A photograph of a stone well with a tree growing on the edge, surrounded by lush greenery. The well is a circular stone structure with a dark interior. A tree with a thick, gnarled trunk and many branches is growing on the right side of the well. The background is filled with dense green foliage and trees.

**THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
YANKALILLA
HERITAGE
BOOKLET**

November 2017

Council has initiated a check on the heritage places within the Yankalilla District that were identified by a State regional heritage survey of the Fleurieu Peninsula in 1985.

There were 185 places recorded within the District Council of Yankalilla. Of these, 56 were identified as being of State significance with 22 places currently recognised within the State Heritage Register (some of those State listed since 1985 were not identified in the 1985 survey). There are no places of Local heritage value legally recognized.

Since 1985, 37 buildings, structures and ruins could not be found or have been demolished and 2 buildings of local heritage significance that should have been identified but were not have been added to the list.

Each remaining site has been inspected, photographed and accurately located.

The booklet highlights some of the more interesting local places and buildings, with historic information gathered from local sources to date where possible. Places or structures where little information appears to be known are included at the rear of the booklet. It should be noted that there are many fine historic stone ruins in the district that are notable as an example of the progress of settlement in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Individual information of each structure has in many cases proved elusive.

BRIDGE (LITTLE GORGE)

Item 4 Main South Road

An arched stone bridge with fine pointing demonstrating the skill of the stonemason. The stone bridge, again not within Little Gorge, is in the vicinity of the ruin (Item 3 of the 1985 Heritage Survey) and is located past the Little Gorge ravine further inland. The construction of the bridge is unobtrusive on Main South Road and can only be seen from below Main South Road.



ANACOTILLA WEIR & IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Item 6 Main South Road, Second Valley

A remarkable attempt to harness the power of the State's most precious resource: water. Garnett Kelly was an extraordinary man, and his ingenuity in utilising the limited sources of water in an Australian environment resulted in this weir and irrigation scheme.



HENRI VAN RAALTE HOUSE

Item 8 Main South Road, Second Valley

Henri van Raalte, Master Printmaker is one of the lesser known artists in South Australia's art history, who emigrated to Fremantle, Western Australia from London at the age of 29. At the time, he was an elected Associate of the Royal Society of Painters, Etchers, and Engravers (ARE).

After living in Perth where Henri taught art classes and exhibited, Henri and his wife Katherine (Kitty) moved with their two sons to Adelaide in 1921; where he took up the position of Curator of the South Australian Art Gallery in Adelaide.

The career move was a disaster, for the new Curator and his Art Gallery Board clashed and he resigned from the position. The family and his printing press moved to the cottage near Second Valley, where happier days were initially spent in printmaking, line etching and socializing with the locals while selling his works interstate. With Kitty as his muse, sketches of her and local neighbours provide an insight into how their life was socialized through drama and card games. The period spent living in Second Valley produced a number of aquatint and multi plate prints, including A Creek in Flood, The Road (a work depicting a neighbouring property, known as Roper's Farm) Eventide, On the Way to Cape Jervis and The Cliff, from the striking Fleurieu coastline. His studies of trees in the area are particularly fine.



MONUMENT TO COLONEL LIGHT

Item 11 Finniss Drive, Rapid Bay

Rapid Bay was named after the ship HMS 'Rapid' that brought Colonel Light and his staff to SA, discovering Rapid Bay en route to Glenelg. Light carved his initials on a large boulder at the location of the memorial.

A plaque was erected in 1948 by the Pioneers Association and represents the acknowledgement of explorer Matthew Flinders' accomplishments leading to the subsequent settlement of South Australia and the district.



SECOND VALLEY FOREST (SITE OF UNEMPLOYMENT CAMP)

Item 17 Forest Road, Delamere

The world's Great Depression at the end of the 1920s was evidenced by rising unemployment in South Australia (15% in 1929 and up to around 33% in 1932). Falling markets and demand for produce in the state resulted in a rapid decline of wheat and wool production between 1926 and 1931, when production rates of wool fell to a third, and wheat production more than halved.

R. F. Williams in his book *To Find the Way – Yankalilla and District 1836-1986* states of the unemployment camp established during the Depression was: 'to provide some work, the Second Valley Government Forest had about fifty men living in tents at the forest, working one day a week for wages -11/6d (about \$1.15) and one day for food.'

The men had previously cleared the site for the Mount Bold Reservoir. During their sojourns in the forest they cut down approximately 1,000 acres of scrub. Late in the 1930s a portion of forest land was subdivided into four small farms, partly cleared, sown to pasture and homes and sheds built. Bert Gray, Jock McDonald, Garth Starling and Clarrie Fowler occupied these blocks.'

There is no remaining evidence of the latter small farms recorded in the 1985 Heritage survey.



SECOND VALLEY FOREST HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX- ONLY BLACKSMITHS SHOP

Item 19 Forest Road, Second Valley

The blacksmith's shop is an artefact left from the original forestry complex, within the Second Valley Forestry Reserve established in 1912.

George Woodroffe Goyder, the colony's Surveyor General, who is credited with having initiated the forestry industry in South Australia, visited Second Valley in May 1859. William Randall, his host and Chairman of the Rapid Bay Council defined an area of Crown Lands for a timber reserve that were gazetted near the existing forestry reserve.

The area was the second Woods & Forests Dept. planting in Adelaide Hills/Fleurieu region – the other being Kuitpo in 1899. J. Small, the first assistant foreman who arrived from Parilla in 1912, took on five men, including members of the Jones' family, who were still actively involved at Second Valley in 1985. Mervin Jones, now retired, was the fourth generation of the Jones family who have consecutively worked in the forest from when it opened in 1912. A.J. (Albert Jones), grandson of Tom who started in 1912, became Foreman in Charge in 1985, with his brothers Reg., Alan, Mervin and son Robert. Another brother Len also worked for the Department of Forests at Mt Crawford Forest.



FORMER S.A. COMPANY HOUSE

Item 26 Jones Road, Delamere

Complex stone building, with corrugated iron roof – possibly built in 2 or 3 stages, on large allotment originally on 31 – 35 acres Part Section 1633 described in Council assessment books as House and garden. When the building was advertised for sale in 1985, there is a mention of an English penny dated 1863 set into a window sill.

One of the early cottages in Bullaparinga, a small settlement that provided a local centre for the agricultural and mining pursuits in the district in the mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Photo courtesy of Lillian & Alan Cole



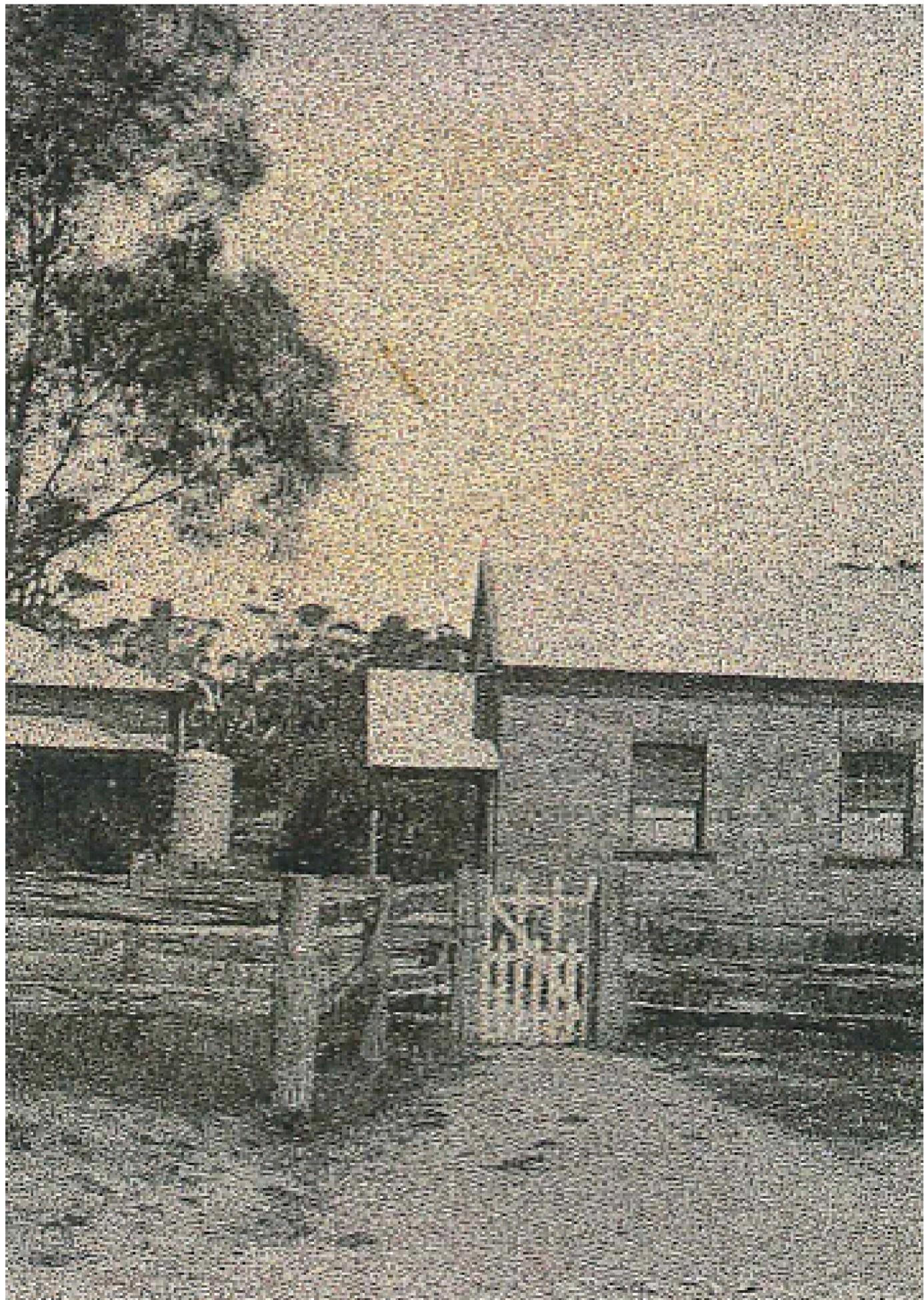
SCHOOL (DELAMARE)

Item 31 Cole Road, Delamere

Williams notes that the first school in Delamere was established around 1861, the same year that a school was built at Second Valley, and had 34 pupils. Early education was a mixture of church and private schooling. The latter was the only source of secular education until 1847, when the South Australian Board of Education was formed, requiring teachers to be licensed. When licensed, private teachers taught in homes or buildings provided by progressive land owners, or in school rooms erected by the Board of Education, which was active in granting aid towards the construction of classrooms and payment of teachers. Parents were expected to contribute to the cost of education and the Board also appointed school inspectors.

A number of churches in the district also provided teaching accommodation and were active in engaging school teachers.

Photo courtesy of Lillian & Alan Cole



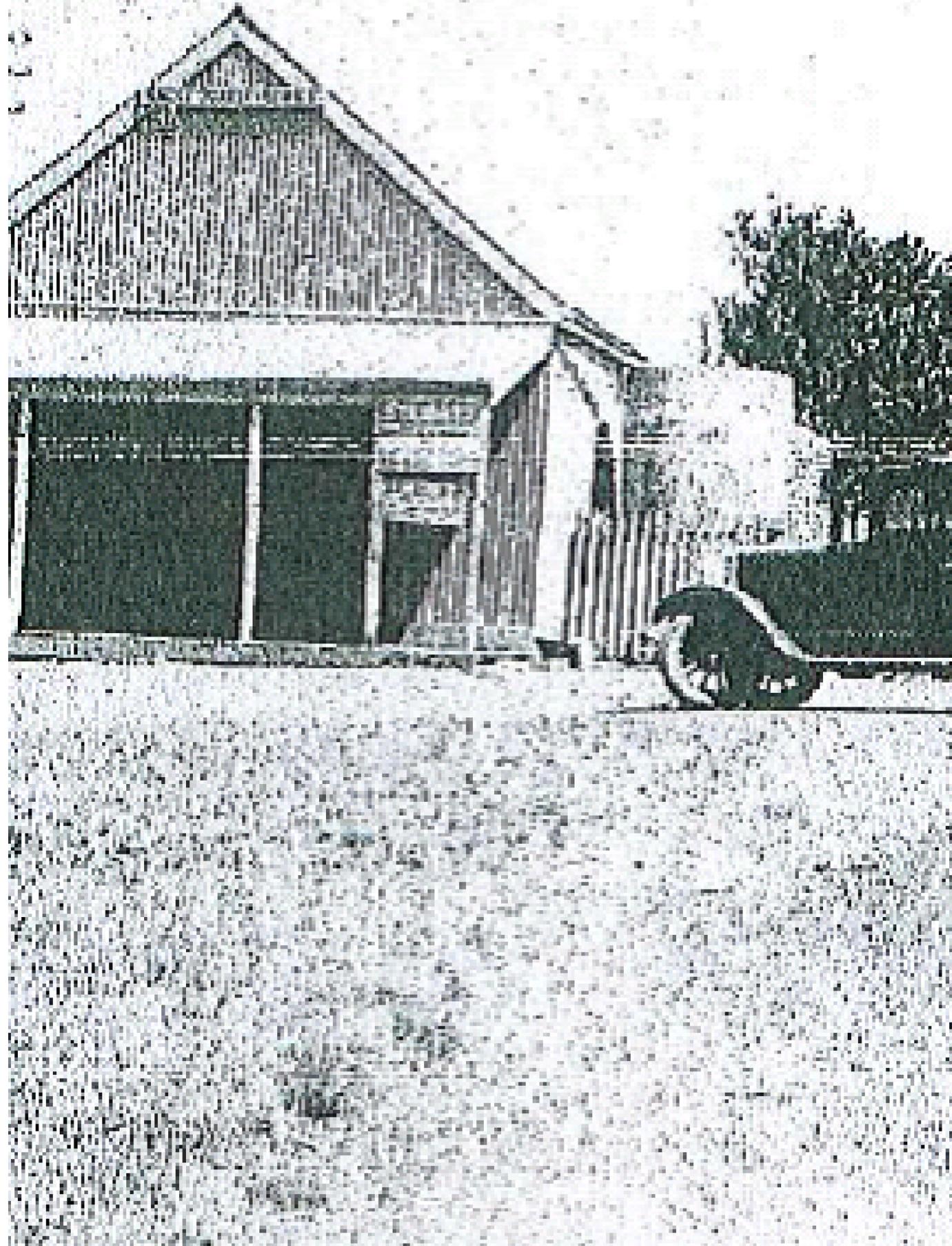
STORE & POST OFFICE- NUMBER THREE

Item 32 Main South Road, Delamere

The store was built in 1886 by George Solomon on Pt Section 1498 – also other buildings included former school building, blacksmith shop, house and stable, gum slab hut, and slaughter house. The store was located in front of a house that had been constructed by George Hall Dick. Solomon had previously been employed as Blacksmith and Carter around 1865-1868 at Talisker Mine, Cape Jervis, and in the following year is recorded as the publican at Silverton township near the mine. After Solomon died in 1895, the store continued as Clayton Stores (being presumably leased from Solomon's daughter, Mabel). In about 1902 Frederick William Clayton, junior, started a branch store at Delamere in 1903 with Samuel Lord as Manager. Samuel Lord married Mabel Maud Solomon, youngest child of George Solomon in 1904.

When Maxwell Alexander Christie, a local lad, returned from World War 1 in 1918, he leased the shop from the Lord family. Subsequently the store included a post office (c.1920) Maxwell (Mac) married Ellen Mary 'Nell' Bennett, a neighbouring family in 1928.

Photo courtesy of Lillian & Alan Cole



ST JAMES ANGLICAN CHURCH

Item 33 Main South Road, Delamere

Built in 1871 on land donated by James Cole. The early part of the church's history surrounds Archdeacon Morse's ministry.

He was described as 'friend, counsellor, comforter and at various times doctor to many'. The church was endowed with an annuity by William Gerrard of Yoho station. The church's opening was attended by Governor Ferguson and Bishop Short.

The building has great aesthetic qualities, but is especially important in its connection with the activities of this Church and Churchmen in the Fleurieu Peninsula. Its building was a sign of the prosperous 1870s – it is therefore a social, religious and economic indicator of the State's history. It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



UNITING CHURCH

Item 34 Yoho Road, Delamere

The church was built on land given by Joel Cole in 1858 and an early church record describes it as being 'near a little cataract surrounded by lovely hills'. A ruin can be seen on the hillside near the church. Communion rails and pews were provided in 1864. During the late 1920s a small hall was added to the church complex.

One of the first Wesleyan churches in the area, built as a result of the movement of Wesleyan lay preachers and class leaders within the district. The building's simple 'chapel' style is a key to understanding the significance of non-conformist religion within early rural settlements in S.A., and also in examining elements of cultural transmission. An important reminder of religious diversity in early colonial South Australia.



HOUSE

Item 35 Yoho Road, Delamere

Two storey stone building recently restored and renovated after standing without a roof from about 1928-30 (the iron roofing had been salvaged during the Great Depression by Roy Mitchell, who lived nearby).

In 1868 Lambert Bawden sold 12-13 acres of Section 1516 for 33 pounds to Dr John Braddock, who had the current two storey building erected. In 1874 the Reverend Morse bought it and subsequently transferred to the Anglican Church to be used for a resident Minister. As this did not happen, it was leased to Thomas Jones, mail contractor until 1897 when the Jones family moved to 'Wayside' in Second Valley. Subsequently, the house was occupied by the family of John Thomas Cant who moved from Yoho Station until he left the District in 1922. In 1927 the home was sold to Roy Mitchell. The home then became a ruin with the roof removed, the walls continued to stand. In 1996 Ron Roach and Susan Hunt purchased and restored the residence.





SUNNYBANK HOUSE

Item 37 Main South Road, Delamere

The farm complex is originally associated with the Bennett family, whose original forebears Aaron and Catherine Bennett and three children arrived in South Australia to settle in 1849 from Dorset, England. After working as a wheelwright in Adelaide and Second Valley, Aaron purchased land from William Randall in the Stockyards locality and built a three roomed slab house with a thatched roof, earthen floor and calico covered windows as his farm house. In 1880 Alfred Aish, Catherine's Bennett's brother, built Sunnybank for the family east of Main South Road. George Bennett, a son, took over the property and added land to the holding until the property comprised 2,000 acres. Like many other settlers, a number of the Bennett family moved to Yorke and Eyre Peninsula or interstate but the property remained in the Bennett family.

The property, in a derelict state, was purchased by Annette Forrest and her life companion, Professor Bill McGrath during the 1970s and extensively restored and adapted by Annette over the ensuing years. At the time of purchase, the buildings had been considered fit for demolition but left to provide shelter for animals on the Bennett land. Annette, who is a descendant of the Cooper family who established the Cooper Brewery at Norwood in 1862 and at Leabrook in 1872, was aided by several friends, including Maurice Woodman, Ross Graves, Brian McMartin, a manager, on restoring the building and in re-establishing and extending the gardens with many fine species of trees, native shrubs, roses and vegetables.



FORMER STALLION HOUSE

Item 38 Yoho Road, Delamere

Originally from Ireland, William Gerrard was, as Loyau points out, 'the pioneer breeder of blood stock in South Australia'. He owned Yoho station, 6,000 acres of freehold land at Rapid Bay and in 1861 began the breeding of thoroughbred horses. The stud was dispersed in 1880 after gaining great recognition. The stallion house was once described by a visitor as being, 'a palace as compared with the domicile for the men folk'.

A unique building that can take pride of place in the history of Australian blood stock breeding and the history of the turf. Gerrard is a figure of gigantic stature in 19th century terms, and this building is a most important reminder of his contribution to the histories of sport and popular social movements in 19th century Australia.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.

CAPE JERVIS FISHERY SITE

Item 45 Fishery Beach Road, Cape Jervis

There are no remnants of the boat sheds and other buildings used by the whalers of the Cape Jervis Fishery, however the site stood directly adjacent to Fishery Creek and extended along the beach front of Fishery Cove. This enabled advantages of the natural shelter to be afforded to small boats and provided a supply of fresh drinking water.

Probably begun as a whale fishery in 1842 by John Haynes, whose other business interests were the Commercial Inn at Port Adelaide and Hog Bay Whale Fishery, Kangaroo Island. Certainly by 1843 the station was well established. The late 1840s saw the whaling catch drop off and by 1851 the fishery was probably abandoned.

The site is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



SILVERTON LODGE

Item 46 Rarkang Road, Silverton

Part of the small village of Silverton established for workers and their families associated with the Talisker mine. John McLeod discovered silver ore nearby and the Talisker mine opened in 1862. In 1870 over 81 children attended school at Silverton and over 300 people lived in the village.

The last known surviving building of the once active settlement of Silverton. The cottage is believed to have been the store-post office. The preservation of this building is essential. Its vernacular construction – and design – give pointers to the type of housing available to miners.

Moreover, it enriches our understanding of South Australia's mining history – one of the main themes of early South Australian history.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



TALISKER MINE SITE RUINS

Item 47 Rarkang Road, Silverton

The Talisker mine site is surrounded by bush and a short distance away from the steep descent to the coast and Fishery Bay. There is little left of this once active mine site apart from the ruins of several buildings and remnants of the mine workings. The buildings were constructed of random stone walling built on solid stone foundations. The foundations of some of the buildings have survived as has a domed powder magazine, the main shaft and several artefacts of the mining process. A comprehensive interpretive sign is provided as well as designated paths for visitors to inspect the historic elements of the mine. Although isolated, the mine site is accessible by an unsurfaced road past the former Silverton Village site, where there are a few holiday cottages, including the Silverton Lodge.

The mine site is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.

Photo courtesy of the State Heritage Branch



DEVONSHIRE FARM LODGE

Item 48 Davey Road, Carrickalinga

Believed to have been built by William Barratt in about 1865 who employed Edwin Davey came to this farm as manager in 1883. Davey at first leased the farm outright in 1903 as a 700 acre farm. With a family of 6 girls and 4 boys, Davey's dairy became one of the largest in the district and produced butter from the 70 to 100 cows kept on the farm. The children were all discouraged to marry by their father who threatened to cut them out of his will if they did.

One daughter disappeared, and two sons Bill and Jack Davey lived in their father's house in their final years.

A modified example of late 19th century dairy farm complex. It shows ingenuity and innovation of some late 19th century farming techniques. Moreover, it is an example of Davey's considerable managerial skills at a time of depressed markets. The sophistication of his farm management, particularly in his main field of dairying, gave him the reputation of an innovator in the district where the industry was on the decline.



ROBERT NORMAN'S PRIVATE CHAPEL

Item 50 Norman Avenue, Normanville

The Chapel building dates from the 1850s. Robert Norman and wife and young son first arrived in SA in 1844, and being the first dentist in the colony practised dentistry from his home 'Belle Vue House' on North Terrace, Adelaide where he lived until his death. The building at Normanville was built as Norman's private chapel and it is reported that the chapel was also intended to provide a family mausoleum. When he died in 1883, his burial however, and that of his wife and son was within the vineyard that grew at the rear of the Chapel on the hillside. Health considerations prevented the internment of the family within the floor of the chapel. At the time, the press reported: 'The remains of the late Robert Norman were removed from his residence Belle Vue House, North Terrace on Thursday afternoon November 1st at 3 o'clock, for internment at Normanville the following day'. As the founder of Normanville, he is noted as a person capable of speaking several languages, being a Shakespearian scholar, possessing a fine tenor voice, and being an accomplished swordsman and billiard player. (Source: Williams, p. 242-243).



BROOKSIDE

Item 52 Smith Hill Road, Yankalilla

An unusual history, for the life of the building began when the shepherd James Smith left the employ of a squatter in the Yankalilla district to seek his fortune on the Ballarat goldfields in Victoria. Returning as a rich man he purchased land and built the house in 1854-6 with the proceeds of his earnings from the gold fields. The property was subsequently sold to Thomas Hardy who later made his fortune producing wine and established the Hardy family dynasty. The property shortly changed ownership and by the time Jenny Deslandes, together with another wealthy heiress Lee Adams, purchased the 34 hectare property in 1974, the building was ruinous.

Both women were notable in that they restored the farmhouse and established a commune. They were practicing Buddhists after leaving privileged wealthy backgrounds in preference for a simpler and more compassionate life. People were welcome to come and share in running the property, which was self-funded from the sale of vegetables and other produce from the commune, according to an interview with the owners in an article in the magazine "Woman's Day" (February 19, 1979). Extensive repairs and restoration of the property resulted in retrieving the building from a fate shared by many stone buildings from the mid-nineteenth century when not occupied.



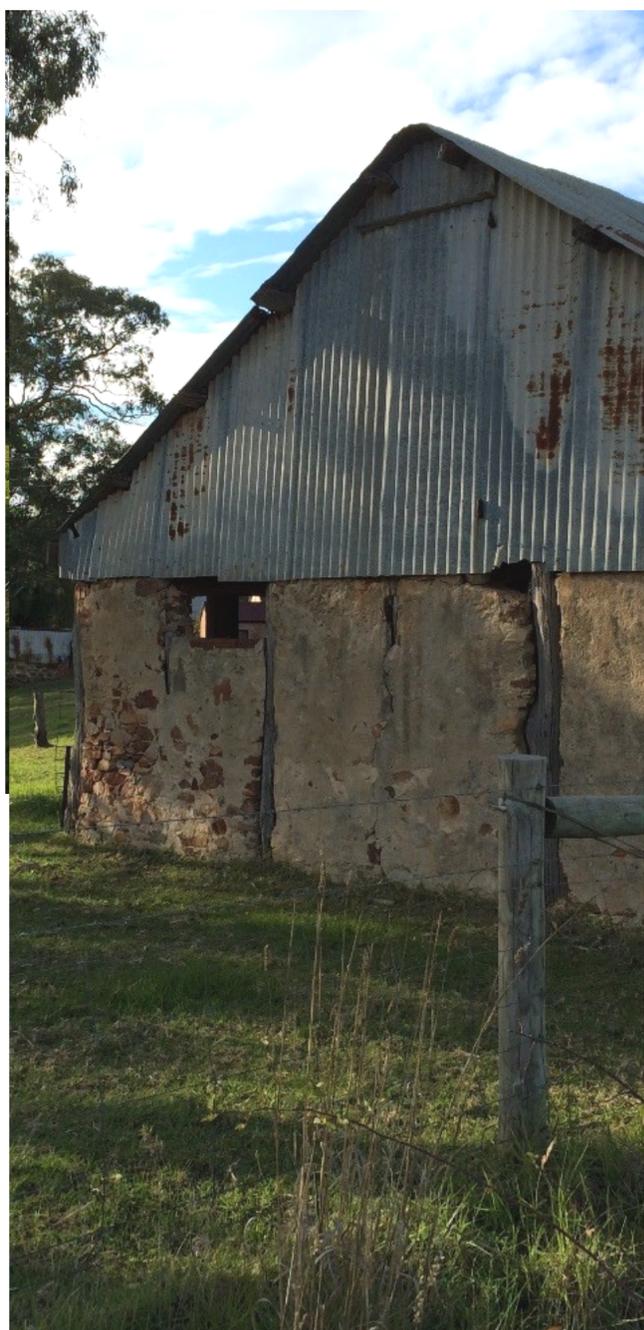


LITTLE BETHEL BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

Item 53 Wattle Flat Road, Wattle Flat

Although identified as a Bible Christian Chapel in the 1985 Survey, the publication Churches of the Fleurieu Peninsula attributes this little church built by Mr and Mrs Charles Symonds to have accommodated Lutheran, Methodist and Salvation Army ministers and laymen. Given the amalgamation of many non-Catholic and C of E denominations ultimately, the overall Christian faith was the distinguishing nature of this building. It was built during the ministry of the Rev. H. Miller in the Yankalilla circuit (1929-1932) by Mr and Mrs Charles Symond, who initially had opened their home at Wattle Flat for house meetings and services of worship. Mr Symond had Little Bethel built and furnished at his own expense. The building is erected on land now part of Mr. R. G. Kibble's farm.

Services began in 1933 and continued until about 1946, when possibly increasing mobility of people made it possible for them to worship at greater distances from their homes.



BOWYER BRICK YARDS COMPLEX

Item 54 Wild Dog Creek Road, Wattle Flat

The Bowyer family carried out over 100 years of brickmaking in South Australia. Henry Bowyer first came to the site at the age of 14. It is believed that Henry Bowyer and his wife Eliza first started making bricks in the early 1860s. By 1878 Henry was described as 'brickmaker, Boord's Flat, Yankalilla'. Initially he dug the clay from the creek bed by hand and puddled it into pug and hand formed the bricks for fitting. The couple had 13 children, and one of their sons, George and his wife Fanny continued making bricks as well as having thirteen children. In turn, their son Walter and his wife Isobel continued the business.

The creek beds contained good quality deep red clay, initially dug by hand and ultimately by a tractor with a scoop. There were significant methodical improvements over time. By 1934 the Bowyers added a large drying shed and new kiln capable of producing 1,000 bricks per day. This production increased in 1957 to 8,000 bricks per day with the acquisition of a brick making machine with several men employed in the process. The kiln was capable of holding 15,500 bricks at a time. An interview with Walter Bowyer in 1985, described the work as hard, back breaking work, and recalled how he used to work 'until the sweat filled his boots'. The bricks from this works were used in construction of many buildings around the district, including providing bricks for the BHP dwellings at Rapid Bay.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.

AGRICULTURAL HALL

Item 56 Main South Road, Yankalilla

Agricultural shows manifested rivalry between Normanville and Yankalilla regarding the choice of venue prior to the construction of the agricultural hall on 4 acres of land, midway between the two settlements, which was purchased for the purpose.

An important aspect of rural life, the Agricultural Hall enabled displays and the sharing of productive methods and machinery to the farming community. The building became the focus of shows, now extended to art shows and other exhibitions related to community interests.

FORMER WISSANGER SCHOOL

Item 58 Main South Road, Yankalilla

This building was erected on its present site in 1859, and was known as Wissanger School. The first teacher was Mrs. Jane Donnen, who had been conducting schools at Yankalilla and Normanville for some years before. The school was built on land given by Septimane Herbert, a local philanthropist, and from bricks donated by Robert Norman of Normanville. A fine example of mid-19th century educational institutions, this building is a key link in Yankalilla's heritage. Further it provides built evidence of South Australian educational history.





FORMER FERGUSON'S MILL

Item 60 Williss Drive, Normanville

Originally the land on which the mill is built was bought, in December 1851, by Joseph Butterworth, the miller. It was then sold through James Hunter to William Ferguson. Hunter and Ferguson built a steam flour mill with a steam cylinder of 11" diameter. A store was also erected on one acre of the land by G.B. Carruthers (Ferguson repurchased this). The mill eventually went to John Cornish and then to the miller H.T. Stacey in 1918. Stacey sold the property the same day to the Bowyers, who replaced the original slate roofing with corrugated iron. The mill was one of a number in the district, the others being Butterworths at Bungala (demolished), Leonard's Mill at Second Valley (now a restaurant and a State Heritage listed item) and Dodd's Mill at Normanville (also demolished). Nearby Normanville became a shipping point for wheat and milled products to the eastern states, particularly during the 1850s Gold Rush in Victoria. With the decline of wheat production the property was used for the production of tannin from wattle bark, an industry utilized between 1880 and 1890 in the district.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



ST PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH & CEMETERY

Item 61 Williss Drive, Normanville

St Peter's Church was built for and by the Irish settlers who came to Yankalilla, Normanville, Second Valley and Rapid Bay; one early arrival being John Clarke who arrived on the "Tam-o-Shanter" in late 1836 to settle at Wattle Flat. As with many early settlers, worship was held in his home before the Church was built, as well as celebrations such as weddings and christenings.

Many of the parishioners walked from Wattle Flat and from Second Valley to Sunday Mass after the church was built, with warm drinks and a picnic breakfast provided by the mothers. Mrs Helen Goldsmith, (now deceased) recalls she sometimes fainted at Mass after having walked 10 miles without food to attend the church service. Sir Robert Daly, the first Governor of South Australia (1862-1888) (and only Roman Catholic to attain that office) who died in office, attended the church when staying with Paddy Coglein on his property next to Yoho Station at Rapid Bay.



THE OLIVES

Item 66 Salt Creek Road, Yankalilla

This State heritage listed building is built of local freestone with sand stock brick porch corner piers, and window surrounds and chimneys. A feature of this house is the porch with round centred arch to the front. The steps and landing are of Willunga slate, the roof of corrugated iron and the windows with fine glazing bars. The Olives was built in 1859-60, as an extension of an earlier dwelling. It became the home of William Sharrad and his families. The Sharrads were part of the first wave of settlement in the Yankalilla district. Mr Sharrad later left the area and died at Norwood in 1893.



APPAKALDREE HOUSE

Item 62 Hay Flat Road, Normanville

Mr Robertson as owner in 1867, began building a house. Local stone from the creek area and within the Big Gorge nearby was carried via horse and dray. A large piece of slate with the words 'Alex Robertson 1877' is reported to have been found behind the stairs in the house, so it appears that Robertson lived at first in a smaller stone hut next to the Pepper tree on the property. The source of water for stock and stables came from a small spring nearby. It is reported that when the spring was cleaned, a large bone was found and identified as a diprotodon bone. The house was owned by the Robertson family for 114 years before deteriorating during the period leading up to ownership by Barry Pitman who began restoration of the building.

BRIDGE (INMAN VALLEY)

Item 77 James Track, Inman Valley

Given the abundance of creeks across the Fleurieu Peninsula, settlement of the Valley occurred in the early 1840s, with pasturing initially carried on Crown land either by squatting or by occupation licence. Farming followed and Inman Valley became a small settlement of church, school, post office and houses. The bridge would have been required as the creek banks became eroded with time and provided a connection to the western side of the small settlement known as Inman Valley. George French Angas, the artist/naturalist who sketched many early scenes of the Fleurieu noted that the 'valleys of the Hindmarsh and Inman also are as fertile in their production as they are beautiful in scenery'.

FORMER SCHOOL

Item 79 Inman Valley Road, Inman Valley

The 1886 stone schoolhouse is situated to the rear of two subsequent buildings, and can be seen from the gateway entrance leading from Inman Valley Road. Inside the stone schoolhouse is a square classroom with paned window, wooden floorboards and corner fireplace. Opposite the door through which the students would have entered is a doorway leading into a sitting room with similar and mirror image fireplace to that within the classroom. An additional two rooms complete the four main rooms comprising the square schoolhouse building and appear to have provided both a kitchen and bedroom to the school room and sitting room (which may have provided an additional teaching area).

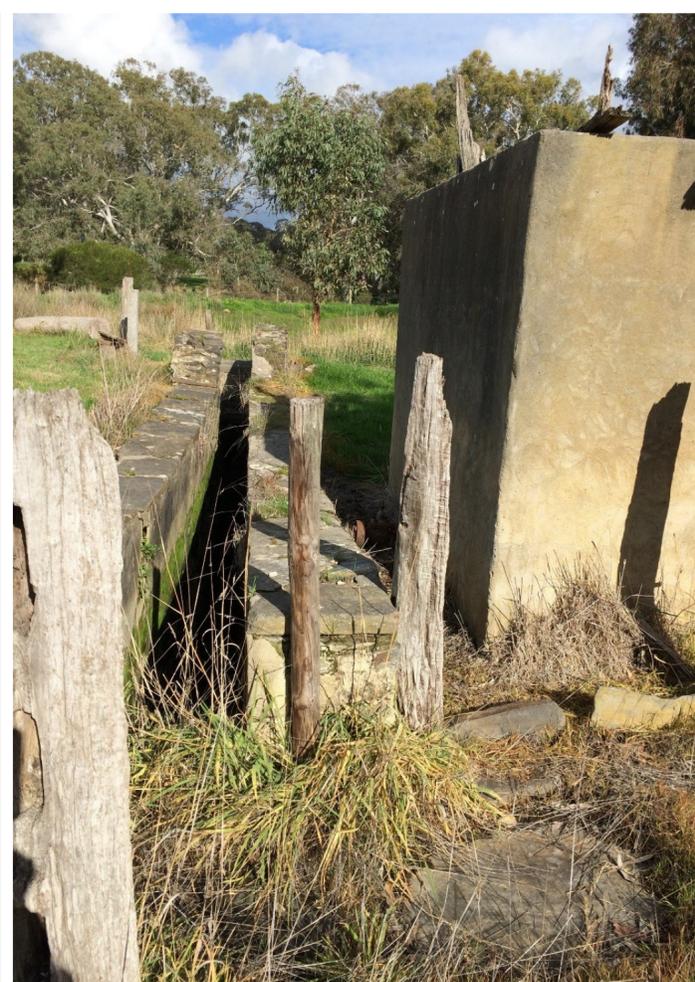
By 1979 the school complex comprised a wooden classroom, a library in the original schoolhouse, a residence for the head teacher and facilities including toilet blocks, tennis court, and asphalted yard. In 1979 there were 14 children at the school, and school records list 591 children having attended the school since it was first opened.

UNITING CHURCH

Item 80 Inman Valley Road, Inman Valley

The book *Churches of the Fleurieu Peninsula* (Lush, p 58) records that 'the church was built in 1871 partly from the stones of an earlier Bible Christian Chapel erected in 1859 at Bald Hills when the latter was demolished. (The earlier Bible Christian church was located in the corner of Mr. Nosworthy's paddock about 200 yards west of a Wesleyan Church in the north east corner of Section 373 Hundred of Yankalilla'.) Originally a Bible Christian Church, the building was constructed on land donated and transferred in 1870 to the Bible Christians by Mr. Isaac Hurrell, Snr. the forebear of the Hurrell family. A Sunday School was also provided. It is interesting to note that around 1880 about 1,000 people from the areas of Inman Valley, Bald Hills, Yankalilla and Normanville moved to Yorke Peninsula and the North, an event that resulted in the closing of many of the original churches in the district.

The church is a fine stone building erected in stages, reflective of the importance of religion in the social and spiritual life of the community and also of economic changes that occurred throughout its continuous history.



TORRENS VALE COMMUNITY SHEEP DIP

Item 86 Treasure Lane, Hay Flat

Built in the 1890s to cater for all the flocks of sheep in the Torrens Vale, Yankalilla area. After the once rich agricultural land of this district lost its fertility through over-cropping, grazing became the major farming operation. South Australia was one of the first Australian colonies to pass laws about the compulsory dipping of sheep, annually, to prevent the spread of diseases.

A most unusual piece of South Australia's heritage which underlines the importance of both rural industries and the ability of rural communities to organize and meet collective needs. There were a few of these dips throughout the State, but not many, if any, are left in such condition.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



THE GULLY HOUSE

Item 88 Parawa Road, Torrens Vale

The Gully House is located on the western side of Parawa Road, heading south. According to a record dated April 1980 held by the Yankalilla Historical Society, Mrs Edith Mitchell, a descendent of the family stated the stone homestead was initially built after 1856, when Mr. Samuel Litheby bought the farm from Septimus Penny. Mrs Mitchell recalled family tradition: 'In the early days, the house was built of mud and slabs, with a large fireplace. The stones were so large, no-one knew how they got them on top.'

Samuel and Maria lived for many years at Torrens Vale. Son George was married to Sarah Hoskin on 8th April, 1875, in the bride's mother's house, Dairy Flat, by the Rev. Read. Samuel then had to build two more rooms on to the front of the house for his stepson to live in.

The farm was covered with trees and they were so thick, that when they were cutting them down, they would fall up against each other, so it was some time before they hit the ground.

A part of local pioneering history, the farmhouse and outbuildings reflect the way of life and the period from the mid-19th century.



BREAD OVEN & COTTAGE RUIN

Item 89 Parawa Road, Torrens Vale

James Biddle and his wife were convinced of settling in this area when talking to W.M. Nosworthy, a Methodist local preacher at Clarendon. Biddle, also a local preacher, bought 110 acres for 330 dollars on 8 May 1855. Initially he pitched tent and camped, then built a wattle and daub dwelling. However, c.1850s, Biddle possibly organised Richard Stone to erect the house of stone with slate roof and rear oven.



TORRENS VALE BAPTIST CHURCH

Item 93 Stone Road, Torrens Vale

This chapel was privately built by Mr Richard Stone for his wife, Eliza in 1867 who came from England to settle in 1852. In 1866 Mr Stone acquired Section 366 Hundred of Yankalilla from a previous owner and would have built the chapel after the date of purchase. People of the area gathered at the chapel for worship services, and all other activities of the Christian community until around 1947 'when Willow Creek and Range Road were developing, so that, once more, the Baptist Chapel became a place of quiet and hallowed memories'.

The building is significant because of its representation of the important role played by religion providing spiritual life and social interaction during the development and establishment of settlement in Yankalilla. It also is significant in the history of the Stone family, who settled in the mid nineteenth century.



HILLSLEY STATION COMPLEX

Item 95 Old Sellicks Hill Road, Sellicks Hill

First known as Myponga Station and taken up by the Everards in the 1840s. Dr Charles George Everard was a member of the South Australian Association and a keen horticulturalist. He rarely practised medicine after arrival in Adelaide but did well out of land development, eventually building 'Ashford' House. His eldest son William was an MP in state parliament and went into pastoralism and settled near Myponga in 1844. In the same year his father CG Everard was running sheep and cattle with Francis Duval at Myponga, and W. Everard. The present homestead dates from their occupation in the 1850s. In the early 1920s Hillsley Station was sold to Maurice Lowe of 'City Meat' who owned it for 50 years and ran it as a cattle station.

Tied to a founding South Australian family and of the utmost importance to the early heritage of pastoral expansion.



FORMER MYPONGA POST OFFICE

Item 98 Pages Flat Road, Myponga

This building is the second (or possibly, third) post office provided on Pages Flat Road and the 1985 state regional heritage survey dates this building from about 1881-1919. R.F Williams' book 'To Find The Way- Yankalilla and District 1836-1986', p.40 states that fortnightly mail deliveries between Adelaide and Yankalilla commenced in 1843, with a Mr Boord of Wattle Flat as postmaster, succeeded later by Henry Kemmiss in 1846 servicing to Cape Jervis. At Myponga Beach a post office was kept in Herb Hewett's home, with the mail carried over Cadd's Hill to and from the Myponga Post Office. It is also mentioned that Thomas Stacey, a boy from the age of ten carried the mail on horseback for many years. As roads became better established the inland mail run resulted in three different locations of a post office for the area, along Pages Flat Road.

FORMER CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Item 99 Pages Flat Road, Myponga

The church is comparatively ornate in its architecture compared with similar churches outside of the towns in the district, having a front crenellated tower and entry porch at the front of a rectangular stone walled nave. The roof was slate tiled originally and the church has four pointed arch narrow windows along the nave walls on either side of the building. Anglican pioneers were early arrivals in the Myponga area as evidenced in the 1846 statistics showing Myponga and Yankalilla as having 97 adult persons, of whom 69 were Anglican. The publication *Churches of the Fleurieu Peninsula* (Lush) records the following:

'The Church replaced an original wattle and daub building used variously for services by the Bible Christians, and after being converted to a shoemaker's shop Mr Chas. Forbes, who kept a post office and eating house nearby (demolished now) gave an acre of land for the church building of which a Rev. Miller was architect and general director. After some delay, several young women in the district, armed with picks and shovels, began to prepare the site. When joined by men, the combined team did in one day what had been hanging fire for weeks.'

The foundation stone of the church was laid on January 30th, 1872 by Archdeacon Marryat.

FORMER MYPONGA BUTTER FACTORY

Item 100 Main South Road, Myponga

The factory was opened officially by Sir Herbert Hudd, Member for Alexandrina, and commenced operations on the 23rd August 1937. Electric power was installed in 1941 and further expansion of building and machinery acquisition enabled the cooperative to increase milk supply and export cheese to Great Britain under the terms of the Federal Government contract during wartime.

The Myponga Factory was awarded First Prize in the Australian Cheese Championships and was awarded First Prize for the best kept factory in South Australia. Extensive alterations were required with the construction of the Myponga Reservoir (opened 1962) involving changes to waste disposal. Changes in production, particularly the introduction of milk transported in bulk in refrigerated tanking to the factory increased the efficiency of delivery and use of milk and cheese making machinery in the following years, with three varieties of cheese – Cheddar, Edam and Gouda produced.

Amalgamation of the Myponga, Jervois and Dairyvale Cooperatives with Dairyvale Metro Cooperative occurred in 1975. As cheese manufacture for the amalgamated cooperatives was transferred to Jervois, the Myponga Factory ceased operations and was sold in late 1980.

A relic of the dairying industry at a time when rural cooperatives were run by the community of dairy producers, and an important building representative of this once essential source of local production of milk and milk products for state and overseas consumption. This is a major feature of the township and attests to the importance of the dairy industry around Myponga during the 20th century.



MYPONGA UNITING CHURCH, HALL & CEMETERY

Item 101 Main South Road, Myponga

Built as the Myponga Bible Christian Church in 1881, it replaced a wattle and daub Union Chapel on the same land, procured by the Bible Christians in 1858 from part of section 521 taken up in 1846 by Alexander Cameron, a Presbyterian settler from Scotland. Ecumenical worship was shared by the Bible Christians and Anglican worshippers in the wattle and daub Union Chapel until 1871. The Anglican Church was given notice from the Bible Christian Church that 'the Union chapel would no longer be available for Anglican services of worship, nor for the day school'.

On the 24th of April 1940 the adjacent Oldfield Memorial Hall was opened, so named to commemorate Mrs H.J. Oldfield, who had served as superintendent of the Sunday School.

The Oldfield Memorial Hall was cleared of debt by voluntary contribution in 1945. During 1949 a kitchen was added to the rear of the hall and is memorialized by a plaque in the wall of the building.



MYPONGA HALL

Item 103 Main South Road, Myponga

The Hall was originally built in 1891. By 1937 Myponga had a school, hall, church and two houses within 200 metres of the Myponga Factory, established by dairy farmers in 1936 as a milk cooperative. The Hall was improved by adding a new front including cloak rooms and entrance foyer, and improved supper room and kitchen.

An important venue for social events, dances and other entertainments for the local predominantly dairying community.

BRIDGE MYPONGA BEACH

Item 105 Myponga Beach Road, Myponga Beach

A timber bridge with timber beams and pylons spanning the Myponga River and linking the predominantly beach houses or holiday homes on either side. This is a rare specimen of a coastal timber bridge that is robustly built and in good condition. Originally built by Mr Schrader, builder of the 1860 jetty, the bridge was rebuilt in 1935 and 1954.



JETTY RUIN MYPONGA BEACH

Item 106 Old Jetty Road, Myponga Beach

Myponga Beach was settled relatively early, with the first settlers including the Hewitt family, who arrived in 1836 and 1837. As coastal shipping was the preferred mode of transportation until the district roads were established later in the nineteenth century, a series of loading jetties along the rocky coastline were provided wherever possible. Myponga jetty was built by Mr Schrader and launched in 1860 with many people flocking to walk on the jetty after its opening by Miss Sally Hewett. The fate of the jetty was subject to intense storm damage, like most of the jetties constructed for coastal shipping along the Fleurieu. The ruins of the jetty provide evidence of its original location.



FARM COMPLEX

Item 107 Myponga Beach Road, Myponga Beach

Charles Thomas Hewett established his farm on the land in 1853. As an early settler, he arrived in the colony with his wife Hannah and eight children in 1839 and proceeded to settle initially in the McLaren Vale area. After his wife's death in 1843 whilst delivering her ninth child, Hewett remarried a widow named Catherine (Kate) Westlake, who bore him five additional children. The family moved to Myponga Beach to farm the land. With the help of his older sons, Hewett built Torr House and by 1854 had acquired a holding of 1,312 acres to farm. Another settler whose son, Thomas, acquired the Hewett farm in 1874, had also settled at Myponga Beach on 300 acres. His name was George Stacey, also a farmer who built a stone cottage for his wife and eight children. The property remains in the Stacey family to this day.



MYPONGA RESERVOIR MONUMENT

Item 112 Reservoir Road, Myponga

The building of the Myponga Dam was a major project reflecting the effect of population growth on state resources, and demonstrates the capacity of the Engineering and Water Supply Department to manage the provision of infrastructure through partnership between public and private engineering skills.

Construction at a cost of approximately 10 million dollars occurred between the mid-1950s and 1962. The South Australian governor opened the dam on the 8th November 1962. At full capacity, the water area covers 280 hectares including Lovely Valley Settlement.

MYPONGA RESERVOIR

THE HON. SIR THOMAS PLAYFORD G.C.M.G. M.P.
PREMIER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

THE HON. G. PEARSON M.P.
MINISTER OF WORKS

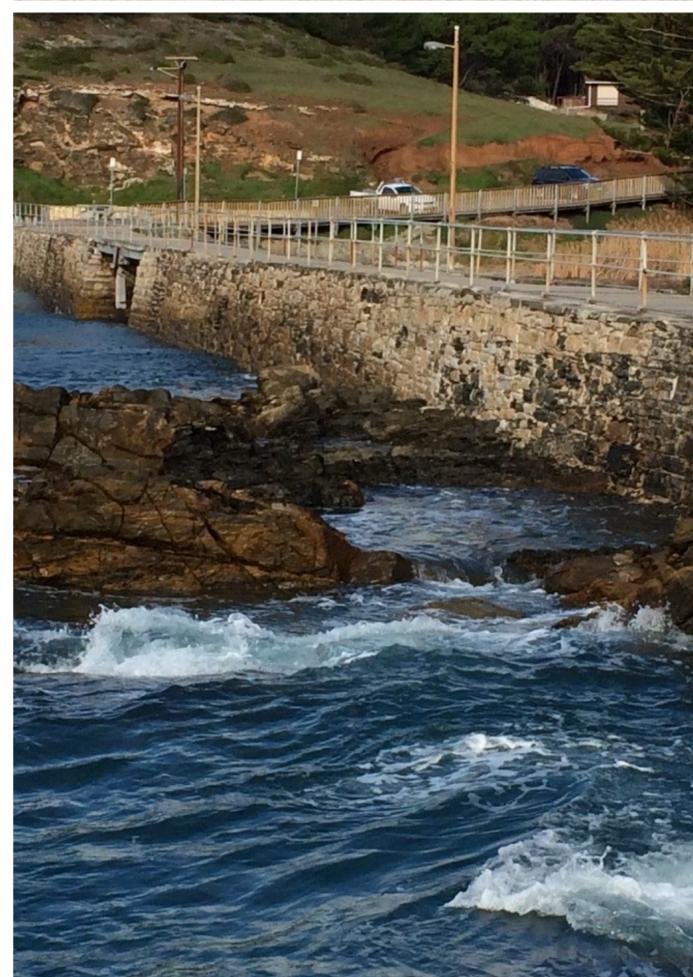
J.R. DRIDAN C.M.G.	-	-	ENGINEER - IN - CHIEF
W.M. ANDERSON	-	-	DEPUTY ENGINEER - IN - CHIEF
A.H. CAMPBELL	-	-	ENGINEER FOR WATER SUPPLY
W.G.J. BATES	-	-	ENGINEER FOR DESIGN
G.G. POOLE O.B.E.	}	-	ENGINEERS FOR CONSTRUCTION
C.E.F. JACOB			
F.E. ELLIS	-	-	ENGINEER FOR SURVEYS
D.E. MARTIN	}	-	RESIDENT ENGINEERS
G.R.A. SKINNER			
J.R. WRIGHT	-	-	SECRETARY

SECOND VALLEY FORESHORE COMPLEX

Item 114 Finnis Vale Drive, Second Valley

The harbour infrastructure includes stone walling, traces of a former railway that serviced a goods-shed, short jetty and stone bridge (Item 115). The second Valley coastal cliffs that surround and are within the small harbour area are state heritage listed for their significant geology. They are described as excellent exposures of the complex tectonic evolution of the Adelaide Fold Belt and provide a rare opportunity to access what is mostly inaccessible examples of coastal and Mount Lofty Ranges structural features associated with the early Palaeozoic Era (approximately 500 million years ago) Subsequent geological history is indicated by debris from the Late Palaeozoic glaciation and recent coastal features. The Second Valley Seawall, Causeway, Bridge and Jetty is a rare complex on the Fleurieu Peninsula and were State Heritage listed in 1998.

The stonework is from 1855 with the jetty constructed in 1910. The structures represent a time in South Australia's early maritime, agricultural, industrial and mining heritage from between 1840s-1860s and early 20th century.



BRIDGE SECOND VALLEY BEACH

Item 115 Finniss Vale Drive, Second Valley

Built in 1856-1857, the stone bridge is one of many historic features of the Second Valley foreshore, where sea wall, causeway, jetty and path to the now removed boat houses comprised a small port for supplies and passengers to and from the surrounding farms and the Second Valley township (formerly known as Randalsea, and Finniss Vale respectively).

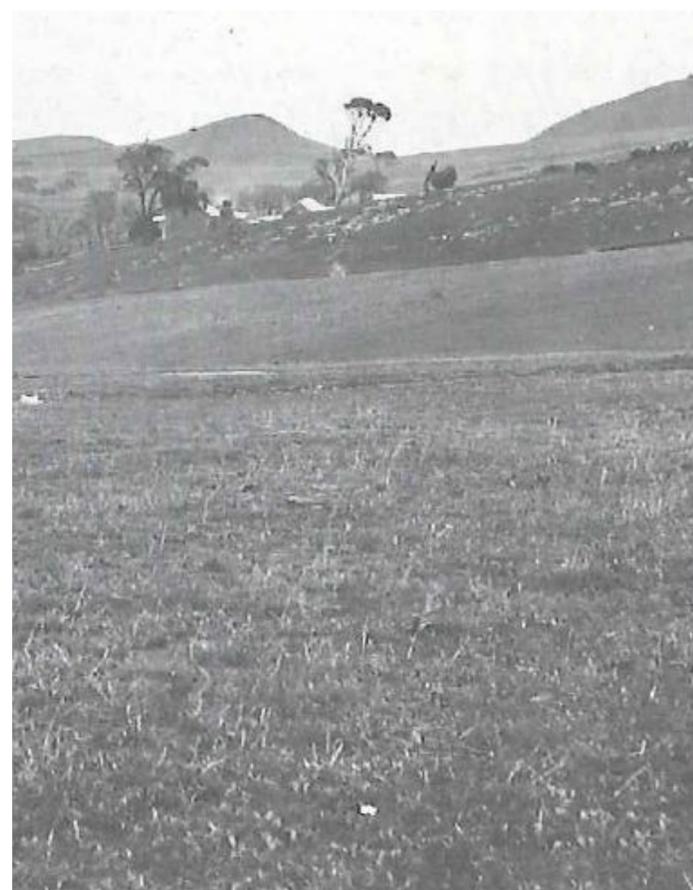
The stone arches and walling of the bridge are attributed to a Mr Campbell, who built the structure for the sum of £160. Tree logs were laid on the stone work and infilled with earth to bear the weight of traffic over the bridge. The original post and rail fence providing some protection for pedestrians was replaced much later, by a stone parapet wall, built in 1989. The concrete ledge beneath the arch of the bridge provided local children with a spot for catching yabbies from the Parananacooka River. Of note, an ingenious pump was placed by the weir adjacent the bridge to supply water to a Council tank on the upper reserve 300 metres away. (Source:R. Blum (2013) 2nd Ed. Second Valley Sawmills, Holidays and Boat Sheds).

FORMER RANDALL'S HOUSE

Item 116 Finniss Vale Drive, Second Valley

Upon arriving in the colony in December 1846, William Randall engaged in land and mining speculation. After losing money from mining investments, he and his family moved to Second Valley in 1850 to amass a large amount of land, including a number of sections purchased from the South Australian Company. On section 1565, he built a small homestead facing the sea, with numerous outbuildings including a two-storey dairy. While many of the buildings were demolished, four of the original rooms of the homestead were retained and restored during the 1930s when the property was owned by Lionel Grundy.

Photo courtesy of R.F. Williams.



PALM HOUSE

Item 117 Finniss Vale Drive, Second Valley

William Randall built Palm House as a second residence on Lot 4 of the Randalsea township. Soon after it was associated with James Hackett, brewer in 1858. He lived there until 1866 when the owner of the Mill, James Leonard, purchased the property and established a bakery in the lower level of the house. In 1880 the building was sold to Samuel Shillabeer, farmer.

In 1918 Mrs Rose Jones bought the property and established a boarding house until her death in 1923. Between 1916 and 1923 Mrs Jones was busy at Palm House accommodating workers from the Junction North Broken Hill North Mine Company, which had established a timber mill near the beach. Meals cost one shilling per sitting or one pound a week with the cost of accommodation extra.

The productive garden included many fruit trees and later a large vegetable garden for the kitchen. Other uses of the building included a blacksmith shop, before becoming a private residence.



FORMER RANDALSEA SCHOOL

Item 118 Finnis Vale Drive, Second Valley

The Second Valley School was built in 1861, with the first teacher being E.J.Catlow. He also acted as Trustee for the Finnis Vale Wesleyan Church but after attending a 'theatrical performance' was requested to resign by the Wesleyans.

The former school is located on a rocky prominence on the southern side of the road to Second Valley beach. The large rectangular whitewashed building with side wall windows provided a school house for the children living in the Randalsea settlement otherwise known as Finnis Vale and Second Valley. Nearby marble deposits on section 1564 provided the stone for the building. Later, a school residence was provided on the hillside overlooking the school in 1884 on land originally designated a government reserve.



HENRY JONES COTTAGE

Item 119 Finnis Vale Drive, Second Valley

The cottage is believed to have been constructed on 76 acres of land around 1846 and owned by Henry Jones. Built of stone and of simple rectangular form this house has a central front door with window on either side. A large stone chimney is built into an end wall and the roof is of corrugated iron. Difficult to see from the road, this house is situated on the lower side of Finnis Vale Drive.

Photo courtesy of Ron Blum



GUMSLAB

Item 121 Gamlen Place, Second Valley

This basic structure is of simple rectangular form built of gum slab walls and corrugated iron roof. This structure demonstrates the building techniques of early settlement when local trees provided split logging for walling. The roofing may have replaced initial thatching although corrugated iron was used during the 1850s in the colony, being shipped out from England.

A good example of early vernacular architecture when materials at hand were used.



RANDALSEA COTTAGE

Item 123 Gamlen Place, Second Valley

A small rectangular building constructed of stone with steep corrugated iron hip roof and front verandah. A stone chimney is positioned on the end wall and two 8 paned windows and central door face the front. The building has been reroofed with small additions in corrugated iron cladding and is situated north-west of the former store dwelling within the closely knit group of buildings forming the former village of Randalsea at Second Valley.



HOUSE (FORMER FINNISS VALE HOTEL- RESTORED AFTER FIRE)

**Item 124 Gamlen Place, Second
Valley**

Originally two-storey, the hotel was one of 22 pubs along South Road between Adelaide and Cape Jervis.

Under somewhat mysterious circumstances, the hotel burnt down in 1925. At the time the hotel belonged to the Walkerville Brewery and was leased to Mr A.A.(Bert) Edwards MP, who two years later transferred the licence to the Victor Hotel and left the township bereft of its hotel. After the fire, the ruins were sold and converted into a single storey dwelling. Devoid of a second storey, the existing building is now a private residence.

Source: Ron Blum



FIRST SECOND VALLEY STORE

**Item 125 Gamlen Place, Second
Valley**

The original section of this building is constructed of stone and is a simple rectangular design. Although more recent additions to the side of the house have altered the original form, the basic structure still remains. There is evidence of a store sign on the side of the building, consistent with store signage in the 19th and early 20th century. A gumslab hut is included on the property, a relatively rare survivor of typical early construction in the district.



BRIDGE PARANACOOKA RIVER

Item 127 Gamlen Place, Second Valley

The Bridge over the Parananacooka River is part of the main road in Second Valley where the village of Randalsea was established. An arched stone bridge best viewed from below as the stone construction is not evident given the metal guard railing at road level.

The bridge was probably constructed for the original road, which was established following the settlement of South Australia in 1836 when Colonel Light landed at Rapid Bay and considered the valley floor as ideal land to settle, given the water supply.



FORMER RANDALSEA SCHOOL HOUSE

Item 129 Caslake Close, Second Valley

Built following funds raised by the 1860 public subscription and assistance by the state, the school functioned in Second Valley from 1861 to 1956, and is now a private dwelling. The first teacher at Second Valley was Edward James Catlow who arrived in South Australia in 1855. Mrs Catlow assisted him by giving needlework and singing tuition and the multi-skilled Edward combined teaching with librarian duties as well as conducting an adult class after school hours. Children came from neighbouring farms but were often absent at times of harvest.



SECOND VALLEY HALL

**Item 130 Finnis Vale Drive,
Second Valley**

The Institute Hall was built by 1923 and opened by Captain Hudd MP, the same year.

Cutting and carting of local stone for the Hall was carried out by Mr. Ben Coad, bricklaying of bricks from Bowyer's brickworks by Charlie Roads, carpentry and plastering and painting by Alf Roads, at a cost of 849 pounds 12 shillings and ten pence.

It provided a venue for the Institute, which was established much earlier in the town, dating from 1865 when a meeting was called by John Leonard from the flour mill to consider the formation of a "Mutual Improvement Society" in the interests of improving the social and educational life of the community at Second Valley.

CORNER GALLERY

Item 131 Main South Road, Second Valley

A small nineteenth century rectangular building constructed of stone with gabled corrugated iron roof, central door and two six paned side windows. There is also a stone house of traditional form, associated with the store, adjacent this building.





FLORENCE'S GUEST HOUSE

Item 132 Main South Road, Second Valley

Described as a ruin in 1985, the building has been restored and added on to in a manner that retains its large right angle building form, with windows and doors installed in what were openings in the stone walls when originally researched in 1985.

This building now forms part of a larger accommodation complex, with units built using traditional materials and proportions.

LEONARD'S MILL COMPLEX

Item 133 Main South Road, Second Valley

The mill was erected on the bank of the River Parananacooka in 1849. The mill, first owned by James and John Leonard, was sold to W.H. Roper in 1877. The mill ground wheat until around 1890 when it was geared over to the production of chaff and grinding wattle bark before it finally closed. Now converted to a gallery/restaurant, the building is an important reminder of early production of grain and flour that supplied the growing colony.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



NORMANVILLE JETTY

Item 134 Esplanade, Normanville

This is the third jetty built at Normanville, an early port (1865). In 1948 a fierce storm lashed the coastline and caused substantial damage to the Normanville jetty. Repairs were carried out in 1953, by strengthening the seaward end, but two or three years later a storm washed away the centre portion.

The jetty remained in this state until 1974, when the Harbours Board issued an ultimatum to the Yankalilla Council to carry out immediate repairs or the jetty would be removed. Under this threat the local community raised a petition with hundreds of signatures requesting the Council to repair the jetty. Thus work was commenced and “the land end portion of the jetty was repaired and two bays were added to form a short promenade jetty, which provides a platform for anglers and shade for visitors during the summer season” (from *To Find the Way*). The seaward end of the jetty was removed.

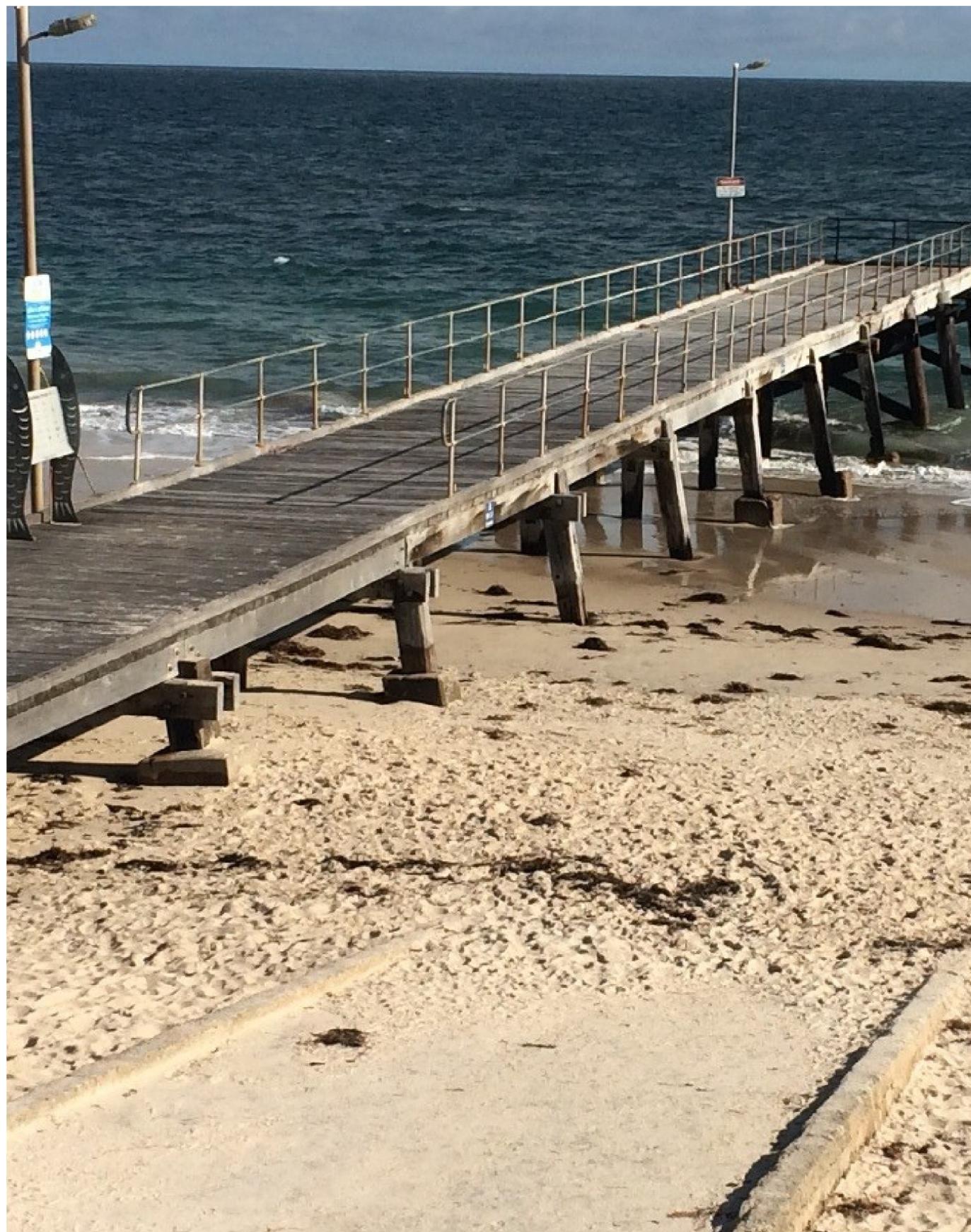
Source: Margaret Morgan - Old Normanville



BUTTERWORTH HOUSE

Item 136 Jetty Road, Normanville

The Butterworth family was an early pioneering family who built and ran a mill to process the early production of grain in the district. The dwelling originally was flanked by buildings associated with Butterworth’s endeavors, namely grain stores, now demolished since 1985. A railway was provided to transport the grain from grain stores to the jetty for shipping.



PEPPERTREE COTTAGE

Item 138 Jetty Road, Normanville

Patrick and Ellen Hefferon and one son and seven daughters came out from Cork, Ireland, on the *South Sea* in 1855. They arrived at Port Adelaide and made their way down to Normanville. Possibly residing in the cottage as early as 1857.

With them on the *South Sea* were other Irish families who also came to Yankalilla or Normanville: the Dahill, Kearney, and Sheehan families. When Patrick Hefferon died in 1881, his daughter Bridget Nielson inherited the property. Bridget and her husband Carl moved into the house about 1885. Carl Nielson worked as a labourer, sold dairy produce and fished.

FORMER MAILSTOP & COACHING STATION

**Item 140 Herbert Street,
Normanville**

The building is believed to be the former mail stop and coaching station, with the reputation of being Normanville's oldest surviving dwelling. Moreover, local belief has it that it was the coaching stopover on the Adelaide-Cape Jervis coach route and was the repository for the mail. There is also a building in the main street of Yankalilla that is reported to have been a post office.



FORMER COURT HOUSE, POLICE STATION & GAOL

Item 141 Main Road, Normanville

The first portion of this structure is believed to have been built by B. Sykes & Co. in 1855 and opened in 1856.

At that stage the building housed police station and courthouse, staffed by two constables (Troopers Berrill and Toole) and three horses. This police presence was responsible for the western Fleurieu Peninsula area. Local tradition has it that a horse was kept saddled 24 hours of the day and tied to the hitching rails out the front of the police station, ready to ride.

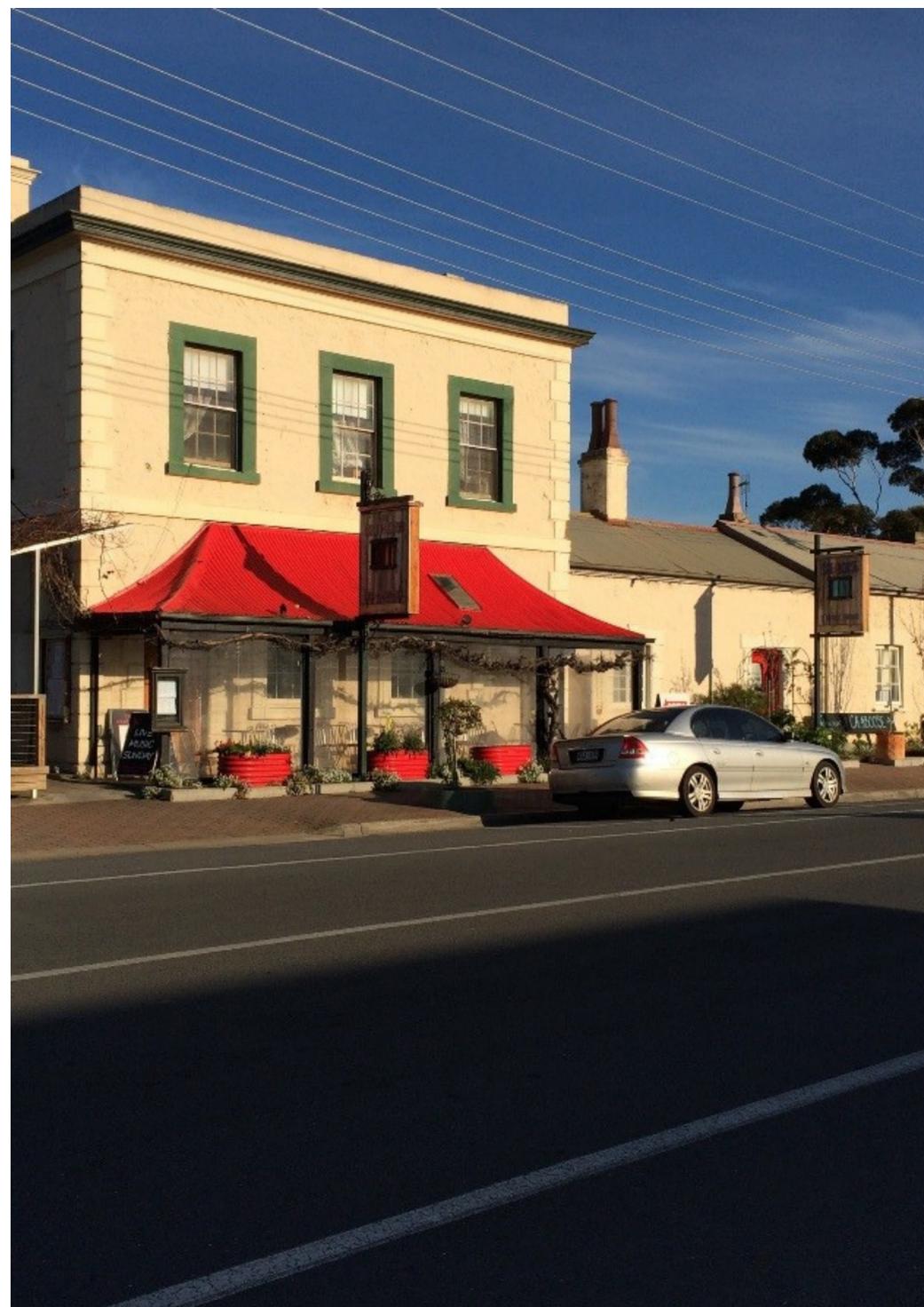
In 1863 a two storey building was constructed as post office, telegraph station, and registry office for births, marriages and deaths. The single storied part of the earlier building was occupied when Troopers Berrill and Toole transferred from Willunga Police Station as unmarried officers to be housed in the police station, and it appears that later married police lived in a cottage in the rear street. The complex is interim listed on the State Heritage Register.



NORMANVILLE HOTEL

Item 144 Main Road, Normanville

This was one of the first buildings built in 1851 by Robert Norman, the founder of Normanville township. By the early 1850s Robert Norman, the dentist of North Terrace Adelaide owned approximately 800 acres in the area. Although the plan of the township on his original purchase of section 1014 is dated 1857 he sold a number of allotments before this. Nearby, lots 14 and 15 were acquired by the Crown to construct the court house and police station complex. During the early years of settlement the hotel catered for travelers and settlers as well as providing a venue for the first local district council meeting.



DUNSTALL COTTAGE

**Item 147 Main South Road,
Normanville**

In 1884 the land on which this cottage stands was bought from John Fowler by William Mitchell, who owned the Normanville Hotel. The cottage, probably built by Fowler some-time around or after 1850, became known as the Dunstall cottage, for Dunstall lived in the cottage with his wife and 10 children from 1920 to the 1950s. There were outbuildings for the children to sleep in as the cottage comprises of 2 main rooms and a kitchen within the rear skillion section of the cottage.

The cottage is located in Bungala Park by Bungala River at the junction of Main South Road and Main Road, Normanville.

YANKALILLA RSL HALL (FORMER WESLEYAN CHURCH)

**Item 151 Main South Road,
Yankalilla**

The Wesleyans were active within the district shortly after initial settlement and many small Wesleyan chapels were built in isolated areas for the benefit of the settlers and their regular worship.

This church by comparison with similar early churches of the same period, is large and is built on block 1037.

In 1952 the Church was sold to the Yankalilla branch of the RSL for 900 pounds.

The Wesleyan cemetery at the rear of the building is State Heritage listed.



FORMER MANSE

Item 153 Main South Road, Yankalilla

The former manse, now a private home, was built some time before 1864 after Septimane Herbert sold allotment 4 of his Wissanger township to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in 1861. A story in the Register newspaper in 1864 reported that a baby boy, about nine or ten days old, was abandoned on the doorstep of the "Wesleyan Mission House". Reverend Wilson was the minister at the time and his wife looked after the baby for a while.

After the Bible Christian and Wesleyan churches united in 1900 to become the Methodist Church, this house was preferred rather than the Bible Christian manse (i.e. the manse behind the Uniting Church north of the main road) and it continued to be used as the Methodist manse up to 1959.



FORMERLY TRENOWETH

Item 155 Main South Road, Yankalilla

The house is representative of the growth of Yankalilla as a district centre during the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is one of a number of larger dwellings that complement the many small cottages within the settlement that were constructed in the first phase of settlement between 1836-60.



HOUSE

**Item 156 Main South Road,
Yankalilla**

A stone building with two asymmetrical brick chimneys, central front door with window on either side with rendered quoins. A front verandah shelters the main entry area with the exception of the eastern rendered hip extension from the main east-west gable corrugated iron roof.

The fencing is a picket fence of alternate height pickets.

CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH

Item 156 Main South Road, Yankalilla

This church (the nave with small apse) was opened on the 9th July, 1857, with some 200 people present, by Augustus Short, the first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide. The building cost three hundred pounds.

During the latter part of the 20th century the church gained much publicity over the appearance of a wall stain in the form of the Virgin Mary and attracted pilgrims to view the interior wall of the church. Miracles of healing have been claimed during the Reverend Nutter's ministry. Consequently, a small shrine to the Virgin Mary was provided in the church grounds for passive meditation.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



FORMER CHRIST CHURCH DAY SCHOOL

Item 159 Main South Road, Yankalilla

The building shows the importance of church run day schools to local rural communities. In fact, it gives a clear picture of the environment in which such educational facilities were provided. Further, it is a key part of Yankalilla's heritage environment.

It is listed on the Register of State Heritage places.



HOUSE

**Item 160 Main South Road,
Yankalilla**

A modest four roomed stone cottage with skillion rear, with a pitched roof over the main front rooms, and sloped roof over the skillion section. The building has the typical design common to these mid nineteenth century cottages of a central door and two paned windows on either side of the front door, each opening defined by surrounding brick quoining.



HOUSE

Item 161 Main South Road, Yankalilla

Believed to have been built and occupied by Thomas Roads, a local builder responsible for a number of buildings constructed in his time in Yankalilla. The date of the cottage can be fixed to 1859-1860, given the rate assessment of 1860, which lists

Richard his son as owner prior to Thomas being listed as owner of the land section. Richard was a local road maker according to historical records.



UNITING CHURCH

Item 162 Main South Road, Yankalilla

This Church was built as the second Bible Christian Church in Yankalilla, for the Bible Christians worshipped in Yankalilla township from around 1856. It is recorded in the Churches of the Fleurieu Peninsula that Mrs Roberts, the wife of Reverend Roberts, who was the superintendent minister at Willunga, had received donations from the congregation towards the cost of the first Bible Christian Chapel church. Her efforts to raise funds included preaching to the locals from a bullock dray.

In 1866 Yankalilla became a separate Bible Christian Circuit and as the population grew the first Chapel became too small. The current Church was built in 1878-9 with the first worship held in 1879. Lime for the building was burnt at Myponga Jetty and the stone carted from Myponga Jetty and the Gorge. When built, it was described as being 'the neatest Church in the district.'



HOUSE

Item 163 Main South Road, Yankalilla

One of the oldest surviving dwellings in Yankalilla and a pointer to how town families (in rural situations) lived in the late 19th century. The house was built at a time of prosperity and expansion throughout rural areas. An integral part of Yankalilla town's heritage environment and possibly linked with the former Institute, its neighbouring building.



FORMER INSTITUTE

Item 164 Main South Road, Yankalilla

The spread of workmen's institutes through the state provided access to education for workers generally during the 19th and early 20th century and provided opportunities for self education. It appears the Institute housed the Yankalilla library from 1908 onwards and had around 40 members at a time when members rode horseback from as far away as Cape Jervis to pick up their books. Later the library moved to a back room of the Institute that had been used by visiting dentists. Mrs Olive Newman started working in the library in 1944, and continued as librarian for 30 years at a yearly pay of fifteen pounds. The library closed in 1977 when Mrs Newman retired.



FORMER MANSE (SECOND)

**Item 165 Main South Road,
Yankalilla**

Freedom of worship was one of the main tenets of the Wakefield settlement scheme when the SA colony was first established in 1836.

The former manse reflects the importance and diversity of Christian religious faith, particularly the non-conformist Bible Christians, in the early settlement of the district, and the rapid settlement of the Yankalilla township between the 1850s and 1860s during a 'boom' period.

The building also is evidence of the stone cottages built during the period, often replacing temporary slab timber huts constructed initially as settlers came to the area.

Collectively, buildings in the township surviving from the 1850s-1860s contribute to an appreciation of the methods of masonry construction and the lifestyle of the occupants at the time.

PLANT NURSERY

Item 166 Main South Road, Yankalilla

James Smith probably built the house in 1894, when he retired from Brookside (refer to item 52 for Brookside information) and moved into Yankalilla.

James Smith and his wife Agnes arrived from Scotland on the *Baboo* in 1848 and settled at Wattle Flat. In 1852 James went to the Victorian Goldfields, where he did well, sending his earnings back to Agnes, who purchased land.

James and Agnes subsequently built their home, "Brookside", completed about 1864, which was a substantial residence for those times. James was a

Justice of the Peace as well as a Councillor and was Chairman for two periods. Agnes Smith died at Brookside in 1889. James' second wife was Caroline, widow of William Caudle. About 1894 James and Caroline moved from Brookside to this cottage. James Smith died in 1905 at the age of eighty and was buried in the Yankalilla cemetery.



HOUSE

Item 167 Main Road, Yankalilla

Nestled behind a tall hedge, the cottage was built circa mid-late 19th century of stone, with brick quoining and hipped corrugated roof. The roof may possibly cover original shingles. A skillion addition to the cottage provides extra space in the dwelling, at the rear. The property abuts the Bungala River on the southern side of Main South Road.



YANKALILLA HOTEL

Item 168 Main South Road, Yankalilla

According to the National Trust notes the hotel was built in conjunction with the major settlement of Yankalilla in the 1850s by Grose and Sands. It continued to be a watering spot on this main road to the south.

Hotels have played an important role in the development of transport networks and as a central community meeting place. The Yankalilla Hotel was very well known because of its proximity to the major road and has been a landmark and stopover for tourists and travellers.



HOUSE

Item 175 Main Road, Yankalilla

In 1856 Heathcote, one of the early purchasers of land in the township of Yankalilla sold a two acre allotment on the south side of the main road to a young Scotsman, William Wood. This two acre allotment included the land which is now 66 Main St, but also 68 and 70 Main Street.

Wood was a stonemason, and so it is quite likely that he built this house soon after buying the land. By 1857 he was renting the house to Dr McIntyre, and in the 1860s he rented it to Dr Stedman, and later to Dr Parkins. The house was quite a substantial building for the time, as is shown by the rate assessment of £25 in 1857. In 1862 Wood married Agnes Oliver of McLaren Vale, and they had 4 children while they were living at Yankalilla. At some time between 1872 and the end of 1876 Wood and his family moved to Port Pirie, where Wood was a storekeeper.



HOUSE

Item 181 Michael Street, Yankalilla

The cottage is on section 1181 granted to Henry Kemmis on the 5th June 1842, when he arrived in Yankalilla in the same year, becoming the first land owner to take up residence. In 1854 he sold part of the land to his future son-in-law John Wordsworth Heathcote. In 1867 Heathcote sold 2 acres to John Sheehan. This land was between Michael Street and Malakoff Street, but not fronting onto the main road. Sheehan held the property until his death in 1898 and his wife Mary continued to live there until her death in 1901. On her death, the property passed to her two sons, John Jr. and Michael.

John Sheehan was an Irish Catholic immigrant, who had married Mary Pyne and they had a son named John. They were in Yankalilla by 1856, as their daughter Ellen was born there in April 1856. Ellen only lived for four months, but they successively had two sons (Michael b.1858 and William b.1861). William died when only 8 years old. John, Mary and their surviving sons lived in Yankalilla all their lives and died there.



HOUSE

Item 182 corner Main Street & Malakoff Street

Associated with Sister Mary McKillop, canonized in 2010. The cottage was rented as the first Catholic convent and school outside of Adelaide, being established the year after the Order of St Joseph was formed to provide Catholic education in October 1867.

Two sisters of the new order (also known as the Josephites) who were first sent to Yankalilla were Mary Wright (Sister Clare) and Julia Fitzgerald (Sister Francis of the Five Wounds) – both acolytes having not formally taken their vows. They were the first of many sisters sent to Yankalilla to teach children in the district and the school was an early example of a growing number of country schools subsequently founded by the Order in South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales.

The cottage provided temporary residence for the sisters, but there is no evidence that the proposed school building was ever completed. They were busy, not only involved in teaching but also with visiting the sick, and participated in church services and devotions.

The closure of the school in 1874 may have been part of a more widespread trend in the area. The years from 1850 to 1868 had been a boom period, with Yankalilla becoming one of the five major towns in the colony. The increasing population was reflected in the building of churches and schools. By the late 1860s however, the boom was over. Declining wheat yields made life difficult in the late 1860s for small farmers, compounded by the opening up of lands in the mid north and Yorke Peninsula where people migrated in the hope of better crops. Nevertheless the tiny Yankalilla School retains the distinction of being the ‘first country experiment’ of the Order.



MANNA FARM

Item 183 Main South Road, Yankalilla

So named because of the number of Manna gums on the property.

On 15th June 1842 Henry Kemmiss purchased a land grant in survey ‘D’ of 90 acres, and began the building of Manna Farm. The family lived in a transportable wooden house while the present farmhouse was built.

Probably the earliest stone building in the Yankalilla area and a survivor from the earliest period of land grants in South Australia. A most significant item for the region and the State.





BUNGALA HOUSE

Item 185 Main Street, Yankalilla

This is a large property with a long rubble stone wall to the street. The building complex is approached from two access points road servicing a curved driveway in front of the main house. A large house with stone construction, this residence has sixteen rooms with walls eighteen inches thick. A verandah covers the entrance way, supported by wooden posts and the front door is flanked by two large leadlight panels. Numerous stone outbuildings surround the house, including a barrel vaulted, stone two-storey building at the rear of the building with courtyard and arched wall. The house has grown from the early section, believed to have been built around 1860. The stables at the rear are on a separate title but originally were part of the Bungala complex.

The house is important for its connections with the Butterworths and their early milling trade and for the Grahams and their forays into society. The house was, and still is, the centrepiece of Yankalilla township's heritage.

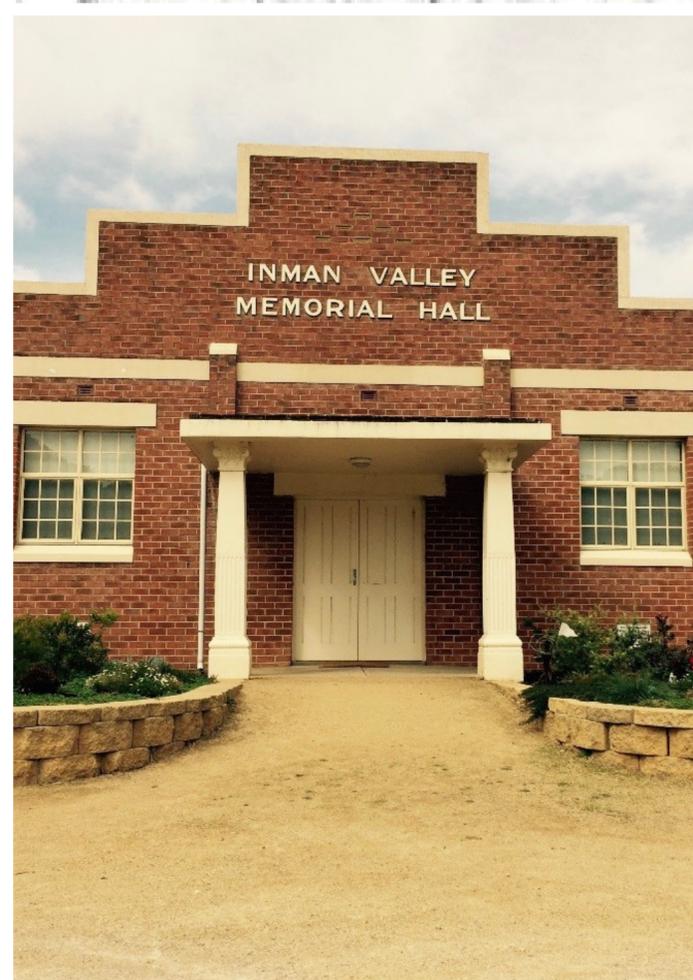
Photo courtesy of R.F. Williams

INMAN VALLEY MEMORIAL HALL

Item 186 Inman Valley Road, Inman Valley

Inman Valley like many rural localities has a dispersed pattern of farms and rural living properties serviced by the small Inman Valley village, comprising Church, school, general school, post office and a few houses. During early settlement the social centre was provided by the church, for in addition to regular worship, additional picnics, schooling and social functions centred around the church. It was not until after World War 2 that the community hall was built on land donated by Miss H. H. Hurrell. While much of the construction was done by a volunteer workforce of local people, the brick construction was completed under tender by Messrs. O. T and D. Millard.

Two foundation stones speak of two main reasons for the community effort – to commemorate the efforts of those who were early settlers in the district and the involvement of local people in the armed services fighting in two World Wars. The foundation stones were laid on the 28th August, 1954.



WAR MEMORIAL

Item 187 Finniss Vale Drive, Second Valley

The unveiling ceremony of the World War 1 Memorial took place on a Saturday afternoon in September 1917, prior to the end of World War 1. Speeches were made at the time, and the unveiling was performed by Mrs F. Collins. (The Honour Roll on the column lists the names of a H.G. Collins and F.W. Collins (killed in action) as amongst those who served during the war. The opening ceremony involved music by the organist, Mrs. J. Leak while Mr S.J. Lord performed secretarial duties (Blum, (2002) *The Second Valley-A History of Second Valley* p.125).

The fence surrounding the memorial commemorates Sister Amy Dorrington who served as an AIF nurse during the war, and later helped in the district with nursing services. Sister Dorrington was killed in a car accident when responding to a call for help for a member of a salvage crew, who was bitten by a snake whilst at Tungkillo Beach where the Danish freighter *Victoria* had run aground and was in the process of being salvaged. The car taking her to the scene by a friend of the snake bite victim failed to turn a corner and crashed killing both driver and nurse.

On all accounts, the snake bite victim survived without medical assistance. Sister Dorrington had served with the AIF and was highly regarded as a kind and helpful person by the people within the Yankalilla District.

This is one of a number of memorials erected to commemorate Sister Dorrington's contribution to the community.



Those items identified as potentially being of Local Heritage significance in the 1985 survey had very little information about the building or places.

Some of these items are provided next.

RUIN- LITTLE GORGE

Item 3 Main South Road, Wirrina

This traditional cottage was found in the district from 1836-61.



BRIDGE

Item 7 Main South Road, Second Valley

The remains of the timber ruins are of the old bridge over the River Congeratinga. There are four watercourses here with lovely Aboriginal names – Anacotilla, Congeratinga, Bullaparinga, Yattagolinga. And of course there are Yankalilla and Bungala rivers further north. All these rivers eventually had bridges built – some earlier timber ones, later replaced by stone or concrete, utilising iron girders in some cases such as the Bungala River Bridge at Normanville.



HOUSE (BULLAPARINGA)

Item 23 Bullparinga Crescent, Delamere

Stone cottage probably built sometime between 1862-1880 with outer restorations and later extensions.

A well-conserved example of a traditional cottage typical within the district.



RUIN (HOUSE, BULLAPARINGA)

**Item 27 Main South Road,
Delamere**

From the settlement period, when the first cottages often of 2 rooms initially with a skillion extension later were established while roads and ports were providing rudimentary transport links.



HOUSE (S.A. COMPANY, FORMER MANAGER OF SILVER LEAD MINE)

**Item 28 Main South Road,
Delamere**

An early cottage of stone walling and what was originally timber or slate shingle steep pitched hipped roof extended subsequently (and possibly in at least two stages). The original cottage chimney is embedded in the overall building.



GUM SLAB HUT

**Item 30 Main South Road,
Delamere**

Relic of chimney remains, all that now survives of the original gum slab hut.



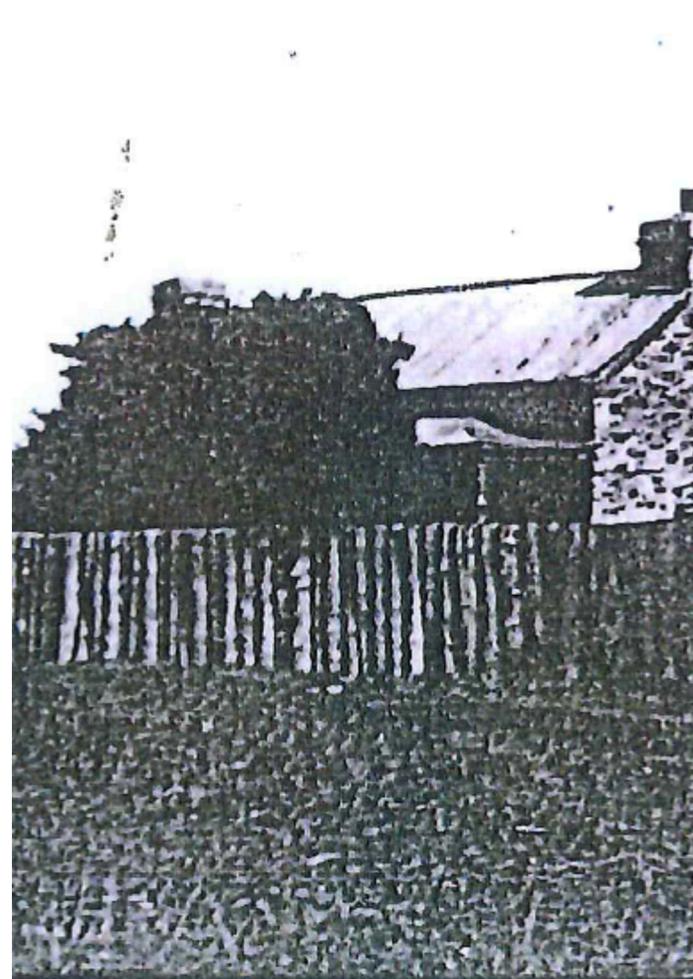
FARM COMPLEX

Item 36 Yoho Road, Delamere

Lambert Ferris Bawden obtained a land grant of 80 acres at Stockyard, Section 1516 in November 1852, moved from Dairy Flat around 1855. He is believed to have built a 2 roomed stone cottage, with a wooden shingle roof. Lambert was both farmer and blacksmith as well as violin maker. His wife was a midwife and he taught reading and writing to some of the early settlers after daylight. In 1862 the remainder of the section was leased to Daniel Leak when Lambert and Mrs Bawden moved to Warooka on Yorke Peninsula. Daniel Leak purchased this home in 1879. It is believed Daniel Leak added two front rooms of stone in the 1880s. This was possibly when the iron roof was put over the wooden shingles.

The house was a ruin in 2009 and the stone has been re-used to build a new home.

Photo courtesy of Lillian and Alan Cole



PIG & WHISTLE

Item 40 Main South Road, Cape Jervis

The main cottage is of simple, stone rectangular with pitched roof design, paned window and door facing the front of the building, a cellar and meat store room to the rear. The property's stone buildings have been restored in the 1980's.



CAPE JERVIS STATION

Item 42 Main South Road, Cape Jervis



BRIDGE (BIG GORGE & GARNETT KELLY RESERVE)

**Item 64 Main South Road,
Normanville**

An integral part of communication and transport history of the District, the bridge and park area surrounding testify to the changes and improvements made to road transport over time since the area was first settled to provide safer access and travel.



OLD GORGE ROAD SITE

**Item 65 Off Main South Road,
Normanville**

The site of the Old Road is best described by artist George French Angas in 1844 who wrote that 'the road, after passing Yankalilla, suddenly enters one of these ravines between the hills (Big Gorge), through which it winds for some miles, presenting a succession of bold and stupendous scenery'.



FORMER TORRENS VALE POST OFFICE

**Item 84 Torrens Vale Road,
Torrens Vale**

As the countryside was occupied under license or sold to settlers for farming, and land cleared, postal services followed the establishment of roads and tracks. The establishment of a post office on Torrens Vale Road signifies the importance of accessible postal services to a relatively isolated farming community. One resident recalls the post office was at the rear of the farmhouse.



FORMER BLACKSMITH'S SHOP & HOUSE RUINS

Item 96 Pages Flat Road, Myponga

In 1985 the heritage survey photographed a substantial building with side chimney on the corner of Pages Flat Road and Old Sellicks Hill Road. The building is described as 'a simple rectangular form, constructed of wattle and daub with a galvanized iron roof. Traces of the work of the blacksmith remain.

The wagon shop workroom still stands as part of the house, and the work benches cut from tree trunks are still in position. An outbuilding stands with gum slab walls and a shingled roof covered by galvanized iron'.

Very little is left of the structure in 2015, except for a large stone chimney, scattered red bricks from the Bowyer Brickworks and stone footings. The ruin does not resemble the 1985 building,



FORMER SCHOOLHOUSE

Item 102 Main South Road, Myponga

Built in 1884-1885 by F. Ellis under government tender, the building provided both classroom and three rooms for a teacher's residence. After 1927 when a new school opened in Myponga, it was converted to Head Teacher's Residence until the mid 1950's, when sold as a private residence.



HOUSE (SAMPSON)

Item 111 Sampson Road, Myponga



HOUSE

Item 149 Hay Flat Road, Yankalilla



HOUSE

Item 179 Corner Michael Street & Main Street



HOUSE

Item 180 Corner Michael Street & Main Street

Thomas Willmott bought the quarter acre block at 50-54 Main Road in the eastern section of the Yankalilla township from J.W. Heathcote in 1860 and he probably built the house at the time. Thomas Willmott is listed as a labourer on the Certificate of Title and he was illiterate, as is shown by the fact that he signed the deed with his mark. He was married twice, his first wife dying in 1859. He married his second wife, Mary, in that year, and they had six children, three of whom died at under three years of age.



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Many of the local heritage places identified are privately owned and therefore privacy must be respected. The assistance of the Yankalilla and District Historical Society in sourcing historical information is gratefully acknowledged.

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