

APPENDIX 11

Literature Review

Literature Review and report

to support the nomination dossier for National Heritage listing of the Mount Lofty Ranges Agrarian Landscape

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Consultancy Objective(s)

“Provide support to the Mount Lofty Ranges World Heritage Bid’s Project Management Group through the sorting and identification of literature and other resources that underpin the rationale for the bid. Through preparation of a concise literature review, identify key resources that directly support the national heritage nomination and identify areas for further research based on gaps uncovered through the process.”

Background

A consortium of six regional councils in partnership with Regional Development Australia Barossa and the University of Adelaide is undertaking a bid to nominate areas of the Mount Lofty Ranges for UNESCO World Heritage listing as a ‘working agricultural landscape.’ The process comprises two stages: inclusion on Australia’s National Heritage list followed by a bid for World Heritage listing. The bid’s Project Management Group (PMG) is currently working towards submitting the National Heritage Listing (NHL) nomination dossier in early 2017.

Nomination for NHL involves the completion of a nomination form provided by the Australian Government’s Department for the Environment. The form provides questions around (i) the definition of the place and its boundaries according to definitions in the relevant federal government legislation; (ii) a statement outlining the importance and heritage significance of the place to Australia; (iii) the addressing of any number of a total of nine criteria relating to the values that reflect the national natural or cultural significance of the place; (iv) a general history and description of the place; (v) a comparative analysis with regard to other comparable sites and (vi) a list of references and support material for the statements made and information provided in addressing each criteria, including any articles, books, reports or studies that provide evidence supporting the case for nomination. (This may also include information from Traditional Owners and Custodians, scientists or heritage specialists.)

Scope and method

The scope of the work to be undertaken between 1 December 2015 and 29 January 2016, as per the consultancy agreement, was as follows:

- 1) Organise the existing inventory into a comprehensive database of supporting resources.
- 2) Enable the sorting of the database by a range of criteria.
- 3) Identify overlooked resources.
- 4) Nominate key resources that directly support the statements, values and attributes associated with each of the seven NHL criteria and the general history of the Mount Lofty Ranges.
- 5) Source and review the resources in 4 and prepare a concise literature review (by criteria) for each of the seven nominated National Heritage Listing criteria. The literature review should state the strength of support by criteria and identify gaps for further research.

The existing inventory, supplied by the Mt Lofty Ranges Project Management Group, consists of resources identified by the Bid's various Advisory Groups. The consultancy team of William Skinner and Pragathi Sridhar has converted this inventory into a database in two formats: EndNote (.enl) and Microsoft Excel (.xls). These databases are searchable and sortable by a number of bibliographic criteria (including author, date, title, and publisher).

The consultancy team has undertaken extensive research in libraries and other collections in Adelaide and the Mount Lofty Ranges region, adding substantially to the existing database of resources. For each resource examined, we have included a brief summary of content relevant to the bid in the Excel and EndNote databases.

Other resources that we have identified as potentially important but not been able to examine in the time available have also been included in the databases provided, minus the research summary.

NHL criteria

Books and other resources relevant to the Mount Lofty Ranges World Heritage Bid were examined systematically in relation to the National Heritage List (NHL) Criteria defined in the Australian Heritage Council's *Guidelines for The Assessment of Places for the National Heritage List* document (Australian Heritage Council, 2009). These are as follows:

- a. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history
- b. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history
- c. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history
- d. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
 - i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;
- e. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

- f. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- g. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- h. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history
- i. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

Each criterion possesses several numbered 'indicators for significance'; these are also categorised in terms of natural, indigenous, or historical values in accordance with the *Guidelines* document.

We have worked to identify in the examined resources those Criteria, Indicators and Values that may be used to support NHL listing. These are listed in the attached databases according to a three-part code as per the *Guidelines* document – e.g. 'h.a.8'. The first part of this code refers to the type of value (natural, indigenous, or historical), the second part refers to the relevant Criteria, and the third refers to the indicator for significance.

Themes of the Mt Lofty Ranges bid and key resources

The following is a discussion of the way various themes identified in the literature might align with NHL Criteria in building a case for National Heritage Listing. Criteria have been listed in order with some of their 'indicators'; we have provided some discussion of how the Mount Lofty Ranges region may fulfil each criterion.

Some important resources have been included in this document (see shaded boxes). Please note that while we have listed these under particular NHL criteria, individual resources may support a range of criteria. A full list of literature examined, and potential alignment with various Criteria and Indicators, can be found in the EndNote and Excel databases provided with this report.

Criterion (a): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.

The draft statement of national significance of the Mount Lofty Ranges, supplied by the Project Management Group, highlights a radical shift in British colonisation and emigration policy in the 1830s as instrumental to the development of South Australia and to the working agricultural landscape of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The region's experience of European colonisation is reflected in the processes of survey and settlement and systems of land division that have shaped the landscape. Many aspects of this colonisation are unique in a national context, stemming as they do from the specific utopian political and social principles upon which South Australia was founded. This is a story that is of great significance to Australian history, but which is under-acknowledged at a national level.

The majority of the resources assessed appear to support this criterion; much of the published material draws explicit links between these events and processes and the evolution of the physical and cultural landscape of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The most relevant indicators to the Bid include:

a.7 – Defining events

Political decisions leading to colonisation, and the acts of colonisation, settling, exploring and surveying the countryside, could be regarded as ‘defining events’ of national significance.

Dickey and Howell (eds) (1986) *South Australia's foundation : select documents*.

This is a collection of important documents relating to the founding of South Australia, including British parliamentary discussion around the Bill to found the new colony, principles of colonisation, the South Australia Act 1834, the Proclamation of South Australia, and documents relating to religion and the role of churches, rules and regulations for the disposal of land.

a.8 – Economic, political or social processes

This is the most frequently identified indicator. The economic, political and social processes of systematic colonisation and settlement lie at the heart of the bid for heritage listing, and most of the surveyed literature supports the significance of these processes in the evolution of the landscape of South Australia and the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Pike (1967) *Paradise of dissent : South Australia 1829-1857*

A critical exploration of the context of South Australia’s systematic colonisation. This book explores the social situation in Britain of labour surplus and land shortage that lead to the need to create a new colony, the problems with other colonial models, and the conception of a colony based on “civil liberty, social opportunity and equality for all religions” (p.3).

South Australia Town Planning Committee (1962) *Report on the metropolitan area of Adelaide 1962*

This is a comprehensive report on the Adelaide metropolitan area and factors influencing future growth & development. Includes in-depth chapters: physical features, historical development, metropolitan economy, population, the land and its development. The Importance of the Ranges in terms of productive agriculture and natural beauty emphasised, and it is argued that these must be preserved. Many excellent maps, including physical and social characteristics of Adelaide. Report is placed in the context of historical development chapter, including much discussion of Wakefield's theory of colonisation, Angas & the formation of the South Australia Company. Division of rural lands. Mt Lofty Ranges constraining the expansion of the city. "It is proposed that the open and rural character of the Mount Lofty Ranges adjoining the metropolitan area should be retained permanently" (p. 279).

a.9 – Richness of Assemblages or cultural landscapes

This indicator is particularly supported by literature that deals with the variety of heritage features in a particular location. This might focus on a particular area (e.g. Tanunda, Willunga) or across the region as a whole. Many resources point to both richness of heritage assemblages and diversity of heritage forms throughout the region.

Linn (1991) *Cradle of adversity: a history of the Willunga district*

This is an excellent example of a local history that engages with the broader currents of South Australia's colonisation. Specific themes dealt with include Kurna habitation of the region, land survey and settlement, farming and quarrying, the development of towns, the relationship with the landscape & with Adelaide. Tangible built heritage is contextualised in terms of an evolving cultural landscape.

The above indicators may encompass both Historical and Indigenous values.

Other potentially important indicators are *a.1 – Geomorphology, Landscape, and Landform* and *a.2 – Structural Geology, Palaeontology and Stratigraphy*, relating to the physical and structural qualities of the Mount Lofty Ranges. While the NHL bid is likely to centre upon cultural and social events and processes, these are to a large degree inseparable from the physical properties of the land, as considerations of geology, soils, weather patterns, topography, water capacity and so on were crucial to the settlement of Adelaide and the Mount Lofty Ranges. More guidance is required as to the degree to which each of these physical attributes might be significant in a national heritage context.

Twidale et al. (1976) *Natural history of the Adelaide region*

Covers the Adelaide Plains & Mt Lofty Ranges area. Themed chapters: Geology; geomorphological evolution; soils; climate; groundwater & hydrology; vegetation; Aboriginal inhabitants & their environment; fauna; and several others. Chapter on Aboriginal inhabitants includes discussion of firestick farming and land management, mythology & mythological significance of natural features e.g. Yurrebilla (Mt Lofty), and land tenure (notions of pangkarra 'estate' and yerta 'range').

Criterion (b): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural heritage.

The most relevant indicator:

b.2 – Processes, activities, beliefs, or other aspects of culture that are uncommon, rare or endangered

In the context of the Mount Lofty Ranges, 'uncommon, rare or endangered' aspects are most clearly identifiable in the cultural activities and traditions of Germanic Lutheran settlers in the Barossa and Adelaide Hills, but might also be applicable in discussion of other specific land uses and processes such as slate quarrying.

Ioannou (1997) *Barossa journeys: into a valley of tradition*

A history documenting the settlement, social and cultural evolution of the Barossa Valley. Outlines German/Silesian history, language, arts, crafts and folk beliefs. Also emphasises the significance of religion to the 'Old Lutheran' founders and their descendants. Discusses particular local approaches to farming (especially viticulture, also grain cropping, fruit) and its economic importance.

The indicator *b.1 – Foci for rarity (natural values)* may also be invoked with respect to some of the geological or other natural features of the Ranges, however more research is required to determine the extent to which such natural features may be regarded as 'rare' in a national context.

Criterion (c): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to provide information that makes a contribution of national importance to the understanding of Australia's history, cultures, or the natural world.

The 'potential to yield information' is vague, but the sheer volume of published material—local histories, archaeological and anthropological work, heritage surveys and so on—suggests that the Mount Lofty Ranges possesses significant potential to continue to provide knowledge contributing to understandings of the nation.

c.2 – The history, ways of life, and/or cultures in Australia.

Historical and cultural research might relate to the political, philosophical and economic history of colonisation, or to linguistic, anthropological, sociological research of particular groups (e.g. Barossa Germans, Cornish settlers, Kurna or Peramangk people).

South Australian Museum (1977) *Ngiawang folk province: preliminary inventory of the cultural landscape*

The proposed 'Ngiawang Folk Province' was a new type of conservation park highlighting the relationship of people to the landscape over many phases of settlement (prehistoric, Aboriginal, European settlement, to the present day). Although the Ngiawang folk province was to overlap only to a small extent geographically with the Mount Lofty Ranges (being generally north and east of the area considered in this bid) this documentation shows that there is significant potential for regional research that links together natural, indigenous and historical themes.

A number of excellent and detailed heritage surveys exist for townships and regions within the Mount Lofty Ranges (see, for example, Lester Firth & Murton Pty Ltd's (1981) Barossa Survey). These highlight particular buildings, assemblages, landscapes and other items with the potential to provide knowledge contributing to understandings of the nation.

Criterion (d): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places or environments.

The most relevant indicators:

d.5 – A design or style that occurred during a particular period

This might relate to particular vernacular architectural, design or planning style in evidence in one place or throughout the Mount Lofty Ranges. These could include planned towns, places settled in the Silesian Hufendorf (farm town) layout, individual building styles such as wineries.

Young (1985) *Early German settlements in South Australia*

Describes planning, settlement & built form of early German settlements in SA and shows how traditions were maintained over time due to the relative isolation and homogeneity of these communities. Covers four settlements: Bethany, Birdwood, Hahndorf and Lobethal. Adaptation of Prussian way of life to new landscape, and the influence and impact of this in South Australia.

d.7 – A particular way of life

This indicator could refer to very specific ways of life surrounding particular occupations (such as orcharding, winegrowing, or mining), or particular religious communities.

Santich (1998) *McLaren Vale: sea and vines*

A history of the McLaren Vale region, including themed chapters on subjects such as town settlement, agricultural history, social and cultural events, food and wine. Includes discussion on many key historical figures and Indigenous history of the area. An emphasis on the maintenance of a rural way of life (particularly involving mixed-use farming and local food production) into the present day, when McLaren Vale faces increased pressure from urban sprawl.

d.8 – A particular use or land use

The above might be applicable in relation to some types of farming. Viticulture and wine production is particularly significant as the Mount Lofty Ranges is home to wine regions like the Barossa Valley & McLaren Vale that are regarded as exceptional examples of their class. Other examples might relate to slate quarrying in the Willunga district or orcharding in the Adelaide Hills.

Ward (1979) *The vineyards and orchards of South Australia: a descriptive tour*

An early (1862) overview of individual vineyard & orchard properties throughout the Mt Lofty Ranges - from southern vales to Barossa – taken from a series of newspaper articles. This book documents the significance of winegrowing to the owners of rural estates and provides rich description of technologies, techniques, etc.

Criterion (e): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

This criterion is most obviously supported by resources pertaining to early descriptions of the aesthetic qualities of the landscape, for example in relation to existing conceptions of English or Mediterranean countryside, as well as the ongoing celebration of the beauty of the Ranges through painting and other art forms.

e.1 – Features of beauty, or features that inspire, emotionally move or have other characteristics that evoke a strong human response.

Hylton (2012) *South Australia illustrated: colonial painting in the land of promise*

Thorough exploration of 19th Century South Australian art. Includes reproductions of numerous paintings, including of Mt Lofty Ranges landscapes, people, flora and fauna, social interactions, etc. Describes significance of distinctive colonisation history to artistic heritage of the state. Discussion of colonial views of the landscape, related to familiar English scenery. Angas, Ashton, White, Heysen, Reynolds, Gill, Gouldsmith, Johnstone, Turner, von Guerard, Light, Schramm, etc.

Criterion (f): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The creative or technical achievement referred to in this criterion might relate to 'historical' or 'indigenous' technologies around land use and farming, Germanic woodworking techniques, scientific progress in winemaking or other agricultural production. The latter may be the most relevant in showing the Mount Lofty Ranges to be 'outstanding' at a national level, but this may be a difficult case to argue.

Whittington (1903) *The South Australian vintage 1903*

Overview of the state wine industry in 1903, detailing the major wineries and important figures in the industry. Identifies Seppeltsfield as the 'show place of the State', unequalled in Australia and unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Scientific progress of wine industry. Shows increase in production per year from 1861 onwards.

Criterion (g): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Again, support for this criterion is most evident in the literature around German social and cultural phenomena in the Barossa Valley and parts of the Adelaide Hills. Other examples might involve Cornish quarrying and mining places, and local community celebrations and festivals (such as the Willunga almond blossom festival, and vintage festivals in wine regions).

g.1 – social, cultural or spiritual reasons that could include: traditional, religious, ceremonial or other social purpose, including a celebratory or commemorative use, or association with community action.

Schubert (1985) *Kavel's people: from Prussia to South Australia*

Lutheran emigration to SA following religious persecution, including reproduction of many original diaries, letters, etc. Places emigration within the context of the social and political landscape in Prussia, and the new opportunities afforded by the formation of the South Australian colony. The critical role played by Angas in financing the passage of Kavel's congregation (and Flaxman, his agent), initial settlement at Klemzig, and subsequent settlement on Special Survey in the Barossa. Highlights the importance of certain sites in South Australia for the German community.

Criterion (h): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

This appears to be a particularly important criterion for the Mount Lofty Ranges NHL bid, which is premised on ideas of planned colonisation and settlement.

h.1 – The place had an important formative effect on a nationally recognised person or group

There is a clear argument to be made that many notable people in South Australian history have been influenced by their relationship with places in the Mount Lofty Ranges. These include agriculturalists, wine and food producers, as well as artists (e.g. Heysen)

Thiele (1968) *Heysen of Hahndorf*

A biography of Hans Heysen, his work, and residence at Hahndorf. Written in a literary, narrative style. Charts Heysen family emigration to Australia 1884, German community in Adelaide. Influence of Hahndorf - moved there in 1908. Hahndorf as Silesian-style village. Descriptions of village & community life. The Cedars - residence. Includes photos & reproductions of Heysen's work. Acknowledgement of his work, knighthood.

h.2 – The major national achievements of a nationally recognised person or group occurred at this place.

Many important figures throughout South Australian political, social and economic history are linked to their achievements through the Mount Lofty Ranges. These include those responsible for exploring, planning and surveying (Sturt, Barker, Light, McLaren, Menge, Goyder etc), important pastoralists and other landholders (Angas, Smith), winegrowers & makers who achieved national and international renown (Hardy, Seppelt, Gramp, Schubert), artists (Heysen) and others.

Price (1929) *Founders and pioneers of South Australia*

A historical geography; good context for development of South Australia. The foundation movement & political/economic bases of settlement. Labour & land pressures in Britain. The South Australian movement. Topographical & physical context for colonisation & positioning of Adelaide. Wakefield's scheme, sale of land & emigration fund - as a way of dealing with superabundance of cheap land. Granting of self-government. Country surveys of 1837-8; delays in primary production due to lack of farmers. Gawler & the land problem - system of special surveys.

Criterion (i): The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous traditions.

Many places throughout the Mount Lofty Ranges have particular significance for the Kurna and Peramangk people.

i.1 – Creation beings and spirits

These include Tjilbruke, who created many freshwater springs on his journey south along the eastern coast of Gulf St Vincent, and Yurebilla, the ancestral giant whose reposing body forms the Ranges and whose ears (Jureidla) form Mt Lofty and Mt Bonython.

Education Department of South Australia (1989) *The Kurna people: Aboriginal people of the Adelaide Plains*

Course for students, teachers & Aboriginal people about the Kurna people, language and culture. Written jointly by Kurna people. Describes language, trade, land management & ownership, social patterns, kinship, Dreaming tracks like that of Tjilbruke, material culture etc, and highlights some important places in Kurna territory. Also discusses the European colonisation/invasion, land dispossession, cultural devastation. (Another book in this series deals with Ngarrindjeri people)

i.2 – People

i.3 – Land

Sites through the Ranges have been identified as relating to peoples' ritual and ceremonial transformations, trade, and increase/nurturing the land. These include rock art sites, particular ceremonial sites, ochre quarries, etc.

Coles (2010) *The ochre warriors: Peramangk culture and rock art in the Mount Lofty Ranges*

Thorough review of Peramangk rock art, culture & history in the Mt Lofty Ranges. Looks at relationship with neighbouring groups, impact of European settlement, dispossession. Discussion of Peramangk customs, creation beliefs, material culture.

Discussion

Themes

While the literature examined to date is thematically diverse and deals with a range of subjects across time and geographical place around the Mount Lofty Ranges, some common patterns and threads emerge:

1. An enduring recognition of the significance of systematic colonisation.

While the present bid proposals seek to highlight the national and global significance of South Australia's settlement according to the Utopian social principles of systematic colonisation, discussion of the significance of these processes is not new. Rather, the innovative South Australian colonisation experiment spearheaded by the philosophies of Wakefield and others was regarded as a matter of great interest and importance to writers and observers from its very beginnings. The special and unique theories and methods by which South Australia was colonised is treated as crucial to the ongoing social and cultural development of the state; this is evidenced in literature across all periods of South Australia's settlement. The literature is explicit in linking the theoretical to the tangible in the evolution of the landscape in the Mount Lofty Ranges, by documenting the ways by which these philosophical underpinning were manifested in the surveying, settlement and use of the land. This is a consistent message that is well supported by a great deal of the available resources.

2. Recognition and celebration of the central influence of the Ranges upon Adelaide and South Australia.

The landscape of the Mount Lofty Ranges is tied intimately to the foundations of the South Australian colony and its ongoing development. The site of Adelaide was chosen in part due to proximity of the Ranges, ensuring adequate rainfall and fertile soils, and which provided great potential for agricultural production and mineral extraction. Within the Ranges themselves, Special Surveys were undertaken and places settled according to the physical properties and capacities of the land itself. The diversity of places in the Mount Lofty Ranges is reflected in the diversity of the towns founded and settled by distinct groups (such as German-speaking Lutherans who, fleeing religious persecution in Europe, settled in villages on Special Survey land in the Adelaide Hills and the Barossa Valley). This diverse cultural, social and religious context has helped shape the identity of the region and South Australia as a whole. The physical properties of the Mount Lofty Ranges have also been instrumental in the development of industries of great social and economic value to South Australia, including fruit and the wine production for which regions like the Barossa Valley, McLaren Vale and Adelaide Hills are now well known.

3. Calls for protection and maintenance of the productive and aesthetic properties of the Ranges.

Alongside a recognition of the mutual and intertwined relationship of South Australia's systematic colonisation to the cultural and natural landscape of the Mount Lofty Ranges is the common and consistent message that this landscape should be protected from improper development, due to its productive capacity and aesthetic beauty. Discussion of the importance of the agricultural landscape is a feature of work from the colonial period onward, and in the twentieth century this became reflected in government plans and reports calling for formal protection of agricultural areas and buffer zones for aesthetic reasons. Popular, academic and official recognition of the importance of the Mount Lofty Ranges to the social, cultural and economic wealth of South Australia is a long-running theme in the available literature.

Areas for further research

There is an extremely broad body of work available that is pertinent to a bid for heritage listing of the Mt Lofty Ranges. Through a targeted investigation of particular libraries and other collections this consultancy has been able to cover some of the available resources, yet time and other constraints have not enabled a comprehensive review. Most of the resources examined were published books and reports; other types of resources like journal articles, newspaper and magazine articles and websites may also contribute substantially to the bid and require further detailed investigation.

The Excel spreadsheet provided contains a list of libraries, collections, and other repositories of information pertinent to the bid.

Below, we have identified some thematic areas in which further research may be required:

Natural values

While numerous resources examined provide information on the physical characteristics of the Mount Lofty Ranges (including geology, topography, rainfall, soil typology, ground water resources) and their biological diversity, expert analysis is needed to determine the extent to which these qualities may be considered nationally significant, and thus their importance as part of the overall Bid: that is, are they significant / unique *in and of themselves* or only in relation to the cultural history and settlement pattern of the region?

Indigenous values

Although many accounts of Aboriginal relations to the landscape and cross-cultural interaction in the colonial era exist, these are overwhelmingly presented from a European perspective. It will be important to seek and include contemporary Aboriginal perspectives on the landscapes of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the significance of individual places and toponymies; again, expert guidance is necessary to determine the national significance of these values.

Historical values

There are a several areas that would benefit from further research to enhance understanding of the Mount Lofty Ranges' historical values. These include expert architectural / archaeological analysis of design and building styles (houses, churches, barns, wineries and other industrial buildings, dry-stone walls), scientific and technical achievements in viticulture, horticulture and other fields of primary production, and mining

and mineral exploitation. Analysis of historical agricultural patterns, heritage vineyards, heirloom fruit and vegetable varieties would also be beneficial.

Critical to the bid—particularly at the World Heritage level—will be a discussion of the way the Mount Lofty Ranges fits into broad global movements of ideas. South Australia’s social, political, cultural and economic links with the rest of the British Empire and other parts of the world will require targeted research and analysis. The present consultancy has dealt primarily with material relating to the Mount Lofty Ranges and South Australia from a locally-focused perspective, but this will need to be placed in a wider context.

Another important area for further study lies in the German language heritage of parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges, as historical German sources (newspapers, pamphlets etc) may illuminate the study area in different ways. Another crucial resource might be in the stories and perspectives of living residents: a collection of oral histories might shed light on the ways heritage themes have persisted and developed throughout the region.

Relationship of NHL to WHL criteria

Thus far, we have considered the available literature in light of the National Heritage List criteria. Going forward, the relationship of these criteria to UNESCO’s World Heritage List criteria will need to be determined. The brief for this consultancy identified three World Heritage criteria through which the Mount Lofty Ranges might demonstrate ‘outstanding universal value’:

- iv. To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.
- v. To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change,
- vi. To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

The novel social philosophies of ‘systematic colonisation’ as propounded by the National Colonization Society in London and developed by Wakefield for application to a new Colony in South Australia are clear examples of ideas and beliefs of outstanding universal significance (vi), representing a new model for British colonisation and social engineering that was subsequently applied elsewhere in the world. The application of these principles in South Australia led to the development of a rich and varied cultural landscape in the Mount Lofty Ranges, illustrating a significant stage in human history (iv).

The literature identified as supporting NHL Criterion (a)—and particularly a.7 ‘defining events’, a.8 ‘economic, political and social processes’, and a.9 ‘richness of assemblages or cultural landscapes’—is especially relevant to WHL Criteria (iv) and (vi).

WHL Criteria (v) may be more difficult to support, as it deals with ‘traditional’ human settlement and land-use. The case could be made that landscapes and places in the Mount Lofty Ranges reflect both

traditional Aboriginal settlement (though these traditions were largely eradicated in the early colonial period) and traditional European cultural forms (though these have developed and merged with the broader Australian social context). This may still be beneficial if it can be shown that present land uses and settlement patterns represent a 'living tradition' that is of global significance.

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In this paper Gordon Young, Director of the South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies, discusses the considerable impact which a small group of German settlers had on the pattern of early settlement in South Australia. He describes the way of life they brought to the colony from their Prussian homelands and its adaptation to a totally new environment. This traditional style was maintained up until the First World War because of the homogeneity of their communities and their comparative isolation from those of British settlers. Four of the first German settlements in South Australia have been studied in detail. These are Bethany in the Barossa Valley and Birdwood, Hahndorf, and Lobethal in the Adelaide Hills. The research has been carried out by a multidisciplinary team of academic architects, geographers, historians and town planners from the South Australian College of Advanced Education and the South Australian Institute of Technology, assisted by external consultants. 1

Young, G. and Australian Heritage Commission (1981). Hahndorf. Adelaide], Techsearch.

Author / editor	Year	Title	Book / Journal title	Publisher	Research notes	Criteria A	Criteria B	Criteria C	Criteria D	Criteria E	Criteria F	Criteria G	Criteria H	Criteria I
Ioannou, Noris	1997	Barossa journeys : into a valley of tradition		Paringa Press	A history documenting the settlement, social and cultural evolution of the Barossa Valley. Outlines German/Silesian history, language, arts, crafts, folk beliefs as well as economic importance of wine & other types of farming.	h.a.7 h.a.8	h.b.2	h.c.2	h.d.5 h.d.7 h.d.8			h.g.1	h.h.2	
Dickey, Brian Howell, P. A.	1986	South Australia's foundation : select documents		Wakefield Press	A collection of reproduced historical documents relating to the founding of SA, including parliamentary discussions, statements about religion & the role of churches, the South Australia Act 1834, the Proclamation of South Australia, documents relating to rules and regulations for the disposal of land, principles of colonisation (Colonization Commissioners for South Australia)	h.a.7, h.a.8		h.c.2					h.h.2	
Price, A. Grenfell	1929	Founders & pioneers of South Australia : life studies of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Charles Sturt, George Fife Angas, Sir John Hindmarsh, William Light, George Gawler, David McLaren, Augustus Kavel, and Francis Cadell		Preece	Biographies of some of the founders / pioneers of South Australia, with discussion of social / political / economic climate of the time & principles of systematic colonisation. p.12 "The Foundation Act was a miserable compromise, which produced much of the subsequent troubles." Sturt exploration of eastern Gulf St Vincent & advocacy of this site for settlement.	h.a.7, h.a.8							h.h.2	
Young, Gordon Australian Heritage Commission	1981	Hahndorf		Techsearch	A heritage survey of Hahndorf. Good contextual overview (physical & social) to town & region, extensive inventory of buildings and other items. Germanic cultural and religious heritage, relationship to Hufendorf towns in Europe.	h.a.7, h.a.8	h.b.2	h.c.2	h.d.5			h.g.1		
Meinig, D. W.	1988	On the margins of the good earth : the South Australian wheat frontier, 1869-1884		South Australian Government Printer	Historical / geographical study of colonisation of South Australia's wheat lands. Mostly deals with regions outside of Mt Lofty Ranges region.	h.a.7, h.a.8								
Schubert, David A.	1985	Kavel's people : their story of migration from Prussia to South Australia for the sake of their faith, and their initial settlement, told mainly from journals, letters, and other documents of the time		Lutheran Publishing House	Lutheran emigration to SA following religious persecution, including reproduction of many original diaries, letters, etc	h.a.7, h.a.8, h.a.9	h.b.2	h.c.2	h.d.5, h.d.7, h.d.8			h.g.1	h.h.1, h.h.2	
Pike, Douglas	1967	Paradise of dissent : South Australia 1829-1857		Melbourne University Press	A thorough historical background to the systematic colonisation of South Australia, including social problems in Britain, Church reforms, religious dissenters, political economy. Discussion of previous issues of other colonies (e.g Swan River). Development of principles of systematic colonisation, Utilitarianism, foundation of National Colonisation Society. South Australian Association, Colonisation Commission and the settlement of SA. Surveys, emigration, land sales. (does not focus on Mount Lofty Ranges). "South Australia was settled in 1836 by men whose professed ideals were civil liberty, social opportunity and equality for all religions."	h.a.7, h.a.8, h.a.9 h.a.7, h.a.8, h.a.9		h.c.2	h.d.5		h.f.2		h.h.1, h.h.2	
Gibbs, R. M.	1969	A history of South Australia		Balara Books	A high school textbook providing a historical overview of South Australia, including patterns of settlement, land survey, economy, etc.	h.a.8, h.a.9							h.h.2	
Linn, Rob	1991	Cradle of adversity: a history of the Willunga district		Historical Consultants	History of Willunga district including theoretical background to colonisation, relationship between town & country.	h.a.8			h.d.8	h.e.1				i.i.1
Pridmore, Adele	1949	The rich valley: an account of the early life of McLaren Vale, with illustrations from the personal records of residents of the Vale		McLaren Vale Institute Committee	History and early accounts of the McLaren Vale town & surrounding region	h.a.8			h.d.7, h.d.8				h.h.1 h.h.1, h.h.2	
Thiele, Colin	1968	Heysen of Hahndorf		Rigby	A history of Hans Heysen, his work, and residence at Hahndorf.	h.a.8		h.c.2		h.e.1	h.f.1		h.h.1, h.h.2 h.h.1, h.h.2	
Burden, Rosemary	1976	Wines & wineries of the Southern Vales Hahndorf : a brief look at the town and		Rigby	Overview and history of vine growing and winemaking in the areas south of Adelaide. Historical factors for settling and growing vines in the region.	h.a.8			h.d.8 h.d.5, h.d.7				h.h.1, h.h.2	
Fox, Anni Luur Marx, K.	1979	its history		Fox Publishing	History and overview of Hahndorf, its German origins, and its local institutions.	h.a.8	h.b.2	h.c.2	h.d.7			h.g.1	h.h.2	
Mandel, E. Fowkes, B.	2004	Capital: A Critique of Political Economy, Volume 1		Penguin Books Limited	Marx's criticism of Wakefield's principles of systematic colonisation in Australia (ch.33)	h.a.8							h.h.2	
Napier, Charles James Sir	1835	Colonization, particularly in Southern Australia : with some remarks on small farms and over population		T. & W. Boone	Napier's discussion of background to colonisation in SA (he rejected the position of Governor that then fell to Hindmarsh); his criticisms of the shortcomings of the scheme - doubts for success due to lack of information. Importance of recognising Aboriginal rights.	h.a.8							h.h.2	

Torrens, R.	1835	Colonization of South Australia	Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman Peacock Publications	Principles and philosophical underpinnings of South Australian colony. Part I - 'letter to John Crawford, esq., in relation to the objections of the Westminster Review.' Part II - influence of systematic colonisation on the wealth of the mother country.	h.a.8					h.h.2
Towler, David J.	1986	Noarlunga and district A fortunate locality : a history of Plan of a company to be established for the purpose of founding a colony in southern Australia, purchasing land therein, and preparing the land so purchased for the reception of	Noarlunga	Local history of settlement, farming and community in Noarlunga area, including influence of figures like McLaren, Hardy and Reynell.	h.a.8					h.h.2
Wakefield, E. G.	1832	immigrants	Ridgway and Sons	Crucial document laying out the details of Wakefield's scheme for South Australia. Discussion of the interplay of natural & cultural factors in development of SA landscape. Land use development in light of colonisation principles. Relationship of the city to the countryside.	h.a.8					h.h.2
Williams, M.	1992	Australia The Changing Rural Landscape of South	State Publishing		h.a.8					h.h.2
	1831	of Australia Proposal to His Majesty's Government for founding a colony on the southern coast	W. Nicol	Principles of systematic colonisation - without 'burden' to the mother country, relief of overstocked labour market, disposal of 'waste land'. Surveying of 80 acre lots, minimum price for land, emigration fund. Discussion of some potential sites (Pt Lincoln, Kangaroo Island, Encounter Bay) - does not discuss Mt Lofty Ranges.	h.a.8					h.h.2
	1840	Colonization of South Australia	The Foreign Quarterly Review XXV Black and Armstrong	Analysis of South Australian colonisation process, describing political & theoretical landscape in which colonisation scheme was developed, and highlighting successes & failures of the experiment. Good overview of contemporary literature around South Australian colonisation. Also describes the physical suitability of the Adelaide area.	h.a.8					h.h.2
Martin, Alf	1995	McLaren Vale ...from the beginning	Self-published	A local history written by a descendent of an early settler in McLaren Vale, based on reminiscences, old family diaries, etc. Sections on surveying, settling, Aboriginal residents, early residents, farming, wine industry, local festivals, institutions, churches, etc.	h.a.8		h.d.8			h.g.1
Young, Gordon	1978	joint research project Lobethal (Valley of praise) : a report of a	South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies	A heritage survey of Lobethal. Good contextual overview (physical & social) to town & region, extensive inventory of buildings and other items. Germanic cultural and religious heritage	h.a.8	h.b.2				h.g.1
Sutherland, George	1978	Our inheritance in the hills : being a	Libraries Board of	A thorough description of towns & land uses from Cape Jervis north to Barossa. 1889	h.a.8	h.b.2	h.d.7,	h.e.i		
Dunstan, Martin	1977	Willunga : town and district	Lynton Reprinted by the Willunga Branch of the National Trust of South Australia [and] Lutheran Publishing House	A local history of Willunga from reproduction of newspaper & archival resources, split into 3 volumes. Vol 1 deals with the years 1837-1900. Themes - slate quarrying industry, agriculture, Cornish settlement, land use, importance of the Ranges, fertile farmland.	h.a.8	h.b.2	h.d.8			
Willunga Progress Association,	1982	Willunga: "place of green trees" Capper's South Australia : containing the	Lutheran Publishing House	Local history of Willunga from first expedition in 1837, surveying and settlement from 1839. Local families, institutions, community life, etc.	h.a.8		h.d.8			
Capper, Henry	1839	history of the rise, progress and present	H. Capper	Handbook of information for emigrants to South Australia. Includes information about climate, landscape, seasons, appropriateness for agriculture. Also details of	h.a.8					
Kerr, Colin	1978	A exelent coliney : the practical idealists of 1836-1846	Rigby	Stories of settlers in South Australia. Problems in Britain, South Australia as a land of promise. Systematic colonisation, stories of voyages & settling on the land. Family history of Manning. Story of George Pitches Manning, a Dissenter who migrated to South Australia in 1850 and founded 'Hope Farm' in McLaren Vale.	h.a.8					
Manning, Geoffrey H.	1984	South Australia, 1836-1870 Hope Farm chronicle : pioneering tales of	G. Manning	Various sections relating to different local activities.	h.a.8					
Moss, Jim Nance, C. Speight, D. L. Hutchings, A. Fitzpatrick, F.	1985	South Australia Sound of trumpets : history of the labour movement in South Australia	Wakefield Press	History of workers' movement in South Australia. Argues that Wakefield system replicated British class structure. Wakefield argument for colonisation (as opposed to Mill, Ricardo etc). Dissenters. The womens' movement & suffrage. Importance of radical / progressive social movements in SA history	h.a.8					
Warburton, Elizabeth	1981	Burnside from the beginning The paddocks beneath : a history of	Longman Cheshire Corporation of the City of Burnside	High school text book outlining history & heritage of SA in Aboriginal & European times. Gives concise history of colonisation & settlement. Includes discussion of land division, etc. Local history of Burnside area. Useful in that it highlights the importance of the Hills to Adelaide.	h.a.8					

Auckens, Annely Bishop, Geoffrey Bell, George McDougall, Kate Young, Gordon	Vineyard of the empire : early Barossa 1988 vigneron 1842-1939	Australian Industrial Publishers	A history of early winemaking in the Barossa, including settlement & farming by British & German colonists	h.a.8, h.a.9,	h.b.2	h.d.6, h.d.7, h.d.8	h.f.3	h.g.1	h.h.1, h.h.2
Yelland, E. M.	Colonists, copper and corn in the colony of South Australia 1850-51 The making of the South Australian landscape : a study in the historical geography of Australia	Hawthorn Press	Travel accounts of 'Old Colonist' c.1850 as he toured settled areas throughout the Mt Lofty Ranges region. Very descriptive and provides details of some of the settlers, landscape, land use, and the social interactions of the time.	h.a.8, h.a.9,	h.c.2		h.e.1	h.g.1	h.h.2
Williams, Michael June	1974	Academic Press	A historical / geographical analysis of the combination of natural & human factors that have shaped the SA landscape	h.a.8, h.a.9,		n.d.3	h.e.1		
Sinnett, Frederick	An account of the colony of South Australia prepared for distribution at the 1862 International Exhibition of 1862	Robert K. Burt	An early overview of South Australia's founding, landscape, geography, and agricultural production (especially in Mt Lofty Ranges area). "As Adelaide advances in age and population, the vast benefit her citizens derive from the proximity of this beautiful range will be more and more abundantly felt." A heritage inventory of the cultural landscape for the proposed 'Ngjawang Folk Province' - a new type of conservation park highlighting the relationship of people to the landscape over many phases of settlement (prehistoric, Aboriginal, European settlement etc). Boundaries of this area were Burra Creek (n), Murray river (e), Marne river (s) and a road system (w) - includes part of Mt Lofty Ranges in the Eden Valley district.	h.a.8, h.a.9, h.a.7, n.a.1,			h.e.1		h.h.2
South Australian Museum. National Folk Province Feasibility Study Steering Committee	Ngaiawang folk province : preliminary 1977 inventory of the cultural landscape	Anthropology and Archaeology Branch, South Australian Museum		h.a.8, h.a.9, i.a.8		h.c.2, i.c.2,			
Linn, Rob Smith, Pam A. Pate, F. Donald Martin, Robert	Sharing the good earth : 175 years of influence and vision : Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society of South Australia 2014 Incorporated	Historical Consultants Pty Ltd for the Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society of South Australia Incorporated	A history of the Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society of SA and the Royal Show. Themes include sustainable food production, consideration of agriculture in the systematic colonisation of SA. Introduces the political / social / economic theories around the relationship of land, capital and labour (Wakefield), and discusses Utopian vision behind South Australia. Relationship between city and country, nonconformist religion. Transformation of countryside and relationship of city to country. Agriculture and pastoralism benefiting colony, spread of settlement north and south. Scientific advances in agriculture.	h.a.8, h.a.9, n.a.1, h.a.8, h.a.9, n.a.1, h.a.8, h.a.9, n.a.1, n.a.4,	h.c.2				h.h.2
Newman, Lareen A.	Environmental history of the Willunga Basin, 1830's to 1990's	University of Adelaide (thesis)	Environmental history outlining interplay of physical / environmental / cultural factors in development of Willunga Basin from 1830s onwards. Honours thesis.						
Gilbert, Helen Tiffin, Chris	Burden or benefit? : imperial 2008 benevolence and its legacies	Indiana University Press	Particularly Chapter 4 - O'Connell, "Settler colonialism, utility, romance: E. G. Wakefield's Letter from Sydney". This positions the colonisation of SA within the broader British project of benevolent / humanitarian colonisation of the 1830s and 40s. Wakefield argued for the potential benefits of colonisation. 'Wakefield scheme' as an adaptation of David Ricardo's analysis of land/labour/capital relationship. Aborigines Protection Society 1837. Reflects on the 'letter from Sydney' putting forth Wakefield's proposal. Critique of the problems of Wakefield scheme (e.g. implications for Indigenous culture) but also the radical Utopian roots of systematic colonisation. History of Aboriginal title in South Australia. From a white legal perspective. Foreword by Geoffrey Robertson QC. Includes proclamation of the King of England in 1836 regarding Aboriginal people in South Australia, which states that the SA Company must acknowledge and respect Aboriginal land rights. Discussion of principle of 'benevolence' as critical in social theory behind SA colonisation. HOWEVER in practice it did not work out that way - dispossession. But political founders had been determined to set up a free state offering fair and equal treatment of Aboriginal people. Appendix includes many important foundational documents.	h.a.8, i.a.7					h.h.2
Berg, Shaun	Coming to terms : Aboriginal title in 2010 South Australia	Wakefield Press		h.a.8, i.a.7, i.a.8					
Martin, Robert	Under Mount Lofty : a history of the 1987 Stirling district in South Australia	District Council of Stirling	Local history of the Stirling district from pre-European times to present day. Discussion of Peramangk occupation of region. Highlights importance of relationship with Adelaide, and the significance of the topography of the region. Some main industries (e.g. timber), development of towns, roads, etc.	h.a.8, i.a.8					i.i.1

Schmidt, Bob	Mountain upon the plain : a history of 1983 Mount Barker and its surroundings	District Council of Mount Barker	Local history of Mt Barker, beginning with Sturt & Barker's expedition.	h.a.8, i.a.8, i.a.7, h.a.7							
Fenner, Charles	A geographical enquiry into the growth, distribution, and movement of 1929 population in South Australia, 1836-1927	The Author	A geographical work dealing with landforms, geology, water etc as relates to population.	h.a.8, n.a.1							
Thiele, Colin	1970 Labourers in the Vineyard What's in a name? : nomenclature of South Australia : authoritative derivations of some 4000 historically significant place names	Rigby	German grape growers.	h.a.9	h.b.2		h.e.1	h.g.1	h.h.2		
Cockburn, Rodney	1984 Colony : strange origins of one of the 2010 earliest modern democracies	Ferguson Publications	Alphabetically listed reference for South Australian place names - good for charting links with European regions, meanings of Aboriginal places, etc.	h.a.9, i.a.9 i.a.7, h.a.7, h.a.8					h.h.2		
Hamilton, Reg	1987 Lawmakers and wayward whigs : government and law in South Australia, 1836-1986	Wakefield Press	Family history of Hamiltons from Dover to South Australia, focus on systematic colonisation and democratic governance. Agriculture, land ownership, interaction between Europeans and Aborigines	i.a.7, h.a.7, i.a.8		h.d.7			h.h.2		
Castles, Alex C.	1987 Legal history of South Australia - Aboriginal law, South Australian Colonisation Act, constitution, Federation, etc	Wakefield Press	Legal history of South Australia - Aboriginal law, South Australian Colonisation Act, constitution, Federation, etc	i.a.7, h.a.7, i.a.8, h.a.8					h.h.2		
Education Department of South Australia,	The Kurna people: Aboriginal people of the Adelaide Plains : an Aboriginal studies course for secondary students in 1989 years 8-10	Education Dept. of South Australia	Course for students, teachers & Aboriginal people about the Kurna people, language and culture. Written jointly by Kurna people. Describes language, trade, land management & ownership, social patterns, kinship, Dreaming tracks like that of Tjilbruke, material culture etc, and highlights some important places in Kurna territory. Also discusses the European colonisation/invasion, land dispossession, cultural devastation. (Another book in this series deals with Ngarrindjeri people)	i.a.7, i.a.8, i.a.9	i.c.2		i.f.2,	i.g.1	i.i.1, i.i.2, i.i.3		
Education Department of South Australia,	The Ngarrindjeri people: Aboriginal people of the River Murray, Lakes and Coorong : an Aboriginal studies course for 1990 secondary students in years 8-10	Education Dept. of South Australia	Course for students, teachers & Aboriginal people about the Ngarrindjeri people, language and culture. Describes language, trade, land management & ownership, social patterns, kinship, Dreaming tracks, material culture etc, and highlights some important places in Ngarrindjeri territory. Also discusses the European colonisation/invasion, land dispossession, cultural devastation. (Another book in this series deals with Kurna people)	i.a.7, i.a.8, i.a.9	i.c.2		i.f.2,	i.g.1	i.i.1, i.i.2, i.i.3		
Coles, Robin	The ochre warriors : Peramangk culture and rock art in the Mount Lofty Ranges Aboriginal and historic places around metropolitan Adelaide and the south 1984 coast	Axiom Anthropological Society of South Australia	Thorough review of Peramangk rock art, culture & history in the Mt Lofty Ranges. Looks at relationship with neighbouring groups, impact of European settlement, dispossession. Customs, myths, material culture.	i.a.8, h.a.8,	i.b.2	i.c.2	i.d.6, i.d.7	i.e.1	i.f.1	i.g.1	i.i.1, i.i.2, i.i.3
Ross, Betty	1984 Survey of Kurna archaeological sites, particular focus on Moana / Aldinga / Willunga Basin area		Light's role in formation of the Colony, surveying site for Adelaide, Colonisation Commission, National Colonization Society, importance of the Ranges for provision of water.	i.a.8, i.a.9 n.a.1, h.a.7, h.a.8,	i.b.2	i.c.2			i.g.1	i.i.1, i.i.2, i.i.3	
Dutton, Geoffrey Elder, David Light, William	1991 Colonel William Light : founder of a city 1984 William Light's Brief Journal and 1979 Description of the Barossa Range and its [1849] neighbourhood in South Australia	Melbourne University Press Wakefield Press	The reproduction of Light's journals and diaries while in Australia. Surveying Angas' paintings and textual description of the Barossa area. Includes background to colonisation, importance of the Ranges for settlement, pasturage, agriculture,	n.a.1, h.a.8, h.a.9, i.a.8				h.e.1		h.h.1, h.h.2 h.h.2	
Angas, George French	1995 An overview of Australian colonial art, with a chapter focusing on South Australia - including reproductions of many paintings of the Mt Lofty Ranges landscapes and people. This links art to the systematic survey and settlement of the landscape. Attraction of amateur & professional artists to Adelaide. S.T. Gill, George French Angas, Alexander Schramm, Martha Berkeley.	Govt. Pr.		n.a.1, h.a.8, h.a.9, i.a.8		h.c.2	h.e.1		h.h.1, h.h.2		
Art Gallery of South Australia Radford, Ron Hylton, Jane	1989 Calling me home : the romance of South Australia in story and song	South Australian College of Advanced Education	Links South Australian cultural history & landscape to poems and songs.	n.a.1, h.a.8, i.a.8,			h.e.1		h.h.1, h.h.2		
Hylton, Jane	2012 South Australia illustrated : colonial painting in the land of promise	Art Gallery of S.A.	Thorough exploration of 19th Century South Australian art. Includes reproductions of numerous paintings, including of Mt Lofty Ranges landscapes, people, flora and fauna, social interactions, etc. Describes significance of distinctive colonisation history to artistic heritage of the state. Discussion of colonial views of the landscape, related to familiar English scenery. Angas, Ashton, White, Heysen, Reynolds, Gill, Gouldsmith, Johnstone, Turner, von Guerard, Light, Schramm, etc.	n.a.1, h.a.8, i.a.8, h.a.9		h.c.2	h.e.1		h.h.1, h.h.2		

Hasenohr, Pamela Corbett, David	A field guide to the coastal geology of Fleurieu Peninsula : Port Gawler to Victor Harbor 1986	Field Geology Club of South Australia Whitcombe & Tombs Limited	Describes geological setting of Fleurieu coastline, including significance of Mount Lofty Ranges. Sedimentation, compression and folding, development of Adelaide Geosyncline, formation of faults & basins (Adelaide, Noarlunga, Willunga). Highlights places of particular geological importance e.g. Hallett Cove - "some of the best preserved Permian glacial features in the world" & Second Valley.	n.a.1, n.a.2 n.a.1, n.a.2	n.c.1	n.d.3	
Fenner, Charles	South Australia : a geographical study, 1931 structural, regional & human	South Australian Govt. Printing Division in association with Wakefield Press on behalf of the South Australia Jubilee 150 Board	deals mostly with physical geography of SA			n.d.3	
Griffin, Trevor McCaskill, Murray	1986 Atlas of South Australia		Atlas including maps & text dealing with different themes at different points in history	n.a.1, n.a.2, h.a.8, i.a.8 n.a.1, n.a.2, i.a.8, h.a.8, h.a.9 n.a.1, n.a.3, h.a.8			i.i.1
Angas, George French Trott, G. Marsden, S. Campbell, L.	1967 [1847] South Australia illustrated	A.H. & A.W. Reed	Paintings by George French Angas of South Australian landscapes, farming, settlement, portraits of Aboriginal people, their material culture, architecture, funerary customs, pictures of insects, flora and fauna.		i.c.2, h.c.2	h.e.1	h.h.2
	2008 McLaren Vale: Trott's View	Wakefield Press	A collection of photographs documenting McLaren Vale region & its inhabitants, and celebrating Greg Trott	n.b.1 h.b.2		n.d.4, h.d.8	h.e.1