

SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE

REGISTER ENTRY

Entry in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

NAME: Naracoorte Church of Christ **PLACE NO.:** 26550

ADDRESS: Bunganditj, Marditjali, Meintangk, Ngarrindjeri and Potaruwutj Country
64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte
CT 5716/343 FP199043 A149 Hundred of Naracoorte

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Naracoorte Church of Christ is an outstanding example of a post-war church. The church complex, completed in 1966, was one of relatively few churches designed and built in a single construction phase during the post-war period. In addition to the main worship space, the church possesses a number of spaces designed specifically as community facilities including activity hall, kitchen, kindergarten and a series of Sunday school rooms. As such, Naracoorte Church of Christ is an unusually complete, coherent and intact example of the class of place, post-war church.

The Naracoorte Church of Christ is also an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. The building is notable for the dramatic and distinctive A-frame roof, spire and steel joist buttressing of its chapel, contrasting with the flat roofs of the non-worship wings. These elements are unified through the use of similar materials, details and modular construction units throughout the complex.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993)

(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of place of cultural significance

Naracoorte Church of Christ is associated with the class of place known as post-war churches. The construction of new churches after the Second World War is associated with post-war population growth resulting from migration and the baby boom, suburban and regional development, and the evolving role of churches in community life. As a result, over 650 churches were built between

1945 and 1990 in South Australia. Churches constructed during this time played a prominent role in South Australia's physical, cultural and spiritual development.

The Naracoorte Church of Christ complex was conceived as a complete church complex comprising a chapel, activity hall and kitchen, a kindergarten wing, and Sunday school rooms arrayed down one side of the activity hall. The complex was built in a single construction phase during 1965-1966. As such, the Naracoorte Church of Christ represents an unusually complete and coherent example of the class of place, namely, a post-war church.

The Naracoorte Church of Christ is also highly intact and is considered to display a critical mass of the principal characteristics of the class at a higher quality than many other examples, and in a way that allows the class to be readily understood and appreciated, including:

- a distinctive roof form, employed to set the church apart from secular buildings, with a dominant, tiled A-frame roof on the chapel, contrasting with flat roofs on the activity and utility spaces,
- adoption of commonplace materials with domestic connotations employed to integrate the church into community, such as face brick, terracotta tile, and clear-finished timber,
- adoption of newly-available materials, processes and technologies, including welded structural steel, coloured enamelled steel spandrel panels, and aluminium sheet-metal,
- expression in a late twentieth-century ecclesiastical style,
- provision of community facilities or amenities, in this instance including a hall, kitchen, kindergarten and three Sunday school rooms, able to be adapted for other uses as required,
- considered engagement with site and context, in this instance by setting the church complex well back from the road, with a large lawned area for gathering,
- the presence of a bespoke sacred artwork created as an integral part of the church's design, in this case a tapering window glazed with patterned coloured glass, designed by the architect Lance Brune and created specifically for the chapel, which admits light to the baptistery and sanctuary.

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics

The Naracoorte Church of Christ is an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. Lance Brune's well-resolved design employed a dramatic and a distinctive A-frame roof shape, spire and steel joist buttressing to denote the purpose of the building as a

place of worship. Brune contrasted the chapel from the non-worship wings by covering the latter with flat roofs, and implied different uses by assigning each main volume a different roof height, then unified the architectural composition by employing similar materials, details and modular construction units throughout the complex.

Naracoorte Church of Christ articulates many key attributes of late-twentieth century ecclesiastical architecture, namely:

- new structural materials facilitating dramatic shapes, achieved through the use of a welded-steel A-frame structure, with external structural rolled steel joist 'buttresses' expressed as architectural features, which allow the structural system of the church to be readily understood;
- inverted V shapes reminiscent of Gothic pointed arches, which appear most notably in the A-frame roofline and external structural buttressing;
- coloured glass and windows with vertically proportioned panes, notably in the glazed, tapering fin feature under the western gable;
- plain wall surfaces achieved through the use of face brick, including textured face brick, in two colours;
- play of light from unexpected sources to create a special mood, realised through the use of coloured glass which throws coloured light and shadow across the sanctuary during morning worship,
- architectural 'distinctiveness' employed to denote the purpose of the building as a place of worship through its large A-frame roof, spire and steel joist buttressing,
- integration into community expressed through familiar, 'humble' materials such as brick, terracotta tile and clear-finished timber, with domestic associations.

SITE PLAN

Naracoorte Church of Christ

PLACE NO.: 26550

64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte



Naracoorte Church of Christ (CT 5716/343 FP199043 A149 Hundred of Naracoorte)

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Church complex, comprising chapel, hall with kitchen and Sunday school rooms and kindergarten wing,
- Original exterior and interior materials and material finishes, including external and internal face brick walls; terracotta tile roofing; aluminium spire; clear-finished timber architraves, doors and joinery; light green enamelled steel 'Porcipanel' spandrels; and coloured glass including rippled amber glass;
- Original fittings including door and window hardware, external sconce and internal pendent and light fittings, hymn boards,
- External concrete slab paving with triangular contraction line pattern and brick planter box,
- Open space between church and Jenkins Terrace.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Recent reverse-cycle air conditioning units,
- Data projector, screen, speakers, fans, vertical blinds and floodlights in worship space,
- Fluorescent lighting in hall,
- Recent toilet fitouts,
- Non-original carpet,
- Safety rails to baptismery

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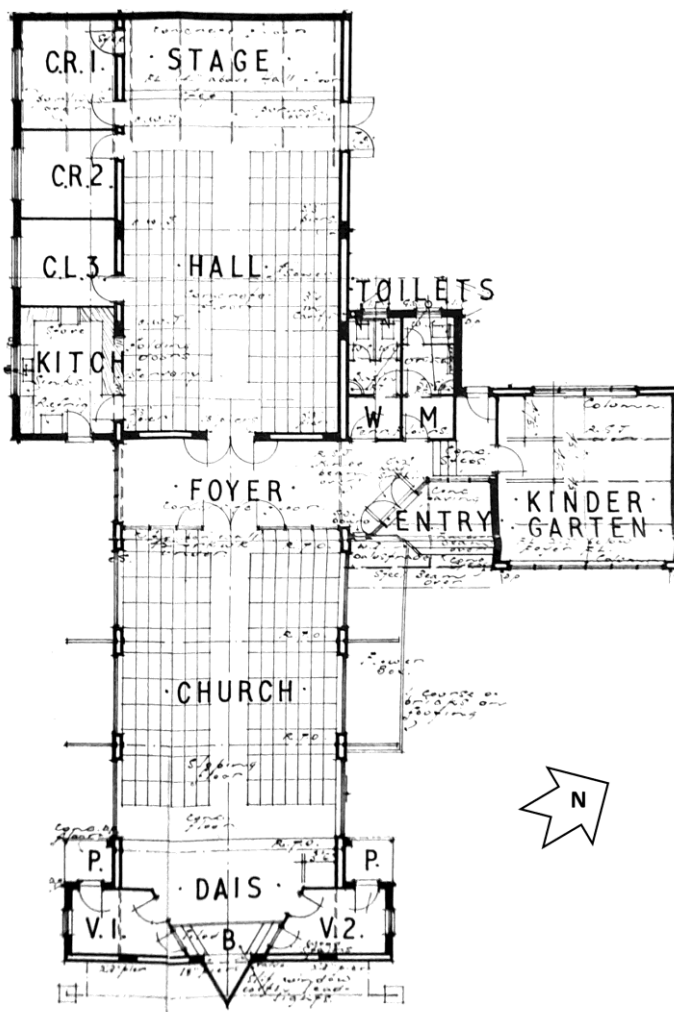
LEGEND

-  Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
-  Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

COMMENTARY ON THE LISTING

Description and notes with respect to a place entered in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

Physical Description



Naracoorte Church of Christ, indicative plan, adapted from drawing by Lance Brune, dated May 1965

Source: W. Lance Brune Pty Ltd, Church Buildings at Naracoorte SA for the Naracoorte Church of Christ, May 1965, Ref. 38/64

Naracoorte Church of Christ is a steel and brick church complex. The chapel (main worship space) has a rectangular plan and is covered with a prominent terracotta-tiled gable roof, which nearly reaches the ground at the eastern end. The chapel roof is supported by five pairs of rolled steel rafters which are in turn bolted, plated and

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Provisionally entered by the South Australian Heritage Council on 7 December 2023

Confirmed by the South Australian Heritage Council on date tbc

welded to rolled steel stanchions that hold them aloft. Rolled steel buttresses are in turn bolted, plated and welded to the stanchions and the opposite ends bedded in concrete. Non-load bearing cavity-brick walls and timber-framed floor-to-ceiling window units form the external envelope of the complex. Floor slabs throughout are reinforced concrete.

Four flat-roofed annexes are located to the north, south and east of the chapel, comprising an entry foyer, kindergarten and toilets (north), two vestries (north and south, at the eastern end of the chapel), and a hall (south) with a kitchen and three Sunday school rooms covered under a lower flat roof arrayed along the southern side of the hall. An integrated porch is covered under the flat roof of the kindergarten wing. The hall roof is supported by open web joists concealed in the ceiling. A brick tank stand is attached to the western end of the hall.

The church exterior displays the following additional features:

- Wunderlich dark blend semi-glazed terracotta tiles to main roof,
- Brownbuilt steel decking to flat roofs,
- Hallett red face brick walls with square raked pointing,
- Hallett red brick base courses,
- a triangle-footed, tapering fin under and intersecting the eastern gable, comprised of a brick base, a timber frame glazed with geometric-patterned coloured glass, and an aluminium-sheathed spire above the roofline,
- red face brick flanking the fin feature, with projecting header bricks in a grid pattern, forming a feature wall,
- steel barge shoes supporting bargeboards under eastern gable,
- rippled amber glass, plain glass and yellow-green Porcipanel enamelled-steel spandrels in window units (Porcipanel in chapel, foyer, kindergarten, toilet and hall window units),
- clerestory windows down each side of hall,
- sconce light fittings on external wall,
- concrete steps and slab floor to porch,
- handrail associated with porch steps,
- brick planter box on chapel northern side,
- steel fence perpendicular to kindergarten block,
- concrete slab paving on chapel northern side, with triangular contraction line pattern,
- concrete ramp and rails at rear of hall (not significant fabric),
- corrugated steel cladding over eastern gable window (not significant fabric)

Interior

The chapel, with a high ceiling covered under the A-frame roof, is the largest internal volume. A timber-framed, glazed wall at the rear of the chapel separates the nave from a long foyer space, also covered under the A-frame roof.

The sanctuary at the front of the chapel is raised one step above the floor of the nave forming a large dais. Two service rooms or vestries are located at the front of the sanctuary, flanking a full-immersion baptismal font.

Other internal spaces include male and female toilets leading off the foyer, a large kindergarten room and a hall, with a kitchen and three Sunday school classrooms arrayed down one side.

The church interior displays the following additional features:

- stamped cream face brick walls to interior walls, with a fern pattern,
- pendant chapel light fittings including glass shades,
- Australian oak hymn boards wall-mounted either side of the sanctuary,
- welded stainless-steel safety rails associated with font (not significant fabric),
- data projector, projection screen, air conditioning terminals and fans in chapel (not significant fabric),
- fibrous plaster ceiling to chapel, with structural members selectively exposed,
- fibrous plaster ceilings to hall and annexe rooms,
- hollow-core Australian oak plywood double doors between nave and foyer space and between foyer space and hall,
- hollow-core Australian oak plywood single doors to all other internal doorways,
- milled aluminium dedication plaque on Australian oak base on foyer wall,
- injection-moulded plastic 'ladies' and 'gentlemen' signs on toilet doors,
- original kitchen fitout in kitchen, including built-in cupboards, vinyl flooring tiles, wall tiles, sink and range unit,
- hall 'stage' comprised of a reinforced concrete slab standing two steps above floor level, with vinyl floor tiles,
- carpet in chapel, foyer, hall, Sunday school and kindergarten rooms (not significant fabric),
- fluorescent lighting in hall (not significant fabric)
- square ceiling-mounted light fittings in kindergarten room, with glass snap-fit diffusers,
- 23 Australian oak pews (objects),
- two galvanised iron drip trays associated with font, stored hung on vestry walls (objects).

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Church complex, comprising chapel, hall with kitchen and Sunday school rooms and kindergarten wing,
- Original exterior and interior materials and material finishes, including external and internal face brick walls; terracotta tile roofing; aluminium spire; clear-finished timber architraves, doors and joinery; light green enamelled steel 'Porcipanel' spandrels; and coloured glass including rippled amber glass;
- Original fittings including door and window hardware, external sconce and internal pendent and light fittings, hymn boards,
- External concrete slab paving with triangular contraction line pattern and brick planter box,
- Open space between church and Jenkins Terrace.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Recent reverse-cycle air conditioning units,
- Data projector, screen, speakers, fans, vertical blinds and floodlights in worship space,
- Fluorescent lighting in hall,
- Recent toilet fitouts,
- Non-original carpet,
- Safety rails to baptistery.

History of the Place

Please refer to the Assessment Report for the full history.

By 1873, a Church of Christ existed at Naracoorte but the congregation later dispersed, most likely when its lay leadership moved away.¹ At the Churches of Christ Wimmera District Conference on 22 March 1905, H. P. Leng suggested that 'something should be done in neighbouring districts' including Naracoorte.² On 6 August that year, Leng visited Naracoorte 'with a view of establishing a church that conformed to New Testament teaching'³ and found fifteen people 'who desired the resumption of work.'⁴

Leng pitched a large tent on a vacant allotment in Smith Street, which became the venue for a successful 'tent mission' evangelistic campaign.⁵ A second tent mission during the following twelve months increased membership to 45 and led to the opening of a Sunday school. After the conclusion of the second tent mission, the Naracoorte Church of Christ rented the Naracoorte Oddfellows' Hall as a meeting place.⁶

Naracoorte carpenter Ernest Edward Blake⁷ donated land for a chapel at 10 Robertson Street. The chapel opened on 4 March 1906, with a membership of 65.⁸ Due

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to 'pressure of work' at Kaniva, Victoria, H. P. Leng withdrew from the Naracoorte congregation, which was subsequently led by I. J. Mudford. In 1908, the South Australian Conference took over responsibility for the Naracoorte Church of Christ from the West Wimmera Conference.⁹

During the early post-war years, the South East of South Australia enjoyed 'record' net positive migration due to the expansion of forestry and associated industry and soldier settlement, facilitated in part by the 'comprehensive' artificial drainage of the region.¹⁰ In 1955 a 'frame building' behind the Naracoorte Church of Christ chapel was replaced with a large stone hall with kitchen facilities and a committee room,¹¹ which opened on 3 March 1956.¹² Because of its healthy financial position, the Naracoorte congregation was also able to sponsor construction of a Church of Christ at Tarpeena in 1955.¹³

The Naracoorte congregation expanded through the 1950s and 1960s, nearly doubling from 74 members in 1955¹⁴ to 138 members in 1964,¹⁵ leading to the construction of a new church on a separate block of land during 1965-1966. Construction of a new church was made 'imperative because of the state of the old chapel and hall.'¹⁶ Land on Jenkins Terrace, believed to have been vacant land,¹⁷ was conveyed to the Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Incorporated on 20 May 1964 for the purpose of building the new church.¹⁸

Design and Construction

In 1964 the Naracoorte Church of Christ building committee approached Lance Brune, through the Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc, South Australia Building Extension Committee, to design their new church. Design work was largely complete by May 1965.

Unlike Salisbury Methodist Church, where A-frame rafters carry their full structural load in a straight line to the ground, in Brune's subsequent A-frame chapels the main roof joists terminated at eave level, at which point they were mitred and bolted to vertical stanchions and welded all round.¹⁹ Steel 'flying' buttresses, made from the same gauge of steel as the rafters, were plated, bolted and welded to the rafter stanchions. The stanchions were then hidden from the outside by the external non-loadbearing cavity brick walls of the chapel. This change may have been made as an economy measure to reduce the rafter length, and in turn, the gauge of steel²⁰ required to bridge the span.²¹

At Naracoorte Church of Christ, the bargeboards on the northern gable reach almost to the ground and are supported by steel barge shoes like the other chapels, and the main A-frame beams supporting the tiled roof terminate at eave level, with structural 'flying' buttresses positioned externally. In employing these features, Brune suggested multiple possible historical or symbolic connotations, including the buttressing of traditional church architecture or ground stays on the tabernacle.

Brune's Naracoorte chapel was similar to his other A-frame churches, with a terracotta tiled roof, flat Brownbuilt steel deck roofs over the porches and utility rooms, and enamelled steel 'Porcipanel' spandrels in window units throughout the church instead of brick. As at the earlier Colonel Light Gardens, Brighton and St Mary's chapels, the cavity brick walls at Naracoorte were built with different coloured internal and external leaves, in this case, red face brick outside and contrasting cream stamp-textured face brick inside. Again, Brune created a symmetrical feature wall under the main gable to differentiate the Naracoorte chapel from his other A-frames, this time comprising a glazed, tapering fin feature with an aluminium-sheathed spire above the roofline. Brune employed a similar device in his design for the Croydon Church of Christ (1964, demolished).

Early in the design process, Lance Brune provided drawings of the Risdon Park Church of Christ complex to the Naracoorte building committee, probably as an indicative example of what he believed could be achieved within budget on the Naracoorte site.²² Like Port Pirie, the Naracoorte Church of Christ was conceived as a complete complex and built in a single stage, comprising a chapel, kindergarten and an activity hall, with a kitchen and Sunday school rooms arrayed off of one side. During construction of the hall, electrical wiring was laid to the rear of the hall to provide power to light tennis courts that were envisaged but never built.

Within the Naracoorte Church of Christ complex, Brune differentiated the worship space from activity and utility spaces by designing the latter with flat, steel roofs in contrast to the chapel's tiled A-frame roof. Brune further implied different uses for the activity and utility spaces in the external envelope of the church complex by assigning each of the three main volumes, a different roof height (namely kindergarten, hall, and kitchen/Sunday school rooms). Brune visually unified these masses with the chapel by employing the same red face brick for all external walls and employing similar timber window units throughout, each fitted with Porcipanel spandrels.

Construction of the Naracoorte Church of Christ was financed by the Churches of Christ in South Australia Home Mission Department,²³ through a £6000 loan from the Building Extension Mutual Fund during the 1963-1964 financial year.²⁴ The new Naracoorte Church of Christ opened on 6 August 1966.²⁵



Naracoorte Church of Christ, 9 February 2023

Source: DEW Files

Chronology

Year	Event
1953	January, the end of post-Second World War building restrictions heralds the beginning of a post-war church-building boom in South Australia.
1964	Naracoorte Church of Christ building committee approaches Lance Brune, through the Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc, South Australia Building Extension Committee, to design their new church.
1966	6 August, Naracoorte Church of Christ opens.
2016	6 August, Naracoorte Church of Christ celebrates 50 years in the present church.

References

Books and Chapters

- Gretchen Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America* (2015) University of Minnesota Press
- Chris Burns, *Liturgy, Community, Modernity: postwar places of worship in South Australia 1945 – 1990* (2020) Adelaide SA: Architecture Museum, University of South Australia
- Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Eighty-Second Annual Conference* (1956) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia
- Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Ninetieth Annual Conference* (1964) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia
- Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Ninety-First Annual Conference* (1965) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia
- Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Ninety-Second Annual Conference* (1966) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia
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- Graeme Hugo, "Playford's people: population change in South Australia" in Bernard O'Neil, Judith Raftery and Kerry Round (eds), *Playford's South Australia: essays on the history of South Australia, 1933-1968* (1996) Adelaide: Professional Historians Association
- H. R. Taylor, *The History of Churches of Christ in South Australia 1846-1959* (1959) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union

Reports and Theses

- Chris Burns, "Postwar Places of Worship in South Australia 1945 – 1990, Report for the Environment and Water South Australian Built Heritage Research Project 2018-2019" (2019) Adelaide: Architecture Museum, University of South Australia
- Barry Rowney, "Type Profile of Churches", report to the Australian Heritage Commission (1991)

Websites

- Judith Raftery, "Churches of Christ" in *SA History Hub*
<https://sahistoryhub.history.sa.gov.au/organisations/churches-of-christ>

Archival

Souvenir Programme, Naracoorte Church of Christ, Jubilee 1906-1956, Opening of Jubilee Church Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday, March 3, 1956, by Bro. T. Edwards, State Library of South Australia

W. Lance Brune Pty Ltd, Specification of Erection of New Church Buildings for Naracoorte Church of Christ, May 1965, Ref. 38/64, held by Naracoorte Church of Christ

W. Lance Brune Pty Ltd, Church Buildings at Naracoorte SA for the Naracoorte Church of Christ, May 1965, Ref. 38/64, held by Naracoorte Church of Christ

CT 742/97

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CT 1905/98

Aerial view of Naracoorte, B 36857 SLSA

Interviews

Linda Wilsdon pers. comm. 12 June 2023

SITE DETAILS

Naracoorte Church of Christ

PLACE NO.: 26550

64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Single-storey steel and brick A-frame church complex

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1966

REGISTER STATUS: Nominated 4 November 2021

Provisionally entered 7 December 2023

LOCAL HERITAGE STATUS:

CURRENT USE: Churches of Christ place of worship

1966 – present

ARCHITECT: W. Lance Brune, W. Lance Brune Pty Ltd

1965 – 1966

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Naracoorte Lucindale Council

LOCATION: **Street No.:** 64

Street Name: Jenkins Terrace

Town/Suburb: Naracoorte

Post Code: 5271

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title** CT 5716/343 A149 FP199043

Reference:

Hundred: Naracoorte

PHOTOS

Naracoorte Church of Christ

PLACE NO.: 26550

64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte

All images in this section are from DEW Files and were taken on 9 February 2023, unless otherwise indicated.



Front view showing kindergarten wing on right



Rear view of hall

PHOTOS

Naracoorte Church of Christ
64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte

PLACE NO.: 26550



**Southern side of chapel showing rolled steel 'buttresses' and 'Porcipanel' spandrels,
30 September 2023**



Kindergarten wing, 30 September 2023

PHOTOS

Naracoorte Church of Christ
64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte

PLACE NO.: 26550



View of chapel interior towards sanctuary



View of chapel interior towards foyer

PHOTOS

Naracoorte Church of Christ
64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte

PLACE NO.: 26550



**External sconce light fitting, 30
September 2023**



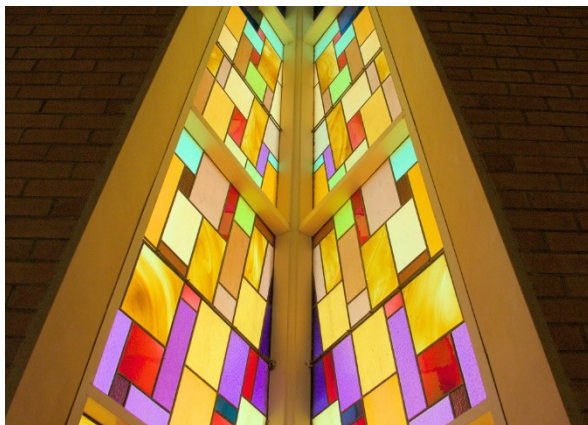
**Concrete paving with triangular
contraction pattern, 30 September 2023**



Dedication plaque



'Fern' pattern stamped cream face brick



Coloured glass in sanctuary



Pendant light fittings in chapel

PHOTOS

Naracoorte Church of Christ
64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte

PLACE NO.: 26550



Interior of hall



Interior of hall



Interior of kitchen



Interior of foyer



Interior of foyer



Interior of kindergarten

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- ¹ H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" pp. 139-140
- ² H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" p. 140
- ³ Souvenir Programme, Naracoorte Church of Christ, Jubilee 1906-1956, Opening of Jubilee Church Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday, March 3, 1956, by Bro. T. Edwards SLSA
- ⁴ H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" p. 140
- ⁵ Souvenir Programme, Naracoorte Church of Christ, Jubilee
- ⁶ H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" p. 140
- ⁷ CT 742/97
- ⁸ H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" p. 140
- ⁹ H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" p. 140
- ¹⁰ Graeme Hugo, "Playford's people: population change in South Australia" in Bernard O'Neil, Judith Raftery and Kerry Round (eds), *Playford's South Australia: essays on the history of South Australia, 1933-1968* (1996) Adelaide: Professional Historians Association pp. 43-44
- ¹¹ H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" p. 140
- ¹² Souvenir Programme, Naracoorte Church of Christ, Jubilee
- ¹³ H. R. Taylor, "The History of the Churches of Christ" p. 140
- ¹⁴ Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Eighty-Second Annual Conference* (1956) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia
- ¹⁵ Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Ninety-Second Annual Conference* (1966) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia
- ¹⁶ Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Ninety-Second Annual Conference* p. 40
- ¹⁷ Aerial view of Naracoorte, B 36857 SLSA
- ¹⁸ CT 1905/98
- ¹⁹ W. Lance Brune Pty Ltd, Specification of Erection of New Church Buildings for Naracoorte Church of Christ, May 1965, Ref. 38/64, p. 26
- ²⁰ For example, 9-inch x 4-inch at Naracoorte Church of Christ instead of 10-inch x 6 inch at Salisbury.
- ²¹ Suggested by Kevin O'Sullivan, pers. comm. 16 June 2023.
- ²² These documents are still held by Naracoorte Church of Christ.
- ²³ Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Ninety-First Annual Conference* (1965) Adelaide SA: Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia p. 39
- ²⁴ Churches of Christ Evangelistic Union Inc. South Australia, *Ninetieth Annual Conference* p. 65
- ²⁵ Naracoorte Churches of Christ, <https://www.churchesaustralia.org/list-of-churches/denominations/churches-of-christ/directory/1526-naracoorte-church-of-christ>