

ANGASTON BAROSSA

Heritage Trail



BAROSSA
AUSTRALIA



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24. SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL RESERVE • 1905

Once part scrub and garden, this land was acquired for the town by public subscription in 1905 from the estate of Mrs Hannay (nee Angas) and remained unimproved until 1920, except for its use as a croquet green until 1913. Following WW1, the St. Michael monument was erected to honour the local soldiers who had served and some swings and a paddling pool added. Nearby are memorials recognising Captain Charles Sturt's 1844 expedition, restrooms honouring women's war service and the Clydesdale horse statue. The marble pillar entrance was built by John Dallwitz with funds bequeathed by Carl Pohlner.

25. OLD UNION CHAPEL • 1844

The Union Church was the first chapel to be built in the Barossa, opening on 28 February 1844. It is one of the oldest churches in South Australia and the Barossa's oldest surviving public building. It was built using funds and land donated by G.F. Angas for use by all denominations. The walls were constructed using locally quarried stone and a baptismal cavity (still in existence) was built under the timber floor. However, use of the building soon decreased as population growth led to individual denominations constructing their own churches. Having been neglected over a long period, the Chapel's historic value was celebrated in 1994 when it was fully restored and again became a popular and treasured public space.



26. ROSE VILLA • c.1855

Upon the passing of her father George Fife Angas in 1879, Mrs Rosetta French Hannay inherited the 'Rose Villa Estate' – some 300 acres. The home dates back earlier to c.1855 when Rosetta and her husband, the Rev. John Hannay, first resided here, living opposite the church at which John was the Baptist Minister. After Rosetta's death in 1898, the property was subdivided and a portion of the land was purchased as a public space. Rose Villa was the local doctor's residence and consulting rooms from the early 1900s until 1973.

27. ZION CHURCH • 1854

Built on land donated by J.H. Angas as a larger Union Church in 1854 when the congregation outgrew the Old Chapel, this building has local bluestone walls with quoins of soapstone quarried on George Fife Angas' property. Following a division amongst its parishioners, it became a Baptist Church until 1929 when it was bought by builder G.N. Dallwitz and used for storage of building materials. It was refurbished and rededicated as a Lutheran Church when their church in Hill St burnt down in 1941.

18. BUTCHER SHOP • 1936

Richard Lindner purchased this block of land and built a butcher's store in 1936. Albert Carl Schulz purchased the business in 1939 and the building a few years later. Commonly known as 'Fritz', A.C. Schulz had commenced his trade as a butcher aged 15 and worked in the profession for about 53 years. The building and smokehouse have been upgraded in more recent years. The trading name of Schulz Butchers was used until 2018.

19. FORMER BUTCHER SHOP • 1903

Turner's Butchers shop began in 1889, the site having previously been owned by Angaston's first licensed butcher and slaughterman David Mutton. It was rebuilt in 1903, owned and operated by three generations of the Turner family – Robert, Percy and Bill until 1985. Note its marble doorstep.

20. BAROSSA OLD ROSE REPOSITORY • 2003

The repository was established in 2003 and is currently cared for by members of the Heritage Roses in Australia – Barossa & Beyond Group. It is the only garden of its kind in Australia. Cuttings have been grown from 'mother plants' that were believed to have been planted by early settlers to the region. These are original roses that may have been found in cemeteries, along roadsides or in the gardens of old homesteads.

21. PIONEERS' ARBOUR & VILLAGE GREEN • 2000

Established here in 2000, this village green has been the site of a store, a blacksmith, a bootmaker and from 1938 Oscar Linke's home, garage and undertaker's business. A well sunk in the 1800s is a feature. Around it and on the arbour pillars are plaques commemorating pioneer and local families' contributions to Angaston's history.

22. FORMER MASONIC HALL • 1870

This building was opened in 1870 as a 'Mechanics Institute' by J.H. Angas on land donated by his father. It comprised an office and meeting spaces downstairs and a reading room, library and hall upstairs for the use of subscribers. The Freemason's part-funded the building to obtain their own suitable meeting place. In 1896 government legislation granted the general public access to subsidised reading rooms. The building was sold in 1907 to the Barossa Masonic Lodge, the façade being upgraded in 1910 with the 'Masonic Hall' inscription.

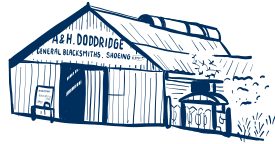
23. POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE • 1880

A postal service was established in Angaston on 25 September 1846 and operated by a local agent. It was one of fifteen opened in the colony and just the second with Gawler on the Northern mail route. From 1866 postmasters were appointed and the postal service operated in conjunction with their existing business. This building was erected in 1880 and accommodated the merged postal and telegraph service to Adelaide which had been introduced in 1866 and operated from the police station. The Post Office moved across the road in 1952 and an automatic telephone exchange was installed here.

13. A & H DODDRIDGE BLACKSMITH SHOP • c.1876

This blacksmith shop was built c.1876 by John Doddridge, son of William who had been operating a blacksmith 200m west of here since 1846, following his emigration from England. Stone was taken from the original blacksmith site and in later years the galvanised front added. Operated by John, his brother Charles worked for him until 1881. Charles then took over when John was badly injured shoeing a horse and had to give up the trade. Following Charles' death in 1902, his sons Albert, then aged 19, and Hardy, aged 16, continued until 1946 when Hardy took over until his death in 1981. The contents of the blacksmith

were purchased at auction by the Angaston community in 1983 and the building by the Angaston and Penrice Historical Society in 2017 from funds also raised by the community.



14. FORMER ADELAIDE BANK • 1885

The first European settlers in the Angaston area were Johann Schilling and his family who leased part of this block from G.F. Angas in the early 1840s, reportedly living in a thatched roof dugout. Following the subdivision of the land, the Commercial Bank of S.A. purchased this lot in 1885 and commenced work on the building using local stone. After the failure of that bank, the Bank of Adelaide eventually took possession in 1901 and remained in operation until 1980. Banking facilities were on the ground floor and a manager's residence on the first floor. On the footpath, a cast iron hitching post dating from the mid 1880s still remains. The building has been a private residence since 1985.

15. FORMER METHODIST CHURCH • 1864

Completed in 1864 to accommodate the growing Methodist congregation, the church's walls were built from bluestone with variegated soapstone quoins, the roof of slate and a cedar interior. A church bell was added in 1865. In 1911, Davey Hall was built at the rear of the property for use by the Sunday School. This church remained a place of worship until the formation of the Uniting Church in 1977.

16. OLD FLOUR MILL • 1885

Known originally as the Eureka Roller Mills, this factory was built of bluestone and red brick in 1885 by Edwin Davey. It replaced Angaston's earliest mill at Penrice which was destroyed by fire, a common occurrence with mills. Powered by steam until 1934 when electricity was introduced and using roller mills instead of the usual millstones, these rollers were still in operation 91 years later. The mill was closed in 1976 by the Laucke family who had operated it since 1933.

17. ORIGINAL ANGASTON CEMETERY • 1847

This cemetery was established in May 1847 by a group of locals who became its trustees. There are 223 recorded burials. Exemplifying the life expectancy at that time, 47% of the burials were children under 3 yrs and only 8% over 60 yrs. The last burial of a 23-year-old woman occurred in 1869. Four acres on the road to Nuriootpa were then purchased by a group of citizens for a new cemetery and in 1903 its ownership was transferred to the Angaston District Council. Records show that some re-interments to this cemetery took place.

7. ANGASTON HOTEL • 1846

Originally a single storey building of bluestone and red brick, it was built in 1846 with George Simpson its first publican. Additions in 1879 with white and grey marble extended the frontage to the corner. An extension was built in 1914 following the opening of the railway in 1911 and the need to cater for more travellers. Using Angaston marble, it was extended upwards and along Sturt St, providing a separate entrance for its guests. Note the marble hitching post on the Murray St footpath.

8. FORMER JEWELLERS SHOP & RESIDENCE • 1911

These premises were purchased in 1910 from Mrs Catherine Venning and built anew in 1911 by business partners Ohlmeyer and Keightley Watchmakers. Ohlmeyer had a similar store in Tanunda. Mr Douglas Keightley ran the store until 1946, followed by his son Graham until 1980. The town clock honouring the Keightley family is on the parapet above.

9. FORMER NATIONAL BANK • 1913

A renewed prosperity in Angaston following the arrival of the railway in 1911 meant the town was an ideal location for banking activities. The grand and imposing new National Bank branch opened on 1 September 1913 by then manager, Mr R.H. Ball. Designed in an Edwardian classical style by architects Woods & Bagot, the construction used Angaston blue marble in the foundations and frontage and Angaston white marble on the side walls and interior floor. A residence for the manager was upstairs. The branch was in service until 2002.

10. BRAUHAUS • c.1850

The 'New Inn' was the second public house in Angaston, originally licenced by George Simpson in 1851 and shortly after by William Doddridge who also founded a blacksmith shop at the rear of the premises. By 1873, a modest single storey building had grown to an establishment of fourteen apartments, with stable, yards, hay paddock and coach house. In 1882 it was partly demolished and re-built into the large two storey structure we see today, the extension to the eastern side coming in 1912. After various name changes, the hotel became the 'Barossa Brauhaus' in 1979.

11. BLOCK OF SHOPS • 1865

Boot and shoemaker, Henry Mansfield, purchased a house and shop at this location in 1865 from William Doddridge. Coach builder, Mr C.E. Nettell bought the building from the Mansfield family in 1912 and rebuilt the block of shops which accommodated six other tenants. Nettell sold bicycles and parts, gramophones and had horses and traps for hire, sale or exchange. Mr E.H. Miles opened his greengrocery in 1920, eventually purchasing the block himself in 1947. The present facade dates from the 1950s.

12. DODDRIDGE HOUSE • c.1876

The former Doddridge home was built by John c.1876 with stone taken from his father William's original blacksmith site 200m west of here. At the rear is a single Zante currant vine planted by John Doddridge's wife Sarah, in 1878. In 1938 the vine covered an area of 1,600 square feet, had never been cinctured and had been known to produce one ton of fresh fruit.

ANGASTON

Discover the stories of our district

The land that today we call Angaston has been the spiritual and physical home of the Peramangk, Ngadjuri and Kaurna people since the dawn of time. We acknowledge this ongoing connection, and pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

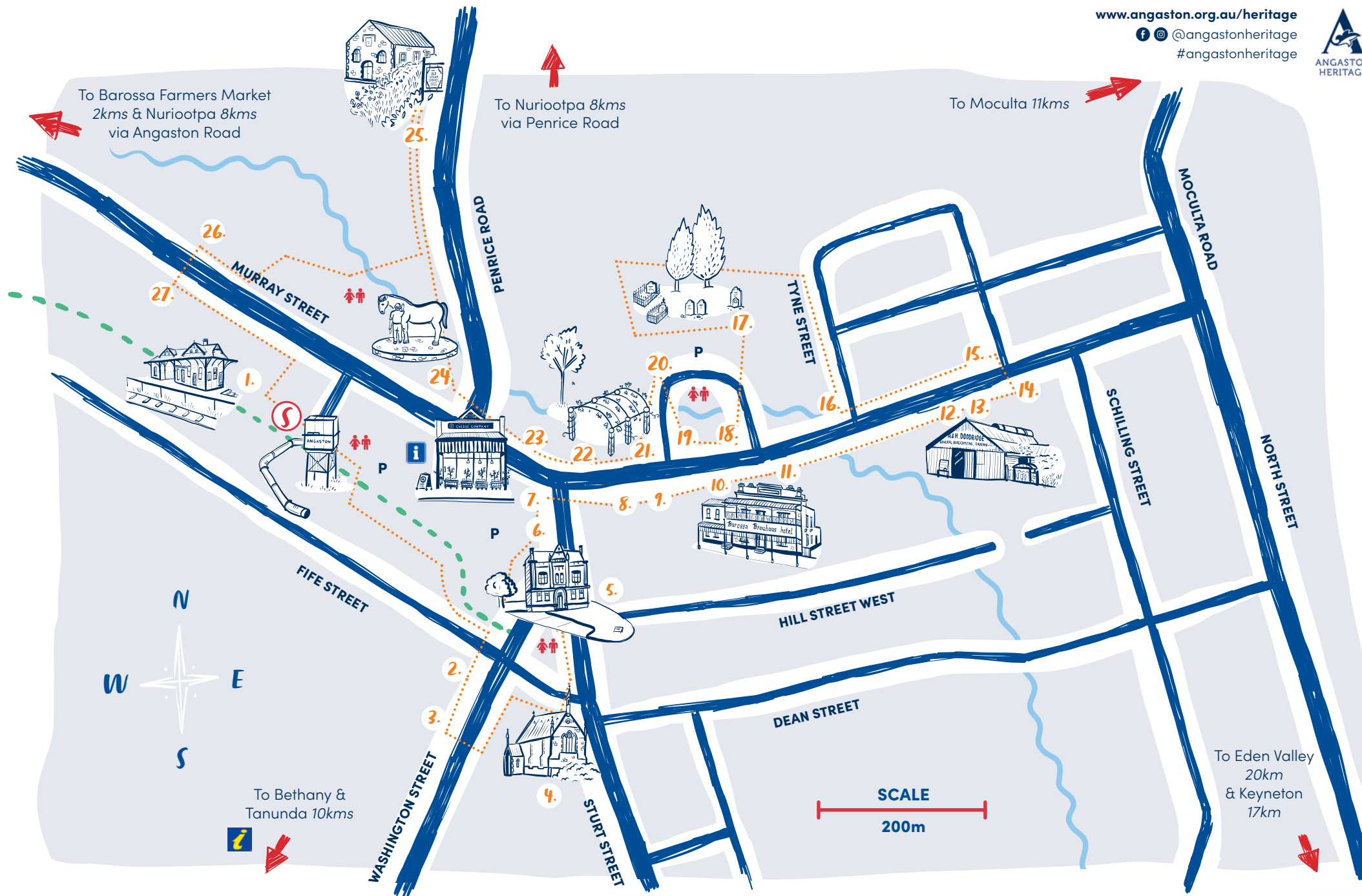
Colonel William Light discovered the region that would be named the Barossa in late 1837 when he led a small exploratory party north of Adelaide looking for a suitable route to the River Murray. The Barossa Valley contained some of the finest land in South Australia. In 1839, seven special surveys of 15,000 acres each were arranged by Charles Flaxman on behalf of English merchant, banker and landowner, George Fife Angas. Angas then selected 28,000 acres to acquire in 1842. The following year his son John Howard Angas immigrated to manage the land and implement his father's vision of creating a new society, principally based on the premise of religious freedom.

The original village, first referred to as German Pass, comprised only one house and several dugouts, but this quickly increased. G.F. Angas arrived in 1851 and two years later Angaston was proclaimed a District Council. Final plans for the town were registered by Angas in 1857.

An early description claims the area to be 'the richest and best watered district in the state ... of most splendid soil, every way adapted for the location of hundreds of settlers.' Angaston prospered. Vines and other fruits were planted and the region was an early wine producer. Other trades and industries also thrived and Angaston became a service centre for the district. This was enhanced by the construction in 1865 of the stone arch bridge over the Spring Brook that allowed better transportation links to the rest of the Barossa and beyond.

By the turn of the century, the area's reputation for agriculture, wine and fruit flourished. Angaston's train service, eventually arriving in 1911, offered a significant boost to the local economy. Trade increased and many substantial buildings, using the locally quarried marble, date from this period.

Today, Angaston is a town whose heritage and traditions are valued and integrated into modern living. The well-preserved old buildings, huge street trees and pastoral vistas make it a delight to explore.



Angaston Heritage Trail

Distance - 3kms
Time taken - 1-2 hrs

----- 8 kms
Angaston to Nuriootpa
Cycle/Walking Track

i Barossa Valley Cheese Co.
& Visitor Information Outlet

P Parking
♣♣ Public toilets

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Spring Brook

Please don't walk, ride or drive amongst our vines. We have some of the oldest vines in the world. Your shoes, clothing and tyres can spread pests and diseases. Enjoy our wines. Protect our vines.



www.angaston.org.au/heritage

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## Angaston Heritage Trail

We recommend starting the trail at the **S** Barossa Adventure Station where parking is available.

### 1. RAILWAY STATION • 1911

After 36 years of campaigning, the railway was extended to Angaston from Gawler in 1911 giving a major boost to the town's prosperity. Passenger trains which took 1h 50m to reach Adelaide ceased in 1968, freight trains c.1975 after which occasional tourist and special trains made the trip, the last in 2004. The station building was restored by Barossa Council and its surrounding area, including the train turntable, was developed as an Adventure Station which opened in 2020.

### 2. OLD POLICE STATION AND COURTHOUSE • 1855

In 1851, G.F. Angas lobbied the government to establish a police station, court rooms and gaol, the nearest police presence at that time being about 30 kms away in Kapunda. An increasing population and the opening of several public houses had given rise to some immoral conduct that Angas was keen to have addressed by a policing authority. A local court was established in 1851, but the station was not built until 1855, on land donated by Angas.

### 3. HILL HOUSE • 1851

The original section, a single fronted two-roomed poor man's cottage was built in 1851 by William Hague, the General Storekeeper in Angaston. James Heggie, a policeman, vigneron and grazier became the new owner and in the 1880s extensions of Italianate architecture were built.

### 4. UNITING CHURCH • 1878

Following controversy in the Union Church congregation, a group of 18 members formed their own independent church based on Congregational principles. In 1861 the manse was purchased and a chapel erected, which is now the adjacent hall. This was followed in 1878 by the present bluestone Gothic Revival style church to which a vestry was added in 1950. Stained glass windows and plaques inside are in memory of local identities.

### 5. TOWN HALL (formerly Institute) • 1911

To accommodate the needs of the growing population, the trustees of the Institute arranged for the construction of a new building, completed in 1911 and opened by local parliamentarian Mr James Hague. Off the entrance lobby was a library, reading room, cloakroom and access to a large hall and stage. Upstairs were three rooms used for the district council and committees. In 1914 a community cinema commenced, talking movies arriving in 1931.

### 6. FRANKLIN HOUSE • c.1850

This early colonial style building dates to around c.1850. On 20 June 1853 the first meeting of the Angaston District Council was held here, at the time the residence of Dr Horace Dean, who was elected Chairman. The earliest land title c.1865 shows this building was attached to other allotments that stretched back from Washington St and alongside Fife St. The holding was bought by the South Australian Railways for the establishment of a service to Angaston in 1911, the house becoming a station master's residence.