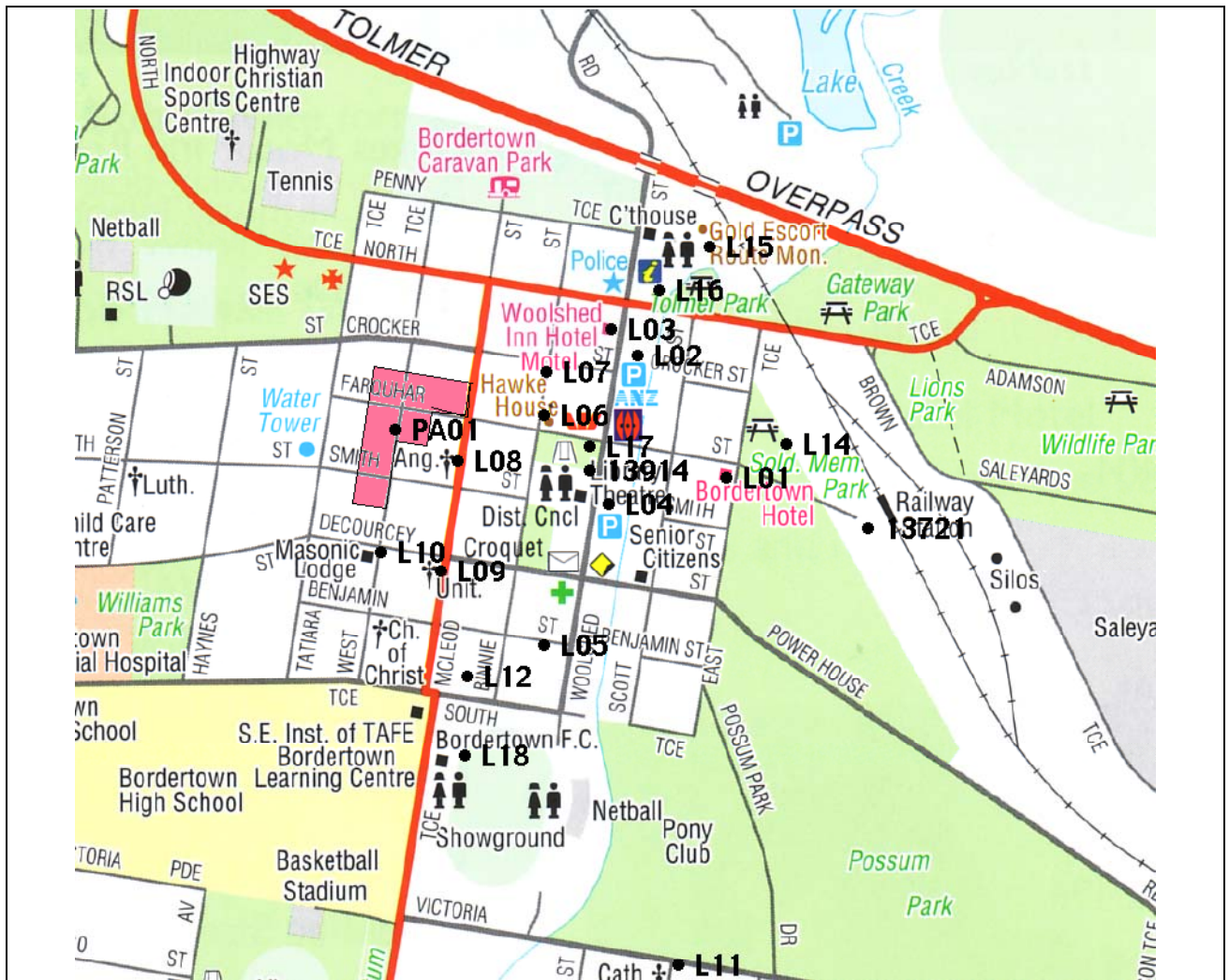
Tatiara Heritage Survey: Maps of Recommended Places



Recommended Places in Cannawigara-Buckingham Area

(Source: CFS Map Book Region 5, 2001, map 44)

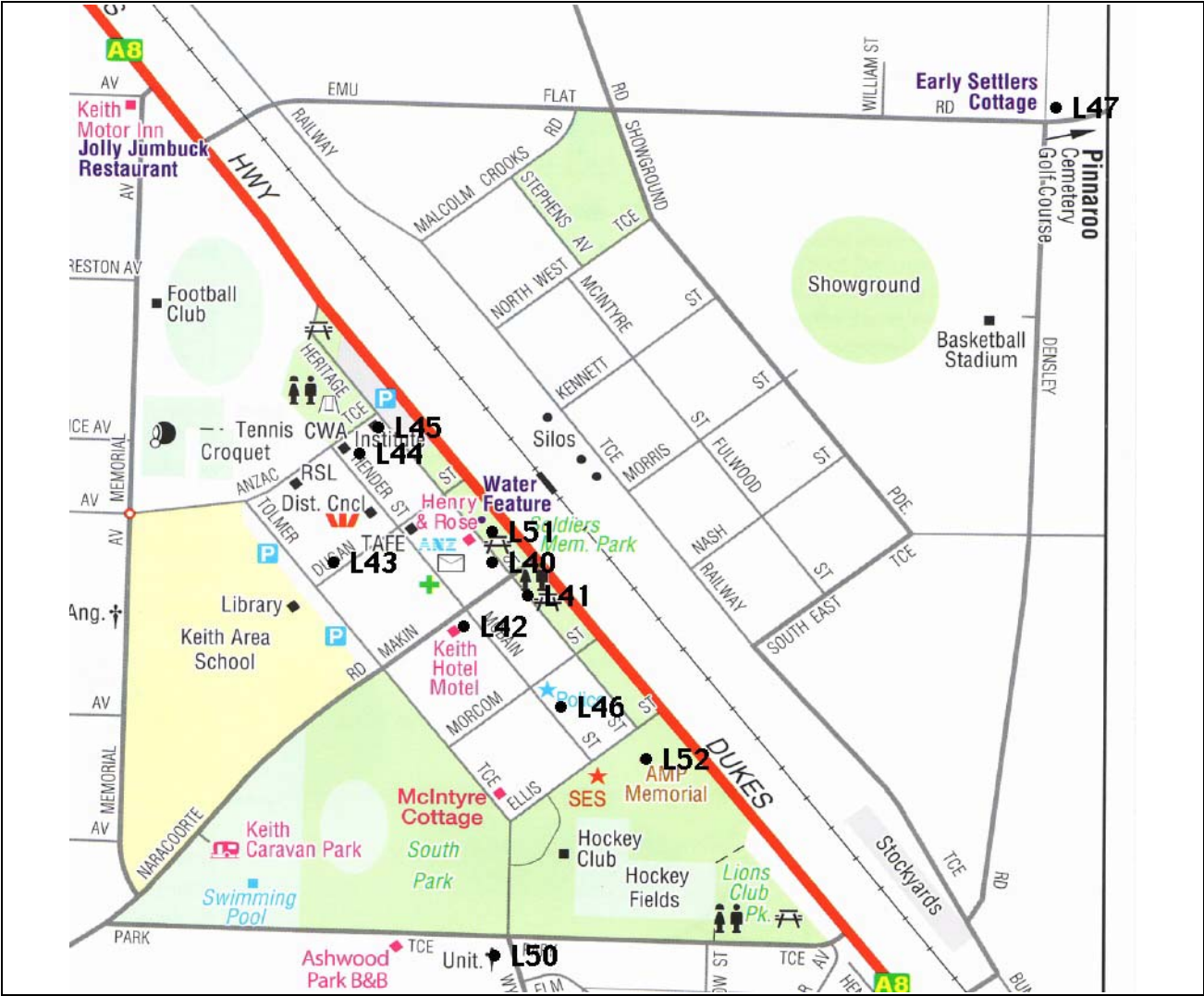
Tatiara Heritage Survey: Maps of Recommended Places



Recommended Places in Bordertown

(Source: RAA map in *Tatiara Visitor Guide* 2004)

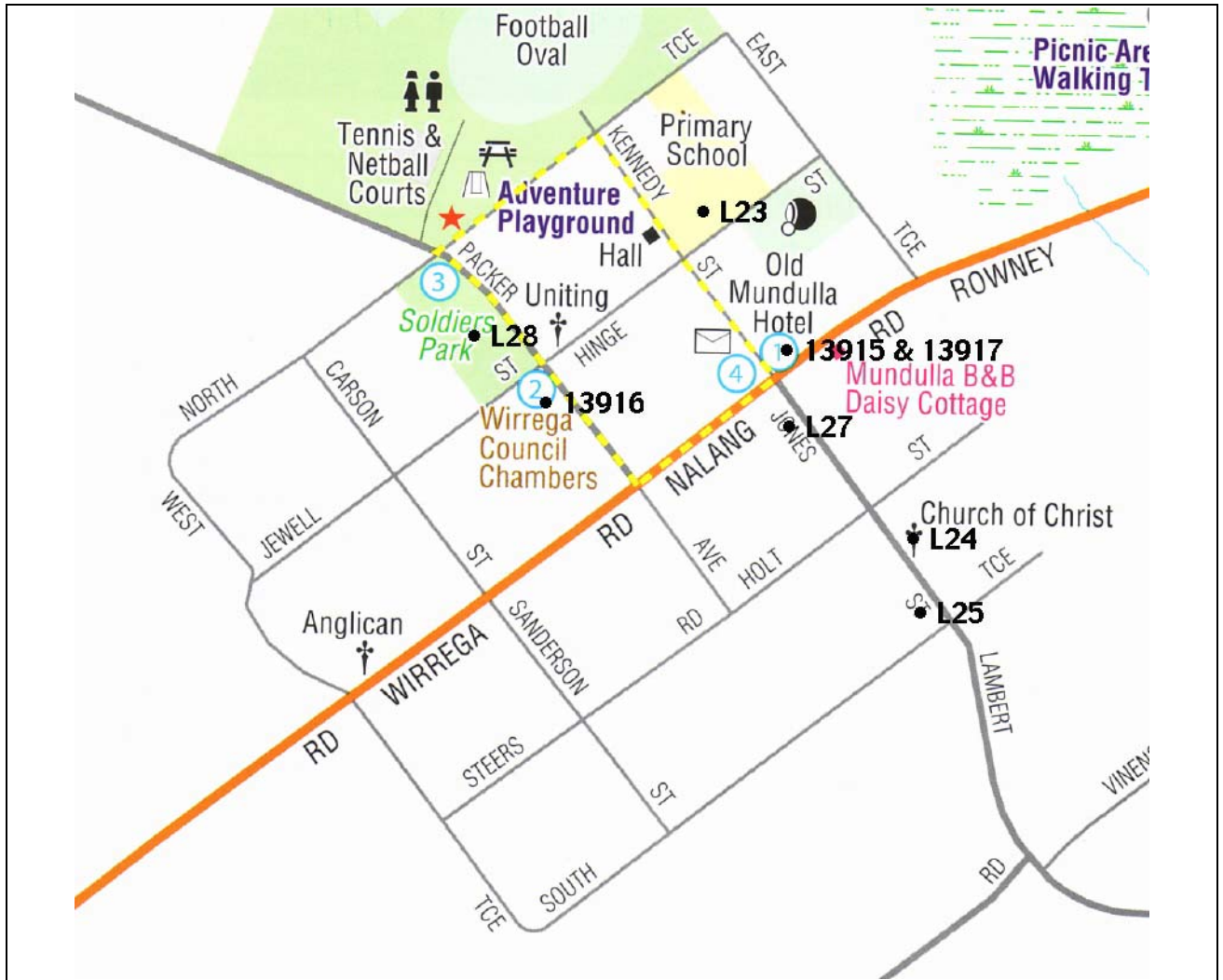
Tatiara Heritage Survey: Maps of Recommended Places



Recommended Places in Keith

(Source: RAA map in Tatiara Visitor Guide 2004)

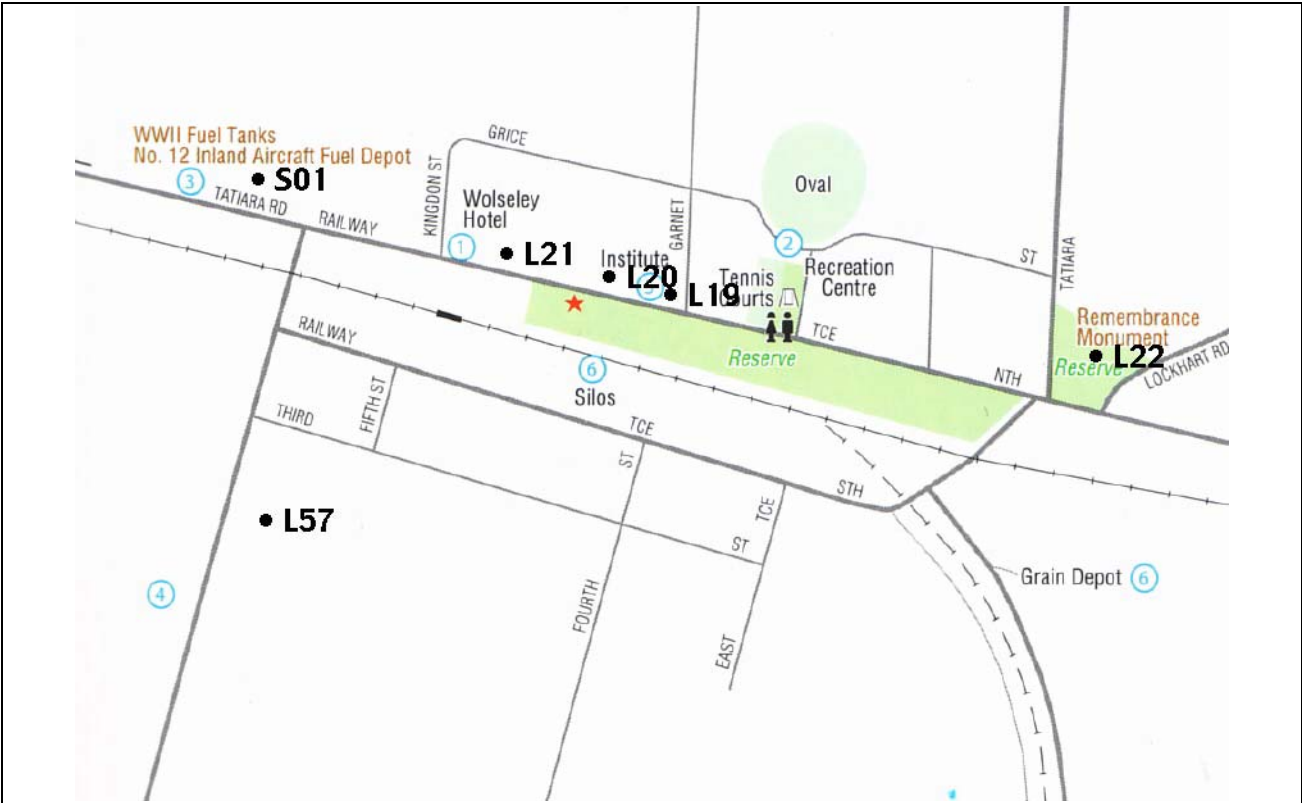
Tatiara Heritage Survey: Maps of Recommended Places



Recommended Places in Mundulla

(Source: RAA map in *Tatiara Visitor Guide* 2004)

Tatiara Heritage Survey: Maps of Recommended Places



Recommended Places in Wolseley

(Source: RAA map in Tatiara Visitor Guide 2004)

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Tatiara Heritage Survey: Index of Site Photographs

This index lists all monochrome photographs made during fieldwork for this report. The brief for the project required a photographic record of all historic places visited. Where possible, photographs were made at each site on 35mm black and white film, 35mm colour print film and 35mm colour transparency film. The black & white films are indexed here; the transparencies, which generally have the same subject matter, have been marked with the corresponding black & white film and negative numbers, e.g **5/14**, meaning film 5, negative 14. All the original black & white negatives, proofsheets and colour transparencies have been provided to Tatiara District Council. The colour print film has been retained by the consultants.

Tatiara Heritage Survey Film 1 (Minolta 5000i / Kodak TMX)

3 June 2003

1-4	Bordertown	Railway Station
5-12	Bordertown	Institute

4 June 2003

13-16	Bordertown	Railway Station
17-18	Bordertown	Institute
19-27	Bordertown	Clayton Farm
28-32	Mundulla	Wirrega Council Chambers
33-36A	Mundulla	Mundulla Hotel

Tatiara Heritage Survey Film 2 (Minolta 5000i / Kodak TMX)

4 June 2003

1-2	Mundulla	Mundulla Hotel
3-4	Keith	Two Wells

23 June 2003

5-22	Padthaway	Padthaway Estate
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24 June 2003

23-25	Kongal	Kongal Springs Well
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15 September 2003

26-36A	Wolseley	Inland Aircraft Fuel Depot
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Tatiara Heritage Survey

Film 3 (Minolta 5000i / Kodak TMX)

15 September 2003

1	Wolseley	Uniting Church
2	Wolseley	Institute
3-6	Wolseley	General Store

16 September 2003

7-8	Nalang	Olive Bank Homestead
9-17	Nalang	Nalang Homestead
18	Bordertown	Charla Homestead
19-20	Keith	AMP Land Clearance Memorial
21-22	Keith	Davis Cottage
23	Keith	Former Congregational Church
24	Keith	Former Congregational Manse
25-26	Keith	Soldiers Memorial Park
27	Keith	Institute
28	Keith	CWA Clubrooms
29	Keith	Keith Hotel
30	Keith	Police Residence
31-32	Keith	Former Uniting Church
33	Keith	Former Congregational Church
34	Keith	Carrie's Cottage

Tatiara Heritage Survey

Film 4 (Minolta 5000i / Kodak TMX)

16 September 2003

1-2	Cannawigara	Former Church
3-4	Buckingham	Former Church
5	Wampoony	Former Church

17 September 2003

6	Buckingham	Buckingham Homestead
7-10	Mundulla	Old Wirrega Homestead Cemetery
11	Mundulla	Maneys of Mundulla Store
12	Mundulla	Mundulla Soldiers Park
13-15	Mundulla	School
16	Mundulla	Church of Christ
17	Mundulla	House
18-25	Cannawigara	Cannawigra Homestead
26	Cannawigara	Scown's Runaway Hole
27-32	Cannawigara	Brimbago Homestead
33-34	Kongal	Glen Park Homestead
35-36A	Cannawigara	Carew Park Homestead

Tatiara Heritage Survey

Film 5 (Minolta 5000i / Kodak TMX)

17 September 2003

1-12 Cannawigara Carew Park Homestead

18 September 2003

13	Bordertown	Former Police Cells
14	Bordertown	Former Police Station
15	Bordertown	Tatiara Motorcycles
16	Bordertown	Woolshed Inn
17	Bordertown	Murray Memorial Clock
18	Bordertown	Bordertown Hotel
19	Bordertown	Soldiers Memorial Park
20	Bordertown	Face Place Hairdressers
21	Bordertown	Pioneer Chapel
22-23	Bordertown	Showground Grandstand
24	Bordertown	Former School
25	Bordertown	Uniting Church
26	Bordertown	Masonic Lodge
27	Bordertown	Anglican Church and Rectory
28	Bordertown	Hawke House
29	Bordertown	Shop
30	Bordertown	Catholic Church
31-32	Keith	Old Mount Monster Homestead
33	Keith	New Mount Monster Homestead

Tatiara Heritage Survey

Film 6 (Pentax SP1000 / Kodak TMX)

9 February 2004

(Fire Damage at Clayton Farm 5 February)

2-6	Clayton Farm	Buggy Shed
7-8	Clayton Farm	Blacksmith Shop & Workshop
9	Clayton Farm	Looking across paddocks to Woolshed
10-11	Clayton Farm	Silage Pits
12	Clayton Farm	Piggery and Silage Pits
13	Clayton Farm	Stables and Piggery
14	Clayton Farm	Stables
15	Clayton Farm	Stables & Silage Pits
16-24	Clayton Farm	Woolshed (undamaged)

Tatiara Heritage Survey

Film 7 (Pentax SP1000 / Kodak TMX)

10 February 2004

2-4 Wolseley Soldiers Memorial Park

11 February 2004

5 Cannawigara Shearing Tree
6 Buckingham Plaited Tree
7-10 Keith Wynarling Woolshed
11 Keith Uniting Church

Tatiara Heritage Survey

Film 8 (Pentax SP1000 / Kodak TMX)

24 August 2004

6-9 Wolseley Soldiers Memorial Park
10 Wolseley Wolseley Common Conservation Park

25 August 2004

11-13 Bordertown Horse Dip
14-21 Bordertown Houses
22 Bordertown Memorial Gate
23 Bordertown Hospital Foundation Stone
24 Keith Seppelt Memorial Plaque
25-29 Keith Paulus Petersen Farmhouse
30 Keith Emu Flat Homestead
31 Keith Keith School
32-33 Keith Mount Monster Summit
34-37 Keith Mount Monster Granite Quarry

Appendix: Project Brief

TATIARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

**HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE
TATIARA DISTRICT**

PROJECT BRIEF

DATE 20th March 2003

1. BACKGROUND:

Since 1983, Heritage South Australia has been pursuing a systematic program of heritage surveys to identify South Australia's heritage resources. Councils and other interested bodies have also been encouraged to undertake local heritage surveys to meet their planning needs.

The Tatiara District Council has decided to proceed with a Heritage Survey.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The primary objective of the Tatiara District Council Heritage Survey is to provide an authoritative description and evaluation of the heritage resources of the Council area for the purposes of assessment, conservation and planning.

Specifically, the Tatiara District Council Heritage Survey will:

- (a) review existing places on the State Heritage Register (9 places in total).
- (b) make additional recommendations for the entry of places in the State Heritage Register;

Note: These recommendations will also be forwarded to the Australian Heritage Commission for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.
- (c) make recommendations for the declaration of State Heritage Areas;
- (d) identify places of local heritage value within the Council area, for inclusion into Council's Development Plan; and
- (d) identify areas within the region which could be declared Historic Conservation Zones/Policy Areas and included in the Development Plan of the local Council.

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Overview History

Carry out historical research establishing the principal events and themes that characterise the physical, cultural and social development of the Tatiara District Council area and write an overview history which will be the basis for the recommendations of the report. It should provide the basis for the recommendations outlined in Section 2.

The Overview History should take into account the framework for historical assessment set out in the document *South Australian State Historic Preservation Plan : Historical Guidelines*, (Department of Environment and Planning, May 1980) and may require revision in light of the evidence revealed by fieldwork. It should be clear, succinct and demonstrate familiarity with the range of historical source materials in existence. A comprehensive bibliography of the relevant primary and secondary sources (documentary, pictorial and oral) is required.

3.2 Fieldwork

Carry out a thorough physical inspection of the Tatiara District Council area, to identify, locate and describe the places which are of heritage value.

This fieldwork should take into account previous assessments in the Tatiara District Council area, including those from Heritage South Australia, the Australian Heritage Commission, the National Trust of South Australia and other authoritative agencies, and should also be guided by the views of the local community groups and residents of the Council area.

When a preliminary list of possibly significant places has been drawn up, the Consultant should contact the owners or occupants of those places and inspect them in more detail. If access is refused, the Consultant should not persist, but simply report that the request was made and denied. Evidence of contact with property owners and occupants will be required to be furnished by the Consultant.

All field observations should be recorded by means of notes, marked maps and photographs, regardless of the recommendations that may finally arise.

3.3 Recommendations : Places for State Heritage Register

Make recommendations for the entry of places in the State Heritage Register, which should reflect the Overview History.

Any land, building or structure, which meets one or more of the criteria in Section 16 of the **Heritage Act 1993**, may be entered in the State Heritage Register, but recommendations should be restricted to places of significant interest. The places may include a building, an industrial site, a monument, a ruin, a vacant area which may be of archaeological significance, a burial place, a garden, a plantation, a geological site or a variety of other places.

Places of a type which are commonplace or frequently encountered will not be entered in the Register unless there is some particular aspect of the place which is of significant value.

Criteria and guidelines for the entry of places in the Register are attached. It is essential that a clear Statement of Heritage Value be given for each recommendation.

The documentation supporting these recommendations should use the pro forma Heritage Assessment Reports, designed by Heritage South Australia. A hard copy of the pro forma Heritage Assessment Report for proposed State heritage places is attached and it provides full information for the site record, including land description and details of the owner. This pro forma will also be available to the Consultant on computer disk, upon appointment.

The use of the proforma design will enable recommendations to be presented directly to the State Heritage Authority and will facilitate the clerical processes for entry of those places in the Register.

3.4 Recommendations : State Heritage Areas

Make recommendations for the declaration of State Heritage Areas, which should reflect the Overview History.

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

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

3.5 Recommendations : Places of Local Heritage Value

Make recommendations for a list of places of local heritage value. These places may include natural features of local heritage value and should also reflect the overview history.

The report should include a list of local heritage places which the Consultant considered to be important to the local community. The level of documentation accompanying each place should be sufficient to allow the local Council and the community to support the inclusion of the place on their local heritage list under the Development Plan.

The documentation supporting these recommendations should use the pro forma Heritage Assessment Reports, designed by Heritage South Australia. A hard copy of the pro forma Heritage Assessment Report for proposed local heritage places is attached and it provides full information for the site record, including land description and details of the owner. This pro forma will also be available to the Consultant on computer disk, upon appointment.

The use of the proforma design will enable those recommendations to be easily included in a Plan Amendment Report, creating a local heritage register under the Development Plan.

3.6 Recommendations : Historic Conservation Zones

Make recommendations for the declaration of Historic Conservation Zones or Policy Areas, which should reflect the Overview History.

Such Historic Conservation Zones/Policy Areas should possess a distinctive historic, architectural or other character which it is desirable to protect and enhance through the Development Plan, while not necessarily exhibiting the exceptional merit required of a State Heritage Area. Reporting and defining a Historic Conservation Zone/Policy Area should be done according to the principles set out for Section No. 3.4 (Recommendations : State Heritage Areas).

4. PRESENTATION:

The Consultant will first submit a draft report of the Tatiara District Council Heritage Survey to the local Council for discussion and amendment, at a time agreed in the survey timetable.

The Consultant is to present to the Council, at a Council meeting the master copy of the final report of the heritage survey in A4 format ready for binding, as well as a copy of the report on computer disks in a format which can be readily used by the Council.

The final report of the heritage survey is to contain:

- (a) an overview of the history of the Tatiara District Council, providing a context for the recommendations of the final report;
- (b) recommendations of places for entry in the State Heritage Register using the pro forma Heritage Assessment reports with accompanying site records, site plans and both **black and white photographs** and **colour transparencies** illustrating the context and significant features of the places proposed for the Register;
- (c) recommendations for State Heritage Areas in the form of assessment reports with descriptions of their significant characteristics, including lists of State and local heritage places, photographs and a boundary plan;
- (d) recommendations for the list of places of local heritage value and the relevant criteria and detail of the elements considered important for conservation;
- (e) recommendations for Historic Conservation Zones/Policy Areas in a similar format to that for a State Heritage Area;
- (f) a succinct inventory setting out all the places identified, assessed and recommended in (b) - (e) above, as well as those places rejected as not being of State or local heritage value;

- (g) maps showing the location of all the places and areas in (b) - (e) above;
- (h) a bibliography of documentary and other sources consulted during the historical research for the overview history and during the assessment of individual places and areas.
- (i) an index to the Heritage Assessment Reports, by page number. This order of this index should be alphabetical by Town/Suburb and Street Name and finally by numerical by Street Number;
- (j) an assessment of the impacts of recommendations (b) – (e) upon the strategies contained in the Planning Strategy.

The report will conform to the conventions of the *Australian Government Publishing Service Style Manual*, Fifth Edition, 1994.

The Consultant will also lodge all marked maps and original photographic material, including negatives, with the Council at the completion of the survey.

The Consultant should retain all research notes, diaries, field sketches and other material related to the heritage survey or lodge them with the Mortlock Library of South Australia at the completion of the survey.

5. TIMETABLE:

The survey will commence on **Monday May 12th 2003**.

The survey will be completed by **May 30th 2004**.

The Consultant will at the commencement of the heritage survey prepare a timetable for the stages of the survey, to be agreed to by the local Council and will advise the Council of any proposed changes to that timetable.

It is envisaged that a draft report will be available to Council by the end of February 2004.

The successful Consultant will be required to complete the review of existing buildings on the State Heritage Register prior to June 30th 2003.

6. LIAISON:

The Consultant will maintain regular contact with Council officers at all stages of the survey.

The Council contact once the project commences will be Mr Ralph Winter.

The Council will provide letters of introduction and other reasonable assistance to the Consultant as required. A letter of introduction as well as a sample letter to property owners of proposed recommendations are attached.

The Consultant will consult with the local Council about the recommendations, affected area, particularly concerning any proposed list of places of local heritage value and Historic Conservation Zones/Policy Areas.

7. PAYMENT OF CONSULTANT'S FEE:

The Consultant's fee will be paid in stages to be agreed at the commencement of the heritage survey.

A final payment, comprising 20% of the total fee, will be made on the completion of the final report to the satisfaction of the Council.

8. CONTRACT:

The heritage survey will be carried out under a standard contract between the local Council and the Consultant and according to this Project Brief, which will form the basis of the contract.

Any amendment to this Project Brief will be done only with written agreement of the Consultant and the local Council.

9. OTHER ISSUES:

The Tenderer shall advise Council:

- of the key personnel who will be undertaking the survey and how the survey will be undertaken.
- the approximate number of days to be spent in the district for fieldwork and research.
- other resources that will be required from Council.

The Tenderer shall submit to Council a copy of a final copy of a recent Heritage Survey.

The District Council of Tatiara published a book ,TATIARA The First 140 Years 1845-1985 with the Author being Mr Alan Jones. (Copy of book provided).

A Heritage Survey of the South East was undertaken by Danvers Architects in 1984 (copy of survey provided).

Mr Jones has indicated that he is keen to be actively involved in the Heritage Survey, as are the local branches of the Keith and Tatiara National Trust, the Local Heritage Committee and Richard Woods the South East Heritage Advisor.